

The National Survey of Health Care in U.S. Jails: Overview of Findings

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Admissions Testing and Screening of Diseases

Respondents were asked whether they *screen and/or test* inmates for certain diseases and health conditions as part of a medical intake. We provided the following definition of medical intake:

For the purposes of these questions, medical intakes are the screening questions and activities conducted by health or custody staff after admission, before assigning someone to a housing unit.

Medical intake does NOT include: screening you do at the front door, while the arresting officer is still present, to decide whether you will accept or divert the arrestee; a more in depth evaluation that is done by a nurse or practitioner, typically called the 14-day health assessment.

Thirteen jails reported that they did not conduct any kind of medical intake. In total, 343 jails answered all of the medical intake questions (7.9% of respondents were missing data on at least one question). The findings in this section are based on reporting from those jails with complete responses. The response categories are as follows: (1) screen and test all inmates at admissions; (2) screen all inmates by asking them to self-report their status and offer testing for at least some inmates; (3) screen all inmates by asking them to self-report their status but do not offer any testing; (4) screen only some inmates by asking them to self-report their status and do not offer any testing; (5) do not screen or test for this at all (not provided); and (6) don't know.

Selected Infectious Diseases (Fig. 1)

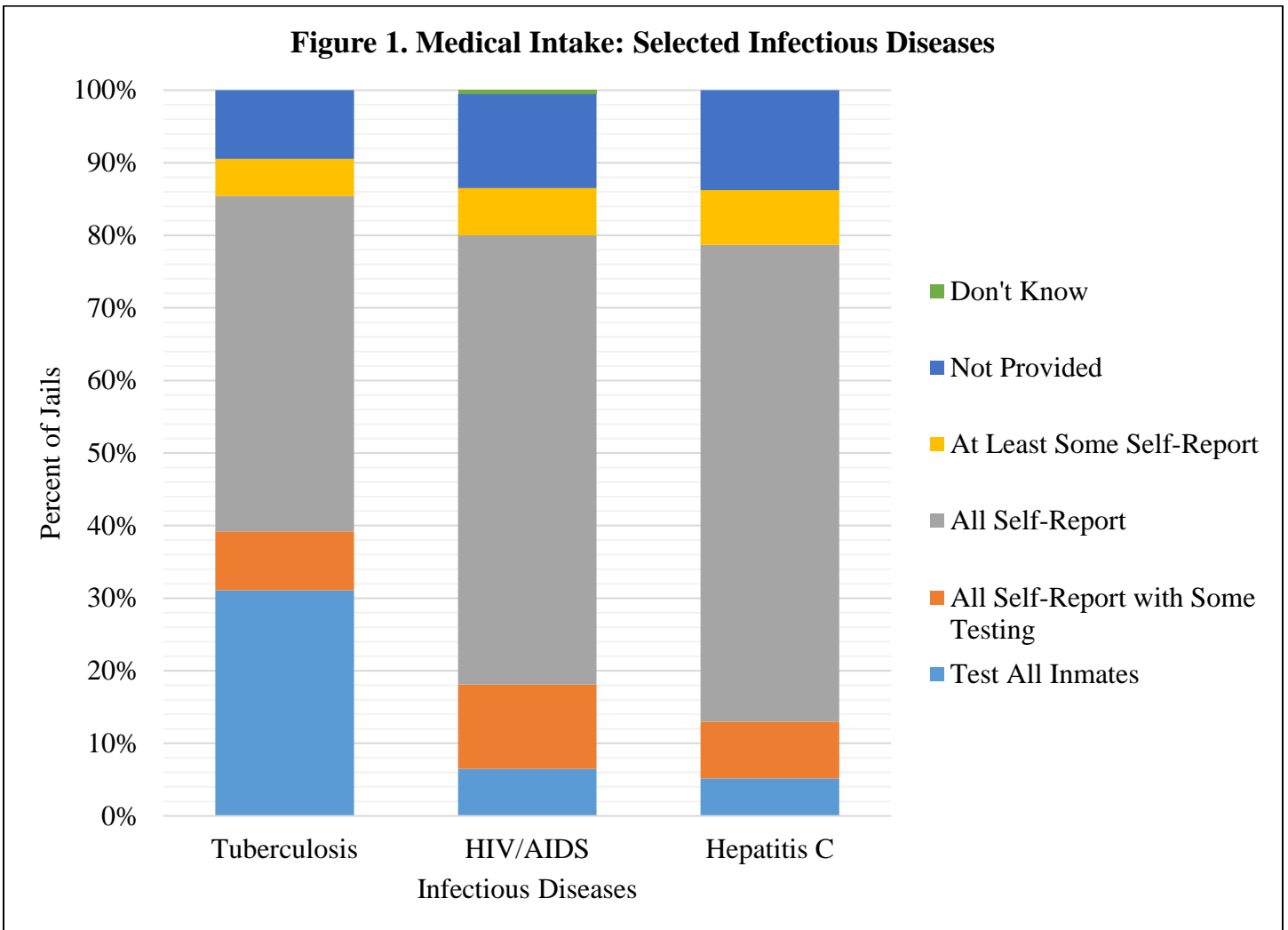
Tuberculosis (TB): 87.5% of jails report that they screen all inmates through self-report for TB during medical intake. About one-third of jails (32.1%) screen and test all inmates, while 8.5% screen all inmates through self-report and offer testing to some inmates. About half of jails (46.9%) screen all inmates but do not offer any testing during the medical intake. Less than 10% of jails (7.3%) do not screen or test for TB at all. See Data Table 1.

HIV/AIDS: 82.2% of jails report that they screen all inmates through self-report for HIV/AIDS during medical intake. Only 6.4% of jails screen and test all inmates, and 12.0% screen all inmates and provide testing for some inmates. Over half of jails (63.9%) rely on inmate self-report (screening only). 10.5% of jails do not screen or test for HIV/AIDS at all. See Data Table 2.

Hepatitis C (HCV): 80.8% of jails report that they screen all inmates through self-report for HCV during medical intake. 5.3% of jails provide screening and testing for all inmates, while 8.5% provide screening for all inmates and testing for some inmates. About two-thirds of jails (67.1%) rely on inmate self-report (screening) only. 11.4% of jails do not test or screen for HCV during medical intake. See Data Table 3.

Type of Testing: Respondents were given the opportunity to provide qualifying information on the criteria used to test inmates (e.g., upon request). 115 jails provided some qualifying information. 30 jails specifically mentioned that they will perform confirmatory tests if the inmate self-reports a positive status, 26 jails stated that they will perform tests upon request of the inmate, 26 jails stated that they will perform tests if the inmate discloses symptoms or reports specific risks, 5 jails specifically mentioned opt-in testing and 6 jails specifically mentioned opt-out testing (these are not mutually exclusive). Although definitions were not provided to respondents, opt-in testing generally means that the tests are offered, but the inmate must actively give permission before the test or procedure is performed. In contrast, opt-out testing generally means that the test is performed after informing the inmate that the test is normally performed, but that they can refuse the test. A number of jails reported that they will do a test for Tuberculosis (chest x-ray and or PPD skin test) for all federal and Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) inmates only.

Figure 1. Medical Intake: Selected Infectious Diseases



Jurisdiction Size (Fig. 2-4)

Larger jails are more likely to offer at least some testing for infectious diseases than smaller jails. For example, half of jails with a 1,000+ inmate jurisdiction size (54.4%) screen through self-report and test all inmates for TB during medical intake. The rates for other sizes in descending order are as follows: 46.0% for 500-999 inmate jurisdiction size, 40.8% for 250-499 jurisdiction size, 27.7% for 100-249 inmate jurisdiction size, 27.6% for 50-99 inmate jurisdiction size, and 12.9% for jurisdiction size of fewer than 50 inmates. Among the largest jails, only 2.2% do not screen for test for TB at all, compared to 17.1% of the smallest jails.

The majority of jails rely on inmates to self-report their infection status (screening) for HIV/AIDS and HCV. Just over 15% of the largest jails (15.2%) screen and test all inmates for HIV/AIDS, with 26.1% testing at least some inmates. The testing capabilities at the smallest jails are much lower. About 5% are able to provide any testing at all and 22.9% do not screen for HIV/AIDS at all. The rate of testing at least some inmates for HCV ranges from 37.0% at the largest jails to 2.9% at the smallest jails.

Figure 2. Medical Intake by Jurisdiction Size: Tuberculosis

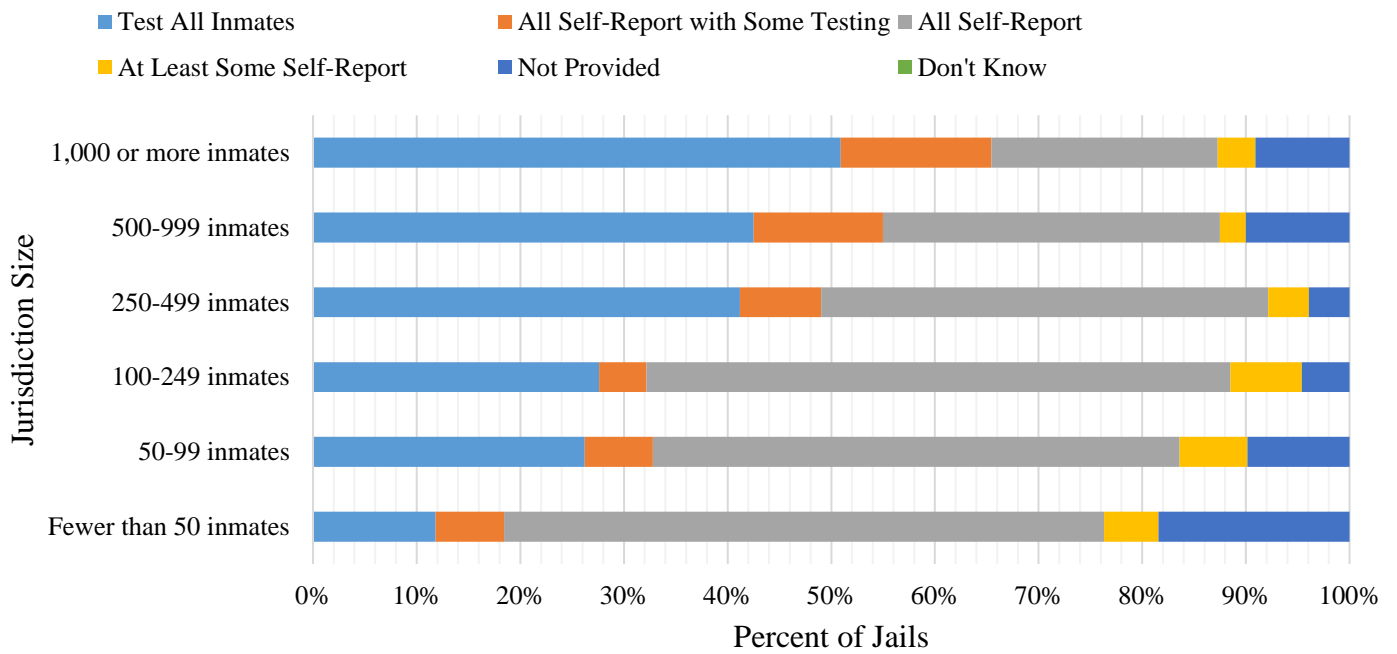


Figure 3. Medical Intake by Jurisdiction Size: HIV/AIDS

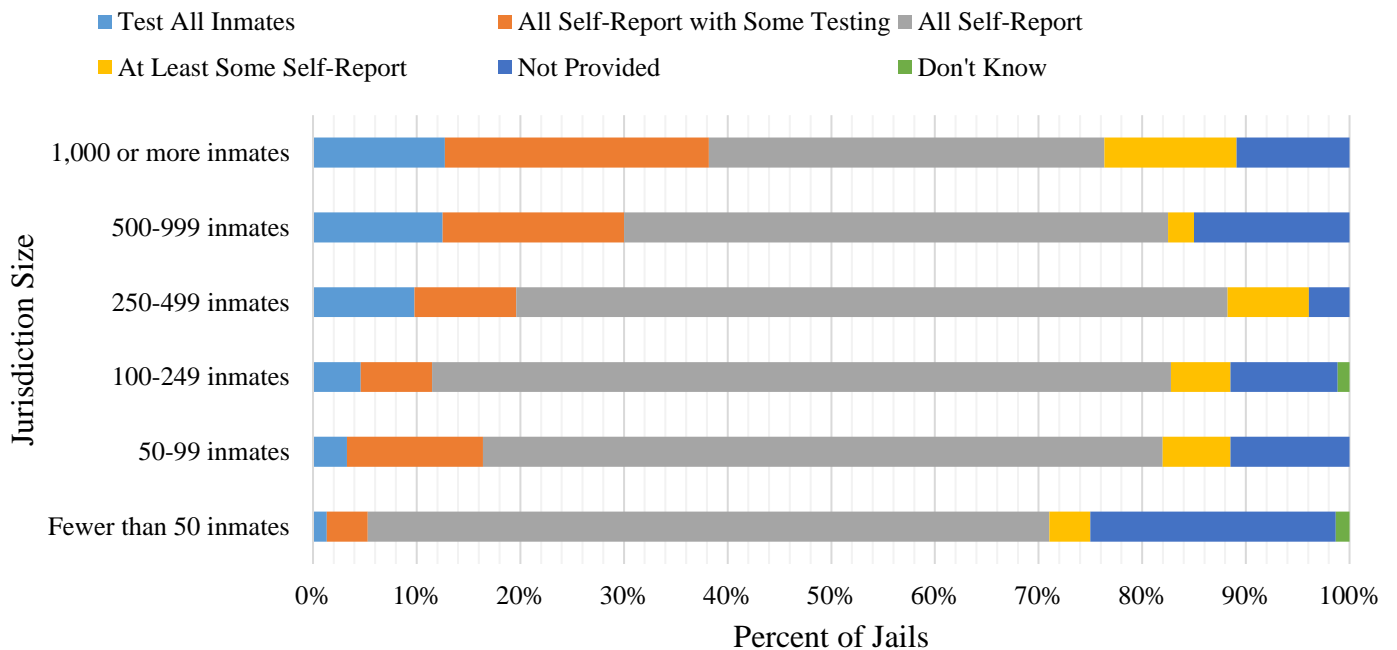
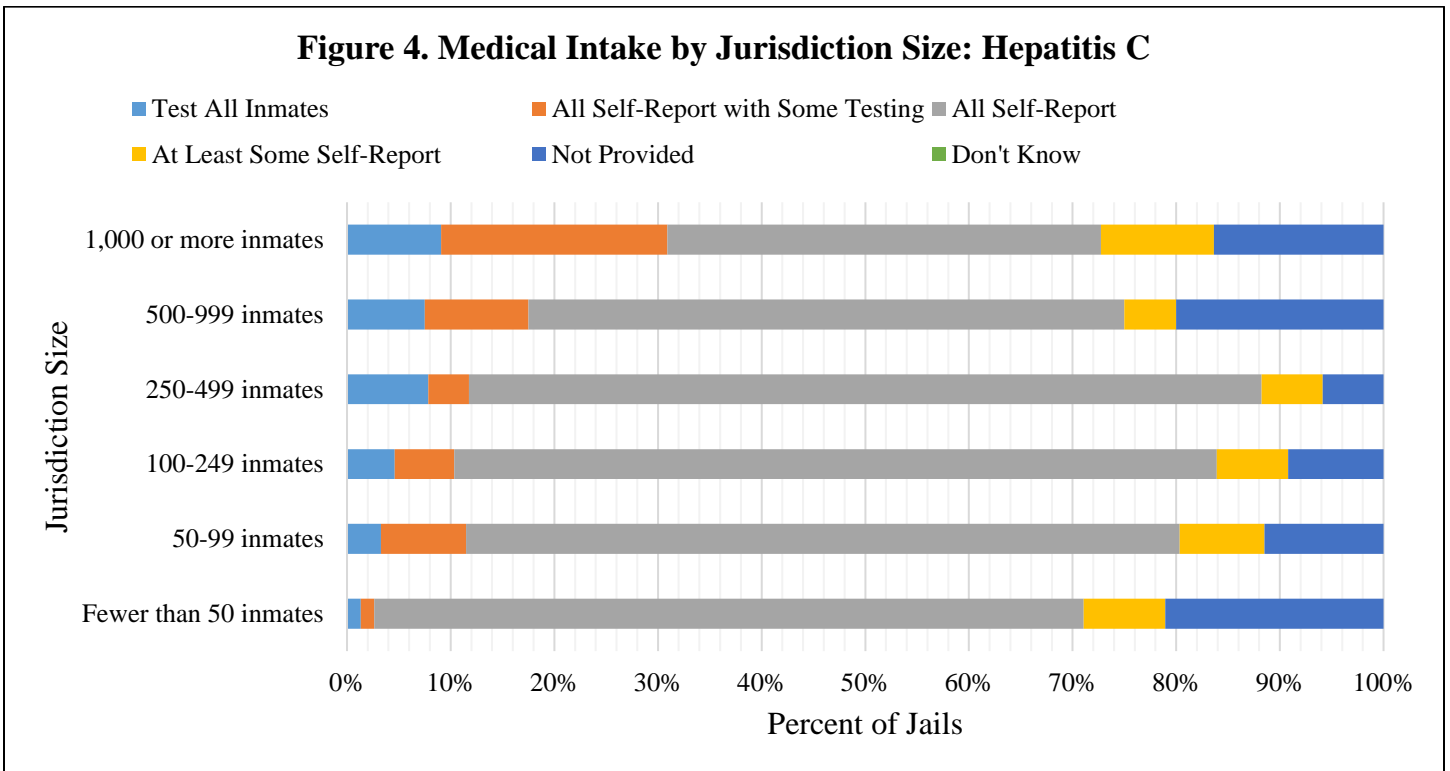


Figure 4. Medical Intake by Jurisdiction Size: Hepatitis C



Urbanicity (Fig. 5-7)

Urban jails report the highest rates of testing for infectious diseases during medical intake. 63.2% of urban jails screen and test all inmates for TB compared to 41.9% of suburban jails, 36.8% of jails in small/midsized counties, and 21.7% of rural jails. Concerning HIV/AIDS, over half of urban jails (57.9%) have the ability to test at least some inmates during medical intake compared to 22.6% of suburban jails, 21.1% of jails in small/midsized counties, and 10.2% of rural counties. The corresponding rates for HCV are slightly lower (52.6%, 17.7%, 12.6%, 7.8%, respectively).

Figure 5. Medical Intake by Urbanicity: Tuberculosis

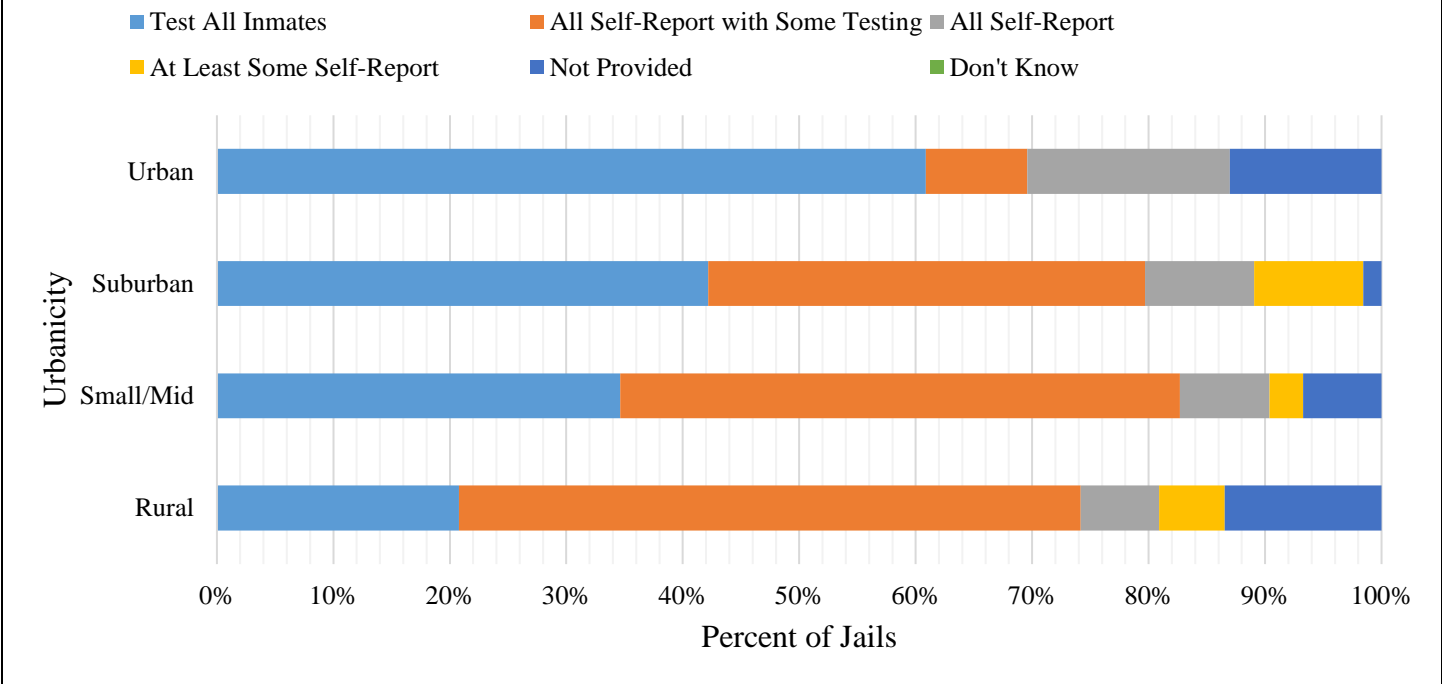


Figure 6. Medical Intake by Urbanicity: HIV/AIDS

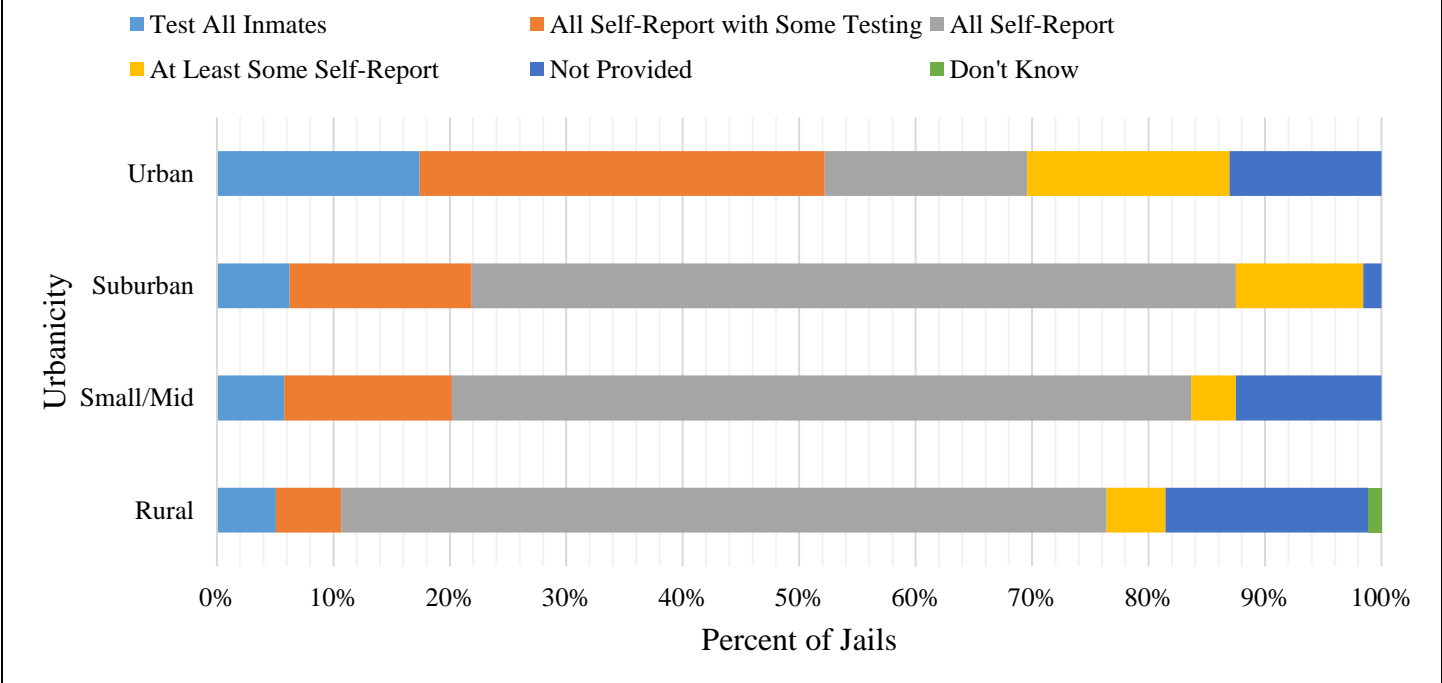
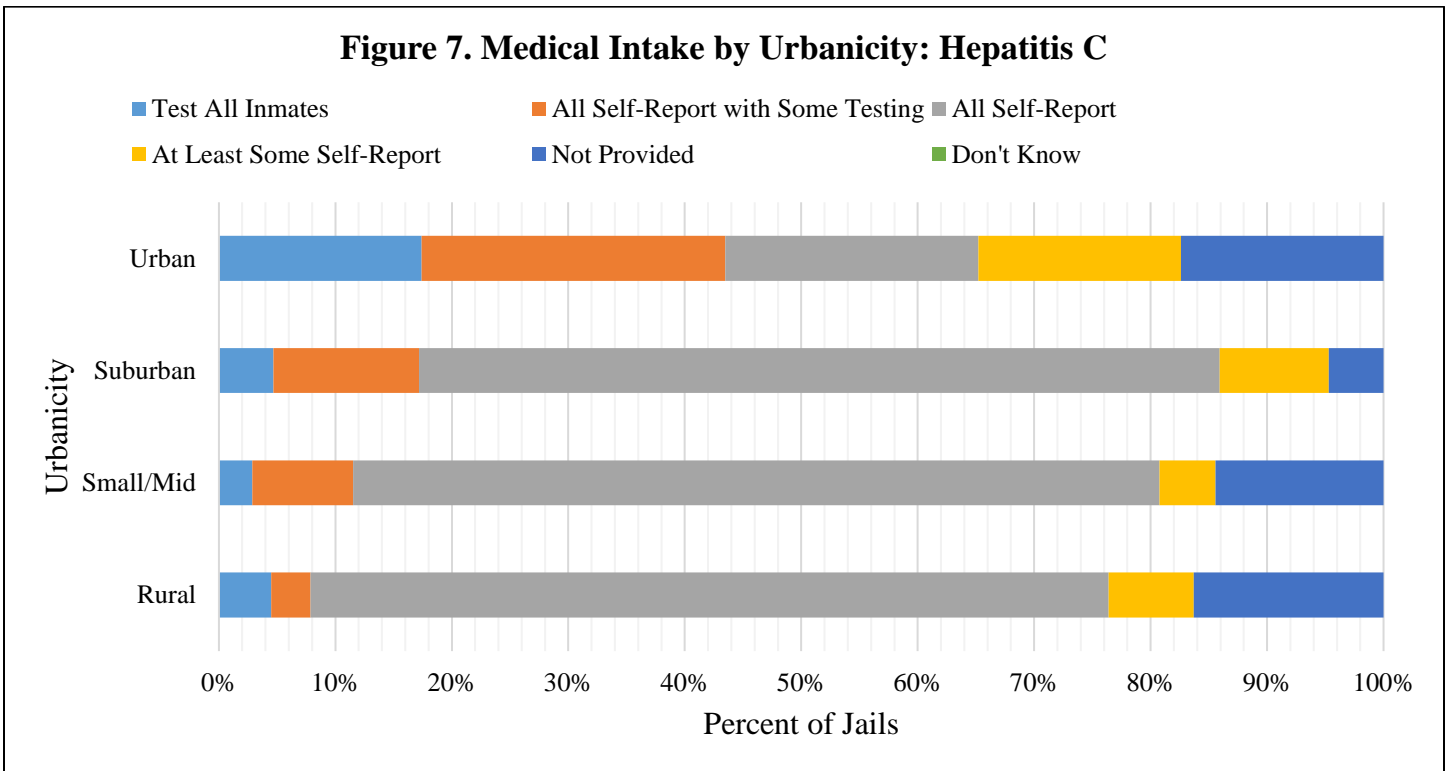


Figure 7. Medical Intake by Urbanicity: Hepatitis C



U.S. Region (Fig. 8-10)

The Northeast region of the U.S. has the highest rates of screening and testing for all three of the infectious diseases (i.e., TB, HIV/AIDS, HCV). The Midwest region has the lowest rates of testing for the three infectious diseases. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Southern region of the U.S. has the highest rate of HIV. In this region, 21.3% of jails report testing at least some inmates during medical intake. This region also has the highest rates of non-screening (11.8%). The Midwest region of the U.S. has the lowest rate of HIV and 9.1% of jails in this region test at least some inmates for HIV/AIDS.

Figure 8. Medical Intake by U.S. Region: Tuberculosis



Figure 9. Medical Intake by U.S. Region: HIV/AIDS

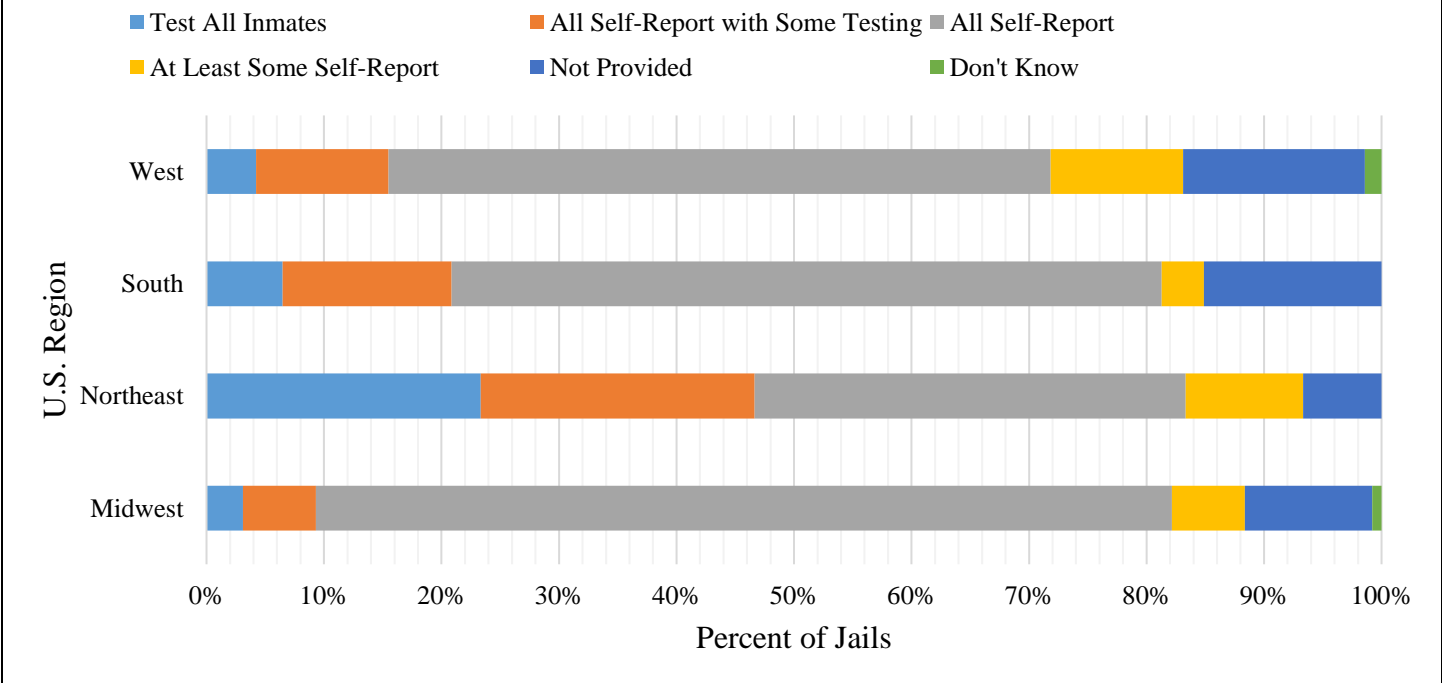
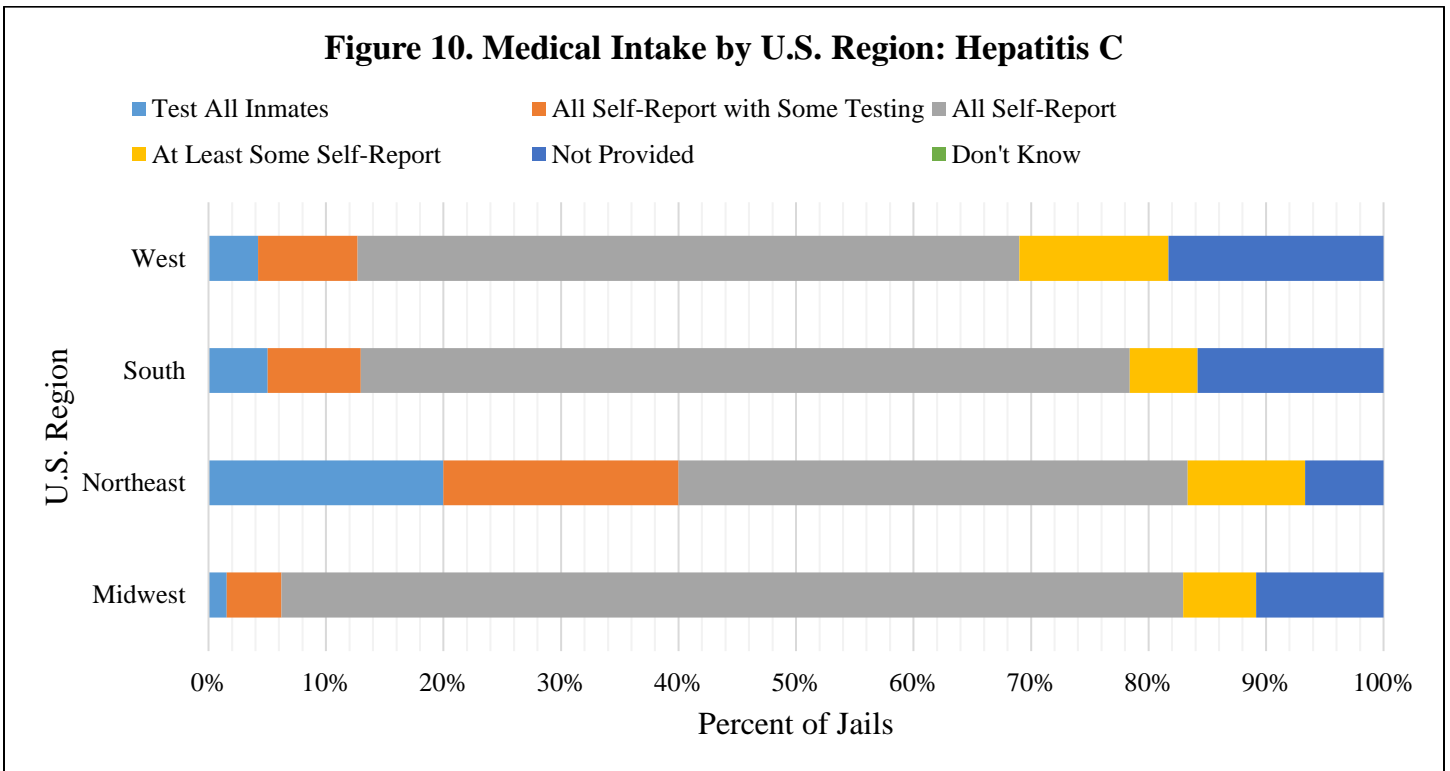


Figure 10. Medical Intake by U.S. Region: Hepatitis C

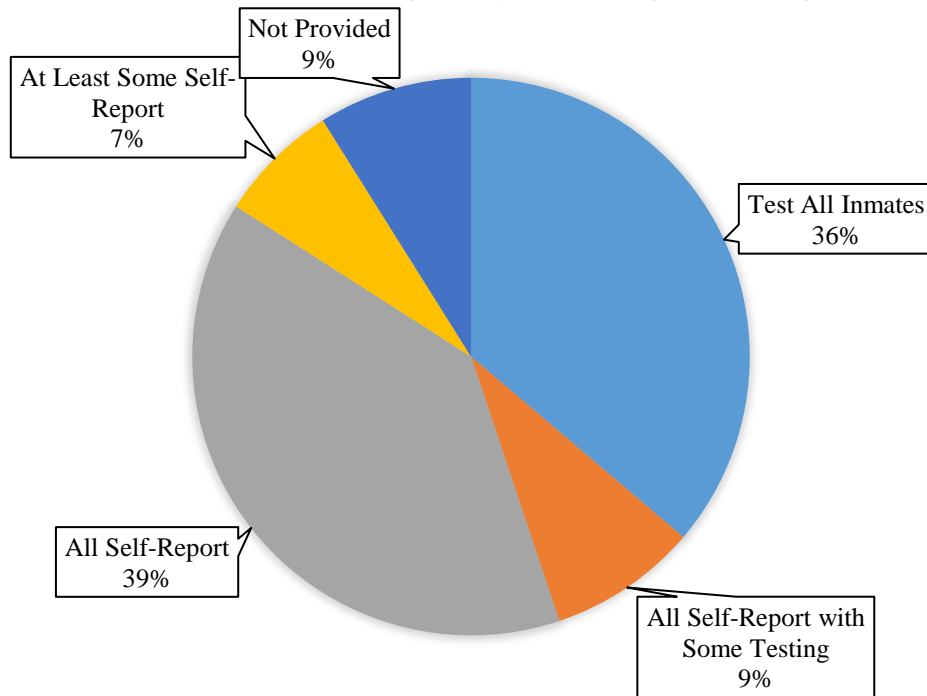


Physical Health Conditions

Pregnancy (Fig. 11)

Jails were asked about their screening and testing practices for pregnancy among women being admitted to the jail. About one-third of jails (37.3%) conduct pregnancy testing for all women. 5% do not screen for pregnancy at all. Small jails (< 50 inmates) and rural jails are more likely to rely on inmate self-report than testing. Less than 10% of jails with fewer than 50 inmates (8.6%) test all women for pregnancy. Less than one-quarter of rural jails (22.3%) test all women for pregnancy. The Northeast region has the highest rate of testing for pregnancy, with three-quarters of jails located in the region testing all women. The other regions have testing rates around one-third. See Data Table 4.

Figure 11. Medical Intake: Pregnancy Screening & Testing for Women



High Blood Pressure

The question related to blood pressure asked whether blood pressure was taken during the admissions process or whether inmates were asked to self-report high blood pressure, not whether inmates were tested for hypertension, which can require multiple blood pressure measurements to diagnose. One-third of jails (30.9%) take a blood pressure reading for all inmates and 4.1% of jails take a blood pressure reading from some inmates. One-half of jails (51.3%) screen all inmates for high blood pressure but do not take a reading. Less than 10% of jails ask some inmates to self-report high blood pressure (7.3%) and do not screen for high blood pressure at all (6.1%). See Data Table 5.

Dental Screening

Only 339 jails answered the question about dental screening. Out of these jails, 150 jails (44.3%) reported that inmates received a routine dental screening as part of the medical intake, while 186 jails (54.9%) reported that they did not. Three respondents marked “don’t know”. See Data Table 6.

Mental Health Conditions

Almost all jails (95.0%) reported that they screened inmates for mental health problems (excluding suicide risk), suicide risk (95.6%), and substance use problems (94.5%). 80.2% screen for traumatic brain injury. One example from a medical intake form for TBI screening is asking, “Have you fainted recently or had a recent head injury?”

Out of the 64 medical intake forms that were submitted, 59 asked about suicide risk. 34 asked about current suicidal ideation by asking a question like, “Are you currently having suicidal thoughts, or thoughts of harming yourself?” A handful had more detailed suicide assessments. 37 medical intake forms asked the inmate if they had ever attempted suicide, and 27 asked the arresting officer or the person conducting the medical intake to make an assessment of the inmates suicide risk. Six medical intake forms had instructions to look up the inmates records for previous suicide risk. See Data Tables 7, 8, and 9.

Medical Intake Process

Most jails conduct their medical intakes within 24 hours of the inmate arriving at the facility, with many reporting within a period of an hour or two. Some jails report longer periods up to the first 3 days or within 14 days. About half of jails reported that a medical personnel conducts the medical intake, most often a registered nurse (26.2%) or a licensed practical/vocational nurse (21.3%). 46.3% of jails rely on a correctional officer to conduct the medical intake, with 3 jails reporting that a civilian staff person does this. Larger jails are more likely to have a nurse conduct the medical intake (84.0%), with over half of jails with a 1,000+ inmate jurisdiction size (56.0%) using registered nurses in this role. The rates of jails using nurses to conduct medical intake for the remaining jails are as follows: 71.1% for 500-999 inmate jurisdiction size, 66.7% for 250-499 jurisdiction size, 35.7% for 100-249 inmate jurisdiction size, 36.8% for 50-99 inmate jurisdiction size, and 16.2% for jurisdiction size of fewer than 50 inmates. Over half of the smaller jails (fewer than 50 inmates, 50-99 inmates, 100-249 inmates) use correctional officers to conduct the medical intake. The medical intake process also varies by urbanicity, with 70.0% jails located in urban counties using a registered nurse to conduct medical intakes compared to 15.3% of rural counties. The Northeast region of the U.S. has the lowest proportion of jails using correctional officers to conduct medical intakes (16.7%), while the Midwest has the highest proportion (65.6%). See Data Table 10.

Substance Abuse Treatment

The most common type of substance abuse treatment offered in jails is self-help groups such as Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous. 68.2% of jails offer this type of treatment. The next most common treatment is drug and alcohol education (60.4%). Over half of jails offer individual counseling services (56.0%) and detoxification services (60.9%). About one-third of jails (36.2%) offer medication assisted therapy. Only 30 jails (8.8%) reported not offering any kind of substance abuse treatment services. Fifty-four jails (15.7%) offer only education, self-help groups, and or detoxification services. 75.5% of jails offer group counseling, individual counseling, and or medication assisted therapy. Among jails that offer only basic services (education, self-help groups, detoxification services), 63.0% are jails with a jurisdiction size of less than 249 inmates, 46.3% are located in rural counties, and 46.3% are located in the South. See Data Table 11.

Medication Assisted Therapy

Methadone is the most commonly available medication assisted therapy in jails, compared to buprenorphine (Suboxone®), Subutex®) and naltrexone (Vivitrol®). Jails are more likely to use all three types of medication assisted therapy for women who are pregnant, than for non-pregnant inmates. Half of jails (48.7%) will continue methadone for someone who is pregnant if they have an existing prescription. For non-pregnant inmates, the rate is much lower (21.0%). About 15% of jails will provide linkage to medication assisted therapy for inmates at discharge regardless of their pregnancy status. See Data Tables 12 and 13.

Data Tables

Table 1. Does your jail system screen inmates for TUBERCULOSIS during the medical intake?

		Screen & Test All Inmates	Screen All & Test Some Inmates	Screen All Inmates, Test None	Screen Some Inmates, Test None	Screening & Testing & Not Provided	Row Total
Jurisdiction Size							
Fewer than 50 inmates	n	9	5	44	4	12	74
	%	12.16	6.76	59.46	5.41	16.22	100.00
50-99 inmates	n	16	4	31	4	5	60
	%	26.67	6.67	51.67	6.67	8.33	100.00
100-249 inmates	n	24	4	49	6	3	86
	%	27.91	4.65	56.98	6.98	3.49	100.00
250-499 inmates	n	21	4	22	2	2	51
	%	41.18	7.84	43.14	3.92	3.92	100.00
500-999 inmates	n	17	5	13	1	2	38
	%	44.74	13.16	34.21	2.63	5.26	100.00
1,000 or more inmates	n	28	8	12	2	2	52
	%	53.85	15.38	23.08	3.85	3.85	100.00
Column Total	n	115	30	171	19	26	361
Average	%	31.86	8.31	47.37	5.26	7.20	100.00
Urbanicity							
Rural	n	37	12	95	10	20	174
	%	21.26	6.90	54.60	5.75	11.49	100.00
Small/Midsized	n	36	8	50	3	5	102
	%	35.29	7.84	49.02	2.94	4.90	100.00
Suburban	n	27	6	24	6	0	63
	%	42.86	9.52	38.10	9.52	0.00	100.00
Urban	n	15	4	2	0	1	22
	%	68.18	18.18	9.09	0.00	4.55	100.00
Column Total	n	115	30	171	19	26	361
Average	%	31.86	8.31	47.37	5.26	7.20	100.00
U.S. Region							
Midwest	n	25	10	75	9	9	128
	%	19.53	7.81	58.59	7.03	7.03	100.00
Northeast	n	24	2	4	0	1	31
	%	77.42	6.45	12.90	0.00	3.23	100.00
South	n	48	13	58	5	11	135
	%	35.56	9.63	42.96	3.70	8.15	100.00
West	n	18	5	34	5	5	67
	%	26.87	7.46	50.75	7.46	7.46	100.00
Column Total	n	115	30	171	19	26	361
Average	%	31.86	8.31	47.37	5.26	7.20	100.00

Table 2. Does your jail system screen inmates for HIV/AIDS during the medical intake?

		Screen & Test All Inmates	Screen All & Test Some Inmates	Screen All Inmates, Test None	Screen Some Inmates, Test None	Screening & Testing & Not Provided	Row Total
Jurisdiction Size							
Fewer than 50 inmates	n	1	3	50	3	16	74
	%	1.35	4.05	67.57	4.05	21.62	100.00
50-99 inmates	n	2	8	40	4	6	60
	%	3.33	13.33	66.67	6.67	10.00	100.00
100-249 inmates	n	4	6	62	5	8	86
	%	4.65	6.98	72.09	5.81	9.30	100.00
250-499 inmates	n	5	5	35	4	2	51
	%	9.80	9.80	68.63	7.84	3.92	100.00
500-999 inmates	n	5	7	21	1	4	38
	%	13.16	18.42	55.26	2.63	10.53	100.00
1,000 or more inmates	n	7	14	21	7	3	52
	%	13.46	26.92	40.38	13.46	5.77	100.00
Column Total	n	24	43	229	24	39	361
Average	%	6.65	11.91	63.43	6.65	10.80	100.00
Urbanicity							
Rural	n	9	10	117	9	27	174
	%	5.17	5.75	67.24	5.17	15.52	100.00
Small/Midsized	n	6	15	66	4	11	102
	%	5.88	14.71	64.71	3.92	10.78	100.00
Suburban	n	4	10	42	7	0	63
	%	6.35	15.87	66.67	11.11	0.00	100.00
Urban	n	5	8	4	4	1	22
	%	22.73	36.36	18.18	18.18	4.55	100.00
Column Total	n	24	43	229	24	39	361
Average	%	6.65	11.91	63.43	6.65	10.80	100.00
U.S. Region							
Midwest	n	4	8	94	8	13	128
	%	3.13	6.25	73.44	6.25	10.16	100.00
Northeast	n	8	7	11	3	2	31
	%	25.81	22.58	35.48	9.68	6.45	100.00
South	n	9	20	84	5	17	135
	%	6.67	14.81	62.22	3.70	12.59	100.00
West	n	3	8	40	8	7	67
	%	4.48	11.94	59.70	11.94	10.45	100.00
Column Total	n	24	43	229	24	39	361
Average	%	6.65	11.91	63.43	6.65	10.80	100.00

Table 3. Does your jail system screen inmates for HEPATITIS C during the medical intake?

		Screen & Test All Inmates	Screen All & Test Some Inmates	Screen All Inmates, Test None	Screen Some Inmates, Test None	Screening & Testing Not Provided	Row Total
Jurisdiction Size							
Fewer than 50 inmates	n	1	1	52	6	14	74
	%	1.35	1.35	70.27	8.11	18.92	100.00
50-99 inmates	n	2	5	42	5	6	60
	%	3.33	8.33	70.00	8.33	10.00	100.00
100-249 inmates	n	4	5	64	6	7	86
	%	4.65	5.81	74.42	6.98	8.14	100.00
250-499 inmates	n	4	2	39	3	3	51
	%	7.84	3.92	76.47	5.88	5.88	100.00
500-999 inmates	n	3	4	23	2	6	38
	%	7.89	10.53	60.53	5.26	15.79	100.00
1,000 or more inmates	n	5	12	23	6	6	52
	%	9.62	23.08	44.23	11.54	11.54	100.00
Column Total	n	19	29	243	28	42	361
Average	%	5.26	8.03	67.31	7.76	11.63	100.00
Urbanicity							
Rural	n	8	6	122	13	25	174
	%	4.60	3.45	70.11	7.47	14.37	100.00
Small/Midsized	n	3	9	72	5	13	102
	%	2.94	8.82	70.59	4.90	12.75	100.00
Suburban	n	3	8	44	6	2	63
	%	4.76	12.70	69.84	9.52	3.17	100.00
Urban	n	5	6	5	4	2	22
	%	22.73	27.27	22.73	18.18	9.09	100.00
Column Total	n	19	29	243	28	42	361
Average	%	5.26	8.03	67.31	7.76	11.63	100.00
U.S. Region							
Midwest	n	2	6	99	8	13	128
	%	1.56	4.69	77.34	6.25	10.16	100.00
Northeast	n	7	6	13	3	2	31
	%	22.58	19.35	41.94	9.68	6.45	100.00
South	n	7	11	91	8	18	135
	%	5.19	8.15	67.41	5.93	13.33	100.00
West	n	3	6	40	9	9	67
	%	4.48	8.96	59.70	13.43	13.43	100.00
Column Total	n	19	29	243	28	42	361
Average	%	5.26	8.03	67.31	7.76	11.63	100.00

Table 4. Does your jail system screen female inmates for PREGNANCY during the medical intake?

		Screen & Test All Inmates	Screen All & Test Some Inmates	Screen All Inmates, Test None	Screen Some Inmates, Test None	Screening & Testing Not Provided	Row Total
Jurisdiction Size							
Fewer than 50 inmates	n	6	3	47	8	9	73
	%	8.22	4.11	64.38	10.96	12.33	100.00
50-99 inmates	n	16	8	28	3	6	61
	%	26.23	13.11	45.90	4.92	9.84	100.00
100-249 inmates	n	32	1	42	6	4	86
	%	37.21	1.16	48.84	6.98	4.65	100.00
250-499 inmates	n	24	9	14	3	1	51
	%	47.06	17.65	27.45	5.88	1.96	100.00
500-999 inmates	n	29	3	5	1	1	39
	%	74.36	7.69	12.82	2.56	2.56	100.00
1,000 or more inmates	n	27	8	9	5	3	52
	%	51.92	15.38	17.31	9.62	5.77	100.00
Column Total	n	134	32	145	26	24	362
Average	%	37.02	8.84	40.06	7.18	6.63	100.00
Urbanicity							
Rural	n	38	12	92	12	19	174
	%	21.84	6.90	52.87	6.90	10.92	100.00
Small/Midsized	n	47	10	35	7	4	103
	%	45.63	9.71	33.98	6.80	3.88	100.00
Suburban	n	36	7	15	4	1	63
	%	57.14	11.11	23.81	6.35	1.59	100.00
Urban	n	13	3	3	3	0	22
	%	59.09	13.64	13.64	13.64	0.00	100.00
Column Total	n	134	32	145	26	24	362
Average	%	37.02	8.84	40.06	7.18	6.63	100.00
U.S. Region							
Midwest	n	37	10	60	10	11	128
	%	28.91	7.81	46.88	7.81	8.59	100.00
Northeast	n	24	2	2	2	1	31
	%	77.42	6.45	6.45	6.45	3.23	100.00
South	n	46	14	57	8	8	134
	%	34.33	10.45	42.54	5.97	5.97	100.00
West	n	27	6	26	6	4	69
	%	39.13	8.70	37.68	8.70	5.80	100.00
Column Total	n	134	32	145	26	24	362
Average	%	37.02	8.84	40.06	7.18	6.63	100.00

Table 5. Does your jail system screen inmates for HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE during the medical intake?

		Screen & Test All Inmates	Screen All & Test Some Inmates	Screen All Inmates, Test None	Screen Some Inmates, Test None	Screening & Testing Not Provided	Row Total
Jurisdiction Size							
Fewer than 50 inmates	n	4	3	49	7	10	73
	%	5.48	4.11	67.12	9.59	13.70	100.00
50-99 inmates	n	18	3	30	4	6	61
	%	29.51	4.92	49.18	6.56	9.84	100.00
100-249 inmates	n	19	2	50	7	7	86
	%	22.09	2.33	58.14	8.14	8.14	100.00
250-499 inmates	n	24	2	19	3	3	51
	%	47.06	3.92	37.25	5.88	5.88	100.00
500-999 inmates	n	21	1	15	2	0	39
	%	53.85	2.56	38.46	5.13	0.00	100.00
1,000 or more inmates	n	26	4	17	4	1	52
	%	50.00	7.69	32.69	7.69	1.92	100.00
Column Total	n	112	15	180	27	27	362
Average	%	30.94	4.14	49.72	7.46	7.46	100.00
Urbanicity							
Rural	n	32	6	103	13	19	174
	%	18.39	3.45	59.20	7.47	10.92	100.00
Small/Midsized	n	42	3	48	5	5	103
	%	40.78	2.91	46.60	4.85	4.85	100.00
Suburban	n	25	6	23	6	3	63
	%	39.68	9.52	36.51	9.52	4.76	100.00
Urban	n	13	0	6	3	0	22
	%	59.09	0.00	27.27	13.64	0.00	100.00
Column Total	n	112	15	180	27	27	362
Average	%	30.94	4.14	49.72	7.46	7.46	100.00
U.S. Region							
Midwest	n	24	7	71	10	15	127
	%	18.90	5.51	55.91	7.87	11.81	100.00
Northeast	n	18	1	9	3	0	31
	%	58.06	3.23	29.03	9.68	0.00	100.00
South	n	50	2	65	9	8	135
	%	37.04	1.48	48.15	6.67	5.93	100.00
West	n	20	5	35	5	4	69
	%	28.99	7.25	50.72	7.25	5.80	100.00
Column Total	n	112	15	180	27	27	362
Average	%	30.94	4.14	49.72	7.46	7.46	100.00

Table 6. Do inmates receive a ROUTINE DENTAL SCREENING during the medical intake?

		Yes	No	Don't Know	Row Total
Jurisdiction Size					
Fewer than 50 inmates	n	15	49	2	66
	%	22.73	74.24	3.03	100.00
50-99 inmates	n	20	35	0	55
	%	36.36	63.64	0.00	100.00
100-249 inmates	n	29	47	1	77
	%	37.66	61.04	1.30	100.00
250-499 inmates	n	31	19	0	50
	%	62.00	38.00	0.00	100.00
500-999 inmates	n	24	15	0	39
	%	61.54	38.46	0.00	100.00
1,000 or more inmates	n	31	21	0	52
	%	59.62	40.38	0.00	100.00
Column Total	n	150	186	3	339
Average	%	44.25	54.87	0.88	100.00
Urbanicity					
Rural	n	45	108	2	155
	%	29.03	69.68	1.29	100.00
Small/Midsized	n	48	53	0	101
	%	47.52	52.48	0.00	100.00
Suburban	n	45	15	1	61
	%	73.77	24.59	1.64	100.00
Urban	n	12	10	0	22
	%	54.55	45.45	0.00	100.00
Column Total	n	150	186	3	339
Average	%	44.25	54.87	0.88	100.00
U.S. Region					
Midwest	n	45	70	2	117
	%	38.46	59.83	1.71	100.00
Northeast	n	20	11	0	31
	%	64.52	35.48	0.00	100.00
South	n	64	61	0	125
	%	51.20	48.80	0.00	100.00
West	n	21	44	1	66
	%	31.82	66.67	1.52	100.00
Column Total	n	150	186	3	339
Average	%	44.25	54.87	0.88	100.00

Table 7. Does your jail system screen inmates for MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS (OTHER THAN SUICIDE) during the medical intake?

		Self-reported by Inmate	Clinical Screening Questionnaire	State/County Mandated Screening	Do Not Screen for This	Don't Know	Row Total
Jurisdiction Size							
Fewer than 50 inmates	n	44	7	14	3	7	75
	%	58.67	9.33	18.67	4.00	9.33	100.00
50-99 inmates	n	30	16	11	0	4	61
	%	49.18	26.23	18.03	0.00	6.56	100.00
100-249 inmates	n	38	13	30	3	2	86
	%	44.19	15.12	34.88	3.49	2.33	100.00
250-499 inmates	n	21	14	16	0	0	51
	%	41.18	27.45	31.37	0.00	0.00	100.00
500-999 inmates	n	13	18	8	0	0	39
	%	33.33	46.15	20.51	0.00	0.00	100.00
1,000 or more inmates	n	16	21	12	3	0	52
	%	30.77	40.38	23.08	5.77	0.00	100.00
Column Total	n	162	89	91	9	13	364
Average	%	44.51	24.45	25.00	2.47	3.57	100.00
Urbanicity							
Rural	n	89	27	42	5	13	176
	%	50.57	15.34	23.86	2.84	7.39	100.00
Small/Midsized	n	44	29	27	3	0	103
	%	42.72	28.16	26.21	2.91	0.00	100.00
Suburban	n	26	23	14	0	0	63
	%	41.27	36.51	22.22	0.00	0.00	100.00
Urban	n	3	10	8	1	0	22
	%	13.64	45.45	36.36	4.55	0.00	100.00
Column Total	n	162	89	91	9	13	364
Average	%	44.51	24.45	25	2.47	3.57	100.00
U.S. Region							
Midwest	n	66	19	33	5	6	129
	%	51.16	14.73	25.58	3.88	4.65	100.00
Northeast	n	9	13	9	0	0	31
	%	29.03	41.94	29.03	0.00	0.00	100.00
South	n	49	42	37	3	4	135
	%	36.30	31.11	27.41	2.22	2.96	100.00
West	n	38	15	12	1	3	69
	%	55.07	21.74	17.39	1.45	4.35	100.00
Column Total	n	162	89	91	9	13	364
Average	%	44.51	24.45	25.00	2.47	3.57	100.00

Table 8. Does your jail system screen inmates for SUICIDE RISK during the medical intake?

		Self-reported by Inmate	Clinical Screening Questionnaire	State/County Mandated Screening	Do Not Screen for This	Don't Know	Row Total
Jurisdiction Size							
Fewer than 50 inmates	n	43	9	14	2	7	75
	%	57.33	12.00	18.67	2.67	9.33	100.00
50-99 inmates	n	26	20	10	1	4	61
	%	42.62	32.79	16.39	1.64	6.56	100.00
100-249 inmates	n	39	13	32	0	2	86
	%	45.35	15.12	37.21	0.00	2.33	100.00
250-499 inmates	n	19	17	15	0	0	51
	%	37.25	33.33	29.41	0.00	0.00	100.00
500-999 inmates	n	11	20	8	0	0	39
	%	28.21	51.28	20.51	0.00	0.00	100.00
1,000 or more inmates	n	14	22	14	2	0	52
	%	26.92	42.31	26.92	3.85	0.00	100.00
Column Total	n	152	101	93	5	13	364
Average	%	41.76	27.75	25.55	1.37	3.57	100.00
Urbanicity							
Rural	n	85	32	44	2	13	176
	%	48.30	18.18	25.00	1.14	7.39	100.00
Small/Midsized	n	42	32	26	3	0	103
	%	40.78	31.07	25.24	2.91	0.00	100.00
Suburban	n	22	27	14	0	0	63
	%	34.92	42.86	22.22	0.00	0.00	100.00
Urban	n	3	10	9	0	0	22
	%	13.64	45.45	40.91	0.00	0.00	100.00
Column Total	n	152	101	93	5	13	364
Average	%	41.76	27.75	25.55	1.37	3.57	100.00
U.S. Region							
Midwest	n	63	24	33	3	6	129
	%	48.84	18.60	25.58	2.33	4.65	100.00
Northeast	n	5	15	11	0	0	31
	%	16.13	48.39	35.48	0.00	0.00	100.00
South	n	46	47	36	2	4	135
	%	34.07	34.81	26.67	1.48	2.96	100.00
West	n	38	15	13	0	3	69
	%	55.07	21.74	18.84	0.00	4.35	100.00
Column Total	n	152	101	93	5	13	364
Average	%	41.76	27.75	25.55	1.37	3.57	100.00

Table 9. Does your jail system screen inmates for TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY during the medical intake?

		Self-reported by Inmate	Clinical Screening Questionnaire	State/County Mandated Screening	Do Not Screen for This	Don't Know	Row Total
Jurisdiction Size							
Fewer than 50 inmates	n	42	1	7	16	9	75
	%	56.00	1.33	9.33	21.33	12.00	100.00
50-99 inmates	n	33	14	4	5	5	61
	%	54.10	22.95	6.56	8.20	8.20	100.00
100-249 inmates	n	38	12	16	16	3	85
	%	44.71	14.12	18.82	18.82	3.53	100.00
250-499 inmates	n	32	6	8	4	1	51
	%	62.75	11.76	15.69	7.84	1.96	100.00
500-999 inmates	n	16	9	6	8	0	39
	%	41.03	23.08	15.38	20.51	0.00	100.00
1,000 or more inmates	n	27	12	4	7	1	51
	%	52.94	23.53	7.84	13.73	1.96	100.00
Column Total	n	188	54	45	56	19	362
Average	%	51.93	14.92	12.43	15.47	5.25	100.00
Urbanicity							
Rural	n	93	19	19	26	18	175
	%	53.14	10.86	10.86	14.86	10.29	100.00
Small/Midsized	n	44	21	19	19	0	103
	%	42.72	20.39	18.45	18.45	0.00	100.00
Suburban	n	38	10	6	8	1	63
	%	60.32	15.87	9.52	12.70	1.59	100.00
Urban	n	13	4	1	3	0	21
	%	61.90	19.05	4.76	14.29	0.00	100.00
Column Total	n	188	54	45	56	19	362
Average	%	51.93	14.92	12.43	15.47	5.25	100.00
U.S. Region							
Midwest	n	70	10	16	23	10	129
	%	54.26	7.75	12.40	17.83	7.75	100.00
Northeast	n	14	9	3	5	0	31
	%	45.16	29.03	9.68	16.13	0.00	100.00
South	n	65	22	20	21	6	134
	%	48.51	16.42	14.93	15.67	4.48	100.00
West	n	39	13	6	7	3	68
	%	57.35	19.12	8.82	10.29	4.41	100.00
Column Total	n	188	54	45	56	19	362
Average	%	51.93	14.92	12.43	15.47	5.25	100.00

Table 10. Who conducts the medical intake?

		Correctional Officer	Civilian Staff Person	Registered Nurse (RN)	Licensed Practical Nurse (LPN/LVN)	Medical Practitioner	Other Medical Personnel	Row Total
Jurisdiction Size								
Fewer than 50 inmates	n	54	1	6	5	0	2	68
	%	79.41	1.47	8.82	7.35	0.00	2.94	100.00
50-99 inmates	n	33	0	14	7	2	1	57
	%	57.89	0.00	24.56	12.28	3.51	1.75	100.00
100-249 inmates	n	50	0	15	15	1	3	84
	%	59.52	0.00	17.86	17.86	1.19	3.57	100.00
250-499 inmates	n	15	2	17	17	0	0	51
	%	29.41	3.92	33.33	33.33	0.00	0.00	100.00
500-999 inmates	n	6	0	11	16	0	5	38
	%	15.79	0.00	28.95	42.11	0.00	13.16	100.00
1,000 or more inmates	n	3	0	28	14	1	4	50
	%	6.00	0.00	56.00	28.00	2.00	8.00	100.00
Column Total	n	161	3	91	74	4	15	348
Average	%	46.26	0.86	26.15	21.26	1.15	4.31	100.00
Urbanicity								
Rural	n	108	1	25	23	1	5	163
	%	66.26	0.61	15.34	14.11	0.61	3.07	100.00
Small/Midsized	n	34	0	33	27	1	6	101
	%	33.66	0.00	32.67	26.73	0.99	5.94	100.00
Suburban	n	17	2	19	21	1	3	63
	%	26.98	3.17	30.16	33.33	1.59	4.76	100.00
Urban	n	2	0	14	3	1	1	21
	%	9.52	0.00	66.67	14.29	4.76	4.76	100.00
Column Total	n	161	3	91	74	4	15	348
Average	%	46.26	0.86	26.15	21.26	1.15	4.31	100.00
U.S. Region								
Midwest	n	80	3	19	14	2	4	122
	%	65.57	2.46	15.57	11.48	1.64	3.28	100.00
Northeast	n	5	0	11	12	1	2	31
	%	16.13	0.00	35.48	38.71	3.23	6.45	100.00
South	n	47	0	30	46	1	5	129
	%	36.43	0.00	23.26	35.66	0.78	3.88	100.00
West	n	29	0	31	2	0	4	66
	%	43.94	0.00	46.97	3.03	0.00	6.06	100.00
Column Total	n	161	3	91	74	4	15	348
Average	%	46.26	0.86	26.15	21.26	1.15	4.31	100.00

Table 11. Does your jail system screen inmates for DRUG ABUSE/ADDICTION PROBLEMS during the medical intake?

		Self-reported by Inmate	Clinical Screening Questionnaire	State/County Mandated Screening	Do Not Screen for This	Don't Know	Row Total
Jurisdiction Size							
Fewer than 50 inmates	n	47	6	10	5	7	75
	%	62.67	8.00	13.33	6.67	9.33	100.00
50-99 inmates	n	33	15	7	2	4	61
	%	54.10	24.59	11.48	3.28	6.56	100.00
100-249 inmates	n	50	11	22	1	2	86
	%	58.14	12.79	25.58	1.16	2.33	100.00
250-499 inmates	n	28	12	11	0	0	51
	%	54.90	23.53	21.57	0.00	0.00	100.00
500-999 inmates	n	17	15	7	0	0	39
	%	43.59	38.46	17.95	0.00	0.00	100.00
1,000 or more inmates	n	21	21	6	4	0	52
	%	40.38	40.38	11.54	7.69	0.00	100.00
Column Total	n	196	80	63	12	13	364
Average	%	53.85	21.98	17.31	3.30	3.57	100.00
Urbanicity							
Rural	n	101	22	32	8	13	176
	%	57.39	12.50	18.18	4.55	7.39	100.00
Small/Midsized	n	52	29	19	3	0	103
	%	50.49	28.16	18.45	2.91	0.00	100.00
Suburban	n	36	18	9	0	0	63
	%	57.14	28.57	14.29	0.00	0.00	100.00
Urban	n	7	11	3	1	0	22
	%	31.82	50.00	13.64	4.55	0.00	100.00
Column Total	n	196	80	63	12	13	364
Average	%	53.85	21.98	17.31	3.30	3.57	100.00
U.S. Region							
Midwest	n	79	16	22	6	6	129
	%	61.24	12.40	17.05	4.65	4.65	100.00
Northeast	n	9	14	8	0	0	31
	%	29.03	45.16	25.81	0.00	0.00	100.00
South	n	66	37	25	3	4	135
	%	48.89	27.41	18.52	2.22	2.96	100.00
West	n	42	13	8	3	3	69
	%	60.87	18.84	11.59	4.35	4.35	100.00
Column Total	n	196	80	63	12	13	364
Average	%	53.85	21.98	17.31	3.30	3.57	100.00

Table 12. Do you provide the following medication assisted therapies at all for PREGNANT inmates?

		Methadone			Buprenorphine			Naltrexone		
		No	Yes	Row Total	No	Yes	Row Total	No	Yes	Row Total
Jurisdiction Size										
Fewer than 50 inmates	n	42	30	72	46	26	72	48	24	72
	%	58.33	41.67	100.00	63.89	36.11	100.00	66.67	33.33	100.00
50-99 inmates	n	25	33	58	30	30	60	35	22	57
	%	43.10	56.90	100.00	50.00	50.00	100.00	61.40	38.60	100.00
100-249 inmates	n	45	40	85	46	35	81	51	29	80
	%	52.94	47.06	100.00	56.79	43.21	100.00	63.75	36.25	100.00
250-499 inmates	n	19	32	51	23	28	51	24	25	49
	%	37.25	62.75	100.00	45.10	54.90	100.00	48.98	51.02	100.00
500-999 inmates	n	9	28	37	16	23	39	19	18	37
	%	24.32	75.68	100.00	41.03	58.97	100.00	51.35	48.65	100.00
1,000 or more inmates	n	11	39	50	17	30	47	21	27	48
	%	22.00	78.00	100.00	36.17	63.83	100.00	43.75	56.25	100.00
Column Total	n	151	202	353	178	172	350	198	145	343
Average	%	42.78	57.22	100.00	50.86	49.14	100.00	57.73	42.27	100.00
Urbanicity										
Rural	n	94	76	170	102	67	169	106	59	165
	%	55.29	44.71	100.00	60.36	39.64	100.00	64.24	35.76	100.00
Small/Midsized	n	38	64	102	46	55	101	58	41	99
	%	37.25	62.75	100.00	45.54	54.46	100.00	58.59	41.41	100.00
Suburban	n	14	47	61	23	38	61	26	33	59
	%	22.95	77.05	100.00	37.70	62.30	100.00	44.07	55.93	100.00
Urban	n	5	15	20	7	12	19	8	12	20
	%	25.00	75.00	100.00	36.84	63.16	100.00	40.00	60.00	100.00
Column Total	n	151	202	353	178	172	350	198	145	343
Average	%	42.78	57.22	100.00	50.86	49.14	100.00	57.73	42.27	100.00
U.S. Region										
Midwest	n	58	68	126	61	63	124	67	56	123
	%	46.03	53.97	100.00	49.19	50.81	100.00	54.47	45.53	100.00
Northeast	n	8	22	30	10	20	30	16	11	27
	%	26.67	73.33	100.00	33.33	66.67	100.00	59.26	40.74	100.00
South	n	59	71	130	80	46	126	79	48	127
	%	45.38	54.62	100.00	63.49	36.51	100.00	62.20	37.80	100.00
West	n	26	41	67	27	43	70	36	30	66
	%	38.81	61.19	100.00	38.57	61.43	100.00	54.55	45.45	100.00
Column Total	n	151	202	353	178	172	350	198	145	343
Average	%	42.78	57.22	100.00	50.86	49.14	100.00	57.73	42.27	100.00

Table 13. Do you provide the following medication assisted therapies at all for NON-PREGNANT inmates?

		Methadone			Buprenorphine			Naltrexone		
		No	Yes	Row Total	No	Yes	Row Total	No	Yes	Row Total
Jurisdiction Size										
Fewer than 50 inmates	n	39	34	73	44	28	72	45	27	72
	%	53.42	46.58	100.00	61.11	38.89	100.00	62.50	37.50	100.00
50-99 inmates	n	34	25	59	35	26	61	36	21	57
	%	57.63	42.37	100.00	57.38	42.62	100.00	63.16	36.84	100.00
100-249 inmates	n	57	28	85	56	28	84	54	29	83
	%	67.06	32.94	100.00	66.67	33.33	100.00	65.06	34.94	100.00
250-499 inmates	n	28	23	51	30	20	50	26	25	51
	%	54.90	45.10	100.00	60.00	40.00	100.00	50.98	49.02	100.00
500-999 inmates	n	22	16	38	24	16	40	23	16	39
	%	57.89	42.11	100.00	60.00	40.00	100.00	58.97	41.03	100.00
1,000 or more inmates	n	26	25	51	26	22	48	22	28	50
	%	50.98	49.02	100.00	54.17	45.83	100.00	44.00	56.00	100.00
Column Total	n	206	151	357	215	140	355	206	146	352
Average	%	57.70	42.30	100.00	60.56	39.44	100.00	58.52	41.48	100.00
Urbanicity										
Rural	n	107	65	172	109	63	172	106	62	168
	%	62.21	37.79	100.00	63.37	36.63	100.00	63.10	36.90	100.00
Small/Midsized	n	56	47	103	61	41	102	64	39	103
	%	54.37	45.63	100.00	59.80	40.20	100.00	62.14	37.86	100.00
Suburban	n	34	27	61	35	26	61	29	31	60
	%	55.74	44.26	100.00	57.38	42.62	100.00	48.33	51.67	100.00
Urban	n	9	12	21	10	10	20	7	14	21
	%	42.86	57.14	100.00	50.00	50.00	100.00	33.33	66.67	100.00
Column Total	n	206	151	357	215	140	355	206	146	352
Average	%	57.70	42.30	100.00	60.56	39.44	100.00	58.52	41.48	100.00
U.S. Region										
Midwest	n	71	55	126	72	52	124	71	53	124
	%	56.35	43.65	100.00	58.06	41.94	100.00	57.26	42.74	100.00
Northeast	n	18	12	30	20	11	31	14	17	31
	%	60.00	40.00	100.00	64.52	35.48	100.00	45.16	54.84	100.00
South	n	85	48	133	91	40	131	84	48	132
	%	63.91	36.09	100.00	69.47	30.53	100.00	63.64	36.36	100.00
West	n	32	36	68	32	37	69	37	28	65
	%	47.06	52.94	100.00	46.38	53.62	100.00	56.92	43.08	100.00
Column Total	n	206	151	357	215	140	355	206	146	352
Average	%	57.70	42.30	100.00	60.56	39.44	100.00	58.52	41.48	100.00

Table 14. In the past year, has your jail used TELEMEDICINE for any of the following services?
 (NOTE: These are not mutually exclusive categories.)

		Primary Care	Specialty Care	Mental Health Care	Other Medical Care
Jurisdiction Size					
Fewer than 50 inmates	n	6	4	18	0
	%	8.11	5.41	24.32	0.00
50-99 inmates	n	5	4	22	2
	%	8.20	6.56	36.07	3.28
100-249 inmates	n	4	1	23	0
	%	4.71	1.18	27.06	0.00
250-499 inmates	n	1	2	17	0
	%	1.96	3.92	33.33	0.00
500-999 inmates	n	3	3	16	3
	%	7.50	7.50	40.00	7.50
1,000 or more inmates	n	6	12	22	1
	%	11.76	23.53	43.14	1.96
Column Total	n	25	26	118	6
Average	%	6.91	7.18	32.60	1.66
Urbanicity					
Rural	n	14	10	55	2
	%	8.00	5.71	31.43	1.14
Small/Midsized	n	6	6	37	1
	%	5.83	5.83	35.92	0.97
Suburban	n	3	4	18	2
	%	4.84	6.45	29.03	3.23
Urban	n	2	6	8	1
	%	9.09	27.27	36.36	4.55
Column Total	n	25	26	118	6
Average	%	6.91	7.18	32.60	1.66
U.S. Region					
Midwest	n	7	6	31	2
	%	5.56	4.76	24.60	1.59
Northeast	n	3	4	13	1
	%	9.68	12.90	41.94	3.23
South	n	11	10	49	2
	%	8.15	7.41	36.30	1.48
West	n	4	6	25	1
	%	5.71	8.57	35.71	1.43
Column Total	n	25	26	118	6
Average	%	6.91	7.18	32.60	1.66

Methodological Appendix

Survey Design

The study survey closely models the BJS National Survey of Prison Health Care (NSPHC). The NSPHC was administered by telephone to the 50 state departments of corrections, with a response rate of 45. An Expert Advisory Group (EAG), comprised of jail administrators and AJA representatives, along with a physician with experience delivering health care in jails, was assembled to adapt the survey for use by jails. Additional questions were added based on the interests of the EAG. The survey included five domains: medical intake, non-urgent care, medical services and staffing, substance abuse treatment, and miscellaneous. Respondents were also asked to voluntarily submit copies of their medical intake forms along with the completed survey.

Sampling Strategy

The AJA database of all study members was obtained. There were 9,403 individual records representing 1,345 jails. The records were cleaned in Stata 15 and the addresses were geocoded to the county using ArcGIS 10.5.1 (Esri, Redlands, CA). The geocoding process entails transforming the physical address into x/y coordinates, and then spatially joining the coordinates to county boundaries. 2010 Census boundaries were used. Jails listed multiple times with separate postal and physical address locations were given the physical address location. The geocoded AJA jails were then merged with the BJS jails using the county-level FIPS code and a jurisdiction crosswalk file used by the BJS. The BJS uses unique jurisdiction IDs that were developed for use by the FBI Uniform Crime Report. Jurisdiction IDs were collapsed so that data across facilities were summed. This mainly applied to large jurisdictions with multiple jail facilities (e.g., Harris County, TX). The inclusion criteria for the study was: (1) member of the AJA; (2) had valid contact information; (3) were included in the 2013 BJS Census of Jails; and (4) were not located in states with combined jail/prison systems (AK, CT, DE, HI, RI, and VT). Jails operated by the federal government or Bureau of Indian Affairs were excluded so that only county and regionally operated jails were included.

For sampling purposes, we categorized four types of jails: jails with multiple individual AJA memberships (meaning there are multiple employees who are individual members), jails with only one individual membership, jails with only agency memberships, and jails with some combination of the previous three categories. For jails with multiple individual AJA memberships, the highest-ranking member or the member with the most relevant title (e.g., Jail Administrator, Sheriff) was selected as the primary contact. For jails that only had one member and no agency membership, that person was designated as the primary contact regardless of their title. In cases where there was also an agency membership and the title did not seem relevant (e.g., HR Representative), we searched the jails website to find a contact person to represent the agency. Often times this was the sheriff, unless a jail administrator could be identified. This procedure was also followed if the jail only had an agency membership. If no email address was listed for the primary contact, we attempted to find it online using the county/jail website. We also attempted to confirm mailing addresses via the Internet.

Survey Administration

Primary contacts with an email address were sent the survey through email and were offered to complete the survey using Qualtrics or to download a PDF version of the survey to return by postal mail/scanned email. Primary contacts without an email address were sent a survey by postal mail with a self-addressed return stamped envelope. When surveys were returned due to incorrect contact information (email “bounce backs” or “address not found” by the post office), attempts were made to find updated contact information. During the data collection period, additional jails were identified as being ineligible. Data collection occurred during a 6-month period. The first wave of surveys were administered during the last week of June 2018. Non-responders were contacted by telephone to see if they received the survey and to encourage participation. Additional surveys were sent as requested. A second wave of surveys were administered to non-responders with the last surveys being sent during January 2019. Attempts were made to provide thank you notes by email, and, in some cases, respondents were called to confirm that we received their survey and to thank them for their participation. *In total, research staff made 3,812 communication attempts, including 599 postal mail communications, 1,575 emails, and*

1,638 phone calls. The mean number of postal mail sent per jail was 1.3 (median 1), the mean e-mail was 1.8 (median 2.0), and the mean phone call was 1.7 (median 2.0).

Study Sample

There were 1,126 jails that met the inclusion criteria: (1) were members of the AJA; (2) had valid contact information; (3) were included in the 2013 BJS Census of Jails; and (4) were not located in states with combined systems (AK, CT, DE, HI, RI, and VT). This sampling frame represents 45.7% of all county jails included in the BJS Censuses of Jails (1,126/2,463). There were 133 AJA-member jails that were determined to not be eligible because they did not meet the inclusion criteria. Out of the 1,126 jails, 376 returned surveys, 81 declined to participate, and 674 did not respond/had an unknown outcome. Sixty-four jails (17.0%) also submitted copies of their medical intake forms. Five surveys were discarded because they were incorrectly completed, for a final sample size of 371. According to American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR) criteria (<https://www.aapor.org/Publications-Media/AAPOR-Journals/Standard-Definitions.aspx>), the overall minimum response rate (RR1) is 32.8% and the adjusted response rate is 40.7%. The adjusted response rate (RR3) accounts for cases where absolutely no information ever reaches the researcher about the outcome of the mailing. This often occurs with high frequency in mail surveys. The minimum response rate ranges from 28.8% among jails with fewer than 50 inmates to 45.9% among jails with 1,000 or more inmates. The adjusted response rate ranges from 34.4% to 51.7%, respectively.

The response rates for the current study are low but adequate when compared to other published rates for voluntary surveys administered by mail, email, and or phone. The Bureau of Labor Statistics reports 2018 establishment survey response rates for voluntary surveys between 48.0% and 64.0% (<https://www.bls.gov/osmr/response-rates/home.htm>). Published response rates for non-governmental surveys of jails published prior to 2010 range from 49% to 67% (see Excel file for cites). The Pew Research Center reported overall adjusted response rate (RR3) of 6.0% for telephone surveys in 2018 (<https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2019/02/27/response-rates-in-telephone-surveys-have-resumed-their-decline/>). Survey Gizmo reports an average response rate for email surveys administered internally (e.g., to employees or members) of 30-40% (<https://www.surveygizmo.com/resources/blog/survey-response-rates/>). The American Jail Association reported a previous response rate of 10% for emailed surveys to its membership (personal communication).

Response Rate by State

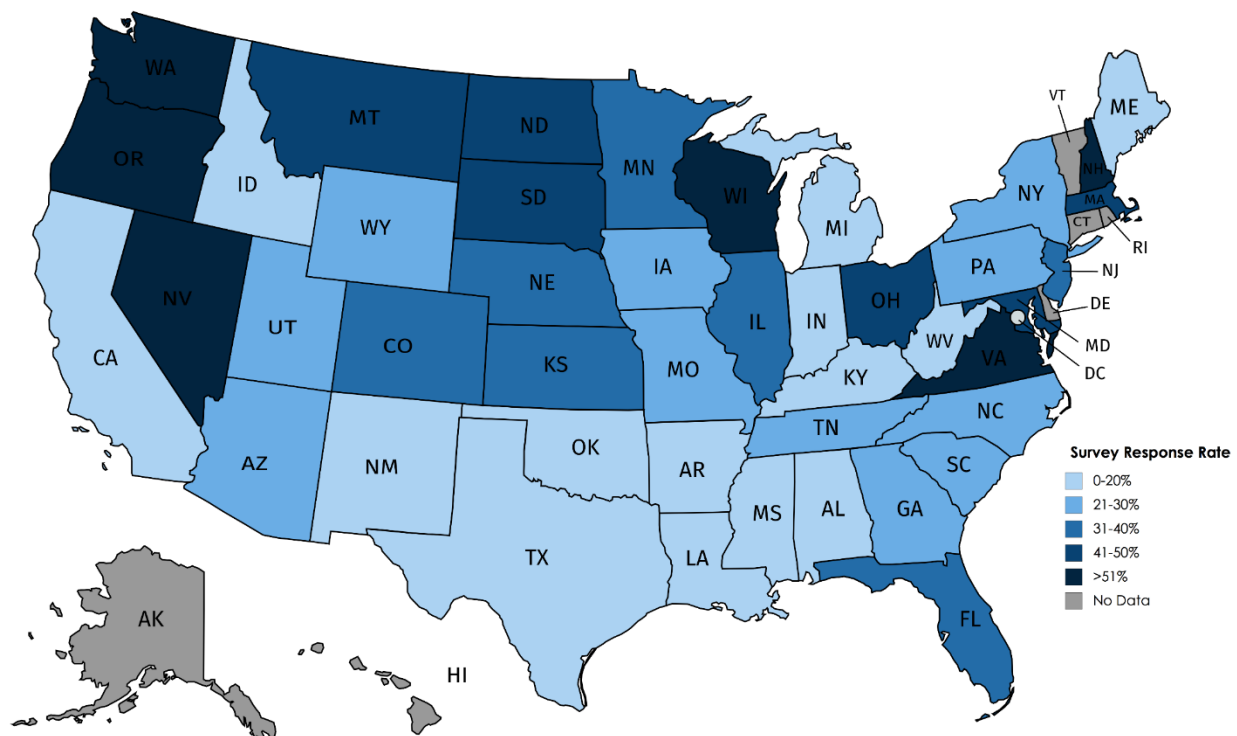


Table 1. Response Rate Calculations by Jail Size

		Fewer than 50 inmates	50-99 inmates	100-249 inmates	250-499 inmates	500-999 inmates	1,000 + inmates	Total
Response Rates								
Unknown Eligibility and No Returned Questionnaire (1)	n	164	100	174	98	76	62	674
	%	57.34	50.25	54.44	54.14	56.3	44.6	53.53
Responded	n	76	61	87	51	40	56	371
	%	26.57	30.65	27.27	28.18	29.63	40.29	29.47
Refused	n	24	12	24	10	7	4	81
	%	8.39	6.03	7.52	5.52	5.19	2.88	6.43
Not Eligible	n	22	26	34	22	12	17	133
	%	7.69	13.07	10.66	12.15	8.89	12.23	10.56
Total	n	286	199	319	181	135	139	1,259
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
AAPOR Response Rates								
Response Rate 1 (2)	%	28.79	35.26	30.53	32.08	32.52	45.90	32.80
Response Rate 3 (3)	%	32.42	41.57	35.63	38.34	37.19	51.70	40.70

(1) Absolutely no information ever reaches the researcher about the outcome of the mailing; often occurs with high frequency in mail surveys.

(2) Minimum response rate according to American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR) criteria.

(3) Includes an estimate of what proportion of cases of unknown eligibility are actually eligible.

Probability weights were calculated based on BJS designations of jurisdiction size. BJS uses jurisdiction size to create sampling weights for the Annual Survey of Jails. This is also stratified by whether or not the jail housed a juvenile at the time of the survey. Given the small study sample size and the problem of zero cell counts, only jurisdiction size was used for the current study. First, the inverse probability of being an AJA member (versus non-AJA member) was estimated based on jurisdiction size. Second, the inverse probability of responding to the survey (versus not responding) was estimated based on jurisdiction size. These two inverse probabilities were then multiplied for responding jails to create sample weights.

Table 2. Weighted and Unweighted Sample Comparisons

Jurisdiction Size	BJS (n = 2,463)	Responders Unweighted (n = 371)	Responders Weighted, (se) (n = 371)
Fewer than 50 inmates	34.7%	20.4%	35.1% (0.029)
50-99 inmates	18.8%	16.7%	18.3% (0.021)
100-249 inmates	22.5%	23.4%	22.2% (0.022)
250-499 inmates	10.9%	13.7%	10.8% (0.015)
500-999 inmates	7.0%	10.8%	7.2% (0.011)
1,000 or more inmates	6.3%	15.1%	6.4% (0.009)

Table 2 provides the prevalence of jurisdiction size. The unweighted prevalence rates indicate that the study sample is underrepresented by small jails (e.g., jurisdiction size of fewer than 50 inmates) and overrepresented by larger jails (e.g., jurisdiction size of 1,000 or more inmates). The estimated prevalence rates using sample weights shows that the study sample can be successfully adjusted to closely approximate the national population of jails with regards to jurisdiction size.

Our sample represents 15.1% of all jails, but includes the five largest jails based on reported 2016 yearend total population: Los Angeles County, Cook County, Harris County, Rikers (Bronx, Queens, and New York Counties), and Dallas County.

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