

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Bureau of Justice Statistics

Bureau of Justice Statistics

Census of State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 1990

1,207 State and 80 Federal facilities

Average 56 square feet per inmate

Characteristic **Number**

Security level
Maximum 234
Medium 403
Minimum 650

Under court order 323

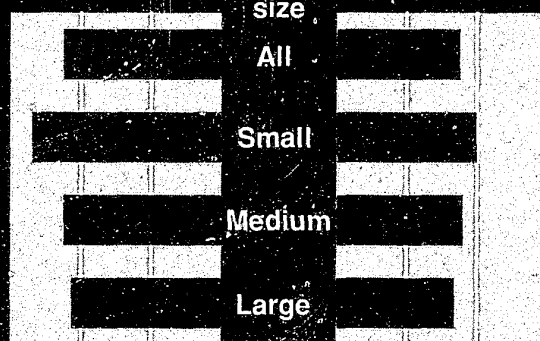
Size
Under 500 inmates 816

500-999 260

1,000-499 185

500 or more 26

State **Facility size** **Federal**



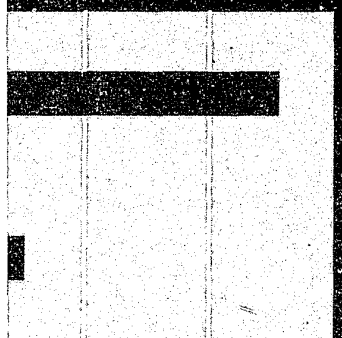
Average square feet of space per inmate

Average annual operating cost per inmate: \$15,513

Federal \$14,456
State 15,604

Northeast \$17,951
Midwest 14,633
South 13,224
West 18,879

Employees



Percent of employees

137003

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Office of Justice Programs
Bureau of Justice Statistics



Census of State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 1990

By James Stephan
BJS Statistician

May 1992, NCJ-137003

137003

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

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Steven D. Dillingham, Ph.D.
Director

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The Assistant Attorney General, Office of Justice Programs, is responsible for matters of administration and management with respect to the Office of Justice Program agencies: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Institute of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and Office for Victims of Crime. The Assistant Attorney General establishes policies and priorities consistent with the statutory purposes of the OJP agencies and the priorities of the Department of Justice.

Public use data tapes for each Census of Adult Correctional Facilities in the series, conducted in 1974, 1979, 1984, and 1990, are available from the Criminal Justice Archive and Information Network, P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106. 1-800-999-0960.

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Foreword

This publication reports on data from the third national census of State correctional facilities conducted since 1979. Over that period, a great deal has changed in our Nation's prisons and community-based facilities:

- The number of State prisons grew from 568 in 1979, to 694 in 1984, to 957 in 1990.
- The number of inmates housed in these facilities increased from 263,553 in 1979, to 381,955 in 1984, to 641,749 in 1990.
- The amount of housing space expanded from about 18.3 million square feet in 1979, to 23.7 million in 1984, to 37.5 million in 1990.
- The number of employees working in these institutions grew from 93,570 in 1979, to 140,959 in 1984, to 240,307 in 1990.

The 1990 census for the first time incorporated detailed and comparable information on the 80 Federal prisons operating in June 1990. In addition, data were collected on the 250 State community-based facilities that housed 2% of the Nation's prison population.

The Census will be the vehicle for a variety of future BJS studies addressing prison crowding, drug testing in prisons, and program participation. As with prior censuses, the Bureau will archive the data at the National Criminal Justice Archive at the University of Michigan to make them available to researchers and practitioners.

The Bureau of Justice Statistics expresses deepest appreciation to all those correctional institution employees who assisted us in achieving a 100%-response rate in the collection of these data.

Steven D. Dillingham, Ph.D.
Director

Overview

A record 715,649 persons, including 675,624 men and 40,025 women, were in custody in 1,287 State and Federal correctional facilities throughout the United States on June 29, 1990 (table 1). Approximately 98% of the population were housed in 1,037 confinement institutions — facilities in which less than 50% of the inmates were regularly permitted to leave the premises, unaccompanied by staff; the other 2% of the population lived in 250 community-based facilities — institutions in which 50% or more of the residents were regularly permitted to leave the premises on work or study release, or to participate in other outside programs.¹

Of the 1,287 correctional facilities in operation throughout the country on June 29, 1990, 957 (74%) were State-operated confinement institutions, that is, State prisons; 250 (20%) were State-operated community-based facilities; and 80 (6%) were Federally-operated confinement facilities.

¹Community-based facilities include halfway houses, restitution centers, and prerelease, work release, and study release centers.

These findings are from the 1990 Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities, conducted nationwide on June 29, 1990, by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics. The census enumerated all State and Federal adult correctional facilities, including the combined jail prison systems in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont, and 67 private facilities under exclusive contract by State governments to house prisoners. (For additional information on the scope and coverage of the census, see *Methodology*.)

Other census findings are as follows:

- Approximately 65% of all State correctional facilities and 38% of all Federal correctional facilities were small institutions with average daily populations of less than 500 inmates. However, 55% of all State inmates and 42% of all Federal inmates were housed in large institutions with average daily populations of 1,000 or more.
- All of the Nation's 26 very large correctional facilities, that is, those housing 2,500 inmates or more, were State-operated. California had 17 of the 26

largest facilities, as well as the largest single correctional institution in the country, the California Medical Facility at Vacaville, with an average daily population of 7,443.

- Sixty-three correctional facilities, about 5% of the nationwide total, were built before 1900. The oldest facilities in operation at the time of the census were the New Jersey State Prison at Trenton, the Vroom Readjustment Unit at Trenton, and the Jones Farm Work Camp at West Trenton, all originally constructed in 1797.
- On June 29, 1990, the Nation's prisons and community-based correctional facilities were operating at 23% above design capacity — the number of inmates that planners or architects intended. State facilities were 22% above design capacity, and Federal facilities were 46% above design capacity.
- On June 29, 1990, 186 State correctional facilities, or approximately 1 in every 7, were under State or Federal court order or consent decree for specific conditions relating to crowding. A total of 172 were under court order or consent decree for conditions relating to medical facilities; and 155, for conditions relating to staffing.
- Correctional facilities throughout the country provided an average of 56 square feet of living space per inmate in 1990. Among State confinement facilities the average was 56 square feet, changing little from the 57 square feet in 1984. Among Federal confinement facilities the average per inmate was 44 square feet.
- Although the large majority of prisons offered academic coursework and many facilities had prison industries and other work assignments, approximately 177,700 inmates (25% of the correctional population) were neither enrolled in an academic program nor assigned a job at the time of the Census.

Table 1. Number of State and Federal correctional facilities and inmates/residents, by type of facility, June 29, 1990

	All facilities	Type of facility	
		Confinement	Community-based
Number of facilities			
Total	1,287	1,037	250
State	1,207	957	250
Federal	80	80	0
Number of inmates/residents			
Total	715,649	698,570	17,079
Male	675,624	660,222	15,402
Female	40,025	38,348	1,677
State	658,828	641,749	17,079
Male	622,982	607,580	15,402
Female	35,846	34,169	1,677
Federal	56,821	56,821	--
Male	52,642	52,642	--
Female	4,179	4,179	--

-- Federal correctional authorities did not operate community-based facilities. Some individuals in Federal custody were housed in community-based facilities under contract arrangements; however, because none of these facilities held only Federal inmates, they were excluded from the census.

• Noncitizens made up 2% of the State confinement population, compared to 18% of the Federal confinement population. The higher percentage of non-citizens among Federal inmates reflected the significantly larger percentage of Federal prisoners serving time for drug offenses and the involvement of foreign nationals in illegal drug activities.

• Approximately 169,600 correctional officers and other custody and security workers accounted for more than 3 of every 5 employees, including 66% of all State facility staff and 38% of all Federal facility staff.

• Annual spending in State and Federal correctional facilities totaled \$11.4 billion in 1990. The average annual operating cost per inmate was \$15,604 in State facilities, and \$14,456 in Federal facilities.

Number of State inmates rose 67% and number of facilities rose 34% between 1984 and 1990

The number of inmates in State correctional facilities throughout the United States increased 67% from 395,309 on June 30, 1984, to 658,828 on June 29, 1990 (table 2). Relative to the general U.S. population, the number of State inmates rose from 167 per 100,000 residents in 1984 to 263 in 1990, an increase of 57%. The largest intercensal growth in State inmates occurred in the West (104%), while the smallest growth occurred in the South (45%).

The number of State correctional facilities grew 34% from 903 prisons and community-based facilities in 1984 to 1,207 in 1990. The largest gain occurred in the West (67%), led by a 163% increase in California, from 30 facilities in 1984 to 100 in 1990. The smallest gain occurred in the South (23%) where North Carolina had an increase of 5% and Oklahoma, 10%.

Table 2. Number of State correctional facilities and inmates/residents, by jurisdiction and region, June 30, 1984 and June 29, 1990

Jurisdiction and region	Number of facilities		Number of inmates/residents		Population, percent change 1984-90	Inmates/residents per 100,000 population in 1990
	1984	1990	1984	1990		
Total	903	1,207	395,309	658,828	66.7%	262.6
Northeast	134	182	68,000	117,865	73.3%	231.2
Connecticut	13	20	5,055	9,577	89.5	295.0
Maine	6	7	1,074	1,503	39.9	121.3
Massachusetts	17	20	4,764	8,282	73.8	139.4
New Hampshire	3	5	551	1,441	161.5	127.5
New Jersey	13	25	10,103	16,721	65.5	215.5
New York	45	62	32,138	56,251	75.0	312.4
Pennsylvania	24	30	12,606	20,822	65.2	172.2
Rhode Island	7	7	1,203	2,460	104.5	245.0
Vermont	6	6	506	808	59.7	140.3
Midwest	193	255	80,298	141,726	76.5%	234.4
Illinois	34	39	16,228	26,712	64.6	228.1
Indiana	18	23	9,277	12,618	36.0	224.1
Iowa	16	24	2,824	4,522	60.1	158.6
Kansas	9	16	3,825	5,500	43.8	217.3
Michigan	45	67	13,800	31,812	130.5	341.6
Minnesota	8	9	2,260	3,239	43.3	73.6
Missouri	13	17	8,173	14,600	78.6	281.7
Nebraska	8	7	1,765	2,390	35.4	147.5
North Dakota	2	2	436	557	27.8	85.2
Ohio	16	22	16,433	31,808	93.6	290.3
South Dakota	2	2	796	1,247	56.7	174.0
Wisconsin	22	27	4,481	6,721	50.0	137.0
South	435	534	175,444	253,453	44.5%	293.1
Alabama	23	28	8,774	12,433	41.7	300.6
Arkansas	11	13	4,005	6,455	61.2	267.1
Delaware	7	8	1,898	3,448	81.7	502.8
District of Columbia	8	11	2,737	7,290	166.4	1,225.2
Florida	80	100	26,382	42,306	60.4	325.1
Georgia	29	32	13,138	18,540	41.1	283.6
Kentucky	10	15	4,536	6,900	52.1	185.0
Louisiana	11	20	10,409	13,939	33.9	319.8
Maryland	18	21	12,742	17,057	33.9	358.0
Mississippi	11	24	4,695	6,852	45.9	261.1
North Carolina	87	91	16,603	18,346	10.5	275.6
Oklahoma	21	23	7,493	10,449	39.5	324.8
South Carolina	27	32	8,434	15,091	78.9	423.8
Tennessee	15	18	7,745	8,333	7.6	167.1
Texas	27	43	34,761	49,815	43.3	290.3
Virginia	44	48	9,484	14,649	54.5	236.8
West Virginia	6	7	1,608	1,549	-3.7	84.2
West	141	236	71,567	145,734	103.7%	275.4
Alaska	12	13	1,590	2,414	51.8	456.3
Arizona	15	20	7,239	13,903	92.1	382.9
California	38	100	39,274	92,604	135.8	310.5
Colorado	11	14	2,636	5,593	112.2	167.7
Hawaii	7	10	1,709	2,569	50.3	227.5
Idaho	4	7	1,127	1,767	56.8	172.2
Montana	3	5	836	1,273	52.3	157.7
Nevada	10	17	3,129	5,620	79.6	481.2
New Mexico	6	11	1,725	3,118	80.8	201.6
Oregon	7	11	3,421	5,994	75.2	208.5
Utah	8	8	1,678	2,799	66.8	162.4
Washington	17	16	6,518	7,036	7.9	144.4
Wyoming	3	4	685	1,094	59.7	231.8

Five jurisdictions recorded triple-digit percentage increases in State inmate populations between 1984 and 1990: the District of Columbia (166%), California (136%), Michigan (131%), Colorado (112%), and Rhode Island (105%). By contrast, Tennessee and Washington had increases of 8%, and West Virginia's inmate population was 4% lower than in 1984.

Of the 715,649 inmates and residents in custody on June 29, 1990, 56,821 (8%) were housed in Federal correctional facilities and 658,828 (92%) were housed in State correctional facilities (table 3).

Approximately 45% of all Federal inmates were white non-Hispanic, 28% were black non-Hispanic, 25% were Hispanic, and 2% were of other races. By comparison, relatively fewer State inmates were white non-Hispanic (38%) or Hispanic (12%); more were black non-Hispanic (48%); and an equal proportion were of other races (2%). White non-Hispanics were most highly represented in the Midwest (47%), black non-Hispanics in the South (58%), and Hispanics (25%) and other races (5%) in the West.

Table 3. Number of inmates/residents in State and Federal correctional facilities, by race, Hispanic origin, jurisdiction, and region, June 29, 1990

Jurisdiction and region	Total	White non-Hispanic	Black non-Hispanic	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaska Native	Asian/Pacific Islander
U.S. total	715,649	274,929	331,880	95,498	6,471	6,871
Federal State	56,821	25,553	15,597	14,346	864	461
	658,828	249,376	316,283	81,152	5,607	6,410
Northeast	117,865	33,535	57,873	25,705	482	270
Connecticut	9,577	2,571	4,647	2,306	30	23
Maine	1,503	1,439	29	13	22	0
Massachusetts	8,282	4,286	2,367	1,552	14	63
New Hampshire	1,441	1,306	61	67	3	4
New Jersey	16,721	3,673	10,242	2,790	9	7
New York	56,251	9,473	28,473	17,824	383	134
Pennsylvania	20,822	8,541	11,423	824	15	19
Rhode Island	2,460	1,455	653	328	4	20
Vermont	808	791	14	1	2	0
Midwest	141,726	65,857	69,310	4,392	1,239	428
Illinois	26,712	7,993	16,156	2,289	44	230
Indiana	12,618	7,698	4,687	209	16	8
Iowa	4,522	3,466	900	75	61	20
Kansas	5,500	3,301	1,825	268	83	23
Michigan	31,812	12,465	18,711	521	81	34
Minnesota	3,239	1,938	923	95	263	20
Missouri	14,600	7,812	6,708	55	22	3
Nebraska	2,390	1,388	790	108	91	13
North Dakota	557	403	9	12	132	1
Ohio	31,808	14,897	16,476	395	9	31
South Dakota	1,247	909	42	1	295	0
Wisconsin	6,721	3,587	2,583	364	142	45
South	253,453	91,109	146,293	14,359	1,186	506
Alabama	12,433	4,489	7,924	1	0	19
Arkansas	6,455	2,977	3,459	17	2	0
Delaware	3,449	1,268	2,038	138	2	3
District of Columbia	7,290	93	7,012	173	0	12
Florida	42,306	16,004	23,397	2,437	90	378
Georgia	18,540	6,700	11,737	97	2	4
Kentucky	6,900	4,480	2,413	6	0	1
Louisiana	13,939	3,911	9,970	56	0	2
Maryland	17,057	4,291	12,695	60	3	8
Mississippi	6,852	1,824	5,003	14	7	4
North Carolina	18,346	6,819	10,887	163	447	30
Oklahoma	10,449	6,014	3,573	246	609	7
South Carolina	15,091	5,333	9,707	34	15	2
Tennessee	8,333	4,651	3,643	35	2	2
Texas	49,815	15,711	23,266	10,823	1	14
Virginia	14,649	5,227	9,346	54	5	17
West Virginia	1,549	1,317	223	5	1	3
West	145,784	59,875	42,307	36,696	2,700	5,206
Alaska	2,414	1,297	268	53	777	19
Arizona	13,903	7,241	2,228	3,867	541	26
California	92,604	28,181	33,542	26,987	308	3,586
Colorado	5,593	2,717	1,342	1,455	66	13
Hawaii	2,569	917	131	167	4	1,350
Idaho	1,767	1,487	22	186	60	12
Montana	1,273	1,006	21	36	210	0
Nevada	5,620	3,131	1,913	422	89	65
New Mexico	3,118	953	305	1,742	108	10
Oregon	5,994	4,586	840	415	132	21
Utah	2,799	2,020	238	449	60	32
Washington	7,036	4,516	1,388	786	277	69
Wyoming	1,094	823	69	131	68	3

Average daily State inmate population increased 63% in 6 years

The average daily population in State correctional facilities rose 63% from 390,334 in 1984 to 635,974 in 1990 (table 4). Inmate population growth of 102% in the West was more than 2 1/2 times as great as that in the South (40%). At least one jurisdiction in each region reported triple-digit growth in average daily inmate population between 1984 and 1990, including New Hampshire (169%) and Rhode Island (113%) in the Northeast, Michigan (132%) in the Midwest, the District of Columbia (159%) in the South, and California (133%) and Colorado (107%) in the West.

Most inmate deaths resulted from illness

A total of 1,674 men and 55 women died while under the jurisdiction of State or Federal Correctional authorities during the year ending June 29, 1990, about 2.4 deaths per 1,000 inmates. A total of 1,521 mortalities (88%) took place in State confinement facilities, 43 (2%) in State community-based facilities, and 165 (10%) in Federal confinement facilities (table 5).

Illness other than AIDS was the leading cause of death (57%), followed by AIDS (27%), suicide (8%), homicide (5%), accident (2%), and other causes (1%). There was little difference between State and Federal confinement facilities in the distribution of deaths by cause. Both levels of government had about the same percentage of inmate deaths from illnesses other than AIDS, and suicide.²

²The distribution of inmate deaths in State and Federal correctional facilities was significantly different from that reported in local jails where during the year ending June 30, 1988, suicide was the leading cause of death (43%), followed by illness other than AIDS (41%), AIDS (10%), homicide (1%), and other causes (5%).

Table 4. Average daily correctional facility population, by jurisdiction and region, 1984 and 1990

Jurisdiction and region	Average daily population		Percent change 1984-90
	1984	1990	
U.S. total	...	690,771	...
Federal	**	54,797	...
State	390,334	635,974	62.9%
Northeast	65,850	112,439	70.8%
Connecticut	4,932	9,018	82.8
Maine	880	1,425	61.9
Massachusetts	4,552	7,870	72.9
New Hampshire	504	1,354	168.7
New Jersey	10,082	15,689	55.6
New York	31,579	53,359	69.0
Pennsylvania	11,628	20,437	75.8
Rhode Island	1,173	2,496	112.8
Vermont	520	791	52.1
Midwest	79,950	139,373	74.3%
Illinois	15,498	24,961	61.1
Indiana	9,103	12,338	35.5
Iowa	2,767	4,231	52.9
Kansas	3,670	5,514	50.2
Michigan	13,803	32,022	132.0
Minnesota	2,309	3,175	37.5
Missouri	8,053	14,361	78.3
Nebraska	1,794	2,322	29.4
North Dakota	411	558	35.8
Ohio	17,361	32,124	85.0
South Dakota	819	1,251	52.7
Wisconsin	4,362	6,516	49.4
South	175,698	245,224	39.6%
Alabama	8,705	12,385	42.3
Arkansas	3,969	6,393	61.1
Delaware	1,968	3,415	73.5
District of Columbia	2,806	7,262	158.8
Florida	26,014	40,028	53.9
Georgia	13,095	18,131	38.5
Kentucky	4,560	6,543	43.5
Louisiana	10,379	13,888	33.8
Maryland	12,563	16,100	28.2
Mississippi	4,582	6,890	50.4
North Carolina	16,295	18,062	10.8
Oklahoma	7,426	9,668	30.2
South Carolina	8,317	14,669	76.4
Tennessee	8,205	8,250	.5
Texas	36,004	47,837	32.9
Virginia	9,167	14,192	54.8
West Virginia	1,643	1,511	-8.0
West	68,836	138,938	101.8%
Alaska	1,543	2,493	61.6
Arizona	7,021	13,543	92.9
California	37,264	86,966	133.4
Colorado	2,553	5,277	106.7
Hawaii	1,552	2,555	64.6
Idaho	1,124	1,757	56.3
Montana	809	1,247	54.1
Nevada	3,083	5,548	80.0
New Mexico	1,849	3,061	65.5
Oregon	3,325	5,736	72.5
Utah	1,628	2,705	66.2
Washington	6,398	6,869	7.4
Wyoming	687	1,181	71.9

Note: Average daily population was derived by either totaling daily populations for the annual period and dividing by 365 or summing the monthly average daily populations for the annual period and dividing by 12.

... Not available.

** Not included in the 1984 Census of State Adult Correctional Facilities.

Table 5. Number of inmates/residents in State and Federal correctional facilities for selected characteristics, 1990

	Number of inmates		
	Total ^a	State confinement	Federal confinement
Inmate deaths, July 1, 1989-June 30, 1990			
Total	1,729	1,521	165
Illness/natural cause (excluding AIDS)	992	868	105
Acquired immune deficiency syndrome, (AIDS) ^b	470	420	45
Suicide	134	119	11
Homicide by other inmate(s)	65	57	3
Homicide-other	11	6	1
Accidents	40	35	0
Other causes	17	16	0
Inmates receiving regularly scheduled furloughs, July 1, 1989-June 29, 1990			
	28,849	25,192	3,657
Inmates receiving emergency furloughs, July 1, 1989-June 29, 1990			
	7,319	6,773	546
Inmates housed under sentence of death, June 29, 1990			
	2,368	2,368	0
Non-U.S. citizen inmates, June 29, 1990			
	25,250	15,044	10,162
Inmates under age 18, June 29, 1990			
	3,600	3,509	39
Female inmates known to be pregnant, June 29, 1990			
	807	720	65

^aIncludes residents of community-based facilities, not shown separately.

^bIncludes AIDS mortalities resulting from pneumocystic carinii pneumonia, Kaposi's sarcoma, and other AIDS-related diseases.

Approximately 5% of State and Federal prisoners received furloughs

Approximately 28,800 State and Federal prisoners, received weekend or other regularly scheduled furloughs during the year ending June 29, 1990. Slightly more than 7,300 received emergency or unscheduled furloughs. Federal prisoners were nearly twice as likely as State prisoners to have received a regular furlough, and a fifth more likely to have received an emergency or unscheduled furlough.

Less than 1% of inmates were under age 18

A total of 3,600 individuals in State and Federal correctional facilities were under age 18 on June 29, 1990. Of all inmates in custody, those under age 18 represented about half of 1%.

Approximately 800 women were known to be pregnant while incarcerated in State and Federal correctional facilities on June 29, 1990, about 2.0% of all female inmates in State facilities and 1.6% in Federal facilities.

A total of 25,250 persons in State and Federal correctional facilities on June 29, 1990, were noncitizens of the United States. Aliens accounted for 2% of the State prison population, compared to 18% of the Federal prison population. The higher percentage of noncitizens among Federal inmates reflected the significantly larger percentage of Federal prisoners serving time for drug offenses and the involvement of foreign nationals, including Mexicans, Colombians, Cubans, Jamaicans, and Pakistanis, in illegal drug activities.

Most inmate violations involved contraband

More than 47,000 violations involving inmate contraband were reported in State and Federal confinement facilities during the year ending June 29, 1990, including some 20,500 incidents relating to drugs, 13,800 to weapons, and 13,000 to other types of contraband (table 6). During the same period there were 21,600 assaults on inmates, 10,700 assaults on staff, 2,000 fires set, 1,700 escapes and escape attempts, 800 riots, and 4,200 other recorded disturbances.

Table 6. Inmate violations in State and Federal confinement facilities between July 1, 1989 and June 30, 1990

Inmate violation	Total		State confinement		Federal confinement	
	Number	Number per 1,000 inmates ^a	Number	Number per 1,000 inmates ^a	Number	Number per 1,000 inmates ^a
Drug contraband	20,533	29.7	20,365	33.0	168	3.1
Weapons contraband	13,855	20.1	13,779	22.3	76	1.4
Other contraband	13,024	18.9	12,902	20.9	122	2.2
Assaults on staff	10,731	15.5	10,562	17.1	169	3.1
Assaults on inmates	21,590	31.3	21,184	34.3	406	7.4
Riots ^b	814	1.2	801	1.3	13	.3
Fires	2,006	2.9	1,921	3.1	85	1.6
Other disturbances	4,163	6.1	3,865	6.3	298	5.4
Escapes	1,722	2.5	1,612	2.6	110	2.0

Note: Excludes tickets, official warnings, and other minor incidents.

^aBased on average daily population.

^bIncidents with 5 or more inmates participating which required the intervention of additional or outside assistance and which resulted in serious injury or significant property damage.

Relatively fewer violations were reported in Federal facilities than in State facilities. There were, for example, 3.1 drug contraband incidents per 1,000 Federal inmates, compared to 33.0 per 1,000 State inmates, and 1.4 weapons contraband incidents per 1,000 Federal inmates, compared to 22.3 per 1,000 State inmates. Whether these differences were based on actual variation in the rates of violation or reflected differences in incident recording practices could not be determined. Incidents involving fires, escapes, and riots were about equally common in Federal and State prisons.

Two-thirds of inmates were housed in medium or large-capacity facilities

Nearly 123,600 State inmates (19%) and 7,200 Federal inmates (13%) were

housed in small facilities with average daily populations of fewer than 500 inmates (table 7). About 174,200 State inmates (26%) and 25,900 Federal inmates (46%) lived in medium-size facilities with average daily populations of 500 to 999 inmates. Approximately 249,600 state inmates (38%) and 23,800 Federal inmates (42%) resided in large institutions with average daily populations between 1,000 and 2,499. About 111,500 State inmates (17%), but no Federal inmates, lived in very large institutions holding an average of 2,500 persons or more.

Between 1984 and 1990 the proportion of State inmates residing in small facilities declined, while the proportion housed in large capacity institutions increased. The proportion of inmates in facilities holding fewer than 500 inmates decreased from

25% to 19%, while that in facilities housing 1,000 to 2,499 inmates rose from 35% to 38%, and that in facilities housing 2,500 or more rose from 14% to 17%.

Although most inmates lived in medium or large capacity facilities in 1990, a majority of the correctional facilities in operation at the time of the census held fewer than 500 inmates. A total of 786 State institutions (65%) housed fewer than 500 inmates, and 228 (19%) housed between 500 and 999 inmates. Thirty Federal facilities (38%) held fewer than 500 inmates and 32 (40%) held between 500 and 999 inmates (table 8).

The Nation's correctional facilities were 23% above design capacity

Facility design capacity, that is, the number of inmates that planners or architects intended for a facility, totaled 580,362 for all State and Federal correctional facilities on June 29, 1990 (table 9). The total number of inmates and residents housed on that date was 715,649, resulting in a nationwide State and Federal correctional facility occupancy of 123% of design capacity.

Among State facilities, occupancy stood at 122% of design capacity, ranging from 104% in institutions housing fewer than 500 inmates to 149% in institutions housing 2,500 inmates or more. Among Federal facilities, occupancy was 146% of design capacity, ranging from 94% in facilities housing fewer than 500 inmates to 161% in institutions holding 1,000 to 2,499 inmates.

Table 7. Number of inmates/residents and design capacity of State and Federal correctional facilities, by facility size, June 30, 1984 and June 29, 1990

Facility size*	Inmates/residents		Facility design capacity		Percent of capacity occupied	
	1984	1990	1984	1990	1984	1990
U.S. total	**	715,649	**	580,362	**	123%
State	395,309	658,828	355,201	541,568	111%	122
Fewer than 500 inmates	98,235	123,585	93,975	118,617	105	104
500-999	102,215	174,236	91,940	139,735	111	125
1,000-2,499	139,401	249,555	123,640	208,358	113	120
2,500 or more	55,458	111,452	45,646	74,858	122	149
Federal	**	56,821	**	38,794	**	146%
Fewer than 500 inmates	**	7,195	**	7,627	**	94
500-999	**	25,873	**	16,408	**	158
1,000-2,499	**	23,753	**	14,759	**	161
2,500 or more	**	0	**	0	**	--

Note: A variety of capacity measures are used by correctional reporting authorities to reflect both available space to house inmates and the ability to staff and operate an institution. The measure reported here, design capacity, is the number of inmates/residents that planners or architects intended for the facility.
*Based on average daily population.

** Not included in the 1984 Census of State Adult Correctional Facilities.

-- Not applicable.

Table 8. Number of State and Federal correctional facilities, by size and region, 1990

Size of facility*	Total		Northeast		Midwest		South		West	
	State	Federal	State	Federal	State	Federal	State	Federal	State	Federal
Total	1,207	80	182	12	255	14	534	38	236	16
Fewer than 500 inmates	786	30	95	4	157	5	350	16	184	5
500-999	228	32	46	5	50	6	111	12	21	9
1,000-2,499	167	18	40	3	46	3	68	10	13	2
2,500 or more	26	0	1	0	2	0	5	0	18	0

*Based on average daily population.

Table 9. Design capacity and rated capacity of State and Federal correctional facilities, by region, June 30, 1984 and June 29, 1990

Capacity and occupancy level	U.S. total	Federal facilities	State facilities				
			All	Northeast	Midwest	South	West
Facility design capacity							
1984	...	**	355,201	59,640	74,688	166,670	54,203
1990	580,362	38,794	541,568	92,700	114,846	229,126	104,896
Percent of design capacity occupied							
1984	...	**	111%	114%	108%	105%	132%
1990	123%	146%	122	127	123	111	139
Facility rated capacity							
1984	...	**	403,126	65,555	83,937	183,831	69,803
1990	684,105	33,505	650,600	109,448	134,106	262,268	144,760
Percent of rated capacity occupied							
1984	...	**	98%	104%	96%	95%	103%
1990	105%	170%	101	108	106	97	101

Note: A variety of capacity measures are used by correctional reporting authorities that reflect both available space to house inmates and the ability to staff and operate an institution. Design capacity is the number of inmates or residents that planners or architects intended for the facility. Rated capacity is the number of beds or inmates assigned by a rating official. Percent of capacity occupied, or occupancy, is determined by dividing the number of inmates or residents housed on the day of the census by the reported capacity.

... Not available.

** Not included in the 1984 Census of State Adult Correctional Facilities.

Between June 30, 1984, and June 29, 1990, the number of inmates and residents in State correctional facilities rose by more than 263,000 or 67%, while facility expansion programs increased design capacity by approximately 186,400 or 52%. As a result, occupancy in State facilities rose from 111% of design capacity in 1984 to 122% in 1990. In both 1984 and 1990 State facility occupancy was highest in the West, 132% and 139%, respectively. The greatest relative change, however, took place in the Midwest where occupancy rose from 108% of design capacity in 1984 to 123% in 1990.

Another common measure of prison space density is rated capacity, the number of beds or inmates assigned by a rating official. Rated capacity totaled 684,105 for all State and Federal correctional facilities on June 29, 1990. With 715,649 inmates in custody nationwide, at midyear 1990, occupancy was 105% of rated capacity. Occupancy stood at 170% among Federal facilities, and at 101% among State facilities, ranging from 108% of rated capacity in the Northeast to 97% in the South.

More than 1 in every 4 State facilities were under court order or consent decree

A total of 323 State facilities were under a State or Federal court order or consent decree on June 29, 1990, either for reasons relating to conditions of confinement or for requirements to limit the number of inmates that were housed (table 10). None of the 80 Federally-operated facilities was cited by State or Federal courts at the time of the census.

Crowding was the most common specific condition for which State facilities were under court order, affecting 186 institutions (15%), followed by conditions relating to medical facilities in 172 institutions (14%), and staffing in 155 institutions (13%). About 12% of the facilities were also under requirements to remedy conditions relating to education; 11%, to food service; and 11%, to visiting or mail policies.

Table 10. Number of State correctional facilities under court order or consent decree on June 29, 1990, by reason and whether ordered to limit the population

Whether under court order and reason	Number of facilities		
	All	Ordered to limit population	Not ordered to limit population
Total	1,207	264	943
Not under court order or consent decree for specific conditions	965	81	884
Under court order for specific conditions*	242	183	59
Crowding	186	172	14
Medical facilities	172	134	38
Administrative segregation	121	99	22
Staffing	155	135	20
Food services/nutrition	136	116	20
Education	139	117	22
Disciplinary policies	114	93	21
Recreation	127	109	18
Visiting/mail policies	130	109	21
Fire hazards	114	105	9
Counseling programs	106	88	18
Inmate classification	121	103	18
Library services	122	93	29
Grievance policies	113	94	19
Other	41	19	22

Note: No federal correctional facility was under court order or consent decree at the time of the census. A total of 323 State facilities were under court order or consent decree to limit population, for specific conditions of confinement, or for both reasons.

*Detail adds to more than the total number of facilities under court order for specific conditions because some facilities were under court order for more than one reason.

Table 11. Number of State and Federal correctional facilities, by type and function, June 29, 1990

Function	All facilities			State facilities			Federal confinement facilities
	Total	Confinement	Community-based	Total	Confinement	Community-based	
Total	1,287	1,037	250	1,207	957	250	80
General adult population confinement	1,050	979	71	970	899	71	80
Bootcamp	23	22	1	23	22	1	0
Reception, diagnosis, or classification	148	147	1	139	138	1	9
Medical treatment or hospitalization	86	86	0	81	81	0	5
Alcohol/drug treatment confinement	117	97	20	113	93	20	4
Youthful offender confinement	27	23	4	27	23	4	0
Work release/pre-release	411	161	250	409	159	250	2
Returned to custody	92	88	4	87	83	4	5
Other*	140	119	21	122	101	21	18

Note: Figures add to more than the total number of facilities because facilities may have more than one function.
*Includes psychiatric, geriatric, and pre-sentence functions.

Table 12. Characteristics of State and Federal confinement facilities, by level of security, June 29, 1990

Characteristic	Number of confinement facilities, by security level				Number of inmates in confinement facilities, by security level			
	Total	Maximum	Medium	Minimum	Total	Maximum	Medium	Minimum
Total	1,037	234	403	400	698,570	253,664	351,900	93,006
Sex of inmates housed ^a								
Male only	889	201	338	350	622,545	232,777	307,806	81,962
Females only	71	16	28	27	27,682	9,493	11,294	6,895
Both sexes	77	17	37	23	48,343	11,394	32,800	4,149
Facility function								
General adult population	979	216	387	376	669,965	237,069	344,522	88,374
Bootcamp	22	5	8	9	18,662	7,819	9,075	1,768
Reception/diagnosis/classification	147	65	72	10	143,733	69,065	70,342	4,326
Medical treatment/hospital	86	32	49	5	107,236	43,435	61,767	2,034
Alcohol/drug treatment	97	19	51	27	70,386	25,320	39,493	5,573
Youthful offender	23	4	10	9	12,687	3,410	6,185	3,092
Work release/pre-release	161	9	44	108	59,179	12,645	25,237	21,297
Returned to custody	88	26	48	14	88,726	32,149	53,595	2,982
Other ^b	119	44	45	30	98,527	42,709	50,261	5,557
Facility age ^c								
Less than 10 years	279	72	131	76	201,444	63,582	119,560	18,302
10 - 19	124	38	52	34	78,621	31,828	37,572	9,221
20 - 49	293	36	87	170	156,074	36,502	84,561	35,011
50 - 99	289	57	120	112	199,523	76,106	94,773	28,644
100 years or more	52	31	13	8	62,908	45,646	15,434	1,828
Facility size ^d								
Fewer than 500 inmates	567	60	145	362	114,261	17,912	35,628	61,081
500 - 999	259	82	145	32	199,189	64,208	112,642	22,339
1,000 - 2,499	185	80	99	6	273,308	123,614	140,108	9,586
2,500 or more	26	12	14	0	111,452	47,930	63,522	0

^aThe sex of inmates housed was unknown for one medium security and one maximum security facility.

^bIncludes psychiatric, geriatric, and presentencing functions.

^cRefers to the number of years between date of original construction and 1990. The oldest Federal confinement facilities in operation at the time of the census were the Federal Prison Camp, Yankton, SD, originally constructed in 1881; and the U.S. Penitentiary, Leavenworth, KS (1895). The oldest State confinement facilities were the New Jersey State Prison, Trenton, NJ, originally constructed in 1797; the Jones Farm Work Camp, West Trenton, NJ (1797); and Vroom Readjustment Unit, Trenton, NJ (1797).

^dBased on average daily population.

Most facilities provided general adult confinement in medium or minimum security environment

A total of 1,050 institutions, or 82% of all correctional facilities, functioned as general adult confinement institutions (table 11). Some 411 facilities (32%) also provided work release, either as a single function or as one of several functions. Reception, diagnosis, or classification were performed at 148 facilities; alcohol or drug treatment at 117; medical treatment or hospitalization at 86; parole revocation/return to custody at 92; youthful offender custody at 27; and boot camp incarceration at 23.

Altogether, 234 of the Nation's State and Federal confinement institutions were classified as maximum security, 403 as medium security, and 400 as minimum security (table 12). Approximately 86% of all confinement facilities housed men only, 7% women only, and 7% both sexes.

Minimum security confinement facilities were most likely to house fewer than 500 inmates, whereas maximum security and medium security institutions were about equally likely to be any size except very large, that is, holding 2,500 inmates or more. About half of the 26 very large facilities were maximum security institutions, and half were medium security.

Most facilities were between 20 and 99 years old

Overall, 279 confinement facilities (27%) were less than 10 years old (27%), 124 (12%) were 10 to 19 years, 293 (28%) were 20 to 49 years, 289 (28%) were 50 to 99 years, and 52 (5%) were 100 years or more. Maximum security facilities were slightly more likely than other facilities to be very old (13%), while minimum security institutions were the least likely to be very old (2%).

State facilities provided an average 56 square feet per inmate and Federal facilities, 44 square feet per inmate

Approximately 332,300 cells and other housing units were in operation, with approximately 41.3 million square feet of occupied space in State and Federal facilities throughout the country on June 29, 1990 (table 13).

Facilities in the South accounted for 33% of all housing units, 41% of total square feet of space, and 39% of all inmates. Facilities in the Northeast and the West had a nearly equal number of housing units, each with about 21% of the nationwide total. The West, however, had both more square footage than the Northeast and a larger percentage of inmates.

Approximately 91% of all housing units throughout the country were State-operated, and 94% of the total square footage of housing space was under State operation.

Table 13. Number of State and Federal correctional facilities, number of occupied housing units, total housing space, and number of inmates/residents, June 29, 1990

Characteristic	U.S. total	Northeast	Midwest	South	West
Number of facilities					
Total	1,287	194	269	572	252
State	1,207	182	255	534	236
Confinement	957	151	196	426	184
Community-based	250	31	59	108	52
Federal confinement	80	12	14	38	16
Number of housing units					
Total	332,309	68,546	84,501	109,287	69,975
State	304,030	64,221	78,768	97,015	64,026
Confinement	298,213	63,574	76,930	94,564	63,145
Community-based	5,817	647	1,838	2,451	881
Federal confinement	28,279	4,325	5,733	12,272	5,949
Total housing space					
Total	41,287,206 sq. ft.	7,078,239 sq. ft.	9,039,373 sq. ft.	16,745,939 sq. ft.	8,423,655 sq. ft.
State	38,605,334	6,707,392	8,440,797	15,547,472	7,909,673
Confinement	37,518,751	6,574,481	8,165,762	15,035,795	7,742,713
Community-based	1,086,583	132,911	275,035	511,677	166,960
Federal	2,681,872	370,847	598,576	1,198,467	513,982
Number of inmates/residents					
Total	714,867	125,774	152,437	279,765	156,891
State	658,114	117,772	141,272	253,278	145,792
Confinement	640,991	114,686	137,671	245,051	143,583
Community-based	17,123	3,086	3,601	8,227	2,209
Federal confinement	56,753	8,002	11,165	26,487	11,099

Note: Confinement unit and square footage data are based on general, special and other rated units that were occupied. A total of 1,100 State and Federal confinement units were not rated. The number of inmates in confinement units may be reported for a date different from June 29, 1990.

More than half of all Federal prison inmates were housed in units rated to hold one person, whereas less than a third of all State prisoners were housed in single-cell units (table 14).

Approximately 91% of Federal prisoners, and 86% of State prisoners were confined in general housing units. About 7% of Federal prisoners and 13% of State inmates lived in special purpose units designated for death row, protective custody, administrative segregation, disciplinary action, sick or injured, work release, substance abuse, reception or diagnosis, boot camp, mental health, geriatric, or other special purposes.

About 27% of all State prisoners were housed in maximum security units compared to 14% of all Federal prisoners. Relatively fewer State prisoners lived in

units rated as medium security (49% versus 61%), and about equal proportions of prisoners in each jurisdiction were housed in minimum security units (24% State versus 25% Federal).

State prisoners had an average of 56 square feet of living space in 1990, approximately 12 more square feet than Federal prisoners. (For the census, living space was considered those areas where prisoners usually slept.) State and Federal prisoners who were housed in 2 inmate, 3-to-5-inmate, and 6-to-49-inmate units had roughly equal amounts of living space. Among units rated to house 1 person, however, State inmates had an average of 17 square feet more space than Federal inmates, and among units rated for 50 inmates or more State prisoners had about 25 square feet more space than their Federal counterparts.

Relatively more State than Federal prisoners were assigned to multiple occupancy units

Multiple occupancy was more common among State than Federal inmates, irrespective of housing-unit security and facility size. More than 7 in every 10 State prisoners in general purpose housing resided in multiple occupancy units, compared to less than 5 in every 10 Federal prisoners.

In 1990 State prisoners spent an average of 13.7 hours per day confined to their units, and Federal inmates spent 13.0 hours. Except for inmates in special purpose housing and in maximum and medium-security units, State prisoners spent slightly more time in unit confinement than their Federal counterparts.

Table 14. Population density characteristics of State and Federal confinement facilities, June 29, 1990

Characteristic	Percent of all inmates		Average square feet per inmate		Percent of inmates in multiple occupancy		Average number of hours per day confined to unit	
	State	Federal	State	Federal	State	Federal	State	Federal
All confinement facilities	100.0%	100.0%	56 sq. ft.	44 sq. ft.	68.7%	47.6%	13.7 hours	13.0 hours
Housing units rated to hold								
1 inmate	31.3%	52.4%	61 sq. ft.	44 sq. ft.	0.0%	0.0%	15.9 hours	14.2 hours
2	27.4	21.4	40	42	100.0	100.0	13.7	13.0
3-5	3.9	9.4	63	53	100.0	100.0	11.5	11.5
6-49	13.4	7.0	58	50	100.0	100.0	11.9	10.7
50 or more	24.0	10.3	66	41	100.0	100.0	13.1	11.9
Housing unit use								
General housing	86.0%	90.1%	56 sq. ft.	43 sq. ft.	70.9%	47.8%	12.0 hours	11.6 hours
Special purpose ^a	13.3	7.7	58	57	54.4	29.9	19.6	22.5
Other ^b	0.7	2.2	76	40	25.9	23.6	14.9	17.1
Housing unit security designation								
Maximum	26.8%	14.3%	54 sq. ft.	47 sq. ft.	48.0%	27.5%	18.5 hours	19.5 hours
Medium	49.0	61.2	56	42	71.6	42.8	12.7	12.8
Minimum	24.2	24.5	59	49	85.9	67.0	11.3	10.1
Size of facility ^c								
1-499 inmates	16.9%	13.4%	67 sq. ft.	50 sq. ft.	74.6%	70.0%	13.2 hours	12.9 hours
500-1,000	27.3	46.3	56	45	68.6	46.0	13.9	12.8
More than 1,000	55.8	40.3	53	42	67.0	39.4	14.3	13.5
Sex of inmates housed								
Males only	89.8%	80.9%	55 sq. ft.	45 sq. ft.	67.7%	48.2%	14.0 hours	12.8 hours
Females only	4.0	2.7	65	44	74.9	42.2	12.0	10.0
Both sexes	6.2	16.4	69	45	78.6	39.3	13.4	14.8

Note: Data refer to inmates in general and special housing except under "Housing unit use" where "Other" is shown for comparison. Detail may not add to 100% because of rounding. Calculation of square footage per inmate is based on the most efficient distribution of inmates within occupied units; it assumes minimum density per unit, and accounts for double and triple bunking.

^aIncludes death row, protective custody, administrative segregation, disciplinary action, sick or injured, work release, substance abuse, reception/diagnosis, and boot camp units.

^bIncludes mental health and geriatric units, as well as other unspecified special purpose space.

^cBased on average daily population.

Between 1984 and 1990, the percentage of State prisoners in one-inmate units declined, while the percentages in two-inmate and three-to-five inmate units rose (table 15). Somewhat larger relative numbers of State prisoners in 1990 than in 1984 were housed in special purpose units, in medium and minimum security units, and in facilities housing 500 inmates or more.

Average amount of space per inmate was about 1 square foot less in 1990 than in 1984

Overall, State prisoners had about 56 square feet of living space in 1990 compared to 57 square feet in 1984. The space available in units rated to hold 2 inmates, 3 to 5 inmates, and large group quarters of 50 inmates or more increased during the 6-year period, while space in units rated to hold 1 inmate and 6 to 49 inmates decreased. In 1990, units rated to hold 50 inmates or more had the most square footage per inmate (66), and 2-inmate units had the least, (40). In 1984 units rated to hold 1-inmate had the most square footage per inmate (68), 2-inmate units had the least (34).

Average space in maximum security units rose slightly during the 6-year period, while that in medium and minimum security units fell slightly.

State inmates in 1990 spent an average of nearly 14 hours per day confined to their housing units, about 2 1/2 hours more than in 1984. The increase in housing confinement time was consistent irrespective of unit size, unit use, unit security level, and facility size.

A majority of facilities operated academic programs, but many inmates did not participate

Overall, 944 State correctional facilities (78%) and 77 Federal correctional facilities (96%) operated or sponsored

on-site basic adult education programs for inmates in 1990 (table 16). A total of 962 State facilities and 77 Federal facilities operated secondary academic programs; and 712 State facilities and 70 Federal facilities offered college coursework.

Table 15. Population density characteristics of State confinement facilities, June 30, 1984 and June 29, 1990

Characteristic	Percent of all inmates		Average square feet per inmate		Average number of hours per day confined to unit	
	1984	1990	1984	1990	1984	1990
All State confinement facilities	100.0%	100.0%	57 sq. ft.	56 sq. ft.	11.3 hrs.	13.7 hrs.
Housing units rated to hold						
1 inmate	33.5%	31.3%	68 sq. ft.	61 sq. ft.	12.3 hrs.	15.9 hrs.
2	23.5	27.4	34	40	11.0	13.7
3-5	3.4	3.9	46	63	11.3	11.5
6-49	15.6	13.4	64	58	10.7	11.9
50 or more	23.9	24.0	62	66	10.5	13.1
Housing unit use						
General housing	87.8%	86.0%	57 sq. ft.	56 sq. ft.	10.4 hrs.	12.0 hrs.
Special purpose ^a	8.5	13.3	57	58	19.9	19.6
Other ^b	3.7	0.7	...	76	15.0	14.9
Housing unit security designation						
Maximum	33.4%	26.8%	53 sq. ft.	54 sq. ft.	13.1 hrs.	18.5 hrs.
Medium	44.7	49.0	57	56	10.8	12.7
Minimum	21.9	24.2	64	59	9.5	11.3
Size of facility ^c						
Fewer than 500 inmates	22.3%	16.9%	67 sq. ft.	67 sq. ft.	10.3 hrs.	13.2 hrs.
500-1,000	26.9	27.3	58	56	11.1	13.9
More than 1,000	50.8	55.8	53	53	11.8	14.3

Note: Data refer to inmates in general and special housing except under "Housing unit use" where "Other" is shown for comparison. Detail may not add to 100% because of rounding. Calculation of square footage per inmate in occupied space assumes minimum density per unit, based on the most efficient distribution of inmates within units.

... Not available.

^aIncludes death row, protective custody, administrative segregation, disciplinary action, sick or injured, work release, substance abuse, reception/diagnosis, and boot camp units in 1990. Substance abuse, reception or diagnostic, and boot camp units are classified as "Other housing" in 1984.

^bIncludes mental health, geriatric, and other unspecified special purpose space.

^cBased on average daily population.

Table 16. Number of State and Federal correctional facilities operating academic programs and number of participants, June 29, 1990

Program	Number of facilities with program	State			Number of facilities with program	Federal		
		Total	Male	Female		Total	Male	Female
Adult basic education	944	57,256	53,708	3,548	77	5,257	4,661	596
Secondary ^a	962	38,883	36,397	2,486	77	3,386	3,007	379
Special ^b	597	8,680	8,225	455	52	1,256	1,184	72
College	712	31,693	29,398	2,295	70	3,277	2,921	356
Study release	446	785	627	158	2	57	57	0

Note: Figures add to more than total number of facilities and the total number of inmates because facilities offered multiple programs and some inmates participated in more than one program. Two Federal facilities had an unknown number of participants.

^aIncludes General Equivalency Diploma (GED) programs.

^bFor example, programs for inmates with learning disabilities.

About half of the State facilities and two-thirds of the Federal institutions also operated special academic programs such as those for the learning disabled; more than one-third of all State facilities operated study release programs.

Approximately 62,500 inmates (9% of all inmates in State and Federal facilities) were participating in facility-sponsored basic adult education programs on June 29, 1990. Nearly 42,300 (6%) were enrolled in secondary education course work, and 35,000 (5%) in college level studies. Approximately 1% of all State inmates and 2% of all Federal inmates participated in special education and less

than 1% of all inmates took part in study release programs.

Women were slightly more likely than men to be enrolled in academic programs. Sex differences in participation were particularly notable in Federally-sponsored adult basic education, where 9% of the men compared to 14% of the women were enrolled, and in Federally sponsored secondary education where 6% of the men and 9% of the women took part. Approximately 570,000 inmates, accounting for two-thirds or more of both sexes in State and Federal facilities, were not participating in any academic activities at the time of the census.

About 2 out of every 3 inmates had work assignments

A total of 1,033 State institutions (86%) and 78 Federal institutions (98%) provided work assignments involving facility support, such as administration, food service, laundry, building maintenance, repair, and construction (table 17). In addition, 396 State correctional facilities (33%) and 62 Federal correctional facilities (78%) operated prison industries involving a range of manufacturing and service activities.

About 27% of all State facilities and 15% of all Federal facilities offered inmate work assignments in farming, ranching, or other agriculturally related production. Vocational training programs were operated in nearly half the State facilities, and in more than three-fifths of the Federal institutions. Public works assignments, such as road and park maintenance were available in nearly half of the State facilities, and a fifth of the Federal facilities. Work release programs were operated in 33% of the State facilities and 4% of the Federal facilities.

Table 17. Number of State and Federal correctional facilities providing work assignments and number of participants, June 29, 1990

Work assignment	State		Federal	
	Facilities	Participants	Facilities	Participants
Prison industries	396	45,380	62	13,464
Facility support services ^a	1,033	267,086	78	29,307
Farming/agriculture/ranching	325	26,482	12	398
Vocational training	598	55,889	50	3,269
Public works assignments ^b	596	28,961	16	877
Work release ^c	408	18,123	1	6

Note: Figures add to more than total number of facilities and the total number of inmate/residents because facilities offered multiple programs and some inmates participated in more than one program.

^aIncludes office work, administration, food services, laundry, building maintenance, repair, and construction.

^bInmates work outside the facility, performing road, park, and public maintenance work, or other activities.

^cInmates work in the community, unsupervised by correctional facility staff, and return to the facility at night.

About 41% of the State population and 52% of the Federal population had service assignments for maintaining the facilities. Approximately 19% of all correctional inmates had prison industry, farming, public works, or work release assignments, and less than 10% participated in vocational training.

About 1 in every 4 inmates were idle

Slightly more than 177,700 individuals, were neither enrolled in an academic program nor assigned a job at the time of the census. These unassigned inmates accounted for approximately 26% of the State confinement population, 18% of the Federal confinement population, and 7% of the State community-based population. Inmates may not have been participating in educational or work programs at the time of the census because of their status, such as in administrative segregation or on hold for transfer; because they refused to participate; because the facility could not provide program slots; or because the programs were not offered.

Table 18. Number of inmates/residents enrolled in counseling programs in State and Federal correctional facilities, June 29, 1990

Counseling programs	Number of inmates or residents						
	All facilities			State facilities			Federal confinement facilities
	Total	Confinement	Community-based	Total	Confinement	Community-based	
Drug dependency	81,506	77,078	4,428	77,088	72,660	4,428	4,418
Alcohol dependency	53,639	50,484	3,155	51,741	48,586	3,155	1,898
Psychological/psychiatric	78,615	77,750	865	74,574	73,709	865	4,041
Employment	38,009	33,847	4,162	36,533	32,371	4,162	1,476
Life skills/community adjustment	36,348	32,063	4,285	32,808	28,523	4,285	3,540
Parenting	6,633	6,331	302	5,999	5,697	302	634

Table 19. Profile of prison boot camp programs, June 29, 1990

Number of inmates participating	
Number of participants	2,862
Men	2,721
Women	141
Number of prisons operating boot camp programs	
Total number of prisons*	26
Physical security	
Maximum	7
Medium	8
Minimum	11
Sex of inmates housed	
Males only	22
Females only	1
Both sexes	3
Program eligibility	
First time incarcerated as sentenced adults	23
Nonviolent offenders	21
Probationers	10
Drug offenders	5
Parole violators	3
Violent offenders	3
Size of facility	
Fewer than 500 inmates	14
500 - 999	6
1,000 - 2,499	3
2,500 or more	3
Housing characteristics	
Number of boot camp housing spaces	1,011 units
Total square footage of boot camp housing space	209,183 sq. ft.

*A total of 18 States operated 26 boot camp programs: Alabama (1), Arizona (1), Arkansas (1), California (1), Florida (1), Georgia (2), Idaho (1), Louisiana (2), Maryland (1), Michigan (1), Mississippi (2), New Hampshire (1), New York (5), North Carolina (1), Oklahoma (1), Tennessee (1), Texas (2) and Wyoming (1). No Federal boot camp programs were in operation on June 29, 1990.

Approximately 1 in every 9 inmates were enrolled in drug counseling programs

Altogether, 81,500 inmates (11%) were enrolled in drug counseling programs conducted by agency staff, contract personnel, self-help groups, or volunteers at the time of the census (table 18). About 26% of State community-based inmates participated in drug dependency programs. Relatively fewer State confinement inmates (11%) and Federal confinement inmates (8%) were enrolled.

Approximately 3,200 residents of State community-based facilities participated in alcohol programs (18%); 48,600 were enrolled in State confinement institutions (8%); and 1,900, in Federal confinement facilities (4%). Approximately 1 in every 4 inmates in State community-based facilities took part in skill training for job-seeking and interviewing, or for life skills and community adjustment counseling. About 1 in every 20 State confinement inmates and 1 in every 30 Federal confinement inmates were enrolled in such programs. Fewer than 1 in every 9 inmates in Federal or State facilities participated in psychological or psychiatric counseling or in parenting programs.

Programs identified as boot camps were operating in 18 States

A total of 2,862 inmates, including 2,721 men and 141 women, were participating in boot camp programs on June 29, 1990 (table 19). Twenty-six State-operated correctional facilities in 18 States had boot camp programs in operation on June 29, 1990. Boot camp programs typically include a highly regimented activity schedule, drill and ceremony, physical challenge and fitness, discipline, personal appearance, and chain of command.

At midyear 1990, 15 boot camp programs were operating in the South, 6 in the Northeast, 4 in the West, and 1 in the Midwest. Eleven were in minimum security facilities, 22 in institutions for men only, 23 were for first-time incarcerated inmates sentenced as adults, and 14 were in facilities with average daily populations of less than 500 inmates. A total of 209,183 square feet of space was designated in 1,011 confinement units specifically for boot camp housing.

Table 20. Number of employees in State and Federal correctional facilities, by occupational category, and region, June 29, 1990

Jurisdiction and region	Number of employees in correctional facilities by occupational category						
	All employees*	Administrative	Custody/ security	Clerical	Educational	Professional/ technical	Maintenance and food service
U.S. total	264,201	7,382	169,587	20,008	10,903	34,462	21,859
Federal	18,451	940	7,055	1,389	1,036	5,029	3,002
State	245,750	6,442	162,532	18,619	9,867	29,433	18,857
Northeast	55,145	1,396	36,216	4,842	2,640	5,801	4,250
Connecticut	3,702	157	2,456	218	139	515	217
Maine	859	36	527	56	46	89	105
Massachusetts	3,796	204	2,444	308	114	429	297
New Hampshire	553	31	359	26	48	64	25
New Jersey	7,426	144	5,188	433	299	701	661
New York	30,257	543	20,012	3,116	1,701	2,794	2,091
Pennsylvania	6,707	207	3,893	595	251	998	763
Rhode Island	1,341	39	1,005	79	16	133	69
Vermont	504	35	332	11	26	78	22
Midwest	51,767	1,738	32,228	3,929	2,170	6,634	5,068
Illinois	10,267	311	6,586	853	476	1,158	883
Indiana	5,204	149	3,057	444	175	704	675
Iowa	2,098	102	1,289	143	60	302	202
Kansas	2,694	113	1,566	247	139	381	248
Michigan	12,522	394	8,499	867	307	1,426	1,029
Minnesota	1,847	42	1,088	168	103	287	159
Missouri	4,563	104	2,818	348	222	472	599
Nebraska	1,130	61	615	66	62	294	132
North Dakota	213	14	121	12	0	40	26
Ohio	7,918	283	4,604	542	424	1,231	834
South Dakota	401	22	252	14	26	55	32
Wisconsin	2,910	143	1,733	225	176	384	249
South	92,803	2,218	64,817	6,224	3,056	11,220	5,268
Alabama	2,979	38	2,286	235	39	213	168
Arkansas	1,834	65	1,350	94	70	146	109
Delaware	1,157	22	829	67	34	137	68
District of Columbia	2,443	46	1,979	58	86	153	111
Florida	14,262	334	10,697	1,180	383	1,499	169
Georgia	7,037	199	4,782	445	254	960	397
Kentucky	2,571	100	1,654	176	111	332	198
Louisiana	4,643	79	3,793	219	70	275	207
Maryland	5,996	72	4,337	392	287	457	451
Mississippi	2,314	159	1,505	190	69	294	97
North Carolina	8,439	245	6,041	365	256	1,004	528
Oklahoma	3,168	99	1,899	263	116	432	359
South Carolina	5,269	273	3,553	304	187	635	317
Tennessee	4,580	196	2,911	373	145	585	370
Texas	18,561	171	12,193	1,202	630	3,183	1,182
Virginia	6,900	99	4,571	604	271	848	507
West Virginia	650	21	437	57	38	67	30
West	46,035	1,090	29,271	3,624	2,001	5,778	4,271
Alaska	1,163	44	796	55	31	156	81
Arizona	4,776	88	3,430	263	201	499	295
California	25,453	528	16,062	2,287	1,079	2,929	2,568
Colorado	1,942	75	1,286	97	105	139	240
Hawaii	1,349	34	843	118	41	200	113
Idaho	572	16	368	27	27	193	41
Montana	521	9	337	23	25	102	25
Nevada	1,413	34	964	52	54	205	104
New Mexico	1,691	72	1,145	128	71	153	122
Oregon	1,578	44	903	109	119	263	140
Utah	1,423	51	693	92	51	460	76
Washington	3,767	77	2,210	348	175	531	426
Wyoming	387	18	234	25	22	48	40

*Includes all full-time, part-time, payroll, nonpayroll, and contract staff.

Growth in correctional staff kept pace with number of inmates

A total of 264,201 staff, including payroll, nonpayroll, and contract personnel, were employed in correctional facilities throughout the country on June 29, 1990 (table 20). Federal employees numbered

18,451 (7%), and State employees 245,750 (93%).

Correctional officers and related custody staff outnumbered all other occupational groups combined, totaling 169,587, or about 64% of all employees. Professional and technical workers such as doctors,

nurses, and social workers made up the second largest group (13%), followed by maintenance and food service (8%), clerical (8%), and educational (4%) employees. Wardens, superintendents, and other administrative staff made up the smallest occupational group, accounting for approximately 3% of the total.

Table 21. Number of employees in State correctional facilities, by occupational category and type of facility, 1984 and 1990

Occupational category	All facilities			Employees Confinement			Community-based		
	1984	1990	Percent change	1984	1990	Percent change	1984	1990	Percent change
All employees*	144,855	245,750	69.7%	140,959	240,307	70.5%	3,896	5,443	39.7%
Administrative	5,474	6,442	17.7	5,061	5,970	18.0	413	472	14.3
Custody/security	94,860	162,532	71.3	92,680	159,160	71.7	2,180	3,372	54.7
Clerical	10,490	18,619	77.5	10,142	18,144	78.9	348	475	36.5
Professional, technical and educational	23,025	39,300	70.7	22,320	38,539	72.7	705	761	7.9
Maintenance and food service	10,888	18,857	73.2	10,641	18,494	73.8	247	363	47.0

*Includes employees with unspecified occupations, not shown separately.

Table 22. Number of employees in State and Federal correctional facilities, by type of facility, sex of inmates housed, and occupational category, June 29, 1990

Occupational category and jurisdiction	Number of employees in confinement facilities housing				Number of employees in community-based facilities housing			
	All facilities	Males only	Females only	Both sexes	All facilities	Males only	Females only	Both sexes
All employees	258,758	228,176	11,924	18,658	5,443	3,905	468	1,070
State	240,307	213,218	11,585	15,504	5,443	3,905	468	1,070
Federal	18,451	14,958	339	3,154	--	--	--	--
Administrative	6,910	5,918	386	606	472	321	58	93
State	5,970	5,176	352	442	472	321	58	93
Federal	940	742	34	164	--	--	--	--
Custody/security	166,215	148,166	7,177	10,872	3,372	2,459	283	630
State	159,160	142,406	7,067	9,687	3,372	2,459	283	630
Federal	7,055	5,760	110	1,185	--	--	--	--
Clerical	19,533	17,236	972	1,325	475	347	27	101
State	18,144	16,113	926	1,105	475	347	27	101
Federal	1,389	1,123	46	220	--	--	--	--
Educational	10,854	9,509	573	772	49	37	3	9
State	9,818	8,649	552	617	49	37	3	9
Federal	1,036	860	21	155	--	--	--	--
Professional and technical	33,750	28,425	1,882	3,443	712	479	75	158
State	28,721	24,544	1,816	2,361	712	479	75	158
Federal	5,029	3,881	66	1,082	--	--	--	--
Maintenance and food service	21,496	18,922	934	1,640	363	262	22	79
State	18,494	16,330	872	1,292	363	262	22	79
Federal	3,002	2,592	62	348	--	--	--	--

Note: Data include all full-time, part-time, payroll, nonpayroll, and contract employees.
-- Federal correctional authorities did not operate community-based facilities.

Correctional officers comprised 66% of all employees in State facilities, compared to 35% in Federal facilities. The proportions of professional and technical (27%) and maintenance and food service workers (16%) in Federal facilities were at least double those in State institutions 12% and 8%, respectively.

The number of State correctional facility employees rose 70% from 1984 to 1990, more than keeping pace with the 67% increase in inmate population (table 21).

Table 23. Total payroll staff in State and Federal correctional facilities, by sex and race/Hispanic origin, June 29, 1990

Characteristic	Total payroll staff	Correctional officers
Total	253,397	157,945
Sex		
Male	190,564	131,828
Female	62,833	26,117
Race/Hispanic origin ^a		
White non-Hispanic	187,093	111,536
Black non-Hispanic	49,226	35,731
Hispanic ^b	13,148	8,484
Other races ^c	3,930	2,194

^aThe majority of the data were estimated by respondents.
^bAny race.
^cAmerican Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.

The percentages of workers in each occupational category remained unchanged during the period, except for a slight decline in the percentage of administrative employees and a slight rise in correctional officers.

Approximately 228,000 confinement facility employees (88%) worked in institutions housing men only, nearly 12,000 (5%) in institutions housing women only, and 18,700 (7%) in institutions housing both sexes (table 22). Federal employees were more than twice as likely to be working in facilities housing both men and women than were State employees.

Women made up about 25% of the total payroll staff and 17% of all correctional officers in State and Federal facilities (table 23). About 74% of all payroll staff were white non-Hispanic, 19% were black non-Hispanic, 5% were Hispanic, and 2% were American Indian, Asian, or other races. Correctional officers had a similar distribution of race and Hispanic origin.

On average, State confinement facilities had 2.7 inmates for every full-time payroll employee in 1990 (table 24). The average number of inmates per employee was higher in Federal institutions (3.3) and in State community-based facilities (3.7).

Table 24. Number of inmates/residents per full-time payroll employee in State and Federal correctional facilities, by type of facility and occupational category, June 29, 1990

Occupational category	Inmates or residents per full-time payroll employee		
	State	Federal	
	Confinement	Community-based	confinement
Total	2.7	3.7	3.3
Administrative	107.2	40.4	58.5
Custody/security	3.9	5.7	7.8
Clerical	35.6	41.8	40.6
Educational	92.4	1,207.7	74.9
Professional and technical	26.6	33.0	13.9
Maintenance and food service	34.7	58.2	19.9

Note: Number of inmates based on average daily population. Number of employees excludes nonpayroll and contract staff.

Table 25. Expenditures for State and Federal correctional facilities, by jurisdiction and region, for the fiscal year ending between July 1, 1989 and June 30, 1990

Jurisdiction and region	Annual expenditures (\$1,000)			Capital expenditures as a percentage of total expenditures	Annual operating expenditures per inmate ^c
	Total	Operating ^a	Capital ^b		
U.S. total	\$11,407,561	\$10,715,828	\$691,733	6.1%	\$15,513
Federal	\$812,817	\$792,069	\$20,748	2.6%	\$14,456
State	10,594,745	9,923,759	670,985	6.3	15,604
Northeast	\$2,060,816	\$2,018,447	\$42,369	2.1%	\$17,951
Connecticut	157,825	153,324	4,501	2.9	17,002
Maine	33,053	32,285	768	2.3	22,656
Massachusetts	124,936	119,250	5,686	4.6	15,152
New Hampshire	23,429	23,299	130	.6	17,208
New Jersey	335,251	324,810	10,441	3.1	20,703
New York	1,009,435	986,215	13,220	1.3	18,670
Pennsylvania	321,983	315,506	6,477	2.0	15,438
Rhode Island	42,294	41,177	1,117	2.6	16,497
Vermont	12,610	12,581	29	.2	15,905
Midwest	\$2,132,148	\$2,039,461	\$92,687	4.3%	\$14,633
Illinois	400,770	398,878	1,892	.5	15,980
Indiana	203,363	182,870	20,493	10.1	14,822
Iowa	77,864	77,446	418	.5	18,304
Kansas	88,165	80,890	7,275	8.3	14,670
Michigan	549,458	533,144	16,314	3.0	16,649
Minnesota	97,484	96,210	1,274	1.3	30,302
Missouri	145,339	140,246	5,093	3.5	9,766
Nebraska	30,269	30,214	55	.2	13,012
North Dakota	9,228	8,136	1,092	11.8	14,581
Ohio	356,085	354,269	1,816	.5	11,028
South Dakota	13,746	13,585	161	11.2	10,859
Wisconsin	160,377	123,573	36,804	22.9	18,965
South	\$3,467,002	\$3,242,803	\$224,199	6.4%	\$13,224
Alabama	115,512	107,977	7,535	6.5	8,718
Arkansas	49,403	48,309	1,094	2.2	7,557
Delaware	38,685	38,277	408	1.1	11,208
District of Columbia	102,197	100,397	1,800	1.3	13,894
Florida	604,040	556,486	47,554	7.9	13,802
Georgia	241,375	234,429	6,946	2.9	12,930
Kentucky	102,653	72,743	29,910	29.1	11,118
Louisiana	130,719	129,673	1,046	.8	9,337
Maryland	280,600	277,150	3,450	1.2	17,214
Mississippi	64,022	62,923	1,099	1.7	9,133
North Carolina	359,638	333,893	25,745	7.2	18,486
Oklahoma	96,673	95,901	772	.8	9,919
South Carolina	161,860	150,620	11,240	6.9	10,268
Tennessee	168,873	165,392	3,481	2.1	20,048
Texas	694,695	621,324	73,372	10.6	12,988
Virginia	238,074	229,132	8,942	3.8	16,145
West Virginia	17,722	17,677	45	.3	11,699
West	\$2,934,779	\$2,623,049	\$311,730	10.6%	\$18,879
Alaska	70,601	70,337	264	.4	28,214
Arizona	172,759	139,639	33,120	19.2	10,311
California	2,092,775	1,897,221	195,554	9.3	21,816
Colorado	119,403	74,828	44,575	37.3	14,180
Hawaii	50,279	49,931	348	.7	19,542
Idaho	17,286	16,603	683	4.0	9,450
Montana	18,289	18,194	95	.5	14,590
Nevada	48,378	47,877	501	1.0	8,630
New Mexico	58,217	51,153	7,064	12.1	16,711
Oregon	76,899	66,055	10,844	14.1	11,516
Utah	42,362	41,254	1,108	2.6	15,251
Washington	152,758	135,607	17,151	11.2	19,742
Wyoming	14,773	14,350	423	2.9	12,151

Note: Data exclude expenditures for 67 private facilities under contract with State correctional authorities. Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

^aFigures include expenditures such as salaries, wages, employee benefits, purchase of food, supplies, and contractual services.

^bFigures include expenditures such as purchase or leasing of land.

^cOperating expenditures per inmate were determined by dividing the amount spent on salaries, wages, supplies, utilities, transportation, contractual services, and other current operating items paid for during the fiscal year by the average daily inmate population.

Table 26. Expenditures for State and Federal correctional facilities, by selected characteristics, for the fiscal year ending between July 1, 1989 and June 30, 1990

Characteristic	Annual expenditures (\$1,000)			Capital expenditures as a percentage of total expenditures	Operating expenditures per inmate ^e
	Total	Operating ^a	Capital ^b		
All facilities	\$11,407,561	\$10,715,828	\$691,733	6.1%	\$15,513
State					
Confinement	10,337,398	9,747,885	589,514	5.8	15,777
Community-based	182,598	175,875	6,723	3.7	9,709
Federal					
Confinement	812,817	792,069	20,748	2.6	14,456
Facility size ^d					
Fewer than 500 inmates	1,976,566	1,841,522	135,044	6.8	14,608
500 - 999	3,187,070	3,012,617	174,453	5.5	15,662
1,000 - 2,499	4,117,014	3,865,082	251,932	6.1	14,628
2,500 or more	2,114,640	2,059,084	55,556	2.6	19,044
Sex of inmates housed					
Males only	10,100,298	9,525,640	574,659	5.7	15,532
Females only	458,863	442,610	16,253	3.5	15,976
Both sexes	836,128	810,055	26,073	3.1	16,272
Facility security level					
Maximum	4,316,158	4,074,364	241,794	5.6	16,507
Medium	5,769,424	5,450,484	318,940	5.5	16,095
Minimum	1,309,708	1,253,457	56,251	4.3	11,833
Facility age ^e					
Less than 10 years	3,125,561	2,800,576	324,985	10.4	14,988
10 - 19	1,208,833	1,179,703	29,130	2.4	14,712
20 - 49	2,623,893	2,517,769	106,124	4.0	15,948
50 - 99	3,369,333	3,255,505	113,828	3.4	15,941
100 years or more	1,067,669	1,024,752	42,917	4.0	16,627

Note: Total excludes expenditures of 67 private facilities under State contract. Detail may not add to total because two States did not report capital expenditures for the detail categories: Rhode Island (\$1,117,000) and Texas (\$73,632,000).

^aFigures include expenditures such as salaries, wages, employee benefits, purchase of food, supplies, and contractual services.

^bFigures include expenditures such as purchase or leasing of land, equipment, and construction costs.

^cOperating expenditures per inmate were determined by dividing the amount spent on salaries, wages, supplies, utilities, transportation, contractual services, and other current items paid for during the fiscal year by the average daily inmate population.

^dBased on average daily population.

^eRefers to the number of years between the date of original construction and 1990.

Annual spending in State and Federal correctional facilities reached \$11.4 billion in 1990

The Nation's correctional facilities spent a total of \$11.4 billion during the fiscal year ending between July 1, 1989 and June 30, 1990. Approximately \$813 million (7%) was spent in Federal facilities, and \$10.6 billion (93%) in State facilities (table 25). Total annual spending in State institutions increased 121%, unadjusted for inflation, from \$4.8 billion at the time of the last census in 1984. During the 6-year period, annual spending rose the most in the West (199%), and the least in the Northeast (63%).

Approximately \$10.7 billion (94%) of State and Federal correctional spending in 1990 was for salaries, wages, employee benefits, purchase of food, supplies, contractual services, and other items needed to operate for less than 1 year (table 26). About \$692 million (6% of all expenses) was for the purchase of land, equipment, construction, and other capital costs. Capital outlays for prisons not yet open at the time of the census were excluded.

In 1990 the nationwide average operating cost to house one correctional facility inmate for a year was \$15,513. The average annual operating cost per inmate was \$15,604 in State facilities and \$14,456 in Federal facilities. The average annual operating cost per inmate was highest in Minnesota (\$30,302) and lowest in Nevada (\$8,630).

Methodology

The 1990 Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities was the fourth enumeration of State Institutions and the first of Federal Institutions sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics. Earlier censuses were completed in 1974, 1979, and 1984.

The facility universe was developed from the Census of State Adult Correctional Facilities conducted in 1984. This list was revised using the 1990 American Correctional Association Directory, and information obtained from State departments of correction and from the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Questionnaires were mailed to facility respondents at the end of June 1990. Second and third request forms and telephone followups went out in the fall, resulting in a final response rate of 100%. Expenditure information was collected separately by the Bureau of the Census in site visits to State departments of correction, and by Bureau of Prisons central office personnel.

Facilities were included in the census if they were staffed with State or Federal employees; housed primarily State or Federal prisoners; were physically, functionally, and administratively separate from other facilities; and were operational on the reference date, June 29, 1990. Where data refer to an annual period, the reference date is June 30, 1990. The census also included, for the first time, 67 private facilities under exclusive contract by State governments to house prisoners.

The census included the following types of State and Federal adult correctional facilities: prisons; prison farms; reception, diagnostic, and classification centers; road camps; forestry and conservation camps; youthful offender facilities (except in California); vocational training facilities; prison hospitals; drug and alcohol treatment facilities; and State-operated local detention facilities in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

Specifically excluded from the census were privately operated facilities that were not exclusively for State or Federal inmates; military facilities, Immigration and Naturalization Service facilities;

Appendix table 1. Number of State correctional facilities, by region and size, 1984 and 1990

Region	Total	Size of facility*			
		Fewer than 500 inmates	500-999	1,000-2,499	2,500 or more
U.S. total					
1984	903	661	138	88	16
1990	1,207	786	228	167	26
Northeast					
1984	134	91	20	23	0
1990	182	95	46	40	1
Midwest					
1984	193	142	26	23	2
1990	255	157	50	46	2
South					
1984	435	319	79	31	6
1990	534	350	111	68	5
West					
1984	141	109	13	11	8
1990	236	184	21	13	18

*Based on average daily population.

Appendix table 2. Number of State and Federal correctional facilities and inmates/residents, by facility age and region, June 29, 1990

Characteristic	U.S. total	Northeast	Midwest	South	West
Total facilities	1,237	194	269	572	252
Facilities that were:					
Less than 10 years old	314	38	68	136	72
10 - 19	163	20	20	97	26
20 - 49	373	33	77	160	103
50 - 99	379	83	82	172	42
100 years or more	58	20	22	7	9
Total inmates	715,649	125,867	152,891	279,940	156,951
Inmates in facilities that were:					
Less than 10 years old	203,814	29,045	43,577	84,522	46,670
10 - 19	81,109	9,355	11,082	48,429	12,243
20 - 49	161,324	16,865	26,836	62,580	55,043
50 - 99	206,330	53,951	49,488	73,481	29,410
100 years or more	63,072	16,651	21,908	10,928	13,585

Note: Facility age refers to the number of years between the date of original construction and 1990.

Bureau of Indian Affairs facilities; facilities operated and administered by local governments, including those housing State prisoners; facilities operated by the U.S. Marshals Service; and public hospital wings and wards reserved for State prisoners.

Correctional facilities were classified as community-based if 50% or more of the residents were regularly permitted to leave the facility unaccompanied for work or study. These facilities included halfway

houses, restitution centers, and pre-release, work release, and study release centers. Correctional facilities in which less than 50% of the inmates regularly left the facility unaccompanied were classified as confinement institutions.

Because the census was a complete enumeration, the results were not subject to sampling error.

Appendix table 3. Number of inmates in State and Federal confinement facilities by physical security of facility, and custody level of inmate, June 29, 1990

Custody level of inmate	Number of inmates in Federal confinement facilities by physical security of facility				Number of inmates in State confinement facilities by physical security of facility			
	Total	Maximum	Medium	Minimum	Total	Maximum	Medium	Minimum
Total	56,821	9,546	35,861	11,414	641,749	244,118	316,039	81,592
Maximum	3,750	1,931	1,787	7	146,420	120,828	24,566	1,026
Medium	30,310	4,939	25,332	39	261,624	55,164	199,262	7,198
Minimum	17,996	286	6,626	11,084	186,126	45,299	71,265	69,562
Not classified*	4,790	2,390	2,116	284	47,579	22,827	20,946	3,806

*Includes unsentenced, sentenced and awaiting classification, and held for other authorities.

Appendix table 5. Enrollment in academic work, and counseling programs in State correctional facilities, June 30, 1984 and June 29, 1990

Type of program	Percent of all inmates/residents enrolled in programs					
	Total		Confinement facilities		Community-based facilities	
	1984	1990	1984	1990	1984	1990
Academic programs						
Adult basic education	8.2%	8.7%	8.3%	8.8%	4.6%	4.3%
Secondary ^a	7.5	5.9	7.6	5.9	5.7	5.4
Special ^b	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.3	.7	.6
College	5.4	4.8	5.5	4.9	2.2	.7
Work programs						
Prison industries	11.0%	6.9%	11.5%	7.1%	**	.2%
Facility support services ^c	30.7	40.5	31.7	41.3	**	10.7
Farming/agriculture/ranching	5.1	4.0	5.3	4.1	**	.3
Vocational training	8.4	8.5	8.7	8.7	**	.4
Work release ^d	3.5	2.8	.9	.8	76.5	76.9
Counseling programs						
Psychological/psychiatric (including drugs and alcohol)	14.2%	30.8%	14.0%	30.3%	20.7%	49.7%
Employment	4.0	5.5	2.9	5.0	37.7	24.4
Life skills/community adjustment	8.7	5.0	7.7	4.4	34.5	25.0
Parenting	.4	.9	.4	.8	2.1	1.8

** Not included in the 1984 Census of State Adult Correctional Facilities.

^aIncludes General Equivalency Diploma (GED).

^bFor example, programs for inmates with learning disabilities.

^cIncludes office work, administration, food services, laundry, building maintenance, repair, construction, and similar programs.

Appendix table 4. Characteristics of private correctional facilities under contract to State authorities, 1990

	Private correctional facilities under contract to State authorities	
	Number of facilities	Average daily population
U.S. total	67	7,771
Facility type		
Confinement	21	5,901
Community-based	46	1,870
Facility size*		
Fewer than 500 inmates	65	6,601
500-999	2	1,170
Facility security level		
Medium	10	3,902
Minimum	57	3,869
Main facility function		
General confinement	20	5,473
Work release or prerelease	45	1,852
Return to custody	2	446
Facility age		
Less than 10 years	12	3,737
10 - 19	2	58
20 - 49	27	3,090
50 - 99	24	833
100 years or more	2	53

*Based on average daily population.

Appendix table 6. Percentage of State correctional facility employees and number of inmates/residents per full-time payroll employee, by occupational category, June 30, 1984 and June 29, 1990

	Total		Confinement facilities		Community-based facilities	
	1984	1990	1984	1990	1984	1990
Employees						
All employees	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Administrative	3.8	2.6	3.6	2.5	10.6	8.7
Custody/security	65.4	66.1	65.7	66.2	56.0	61.9
Clerical	7.2	7.6	7.2	7.6	8.9	8.7
Professional, technical, and educational	15.9	16.0	15.8	16.0	18.1	14.0
Maintenance and food service	7.5	7.7	7.5	7.7	6.3	6.7
Other	.1	0	.2	0	0	0
Number of inmates/residents per full-time payroll employee						
All payroll employees	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	3.7	3.7
Administrative	73.3	102.4	76.7	107.2	32.6	40.4
Custody/security	4.1	3.9	4.1	3.9	6.3	5.7
Clerical	38.3	35.7	38.3	35.6	39.8	41.8
Professional, technical, and educational	21.0	20.9	20.8	20.6	25.0	32.1
Maintenance and food service	37.0	35.1	36.4	34.7	64.9	58.2

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

FORM **CJ-43**
(5-25-90)U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**1990 STATE AND FEDERAL ADULT
CORRECTIONAL FACILITY CENSUS**

Name of agency reporting

Data supplied by

Name

Title

Official address (Number and street, city, State, ZIP Code)

Telephone

Area code

Number

Extension

RETURN TO**Bureau of the Census
ATTN: Governments Division
Washington, DC 20233**FROM THE ACTING DIRECTOR
BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS

On behalf of the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), Department of Justice, and with the encouragement of the American Correctional Association, the Bureau of the Census is conducting a nationwide Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities. The census will obtain current information on the Nation's correctional facilities and inmate population. The BJS last collected information on State facilities in 1984.

BJS, the Bureau of the Census, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, the National Institute of Corrections, the National Institute on Drug Abuse, the Office of National Drug Control Policy, and numerous State officials will use the data you provide to monitor the status of correctional facilities and to assess their changing needs. BJS will provide public access to these data through the Criminal Justice Archive at the University of Michigan, and will publish the data in a series of reports. We have enclosed a copy of a 1986 special report for your information.

So that we can complete data collection and publish the survey results as soon as possible, please complete this questionnaire within the next 3 weeks and return it in the enclosed envelope. If answers to questions are not readily available from records, please provide reasonable estimates and mark them with an asterisk (*). If you need assistance completing the questionnaire, please call collect, **Richard Meyer, Governments Division, Bureau of the Census, on (301) 763-2896.**

The Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended (42 U.S.C. 3732), authorizes this data collection program. Although you are not required legally to respond, we need your participation to make the results of the census comprehensive and accurate.

We estimate that it will take from 1 hour, 30 minutes to 2 hours, 45 minutes to collect this information, with 2 hours, 30 minutes being the average time per facility. This includes the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing sources, gathering and maintaining the information needed, and completing the form. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection project, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the Director, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 633 Indiana Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20531; and to the Public Use Reports Project, 1121-0147, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, DC 20503.

Thank you for your participation in this important project.

Sincerely,



JOSEPH M. BESSETTE

Enclosures

PLEASE CORRECT ANY ERROR
IN NAME AND ADDRESS
INCLUDING ZIP CODE

THIRD REQUEST

In correspondence pertaining to this report
please refer to this number **1**

Section I FACILITY CHARACTERISTICS**A. Facility Operation**

Who operates this facility?

Mark (X) the appropriate box.

- 1 ☐ Federal authorities
2 ☐ State authorities
3 ☐ Private contractor
4 ☐ Other — Specify _____

B. Community access

Mark (X) the **one** box that **best** describes the degree of community access.

- 1 ☐ 50% or more inmates are regularly permitted to depart unaccompanied (i.e., work release, study release, rehabilitation).
2 ☐ Less than 50% of the inmates are regularly permitted to depart unaccompanied.

C. Physical security

Mark (X) the **one** box that **best** describes the physical security of this facility. Report inmate custody levels in item D, below.

- 1 ☐ Maximum/close
2 ☐ Medium
3 ☐ Minimum

For each of the following characteristics —

Mark (X) the **one** box that **best** describes this facility (i.e., the largest group).

1. Perimeter
1 ☐ Wall or double fence
2 ☐ Single fence
3 ☐ None

2. Inmate housing
1 ☐ Single cells/rooms only
2 ☐ Multiple person cells/rooms
3 ☐ Dormitories

D. Custody level

Mark (X) the **one** box that **best** describes the custody level of the largest group of inmates in this facility.

- 1 ☐ Maximum/close
2 ☐ Medium
3 ☐ Minimum
4 ☐ Unclassified

E. Functions

Mark (X) as many boxes as apply and circle the one box that best describes the function of this facility (i.e., applies to the largest number of inmates).

- 1 ☐ General adult population confinement
2 ☐ "Boot Camp", e.g., shock incarceration confinement
3 ☐ Reception/diagnosis and classification
4 ☐ Medical treatment/hospitalization confinement
5 ☐ Alcohol/drug treatment confinement
6 ☐ Primarily for confinement of "youthful offenders" (persons held under special "youth" statutes, e.g., "youthful offenders" in California, "adolescents" or "minors" in New York, etc.)
7 ☐ Work release/prerelease
8 ☐ Primarily for persons returned to custody, e.g., parole violators
9 ☐ Other (e.g., psychiatric care, etc.) — Specify _____

**CENSUS
USE ONLY**

F. Facility age and use of space

1. Please enter the year that original construction was completed on this facility.

If more than one building, use the age of the oldest building currently used to house inmates. _____

Year

1 _ _ _

2. Was your facility originally constructed as an adult correctional facility?

- 1 ☐ Yes — Skip to question 3
2 ☐ No — Complete items a and b —

- a. Enter the year it was first used as an adult correctional facility. _____

Year

1 _ _ _

- b. Mark (X) the **one** box that **best** describes its use before it was converted to an adult correctional facility.

- 1 ☐ Military base
2 ☐ Hospital/mental institution
3 ☐ Hotel/motel
4 ☐ Juvenile facility
5 ☐ Other — Specify _____

3. Please enter the year this facility had its latest major renovation which included structural changes, e.g., additions, consolidations, or improvements involving cells, dormitories, or other inmate sleeping areas. Include structural restorations, new plumbing, new fixtures, new heating, etc. _____

Year

1 _ _ _

If this facility has never had a major renovation of inmate sleeping areas, mark (X) here. ☐

4. Are there any definite plans to add to this facility, close this facility, or renovate the existing facility between July 1, 1990, and June 30, 1993?

Report all plans which have received final administrative approval, even though the necessary funds may not yet have been authorized.

- a. Changes planned — Mark (X) all that apply.

- 1 ☐ No change planned — Skip to item G 1
1 ☐ Close this facility
1 ☐ Renovate existing space
1 ☐ Add on to existing facility

- b. What will be the NET EFFECT of these planned changes? Mark (X) one.

- 1 ☐ No change in bed capacity
2 ☐ An increase in capacity of _____ beds
3 ☐ A decrease in capacity of _____ beds

G. Capacity on June 29, 1990

1. What was the rated capacity for your facility? Rated capacity is the number of beds or inmates assigned by a rating official to institutions within a State.

Rated capacity

2. How many inmates is your facility designed to hold without overcrowding? (Examples of overcrowding would include double-decked bunks where facility was designed for single bunks, or temporary use of a room as sleeping quarters that would not ordinarily be used as such.) Design capacity is the number of inmates that planners or architects intended for the facility.

Design capacity

NOTE — If rated capacity or design capacity is not used, please indicate the type(s) used and the criteria on which they are based, in the Remarks section.

Section I FACILITY CHARACTERISTICS – Continued
H. Court orders

On June 29, 1990, was this facility under a State or Federal COURT ORDER or CONSENT DECREE to limit the number of inmates it can house?

2 ☐ No – Skip to item 2

1 ☐ Yes – Enter the maximum number of inmates allowed to house _____

Number

2. On June 29, 1990, was this facility under a State or Federal COURT ORDER or CONSENT DECREE for specific conditions of confinement?

2 ☐ No – Skip to section II

1 ☐ Yes – Mark (X) all that apply

1 ☐ Crowding

1 ☐ Medical facilities

1 ☐ Administrative segregation procedures or policies

1 ☐ Staffing

1 ☐ Food services/nutrition/cleanliness

1 ☐ Education or training programs

1 ☐ Disciplinary procedures/policies

1 ☐ Recreation

1 ☐ Visiting/mail policies

1 ☐ Fire hazards

1 ☐ Counseling programs

1 ☐ Inmate classification

1 ☐ Library services

1 ☐ Grievance procedures or policies

1 ☐ Other – Specify _____

3. On June 29, 1990, was this facility under State or Federal COURT ORDER or CONSENT DECREE for the totality of conditions (the cumulative effect of several conditions)?

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No

Section II INMATE POPULATION

A. Average daily population – Report for the annual period July 1, 1989, through June 30, 1990.

What was the average (mean) daily population? _____

Total
(1)

Males
(2)

Females
(3)

B. Inmate count by CUSTODY LEVEL on June 29, 1990

What was the inmate count in this facility by the following custody levels?

• **Include** all inmates who are temporarily absent from this facility for court appearances, brief furloughs, etc.

• **Exclude** all inmates who are on escape or away without leave (AWOL).

TOTAL number of inmates by CUSTODY LEVEL

1. Sum of lines 2 through 5 below _____

2. Maximum (close) _____

3. Medium _____

4. Minimum _____

5. Not classified

a. Unsentenced

b. Other, e.g., sentenced awaiting classification, held for Federal or State authorities, etc.

Total inmate count on
June 29, 1990

Males
(1)

Females
(2)

C. Inmate count by RACE for June 29, 1990

What was the TOTAL INMATE COUNT BY RACE?

1. **TOTAL number of inmates by RACE**
Sum of lines 2 through 6 below _____

2. **White, not of Hispanic origin**

3. **Black, not of Hispanic origin**

4. **Hispanic origin *** – Sum of lines 4a and 4b

a. White, Hispanic origin

b. Black, Hispanic origin

5. **American Indian/Alaskan Native**

6. **Asian/Pacific Islander**

Total inmate count on June 29, 1990

Males
Mark (X) if estimate
(1)

Females
Mark (X) if estimate
(2)

* Persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban or South American or other Spanish culture or origin, excluding persons from Brazil, Jamaica, and Haiti.

Section III. CONFINEMENT SPACE**A. Figures previously reported**

IMPORTANT — For ease in completing this section, please refer to the figures you previously reported in the 1984 census. (See enclosure.)

PLEASE READ ALL THE INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING SECTION B

Column (1) — Housing area identification (e.g., "C Block," "West Wing," etc.) — All confinement units (cells, rooms, dormitories, wards, or other units where inmates spend the night) including any area not normally used for confinement but presently being used for this purpose, e.g., day rooms, corridors, offices, etc. Other nonrated units should also be included, e.g., hospital units, infirmaries, segregation units, etc.

Column (2) — Rated capacity of ONE confinement unit within a housing area — For each type of confinement unit, please enter the official capacity typically based on administrative policy, court order, legislative restriction, or set by State authorities. If the confinement unit is not included in the total rated capacity of this facility, enter the number of beds and mark the not rated box. Not rated confinement units may provide temporary sleeping space due to crowded conditions, e.g., a hallway, day room, or gymnasium; or they may be intended for a special purpose, e.g., infirmary.

Column (3) — Number of confinement units — For each type of confinement unit, please enter the number of units. The figures entered in this column multiplied by the figures in column (2), rated capacity, should equal the total capacity for each type of confinement unit.

Column (4) — Average floor space of ONE confinement unit — For each type of confinement unit, please enter the number of square feet of floor space based on the interior measures. The floor space of larger confinement units, such as dormitories, should be based on the interior measure of the unit **excluding** areas devoted to bathing, program space, recreation space, office space, etc. Exclude day rooms from floor space unless used to sleep inmates.

Column (5) — Average number of hours per day confined to unit — For each type of housing area, please enter the average number of hours per day that inmates are confined to unit.

Column (6) — Housing area use — For each type of housing area, enter one of the following codes —

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 — General housing unit | 7 — Work release unit |
| 2 — Death row unit | 8 — Substance abuse unit |
| 3 — Protective custody unit | 9 — Reception/diagnostic unit |
| 4 — Administrative segregation unit | 10 — Boot camp unit |
| 5 — Disciplinary action unit | 11, etc. — Other confinement unit uses — Define meanings in "Remarks" section. |
| 6 — Sick or injured inmate unit | |

In the case of units with more than one use, enter the purpose for which it was most recently used.

Column (7) — Security designation of housing area — For each type of housing area, enter one of the following codes —

- 1 — Maximum (close) security unit
- 2 — Medium security unit
- 3 — Minimum security unit

Column (8) — Number of confinement units not occupied — For each type of housing area, please enter the number of units that had no inmates in them on June 29, 1990, including those reserved for an inmate on a temporary absence.

Column (9) — Number of inmates on June 29, 1990 — For each type of housing area, please enter the number of inmates on June 29, 1990. Inmates should be counted only once — where they spent the previous night, or where a bed is reserved for them in the case of temporary absences.

Item (10) — Total number of inmates on June 29, 1990 — Please add the entries in column (9) and enter here. This figure should be equal to the number in the official count given in section IIB. If not, please explain in the "Remarks" section (e.g., inmates are out to court or otherwise temporarily absent). Do not include inmates who are on escape or AWOL.

B. Current information — Report all areas used to house inmates.

Line no.	Housing area identification (e.g., "C" Block, West Wing) (1)	Rated capacity of ONE confinement unit (e.g., one cell or one room) Mark (X) if not rated (2)	Number of confinement units (3)	Census use only	Average floor space of ONE confinement unit type (e.g., 6x9 = 54 sq. ft.) (4)	Average number of hours per day confined to unit (5)	Housing area use code (6)	Security designation of housing area (7)	Number of confinement units not occupied (8)	Number of inmates on June 29, 1990 (9)
1					sq. ft.	hrs.				
2					sq. ft.	hrs.				
3					sq. ft.	hrs.				
4					sq. ft.	hrs.				
5					sq. ft.	hrs.				
6					sq. ft.	hrs.				
7					sq. ft.	hrs.				
8					sq. ft.	hrs.				
9					sq. ft.	hrs.				
10					sq. ft.	hrs.				
11					sq. ft.	hrs.				
12					sq. ft.	hrs.				
13					sq. ft.	hrs.				
14					sq. ft.	hrs.				
15					sq. ft.	hrs.				
16					sq. ft.	hrs.				
17					sq. ft.	hrs.				
18					sq. ft.	hrs.				
19					sq. ft.	hrs.				
20					sq. ft.	hrs.				
					(10) TOTAL NUMBER OF INMATES ON JUNE 29, 1990 →					

Section IV EDUCATION AND INMATE WORK ASSIGNMENTS

For each of the following programs offered by your facility, give the number of inmates enrolled on June 29, 1990. If this date is not typical of the number usually participating, you may estimate the number and mark (X). If you do not offer such a program, please mark (X) in the "program not offered" box.

- **Include** programs operated by either public or private agencies.
- **Include** only formal programs offered on site.
- **Exclude** unscheduled activities and informal programs.

A. Academic — Exclude correspondence courses.

Type of program (1)	Enrollment on June 29, 1990		Mark (X) if program not offered (4)
	Males Mark (X) if estimate (2)	Females Mark (X) if estimate (3)	
1. Basic adult education (ABE)			2
2. Secondary education (GED)			2
3. Special education (e.g., programs for inmates with learning disabilities)			2
4. College education courses			2
5. Study release programs, i.e., release to community to attend school			2
6. Number of inmates not participating in any educational program — Inmates may not have participated because of their status, e.g., administrative segregation or on hold for transfer; because they were occupied in other activities; because they refused to participate; or because the facility could not provide program slots, or did not offer the program.			

B. Inmate work assignments — For each type of job in which inmates of this facility are employed, please report the number of inmates on June 29, 1990.

Count each inmate in as many jobs as apply on June 29, 1990.

Type of job (1)	Number of inmates on June 29, 1990, working in —	
	Government-operated programs Mark (X) if estimate (2)	Privately-operated programs Mark (X) if estimate (3)
1. Prison industries , e.g., license plates, road signs, wood products, textiles, etc. — <i>Exclude farming/agriculture/ranching and report below.</i>		
2. Facility support services , e.g., office work and administration, food services, laundry, building maintenance, repair, construction, etc.		
3. Farming/agriculture/ranching/horticulture		
4. Vocational training , e.g., auto repair, sheetmetal shop, drafting, data processing, etc.		
5. Public works assignments — Inmates work outside the facility, performing road, park, public maintenance work; or other activities		
6. Work release — Inmates work in the community unsupervised by correctional facility staff but return to the facility at night		
7. Other — Specify		
a.		
b.		
c.		
d.		
8. Number of inmates not participating in any work or vocational training assignments — Inmates may not have participated because of their status, e.g., administrative segregation or on hold for transfer; because they were occupied in other activities; because they refused to participate; or because the facility could not provide program slots, or did not offer the program.	Number Mark (X) if estimate	
C. Please report the number of inmates on June 29, 1990, who did not participate in either education or work assignments, i.e., the number of "unassigned" inmates, offered at this facility. (Inmates may not have participated because of their status, e.g., administrative segregation, or on hold for transfer; because they refused to participate; because the facility could not provide program slots; or because the programs were not offered.)	Number Mark (X) if estimate	

Section V COUNSELING/SPECIAL PROGRAMS

A. Counseling

Special instruction for items A1 and A2 only

If you offer a combined program of drug/alcohol counseling, choose the one type most emphasized and put total enrollment count in that program.

Type of program (1)	Enrollment on June 29, 1990				Mark (X) if program not offered (6)
	Conducted by payroll staff, nonpayroll staff, or contract personnel		Conducted by self-help groups or volunteers (e.g., AA, Jaycees)		
	Males Mark (X) if estimate (2)	Females Mark (X) if estimate (3)	Males Mark (X) if estimate (4)	Females Mark (X) if estimate (5)	
1. Drug dependency — See special instruction above.					
2. Alcohol dependency — See special instruction above.					
3. Psychological/psychiatric problems					
4. Employment, e.g., job seeking and interviewing skills					
5. Life skills or community adjustment					
6. Parenting					
7. Other — Specify					

8. Number of inmates not participating in any counseling program — Inmates may not have participated for reasons cited in item IV.A.6, or because they were enrolled in counseling programs in the community.

Number of inmates not participating	
Males Mark (X) if estimate (1)	Females Mark (X) if estimate (2)

B. Special programs

1. Does this facility have a weekend furlough or other similar regularly scheduled short-term temporary release program?

2 ☐ No — Skip to B2

1 ☐ Yes — Answer a and b →

a. How many weekend or other regularly scheduled furloughs were granted during the year ending June 29, 1990?

Number of furloughs	
Males Mark (X) if estimate (1)	Females Mark (X) if estimate (2)

b. How many inmates received weekend or other regularly scheduled furloughs during the year ending June 29, 1990?

Number of inmates receiving furloughs	
Males Mark (X) if estimate (1)	Females Mark (X) if estimate (2)

2. Does this facility permit emergency or other unscheduled furloughs?

2 ☐ No — Skip to B3

1 ☐ Yes — Answer a and b →

a. How many unscheduled furloughs were permitted during the year ending June 29, 1990?

Number of furloughs permitted	
Males Mark (X) if estimate (1)	Females Mark (X) if estimate (2)

b. How many inmates received unscheduled furloughs during the year ending June 29, 1990?

Number of inmates receiving furloughs	
Males Mark (X) if estimate (1)	Females Mark (X) if estimate (2)

3. Does this facility operate a program that approximates a "bootcamp" environment, e.g., a highly regimented activity schedule, drill and ceremony, physical challenge and fitness discipline, personal appearance, and chain of command?

2 ☐ No — Skip to section VI

1 ☐ Yes — Answer a and b →

a. How many inmates were enrolled in this program on June 29, 1990?

Number of inmates enrolled	
Males Mark (X) if estimate (1)	Females Mark (X) if estimate (2)

b. What types of inmates, if any, are eligible for this program?

Mark (X) all that apply →

1 ☐ First-time incarcerated as sentenced adults

1 ☐ Probationers (i.e., those with shock incarceration or split sentences)

1 ☐ Parole violators

1 ☐ Violent offenders

1 ☐ Nonviolent offenders

1 ☐ Specific age range — Specify →

1 ☐ Sentence length ranges — Specify →

1 ☐ Upon court referral

1 ☐ Upon referral by correctional staff

1 ☐ Drug offenders

1 ☐ Voluntary admissions

1 ☐ Other — Specify →

Section VI STAFF

If this facility is **TOTALLY** staffed and operated by private, i.e., nongovernment personnel, mark (X) here. 1 ☐

A. Report all personnel who were assigned to this facility on June 29, 1990. — If not available for this day, provide for the same day for which inmates are reported in section II. Count each staff member only once in the position that person primarily fills.

Payroll staff — Full-time and part-time staff on the payroll of this facility.

Nonpayroll staff — Full-time and part-time staff who are NOT on the payroll of this facility including personnel on the payroll of other government agencies, e.g., health department, school district, court, etc.; include college interns who receive class credit for their work at the facility. Exclude community volunteers.

Contract staff — Staff must be working in the facility and paid through contractual agreements or Federal grants.

Staff positions (1)	Number of staff					
	Payroll		Nonpayroll — Exclude contract personnel.		Contract personnel	
	Full-time (2)	Part-time (3)	Full-time (4)	Part-time (5)	Full-time (6)	Part-time (7)
1. TOTAL staff on June 29, 1990 — <i>Sum of lines 2 through 8</i> →						
2. Administrators — Wardens, superintendents, administrators and others in an administrative capacity						
3. Correctional staff — Correctional officers, classification officers, line staff, and their supervisors						
4. Clerical support staff — Typists, secretaries, switchboard operators, records and accounts clerks, etc.						
5. Educational staff — Academic teachers, vocational teachers, etc.						
6. Professional and technical staff — Psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, counselors, medical doctors, dentists, nurses, paramedics, paralegals, librarians, chaplains, etc.						
7. Maintenance and food service staff — Groundskeepers, janitors, cooks, trade and craft workers, etc.						
8. Others — Specify <i>✓</i>						

PLEASE CONTINUE WITH PART B ON NEXT PAGE.

Section VI STAFF — Continued

B. Report all PAYROLL staff who were assigned to this facility on June 29, 1990, by RACE and SEX. If not available for this day, provide for the same day for which inmates are reported in section II. Indicate estimates with an asterisk (*).

Payroll staff (1)	Number of full-time and part-time					
	Total payroll staff			Correctional officers ONLY		
	Total (2)	Males (3)	Females (4)	Total (5)	Males (6)	Females (7)
1. TOTAL payroll staff on June 29, 1990 <i>Sum of lines 2 through 6 below</i> →						
2. White, not of Hispanic origin						
3. Black, not of Hispanic origin						
4. Hispanic origin¹ (Estimate if not available.) <i>Sum of 4a + 4b</i>						
a. White, Hispanic origin						
b. Black, Hispanic origin						
5. American Indian/Alaskan Native						
6. Asian or Pacific Islander						

¹ Persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American or other Spanish culture or origin, excluding persons from Brazil, Jamaica, and Haiti.

Section VII HEALTH/SAFETY CONDITIONS**A. Medical facilities**

Does this facility have —
(Mark (X) all that apply.)

- ☐ An in-house medical facility which meets the standards for a licensed hospital with respect to the services it offers?
- ☐ An infirmary in this facility with provision for overnight stay?
- ☐ An infirmary in this facility without provision for overnight stay?
- ☐ A medical examining room in this facility?
- ☐ A dental office/laboratory?
- ☐ A psychiatric unit?
- ☐ None of the above?

PLEASE CONTINUE WITH SECTION VII ON NEXT PAGE.

B. Are inmates tested for Human Immuno Deficiency Virus (HIV) which causes AIDS? —
Mark (X) all that apply.

YES — 1 ☐ All inmates
1 ☐ High risk population
1 ☐ Upon inmate request
1 ☐ Upon clinical indication for need
1 ☐ Upon court order
1 ☐ At admission into the prison system
1 ☐ At release from the prison system
1 ☐ Random sample
1 ☐ Other — *Specify*

2 ☐ NO — Inmates not tested

Number of inmate deaths

1. Total

2. Illness/natural causes —
Exclude AIDS and report
in item 3.

3. Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) ¹

4. Suicide

5. Homicide by other inmate(s)

6. Other homicide — Specify ☒

7. Accident

8. Other deaths — Specify

¹ The immediate cause of death in AIDS mortalities may be *Pneumocystis Carinii* Pneumonia, Kaposi's Sarcoma, or other AIDS-related diseases.

Please indicate the number of incidents recorded by prison officials during the period July 1, 1989 through June 30, 1990. **Exclude** "tickets," official warnings, and other minor incidents.

1, Contraband (possession, confiscation, etc.) — Sum of a through c below

a. Involving drugs

b. Involving weapons

c. Involving other — Specify ☒

2. Assaults (Include sexual assaults.) —
Sum of 2a and 2b below.

a. On staff

b. On inmates

3. Disturbances (Include riots, protests, food strikes, work slowdowns or strikes, etc.) — Sum of 3a through 3c below

a. Riots (incidents with 5 or more inmates participating, which required the intervention of additional or outside assistance, and which resulted in serious injury and/or significant property damage)

b. Fires

c. Other disturbances — Specify ☒

4. Escapes

A. Does this facility house non-citizens of the United States?

1 ☐ Yes — Enter number _____

2 ☐ No

3 ☐ Don't know

4 ☐ Not available

B. Does this facility house inmates under sentence of death?

1 ☐ Yes — Enter number _____

2 ☐ No

C. How many inmates on June 29, 1990, were under the age of 18?

D. How many inmates admitted during the annual period July 1, 1989, through June 30, 1990, were under the age of 18 at admission?

E. On June 29, 1990, were any female inmates in this institution known to be pregnant?

1 ☐ Yes — Enter number _____

2 ☐ No, females not housed

3 ☐ No, none were known to be pregnant

F. On June 29, 1990, did any infants or young children stay with their inmate parents at this facility?

2 ☐ No — *End of questionnaire*

1 ☐ Yes — Enter total _____
Continue with item F1

Number

Number on
June 29, 1990

Mark (X) all that apply

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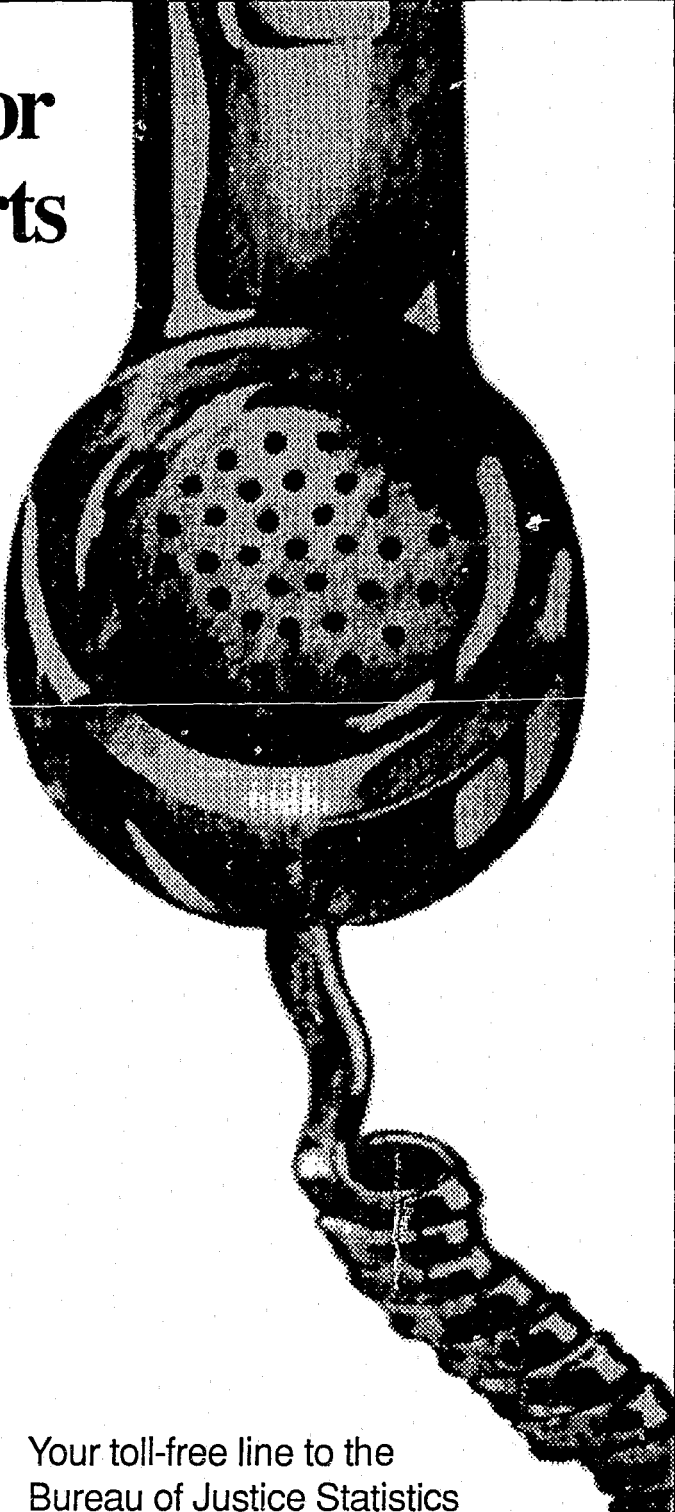
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State Drug Resources: A National Directory

State Policy Offices
State Criminal Justice Offices
State Health Offices
State Education Offices

Federal Information Centers
and Clearinghouses

Other Federal Sources

FBI Drug Demand Reduction Coordinators

U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration
Drug Demand Reduction Coordinators

National Association of State Alcohol
and Drug Abuse Directors (NASADAD)

National Prevention Network

Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime
(TASC) Programs

Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE)
Regional Training Centers

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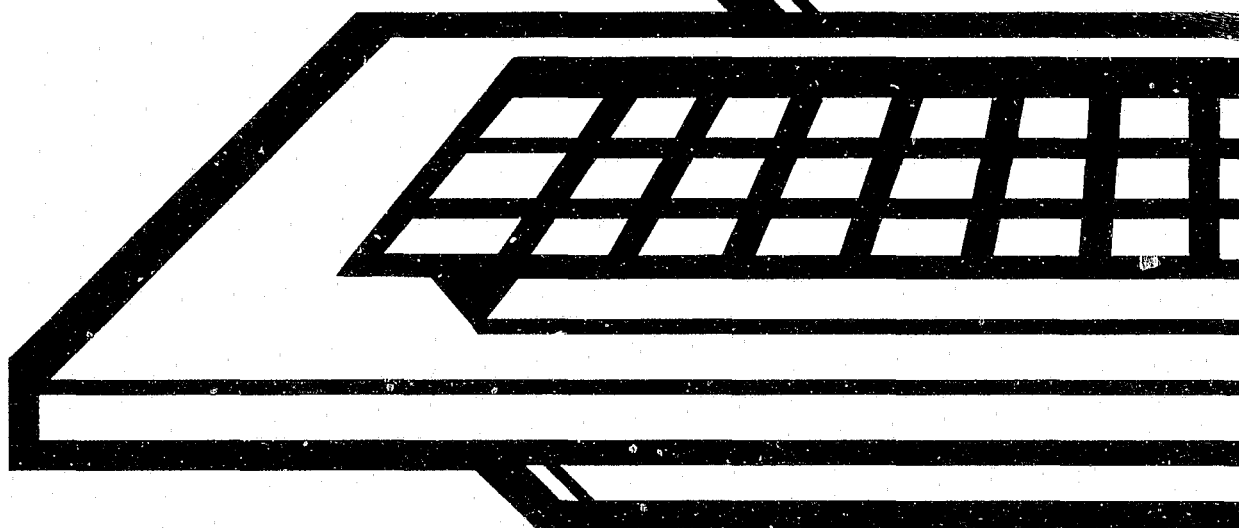
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