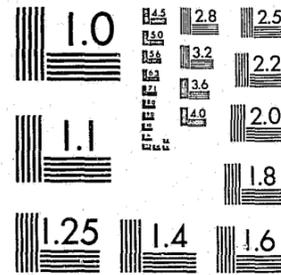


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CENSUS OF STATE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES 1974

Advance Report

NPS

National Prisoner Statistics
SPECIAL REPORT

No. SD-NPS-SR-1

July 1975

U.S. Department of Justice
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July 1975

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

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
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PREFACE

This advance report presents selected findings from the Census of State Correctional Facilities, conducted in January 1974 for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The census, the first attempt to collect data on these facilities, obtained information on the types of institutions and the number of inmates housed therein, the age of physical plants, institutional payroll and operating expenses, staff personnel, and programs and services provided. A more detailed treatment of these topics will be contained in a future report.

State correctional facilities were counted only if they were administratively separate institutions, i.e., administratively capable of providing a unique inmate count and information on their own staffing pattern, payroll, and budget. Data on facilities that were unable to provide these figures were subsumed with those of a parent institution even though a particular entity or entities may have been geographically apart and functionally distinct from the larger facility. As a result, information on some institutions, particularly those classified as closed prisons, encompasses figures for the parent entity and one or more administratively related facilities; data for the latter are not given separately. Although an administratively separate institution may have served several correctional functions, it was counted only once and was self-classified as to type of institution by what it considered its primary function.

The Census of State Correctional Facilities was undertaken as part of the National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) program. Based on a voluntary reporting system, the NPS program was instituted to collect and interpret data on State and Federal correctional institutions and their inmates. The program was initiated by the Bureau of the Census in 1926 and was transferred to the Bureau of Prisons in 1950 and to LEAA in 1971. Since 1972, the Bureau of the Census, acting as collecting agent for LEAA, has had responsibility for compiling the statistical data required.

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GENERAL FINDINGS

As of January 1974, there were about 600 administratively separate correctional facilities in the United States operated or funded by State governments. These facilities, which housed almost 190,000 prisoners, ranged from small community centers, or halfway houses, whose inmates often held jobs in the community, to closed prisons containing upwards of several thousand securely confined inmates. Staff varied in size from a few persons to as many as 500, and annual expenditures ranged from a few thousand dollars to several million dollars.

Conditions were found to vary greatly from institution to institution, even among facilities of the same type. In many cases this appeared to result not from the specific requirements of the clientele but from disparities in available resources. Some institutions were relatively new and benefited from the latest innovations in prison design; others were characterized by physical facilities built years ago. Some suffered from overcrowding and others, even if underutilized in terms of physical capacity, were handicapped by inadequate staff, budget, and programs. In many institutions, a variety of rehabilitative programs and services was available.

TYPE OF INSTITUTION AND LOCATION

The January 1974 census recorded, compiled, and processed data on 592 facilities, or approximately 97 percent of all of the facilities that had been identified as administratively separate State correctional institutions.¹ By type and number, these institutions were divided into

¹All statements in this report are based on data from these 592 institutions. Excluded from the data base are all of Massachusetts' 14 correctional facilities, the majority of which failed to report, and 2 nonreporting facilities in Georgia.

401 prisons, 158 community centers, and 33 classification or medical centers.² Facilities classified as prisons were further subdivided into 172 closed prisons, 80 road camps, 41 prison farms, 41 forest camps, and 67 institutions that were designated as "other prisons" and comprised certain vocational training centers, reformatories, honor camps, youthful offender facilities, and State-operated community correctional centers, i.e., jails, in Alaska and Connecticut. All together, the various types of prisons accounted for 9 out of every 10 of the 187,982 inmates reported as being held by State correctional institutions on January 31, 1974.

About half of all State correctional facilities in the United States were located in the South, with the remaining institutions about equally distributed among the other three regions of the country. North Carolina had the largest number of facilities (76), followed by Florida (46), Virginia (38), and California (35).

Every State, except Mississippi, had at least one institution classified as a closed prison, the type of facility conforming most closely to the popular image of a prison, and these institutions accommodated 63 percent of all inmates in State correctional facilities. In Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Rhode Island, and South Dakota, a closed prison was the only administratively distinct correctional facility operated by the State, and consequently housed all inmates in each of these jurisdictions.³ In 33 other States, a majority, usually a substantial majority, of the State's inmate population was confined in a closed prison, and in still others the largest single number of inmates was so held. North Carolina had the most closed prisons (20), followed by California (11) and New York (10). However, North Carolina's closed prisons typically were much smaller than those in either California or New York.

²Included in the category of classification or medical centers are facilities known as reception, classification, or diagnostic centers, as hospitals, and as psychiatric units.

³Other State correctional facilities may exist in these jurisdictions, but they are not administratively separate from the closed prison.

Prison farms housed 14 percent of all inmates in State correctional facilities. All of Mississippi's inmate population were accommodated in a single institution classified as a prison farm, and a majority of inmates in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas was held in one or more such farms. All together, 28 of the 41 prison farms in the Nation were in the South; Texas, with 10, had the largest number. Prison farms in the South accounted for about 94 percent of all inmates held in such institutions. Among non-Southern States, only Indiana and North Dakota confined more than 10 percent of their inmate populations on prison farms; there were no administratively separate institutions classified as prison farms in any of the jurisdictions in the Northeast.

Nine percent of the Nation's inmate population was accommodated in facilities classified as "other prisons." Most were housed in institutions in 10 States—California, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, and Texas—each of which had 800 or more inmates in such facilities. Relative to the total inmate population in each State, Alaska and Connecticut had the largest number of inmates in "other prisons," principally in State-operated community correctional centers. The proportion in Alaska was 85 percent; it was 38 percent in Connecticut. Missouri also held 38 percent of its inmates in "other prisons."

Most of the States had no administratively separate classification or medical centers, and only two States had more than two—North Carolina, with five, and New York, with four. These facilities, where inmates are tested and evaluated to determine the correctional setting most conducive to rehabilitation, held 5 percent of all inmates in State correctional institutions.

Community centers also accommodated 5 percent of the inmates in State correctional facilities. These centers, known variously as halfway houses, service camps, prerelease homes, etc., normally receive inmates nearing the end of their sentences and provide work-release programs designed to facilitate reintegration into society at large. North Carolina had the largest number of such centers (29) and the largest

number of inmates accommodated therein. Florida was next. Vermont had the highest proportion of inmates (65 percent) housed in community centers. Other States with at least 10 percent of their inmate populations in community centers were North Carolina (25 percent), Maine (21 percent), Hawaii (15 percent), Arizona and Maryland (12 percent), South Carolina (11 percent), and Tennessee (10 percent). Thirteen States, including Ohio and Texas, had no administratively separate State-operated community centers.

Road camps, housing 3 percent of the inmate population in State correctional institutions, were an entirely southern phenomenon, except for one facility in California. Virginia, with 27, had the most, followed by North Carolina, with 15, and Florida and Georgia, each with 13. Virginia also had the highest proportion of its inmate population (37 percent) in road camps; North Carolina had 16 percent and Georgia had 13 percent. Only Alabama and Maryland, in addition to the jurisdictions mentioned above, operated road camps.

Accommodating 1 percent of all inmates in State correctional institutions, forest camps were operated in 12 States. California, with 15, and Michigan, with 10, accounted for about three out of every five forest camps in the Nation. No State housed as many as 10 percent of its inmates in forest camps; Michigan held 9 percent.

SECURITY CONFINEMENT STATUS

All types of institutions, except forest camps, held at least some prisoners in each of the three security classifications: minimum, medium, and maximum. Of the total number of inmates in the 592 facilities, 39 percent were held under maximum security, 34 percent under medium security, and 27 percent under minimum security. Prisoners in maximum-security status constituted a majority of inmates on prison farms and in classification or medical centers. By contrast, all inmates of forest camps and 98 percent of those in community centers were held under minimum security. In closed prisons, 44 percent of the inmates were held in maximum-security

status, compared with 18 percent under minimum security. Table A gives the percent of total inmates held in each of the three security classifications, by type of institution.

Table A. Percent of inmates under minimum, medium, and maximum security, by type of institution

Type of institution	Minimum security	Medium security	Maximum security
All institutions	27	34	39
Classification or medical centers	10	34	56
Community centers	98	2	insig
All prisons	24	36	40
Prison farms	21	24	55
Road camps	50	46	4
Forest camps	100	0	0
Closed prisons	18	38	44
Other prisons	48	41	11

AUTHORIZED STAFF POSITIONS

Over 40 percent of all State correctional institutions had fewer than 20 authorized full-time payroll staff positions; by contrast, only 4 percent had 500 or more (Table B).

As would have been expected, the number of authorized full-time payroll staff positions varied by type of institution. Closed prisons had the largest number of such positions, followed by prison farms. Of 153 institutions reporting 100 or more authorized staff positions, 106 were closed prisons and 21 were prison farms; of 22 institutions with 500 or more authorized positions, 19 were closed prisons and 2 were prison farms. By contrast, none of the road or forest camps reporting on staff had as many as 50 authorized positions; only 2 of the community centers had 50 or more. Most community centers had between 10 and 19 staff positions. The majority of road camps had fewer than 20 positions; the majority of forest camps had fewer than 10.

Table B. Number and percent of institutions, by number of authorized full-time payroll staff positions

Number of authorized full-time payroll staff positions	Number of institutions	Percent of total
Total	592	100
Less than 5	18	3
5-9	80	14
10-19	152	26
20-29	47	8
30-39	38	6
40-49	13	2
50-99	38	6
100-199	54	9
200-299	32	5
300-399	30	5
400-499	15	3
500 or more	22	4
Not available	53	9

In most institutions, the full-time payroll staff consisted largely of custodial personnel. As shown in Table C, the average number of such personnel varied widely by type of institution, from a low of 7 in community centers to a high of 153 in closed prisons.

Table C. Number of custodial personnel, by type of institution

Type of institution	Number of institutions	Number of custodial personnel	Average number of custodial personnel per institution
All institutions	592	37,929	64
Classification or medical centers	33	2,253	68
Community centers	158	1,131	7
All prisons	401	34,545	86
Prison farms	41	3,247	79
Road camps	80	1,277	16
Forest camps	41	329	8
Closed prisons	172	26,357	153
Other prisons	67	3,335	50

MONTHLY PAYROLL

For the 579 State correctional institutions providing the relevant information, the aggregate monthly payroll exceeded \$50 million. It ranged from less than \$4,000 in 22 institutions to \$300,000 or more in 51 facilities. A majority of all institutions had monthly payrolls of less than \$20,000; only 16 percent had payrolls of \$200,000 or more (Table D).

Table D. Number and percent of institutions, by monthly payroll

Monthly payroll	Number of institutions	Percent of total
Total	579	100
Less than \$4,000	22	4
\$4,000-\$4,999	16	3
\$5,000-\$9,999	117	20
\$10,000-\$14,999	118	20
\$15,000-\$19,999	32	5
\$20,000-\$49,999	88	15
\$50,000-\$74,999	20	3
\$75,000-\$99,999	27	5
\$100,000-\$149,999	33	6
\$150,000-\$199,999	17	3
\$200,000-\$249,999	15	3
\$250,000-\$299,999	23	4
\$300,000 or more	51	9

NOTE: Excludes 13 institutions for which payroll data were not reported.

On the average, monthly payrolls were smallest in road or forest camps and in community centers, each of which had relatively small numbers of employees. No road or forest camp had a monthly payroll in excess of \$49,999, and only about 25 percent had one in excess of \$14,999. A majority of all community centers had monthly payrolls of less than \$10,000. Institutions with payrolls of \$200,000 or more were predominantly closed prisons, although there were a handful of prison farms, "other prisons," and classification or medical centers in this group. Of 89 institutions with monthly payrolls of \$200,000 or more, 78 were closed prisons.

OPERATING EXPENSES

Operating expenses for the latest fiscal year, reported by 547 institutions, ranged from less than \$50,000 to more than \$3 million. Expenditures made by each institution were a function not only of its type and size, but also of such factors as the proportion of inmates in each security confinement status, the amount of labor contributed by inmates toward operating and maintaining the facility, the existence of prison industry, the scope of rehabilitative programs, and the extent to which volunteers performed certain functions.

Thirty-two percent of all State correctional facilities reporting on their annual operating expenses cited outlays of \$1 million or more, whereas 8 percent spent less than \$100,000 (Table E).

Table E. Number and percent of institutions, by operating expenditures for latest fiscal year

Annual operating expenditure	Number of institutions	Percent of total
Total	547	100
Less than \$50,000	8	1
\$50,000-\$99,999	38	7
\$100,000-\$149,999	55	10
\$150,000-\$199,999	71	13
\$200,000-\$299,999	96	18
\$300,000-\$549,999	65	12
\$550,000-\$999,999	41	7
\$1,000,000-\$1,999,999	58	11
\$2,000,000-\$2,999,999	23	4
\$3,000,000 or more	92	17

NOTE: Excludes 45 institutions which did not report operating expenditures.

Not surprisingly, closed prisons accounted for two-thirds of all State correctional facilities with annual operating expenditures of \$1 million or more. One hundred and sixteen out of 161 closed prisons reporting on expenditures spent sums of that magnitude; 75 reported expenditures of \$3 million or more. Twenty-two prison farms and 13 classification or medical centers also had annual operating expenses of

\$1 million or more. No road or forest camp and only one community center spent that much. A majority of road or forest camps had annual operating expenses of between \$150,000 and \$299,999; for community centers, the figure was between \$75,000 and \$199,999.

PHYSICAL PLANT AND QUARTERS

At the time of the January 1974 census, 6 percent of the 577 facilities reporting the date when construction was first begun on the site had been built after 1969, 41 percent dated from the 1949-69 period, 32 percent from 1924-48, 11 percent from 1899-1923, and 6 percent from 1874-98. Twenty-four facilities, 19 of them closed prisons, had been built before 1874. Facilities occupied by closed prisons were older than those of any other type of institution. About 7 of every 10 closed prisons occupied facilities on which initial construction had begun before 1949; only 8 closed prisons had been built after 1969. In contrast, a majority of facilities occupied by road camps, forest camps, "other prisons," and classification or medical centers had been built after 1948.

All together, State correctional facilities in the United States contained 116,708 cells and 2,055 other inmate quarters, including dormitories. Of the total number of cells, about 86 percent were designed for one inmate, 13 percent were for two inmates, and 1 percent was for three or four inmates. Accommodations for inmates varied by type of institution. Although 45 closed prisons had no one-inmate cells, cells of that size predominated in the closed facilities, as well as in classification or medical centers. Quarters other than cells were found in a majority of institutions of all types except the classification or medical centers; they were the only type of accommodation for housing inmates in forest camps and the principal type in road camps and community centers. A reported 503 of the 592 State correctional institutions had at least one type of inmate accommodation other than cells; the median number in these 503 institutions was 3; median capacity was 50.

Amenities in inmate quarters varied widely by the size of the accommodation, with "other" quarters being somewhat better equipped than cells. Toilets and sinks typically were available in cells in at least 83 percent of all institutions with such accommodations, but other cell amenities were seldom found in more than half the total number of facilities. There was some relationship between certain amenities and the size of the cell. Thus, one-inmate cells normally were more likely to have had reading lamps than cells accommodating two inmates, and the latter, in turn, were equipped with reading lamps relatively more often than three- or four-inmate cells. On the other hand, the three- or four-inmate quarters were most apt to have been equipped with a fan, and the one-inmate cell was least likely to have had such an amenity.

A majority of all institutions with "other" quarters equipped these accommodations with toilets, sinks, drinking fountains, desks and chairs, and fans, and most also had window ventilation. About 45 percent of the institutions with "other" quarters supplied these accommodations with reading lamps and 38 percent provided for ventilation other than that from windows or fans. The availability of amenities differed by type of institution (Table F). Irrespective of type, toilets and sinks were usually available within the accommodation; desks, chairs, and reading lamps were less commonly supplied. Forest camps and community centers with "other" quarters were most likely to have equipped them with desks, chairs, and reading lamps. Such amenities were infrequently encountered in road camp accommodations.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

A majority of all State correctional institutions had a dispensary in which medicines were kept for distribution to inmates upon a

physician's order. More than half also had quarters where sick or injured inmates were isolated from the general institutional population. Some institutions had both a dispensary and a sick bay (Table G).

Table F. Percent of institutions with "other" quarters having selected amenities in those quarters, by type of institution

Type of institution	Amenity			
	Toilet	Sink	Desk and chair	Reading lamp
All institutions	91	89	53	45
Classification or medical centers	100	93	43	36
Community centers	88	85	68	64
All prisons	92	90	46	37
Prison farms	92	92	34	32
Road camps	99	94	29	16
Forest camps	87	87	76	53
Closed prisons	87	85	51	45
Other prisons	95	96	46	41

Table G. Percent of institutions with dispensaries and sick bays, by type of institution

Type of institution	With dispensary	With sick bay
All institutions	84	61
Classification or medical centers	91	76
Community centers	55	30
All prisons	93	71
Prison farms	88	61
Road camps	85	61
Forest camps	83	22
Closed prisons	99	92
Other prisons	94	64

NOTE: Excludes nine institutions for which information was not available.

Closed prisons were the most likely of all State correctional institutions to have had a medical facility. In fact, only 1 of the 172 closed prisons lacked a dispensary and only 13 were without a sick bay. At the other extreme, dispensaries were found in little more than half of all community centers, and sick bays were provided in fewer than one-fourth of all forest camps. Sick bays also were relatively uncommon in community centers.

RECREATIONAL AND OTHER FACILITIES

Almost all State correctional institutions, irrespective of type, had a general purpose room or rooms either purposely set aside for recreational pursuits or usable for such activity. A majority also had libraries, athletic fields, and barber shops, but only slightly more than one-third had gymnasiums (Table H). The provision of recreational and

Table H. Percent of institutions with recreational and other facilities, by type of institution

Type of institution	General purpose room*	Library	Barber shop	Gymnasium	Athletic field
All institutions	99	83	75	34	78
Classification or medical centers	100	85	76	52	82
Community centers	99	62	38	11	46
All prisons	99	91	89	42	90
Prison farms	100	95	95	34	90
Road camps	100	74	85	1	89
Forest camps	100	90	93	34	93
Closed prisons	99	97	90	62	92
Other prisons	97	93	84	45	82

NOTE: Excludes 13 institutions for which data were not reported.

*Includes game rooms, television rooms, recreation rooms, classrooms, visiting rooms, and meeting rooms.

other facilities varied somewhat by type of institution. Community centers were least likely to have any recreational facility other than

a general purpose room. Not surprisingly, road camps were very unlikely to have a gymnasium, although about three of every four had a library. Gymnasiums were most common in closed prisons, 62 percent of which had such a facility. Except for community centers, athletic fields were available in at least 80 percent of all institutions.

REHABILITATIVE PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

Most State correctional facilities offered a number of rehabilitative programs and services, but the types of programs and services offered varied markedly by type of institution. For example, fewer than half of all road camps offered drug treatment, vocational assessment, or college degree programs. On the other hand, approximately three-fourths of the closed prisons and community centers provided all 11 of the specific programs and services measured by the canvass.

Religious worship was the most commonly provided service. Ninety-six percent of all State correctional institutions provided for religious services. Individual counseling was available in 91 percent of the institutions; remedial education, in 89 percent. Least likely to have been offered were drug treatment and college education programs. Nonetheless, drug treatment programs were carried on in 74 percent of all institutions and in 84 percent of all closed prisons; corresponding proportions for college education programs were 65 percent and 77 percent.

In addition to rehabilitative programs offered within the institution, some facilities provided work- or study-release programs that allowed selected inmates to spend part of their time in the community. Some 61 percent of all State correctional facilities had work-release programs; 35 percent had study-release programs. As would have been expected, a far larger proportion of community centers offered such programs than any other type of institution. However, more than half the closed prisons had work-release programs and slightly more than one-third provided for study-release programs (Table I).

Table I. Number and percent of institutions having work-release and study-release programs, by type of institution

Type of institution	Work-release program		Study-release program	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All institutions	359	61	207	35
Classification or medical centers	8	24	5	15
Community centers	143	91	95	60
All prisons	208	52	107	27
Prison farms	14	34	11	27
Road camps	44	55	10	13
Forest camps	16	39	1	2
Closed prisons	91	53	59	34
Other prisons	43	64	26	39

PRISON INDUSTRY

Prison industries were operated in 164 of the 592 State correctional facilities. Such industries grow, process, or manufacture products for use within the correctional system or for sale to other government agencies or on the open market. Prison industries were found most usually in closed prisons and on prison farms. They were operated in only 2 percent of the community centers (Table J).

Table J. Number and percent of institutions with prison industry programs, by type of institution

Type of institution	Number of institutions	Percent
All institutions	164	28
Classification or medical centers	3	9
Community centers	3	2
All prisons	158	39
Prison farms	23	56
Road camps	7	9
Forest camps	2	5
Closed prisons	109	63
Other prisons	17	25

METHODOLOGY

The Census of State Correctional Facilities was conducted in January 1974, to obtain basic administrative, environmental, and program characteristics for all of the adult or youthful offender correctional facilities operated or funded by State governments. To have been considered for inclusion in the Census a facility must have been:

1. operational on January 31, 1974;
2. administratively capable of providing a unique inmate count, staffing pattern, payroll figure, and budgetary information; and
3. defined as a State correctional facility for adults or youthful offenders; or, a non-State operated facility where the clear majority of residents were State inmates.

By definition, the universe included non-State correctional facilities where the majority of residents were State inmates. Most of these non-State facilities were classified as community centers; they were privately operated, but funded by the State on a per diem basis. Also included were some county and municipal facilities whose residents were primarily State inmates. Federal, military, county, local, and municipal correctional institutions, except as noted above, were not included in the census. However, certain of the covered facilities included some non-State inmates, such as Federal prisoners or presentenced offenders, but these inmates accounted for only a small percentage of the total inmate population in State correctional institutions.

Following these criteria, State representatives initially submitted 700 institutions for inclusion in the census. Of this total, 608 eligible facilities remained after it was determined that some functionally distinct units were not able to separate themselves administratively from parent institutions. Such facilities were ultimately combined with larger institutions for tabulation purposes. Typically, a report from a large closed prison would have included figures for an affiliated classification or medical center if separate reporting was not possible.

Data were obtained through a mail canvass in which the warden or his designated representative was requested to complete a questionnaire (Form NPS-20) for each of the facilities. Telephone followups were made to

obtain missing data items or to clarify inconsistent entries. Responses were received from all facilities except for two in Georgia and a majority of Massachusetts' 14. The two Georgia facilities were small, and the missing data could not materially have altered State totals for Georgia. Because more than half of Massachusetts' institutions failed to respond, it was decided not to publish any data for that State, as the incomplete information could well be misleading.

APPENDIX
DATA TABLES

Table 1. Number of institutions and inmates, by State and type of institution

State	All institutions		Classification or medical centers		Community centers		All prisons		Prison farms		Road camps		Prisons		Closed prisons		Other prisons	
	Institu- tions	Inmates	Institu- tions	Inmates	Institu- tions	Inmates	Institu- tions	Inmates	Institu- tions	Inmates	Institu- tions	Inmates	Institu- tions	Inmates	Institu- tions	Inmates	Institu- tions	Inmates
Total	592	187,982	33	9,766	158	8,975	401	169,241	41	25,402	80	6,369	41	2,483	172	118,708	67	16,279
Alabama	20	3,995	1	503	2	64	17	3,428	3	1,187	10	469	0	0	3	1,670	1	102
Alaska	8	466	0	0	1	16	7	450	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	56	6	394
Arizona	6	1,756	0	0	4	208	2	1,548	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1,417	1	131
Arkansas	3	1,755	0	0	0	0	3	1,755	1	1,297	0	0	0	0	2	468	0	0
California	35	22,927	2	604	4	160	29	22,163	0	0	1	67	15	933	11	19,224	2	1,939
Colorado	7	2,070	0	0	3	83	4	1,987	0	0	0	0	1	89	2	1,852	1	46
Connecticut	12	2,731	0	0	1	20	11	2,711	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1,674	7	1,037
Delaware	4	683	0	0	1	26	3	637	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	657	0	0
District of Columbia ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Florida	46	10,334	1	1,025	19	895	26	8,414	0	0	13	812	0	0	8	6,466	5	1,136
Georgia ²	30	7,593	2	1,027	3	137	25	6,429	0	0	13	997	0	0	8	3,950	4	1,522
Hawaii	5	303	0	0	3	46	2	257	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	200	1	57
Idaho	1	489	0	0	0	0	1	489	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	15	5,843	2	470	6	133	7	5,210	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	5,240	0	0
Indiana	10	4,071	1	133	2	78	7	3,860	1	628	0	0	2	58	4	3,174	0	0
Iowa	9	1,462	1	93	4	140	4	1,229	0	0	0	0	1	26	3	1,203	0	0
Kansas	7	1,446	1	114	0	0	6	1,332	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1,251	3	81
Kentucky	8	2,886	0	0	0	0	8	2,886	1	82	0	0	2	66	4	2,626	1	112
Louisiana	7	4,063	0	0	3	299	4	3,764	1	3,138	0	0	1	19	2	607	0	0
Maine	6	465	0	0	3	97	3	368	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	368	0	0
Maryland	12	6,489	1	462	4	749	7	5,278	0	0	1	135	0	0	4	3,879	2	1,264
Massachusetts ³	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Michigan	21	8,104	1	987	3	314	17	6,803	0	0	0	0	10	756	6	5,861	1	186
Minnesota	6	1,401	0	0	1	14	5	1,387	1	63	0	0	0	0	3	1,288	1	36
Mississippi	1	1,736	0	0	0	0	1	1,736	1	1,736	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	9	3,449	1	174	1	32	7	3,243	2	322	0	0	0	0	2	1,579	3	1,342
Montana	1	336	0	0	0	0	1	336	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	336	0	0



Table 1. Number of institutions and inmates, by State and type of institution—continued

State	All institutions		Classification of medical centers		Community centers		All prisons		Prison farms		Road camps		Prisons		Closed prisons		Other prisons	
	Institu- tions	Inmates	Institu- tions	Inmates	Institu- tions	Inmates	Institu- tions	Inmates	Institu- tions	Inmates	Institu- tions	Inmates	Institu- tions	Inmates	Institu- tions	Inmates	Institu- tions	Inmates
Nebraska	4	1,010	0	0	1	34	3	976	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	647	2	329
Nevada	2	790	0	0	0	0	1	790	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	790	0	0
New Hampshire	2	271	0	0	1	8	1	271	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	271	0	0
New Jersey	13	5,655	0	0	2	74	11	5,581	0	0	0	0	2	91	4	3,587	5	1,903
N. W. Mexico	2	775	0	0	0	0	2	775	1	72	0	0	0	0	1	703	0	0
New York	23	14,311	4	1,595	1	32	18	12,684	0	0	0	0	3	260	10	11,259	5	1,165
North Carolina	76	11,809	5	1,041	29	2,986	42	7,782	3	855	15	1,935	0	0	20	4,646	4	342
North Dakota	2	176	0	0	0	0	2	176	1	22	0	0	0	0	1	154	0	0
Ohio	11	7,873	2	201	0	0	9	7,672	1	257	0	0	0	0	6	7,237	2	178
Oklahoma	11	3,175	0	0	4	191	7	2,984	1	224	0	0	0	0	3	1,893	3	857
Oregon	12	1,686	0	0	7	139	5	1,547	1	71	0	0	1	33	3	1,443	0	0
Pennsylvania	22	6,065	1	122	13	434	8	5,509	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	4,845	1	664
Rhode Island	1	569	0	0	0	0	1	569	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	569	0	0
South Carolina	17	3,615	2	237	6	411	9	2,967	1	68	0	0	0	0	4	2,412	4	487
South Dakota	1	233	0	0	0	0	1	233	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	233	0	0
Tennessee	10	3,504	1	202	4	354	5	2,948	2	666	0	0	0	0	3	2,282	0	0
Texas	14	17,136	1	493	0	0	13	16,643	10	13,187	0	0	0	0	2	2,611	1	845
Utah	3	599	0	0	2	40	1	599	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	599	0	0
Vermont	7	368	1	43	5	240	1	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	85	0	0
Virginia	38	5,394	1	48	3	234	34	5,112	3	965	27	1,990	0	0	3	2,033	1	124
Washington	14	2,592	1	192	8	182	5	2,218	0	0	0	0	1	80	4	2,138	0	0
West Virginia	4	1,051	0	0	1	17	3	1,034	1	388	0	0	0	0	2	646	0	0
Wisconsin	12	2,183	0	0	2	73	10	2,110	4	163	0	0	0	72	4	1,875	0	0
Wyoming	3	281	0	0	1	15	2	266	1	11	0	0	0	0	1	255	0	0

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¹District of Columbia correctional facilities are considered to be local institutions.
²Excludes two institutions that did not submit data.
³No data are given for the 14 institutions in Massachusetts because of a lack of response from a majority of these institutions.

Table 2. Number of institutions and inmates, by type of institution and type of security confinement

Type of institution	Type of security confinement									
	All types		Minimum				Medium		Maximum ¹	
	Institutions	Inmates	Institutions	Inmates	Institutions	Inmates	Institutions	Inmates		
All institutions	592	187,982	509	49,983	246	63,786	187	74,213		
Classification or medical centers	33	9,766	11	1,015	14	3,286	23	5,465		
Community centers	158	8,975	157	8,791	6	159	4	25		
All prisons	401	169,241	341	40,177	226	60,341	160	68,723		
Prison farms	41	25,402	35	5,436	13	6,039	18	13,927		
Road camps	80	6,369	68	3,157	67	2,937	10	275		
Forest camps	41	2,483	41	2,483	0	0	0	0		
Closed prisons	172	118,708	138	21,210	116	44,683	111	52,815		
Other prisons	67	16,279	59	7,891	30	6,682	21	1,706		

NOTE: The number of institutions with inmates in specific types of security classifications exceeds the total number of institutions because an institution may have inmates in more than one type of security classification.
¹Maximum security figures include those inmates held under close security.

Table 3. Number of institutions, by authorized full-time payroll staff positions and type of institution

Number of authorized full-time payroll staff positions	All institutions	Classification or medical centers	Community centers	Prisons					
				All prisons	Prison farms	Road camps	Forest camps	Closed prisons	Other prisons
Total	592	33	158	401	41	80	41	172	67
Fewer than 5	18	1	14	3	1	0	2	0	0
5-9	80	1	45	34	3	2	23	0	6
10-19	152	1	78	73	8	39	9	7	10
20-29	47	6	6	35	1	20	1	5	8
30-39	38	2	2	34	3	9	3	10	9
40-49	13	1	0	12	1	3	0	6	2
50-99	38	8	2	28	1	0	0	20	7
100-199	54	5	0	49	16	0	0	25	8
200-299	32	1	0	31	3	0	0	25	3
300-399	30	2	0	28	0	0	0	23	5
400-499	15	0	0	15	0	0	0	14	1
500 or more	22	1	0	21	2	0	0	19	0
Not available	53	4	11	38	2	7	3	18	8

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Table 4. Number of institutions, by monthly payroll and type of institution

Monthly payroll	All institutions	Classification or medical centers	Community centers	Prisons					
				All prisons	Prison farms	Road camps	Forest camps	Closed prisons	Other prisons
Total	592	33	158	401	41	80	41	172	67
Less than \$4,000	22	2	16	4	1	0	2	0	1
\$4,000-\$4,999	16	1	11	4	1	1	1	0	1
\$5,000-\$9,999	117	1	72	44	6	15	15	3	5
\$10,000-\$14,999	118	3	44	71	7	30	12	8	14
\$15,000-\$19,999	32	1	8	23	3	14	0	4	2
\$20,000-\$49,999	88	11	6	71	1	9	10	30	21
\$50,000-\$74,999	20	1	1	18	2	0	0	11	5
\$75,000-\$99,999	27	6	0	21	9	0	0	7	5
\$100,000-\$149,999	33	5	0	30	8	0	0	19	3
\$150,000-\$199,999	17	1	0	16	1	0	0	12	3
\$200,000-\$249,999	15	0	0	15	0	0	0	15	0
\$250,000-\$299,999	23	1	0	22	1	0	0	19	2
\$300,000 or more	51	1	0	50	1	0	0	44	5
Not available	13	1	0	12	0	11	1	0	0

Table 5. Number of institutions, by annual operating expenditures and type of institution

Annual operating expenditures	All institutions	Classification or medical centers	Community centers	Prisons					
				All prisons	Prison farms	Road camps	Forest camps	Closed prisons	Other prisons
Total	592	33	158	401	41	80	41	172	67
Less than \$50,000	8	1	4	3	0	0	1	1	1
\$50,000-\$74,999	19	0	14	5	1	1	1	0	2
\$75,000-\$99,999	19	0	14	5	1	1	0	0	3
\$100,000-\$149,999	55	2	31	22	5	11	3	2	1
\$150,000-\$199,999	71	0	33	38	1	18	10	5	4
\$200,000-\$299,999	96	3	24	69	4	31	21	5	8
\$300,000-\$549,999	65	4	12	49	6	13	4	14	12
\$550,000-\$999,999	41	8	1	32	0	3	0	18	11
\$1,000,000-\$1,499,999	31	5	1	25	7	0	0	11	7
\$1,500,000-\$1,999,999	27	3	0	24	5	0	0	16	3
\$2,000,000-\$2,499,999	9	0	0	9	3	0	0	5	1
\$2,500,000-\$2,999,999	14	2	0	12	1	0	0	9	2
\$3,000,000 or more	92	3	0	89	6	0	0	75	8
Not available	45	2	24	19	1	2	1	11	4

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Table 6. Number of institutions, by date of initial construction of facility and type of institution

Date of initial construction of facility	All institutions	Classification or medical centers	Community centers	Prisons					
				All prisons	Prison farms	Road camps	Forest camps	Closed prisons	Other prisons
Total	592	33	158	401	41	80	41	172	67
1970-73	33	2	16	15	3	2	1	8	1
1949-69	237	15	44	178	13	50	35	44	36
1924-48	186	9	66	111	16	25	5	47	18
1899-1923	61	4	29	38	7	1	0	25	5
1874-98	36	1	5	30	0	0	0	27	3
Before 1874	24	2	1	21	0	0	0	19	2
Not available	15	0	7	8	2	2	0	2	2

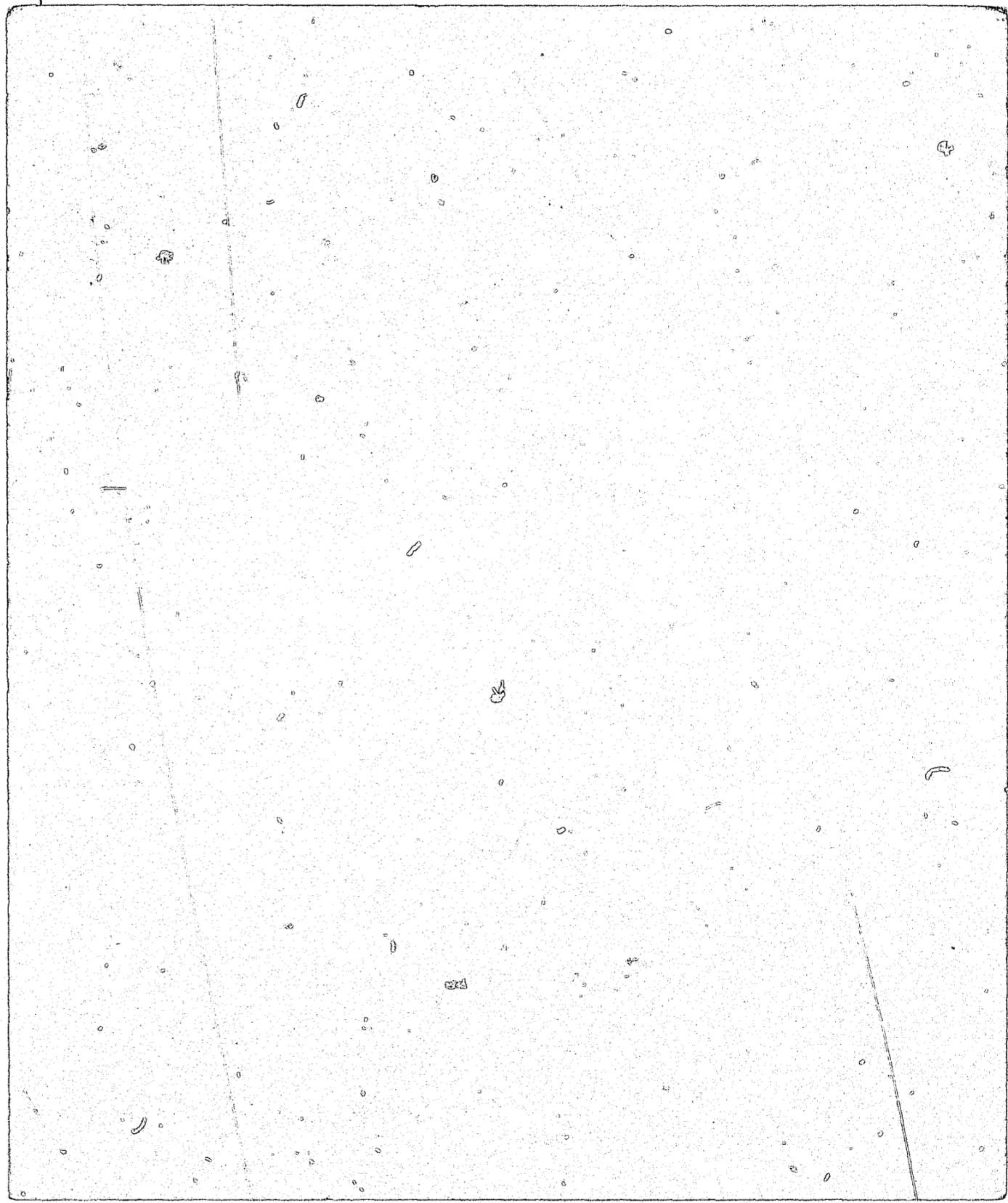


Table 7. Number of cells and other inmate quarters, by type of institution

Type of institution	One-inmate cells	Two-inmate cells	Three- or four inmate cells	Other quarters ¹
All institutions	100,563	15,245	900	2,055
Classification or medical centers	5,943	671	44	84
Community centers	24	104	3	296
All prisons	94,596	14,470	853	1,675
Prison farms	3,451	3,936	134	264
Road camps	12	0	5	163
Forest camps	0	0	0	82
Closed prisons	82,870	10,419	650	882
Other prisons	8,263	115	64	284

¹Includes dormitories and cells for five or more inmates.

Table 8. Number of institutions, by type of inmate quarters and type of institution

Type of institution	With one- inmate cells	With two- inmate cells	With three- or four- inmate cells	With other quarters ¹
All institutions	205	58	28	503
Classification or medical centers	21	8	1	14
Community centers	9	5	1	154
All prisons	175	45	26	335
Prison farms	13	11	4	38
Road camps	3	0	2	80
Forest camps	0	0	0	38
Closed prisons	127	26	14	123
Other prisons	32	8	6	56

NOTE: The total number of institutions with specific types of quarters may exceed the total number of institutions because any given institution may have more than one type of quarters. Data were not reported for three forest camps.

¹Includes dormitories and cells for five or more inmates.

Table 9. Number and percent of institutions with amenities in inmate quarters, by type of amenity and quarters

Type of amenity	Type of quarter							
	One-inmate cell		Two-inmate cell		Three- or four-inmate cell		Other quarters ¹	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total institutions	205	100	58	100	28	100	503	100
Flush toilet	176	86	53	91	25	89	456	91
Drinking fountain	77	38	21	36	14	50	362	72
Sink	171	83	50	86	25	89	446	89
Desk and chair	105	51	14	24	9	32	264	53
Reading lamp	84	41	20	35	5	18	226	45
Seating space (except beds)	106	52	18	31	13	46	369	73
Window	103	50	26	45	14	50	446	89
Fan	41	20	17	29	12	43	259	52
Ventilation other than window or fan	110	54	30	52	11	39	193	38

NOTE: The aggregate number of institutions with specific amenities in inmate quarters may exceed the total number of institutions because an institution may have more than one type of amenity within each quarter.

¹Includes dormitories and cells for five or more inmates.

Table 10. Number of institutions with dispensaries and sick bays, by type of institution

Type of institution	With dispensary	With sick bay
All institutions	489	358
Classification or medical centers	30	25
Community centers	87	48
All prisons	372	285
Prison farms	36	25
Road camps	68	49
Forest camps	34	9
Closed prisons	171	159
Other prisons	63	43

NOTE: Excludes nine institutions for which information was not available.

Table 11. Number of institutions with selected recreational and other facilities, by type of institution

Type of institution	With general purpose room(s)	With library	With barber shop	With gymnasium	With athletic field
All institutions	575	481	434	198	450
Classification or medical centers	33	28	25	17	27
Community centers	150	93	58	16	69
All prisons	392	360	351	165	354
Prison farms	41	39	39	14	37
Road camps	74	55	63	1	66
Forest camps	41	37	38	14	38
Closed prisons	171	167	155	106	158
Other prisons	65	62	56	30	55

NOTE: Excludes 13 institutions for which data were not reported (7 community centers and 6 road camps).

Table 12. Number and percent of institutions with rehabilitative programs and services, by type of program and institution

Type of program or service	All insti- tutions		Classification or medical centers		Community centers		Prisons											
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	All prisons		Prison farms		Road camps		Forest camps		Closed prisons		Other prisons	
							Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	592	100	33	100	158	100	401	100	41	100	80	100	41	100	172	100	67	100
Group counseling	487	82	23	70	136	86	328	82	30	73	50	63	37	90	153	89	58	87
Individual counseling	540	91	31	94	148	94	361	90	36	88	61	76	34	83	167	97	63	94
Remedial education	526	89	21	64	135	85	370	92	38	93	63	79	36	88	170	99	63	94
College degree	384	65	17	52	121	77	246	61	26	63	29	36	11	27	132	77	48	72
Assessment of vocational potential	471	80	30	91	133	84	308	77	30	73	39	49	26	63	155	90	58	87
Vocational training	477	81	17	52	134	85	326	81	35	85	47	59	30	73	163	95	51	76
Prevocational training	436	74	24	73	128	81	284	71	28	68	45	56	28	68	128	74	55	82
Job placement	496	84	21	64	157	99	318	80	34	83	52	65	25	71	146	85	61	91
Alcoholic treatment	489	83	22	67	143	91	324	81	33	80	46	58	33	80	152	88	60	90
Drug treatment	436	74	20	61	126	80	294	73	29	71	36	45	51	76	145	84	53	79
Religious services	571	96	32	97	145	92	394	98	40	98	75	93	41	100	171	99	67	100

NOTE: The aggregate number of institutions offering specific programs exceeds the total number of institutions because an institution may offer more than one type of program.

END