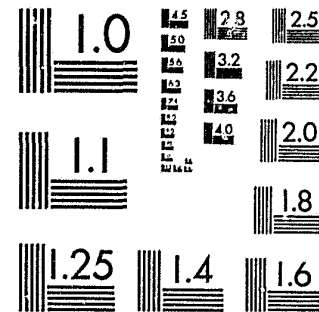


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National Institute of Justice
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20531

9/29/83

RESEARCH MONOGRAPH

PRISON INDUSTRIES

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

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81:34

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PRISON INDUSTRIES

81:34

Legislative Research was asked to examine current state and federal provisions for prison industries, discuss pilot projects for industry operations, and review other states' programs. This monograph addresses these issues.

Prison industries have long played a role in correctional systems. Some see inmate labor strictly as a means of punishment, while others emphasize its role in enforcing prison discipline, maintaining the health of the prisoner, and teaching a useful trade. With many states facing serious revenue shortages, it is also seen as a method to defray part of the expense incurred in housing prisoners.

Prison industry programs take many forms. Although many people still think of prison industries as strictly license plate manufacturing, several states have established sophisticated industries within the confines of their correctional institutions.

Oregon

The Oregon correctional system is authorized to establish industries for the employment of inmates. Inmates are neither required to work, nor guaranteed a position in the prison's industries under state law. Inmates employed in Oregon's prison industries are paid a flat wage of up to \$3 per day, depending on their skills.

According to a spokesman for the Corrections Division, the number of inmates employed can vary a great deal, depending on the total population of the institution and the workload of the

various industries. The employment rate averages about 25 percent of the institution's population. The largest number of inmates employed was 417 in December 1980. The number is currently about 300. We were told that during periods of high prison population, there are not enough jobs available for all inmates who wish to work. At other times there not enough inmate-laborers to fill the demand for goods. Industry programs at the state penitentiary (OSP) include a furniture factory, upholstery shop, laundry, metal shop, and auto shop. The penitentiary has also begun a production program for storm windows. According to a spokesman for penitentiary industries, several states have expressed interest in obtaining windows from the program. An income statement for these industries, excluding storm windows, is found in the following table.

Table I

Oregon State Penitentiary Industries
Income Statement for 12-Month Period Ending June 30, 1980

	<u>Furniture Factory</u>	<u>Upholstery Shop</u>	<u>Laundry</u>	<u>Metal Shop</u>	<u>Auto Shop</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
Sales & Service	\$938,666	\$560,138	\$558,719	\$444,664	\$213,505	\$ --	\$2,715,692
Other Income	--	461	--	2,631	715	779	4,586
Total Income	938,666	560,599	558,719	447,295	214,220	779	2,720,278
Cost of Sales*	795,280	456,158	529,086	391,357	229,411	--	2,401,292
Net Profit (Loss)	143,386	104,441	29,633	55,938	(15,191)	779	218,986
Percent of Profit From Income	15.28%	18.63%	5.3%	12.5%	-7.09%	100%	11.76%

*Administrative costs included.

SOURCE: Oregon State Penitentiary Industries Section.

The prison industries program no longer provides revenue for the correctional system. During 1982 it operated at a loss and required funding from the Emergency Board to maintain its level of operation. We were told by a division spokesman that the loss was caused by a decrease in the number of orders and an increase in production costs. Table II summarizes the program's financial operations in 1982.

Table II

Prison Industries
Financial Summary 1982

<u>Month/ Year</u>	<u>New* Orders</u>	<u>Invoiced** Sales</u>	<u>Net Profit/ Loss</u>	<u>Inmate*** Hours Worked</u>
Jan. 1982	\$146,618.96\$	\$149,668.93	\$ 19,093.65	50,193
Feb. 1982	125,663.00\$	132,367.55	(57,655.92)	38,808
March 1982	149,695.32\$	158,258.68	(39,625.95)	44,245
April 1982	161,332.36	209,693.47	(22,187.75)	51,009
May 1982	146,856.15	166,916.06	(129,683.29)	48,461
June 1982	252,984.65	240,044.72	(194,801.10)	48,542
July 1982	193,562.25	254,923.27	(28,065.41)	60,619
Aug. 1982	148,830.87	249,330.11	(14,102.06)	69,950
Sept. 1982	152,630.49	216,458.41	(27,049.96)	55,663
Oct. 1982	166,717.93	168,975.23	(35,019.45)	64,454
Nov. 1982	225,550.98	156,404.29	9,046.40	48,802
Dec. 1982	160,940.75	168,125.99		47,609

* NEW ORDERS: Orders received during the month

** INVOICED SALES: The value of goods and services produced, delivered, and billed during the month.

*** INMATE HOURS WORKED: The number of inmates employed times an average of 6.5 hours per day times an average of 20 working days per month.

\$ Estimated--actual amount unavailable.

SOURCE: Oregon Corrections Divisions

Prior to 1981, goods produced in penitentiary industries could only be sold to state agencies; other correctional institutions; government funded juvenile training schools; the federal government; and any city, county, district, or other political subdivision in the state.

The 1981 Assembly removed the prohibition on sale of inmate-made goods on the open market. The 1981 law also allows interstate shipment of inmate-made goods and the exchange of such goods with government agencies in other states. The state is prohibited from entering into a contract or agreement with any private person for the labor of an inmate unless it is for fire-fighting services or if the inmate is participating in an apprenticeship or work release program. Inmate labor may be used to gather crops for institutional use and to clear unimproved land. This provision does not prevent the sale of goods and services provided, produced, or manufactured by industries within the institutions.

A spokesman for the Corrections Division said that the changes made by the 1981 Assembly constituted a major revision in the law, but have had little effect on the actual program.¹ This may be due in part to the policy established by the Advisory Committee on Penitentiary Industries which discourages the prison industry program from soliciting business on the open market in direct competition with private industry. Since the 1981 changes, only six percent of the prison industries' business has

¹Chapter 380, Oregon Laws 1981

been with the private sector. The division spokesman emphasized that this work was brought to the institution by private interests and was not solicited by the division.

Federal Law

The federal government, in the Hawes-Cooper Act of 1929, placed restrictions on states' prison industry programs. It prohibits interstate transport of prison-made goods, but exempts agricultural commodities and parts for the repair of farm machinery. Also exempted are prison-made goods to be sold to other states and the federal government. A 1976 amendment to the law, known as the Percy amendment, exempts goods manufactured by inmates participating in a pilot project administered by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA). These LEAA programs will be discussed later.

We were told that state laws may provide for selling prison-made goods to the federal government, but the federal government, in most cases, may not buy from the states due to Executive Orders.

LEAA Programs

In 1975, LEAA implemented its "free venture" program through ECON, Inc., a Princeton-based consulting firm. The firm was to examine industry programs in seven states and develop a model for state prison industry programs. Connecticut was chosen as the "test" state. After the initial study and testing, LEAA funded "free venture" programs in Colorado, Connecticut,

Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, South Carolina, and Washington. The programs were required to meet the following specifications:²

- (1) a full work day for inmate-laborers;
- (2) wages based on production and skill with initial wages significantly higher than those for non-industry prisoners;
- (3) productivity standards comparable to "outside" industry;
- (4) responsibility for hiring and firing placed with industry management staff;
- (5) self-sufficient or profitable operations; and
- (6) coordination between prisoners' work experience and job placement efforts upon release.

The pilot programs referred to in the "Percy amendment" are an expansion of the "free venture" program. This new program calls for the integration of private business into prison industry operations. States chosen to participate in this program will be able to sell their goods in interstate commerce and will be allowed to sell prison-made goods to the federal government. A maximum of seven states may participate in the program. Applications are currently being reviewed.

In order to qualify for the LEAA program, a state must demonstrate that: (1) private industry is not currently prohibited from participation in the prison industry program, (2) payment of the prevailing wage to inmate-laborers is not

²American Institute of Criminal Justice (formerly American Foundation, Inc.), A Guide to Effective Prison Industries, Creating Free Venture Prison Industries: Program Considerations, Vol. 1 (Philadelphia: 1979), p. 6.

prohibited, and (3) "outside" labor will not be displaced because of private businesses using inmate labor.

Oregon does not qualify for the program because current law restricts contracts for inmate labor with private business and sets a maximum pay scale far below the prevailing wage.

According to a spokesman for the American Institute of Criminal Justice, which is aiding in the administration of the program, it is hoped that the pilot programs will show such success that Congress will remove the interstate commerce and federal purchase restriction for all states.

Other States

Most states operate modest prison industries for the production of a limited number of state agency-used goods. Restrictions on the sale of inmate-made goods generally fall into one of four categories: (1) goods that may be used only within the correctional system; (2) goods that may be sold to state agencies, political subdivisions, and nonprofit agencies; (3) goods that may be sold to governmental agencies and surpluses that may be sold on the open market; and (4) goods on which there are no sales constraints.

In recent years, some states have found it to their economic advantage to remove restrictions on the sale of such goods. Grant programs, such as "free venture" have also encouraged states to open up their prison industry programs. Some states have enacted legislation which requires state agencies to purchase inmate-produced goods, generally if such goods are of comparable quality and within a certain price percentage. This helps to assure the industries of a certain level of demand.

The most common form of new legislation in the states allows private industry to lease space and produce goods in the correctional facility using inmate labor, removes any restrictions on open market sale, and removes prohibitions on interstate commerce of inmate-made goods. We were told that the removal of the interstate commerce prohibition is being done in anticipation of Congressional repeal of the federal restriction.

Prison industry programs in several states are discussed below.

Texas. One of the most publicized industry programs is in Texas. According to a spokesman for the Texas Department of Corrections, the system now has approximately 31,000 inmates, making it the largest state prison system in the country. In the Texas system, all able-bodied inmates must work. Most inmates begin laboring on "the line," which refers to work in the agricultural fields. An inmate may then work up to a position in the increasing number of industrial programs. Many specialized and sophisticated programs have been instituted in the Texas prisons. These include such programs as refurbishing of school buses and fire trucks, microfilming school district records, and computerizing state agency records. Inmates are also used as construction labor for new correctional facilities. Inmates are not paid for their work, instead, they are awarded "good time" the amount of which depends upon their skill and behavior. The penal system is practically self-sufficient, producing its own food and even spinning cotton for uniforms. According to one account, the department grossed more than \$8.5 million on outside (state agency) sales, and turned a profit of over \$900,000 in 1976.³

The system is not without its problems. In 1978, it was estimated that nearly 525 civil cases, alleging civil rights violations, were pending against the Texas correctional system, mostly in federal court.⁴ The system is also experiencing a

³Kevin Krajick, "Profile Texas," Corrections Magazine, Vol. 4 (March 1978): 12.

⁴Ibid., p. 10.

major overcrowding problem and anticipates a federal court order to alleviate the overcrowding.

Under Texas law, inmate-made goods may not be sold on the open market. But the department may contract with other states, the federal government, or foreign governments for the manufacture of license plates, bedding, bedding materials, and leather goods. They are also authorized to produce braille textbooks for the same governments. We were told that Texas may be the only state that allows contracts with foreign governments for prison-made goods.

Washington. The 1980 Washington Legislature enacted SB 80, which allows private business organizations to lease or use space at a correctional facility, set up operations, and use inmate labor. Although Washington law prohibits inmate-made goods from being sold for private use or profit, it places no restrictions on the goods produced by private businesses operating on prison premises.

Private business must pay an inmate-laborer wages which may be no more than 60 percent of the prevailing wage or less than the federal minimum wage. The inmate is required to pay the state \$5 per day for room and board if he or she works an eight-hour day. Shorter hours mean smaller contributions. The money earned by inmates is paid by the business to the superintendent of the facility who places it in a special fund for the inmate. Only a small amount may be given to the inmate for commissary use. Inmates participating in the private business program are

classified as work release prisoners, which may exempt the goods they produce from federal interstate commerce restrictions.

The program is relatively new, but a spokesman for the Washington prison industries program told us that inmates are already working on several private contracts. The women's correctional facility, a maximum security facility, has been contracted to provide drafting services for the Tacoma Boat Company. The state provides the supervision and the company provides the raw materials. Eight women are participating in the program, and more are being trained. It has proven to be a very popular program with both the inmates and the administration.

The state penitentiary in Walla Walla has been contracted for several jobs. Most of the contracts are for welding services, because welding is a skill taught in the institution's vocational classes. The private business is required to send in someone to certify the inmate's welding skills and to pay a fee for the use of the facilities, including electricity. The business also provides the raw materials.

Two minimum security facilities are also involved in the program. One has produced specialty wooden boxes for use by a small winery and the other is beginning a program of electronics assembly. We were told that a problem with establishing industry programs at minimum security facilities is the high turnover rate. Most inmates are not in the facility long enough to receive extensive training. As a result, the industry must be one that does not require skilled labor.

Indiana. The Indiana Legislature enacted new provisions for its prison industry program in 1980. Prior to this legislation, industries could sell to governmental agencies and to individuals for their private use only. Purchase of goods for resale was not allowed.

The new law states that "goods produced in whole or in part by committed persons in this state may be sold on the open market."⁵ A spokesman for the Indiana Department of Corrections told us that they have interpreted this to mean there are no restrictions on who may purchase the goods.

The Indiana law also contains a provision requiring all state agencies and political subdivisions to purchase needed goods from the department. The law does not make allowances for comparable quality or price.

The commissioner is empowered to lease space within the adult correctional facility to private persons for the purpose of manufacturing and processing goods. Inmates who volunteer to participate in the program must be paid at least the prevailing wage. The department must deduct from an inmates' pay: (1) state and federal income and social security taxes, (2) expenses for room and board, (3) support for dependents (if ordered by the court), and (4) 10 percent of wages to the violent crime victims' compensation fund. The remainder is retained by the department in an account for the inmate.

⁵Indiana Code, §11-10-6-4.

A spokesman for the Indiana Department of Corrections told us that the law, which became effective in October 1980, has not yet been fully implemented. He stated that the department is in the process of filling a position to solicit new markets for inmate-made goods. He said that this law was needed in Indiana because a new criminal code has increased the number of offenders being sent to state correctional facilities. Increased industries will not only keep inmates busy, but also help cover the costs of incarceration.

Minnesota. Minnesota Correctional Industries (MCI) has been in existence for nearly 100 years. In 1907 the state was authorized to produce and sell farm machinery to private business. In 1959 the Legislature enabled MCI to contract with private industry for production programs within the correctional facilities. As a participant in the "free venture" program, Minnesota has expanded its industry program substantially in recent years. The industries now include bus reconditioning, data processing, printing, and woodcrafting.

A recent law requires all state agencies to purchase prison-made goods if such goods can be provided within five percent of a fair market price. The goods must also be of comparable quality and delivered within a reasonable time. We were told that this will help keep a steady demand for inmate-made goods.

According to a spokesman for the Minnesota Department of Corrections, the experience with industry programs has generally been good. In only one instance did a private business which leased space in a correctional facility go out of business. We

were told that this was due to the business being under-capitalized.

Although the system in the past has shown a profit, its goal now is apparently to break even. We were told that the farm machinery operation is experiencing a cash flow problem and MCI has asked the Minnesota Legislature for a \$5 million subsidy to aid the program.

Other Studies

In 1982 a survey was conducted by CONTACT, Inc. (a non-profit criminal justice clearinghouse) exploring prison industries in correctional institutions in and out of the United States. They found that the sale of prison industry products brought in an average of \$4 million to each correctional system. The most common industries include printing, manufacture of license plates, furniture production, and agriculture. Table III outlines the results of the survey.

PRISON INDUSTRIES

Corrections Compendium, September 1982

STATE	Types of State Operated Prison Industries	Sell Products Outside Institutional Apparatus	Annual Sales In Dollars	Inmate Pay	% of Inmates Working In Prison Industries	Length of Work Day
ALABAMA	Auto tags, metal fabrication, printing, office furniture, construction, remodeling, frozen food and can processing, slaughterhouse and meat preparation, data processing, garment factory, catfish operation.	Yes	\$4 million, last year	Yes - 10 cents-25 cents/hour	100% of those assigned are working	8 hours
ALASKA	Alaska's prison industries program is very much in its infancy. Legislation establishing the program has been recently passed. At this time the DOC is in a planning mode, defining problems and priorities.	---	---	---	---	---
ARIZONA	Metal fabrication, wood products, printing, silk screening, agriculture, garment, mattress, pillow manufacture.	Yes	\$2 million	Yes - 10 cents - 50 cents/hour	8%	8 hours
ARKANSAS	Duplicating operation, solar panel and hot water systems, school bus/tire truck restoration, garment factory, furniture restoration, institutional mattresses.	Yes, but only to tax supported agencies.	\$750,000	No	5%	8 hours
CALIFORNIA	Have approximately 24 industrial enterprises in ten institutions, plus 3 dairies, 3 farms, and 1 orchard. Products include wood and metal desks and other furniture, clothing including jeans, shirts, socks, shoes, etc.	Yes	\$5 million	Yes - average 40 cents/hour	10%	6 hours
COLORADO	Industries currently include agriculture, construction, food products, printing, signs, sewing, lumber, vehicle maintenance, and other general services.	Yes	\$40 million	Yes - 7 cents - 25 cents/hour	20%	6½ - 7 hours
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	Garment shop, print and screen process, metal fabrication, furniture, laundry, tire retread.	Yes	\$2 million	Yes - up to 68 cents/hour, plus production bonus	25%	5½ hours
DELAWARE	Refurbishing and refinishing furniture, reupholstery and producing metal beds and tables, and a hog program.	Yes	\$15,000	Yes - 15 cents - 60 cents/hour	10%	6 hours
FLORIDA	Livestock, produce, food processing, plants, apparel, metal/wood/bricks, book-binding, renovated vehicles, tire recapping, insecticides, other miscellaneous.	Yes	1980-81 - \$496,089	No	Approximately 8% of total prison population	8 hours
GEORGIA	Offset and screen printing, wood furniture, upholstery operations, metal products, concrete products, garments, chemical products, auto tags.	Yes	\$8 million	No	5½% of adult population	5½ - 6 hours
HAWAII	Print shop	No	N/A	Yes - 30 cents - 60 cents/hour	Less than .03%	7 hours, average
IDAHO	Carpentry, upholstery, auto body, data processing, farming, dairy, meat cutting, sheet metal, sign shop.	Yes	---	Yes - 20 cents - 60 cents/hour. Just started "piece work pay" which equals up to \$2.50/hour.	15%	7 hours
ILLINOIS	Farming, meat processing, milk processing, furniture repair and restoration, hygiene products, clothing, mattresses and linens, data entry, highway signs, security furniture, janitorial equipment, cigarettes, fuel alcohol, laundry, tire recapping.	Yes	\$2.5 million	Yes - on production incentive, average wages are \$65 - \$70/month.	5%	6 hours

PRISON INDUSTRIES

Corrections Compendium, September 1982

STATE	Types of State Operated Prison Industries	Sell Products Outside Institutional Apparatus	Annual Sales In Dollars	Inmate Pay	% of Inmates Working In Prison Industries	Length of Work Day
INDIANA	Metal signs, many types of furniture, beds and bedding, brooms and brushes, building supplies, institutional clothing, soap products.	Yes	Fiscal year 80/81 - 7.6 million	Yes - 50 cents to \$1.10/day. A few shops are on incentive pay.	13% in adult institutions	5½ hours
IOWA	Housekeeping/laundry supplies, tire recapping, signs, textiles and garments, wood furniture, office furniture, metal furniture, printing, metal stamping, wood and metal restoration.	Yes	---	Yes - 24 cents to \$2.65/hour	13%	4 - 8 hours
KANSAS	Paint, furniture repair, clothing, soap, farm products.	Yes	\$1 million	Yes - 40 cents to \$1.05/hour	10 - 15%	4 - 6 hours
KENTUCKY	Furniture, clothing, metal lockers, shelving, soap plant, upholstery shop, tire recapping, graphic arts.	Yes	\$150,000	Yes - 10 cents to 32 cents/hour	8%	5 hours
LOUISIANA	License plates, mattresses, brooms and mops, pillows, signs, dentures and bridge work, denim garments, soap, cleaners, meat processing.	No	N/A	Yes - incentive pay ranges from 2 to 20 cents/hour	5% (Another 30% work in agriculture, another 45% are assigned to prison maintenance and kitchen work)	8 hours
MAINE	Print shop, upholstery shop, furniture refinishing, wood working.	Yes	\$175,000 (gross)	Yes - profit sharing on goods produced	25%	2½ hours
MASSACHUSETTS	License plates, furniture, printing, clothing, flags, signs, foundry products, decals, microfilming, canvas goods, mattresses, reupholstering, metal goods, brushes and brooms.	Yes	\$4 million	Yes - 50 cents to \$1.00/hour	10%	6½ hours
MICHIGAN	Furniture, clothing, shoes, textiles, signs, decals, license plates, wood and metal products, laundry services, machine and maintenance departments.	Yes	---	Yes - average annual wage in fiscal year 80-81 was \$1,100 per man.	800 out of 13,373 system-wide; 800 out of 6,000 in institutions that have industries.	7½ hours
MINNESOTA	Metal products, bus reconditioning, plastic assembly, tire recapping, computer component assembly, printing, telephone refurbishing, wood products, upholstery, keypunch, furniture - metal and wood, license plates, mattresses, engraving and silk screening.	Yes	\$5 million	Yes - ---	26%	7 hours
MISSISSIPPI	Janitorial supplies, book bindery, graphic arts, farming operation, fiberglass plant, plastic sign shop and a metal container repair shop.	Yes	\$350,000	No	Approximately 14%	7 hours
MISSOURI	Clothing, dry cleaning, license tags and validation stickers, shoes, janitorial products, wood furniture, laundry, metal shelving and furniture, highway signs, printing, data entry.	Yes	Approximately \$4 million	Yes - variable, up to 37 cents/hour	10.5%	6½ hours
MONTANA	Upholstery, furniture, printing, wood products.	Yes, have statutory authority but markets are not developed at this time	\$2,500	Yes - \$1.10/day plus bonus based on profits in some industries	12%	6 hours

PRISON INDUSTRIES

Corrections Compendium, September 1982

STATE	Types of State Operated Prison Industries	Sell Products Outside Institutional Apparatus	Annual Sales In Dollars	Inmate Pay	% of Inmates Working In Prison Industries	Length of Work Day
NEBRASKA	Wood and metal furniture, soap and floor cleaning supplies, license plates, printing, reconditioned furniture, garment shop, mattresses.	Yes	---	Yes - 35 to 70 cents/hour	Approximately 10%	6½ hours
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Farm (producing dairy, meat, and vegetable products), print shop, wood products, auto garage, plate shop, screen printing, engraving, computer data entry, auto paint and body, forest products.	Yes	Only recently started selling to the public	Yes - 85 cents to \$1.85/day	33%	5 hours
NEW JERSEY	Auto tags, brushes/mops, mattresses, beds/bedding, sheet metal products, shelving, soap/janitorial supplies, clothing, signs, furniture, knit/socks, textiles.	No	N/A	Yes - 22 to 52 cents/hour plus possible bonuses	Approximately 10%	5 - 6 hours
NEW MEXICO	Sign shop, auto body, tag plant, print shop, furniture manufacture, farming.	No	N/A	Yes - 20 to 50 cents/hour	25%	7 hours
NEW YORK	Auto body and mechanical, cardboard cartons, drafting, electronics, foundry, garments, laminate/engraving of signs, mattresses, metals, optical, paint brushes, pavement markings, plastic bags, printing, silk screen and signs, snow fence, soap products, upholstery and refinishing, woods and plastics.	Yes	\$25 million	Yes: ---	10%	6 hours
NORTH CAROLINA	Metal textile, printing, furniture, soap, farming, laundries, cleaning products.	Yes	\$10 million	Yes - 40 cents to \$1.00/day	7%	8 hours
NORTH DAKOTA	Hardwood products factory, sign factory, upholstered products factory, welded products, chemical products, agriculture (beef, dairy, swine, and field crops), plastic products, transportation, warehouse, manpower services — a ready work pool for state and local government entities.	Yes	Approximately \$1 million	Yes - up to \$1.50/hour	35%	7 hours
OKLAHOMA	Microfilm, boxes, canned goods, upholstery, furniture, furniture renovation, garments, signs, printing, draperies, mattresses, metal fabrication, meat processing, agriculture operations.	Yes	\$3 million	Yes - it is based on production, and averages \$33/month	10%	7 hours
OREGON	Wooden furniture, metal shop, upholstery shop, storm windows, auto shop, laundry.	Yes	---	Yes - \$1.00 to \$3.00/day	12%	7 hours
PENNSYLVANIA	A wide variety of industrial and agricultural products are produced, including wooden and metal furniture, soaps and detergents, printed products, mattresses, clothing, textiles, coffee and tea, shoes, cardboard containers, beef, pork and dairy products.	Yes, to government agencies and entities receiving tax funds, such as school districts.	\$13 million	Yes - 14 to 34 cents/hour, plus production bonuses ranging from 10 to 50 cents/hour	Approximately 20%	6 - 7 hours
RHODE ISLAND	Printing plants, upholstery, carpentry, wood refinishing, garments, auto registration plates, horticultural programs, farm program.	Yes	\$600,000	Yes - \$1.00 to \$2.00/day	20%	6 hours

PRISON INDUSTRIES

Corrections Compendium, September 1982

STATE	Types of State Operated Prison Industries	Sell Products Outside Institutional Apparatus	Annual Sales In Dollars	Inmate Pay	% of Inmates Working In Prison Industries	Length of Work Day
SOUTH CAROLINA	Refurbishing wood and upholstering products, mattresses, furniture, janitorial supplies, new wood products, signs, bookbinding, metal products, apparel plant.	No	---	Yes - \$15.75 every 4-6 weeks	10%	7½ hours
SOUTH DAKOTA	License plates, furniture, book bindery, sign shop, farm operation producing pork, beef and dairy products.	Yes	---	Yes - maximum of \$3.30/day	17%	6 hours
TENNESSEE	Signs, furniture, print shop, soap, clothing, paint, license plates.	Yes, to any private, non-profit or state agency	\$3.9 million for fiscal year 80-81	Yes - 25 to 50 cents/hour	9 - 10%	8 hours
TEXAS	Soap and detergent, tire recapping, garment, highway signs, mop and broom, dump truck bed, textile mill, bus repair, dental lab, shoes, woodworking, metal signs, cardboard boxes, license plates, mattresses, validation stickers, plastic sign factories, records conversion facility, metal fabrication plant, furniture refinishing plant.	Yes	\$21 million	No	13%	8 hours
UTAH	Sign shop, print shop, upholstery shop, carpentry, plate plant, machine shop, metal shop, farm, hog operation, meat processing, dairy.	Yes	---	Yes - 37 to 63 cents/hour	15 - 18%	7 hours
VERMONT	License tags, signs, decals, silk screen, sawmill, creosote treated guardrails and railroad ties, dairy farm, offset printing, new and refinished furniture.	No	---	Yes - 20 cents to \$1.00/hours	14% of eligible inmates	8 hours
VIRGINIA	Wood products, metal products, printing, sewing, data processing.	Yes	Average - \$8 million	Yes - paid on incentive based on sales. Average \$59/month	8%	5½ hours
WASHINGTON	Printing, furniture, metal products, signs, dairy products, microfilming, furniture refinishing, flat goods, upholstery.	Yes	Unable to provide figure - just began selling.	Yes - 30 cents to \$1.00/hour in industries	Approximately 8 %	7 hours
WEST VIRGINIA	License plates, metal fabrication, signs, decals, printing, engraving, audio visual repair, auto repair, braille books, clothing, outdoor wood furniture.	No	---	Yes-\$15 to \$28/month, plus bonus of up to \$30/month	10%	7 hours
WISCONSIN	Industries Computer Center, Industries Business Office, metal furniture, sign industry, print shop, metal stamping industry, wood products industry, Industries Distribution Center, graphics, fabrics, Oakhill Graphics, photo lab, Taycheedah Bindery, sales.	Yes, we can sell to tax-supported and tax-exempt organizations.	\$800,000	Yes - 20 cents to \$3.35/hour	Approximately 10%	7½ hours
WYOMING	License plates, mattress shop, laundry and tailor shops, printed materials, shoe shop, garment shop, sign shop.	No	N/A	Yes - 10 to 50 cents/hour	25%	8 hours
FEDERAL BUREAU OF PRISONS	Data entry and computer programming, printing, signs, drafting, electronics, metal furniture, hardware, and shelving, shoes and brushes, textiles, woods and plastics.	Yes, to all Federal agencies and departments. No private selling.	\$130 million	Yes - 40 cents to \$1.00/hour	25%	7½ hours

PRISON INDUSTRIES

Corrections Compendium, September 1982

STATE	Types of State Operated Prison Industries	Sell Products Outside Institutional Apparatus	Annual Sales In Dollars	Inmate Pay	% of Inmates Working In Prison Industries	Length of Work Day
GUAM	Guam has no state operated prison industries					
PUERTO RICO	Office furniture, textiles, printing.	No	N/A	Yes - \$1.00 to \$4.00/day	14%	7½ hours
CORRECTIONAL SERVICE OF CANADA	Metal, printing, wood finishing, data processing, tailor, sign, upholstery, farming, cardboard boxes, shoes, machine shops.	---	---	Yes - \$1.60 to \$7.55/day	15% of total inmate population	6 hours in maximum, 7 hours in minimum/medium security
ALBERTA	Alberta has no state-operated (province) prison industries					
BRITISH COLUMBIA	Clothing, lumber products, farm and garden produce.	No	N/A	Yes - \$1.00 to \$5.00/day, with additional incentives that could extend this to \$10.00/day.	10% (Others, however, are employed in community service, forestry, parks, etc.)	6 - 7 hours
MANITOBA	Manitoba has no state-operated (province) prison industries.					
NEW BRUNSWICK	New Brunswick has no state-operated (province) prison industries.					
NEWFOUNDLAND	Farm produce (primarily vegetables and dairy products), forestry products.	Yes	\$12,000	No	24%	8 hours
NORTHWEST TERRITORY	Commercial gill net fishing on Great Slave Lake.	Yes	\$35,000	Yes - profit sharing, receive 4 cents/pound per fisherman	Only have 6 - 8 inmates in this program at any one time; this represents about 5% of the population.	8 - 9 hours
NOVA SCOTIA	Nova Scotia has no state-operated (province) prison industries.					
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	Prince Edward Island has no state-operated (province) prison industries.					
SASKATCHEWAN	Saskatchewan has no state-operated (province) prison industries.					

QUESTIONS:

1. Type(s) of state operated prison industries.
2. Do you sell prison industry products outside State's institutional apparatus?
3. How much money does this bring in annually?
4. Inmates paid? If yes, how much?
5. Percent of inmates working in state operated prison industries.
6. Typical length of work day.

N/A Not applicable
--- No answer provided

NOT RESPONDING:

Connecticut Ohio
Maryland Quebec
Nevada Yukon Territory

SOURCE: Corrections Compendium (September 1982): 5-11.

END