



Bureau of Justice Statistics

Census of State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 1995

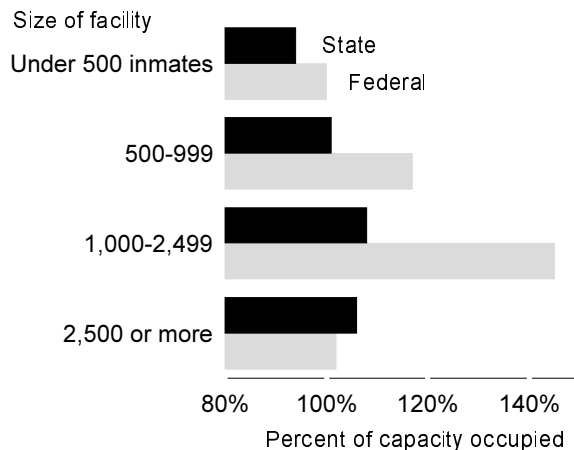
1,375 State and 125 Federal facilities

	State	Federal
Security level		
Maximum	289	9
Medium	438	25
Minimum	648	91
Under court order	378	113
Size		
Under 500 inmates	796	58
500-999	255	31
1,000-2,499	271	35
2,500 or more	53	1

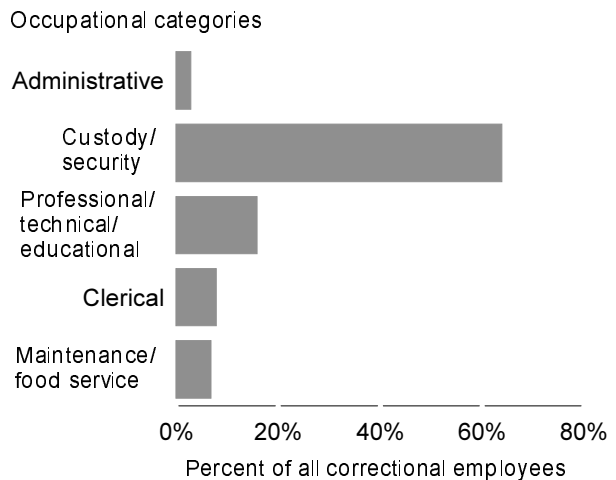
941,642 State and 81,930 Federal inmates

	State	Federal
Confinement	911,534	80,799
Community-based	30,108	1,131
Security level		
Maximum	354,500	9,272
Medium	454,057	26,156
Minimum	133,085	46,502
Inmates under age 18	5,309	0
Non-U.S. citizens	34,366	17,134

State facilities were operating at 3% above capacity; Federal facilities, 24% above



Almost 350,000 correctional employees: 321,941 State and 25,379 Federal





Census of State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 1995

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This report and its data are available on the Internet:

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/>

The National Archive of Criminal Justice Data offers the data and their codebook. The archive may be reached through the BJS site or at

<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/NACJD/home.html>

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Highlights

Census of State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 1995

On June 30, 1995, the Bureau of Justice Statistics conducted an enumeration of all State and Federal adult correctional facilities. These facilities included places of *confinement* like prisons, prison hospitals, prison farms, boot camps, and centers for reception, classification, or alcohol/ drug treatment, and *community-based* facilities like halfway houses and work release centers. Facilities were included if they housed primarily State or Federal prisoners; were physically, functionally, and administratively separate from other facilities; and were operational on the day of the census.

Jails and other local or regional detention facilities were specifically excluded from the census, as were private facilities not exclusively for State or Federal inmates. Also excluded were facilities for the military, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, U.S. Marshals Service, and correctional hospital wards not operated by correctional authorities.

Number of facilities

- The number of State and Federal correctional facilities in operation increased 17%, from 1,287 at midyear 1990, when the last census was conducted, to 1,500 at midyear 1995.
- In 1995 States operated 1,375 facilities and the Federal Bureau of Prisons operated 125 facilities.
- About 1 in 8 State prisons or other types of correctional facilities and 1 in 3 Federal facilities were added during the early 1990's.

Capacity

- Each year from 1990 to 1995 the rated capacity of State facilities expanded an average 6.9%. In 1995 the capacity was almost 910,000, up from 650,600 in 1990.
- The increase in State capacity lagged inmate growth so that the percent of capacity occupied rose from 101% to 103%.
- Federal capacity in 1995 was nearly 66,000. After 1990, rated capacity

grew annually at an average of 9.3% so that the percent of Federal capacity occupied fell from 135% to 124%.

Facility types

- In both 1990 and 1995 community-based institutions — those in which half or more of the inmates are permitted to leave the premises, unaccompanied — accounted for about 20% of all facilities. Confinement facilities accounted for 80%.
- The distribution of inmates by type of facility remained virtually unchanged from 1990 to 1995: In 1990 all but 2% of prisoners were housed in confinement facilities, and in 1995 all but 3%.

Security levels

- More State facilities of all security levels were in operation in 1995 than 5 years earlier. By contrast, the Federal system operated more minimum security facilities and fewer maximum and medium security institutions.

Court orders

- Fewer facilities were under court orders or consent decrees to limit population and for the totality of conditions in 1995 than in 1990. However, more were being cited for specific conditions of confinement in 1995.

Number of inmates

- The number of inmates in State and Federal correctional facilities rose 43% from 715,649 in 1990 to 1,023,572 in 1995, an average increase of about 7.4% per year.
- In both 1990 and 1995 about 20% of inmates were classified as maximum security risks, 40% as medium security, and 33% as minimum security. The remainder were not assigned a custody level or were regarded as very low risk.

Prisoner assaults

- Inmates committed more assaults against staff and other inmates during

168 State facilities and 45 Federal facilities were added between 1990 and 1995

Facility characteristic	Community and confinement facilities			
	State		Federal	
	1990	1995	1990	1995
Number	1,207	1,375	80	125
Confinement	957	1,084	80	112
Community-based	250	291	0	13
Rated capacity	650,600	909,908	42,183	65,811
Inmates in custody	658,828	941,642	56,821	81,930
Percent of capacity occupied	101%	103%	135%	124%
Private facilities	67	98	0	12
Average number of inmates held	7,771	15,408	0	1,018
Security level				
Maximum/close/high	223	289	11	9
Medium	368	438	37	25
Minimum/low	616	648	32	91
Court orders/consent decrees*				
For any reason	323	378	0	113
To limit population	264	228	0	1
For specific conditions	242	321	0	112
For the totality of conditions	212	149	0	0

*Specific reasons add to more than "For any reason" because some facilities were under court order or consent decree for more than one reason. See page 12 for a discussion of reasons for court directives.

the annual period ending in 1995 than in 1990.

- When inmate growth is considered, however, the 1995 rate of assault was slightly lower than the 1990 rate. The declining rate of assault occurred in medium and minimum security facilities.

Number of correctional employees

- The number of employees in correctional facilities totaled 347,320 at mid-year 1995, up from 264,201 in 1990.
- Nearly two-thirds of all correctional staff were in custody or security positions. At midyear 1995 nearly 221,000 employees worked in custody or security positions, 56,000 in professional, technical, or educational positions, 27,000 in clerical positions, 24,000 in maintenance or food service, and 9,500 in administration.

Inmate-to-staff ratio

- Between 1990 and 1995 the number of inmates held grew faster than the correctional staff. In 1990 there were 2.7 inmates per employee, and in 1995, 2.9.
- Relative to the number of custody or security employees, the number of inmates rose from 4.2 to 4.6.

Female staff

- The female payroll staff rose 60% between 1990 and 1995, while male staff rose by 29%.
- Women made up nearly a third of all correctional staff in 1995. In 5 years their number had grown from 62,833 to 100,659.

Race of staff

- About 71 in every 100 correctional facility employees in 1995 were white, 20 were black, 6 were Hispanic, and 2 were of other races.
- Between 1990 and 1995 the number of white employees rose by 24%, the number of blacks by 33%, and the number of Hispanics by 57%.
- More than 86,000 correctional staff in 1995 were black or Hispanic, up from 62,000 in 1990.

State and Federal facilities held 1,023,572 inmates in 1995, up from 715,649 in 1990		
Inmate characteristic	State and Federal correctional facilities	
	1990	1995
Number of inmates		
Total	715,649	1,023,572
Under age 18	3,600	5,309
Noncitizen inmates ^a	25,250	51,500
Type of facility		
Confinement	698,570	992,333
Community-based	17,079	31,239
Custody level		
Maximum/close/high	150,205	202,174
Medium	292,372	415,688
Minimum/low	219,907	366,227
Not classified	53,165	39,483
Number of assaults^b		
On other inmates	21,590	25,948
On staff	10,731	14,165
Rate of assault per 1,000 inmates		
All confinement facilities	46.8	40.8
Maximum security	60.7	61.5
Medium security	46.5	33.9
Minimum security	18.7	17.8

^aData from 1995 were based on reporting from 81% of facilities.
^bIn confinement facilities during the 12 months preceding the census.

347,320 persons were employed in State or Federal correctional facilities in 1995, an increase of 32% in 5 years		
Personnel characteristic	State and Federal correctional facilities	
	1990	1995
All facilities		
All staff	264,201	347,320
Custody/security staff	169,587	220,892
Federal		
All staff	18,451	25,379
Custody/security staff	7,055	10,348
State		
All staff	245,750	321,941
Custody/security staff	162,532	210,544
Confinement		
All staff	258,758	339,070
Custody/security staff	166,215	215,824
Community-based		
All staff	5,443	8,250
Custody/security staff	3,372	5,068
Number of inmates per employee		
All staff	2.7	2.9
Custody/security staff only	4.2	4.6
Sex^a		
Male	190,564	246,581
Female	62,833	100,659
Race/Hispanic origin^b		
White	187,093	232,382
Black	49,226	65,513
Hispanic	13,148	20,702
Other	3,930	6,576
Not reported	0	974

^aData from 1990 for sex of staff exclude nonpayroll and contract staff, about 4% of employees. Data from 1995 for sex of staff exclude information from 1 private facility with 80 employees.
^bBoth 1990 and 1995 data for race/Hispanic origin of staff exclude nonpayroll and contract employees. The majority of all data on race/Hispanic origin were estimated by the respondents.

Table 1. Number of State and Federal correctional facilities and inmates, by type of facility and sex of inmates, midyear 1990 and 1995

	All facilities		Percent change	Confinement		Type of facility		Percent change	Percent change
	1990	1995		1990	1995	Percent change	Community-based		
Number of facilities									
Total	1,287	1,500	17%	1,037	1,196	15%	250	304	22%
Federal	80	125	56	80	112	40	0	13	...
State	1,207	1,375	14	957	1,084	13	250	291	16
Number of inmates									
Total	715,649	1,023,572	43%	698,570	992,333	42%	17,079	31,239	83%
Male	675,624	961,210	42	660,222	932,641	41	15,402	28,569	85
Female	40,025	62,362	56	38,348	59,692	56	1,677	2,670	59
Federal									
Total	56,821	81,930	44	56,821	80,799	42	0	1,131	...
Male	52,642	76,393	45	52,642	75,328	43	0	1,065	...
Female	4,179	5,537	32	4,179	5,471	31	0	66	...
State									
Total	658,828	941,642	43	641,749	911,534	42	17,079	30,108	76%
Male	622,982	884,817	42	607,580	857,313	41	15,402	27,504	79
Female	35,846	56,825	59	34,169	54,221	59	1,677	2,604	55

Note: Confinement institutions are facilities in which less than 50% of the inmates are regularly permitted to leave the premises unaccompanied by staff. Community-based institutions are facilities in which 50% or more of the inmates are regularly permitted to leave the premises unaccompanied. Confinement facilities include institutions for general adult population confinement: boot camps; reception, diagnosis, and classification centers; prison hospitals; alcohol and drug treatment centers; and youthful offender facilities. Community-based facilities include halfway houses, restitution centers, and prerelease, work release, and study release centers.
 .. Not applicable.

The 1995 Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities identified 1,500 facilities in operation at midyear

Number of facilities Overall, the number of correctional facilities, both confinement and community-based, increased 17% from midyear 1990 when the previous Census counted 1,287 facilities.

Facilities operating under State authority grew 14% from 1,207 to 1,375 while facilities operating under Federal authority rose 56% from 80 to 125.

The number of confinement facilities throughout the country reached 1,196 in 1995, up 15% from 5 years earlier, and the number of community-based facilities grew by 22% to 304.

Population State and Federal correctional facilities at midyear 1995 held 1,023,572 persons, 43% more than at midyear 1990, when 715,649 inmates were in custody.

The number of inmates per 100,000 U.S. residents rose from 263 in 1990 to 390 in 1995.

Men and women 94% of all inmates were men and 6% were women. The number of male inmates increased 42%, and female inmates, 56%, over the 5-year period.

Type of facility 97% of all State and Federal prisoners were in confinement facilities where less than half the population regularly leave the premises unaccompanied by staff.

3% were in community-based facilities where half or more of the population leave unaccompanied.

State prison authorities operated more than four-fifths of the Nation's correctional facilities

Facilities State authorities operated 84% of all correctional facilities; the Federal Bureau of Prisons, 7%; private contractors, 7%; and States and localities as joint authorities, 1%.

Prisoners More than 9 of every 10 prisoners were held in facilities operated by State authorities. 8% of the Nation's prisoners were held by Federal authorities, 2% by private contractors, and less than 1% by cooperative arrangement between State and local authorities.

Table 2. Number of State and Federal correctional facilities and inmates, by type of facility and facility operator, midyear 1995

	Total	Facility operator			
		State	Federal Bureau of Prisons	Private contractor	Joint authority*
Facilities					
Total	1,500	1,262	112	110	16
Confinement	1,196	1,048	110	29	9
Community-based	304	214	2	81	7
Inmates					
Total	1,023,572	922,421	79,702	16,663	4,786
Confinement	992,333	896,260	78,963	12,736	4,374
Community-based	31,239	26,161	739	3,927	412

*Includes a variety of operating arrangements, such as a facility owned and staffed by State employees providing services to multiple counties for a fee; a facility that is co-owned by the State and a county that share in its operation; and a facility staffed by county employees who are State certified for correctional administration.

Table 3. Number of State and Federal correctional facilities and inmates, by region, midyear 1990 and 1995

Jurisdiction and region	Number of facilities		Number of inmates		Population percent change, 1990-95	Inmates per 100,000 population in 1995*
	1990	1995	1990	1995		
U.S. total	1,287	1,500	715,649	1,023,572	43%	390
Federal	80	125	56,821	81,930	44	31
State	1,207	1,375	658,828	941,642	43	358
Northeast	182	204	117,865	150,794	28	293
Midwest	255	275	141,726	188,155	33	304
South	534	629	253,453	401,309	58	437
West	236	267	145,784	201,384	38	350

*Based on the estimated U.S. resident population for July 1, 1995.

The South accounted for nearly 50% of State correctional facilities and more than 40% of State prisoners at midyear 1995

Regions State facilities housed between 150,000 and 200,000 inmates in each region except the South, where institutions held more than 400,000 prisoners.

The South had the largest number of prisoners per 100,000 State residents (437), and the Northeast had the lowest number (293).

Table 4. Number of inmates in State and Federal correctional facilities, by race/Hispanic origin and region, midyear 1995

Jurisdiction and region	Total	White non-Hispanic	Black non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Native American	Asian/Pacific Islander	Not reported
U.S. total	1,023,572	363,918	488,222	147,365	10,519	8,436	5,112
Federal	81,930	36,403	29,178	14,385	1,171	771	22
State	941,642	327,515	459,044	132,980	9,348	7,665	5,090
Northeast	150,794	38,893	74,310	35,349	1,140	584	518
Midwest	188,155	80,120	98,307	7,325	1,648	410	345
South	401,309	130,894	233,420	32,717	1,518	635	2,125
West	201,384	77,608	53,007	57,589	5,042	6,036	2,102

Note: The number of inmates of Hispanic origin is underreported. In 28 Federal facilities race but not Hispanic origin was reported for 21,563 inmates.

More than 6 in every 10 persons held in correctional facilities were black or Hispanic

All inmates 48% of inmates were black non-Hispanic; 36%, white non-Hispanic; 14%, Hispanic; 1%, Native American; and 1%, Asian/Pacific Islander.

Federal 44% of inmates were white non-Hispanic; 36%, black non-Hispanic; 18%, Hispanic; 1%, Native American; and 1%, Asian/Pacific Islander.

Table 5. Average daily population in State and Federal correctional facilities, by region, 1990 and 1995

Jurisdiction and region	Average daily population		Percent change, 1990-95
	1990	1995	
U.S. total	690,771	990,616	43.4%
Federal	54,797	81,070	47.9
State	635,974	909,546	43.0
Northeast	112,439	147,236	30.9
Midwest	139,373	183,025	31.3
South	245,224	382,603	56.0
West	138,938	196,682	41.6

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

State and Federal correctional facilities had an average daily population of 990,616 for July 1, 1994-June 30, 1995

Federal The average daily population was 81,070, about 48% greater than in 1990.

State The average daily population was 909,546, about 43% higher than in 1990.

Because of underreporting of race and Hispanic origin of 21,563 inmates in 28 Federal facilities, the proportion of white non-Hispanic inmates may be overstated and the proportion of Hispanic inmates understated.

State 49% of inmates were black non-Hispanic; 35%, white non-Hispanic; 14%, Hispanic; 1%, Native American; and 1%, Asian or Pacific Islander.

Table 6. Number of inmates and rated capacity of State and Federal correctional facilities, by facility size, midyear 1990 and 1995

Facility size*	Inmates		Rated capacity		Percent of capacity occupied	
	1990	1995	1990	1995	1990	1995
U.S. total	715,649	1,023,572	692,783	975,719	103%	105%
Federal	56,821	81,930	42,183	65,811	135	124
Fewer than 500 inmates	7,195	14,706	7,187	14,691	100	100
500-999	25,873	22,956	18,985	19,611	136	117
1,000-2,499	23,753	41,007	16,011	28,321	146	145
2,500 or more	0	3,261	0	3,188	...	102
State	658,828	941,642	650,600	909,908	101	103
Fewer than 500 inmates	123,585	143,792	128,783	153,545	96	94
500-999	174,236	198,414	169,647	195,598	103	101
1,000-2,499	249,555	400,533	243,829	372,629	102	108
2,500 or more	111,452	198,903	108,341	188,136	103	106

*Based on average daily population.
... Not applicable.

Most facilities in 1995 were comparatively small, holding fewer than 500 inmates

All facilities Over 50% of facilities held fewer than 500 inmates; about 20% held 500-999; about 20%, 1,000-2,499; and less than 5%, 2,500.

1990 and 1995 The percentage of inmate facilities with fewer than 500 inmates fell from 63% in 1990 to 57% in 1995. More institutions housing 1,000 inmates or more were in use in 1995 (24%) than 5 years earlier (16%).

Federal and State Facilities holding 500 or more inmates were more common in the Federal system (54%) than in State systems (42%).

From 1990 to 1995 the number of inmates increased slightly more than facility capacity, making occupancy rise from 103% to 105% of rated capacity

State facilities The rated capacity grew 40% between 1990 and 1995, somewhat less than the 43% growth in State prisoners, causing occupancy in State facilities to rise from 101% to 103%.

State facilities housing 1,000-2,499 inmates and 2,500 inmates or more had population growths of 60% and 78%, respectively. Capacity increased less than the population so that occupancy went from 102% to 108% (1,000-2,499) and from 103% to 106% (2,500 or more).

Federal facilities Between 1990 and 1995 the rated capacity rose 56% while the prison population grew more than 44%. Occupancy thereby declined from 135% to 124%.

Facilities housing 1,000-2,499 people accounted for almost half the Federal inmates in 1995. From 1990 to 1995

facilities of this size had a population increase of 73% and a growth in rated capacity of 77%. In 1995, population was 145% of rated capacity for facilities holding 1,000 to 2,499 — higher than for any other size category of facility.

Regions The West, compared to other regions, had a distinctive distribution of correctional facilities: 71% of the institutions housed fewer than 500 inmates.

Table 7. Number of State and Federal correctional facilities, by size and region, 1990 and 1995

Jurisdiction and region	Size of facility*									
	Total		Fewer than 500 inmates		500-999		1,000-2,499		2,500 or more	
	1990	1995	1990	1995	1990	1995	1990	1995	1990	1995
U.S. total	1,287	1,500	816	854	260	286	185	306	26	54
Federal	80	125	30	58	32	31	18	35	0	1
State	1,207	1,375	786	796	228	255	167	271	26	53
Northeast	194	224	99	101	51	55	43	63	1	5
Federal	12	20	4	8	5	4	3	7	0	1
State	182	204	95	93	46	51	40	56	1	4
Midwest	269	293	162	160	56	52	49	76	2	5
Federal	14	18	5	9	6	6	3	3	0	0
State	255	275	157	151	50	46	46	73	2	5
South	572	691	366	386	123	147	78	144	5	14
Federal	38	62	16	30	12	12	10	20	0	0
State	534	629	350	356	111	135	68	124	5	14
West	252	292	189	207	30	32	15	23	18	30
Federal	16	25	5	11	9	9	2	5	0	0
State	236	267	184	196	21	23	13	18	18	30

*Based on average daily population.

Table 8. Number of State and Federal correctional facilities, by type and function, midyear 1990 and 1995

Facility function*	Confinement						Community-based					
	Total		State		Federal		Total		State		Federal	
	1990	1995	1990	1995	1990	1995	1990	1995	1990	1995	1990	1995
Total	1,037	1,196	957	1,084	80	112	250	304	250	291	0	13
Holding general adult population	979	1,036	899	930	80	106	71	100	71	94	0	6
Boot camp	22	53	22	50	0	3	1	2	1	2	0	0
Reception, diagnosis, or classification	147	158	138	154	9	4	1	3	1	3	0	0
Medical treatment or hospitalization	86	177	81	169	5	8	0	5	0	5	0	0
Alcohol/drug treatment	97	192	93	180	4	12	20	41	20	38	0	3
Holding youthful offenders	23	39	23	39	0	0	4	2	4	2	0	0
Work release/pre-release	161	149	159	147	2	2	250	294	250	283	0	11
Holding persons returned to custody	88	85	83	78	5	7	4	19	4	17	0	2
Other*	119	248	101	237	18	11	21	43	21	40	0	3

Note: Figures add to more than the total number of facilities because facilities may have more than one function.

*Includes psychiatric, geriatric, pre-sentence, conservation camp, firefighting, community service, restitution, mother/child, sex offender, public works, death row, and skilled nursing functions.

Correctional facilities overall were more specialized in 1995 than in 1990: 13% were for specialized functions in 1995, and 6%, in 1990

Treatment facilities Medical treatment was a primary function of 15% of State and Federal confinement facilities in 1995, up from 8% in 1990. Alcohol and drug treatment accounted for 16% in 1995 and 9% in 1990.

Community-based facilities States added 41 facilities, from 250 in 1990 to 291 in 1995. Most of those added had work release or pre-release as primary functions.

Table 9. Number of State and Federal correctional facilities and inmates, by facility age and region, midyear 1990 and 1995

Characteristic	U.S. total		Northeast		Midwest		South		West	
	1990	1995	1990	1995	1990	1995	1990	1995	1990	1995
All facilities	1,287	1,500	194	224	269	293	572	691	252	292
Facilities that were:										
Less than 10 years old	314	497	38	71	68	102	136	239	72	85
10-19	163	273	20	40	20	44	97	128	26	61
20-49	373	366	33	41	77	61	160	173	103	91
50-99	379	310	83	59	82	64	172	143	42	44
100 years or more	58	45	20	12	22	20	7	5	9	8
Not reported	0	9	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	3
All inmates	715,649	1,023,572	125,867	166,934	152,891	200,209	279,940	440,637	156,951	215,711
Inmates in facilities that were:										
Less than 10 years old	203,814	393,241	29,045	47,560	43,577	72,842	84,522	185,928	46,670	86,911
10-19	81,109	169,468	9,355	27,027	11,082	23,994	48,429	87,532	12,243	30,915
20-49	161,324	199,567	16,865	23,489	26,836	34,011	62,580	82,279	55,043	59,788
50-99	206,330	204,584	53,951	53,302	49,488	48,049	73,481	79,092	29,410	24,141
100 years or more	63,072	55,956	16,651	15,542	21,908	21,177	10,928	5,369	13,585	13,868
Not reported	0	756	0	14	0	136	0	437	0	88

Note: Facility age is the age of the oldest building in a complex currently used to house inmates.

As States and the Federal Prison System opened new institutions or replaced old ones, the overall age of the facilities fell sharply: In 1995, 51% of the facilities were less than 20 years old, compared to 37% in 1990

Regions Newer housing stock prevailed in every region of the country but was most notable in the Northeast where the proportion of institutions less than 20 years old rose from 30% in 1990 to 50% in 1995.

Inmates In 1995 well over half the inmates were housed in facilities built after 1975. In 1990, 4 in 10 inmates had been in facilities less than 20 years old.

The percentage of inmates in institutions 50 years old or older decreased from 38% in 1990 to 25% in 1995. In 1995 nearly 56,000 inmates were held in facilities that were at least 100 years old.

Despite the addition of facilities or the replacement of old ones after 1990, the mix of facilities with maximum, medium, or minimum security levels remained about the same in 1995

Security levels Maximum security confinement facilities comprised 23% of State and Federal facilities in 1990 and 25% in 1995. Medium security institutions were 38% and minimum security facilities 37% of the total in 1995.

Facility size and security level Maximum security facilities were most likely large institutions, and minimum security facilities, small institutions. Over half the maximum security facilities in 1995 housed 1,000 inmates or more. About 80% of the minimum security facilities held fewer than 500 each. Medium security facilities were of every size: 31% small capacity, 29% medium, and 40% large capacity.

Sex of inmates and security level About 85% of both maximum and medium security facilities held men only, and 7% or 8% women only, and 7% or 8% both sexes. Minimum security institutions in 1995 were slightly less likely than other facilities to house men only (83%), more likely to house women only (11%), and about as likely to house both sexes (6%).

Table 10. Characteristics of State and Federal confinement facilities, by level of security, midyear 1990 and 1995

Facility characteristic	Number of confinement facilities, by security level							
	Total		Maximum ^a		Medium		Minimum ^{b,c}	
	1990	1995	1990	1995	1990	1995	1990	1995
All facilities	1,037	1,196	234	298	403	458	400	440
Sex of inmates housed^d								
Males only	889	1,008	201	254	338	388	350	366
Females only	71	104	16	20	28	36	27	48
Both sexes	77	84	17	24	37	34	23	26
Function								
Holding general adult population	979	1,036	216	267	387	426	376	343
Boot camp	22	53	5	10	8	18	9	25
Reception/diagnosis/classification	147	158	65	70	72	76	10	12
Medical treatment/hospital	86	177	32	67	49	86	5	24
Alcohol/drug treatment	97	192	19	38	51	88	27	66
Holding youthful offenders	23	39	4	11	10	16	9	12
Work release/pre-release	161	149	9	12	44	42	108	95
Holding persons returned to custody	88	85	26	21	48	37	14	27
Other ^e	119	248	44	76	45	79	30	93
Age^{f,g}								
Less than 10 years	279	430	72	109	131	163	76	158
10-19	124	209	38	59	52	92	34	58
20-49	293	278	36	50	87	108	170	120
50-99	289	235	57	57	120	82	112	96
100 years or more	52	41	31	23	13	13	8	5
Average daily population								
Fewer than 500 inmates	567	557	60	62	145	143	362	352
500-999	259	280	82	83	145	132	32	65
1,000-2,499	185	305	80	125	99	158	6	22
2,500 or more	26	54	12	28	14	25	0	1

^aIncludes facilities with security characteristic as "close" or "high."

^bIncludes facilities with security characteristic as "low."

^cIncludes 11 State-operated and 1 Federally operated facilities with no physical security, and 6 Federal facilities reporting security level as "administrative" in 1995.

^dThe sex of inmates housed was not reported for one medium security and one maximum security facility in 1990.

^eIncludes psychiatric, geriatric, pre-sentence, conservation camp, firefighting, community service, restitution, mother/child, sex offender, public works, death row and skilled nursing functions.

^fRefers to the number of years between date of original construction and the census years.

The oldest Federal confinement facility in operation at the time of the census was the U.S. Penitentiary, Leavenworth, KS (1896). The oldest State confinement facility was the New Jersey State Prison, Trenton, NJ, originally constructed in 1797.

^gThe ages of 3 minimum security facilities were not reported in 1995.

9 out of 10 confined inmates were in male-only facilities in 1995

Sex of inmates 5% of inmates were in facilities for females only, and 6% in facilities for both sexes.

Security levels Inmates in maximum security facilities were the most likely to be in male-only institutions (92%), whereas inmates in minimum security were the least likely (85%).

Age of facility and security levels 10% of the inmates in maximum security facilities and 2% of the inmates in minimum security facilities were also in buildings 100 years old or older.

Size of facility Two-thirds of inmates in 1995 lived in facilities with average daily populations between 500 and 2,499 inmates. About 13% of confined inmates were in facilities with fewer than 500, and 20% were in institutions of 2,500 or more.

Table 11. Number of inmates in State and Federal confinement facilities, by facility characteristics, midyear 1990 and 1995

Facility characteristic	Total		Number of inmates in confinement facilities, by facility security level					
	1990	1995	Maximum ^a		Medium		Minimum ^{b,c}	
	1990	1995	1990	1995	1990	1995	1990	1995
All facilities	698,570	992,333	253,664	363,772	351,900	478,466	93,006	150,095
Sex of inmates housed^d								
Males only	622,545	883,822	232,777	333,290	307,806	423,606	81,962	126,926
Females only	27,682	51,392	9,493	11,024	11,294	26,821	6,895	13,547
Both sexes	48,343	57,119	11,394	19,458	32,800	28,039	4,149	9,622
Function								
Holding general adult population	669,965	934,151	237,069	342,803	344,522	460,463	88,374	130,885
Boot camp	18,662	50,319	7,819	14,824	9,075	28,926	1,768	6,569
Reception/diagnosis/classification	143,733	181,835	69,065	76,076	70,342	99,224	4,326	6,535
Medical treatment/hospital	107,236	212,441	43,435	90,108	61,767	107,234	2,034	15,099
Alcohol/drug treatment	70,386	168,846	25,320	47,638	39,493	92,604	5,573	28,604
Holding youthful offenders	12,687	37,632	3,410	17,941	6,185	16,113	3,092	3,578
Work release/pre-release	59,179	94,034	12,645	18,930	25,237	46,917	21,297	28,187
Holding persons returned to custody	88,726	87,230	32,149	32,868	53,595	41,370	2,982	12,992
Other ^e	98,527	226,433	42,709	92,149	50,261	109,958	5,557	24,326
Age^{f,g}								
Less than 10 years	201,444	385,708	63,582	136,061	119,560	198,854	18,302	50,793
10-19	78,621	162,920	31,828	54,061	37,572	86,566	9,221	22,293
20-49	156,074	190,378	36,502	56,348	84,561	97,776	35,011	36,254
50-99	199,523	197,302	76,106	80,722	94,773	78,688	28,644	37,912
100 years or more	62,908	55,807	45,646	36,580	15,434	16,602	1,828	2,625
Average daily population								
Fewer than 500 inmates	114,261	133,173	17,912	18,878	35,628	41,119	61,081	73,176
500-999	199,189	216,663	64,208	64,099	112,642	104,342	22,339	48,222
1,000-2,499	273,308	440,333	123,614	186,946	140,108	227,951	9,586	25,436
2,500 or more	111,452	202,164	47,930	93,849	63,522	105,054	0	3,261

^aIncludes facilities with security characterized as "close" or "high."

^bIncludes facilities with security characterized as "low".

^cIncludes 11 State-operated and 1 Federally-operated facilities with no physical security, and 6 Federal facilities reporting security level as "administrative" in 1995.

^dThe sex of inmates housed was not reported for one medium security and one maximum security facility in 1990.

^eIncludes psychiatric, geriatric, pre-sentence, conservation camp, firefighting, community service, restitution, mother/child, sex offender, public works, death row and skilled nursing functions.

^fRefers to the number of years between date of original construction and the census years. The oldest Federal confinement facility in operation at the time of the census was the U.S. Penitentiary, Leavenworth, KS (1896).

The oldest State confinement facility was the New Jersey State Prison, Trenton, NJ., originally constructed in 1797.

^gThe ages of 3 minimum security facilities were not reported in 1995.

The percentage of inmates held in maximum security facilities remained stable between 1990 and 1995

State In both 1990 and 1995, about the same proportions of State prisoners were kept in maximum (under 40% of all inmates), medium (almost 50%), or minimum (10%) security facilities.

Federal Compared to State inmates in 1995, smaller percentages of Federal inmates were in maximum (11%) or medium (32%) security facilities.

Most Federal inmates were in minimum (57%) security institutions.

Between 1990 and 1995 the proportion of Federal prisoners in maximum security institutions remained nearly unchanged. Medium security facilities held a declining percentage of inmates as minimum security facilities held an increasing one.

Community-based facilities

Between 1990 and 1995 the number of State community-based inmates living in medium security institutions increased 84%, and those in minimum security facilities, 76%. All Federal community-based facilities were minimum security.

Table 12. Number of inmates in State and Federal correctional facilities, by type and security level, midyear 1990 and 1995

Type of facility and year	Number of inmates							
	Physical security of State facility				Physical security of Federal facility			
	Total	Maximum ^a	Medium	Minimum ^b	Total	Maximum	Medium	Minimum ^{c,d}
All facilities								
1990	658,828	244,118	316,990	97,720	56,821	9,546	35,861	11,414
1995	941,642	354,500	454,057	133,085	81,930	9,272	26,156	46,502
Confinement								
1990	641,749	244,118	316,039	81,592	56,821	9,546	35,861	11,414
1995	911,534	354,500	452,310	104,724	80,799	9,272	26,156	45,371
Community-based								
1990	17,079	0	951	16,128	0	0	0	0
1995	30,108	0	1,747	28,361	1,131	0	0	1,131

^aIncludes facilities with physical security classified as "close" or "high."

^bIncludes inmates in 11 facilities with no physical security in 1995.

^cIncludes inmates in 1 facility with no security and 6 facilities categorized as "administrative" in 1995.

^dIncludes facilities with security characterized as "low."

The custody levels of State inmates, like the security levels of the facilities, were similarly distributed in 1990 and 1995: The percentage of maximum security prisoners remained about 21%

State In 1995 about 21% of prisoners were classified as maximum security, 43% as medium security, and 35% as minimum security.

Federal The number of inmates classified as medium security fell from 58% to 32% of all inmates, as minimum security expanded from 35% to 57%. The number of maximum security inmates increased from 7% to 11% of all Federal inmates.

Population increases Among the State custody levels between 1990 and 1995, the rate of increase for minimum security inmates was highest: 58%. The number classified as medium security went up 49% and those classified as maximum, 32%.

During this period the number of minimum security Federal inmates jumped 158% and maximum security inmates increased 149%, while the number of medium security prisoners in the Federal system declined 14%.

Table 13. Number of inmates in State and Federal correctional facilities, by custody level of inmate, midyear 1990 and 1995

Type of facility and year	Inmates in State facilities					Inmates in Federal facilities				
	Total	Custody level of inmate				Total	Custody level of inmate			
		Maximum, close, or high	Medium	Minimum or low ^a	Not classified ^b		Maximum, close, or high	Medium	Minimum or low ^c	Not classified ^b
All facilities										
1990	658,828	146,480	262,062	201,911	48,375	56,821	3,725	30,310	17,996	4,790
1995	941,642	192,902	389,532	319,725	39,483	81,930	9,272	26,156	46,502	0
Confinement										
1990	641,749	146,420	261,624	186,126	47,579	56,821	3,725	30,310	17,996	4,790
1995	911,534	192,724	378,100	292,408	39,302	80,799	9,272	26,156	45,371	0
Community-based										
1990	17,079	60	438	15,785	796	0	0	0	0	0
1995	30,108	178	2,432	27,317	181	1,131	0	0	1,131	0

^aIncludes inmates in 11 facilities with no physical security in 1995.

^bIncludes unsentenced inmates.

^cIncludes inmates in 1 facility with no security and 6 categorized as "administrative" in 1995.

Table 14. Deaths, furloughs, and special inmate populations in State and Federal confinement facilities, midyear 1990 and 1995

	Number of inmates					
	Total ^a		State confinement		Federal confinement	
	1990	1995	1990	1995	1990	1995
Inmate deaths						
Total	1,729	3,311	1,521	3,091	165	220
Illness/natural cause (excluding AIDS)	992	1,836	868	1,690	105	146
Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) ^b	470	1,111	420	1,060	45	51
Suicide	134	169	119	156	11	13
Homicide by other inmate(s)	65	82	57	74	3	8
Other causes ^c	68	113	57	111	1	2
Inmate furloughs						
Regularly scheduled furloughs	28,849	11,776	25,192	11,453	3,657	323
Emergency furloughs	7,319	2,963	6,773	2,920	546	43
Special inmate populations						
Prisoners under sentence of death ^d	2,368	2,934	2,368	2,934	0	0
Non-U.S. citizens ^e	25,250	51,500	15,044	34,366	10,162	17,134
Inmates under age 18 ^f	3,600	5,309	3,509	5,309	39	0

Note: Inmate deaths and furloughs are for the full year, ending the last day of June.

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

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

^cIncludes accidents, homicides, and other deaths.

^dThe State count for 1995 and the total for 1995 includes 6 Federal inmates held under sentence of death in State facilities.

^eThe number of non-U.S. citizens was not reported in 19% of all facilities in 1995.

^fFor 1995 excludes 64 Federal inmates held under contract outside the Federal system.

From 1990 to 1995 the number of prisoner deaths almost doubled and the number of noncitizen inmates more than doubled

Deaths The number of inmate deaths rose 92%, from 1,729 during the 12 months preceding the 1990 census to 3,311 during the 12 months preceding the 1995 census.

The number of inmate deaths rose from 2.4 per 1,000 State inmates in 1990 to 3.4 in 1995. The death rate declined in Federal prisons, from 2.9 per 1,000 inmates held in 1990 to 2.7 in 1995.

Noncitizens The number of noncitizens more than doubled, from 25,250 in 1990 to 51,500 in 1995. In 1995 5.0% of State and Federal prisoners were noncitizens, up from 3.5% in 1990.

Furloughs The number of regularly scheduled inmate furloughs fell 59% from 28,849 during the year preceding the 1990 census to 11,776 in the year leading up to the 1995 census. During this period the number of emergency furloughs declined 60% from 7,319 to 2,963.

Table 15. Number of State correctional facilities under court order or consent decree at midyear 1990 and 1995, 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	
	1990	1995	1990	1995	1990	1995
Total	1,207	1,375	264	228	943	1,147
Not under court order or consent decree for specific conditions	965	1,054	81	54	884	1,000
Under court order for specific conditions*	242	321	183	174	59	147
Crowding	186	213	172	161	14	52
Medical facilities	172	139	134	100	38	39
Administrative segregation	121	76	99	60	22	16
Staffing	155	118	135	105	20	13
Food service/nutrition	136	83	116	70	20	13
Education	139	96	117	81	22	15
Disciplinary policies	114	78	93	57	21	21
Recreation	127	100	109	85	18	15
Visiting/mail	130	88	109	66	21	22
Fire hazards	114	78	105	65	9	13
Counseling programs	106	69	88	60	18	9
Inmate classification	121	76	103	63	18	13
Library services	122	129	93	72	29	57
Grievance policies	113	74	94	60	19	14
Religion policies	...	74	...	61	...	13
Search policies	...	30	...	18	...	12
Other	41	88	19	25	22	63

Note: 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, in 1990; in 1995 this total was 378.

*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.
 ... Not reported.

In both 1990 and 1995 over a quarter of State correctional facilities operated under a court order

State 378 correctional facilities (27%) were under court order or consent decree for specific conditions, to limit population, or for the totality of conditions at midyear 1995.

Five years earlier 323 State facilities, 27% of those in operation in 1990, were under court order.

Causes for orders Crowding was the most frequently cited specific condition in 1995, affecting 213 facilities, followed by medical facilities (139), library services (129), and staffing (118).

More facilities were under court directives to remedy specific conditions in 1995 (321) than in 1990 (242). Fewer institutions were ordered to limit population in 1995 (174 versus 183).

Two causes cited in 1995 were absent in 1990: 74 facilities were to revise policies concerning inmate rights to religious expression, and 30 facilities were to modify search policies.

Federal 113 Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities were under court order in 1995: 112 to modify the inmate phone service and 1 to limit the facility population. No Federal facility was under court order in 1990.

The rates of inmate assaults on other inmates and on staff declined from 1990 to 1995

Assaults on inmates The annual number of assaults by inmates on other inmates rose 20% — from 21,590 in 1990 to 25,948 in 1995. However, the number per 1,000 inmates decreased from 31.3 in 1990 to 27.0 in 1995.

Assaults on staff Assaults on staff grew by a third from 10,731 in 1990 to 14,165 in 1995. The number per 1,000 State prisoners declined from 17.1 in 1990 to 14.8 in 1995, but the number per 1,000 Federal inmates rose from 3.1 to 14.1 per 1,000 prisoners.

Other violations Fewer inmate violations unrelated to assault were reported in 1995 than in 1990.

Table 16. Inmate violations in State and Federal confinement facilities between July 1, 1989, and June 30, 1990, and between July 1, 1994, and June 30, 1995

Inmate violation	Number of violations						Number of violations per 1,000 inmates ^a					
	Total		State		Federal		Total		State		Federal	
	1990	1995	1990	1995	1990	1995	1990	1995	1990	1995	1990	1995
Assaults on inmates	21,590	25,948	21,184	24,959	406	989	31.3	27.0	34.3	28.4	7.4	12.4
Resulting inmate deaths	/	82	65	74	/	81	.2	.11
Assaults on staff	10,731	14,165	10,562	13,041	169	1,124	15.5	14.7	17.1	14.8	3.1	14.1
Resulting staff deaths	/	14	/	13	/	11	...	‡	...	‡
Riots ^b	814	317	801	317	13	0	1.2	.3	1.3	.3	.3	...
Fires	2,006	816	1,921	722	85	94	2.9	.8	3.1	.8	1.6	1.2
Other disturbances	4,163	1,808	3,865	1,796	298	12	6.1	1.8	6.3	2.0	5.4	.1

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

/Not available.

...Not applicable.

‡Less than 0.05 per 1,000.

^aBased on average daily population.

^bIncludes only incidents that had 5 or more inmates participating, that required the intervention of additional or outside assistance, and that resulted in serious injury or significant property damage.

Table 17. Number of State and Federal correctional facilities providing work, education, and counseling programs, and number of inmates participating, midyear 1995

Characteristic	All facilities			State		Federal	
	Total	Confine- ment	Community- based	Confine- ment	Community- based	Confine- ment	Community- based
Facilities							
All facilities	1,500	1,196	304	1,084	291	112	13
With work programs	1,404	1,182	222	1,070	213	112	9
Prison industries	560	554	6	464	6	90	0
Facility support services ^a	1,348	1,141	207	1,033	201	108	6
Farming/agriculture	371	357	14	341	13	16	1
Public works assignments	781	693	88	658	85	35	3
Other work programs	149	130	19	122	17	8	2
Without work programs	96	14	82	14	78	0	4
With education programs	1,311	1,090	221	978	212	112	9
Basic adult education	1,118	1,002	116	899	112	103	4
Secondary ^b	1,195	1,042	153	930	149	112	4
Special ^c	496	456	40	418	37	38	3
Vocational training	806	770	36	687	34	83	2
College	498	452	46	375	44	77	2
Study release	161	52	109	46	104	6	5
Without education programs	189	106	83	106	79	0	4
With counseling programs	1,451	1,152	299	1,040	286	112	13
Drug dependency, counseling, awareness	1,327	1,052	275	940	263	112	12
Alcohol dependency, counseling, awareness	1,345	1,075	270	966	258	109	12
Psychological, psychiatric counseling	1,028	914	114	810	110	104	4
Employment	897	688	209	609	198	79	11
Life skills, community adjustment	999	795	204	705	194	90	10
Parenting	576	479	97	381	94	98	3
Other	269	226	43	218	42	8	1
Without counseling programs	49	44	5	44	5	0	0
Inmates participating^d							
Work programs	662,807	647,278	15,529	574,369	14,699	72,909	830
Education programs	234,996	232,004	2,992	208,100	2,762	23,904	230

Note: Inmate participation numbers are based on reporting from 95% or more of facilities.

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

^bIncludes General Equivalency Diploma (GED).

^cFor example, programs for inmates with learning disabilities.

^dInmate participation numbers for counseling programs were not collected.

Almost all State and Federal correctional facilities offered inmate counseling and work programs

Counseling Overall, 97% of the facilities offered counseling. Drug and alcohol counseling was available in nearly 90% of the facilities; psychological, life skills, and psychiatric counseling in 69%; community adjustment counseling in 67%; employment search counseling in 60%; and parenting and child rearing in nearly 40%.

Work programs Overall, 94% of the facilities operated inmate work programs. About 65% of all inmates — 63% of State inmates and 90% of Federal inmates — participated in one or more work programs.

Facility support activities engaged inmates in 90% of the institutions, public works programs in 52%, and prison industries in 37%. About a fourth of the correctional facilities had farming or other agricultural work.

Education programs Including General Equivalency Diploma (GED), 80% of the facilities provided secondary educational programs; 75% provided basic adult education; 54%, vocational training; and 33%, special educational programs such as studies for inmates with learning disabilities. College-level course work was offered by 33% of the facilities, and study release programs, by 11%.

About 23% of the prisoners were enrolled in some type of education in 1995, including 22% of State inmates and 29% of Federal inmates.

Between 1990 and 1995 the number of prisoners participating in prison boot camp programs tripled

Table 18. Profile of prison boot camp programs, midyear 1990 and 1995

	1990	1995
Number of inmates participating	2,862	8,968
Number of prisons with bootcamp programs	26	65
Physical security		
Maximum	7	12
Medium	8	20
Minimum	11	33
Sex of inmates housed		
Males only	22	43
Females only	1	6
Both sexes	3	16
Type of operation		
Federal	0	2
State	26	62
Private	0	1
Size of facility		
Fewer than 500 inmates	14	37
500-999	6	12
1,000-2,499	3	13
2,500 or more	3	3

Boot camp programs Over the 5 years the number of prisons operating a bootcamp program increased from 26 to 65. Most were in minimum security facilities. In 1995, 20 of the 65 programs operated in medium security facilities, and 12, in maximum security institutions.

Regions 45% of all prison boot camp programs were in the South, 22% in the West, 16% in the Northeast, and

14% in the Midwest. Sixty-two were State-operated; 2 were Federally operated; and 1 was privately run.

Smaller prisons 57% of the boot camps were in facilities with capacities under 500. About 20% were in institutions with 1,000-2,499 inmates, 19% in facilities holding 500-999 inmates, and 5% with capacities of 2,500 inmates or more.

The number of State or Federal employees staffing prisons increased about a third, from 264,201 in 1990 to 347,320 in 1995

Occupations The number of correctional workers in administrative, clerical, professional and technical jobs expanded 28% or more between 1990 and 1995. The number of educational employees increased 1%. The number of maintenance and food service workers went up 8%.

types of correctional workers combined .

Professional, technical, and educational staff, accounted for 16%, followed by clerical (8%), maintenance and food service (7%), and administrative (3%) employees.

Custody/security staff Correctional officers and related security staff accounted for nearly 221,000 out of a total 347,320 employees in 1995, outnumbering by nearly 2 to 1 all other

Confinement and community-based The size of confinement staffs increased 31%, compared to a 52% staff growth for community-based facilities.

Table 19. Number of employees in State and Federal correctional facilities, by occupational category and type of facility, midyear 1990 and 1995

Occupational category	Employees								
	All facilities			Confinement			Community-based		
	1990	1995	Percent change	1990	1995	Percent change	1990	1995	Percent change
All employees*	264,201	347,320	31.5%	258,758	339,070	31.0%	5,443	8,250	51.6%
Administrative	7,382	9,509	28.1	6,910	8,970	29.8	472	539	14.2
Custody/security	169,587	220,892	30.3	166,215	215,824	29.8	3,372	5,068	50.3
Clerical	20,008	27,383	36.9	19,533	26,593	36.1	475	790	66.3
Educational	10,903	11,020	1.1	10,854	10,937	.8	49	83	69.4
Professional/technical	34,462	45,291	31.4	33,750	44,226	31.0	712	1,065	49.6
Maintenance and food service	21,859	23,605	7.9	21,496	23,079	7.4	363	526	44.9

*Includes employees with unspecified occupations.

Table 20. Number of employees in State and Federal correctional facilities, by occupational category and region, midyear 1995

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	Other/unspecified employees
U.S. total	347,320	9,509	220,892	27,383	11,020	45,291	23,605	9,620
Federal	25,379	1,529	10,348	2,266	1,164	4,604	3,014	2,454
State	321,941	7,980	210,544	25,117	9,856	40,687	20,591	7,166
Northeast	63,108	1,365	42,115	5,283	2,303	7,196	4,084	762
Midwest	64,205	2,226	40,728	5,186	2,132	7,412	5,400	1,121
South	134,799	3,011	90,543	8,608	3,375	19,910	6,105	3,247
West	59,829	1,378	37,158	6,040	2,046	6,169	5,002	2,036

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

The pattern of correctional job categories varied greatly between the State and Federal prison systems

Federal and State 41% of the Federal and 65% of the State correctional employees were reported to be in custody or security occupations. This difference may reflect the smaller percentage of prisoners sentenced for violent crime in Federal prisons than in State facilities.

Because State correctional facilities hold a higher percentage of prisoners in maximum security, a similarly greater percentage of correctional officers is required to staff those facilities. Also, the Federal Bureau of Prisons trains and continually qualifies much of its staff to perform custody and security functions in addition to the duties of other occupations.

About 6% of all Federal correctional workers were classified as administrative, compared to about 3% of State correctional staff.

West and South Regional differences in job categories were fairly small. The West and South were the regions with the greatest differences in the employment mix.

Custody and security personnel were about 67% of all staff in the Northeast and South but 62% in the West. Professional and technical staff comprised 15% of all State correctional workers in the South but 10% in the West. The larger categories in the West, when compared to the South, included clerical staff, 10% versus 6%, and maintenance and food service employees, 8% versus 5%.

Table 21. Number of employees in State and Federal correctional facilities, by type of facility, sex of inmates housed, and occupational category, midyear 1995

Occupational category and jurisdiction	Number of employees							
	In confinement facilities housing —				In community-based facilities housing —			
	Either sex	Males only	Females only	Both sexes	Either sex	Males only	Females only	Both sexes
All employees*	339,070	296,805	19,998	22,267	8,250	5,943	556	1,751
Federal	25,088	22,362	1,473	1,253	291	151	0	140
State	313,982	274,443	18,525	21,014	7,959	5,792	556	1,611
Administrative	8,970	7,708	633	629	539	366	47	126
Federal	1,495	1,357	90	48	34	19	0	15
State	7,475	6,351	543	581	505	347	47	111
Custody/security	215,824	191,012	11,525	13,287	5,068	3,672	351	1,045
Federal	10,245	9,319	492	434	103	39	0	64
State	205,579	181,693	11,033	12,853	4,965	3,633	351	981
Clerical	26,593	23,547	1,630	1,416	790	593	43	154
Federal	2,232	2,053	117	62	34	11	0	23
State	24,361	21,494	1,513	1,354	756	582	43	131
Educational	10,937	9,416	761	760	83	60	7	16
Federal	1,157	1,032	77	48	7	7	0	0
State	9,780	8,384	684	712	76	53	7	16
Professional/technical	44,226	37,142	3,485	3,599	1,065	731	83	251
Federal	4,551	3,904	496	151	53	25	0	28
State	39,675	33,238	2,989	3,448	1,012	706	83	223
Maintenance and food service	23,079	20,210	1,453	1,416	526	360	23	143
Federal	2,981	2,687	165	129	33	23	0	10
State	20,098	17,523	1,288	1,287	493	337	23	133

Note: Data include all full-time, part-time, payroll, nonpayroll, and contract employees.

*Includes employees with unspecified occupations.

Over 300,000 employees worked in facilities holding men only, over 20,000 worked in facilities for women alone, and over 24,000 worked in facilities housing both sexes

Facilities for men or women 88% of all confinement facility employees worked where there were male inmates only, 6% where there were female inmates only, and 6% in facilities for both sexes. A larger proportion of the staff in community-based facilities worked where there were both sexes (21%), a relatively smaller proportion in facilities for men only (72%), and about the same proportion in facilities for women only (7%).

State and Federal State confinement employees were slightly more likely to be working in institutions for both sexes (7%) than were Federal employees (5%), and slightly less likely to be performing their duties in facilities for men only (87% versus 89%).

Personnel categories In both State and Federal prison systems, custody/security and clerical employees were the occupational groups most likely to be working in confinement institutions for men only (89% of both categories); and professional/technical staff, the least likely (84%).

Table 22. State and Federal correctional facility staff, by sex and race/Hispanic origin of employees, and type of facility, midyear 1995

Staff characteristic	Total	Confinement	Community-based
All employees	347,320	339,070	8,250
Sex			
Male	246,581	241,315	5,266
Female	100,659	97,675	2,984
Not reported	80	80	0
Race/Hispanic origin ^{a,b}			
White non-Hispanic	232,382	228,211	4,171
Black non-Hispanic	65,513	62,496	3,017
Hispanic ^c	20,702	20,317	385
Other races ^d	6,576	6,422	154

^aPayroll staff only.

^bThe majority of the data were estimated by respondents.

^cIncludes any race.

^dIncludes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders. Excludes staff of unknown race/Hispanic origin.

Women and whites accounted for higher proportions of correctional staff than of inmates

Sex Men were 71% of correctional employees and 94% of the inmates. About 72% of confinement facility workers and 64% of community-based staff were men.

Race/Hispanic origin 71% of the Nation's correctional payroll staff was white non-Hispanic, compared to 36% of the inmate population.

Black non-Hispanics were 20% of the staff and 48% of the inmates; Hispanics, 6% and 14%; and other races, 2% of both staff and inmates.

A smaller proportion of community-based payroll employees were white non-Hispanic (54%) than were confinement facility workers (72%). Relatively more community-based staff were black non-Hispanic: (39% of community-based staff and 20% of confinement staff).

Table 23. Number of inmates per employee in State and Federal correctional facilities, by type of facility and occupational category, midyear 1995

Occupational category	Inmates per employee			
	State		Federal	
	Confinement	Community-based	Confinement	Community-based
Total	2.9	3.8	3.2	3.9
Administrative	121.9	59.6	54.0	33.3
Custody/security	4.4	6.1	7.9	11.0
Clerical	37.4	39.8	36.2	33.3
Educational	93.2	396.2	69.8	161.6
Professional and technical	23.0	29.8	17.8	21.3
Maintenance and food service	45.4	61.1	27.1	34.3

Note: Ratios are based on inmate population at midyear divided by all payroll, nonpayroll, fulltime, parttime, and contract staff, excluding community volunteers.

The number of inmates per employee was lowest in State confinement facilities and highest in Federal community-based facilities

Inmate-to-employee ratios At midyear 1995 the overall number of inmates per correctional facility employee was lowest in State confinement institutions (2.9 to 1). The ratios for other types of facilities were as follows: Federal confinement (3.2 to 1) State community-based (3.8 to 1) Federal community-based (3.9 to 1).

Custody and security staff Based on the number of inmates at midyear 1995 divided by all payroll, nonpayroll, full-time, part-time, and contract staff, excluding community volunteers — the inmate-to-staff ratio was lowest among custody or security staff in State-operated confinement facilities (4.4), and second lowest among custody or security staff in State-operated community-based facilities (6.1).

For most occupational categories, the Federal system held fewer inmates per employee than the State systems overall. Custody or security staff were the exception: For each correctional officer, the Federal system had 7.9 inmates and State institutions, 4.4 inmates.

Table 24. Number and percent of State correctional facility employees and number of inmates per employee, by occupational category, midyear 1990 and 1995

	Total				Confinement facilities				Community-based facilities			
	1990		1995		1990		1995		1990		1995	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number*	Percent
Employees												
All employees	264,201	100.0%	347,320*	100.0%	258,758	100.0%	339,070*	100.0%	5,443	100.0%	8,250	100.0%
Administrative	7,382	2.8	9,509	2.8	6,910	2.7	8,970	2.7	472	8.7	539	6.7
Custody/security	169,587	64.2	220,892	65.4	166,215	64.2	215,824	65.5	3,372	62.0	5,068	62.8
Clerical	20,008	7.6	27,383	8.1	19,533	7.6	26,593	8.1	475	8.7	790	9.8
Professional, technical, and educational	45,365	17.1	56,311	16.7	44,604	17.2	55,163	16.7	761	14.0	1,148	14.2
Maintenance and food service	21,859	8.3	23,605	7.0	21,496	8.3	23,079	7.0	363	6.6	526	6.5
Number of inmates per employee												
All employees	2.7		2.9		2.7		2.9		3.1		3.8	
Administrative	96.9		107.6		101.1		110.6		36.2		58	
Custody/security	4.2		4.6		4.2		4.6		5.1		6.2	
Clerical	35.8		37.4		35.8		37.3		36.0		39.5	
Professional, technical, and educational	15.8		18.2		15.7		18.0		22.4		27.2	
Maintenance and food service	32.7		43.4		32.5		43.0		47.0		59.4	

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Percentages are based on known data.

*Detail excludes employees in unspecified occupations.

Correctional facilities held more prisoners per employee in 1995 than in 1990

Inmate-to-employee ratios The overall inmate-to-staff ratio increased from 2.7 inmates per employee (1990) to 2.9 (1995). In confinement facilities it rose from 2.7 to 2.9, and in community-based facilities, from 3.1 to 3.8.

Inmate-to-staff ratios rose in all occupational categories from 1990 to 1995. The largest increases were among administrative workers — 96.9 in 1990 versus 107.6 in 1995, and maintenance and food service employees, 32.7 versus 43.4.

Custody and security The smallest increases in inmate-to-staff ratios were among custody and security employees: The number of inmates per confinement staff member rose from 4.2 in 1990 to 4.6 in 1995, and the number per community-based staff member grew from 5.1 to 6.2.

Table 25. Characteristics of private correctional facilities under contract to State or Federal authorities, 1990 and 1995

Facility characteristic	Private facilities under contract to State or Federal authorities			
	Number of facilities		Average daily number of inmates	
	1990	1995	1990	1995
U.S. total	67	110	7,771	16,426
Type				
Confinement	21	29	5,901	12,534
Community-based	46	81	1,870	3,892
Average daily population				
Fewer than 500 inmates	65	101	6,601	8,448
500-999	2	6	1,170	4,119
1,000-2,499	0	3	0	3,859
Security level				
Maximum ^a	0	3	0	3,038
Medium	10	6	3,902	3,395
Minimum ^b	57	98	3,869	9,885
None	0	3	0	108
Main function				
General confinement	20	22	5,473	8,927
Work release or prerelease	45	81	1,852	6,419
Alcohol or drug treatment	0	4	0	1,035
Return to custody	2	0	446	0
Prisoner mothers and children	0	3	0	45
Age				
Less than 10 years	12	32	3,737	11,521
10-19	2	16	58	1,620
20-49	27	27	3,090	1,378
50-99	24	30	833	1,565
100 years or more	2	1	53	11
Not reported	0	4	0	331

^aIncludes facilities with security characterized as "close" or "high."

^bIncludes facilities with security characterized as "low."

The number of private correctional facilities and inmates in them increased from 1990 to 1995

State and Federal facilities The number of private facilities operating under contract to State or Federal authorities increased 64% from 67 in 1990 to 110 in 1995.

State and Federal inmates The average daily number of inmates incarcerated in private facilities more than doubled from 7,771 to 16,426.

Midyear 1995 The 110 private facilities in operation accounted for 7% of the Nation's total correctional housing stock. The 16,426 inmates in private institutions accounted for 2% of the total prisoner population.

Community-based facilities Nearly 3 in every 4 private correctional facilities were community-based, that is, institutions in which 50% or more of the residents were permitted to leave, unaccompanied by staff for work or study.

More than 9 in every 10 held fewer than 500 inmates; 9 in every 10 were classified as minimum security institutions; and nearly 3 in every 4 functioned primarily as work release or prerelease facilities.

Table 26. Number of inmates under age 18 in State correctional facilities, by facility security level and region, midyear 1995

Region	Inmates under age 18									
	Total	All facilities			Confinement facilities			Community-based filiates		
		Maximum ^a	Medium	Minimum ^b	Maximum ^a	Medium	Minimum ^b	Maximum ^a	Medium	Minimum ^b
U.S. total	5,309	2,491	2,252	566	2,491	2,226	526	0	26	40
Northeast	1,388	756	539	93	756	516	85	0	23	8
Midwest	796	323	294	179	323	294	168	0	0	11
South	2,696	1,132	1,290	274	1,132	1,287	253	0	3	21
West	429	280	129	20	280	129	20	0	0	0

^aIncludes facilities with security characterized as "close" or "high."

^bIncludes facilities with security characterized as "low."

A half of 1% of all State prisoners in 1995 were under age 18

State State correctional facilities held a total of 5,309 inmates under age 18 at midyear 1995, about ½ of 1% of all State inmates.

The number of prisoners under 18 rose 47% from 3,600 at midyear 1990. This was a slightly larger increase than that of the overall State prisoner population (43%).

Security level Nearly all the prisoners under age 18 were held in confinement facilities. About 47% of these youngest prisoners were in maximum security institutions, 42% in medium security, and 11% in minimum security.

Regions The West reported the highest proportion of inmates under age 18 who were assigned to maximum security prisons (65% of the young prisoners), followed by the Northeast (54%), the South (42%), and the Midwest (41%).

Federal No inmates in Federal facilities were under age 18; however, 64 persons in the age group were housed under contract outside the Federal system.

Appendix table 1. Design capacity and rated capacity of State correctional facilities, by region, midyear 1984, 1990, and 1995

Capacity and occupancy level	State facilities				
	All	Northeast	Midwest	South	West
Facility design capacity					
1984	355,201	59,640	74,688	166,670	54,203
1990	541,568	92,700	114,846	229,126	104,896
1995	587,024	119,379	115,513	207,746	144,386
Percent of design capacity occupied					
1984	111%	114%	108%	105%	132%
1990	122	127	123	111	139
1995	160	126	163	193	140
Facility rated capacity					
1984	403,126	65,555	83,937	183,831	69,803
1990	650,600	109,448	134,106	262,268	144,760
1995	909,908	141,157	154,320	416,591	197,840
Percent of rated capacity occupied					
1984	98%	104%	96%	95%	103%
1990	101	108	106	97	101
1995	103	107	122	96	102

Note: Correctional reporting authorities use a variety of capacity measures to 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. Rated capacity is the number of beds or inmates assigned by a rating official. Percent of capacity occupied is determined by dividing the number of inmates or residents housed on the day of the census by the reported capacity.

Appendix table 2. Number of State correctional facilities, by region and size, midyear 1984, 1990, and 1995

Region	Total			Size of facility*											
				Fewer than 500 inmates			500-999			1,000-2,499			2,500 or more		
	1984	1990	1995	1984	1990	1995	1984	1990	1995	1984	1990	1995	1984	1990	1995
U.S. total	903	1,207	1,375	661	786	796	138	228	255	88	167	271	16	26	53
Northeast	134	182	204	91	95	93	20	46	51	23	40	56	0	1	4
Midwest	193	255	275	142	157	151	26	50	46	23	46	73	2	2	5
South	435	534	629	319	350	356	79	111	135	31	68	124	6	5	14
West	141	236	267	109	184	196	13	21	23	11	13	18	8	18	30

*Base on average daily population.

Methodology

The 1995 Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities was the fifth enumeration of State institutions and the second of Federal institutions sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics. Earlier censuses were completed in 1974, 1979, 1984, and 1990.

The facility universe was developed from the Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities conducted in 1990. Each department of corrections was contacted to identify new facilities and facilities that had been closed since June 30, 1990. Telephone follow-ups with data providers were carried out in the fall of 1995 and resulted in a final response rate of 100%.

Facilities were included in the census if they were staffed with Federal, State, local, or private employees; housed primarily State or Federal prisoners; were physically, functionally, and administratively separate from other facilities; and were operational on June 30, 1995. The census also included 110 private facilities under exclusive contract to State governments or to the Federal Bureau of Prisons 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; drug and alcohol treatment facilities; and State-operated local detention facilities in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont. (Of these six States only Alaska had some locally administered correctional facilities — five local jails.)

Jails and other local regional detention facilities, including those housing State prisoners, were specifically excluded from the census, as were private facilities not exclusively for State or Federal inmates. Also excluded were facilities for the military, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, U.S. Marshals Service, and correctional hospital wards not operated by correctional authorities.

Correctional facilities were classified as community-based if 50% or more of the residents were regularly permitted to leave, unaccompanied, to work or study. These facilities included halfway houses, restitution centers, and prerelease, 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. The census counted prisoners held in the facilities, a *custody* count, rather than prisoners over whom correctional authorities exercised control, a *jurisdictional* count.

RETURN
TOBureau of the Census
1201 East 10th Street
Jeffersonville, IN 47132-0001FORM CJ-43
(6-5-95)U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE1995 CENSUS OF STATE AND FEDERAL ADULT
CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

In correspondence pertaining to this report, please refer to the number at the top of the address label

YOUR FILE COPY

(Please correct any error in name, mailing address, and ZIP Code)

GENERAL INFORMATION

- If you have any questions, call the Bureau of the Census toll-free at 1-800-253-2078.
- Please mail your completed questionnaire to the Bureau of the Census in the enclosed envelope before August 4, 1995, or FAX to 1-301-457-1544.

Who does this survey cover?

- State, Federal, and private facilities which have custody over adults sentenced to confinement. Includes prisons, penitentiaries, and correctional institutions; boot camps; 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.
- Inmates held during the period July 1, 1994—June 30, 1995

Which facilities are excluded from this survey?

- EXCLUDE privately operated facilities that are not predominantly for State or Federal inmates.
- EXCLUDE military facilities; Immigration and Naturalization Service facilities; Bureau of Indian Affairs facilities; U.S. Marshals Service facilities; and public hospital wings and wards reserved for State prisoners.
- EXCLUDE facilities operated and administered by local governments, including those housing State prisoners.

Burden statement

We estimate that it will take from 30 to 60 minutes per facility to collect this information, with 45 minutes being the average time per facility. This includes time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate, or any aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the Director, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 633 Indiana Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20531; and to the Office of Management and Budget, OMB number 1121-0147, Washington, DC 20503.

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer each question for the facility identified on the address label.
- If the answer to a question is "not available" or "unknown," write "DK" in the space provided.
- If the answer to a question is "not applicable," write "NA" in the space provided.
- If the answer to a question is "none" or "zero," write "0" in the space provided.
- When exact numeric answers are not available, provide estimates and mark (X) in the box beside each figure that is estimated. For example,

1. Who operates this facility?
Mark (X) only ONE box.

- 1 Federal authority
- 2 State authority
- 3 Private contractor
- 4 Joint local authority

2. What percentage of the inmates in this facility are regularly permitted to depart unaccompanied (e.g., work release, study release, rehabilitation)? *Mark (X) only ONE box.*

- 1 50% or more of the inmates
- 2 Less than 50% of the inmates

3. Is this facility authorized to house —
Mark (X) only ONE box.

- 1 Males only
- 2 Females only
- 3 Both males and females

4. What is the physical security of this facility?
Mark (X) the ONE box that overall best describes the physical security of this facility.

- 1 Maximum/close/high
- 2 Medium
- 3 Minimum/low
- 4 None

5. What percentage of inmates in this facility are housed in —

- 1 Single occupancy cells or rooms %
- 2 Multiple occupancy rooms (e.g., dormitories, double-bunked cells, etc.) %

6. What are the functions of this facility?
Mark (X) all that apply and circle the ONE box that applies to the largest number of inmates.

- 1 General adult population confinement
- 2 Boot camp
- 3 Reception/diagnosis/classification
- 4 Medical treatment/hospitalization confinement
- 5 Alcohol/drug treatment confinement
- 6 Primarily for confinement of "youthful offenders"
- 7 Work release/prerelease
- 8 Primarily for persons returned to custody (e.g., parole violators)
- 9 Other (e.g., psychiatric care, etc.) — *Specify*

7. On June 30, 1995, what was the rated capacity of this facility?

- Rated capacity is the maximum number of beds or inmates assigned by a rating official to this facility.

Rated capacity

8. On June 30, 1995, what was the design capacity of this facility?

- Design capacity is the number of inmates that planners or architects intended for this facility.

Design capacity

9. In what year was the original construction completed on this facility?

- If more than one building, provide the year for the oldest building currently used to house inmates.

Year
 1

10. Are there any definite plans to add to this facility, close this facility, or renovate the existing facility between July 1, 1995 and June 30, 1998?

Mark (X) all that apply.

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

- 1 Add on to existing facility
- 2 Close this facility
- 3 Renovate existing space
- 4 No change planned — *SKIP to item 12*

11. What will be the NET EFFECT of these planned changes?

Mark (X) only ONE box.

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

12. On June 30, 1995, was this facility under a State or Federal COURT ORDER or CONSENT DECREE to limit the number of inmates it can house?

- 1 Yes — What is the maximum number of inmates this facility is allowed to house?

Inmates

- 2 No

CONTINUE WITH ITEM 13
ON PAGE 3 

13. On June 30, 1995, was this facility under a State or Federal COURT ORDER or CONSENT DECREE for specific conditions of confinement?

2 No — SKIP to item 15

1 Yes — Mark (X) all conditions that apply.

- 01 Crowding
- 02 Medical facilities or services
- 03 Administrative segregation procedures or policies
- 04 Staffing
- 05 Food services/nutrition/cleanliness
- 06 Education or training programs
- 07 Disciplinary procedures or policies
- 08 Recreation/exercise
- 09 Visiting/mail/telephone policies
- 10 Fire hazards
- 11 Counseling programs
- 12 Inmate classification
- 13 Library services
- 14 Grievance procedures or policies
- 15 Religious practices
- 16 Search policies or practices
- 17 Other — Specify

14. On June 30, 1995, 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

15. For the year ending June 30, 1995, what was the average daily population (ADP) of this facility?

- To calculate the average daily population, add the number of inmates for each day during the period July 1, 1994—June 30, 1995 and divide the results by 365.
- If an alternative method of calculation is used, describe on page 7.

 ADP

16. On June 30, 1995, what was the total number of inmates in this facility?

- Include all inmates who are temporarily absent from this facility for court appearances, brief furloughs, etc.
- Exclude all inmates who are on escape or absent without leave (AWOL)

 Inmates

17. On June 30, 1995, what was the inmate count in this facility by custody level?

- | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|---------|--------------------------|
| Males | <input type="checkbox"/> | Females | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| a. Maximum/close/high | | | |
| Males | <input type="checkbox"/> | Females | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Medium | | | |
| Males | <input type="checkbox"/> | Females | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Minimum/low | | | |
| d. Not classified (e.g., unsentenced; sentenced and awaiting classification; etc.) | | | |
| Males | <input type="checkbox"/> | Females | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Total (Sums of lines a—d) | | | |
| • These two sums (if added) should equal entry in item 16. | | | |

18. On June 30, 1995, how many inmates in this facility were —

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| a. White, not of Hispanic origin | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Black, not of Hispanic origin | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Hispanic origin (i.e., Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish culture or origin) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. American Indian/Alaska Native | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Asian/Pacific Islander | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Total (Sum of lines a—e) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • Should equal entry in item 16. | |

19. How many inmates on June 30, 1995 were under the age of 18?

 Inmates

CONTINUE WITH ITEM 20
ON PAGE 4

20. On June 30, 1995, how many staff in this facility were —

- a. Payroll staff — Staff on the payroll of this facility Full-time Part-time
- b. Nonpayroll staff — 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) and unpaid interns. Exclude community volunteers. Full-time Part-time
- c. Contract staff — Staff working at this facility and paid through contractual agreements. Full-time Part-time
- d. Total staff (*Sums of lines a—c*) Full-time Part-time

21. On June 30, 1995, how many staff in this facility were —

- a. Administrators — Wardens, superintendents, administrators, and others in administrative positions Males Females
- b. Correctional staff — Correctional officers, classification officers, line staff, and their supervisors Males Females
- c. Clerical support staff — Typists, secretaries, records and accounts clerks, etc., including supervisors of clerical staff. Males Females
- d. Educational staff — Academic teachers, vocational teachers, etc. Males Females
- e. Professional treatment and technical staff — Counselors, psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, doctors, dentists, nurses, chaplains, etc. Males Females

21. Continued

- f. Maintenance and food service staff — Groundskeepers, janitors, cooks, etc. Males Females
- g. Others — *Specify* Males Females
- h. Total (*Sums of lines a—g*) Males Females
 • *Should equal the sum of the two entries in line 20d*

22. On June 30, 1995, how many full-time and part-time payroll staff (Sum of the two entries in item 20a) in this facility were —

- a. White, not of Hispanic origin . . .
- b. Black, not of Hispanic origin . . .
- c. Hispanic origin (i.e., Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish culture or origin) .
- d. American Indian/Alaska Native.
- e. Asian/Pacific Islander.
- f. Total (*Sum of lines a—e*)
 • *Should equal the sum of the two entries in item 20a.*

23. Between July 1, 1994 and June 30, 1995, how many inmates died while under the jurisdiction of this facility as a result of —

- a. Illness/natural causes (exclude AIDS deaths and report in item 23b)
- b. Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS)
 • The immediate cause of death may be Pneumocystis Carinii Pneumonia, Kaposi's Sarcoma, or other diseases related to HIV infection

CONTINUE WITH ITEM 23c ON PAGE 5 

23. Continued

- c. Suicide
- d. Death caused by other inmates . . .
- e. Other deaths — Specify ↴
- f. Total (Sum of lines a—e)

24. What types of work assignments are available to inmates in this facility? Mark (X) all that apply.

- 1 Prison industries (e.g., license plates, wood products, textiles, etc.)
- 2 Facility support services (e.g., office and administrative work, food service, building maintenance, etc.)
- 3 Farming/agriculture
- 4 Public works assignments — inmates work outside the facility and perform road, park, or other public maintenance work
- 5 Other — Specify ↴
- 6 None

25. On June 30, 1995, how many inmates in this facility had work assignments?

Inmates

26. What types of educational programs are available to inmates in this facility?

- Include only formal programs offered on site.
 - Exclude unscheduled activities and informal programs.
- Mark (X) all that apply.

- 1 Basic adult education (ABE)
- 2 Secondary education (GED)
- 3 Special education (e.g., programs for inmates with learning disabilities)
- 4 Vocational training (e.g., auto repair, drafting, data processing, etc.)
- 5 College courses
- 6 Study release programs (i.e., release to community to attend school)
- 7 None

27. On June 30, 1995, how many inmates in this facility were enrolled in educational programs?

Inmates

28. Which types of counseling or special programs are available to inmates in this facility? Mark (X) all that apply.

- 1 Drug dependency/counseling/awareness
- 2 Alcohol dependency/counseling/awareness
- 3 Psychological/psychiatric counseling
- 4 Employment (e.g., job seeking and interviewing skills)
- 5 Life skills and community adjustment (including personal finance, conflict resolution, etc.)
- 6 Parenting/child rearing skills
- 7 Other — Specify ↴
- 8 None

29. Does this facility have a work release program that allows inmates to work in the community unsupervised by correctional facility staff but return to the facility at night?

- 1 Yes — How many inmates were participating on June 30, 1995? ↴ Inmates
- 2 No

30. Does this facility have a program that provides regularly scheduled short-term releases or furloughs?

- 1 Yes — How many inmates were participating on June 30, 1995? ↴ Inmates
- 2 No

31. Does this facility permit short-term releases for emergencies or other extraordinary circumstances, such as family sickness or death?

- 1 Yes — How many inmates were participating on June 30, 1995? ↴ Inmates
- 2 No

32. Does this facility operate a program that approximates a "bootcamp" environment?

- Include programs with a highly regimented activity schedule, drill and ceremony, physical challenge and fitness, discipline, and chain of command.

- 1 Yes — How many inmates were participating on June 30, 1995? ↴ Inmates
- 2 No

CONTINUE WITH ITEM 33 ON PAGE 6 ➔

33. Between July 1, 1994 and June 30, 1995, how many inmate-inflicted physical or sexual assaults occurred on facility staff and other inmates?

Assaults on facility staff

Assaults on other inmates

34. Between July 1, 1994 and June 30, 1995, how many facility staff and inmate DEATHS occurred from physical assaults inflicted by inmates?

Facility staff deaths from assaults

Inmate deaths from assaults

35. Between July 1, 1994 and June 30, 1995, how many reported disturbances at this facility were —

a. Riots (*incidents with 5 or more inmates participating and which resulted in serious injury or significant property damage*) . . .

b. Fires in which property damage exceeded \$50.00

c. Other disturbances — *Specify* ↘

36. Does this facility have a disciplinary action unit?

1 Yes — On June 30, 1995, how many inmates were housed in this unit? ↘

Inmates

2 No

37. Does this facility have a protective custody unit?

1 Yes — On June 30, 1995, how many inmates were housed in this unit? ↘

Inmates

2 No

38. Does this facility have an administrative segregation unit?

1 Yes — On June 30, 1995, how many inmates were housed in this unit? ↘

Inmates

2 No

39. On June 30, 1995, did this facility house any inmates who were not citizens of the United States?

1 Yes — How many inmates were not citizens of the United States? ↘

Not citizens

2 No

3 Don't know

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

1 Yes — On June 30, 1995, how many inmates were housed under sentence of death? ↘

Inmates

2 No

41. Does this facility have a policy which allows infants or young children to stay overnight or longer with their inmate parents?

1 Yes

2 No

42. On June 30, 1995, did any infants or young children stay with their inmate parents at this facility?

• Include only children who stayed overnight or longer.

1 Yes — How many infants or young children stayed at this facility on June 30, 1995? ↘

Infants or young children

2 No

43. Does this facility have any other formal programs to promote enhanced visitation between inmates and their children?

1 Yes — *Specify* ↘

2 No

CONTINUE ON PAGE 7 →

