



Bureau of Justice Statistics

Census of State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 2000

1,668 State, Federal, and privately-operated correctional facilities in 2000 — 204 more than in 1995

Characteristic	Federal	State	Private
Number of facilities			
Total	84	1,320	264
Confinement	84	1,023	101
Community-based	0	297	163
Maximum security	11	317	4
Medium	29	428	65
Minimum	44	575	195
Under 250 average daily population	2	469	175
250-749	10	304	46
750-1,499	49	339	33
1,500 or more	23	208	10
Rated capacity	83,113	1,090,225	105,133
Percent occupied	134%	101%	89%
Staff			
All	32,700	372,976	24,357
Custody	12,376	243,352	14,589



Census of State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 2000

By James J. Stephan
and Jennifer C. Karberg
BJS Statisticians

August 2003, NCJ 198272

U.S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Justice Statistics

Lawrence A. Greenfeld
Director

James J. Stephan and Jennifer C. Karberg wrote this report. Allen J. Beck supervised the development of the census and the writing of the report. Todd D. Minton assisted in data collection and questionnaire development. Daniel J. Billings provided verification assistance. Tina L. Dorsey edited the report.

Data collection and processing for the *2000 Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities* were carried out by Pam Butler and Linda Huang, with assistance from Patricia Torreyson, and Bill Bryner, under the supervision of Charlene Sebold, Governments Division, U.S. Census Bureau.

Table of contents

Highlights	ii	Number of employees by — Occupational category and type of facility	12
Number of facilities and inmates	1		
Operators of correctional facilities	2	Occupational category and region	13
Facilities and inmates, by region	2		
Number of inmates, by race and Hispanic origin	3	Type of facility, gender of inmates housed, and occupational category	13
Average daily population, by region	3	Gender, race, and Hispanic origin by type of facility	14
Inmates and rated capacity, by facility size	4	Inmate-to-employee ratios, by occupational category	14
Facilities			
Size by region	4	Number of employees and inmate-to-employee ratios, by occupational category and facility type	15
Type by function	5		
Region by age	5		
Characteristics by security level	7		
Number of inmates by — Security level and facility characteristics	7	Characteristics of private correctional facilities under contract to State or Federal authorities	16
Type of facility and security level	7	Number of inmates under age 18 in correctional facilities under State authority, by security level and region	17
Deaths in correctional facilities	8		
Special inmate populations	8	Rated capacity of correctional facilities under State authority, by region, selected years	18
Facilities under court order, by reason	9		
Assaults and other inmate violations	10	Number of correctional facilities under State authority, by region and size, selected years	18
Facilities offering work, education and counseling programs	11	Methodology	19
Prison boot camp programs	12	Questionnaire	20

Highlights

Census of State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 2000

On June 30, 2000, the Bureau of Justice Statistics conducted a census of the Nation's correctional facilities that operated under State or Federal authority. These Federal and State facilities, together with private facilities operating under contract to government authorities, included places of confinement such as prisons, prison hospitals, prison farms, boot camps, and centers for reception, classification, or alcohol and drug treatment; and community-based facilities such as halfway houses, group homes, and work release centers.

Facilities were included in the census 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 holding predominantly 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 adult correctional facilities increased 14%, from 1,464 at midyear 1995, when the previous census was conducted, to 1,668 at midyear 2000. The total number of facilities in 1995, previously reported as 1,500, was revised as the result of a change in the classification of Federal facilities.

- In 2000, 84 Federal facilities were in operation, 9% more than in 1995;

1,320 State facilities, 3% more than in 1995; and 264 private facilities, 140% more than in 1995. Privately owned or operated facilities with 50% or more of their inmates held for State or Federal authorities were classified as prisons. Other private facilities were classified as jails and included in the Census of Jails, last conducted in 1999.

Capacity

- The maximum number of beds or inmates assigned by a rating official, known as rated capacity, expanded 31%, from 975,719 in 1995 to 1,278,471 in 2000.

- On June 30, 2000, State prisons were operating at 1% above their rated capacity, down from 4% over capacity in 1995. The Federal prison system was operating at 34% over capacity at midyear 2000, up from 25% over capacity in 1995.

7 Federal, 43 State, and 154 private adult correctional facilities added between 1995 and 2000

Facility characteristics	Total		Federal		State		Private ^a	
	1995	2000	1995	2000	1995	2000	1995	2000
Number^b	1,464	1,668	77	84	1,277	1,320	110	264
Confinement	1,160	1,208	75	84	1,056	1,023	29	101
Community-based	304	460	2	0	221	297	81	163
Rated capacity	975,719	1,278,471	64,500	83,113	891,826	1,090,225	19,294	105,133
Percent of capacity occupied	105%	102%	125%	134%	104%	101%	86%	89%
Security level								
Maximum ^c	298	332	9	11	286	317	3	4
Medium	463	522	25	29	432	428	6	65
Minimum or low	703	814	43	44	559	575	101	195
Size^d								
Fewer than 100 inmates	325	357	2	0	239	225	84	132
100-249	290	289	2	2	279	244	9	43
250-749	349	360	20	10	317	304	12	46
750-1,499	345	421	41	49	299	339	5	33
1,500-2,499	100	176	10	22	90	144	0	10
2,500 or more	55	65	2	1	53	64	0	0

^aThe census included only privately owned or operated facilities with 50% or more of their inmates held for State or Federal correctional authorities.

Facilities with more than 50% of their inmates held for local authorities were classified as jails and excluded from the census.

^bThe classification of Federal facilities changed between 1995 and 2000.

Of the 125 Federal facilities reported in 1995, 39 were unchanged, 38 were linked administratively with 36 adjoining facilities, and 12 were classified as private.

^cIncludes facilities with physical security described as "super maximum," "close," and "high."

^dBased on average daily population, July 1, 1999, to June 30, 2000.

Facility characteristics

- Confinement facilities – institutions in which less than 50% of the residents are regularly permitted to leave, unaccompanied by staff, for work, study, or rehabilitation – declined from 79% of all correctional facilities in 1995 to 72% in 2000. Community-based facilities – institutions in which 50% or more of the residents are regularly permitted to leave – increased from 21% to 28% of the total.

- More than a third of the 460 community-based facilities in 2000 were privately operated.

- About half of all facilities were rated as minimum or low security, a third as medium security, and a fifth as maximum security at midyear 2000, unchanged from 1995.

- Most of the maximum security facilities in 2000 were State operated facilities (317 of 332). Eleven were Federal facilities and 4 were private.

- Of the 204 adult correctional facilities added between 1995 and 2000, three quarters (154) were private facilities. Nearly two-thirds of these private facilities (94) were minimum or low security; more than half (82) were community based.

- Nearly 1 in every 6 State facilities and 1 of every 2 private facilities held fewer than 100 inmates. No Federal facilities had fewer than 100 prisoners.

- Overall, 241 facilities had an average daily population of 1,500 or more during the 12 months ending June 30, 2000. States operated most of these facilities (208), while the Federal system operated 23 and private contractors 10.

- Between 1995 and 2000 State facilities grew larger, as the number of facilities with average daily populations of 750 or larger increased from 442 to 547 and the number with fewer than 750 declined from 835 to 773.

State, Federal, and private correctional facilities held 1,305,253 inmates at midyear 2000, up 28% from 1995

Inmates characteristics	Total		Federal		State		Private	
	1995	2000	1995	2000	1995	2000	1995	2000
Number of inmates								
Total	1,023,572	1,305,253	80,960	110,974	925,949	1,101,202	16,663	93,077
Under age 18	5,309	4,095	0	0	5,303	3,927	6	168
Non-U.S. citizen inmates ^a	51,500	95,043	16,556	27,318	33,971	56,741	973	10,984
Type of facility								
Confinement	992,333	1,244,574	80,221	110,974	899,376	1,055,746	12,736	77,854
Community-based	31,239	60,679	739	0	26,573	45,456	3,927	15,223
Custody level								
Maximum	202,048	244,797	9,146	12,369	192,097	228,713	805	3,715
Medium	411,497	509,558	21,965	29,475	385,065	441,479	4,467	38,604
Minimum	369,543	474,353	47,625	67,718	311,126	362,295	10,792	44,340
Not classified	40,484	76,545	2,224	1,412	37,661	68,715	599	6,418
Number of assaults^b								
On other inmates	25,208	34,355	989	1,706	23,715	30,344	504	2,305
On staff	13,938	17,952	1,121	1,295	12,739	15,664	78	993
Rate of assault on staff per 1,000 inmates								
All confinement facilities	14.8	14.6	14.3	11.9	14.9	15.0	6.2	13.5
Maximum security	25.2	24.5	52.5	27.8	24.5	24.2	14.5	33.7
Medium security	10.2	10.7	18.3	12.1	9.7	10.1	6.2	15.1
Minimum security	4.0	4.9	3.8	7.1	4.2	0.4	2.1	4.1

^aData from 1995 were based on reporting from 81% of facilities, and on 93% of facilities in 2000.

^bIn confinement facilities during the 12 months preceding the census.

Characteristics of inmates

- The number of inmates held in Federal, State, and private correctional facilities rose 28% between midyear 1995 and 2000, an average annual growth rate of 5.0%. The population held in private facilities, though small in number, increased the fastest (up 459%), followed by the Federal (37%), and State populations (19%).

- Between 1995 and 2000 the number of inmates who were not U.S. citizens rose by approximately two-thirds in both Federal and State facilities. In 2000 non-U.S. citizens accounted for 25% of the Federal, 5% of the State, and 12% of the private correctional populations.

- The number of inmates under the age of 18 dropped 23%, from 5,309 in 1995 to 4,095. Almost all of these inmates (96%) were held in State facilities. None were in Federal facilities.

- Nearly 1 in every 5 inmates was classified as a maximum security risk, 2 in 5 as medium security, and 2 in 5 as minimum security or unclassified in 2000, unchanged from 1995.

- State facilities had the largest percent of inmates classified as maximum security (21%), followed by Federal facilities (11%), and private facilities (4%). Federal facilities had the largest percent classified as minimum (61%), followed by private facilities (48%) and State facilities (33%).

Number of correctional employees

- A total of 430,033 correctional staff were employed throughout the Nation on June 30, 2000, 24% more than 5 years earlier.

- Staff growth between 1995 and 2000 was highest among private facilities (364%), followed by Federal (32%), and State institutions (18%).

- Correctional officers and other custody and security staff accounted for 38% of the Federal, 65% of State, and 60% of the private correctional workforces.

- Between 1995 and 2000 the inmate population grew slightly faster than the number of correctional employees. As a result, the number of inmates per employee rose from 2.9 to 3.0.

- The average number of inmates per correctional officer increased from 4.6 in 1995 to 4.8 in 2000.

Characteristics of correctional staff

- The number of female employees increased 41% between 1995 and 2000, while the number of male employees increased 17%. Women made up 33% of all staff in 2000, up from 29% in 1995.

- 24% of correctional officers and other custody staff in 2000 were women. In 5 years their number increased 53% from 41,857 to 64,095.

- Approximately 69% of correctional facility workers in 2000 were white, 21% were black, 8% were Hispanic, and 2% were of other races. In 1995 the percentage of white employees was slightly higher (71%), and the percentages of Hispanic (6%) and black employees (20%) were slightly lower.

Prisoner assaults

- Facilities reported more than 34,000 inmate-on-inmate assaults and nearly 18,000 inmate-on-staff assaults in the 12-month period preceding the 2000 Census. The number of assaults, including both physical and sexual assaults, was higher than in a similar period preceding the 1995 Census.

- Although the number of reported assaults rose, the rate of inmate assault declined from 14.8 per 1,000 inmates in 1995 to 14.6 per 1,000 in 2000.

- In the 12-months preceding the 2000 Census, 53 inmates died as a result of an inmate assault, down from 82 in the same period in 1995. Five staff died from inmate assaults, down from 14 in 1995.

430,033 correctional staff employed at midyear 2000 – 24% more than in 1995

Staff characteristics	Federal, State and private correctional facilities	
	1995	2000
Number of employees		
All staff	347,320	430,033
Custody/security staff	220,892	270,317
Federal		
All staff	24,836	32,700
Custody/security staff	10,048	12,376
State		
All staff	317,236	372,976
Custody/security staff	207,647	243,352
Private		
All staff	5,248	24,357
Custody/security staff	3,197	14,589
Confinement		
All staff	339,070	381,214
Custody/security staff	215,824	248,567
Community-based		
All staff	8,250	16,119
Custody/security staff	5,068	9,374
Number of inmates per employee		
All staff	2.9	3.0
Custody/security staff only	4.6	4.8
Gender		
Male	246,581	288,306
Female	100,659	141,727
Not reported	80	0
Race/Hispanic origin ^a		
White ^b	232,382	272,436
Black ^b	65,513	83,697
Hispanic	20,702	31,697
Other races ^c	6,576	7,890

^aPayroll staff only. Excludes unknown race accounting for 0.3% of payroll staff in 1995 and 2.9% in 2000.

^bExcludes persons of Hispanic origin.

^cIncludes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.

The 2000 Census of State and Federal Correctional Facilities counted 1,668 facilities in operation on June 30, 2000

Number of facilities The total number of Federal, State and Private correctional facilities increased 14% from midyear 1995 when the count stood at 1,464 (table 1). (Prior to the reclassification of Federal facilities between 1995 and 2000, Bureau of Justice Statistics publications reported a total of 1,500 correctional facilities in operation in 1995.)

Private facilities grew the most, increasing 140% from 110 to 264, followed by a 9% gain by Federal facilities, from 77 to 84, and a 3% increase by State facilities from 1,277 to 1,320.

The number of community-based facilities rose 51% from 304 in 1995 to 460 in 2000, while confinement institutions gained 4% from 1,160 to 1,208.

Population A total of 1,305,253 inmates were in custody in State, Federal and private correctional facilities on June 30, 2000, 28% more than in 1995.

There were 464 prison inmates per 100,000 U.S. residents at midyear 2000, up from 390 per 100,000 in 1995.

Men made up 93% of the correctional population and women, 7%. Between 1995 and 2000 the number of male

inmates rose by 27%, and female inmates, by 38%.

Type of facility About 95 of every 100 inmates in 2000 were held in confinement institutions where less than half the population was permitted to regularly leave the premises unaccompanied by staff.

Approximately 5 of every 100 inmates resided in community-based facilities where half or more of the inmates were permitted to regularly leave unaccompanied.

Table 1. Number of State and Federal correctional facilities and inmates, by type of facility and sex of inmates, June 30, 1995, and 2000

	All facilities		Percent change	Confinement ^a		Percent change	Type of facility		Percent change
	1995	2000		1995	2000		1995	2000	
Number of facilities									
Total	1,464	1,668	13.9%	1,160	1,208	4.1%	304	460	51.3%
Federal	77	84	9.1	75	84	12.0	2	0	...
State	1,277	1,320	3.4	1,056	1,023	-3.1	221	297	34.4
Private	110	264	140.0	29	101	248.3	81	163	101.2
Number of inmates									
Total	1,023,572	1,305,253	27.5%	992,333	1,244,574	25.4%	31,239	60,679	94.2%
Male	961,210	1,219,225	26.8	932,641	1,166,141	25.0	28,569	53,084	85.8
Female	62,362	86,028	37.9	59,692	78,433	31.4	2,670	7,595	184.5
Federal	80,960	110,974	37.1	80,221	110,974	38.3	739	0	...
Male	75,489	102,737	36.1	74,750	102,737	37.4	739	0	...
Female	5,471	8,237	50.6	5,471	8,237	50.6	0	0	...
State	925,949	1,101,202	18.9	899,376	1,055,746	17.4	26,573	45,456	71.1
Male	871,191	1,031,131	18.4	846,841	990,625	17.0	24,350	40,506	66.3
Female	54,758	70,071	28.0	52,535	65,121	24.0	2,223	4,950	122.7
Private	16,663	93,077	458.6	12,736	77,854	511.3	3,927	15,223	287.6
Male	14,530	85,357	487.5	11,050	72,779	558.6	3,480	12,578	261.4
Female	2,133	7,720	261.9	1,686	5,075	201.0	447	2,645	491.7

Note: The classification of Federal facilities changed between 1995 and 2000. For comparison purposes, 38 Federal prison camps in 1995 were linked administratively to 36 other Federal confinement facilities, and 12 Federal community-based facilities were reclassified as private in this report. As a result, the total number of facilities in 1995 was 1,464 (down from 1,500 in previously published reports).

^aConfinement institutions are facilities in which less than 50% of the inmates are regularly permitted to leave the premises unaccompanied by staff. Confinement facilities include institutions for general adult population confinement: boot camps; reception, diagnosis, and classification centers; prison hospitals; alcohol and drug centers; and youthful offender facilities.

^bCommunity-based institutions are facilities in which 50% or more of the inmates are regularly permitted to leave the premises unaccompanied. These facilities include halfway houses, restitution centers, prerelease, work release, and study release centers.

...Not applicable.

More than three-quarters of facilities operated by State authorities

Facilities State correctional authorities operated 1,298 facilities in 2000, or 78% of the total (table 2). Private operators under contract to State or Federal authorities operated 264 facilities (16%); Federal authorities, 84 (5%); and States and localities as joint authorities, 22 (1%).

More than four-fifths of confinement facilities functioned with State employees, and about a third of community-based facilities were privately operated.

Prisoners Approximately 84% of all prisoners were held in facilities operated by State authorities; 9% were held in institutions operated by Federal authorities; 7% by private operators; and less than 1% under joint arrangements between State and local authorities.

About 85% of confinement facility prisoners were incarcerated in State-run institutions, and 25% of community-based inmates were housed in facilities operated by private contractors.

Facility and inmate growth highest among private facilities

Jurisdictions Between 1995 and 2000, the number of private prisons increased from 110 to 264 — up 140% (table 3). The number of Federal prisons increased from 77 to 84 (up 9%), and State prisons increased from 1,277 to 1,320 (up 3%).

Though private prisons held a relatively small proportion of all inmates (7% in 2000) they reported the largest percentage growth — up 459% in 5 years. The Federal prison population rose 37%, and the State population rose 19%.

Regions Almost half of all State prisons and over two-fifths of State inmates were in the South. Its 743 State correctional facilities were more than twice as numerous as those of other regions. With nearly 519,000 prisoners, its population was more than double that in both the Northeast and the Midwest, and nearly double that in the West.

The South also had the largest number of prisoners per 100,000 State residents (518); the Northeast had the lowest number (321).

Table 2. Number of State and Federal correctional facilities and inmates, by type of facility and facility operator, June 30, 2000

	Facility operator				
	Total	State ^a	Federal Bureau of Prisons	Private contractor	Joint authority ^b
Number of facilities					
Total	1,668	1,298	84	264	22
Confinement	1,208	1,015	84	101	8
Community-based	460	283	0	163	14
Number of inmates					
Total	1,305,253	1,095,106	110,974	93,077	6,096
Confinement	1,244,574	1,051,552	110,974	77,854	4,194
Community-based	60,679	43,554	0	15,223	1,902

^aIncludes two confinement and one community-based facilities in the District of Columbia.

^bIncludes State facilities owned and operated by State employees; facilities owned and operated by a county with State certified staff; and facilities jointly owned and operated by State and county authorities.

Table 3. Number of State and Federal correctional facilities and inmates, by region, June 30, 2000

Jurisdiction and region	Number of facilities		Number of inmates		Population percent change, 1995-2000	Inmates per 100,000 population in 2000*
	1995	2000	1995	2000		
Total	1,464	1,668	1,023,572	1,305,253	28%	464
Federal	77	84	80,960	110,974	37%	39
State	1,277	1,320	925,949	1,101,202	19	391
Private	110	264	16,663	93,077	459	33
Region (excluding Federal)						
Northeast	204	236	150,794	171,999	14%	321
Midwest	275	301	188,155	233,993	24	363
South	636	743	402,110	518,912	29	518
West	272	304	201,553	269,375	34	426

*Rates per 100,000 are based on the U.S. resident population for July 1, 2000. Counts represent all inmates, regardless of sentence length, held in facilities covered by the 2000 Census of State and Federal Correctional Facilities.

Black and Hispanic inmates in the majority

Approximately 46% of all prison inmates (excluding those whose race was not reported) were black; 36%, white; 16%, Hispanic; 1%, American Indian or Alaska Native; and 1%, Asian or Pacific Islander (table 4).

Federal Black inmates comprised the largest category (40%), followed by Hispanic (30%), white non-Hispanic (27%), American Indian or Alaska

Native, (over 1%), and Asian or Pacific Islander, 1%.

State 47% of inmates were black; 37% were white; 14%, Hispanic; 1%, American Indian or Alaska Native; and less than 1%, Asian or Pacific Islander.

Private The largest category was black (42%), followed by white (32%); Hispanic (22%); American Indian or Alaska Native (2%); and Asian or Pacific Islander (2%).

Average daily population in prison reached nearly 1.3 million — up 30% from 5 years earlier

Jurisdiction The average daily population (ADP) in Federal institutions was 108,529, about 36% more than during the annual period ending June 30, 1995 (table 5). Among State facilities ADP was 1,090,176, up 22%; and among private facilities it was 91,184, a rise of 455% over the number in 1995.

Region The West, with an average daily population of 267,392, recorded the highest 5-year growth of any region (36%). The Northeast, with an ADP of 173,139, recorded the lowest 5-year growth (18%).

Table 4. Number of inmates in State and Federal correctional facilities, by race, Hispanic origin and region, June 30, 2000

Jurisdiction and region	Total	White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian/Pacific Islander ^b	Not reported
Total	1,305,253	453,300	587,300	203,700	13,240	9,670	37,930
Federal ^c	110,974	29,800	44,800	33,200	1,640	1,480	0
State	1,101,202	395,637	506,408	151,810	9,968	6,527	30,852
Private	93,077	27,905	36,066	18,728	1,634	1,662	7,082
Region (excluding Federal)							
Northeast	171,999	44,367	86,207	37,872	435	885	2,233
Midwest	233,993	103,374	115,423	10,165	2,721	849	1,461
South	518,912	177,688	279,531	49,417	2,006	759	9,511
West	269,375	98,113	61,313	73,084	6,440	5,696	24,729

^aExcludes persons of Hispanic origin.

^bIncludes Native Hawaiians.

^cFederal total was estimated based on Federal Justice Statistics data for September 30, 2000, and rounded to the nearest 100 for whites, blacks, and Hispanics, and to the nearest 10 for American Indians/Alaska Natives, Asian/Pacific Islanders, and not reported categories.

Table 5. Average daily population in State and Federal correctional facilities, by region, 1995 and 2000

Jurisdiction and region	Average daily population		Percent change, 1995-2000
	1995	2000	
U.S. total	990,617	1,289,889	30.2%
Federal	80,053	108,529	35.6%
State	894,138	1,090,176	21.9
Private	16,426	91,184	455.1
Region (excluding Federal)			
Northeast	147,236	173,139	17.6%
Midwest	183,025	231,159	26.3
South	383,438	509,670	32.9
West	196,865	267,392	35.8

Note: Average daily population in 2000 was calculated either by totaling daily populations for the annual period and dividing by 366 or by summing the monthly average daily populations for the annual period and dividing by 12.

Table 6. Number of inmates and rated capacity of Federal, State, and private correctional facilities, by facility size, June 30, 2000

Facility size ^a	Inmates	Rated capacity ^b	Percent of rated capacity occupied
Total	1,305,253	1,278,471	102%
Federal	110,974	83,113	134%
100-249	676	758	89
250-749	6,086	6,734	90
750-1,499	59,354	41,243	144
1,500-2,499	40,757	30,691	133
2,500 or more	4,101	3,687	111
State	1,101,202	1,090,225	101%
Less than 100	14,431	17,085	84
100-249	41,961	46,738	90
250-749	143,268	150,049	95
750-1499	373,283	372,699	100
1,500-2,499	273,520	249,936	109
2,500 or more	254,739	253,718	100
Private	93,077	105,133	89%
Less than 100	8,562	10,197	84
100-249	7,499	8,531	88
250-749	22,273	26,194	85
750-1,499	35,739	41,087	87
1,500-2,499	19,004	19,124	99

^aBased on average daily population, July 1, 1999, to June 30, 2000.

^bRated capacity is the maximum number of beds or inmates assigned by a rating official to a facility.

Prison facilities operated at 2% above rated capacity in 2000

Federal facilities With 110,974 inmates housed in space rated for 83,113, the Federal system operated, overall, at 134% of capacity occupied, higher than both the State and private systems (table 6). The smallest Federal facilities, housing between 100 and 249 inmates, had the lowest occupancy — 89%; and facilities with capacities of 750 to 1,499, where more than half of the Federal prisoners resided, had the highest occupancy — 144%.

State facilities The number of inmates held in State facilities exceeded rated capacity by fewer than 11,000 inmates, producing an overall rate of 101% of capacity occupied. Facilities with a

rated capacity for fewer than 100 beds had the lowest occupancy (84%); and large institutions holding 1,500 to 2,499 inmates had the highest (109%).

Private facilities With an overall rate of 89% of capacity occupied, private contract facilities had more space relative to inmates than either the Federal or the State systems. The smallest private facilities (less than 100 inmate capacity) had the lowest occupancy (84%); and the largest institutions (1,500 to 2,499 inmate capacity) had the highest occupancy (99%).

A quarter of all prison facilities held 750 to 1,499 inmates

A total of 421 facilities were medium-sized, holding between 750 and 1,499 inmates (table 7). Together with 360 facilities housing between 250 and 749 inmates, they accounted for 47% of the Nation's prison beds on June 30, 2000.

The other half of all facilities included those holding fewer than 100 inmates, 21%; those holding between 100 and 249 inmates, 17%; those holding between 1,500 and 2,499 inmates, 11%; and those holding 2,500 inmates or more, 4%.

Table 7. Number of correctional facilities under State or Federal authority, by size, June 30, 2000

	Total	Size of facility*					
		Fewer than 100 inmates	100-249	250-749	750-1,499	1,500-2,499	2,500 or more
Total	1,668	357	289	360	421	176	65
Federal ^c	84	0	2	10	49	22	1
State	1,320	225	244	304	339	144	64
Private	264	132	43	46	46	10	0
Regional (excludes Federal)							
Northeast	236	52	32	55	61	31	5
Midwest	301	43	64	62	81	48	3
South	743	151	139	172	200	62	19
West	304	111	52	61	30	13	37

*Based on average daily population, July 1, 1999, to June 30, 2000.

Jurisdiction Eighty-five percent of Federal facilities were either medium-sized (750 - 1,499) or large (1,500 - 2,499), with 14% of its inmates in smaller structures. Only one Federal facility held more than 2,500 inmates.

State facilities were the most equally distributed in size: 17% of State facilities held fewer than 100 inmates; 18% held 100 to 249; 23% held 250 to 749; 26% held 750 to 1,499; 11% held 1,500 - 2,499; and 5% held 2,500 or more.

Half of all private facilities held fewer than 100 inmates. The remainder included 16% with a capacity for 100 to 249 inmates, and 34% with a capacity for 250 inmates or more.

Region Compared with other regions, the West had a significantly higher percentage of facilities housing fewer than 100 inmates (37%) and 2,500 inmates or more (12%).

Among confinement facilities the predominant facility function was general population confinement; among community-based facilities it was work release, prerelease, or community corrections

Confinement facilities General population confinement was a function of all except two Federal facilities, 90% of State confinement facilities, and 79% of private confinement facilities (table 8). Alcohol or drug treatment was a function in 20% of the private, 19% of the Federal, and 16% of the State confinement facilities.

Community-based facilities Work release, prerelease, or community corrections was a function in 93% of the State and 91% of the private community-based facilities. About 19% of the State facilities and 16% of the private facilities also provided general population confinement. Approximately 17% of private facilities reported alcohol or drug treatment functions.

More than a quarter of correctional facilities less than 10 years old

Facilities Approximately 27% of all prison facilities were less than 10 years

old, including 32% in the Federal system, and 30% in the South (table 9). About 1 in every 20 facilities, nationwide, were 100 years old or older, including about 1 in 10 in the Northeast.

Table 8. Number of State and Federal correctional facilities, by facility type and function, June 30, 2000

Facility function	Confinement			Community-based			
	Total	Federal	State	Private	Total	State	Private
Total	1,208	84	1,023	101	460	297	163
General confinement	1,081	82	919	80	83	57	26
Boot camp	84	3	78	3	11	9	2
Reception, diagnosis, or classification	173	3	165	5	5	3	2
Medical treatment or hospitalization	142	7	132	3	1	1	0
Alcohol/drug treatment	200	16	164	20	49	22	27
Youthful offender confinement	36	0	35	1	0	0	0
Work release/pre-release	107	1	95	11	426	277	149
Returned to custody confinement	58	2	48	8	20	11	9
Other*	317	11	298	8	36	15	21

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, work camp, community service, protective custody, transfer, sex offender, public works, death row, and skilled nursing functions.

Table 9. Number of State and Federal correctional facilities and inmates, by facility age and region, June 30, 2000

Characteristics	U.S. total	Federal	Northeast	Midwest	South	West
All facilities	1,668	84	236	301	743	304
Facilities that were:						
Less than 10 years old	444	27	44	78	221	74
10-19	398	14	58	77	173	76
20-49	380	18	50	59	192	61
50-99	290	23	47	56	121	43
100 years or more	81	0	25	26	16	14
Not reported	75	2	12	5	20	36
All inmates	1,305,253	110,974	171,999	233,993	518,912	269,375
Inmates in facilities that were:						
Less than 10 years old	402,522	39,202	34,272	50,527	191,941	86,580
10-19	333,465	15,230	50,657	68,129	129,146	70,303
20-49	236,798	22,413	31,980	36,129	101,026	45,250
50-99	236,237	32,494	33,277	44,353	78,972	47,141
100 years or more	79,979	0	21,182	33,564	9,088	16,145
Not reported	16,252	1,635	631	1,291	8,739	3,956

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

Inmates Approximately 31% of all prisoners (nearly 403,000 inmates) were housed in facilities that were less than 10 years old; 56% in facilities that were less than 20 years old. Approximately 80,000 prisoners (6%) resided in structures 100 years old or older. The South had the largest percentage of inmates in facilities less than 10 years old (37%), and the Midwest had the largest percentage in facilities 100 years old or older (14%).

More than a quarter of all confinement facilities maximum security prisons

On June 30, 2000, 332 of the 1,208 confinement facilities (27%) were classified as maximum security prisons, including those designated as super maximum, maximum, close, and high (table 10). There were 506 medium security confinement facilities (42%) and 370 minimum and low security facilities (31%).

Gender of inmates housed More than 8 of every 10 confinement facilities housed men only; facilities housing women only and facilities holding both, men and women each accounted for fewer than 1 out of every 10 confinement facilities. The distribution was similar among maximum, medium, and minimum security institutions.

Function General population confinement was most common in medium security facilities (94%), followed by maximum security (92%) and minimum security detention (81%). Medical treatment or hospitalization was reported most frequently in maximum security prisons (20%) and least frequently in minimum security facilities (5%). By contrast, alcohol or drug treatment functions were reported most often in minimum security (22%), and least often in maximum security facilities (11%).

Age Approximately three-fifths of both maximum and medium security prisons were less than 20 years old, compared to slightly less than half of all minimum security facilities. Ten percent of maximum security prisons were 100 years old or older, compared to 3% of medium and 2% of minimum security prisons.

Size Over half of the largest facilities (those with an average daily population of 2,500 or more) were maximum security prisons. Nearly two-thirds of the smallest facilities (those with fewer than 249 inmates) were minimum/low security facilities.

Table 10. Characteristics of State and Federal confinement facilities, by level of security, June 30, 2000

Facility characteristic	Number of confinement facilities, by security level			
	Total	Maximum ^a	Medium	Minimum/low
All facilities	1,208	332	506	370
Gender of inmates housed				
Males only	1,017	277	428	312
Females only	98	32	34	32
Both sexes	93	23	44	26
Function				
Holding general adult population	1,081	306	476	299
Boot camp	84	13	30	41
Reception, diagnosis, or classification	173	74	82	17
Medical treatment or hospitalization	142	67	55	20
Alcohol/drug treatment	200	35	84	81
Holding youthful offenders	36	16	13	7
Work release/pre-release	107	9	34	64
Holding persons returned to custody	58	14	27	17
Other ^b	317	127	121	69
Age^{c,d}				
Less than 10 years old	378	101	177	100
10-19	301	90	133	78
20-49	265	61	112	92
50-99	207	48	68	91
100 years or more	56	32	16	8
Not reported	1	0	0	1
Average daily population				
Fewer than 100	53	8	14	31
100-249	173	14	46	113
250-749	327	72	117	138
750-1,499	417	144	204	69
1,500-2,499	174	59	98	17
2,500 or more	64	35	27	2

Note: Security level of facility refers to the level of physical security of the correctional compound and is based on the internal and external configuration of the facility.

^aIncludes facilities with the physical security characteristics of "super maximum" and "maximum/close/high."

^bIncludes psychiatric, geriatric, pre-sentence, conservation camp, work camp, community service, protective custody, transfer, sex offender, public works, death row, and skilled nursing functions.

^cRefers to the number of years between the date of original construction of the oldest building used during the census year.

^dThe age of one minimum security facility was not reported in 2000.

Table 11. Number of inmates in State and Federal confinement facilities, by level of security, June 30, 2000

Facility characteristic	Number of inmates in confinement facilities, by security level			
	Total	Maximum ^a	Medium	Minimum/low
All facilities	1,244,574	442,970	594,916	206,688
Gender of inmates housed				
Males only	1,103,688	397,549	525,920	180,219
Females only	63,619	23,655	26,366	13,598
Both	77,267	21,766	42,630	12,871
Age^{b,c}				
Less than 10 years old	399,864	130,207	212,700	56,957
10-19	319,356	117,225	161,632	40,499
20-49	223,298	67,477	113,818	42,003
50-99	223,114	76,124	87,615	59,375
100 years or more	78,334	51,937	19,151	7,246
Not reported	608	0	0	608
Average daily population				
Fewer than 100 inmates	6,404	692	1,305	4,407
100-249	31,492	2,469	9,488	19,535
250-749	159,337	36,801	60,701	61,835
750-1,499	464,265	163,641	223,058	77,566
1,500-2,499	329,031	117,762	179,248	32,021
2,500 or more	254,045	121,605	121,116	11,324

^aIncludes facilities with the physical security characteristics of "super maximum" and "maximum/close/high."

^bRefers to the number of years between the date of original construction of the oldest building currently used and the census year.

^cThe age of one minimum security facility was not reported in 2000.

More than a third of confined inmates in maximum security facilities

Of the more than 1.2 million inmates in confinement facilities on June 30, 2000, nearly 36% were held in maximum security facilities; 48% in medium security facilities and 16% in minimum/low security facilities (table 11.)

Gender of inmates housed Approximately 9 of every 10 inmates in confinement facilities were incarcerated in facilities for men only. The remainder were about equally divided between institutions housing women only and those housing both men and women.

Age of facility Nearly half of minimum security inmates, over half of maximum security, and nearly two-thirds of medium security inmates were held in facilities built in the previous 20 years. Overall, 6% of inmates were held in facilities built at least 100 years ago. Two-thirds of these inmates (51,937) were in maximum security facilities.

Size of facility Over 50% of inmates held in maximum and medium security facilities, compared to 21% of inmates held in minimum security facilities, were in facilities with an average daily population of 1,500 or more.

State inmates nearly twice as likely as Federal inmates to be rated at the maximum custody level

Within correctional facilities, inmates may be held at differing custody levels, based on the level of restriction and their need for supervision. At midyear 2000, 21% of State inmates, 11% of Federal inmates, and 4% of inmates in private facilities were held in maximum/close/high custody (table 12). Overall, nearly 245,000 inmates were being held in maximum custody.

Table 12. Number of inmates in correctional facilities under State or Federal authority, by custody level of inmates, June 30, 2000

Custody level of inmates	All facilities	Confinement	Community-based
Inmates in Federal facilities			
Total	110,974	110,974	0
Maximum	12,369	12,369	0
Medium	29,475	29,475	0
Minimum	67,718	67,718	0
Not classified*	1,412	1,412	0
Inmates in State facilities			
Total	1,101,202	1,055,746	45,456
Maximum	228,713	228,308	405
Medium	441,479	434,331	7,148
Minimum	362,295	326,824	35,471
Not classified*	68,715	66,283	2,432
Inmates in private facilities			
Total	93,077	77,854	15,223
Maximum	3,715	3,301	414
Medium	38,604	37,897	707
Minimum	44,340	32,793	11,547
Not classified*	6,418	3,863	2,555

Note: Custody level of inmate refers to the classification of inmate held, and determines the level of restriction and supervision the inmate will be subject to within a correctional facility.

*Not classified includes unsentenced inmates or sentenced inmates awaiting classification.

Confinement About two-fifths of State confinement facility inmates were classified as medium security, a third as minimum security, and a fifth as maximum security. By contrast, Federal confinement facility inmates were significantly more likely to be classified as minimum security (61%), and less likely to be medium (27%) or maximum (11%). Private confinement facility inmates were the least likely to be maximum security (4%) and the most likely to be minimum security (48%).

Community More than three-quarters of all inmates housed in State and private community-based facilities were classified as minimum security. Fewer than 1% of inmates in State run community-based facilities were held in maximum security.

3,175 inmates died in Federal, State, and private prisons between July 1, 1999, and June 30, 2000

Federal, State, and private correctional authorities reported that 3,175 inmates had died during the 12-month period ending June 30, 2000, down from 3,311 reported in the same length period in 1995 (table 13). Relative to the number of inmates, the rate of death dropped from 3.2 per 1,000 inmates in 1995 to 2.4 in 2000.

Illnesses or natural cause was the principal cause of death among all inmates, including 85% in Federal, 75% in State, and 66% in private facilities. Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) was the second most frequent cause, accounting for 13% in private, 10% in State, and 7% in Federal facilities. The remaining deaths included suicide (5% to 9%), homicide (1% to 3%), and other causes, that is, executions, accidents, and drug overdoses (1% to 9%).

The number of noncitizen inmates nearly doubled from 1995 to 2000

A total of 95,043 inmates or approximately 7% of all State and Federal prisoners were not U.S. citizens (table 14). In 1995, a total of 51,500 State and Federal inmates (5%) were noncitizens.

Nearly 25% of Federal prisoners were non-U.S. citizens, compared to about 5% of State prisoners and 12% of inmates in private prisons. All but one Federal facility, over half of all State facilities, and a quarter of private facilities held at least one noncitizen.

4,095 prisoners under age 18 in 2000, down from 5,309 in 1995

A total of 4,095 inmates in adult correctional facilities on June 30, 2000, were under age 18, accounting for approximately three-tenths of one percent of all inmates.

Of all inmates under age 18 at midyear 2000, State facilities held 3,927, and private facilities held 168. None were held in Federal facilities. A third of all State prisons (435) housed an inmate under the age of 18.

Table 13. Inmate deaths in correctional facilities under State or Federal authority, July 1, 1999, to June 30, 2000

	Total ^a	Federal	State	Private
Inmate deaths				
Total	3,175	253	2,855	67
Illness/natural cause (excluding AIDS)	2,402	216	2,142	44
Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) ^b	302	18	275	9
Suicide	198	13	179	6
Homicide by other inmate(s)	56	3	51	2
Other causes ^c	217	3	208	6

^aIncludes death of inmates confined in regular and special facilities (hospitals, medical/treatment/release centers, halfway houses, and work farms).

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

^cOther causes of death include executions, unspecified accidents, and drug overdoses.

Table 14. Special inmate populations in correctional facilities under State or Federal authority, midyear 2000

	Non-U.S. citizen inmates*			Inmates under age 18		
	Facilities	Inmates	Percent of all inmates	Facilities	Inmates	Percent of all inmates
Total	865	95,043	7.3%	451	4,095	0.3%
Federal	83	27,318	24.6%	0	0	0%
State	717	56,741	5.2	435	3,927	0.4
Private	65	10,984	11.8	16	168	0.2

*The number of non-U.S. citizens was not reported in 121 facilities in 2000.

About 1 in 5 correctional facilities operated under a court order or consent decree

On June 30, 2000, a total of 357 facilities (21%) were under State or Federal court orders for the totality of conditions, to limit population, or for specific conditions of confinement (table 15). In 1995, 456 facilities (31%) had similar court directives. The 2000 total included 324 State operated facilities, down from 364 in 1995, and 33 privately operated facilities, up from 15 5 years earlier. No federally-operated facility was under court order preceding the 2000 Census; however, 77 were under court directive to modify the

inmate phone service, and 1 was required to limit population in 1995.

State Fewer State facilities were under court order for the totality of conditions in 2000 (52) than in 1995 (145). The number of State facilities ordered to limit population dropped from 216 in 1995 to 119 in 2000. About the same number of State institutions were under court orders for specific conditions in 2000 (303) as in 1995 (315).

Crowding was the specific condition most frequently cited in 2000 (98), followed by visiting, mail, or telephone policies (97). Two conditions that were not previously reported in large

numbers — accommodation of the disabled (91), and mental health treatment (86) — were important topics of court intervention, along with practices relating to religious expression (88).

Among State facilities in 1995, crowding was also the most frequently cited reason (208), followed by medical facilities (136), library services (126), staffing (114), and prisoner recreation issues (97).

Private Among the 33 private facilities under court order at midyear 2000, 26 were ordered to limit population, 7 were cited for the totality of conditions, and 17 for specific conditions. The most frequently cited condition in 2000 was grievance policies.

More inmate assaults on other inmates and staff in 2000 than in 1995

Approximately 34,400 inmate assaults on other inmates took place in confinement facilities under Federal or State authority during the annual period ending June 30, 2000, 32% more than in 1995 (table 16). Fewer attacks, however, resulted in inmate deaths — 51 in 2000 versus 82 in 1995. The rate of assault on other prisoners rose from 27.0 to 28.0 per 1,000 inmates.

Assaults on staff rose approximately 27% from about 14,200 in 1995 to 18,000 in 2000. Fewer employees were killed in such attacks in 2000 (5) than in 1995 (14). The rate of assault on staff was nearly the same — 14.7 per 1,000 inmates in 1995 and 14.6 per 1,000 in 2000.

Table 15. Number of State and Federal correctional facilities under court order or consent decree, by reason, June 30, 1995, and 2000

	All facilities ^a		State facilities		Private facilities	
	1995	2000	1995	2000	1995	2000
Total ^b	456	357	364	324	15	33
Totality of conditions	149	59	145	52	4	7
Ordered to limit population	229	145	216	119	13	26
For specific conditions ^c	398	320	315	303	6	17
Crowding	213	105	208	98	5	7
Visiting/mail/telephone	88	104	85	97	3	7
Accommodation of disabled	...	95	...	91	...	4
Religion policies	74	93	72	88	2	5
Mental health treatment	...	91	...	86	...	5
Search policies	30	85	18	78	12	7
Fire hazards	78	83	76	75	2	8
Medical facilities	139	75	136	66	3	9
Disciplinary policies	78	45	76	38	2	7
Grievance policies	74	43	72	33	2	10
Staffing	118	43	114	34	4	9
Administrative segregation	76	41	74	34	2	7
Library services	129	38	126	33	3	5
Recreation	100	38	97	29	3	9
Inmate classification	76	34	74	25	2	9
Food service/nutrition	83	28	81	21	2	7
Counseling programs	69	23	67	14	2	9
Education	96	23	93	18	3	5
Other	165	22	87	21	1	1

Note: Information on court orders in 2000 was not available from 38 facilities.

...Not reported.

^aIncludes 77 Federal facilities under court directive to modify inmate phone service and 1 Federal facility ordered to limit population in 1995. No Federal facilities were under court order/consent decree in 2000.

^bDetail adds to more than total because some facilities may be under order to limit population as well as under court order or consent decree for specific conditions.

^cDetail adds to more than the total because some facilities were under court order for more than one reason.

The number of major disturbances — incidents involving 5 or more inmates resulting in serious injury or significant property damage was nearly twice as high in 2000 (606) as in 1995 (317). But less than half as many fires were reported in the latter year (343 versus 816).

More than 90% of facilities had work programs

Work programs Ninety-one percent of all correctional facilities reported having some type of work program. On June 30, 2000, 92% of State and Federal facilities operated work programs, whereas only 73% of private facilities reported having work programs. Of the 1,208 confinement facilities, 1,174 (97%) had work programs, and community-based facilities, by contrast, had only 345 out of 460 facilities (75%) reporting some type of work program (table 17).

Facility support services were the most prevalent type of work program across all types of correctional facilities, with 100% of Federal facilities reporting this type of program. Community-based facilities had the smallest percentage of this type of program (67%), but it was still the most common of any work program. Public works programs were the second-most common type of program across all correctional facilities (except Federal), ranging from 47% (private) to 66% (State) of facilities operating these programs.

About 46% of confinement facilities had prison industries, 29% operated farms or other agricultural activities, and 60% engaged in public works projects such as road and park maintenance. Prison industries accounted for 5%, and farming, 7% of work programs in community-based facilities.

Nearly 90% of Federal facilities had prison industries, 8% operated farms or other agriculture, and 39% performed public works projects.

Table 16. Inmate violations in confinement facilities under Federal or State authority between July 1, 1994, and June 30, 1995, and between July 1, 1999 and June 30, 2000

Inmate violation	Number of violations		Violations per 1,000 inmates ^a	
	1995	2000	1995	2000
Assaults on inmates	25,948	34,355	27.0	28.0
Resulting inmate deaths	82	51	0.1	†
Assaults on staff	14,165	17,952	14.7	14.6
Resulting staff deaths	14	5	0.1	†
Major disturbances ^b	317	606	0.3	0.5
Fires ^c	816	343	0.8	0.3
Other disruptions ^d	1,808	639	1.8	0.5

[†]Less than 0.1 per 1,000.

^aBased on average daily population.

^bIncludes major incidents involving 5 or more inmates which resulted in serious injury to anyone or significant property damage. Excludes Federal facilities.

^cDeliberately set or suspicious fires that resulted in damage exceeding \$200.

^dIncludes hunger strikes and work slowdowns.

Education programs Ninety-two percent of Federal, 90% of State, and 80% of private facilities offered some sort of education program in 2000. Out of 1,208 confinement facilities, 1,140 (94%) operated education programs. Seventy-four percent of community-based facilities did so. Of facilities offering educational programs, 86-90% of all correctional facilities conducted secondary (including GED programs) or basic adult education classes. Three-fifths offered vocational training; 42%, special education; 32% operated college courses; and 10%, had study release programs.

Counseling Overall, more correctional facilities provide counseling programs (96%) than either educational (89%) or work programs (91%). Ninety-seven percent of State confinement facilities, 93% of community-based, and 92% of Federal facilities offered counseling or other special programs to inmates in 2000. Across all facility types, drug and alcohol dependency counseling, or awareness programs were the most common.

Among facilities providing counseling programs, 100% of Federal facilities offered psychological and psychiatric counseling, compared to 66% of States and 46% of private facilities.

Considerably fewer community-based facilities (32%) offered this type of counseling compared to confinement facilities (77%).

Ninety percent of Federal facilities, 55% of private, and 54% of State facilities with counseling programs operated HIV/AIDS counseling. Comparing confinement and community-based facilities, 62% and 39% of these facilities (respectively) provided some type of HIV/AIDS counseling.

Table 17. Number of State and Federal correctional facilities providing work, education, and counseling programs, June 30, 2000

Characteristics	All facilities			Type of facility		
	Total	Federal	State	Private	Confinement	Community-based
Facilities						
All facilities	1,668	84	1,320	264	1,208	460
With work programs	1,519	77	1,249	193	1,174	345
Prison industries	572	68	482	22	555	17
Facility support services ^a	1,381	77	1,161	143	1,150	231
Farming/agriculture	373	6	346	21	346	27
Public works assignments	953	33	830	90	729	224
Other work programs	287	3	229	55	171	116
Without work programs ^b	149	7	71	71	34	115
With education programs	1,481	77	1,192	212	1,140	341
Basic adult education	1,275	75	1,051	149	1,062	213
Secondary ^c	1,340	76	1,093	171	1,096	244
Special ^d	617	46	518	53	550	67
Vocational training	907	72	728	107	820	87
College	477	62	349	66	410	67
Study release	175	5	100	70	45	130
Without education programs ^e	187	7	128	52	68	119
With counseling programs	1,603	77	1,284	242	1,177	427
Drug dependency, counseling, awareness	1,480	77	1,175	228	1,095	385
Alcohol dependency, counseling, awareness	1,464	77	1,162	225	1,102	362
Psychological, psychiatric counseling	1,038	77	849	112	906	132
Employment	1,076	74	816	186	790	286
Life skills, community adjustment,	1,187	75	902	210	895	292
HIV/AIDS	899	69	697	133	734	165
Parenting	763	74	558	131	580	183
Sex offender	338	38	449	51	443	95
Other	400	11	350	39	328	72
Without counseling programs ^f	65	7	158	22	31	33
Inmates participating in work programs^g	808,118	75,368	682,262	50,488	769,902	38,216

Note: Inmate participation numbers are based on reporting from 93% or more of facilities.

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

^bThe number without work programs includes 43 facilities that did not report any data for this item.

^cIncludes General Equivalency Diploma (GED).

^dIncludes programs for inmates with learning disabilities.

^eThe number of facilities without education programs includes 42 facilities that did not report any data for this item.

^fThe number of facilities without counseling programs includes 41 facilities that did not report any data for this item.

^gInmate participation numbers were not collected for education or counseling programs.

Work release programs — Twenty-nine percent of all correctional institutions operated work release programs in 2000. This included 20% of Federal facilities, 25% of State, and 49% of private facilities. About 77% of all community-based facilities offered such programs, compared with 11% of confinement institutions.

Approximately 28,100 Federal, State and private facility inmates participated in work release programs in 2000, 84% of them while assigned to community-based facilities. More than 9 in every 10 private facility participants and more than 8 in every 10 State participants resided in community-based facilities.

Facilities operating a work release program on June 30, 2000

	Total	Confinement	Community-based
Facilities			
All	483	129	354
Federal	17	17	0
State	335	104	231
Private	131	8	123
Inmates participating			
All	28,079	4,525	23,554
Federal	639	639	0
State	21,106	3,443	17,663
Private	6,334	443	5,891

95 facilities operated boot camps in 2000, up from 65 in 1995

Prison boot camp programs were activities with highly regimented activity schedules, drill and ceremony, physical challenge and fitness, discipline, and chain of command.

Thirty more boot camp programs were operating in 2000 (95) than in 1995 (65) (table 18). All but 13 camps were located in minimum or medium security institutions. About 9 in every 10 facilities with boot camp programs housed either men only or both men and women. The number housing women only increased from 6 in 1995 to 11 in 2000. A total of 12,751 inmates were enrolled in boot camp programs on June 30, 2000, compared with 8,968 on the same day 5 years earlier.

Correctional staff exceeded 430,000 in 2000, an increase of 24% since 1995

The number of administrative, custody/security, educational, and professional/technical staff employed under the authority of State or Federal corrections increased 22% to 28% during the 5 years preceding the 2000 Census (table 19). The number of

Table 18. Profile of prison boot camp programs, June 30, 1995 and 2000

	1995	2000
Number of inmates participating	8,968	12,751
Number of prisons with boot camp programs	65	95
Physical security of facility		
Maximum	12	13
Medium	20	31
Minimum	33	51
Gender of inmates housed		
Males only	43	67
Females only	6	11
Both sexes	16	17
Type of operation		
Federal	2	3
State	62	87
Private	1	5
Size of facility		
Fewer than 500 inmates	37	53
500-999	12	19
1,000-2,499	13	22
2,500 or more	3	1

clerical, maintenance and food service workers rose about 3% during this period.

Overall, correctional facilities added nearly 83,000 employees between 1995 and 2000, an increase of 24%. At the same time, the number of inmates rose 28%.

Table 19. Number of employees in correctional facilities under State or Federal authority, by occupational category and type of facility, June 30, 1995 and 2000

Occupational category	Employees								
	All facilities			Confinement			Community-based		
	1995	2000	Percent change	1995	2000	Percent change	1995	2000	Percent change
All employees *	347,320	430,033	23.8%	339,070	413,914	22.1%	8,250	16,119	95.4%
Administrative	9,509	12,144	27.7%	8,970	11,158	24.4%	539	986	82.9%
Custody/security	220,892	270,317	22.4	215,824	260,943	20.9	5,068	9,374	85.0
Clerical/maintenance/food service	50,988	52,732	3.4	49,672	50,627	1.9	1,316	2,105	60.0
Educational	11,020	13,688	24.2	10,937	13,322	21.8	83	366	341.0
Professional /technical	45,291	56,182	24.0	44,226	53,988	22.1	1,065	2,194	106.0

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

Excludes community volunteers.

*Includes employees with unspecified occupations.

Among confinement facilities, all occupational categories except clerical/maintenance/food service gained between 22% and 24%. Staff nearly doubled among community-based facilities, mirroring similar growth in its inmate population.

Correctional officers comprised 63% of facility employees in 2000

Approximately 65% of staff in State and 60% of staff in private facilities in 2000 were correctional officers or performed jobs related to custody or security (table 20). Among Federal facilities, however, custody or security staff comprised 38% of all employees. This difference was due in part to the larger percentage

of State (38%) than Federal (15%) inmates who were housed in maximum security prisons — in which closer staff supervision is required. In addition, although performing other duties, staff in Federal facilities are trained and qualified as correctional officers.

Nearly 36% of Federal employees were classified as professional/technical, including counselors, psychologists, social workers, chaplains, and medical staff. An additional 2.5% were educational staff. In contrast, approximately 14% of staff in State facilities and 17% in private facilities were professional/technical or educational employees.

Wardens, superintendents, and others in administrative positions comprised 2.8% of all correctional staff. Private facility staff had the highest percentage administrative (5.9%), followed by staff in Federal facilities (5.3%) and State facilities 2.4%).

Overall, 12% of all correctional employees were clerical and maintenance — 13% of State, 11% of private, and 5% of Federal employees.

Community-based facilities had somewhat higher percentages employed as professional/technical (14%) and administrative positions (6%) than did confinement facilities (11% and 2%, respectively) (table 21).

Table 20. Number of employees in correctional facilities under State or Federal authority, by occupational category and region, June 30, 2000

Jurisdiction and region	Number of employees in correctional facilities by occupational category						
	All employees	Administrative	Custody/ security	Clerical/ maintenance/ food service	Educational	Professional/ technical	Other/ unspecified employees
Total	430,033	12,144	270,317	52,732	13,688	56,182	24,970
Federal	32,700	1,743	12,376	1,670	832	11,686	4,393
State	372,976	8,953	243,352	48,463	11,763	41,499	18,946
Private	24,357	1,448	14,589	2,599	1,093	2,997	1,631
Region(excluding Federal)							
Northeast	72,758	1,305	47,496	10,211	2,457	9,058	2,231
Midwest	82,808	3,094	50,580	12,344	2,662	9,818	4,310
South	160,580	4,113	109,443	15,526	4,822	16,485	10,191
West	81,187	1,889	50,422	12,981	2,915	9,135	3,845

Note: Includes all full-time, part-time, payroll, nonpayroll, and contract staff. Excludes community volunteers.

Table 21. Number of employees in correctional facilities under State authority, by type of facility, gender of inmates housed, and occupational category, June 30, 2000

Occupational category and jurisdiction	Number of employees							
	In confinement facilities housing —				In community-based housing —			
	Total	Males only	Females only	Both sexes	Total	Males only	Females only	Both sexes
All employees *	381,214	331,821	22,079	27,314	16,119	9,680	1,314	5,125
Administrative	9,415	8,049	540	826	986	590	91	305
Custody/security	248,567	219,099	12,934	16,534	9,374	5,844	689	2,841
Clerical/maintenance/food service	48,957	42,904	3,109	2,944	2,105	1,274	142	689
Educational	12,490	10,957	866	667	366	255	26	85
Professional/technical	42,302	35,262	2,945	4,095	2,194	1,144	240	810

Note: Includes all full-time, part-time, payroll, nonpayroll, and contract employees. Volunteers are excluded.

*Includes employees with unspecified occupations.

Correctional officers represented a larger percentage of staff in confinement facilities (65%) than in community-based facilities (58%).

Growing percentages of facility staff female, black, or Hispanic

Among full-time and part-time payroll staff, the number of females rose by

41% between 1995 and 2000, while the number of males rose by 17% (table 22). In 2000, 33% of all payroll staff were female, compared to 29% in 1995.

Since the 1995 census, the number of Hispanic employees increased by 53% and black employees by 28%. The number of white employees rose by

17%. By midyear 2000, 29% of all staff were black or of Hispanic origin.

Whites were more than twice as common among the correctional payroll staff (69%), as they were among the inmate population (36%). By contrast, blacks made up 21% of employees and 46% of the inmate population, and Hispanics, 8% of employees and 16% of inmates.

Table 22. Correctional facility staff under State or Federal authority, by gender and race/Hispanic origin, and type of facility, June 30, 1995 and 2000

Staff characteristics	Total		Confinement		Community-based	
	1995	2000	1995	2000	1995	2000
All employees	347,320	430,033	339,070	413,914	8,250	16,119
Gender						
Male	246,581	288,306	241,315	278,725	5,266	9,581
Female	100,659	141,727	97,675	135,189	2,984	6,538
Not reported	80	0	80	0	0	0
Race/Hispanic origin ^a						
White ^b	232,382	272,436	228,211	264,900	4,171	7,536
Black ^b	65,513	83,697	62,496	78,739	3,017	4,958
Hispanic	20,702	31,697	20,317	30,105	385	1,592
Other races ^c	6,576	7,890	6,422	7,601	154	289

Note: Excludes staff of unknown race/Hispanic origin.
^aFull-time and part-time payroll staff only.
^bExcludes persons of Hispanic origin.
^cIncludes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.

Table 23. Number of inmates per employee in State and Federal correctional facilities by type of facility and occupational category, 1995 and 2000

Occupational category	Number of inmates per employee					
	All facilities		Confinement		Community-based	
	1995	2000	1995	2000	1995	2000
Total	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.8	3.8
Administrative	107.6	107.5	110.6	111.5	58.0	61.5
Custody/security	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.8	6.2	6.5
Clerical/maintenance/food service	20.1	24.8	20.0	24.6	23.8	28.8
Educational	94.5	95.4	92.2	93.4	390.5	165.8
Professional/technical	22.6	23.2	22.4	23.1	29.3	27.7

Note: Ratios are based on inmate population at midyear divided by all payroll, nonpayroll full-time, part-time, and contract staff, excluding volunteers.

White staff were relatively more common in confinement facilities (69%) than in community-based facilities (52%); black employees (34%) and Hispanics (11%) were more common in community-based facilities than in confinement facilities (21% and 8%, respectively).

Community-based facilities had the highest number of inmates per employee in 2000

In 1995 and 2000, community-based facilities had the greatest number of inmates per employee (3.8 to 1, both years) (table 23). Overall, the inmate-to-employee ratio in 2000 was 3.0 to 1, only slightly higher than in 1995 (2.9 to 1).

In both confinement and community-based facilities the ratio of inmates to custody/security employees was considerably lower than for all other occupational categories. The highest ratio of inmate per employees in confinement facilities occurred among administrative employees (111.5 to 1). In community-based facilities, there was approximately 1 educational employee for every 166 inmates.

The number of inmates per employee highest in private confinement facilities

Based on inmate population on June 30, 2000, the highest number of inmates per employee was in private confinement facilities (4.0 to 1), followed by State community-based facilities (3.8 to 1) (table 24). The lowest number was in State confinement institutions (2.9 to 1). In Federal confinement institutions the ratio was 3.4 inmates per employee.

On average, the number of inmates per correctional officer or other custody/security employee in Federal confinement facilities was 9.0 inmates, nearly twice as many as in State confinement institutions (4.5 inmates) and 38% more

than in State community-based facilities (6.2 inmates). The highest inmate-to-staff ratio across all facility types was among administrative employees (highest in State confinement facilities with a 126.1 to 1 inmate to employee ratio). Each clerical, maintenance, and food service worker accounted for 22.5 inmates in State confinement, and 28.6 in State community-based facilities.

Between 1995 and 2000, State confinement facility inmate-to-employee ratios were fairly stable, with the overall ratio remaining 2.9 to 1 for 2000. Though the inmate-to-employee ratio in private community-based facilities (3.4 to 1) was lower than that of State community-based facilities (3.8 to 1), and private confinement facilities

(4.0 to 1), these private community-based facilities experienced the largest change in the number of inmates relative to employees between the census years (2.5 to 1 in 1995 to 3.4 to 1 in 2000). The number of inmates to clerical, maintenance, and food service employees doubled in these facilities in 2000, and there was a 73% increase in the number of inmates to custody/security officers.

Table 24. Number of inmates per employee in State and Federal correctional facilities, by occupational category and type of facility, June 30, 1995 and 2000

Employees	Number of inmates per correctional facility employee									
	Confinement facilities						Community-based facilities			
	Federal		State		Private		State		Private	
	1995	2000	1995	2000	1995	2000	1995	2000	1995	2000
All employees	3.2	3.4	2.9	2.9	3.4	4.0	4.1	3.8	2.5	3.4
Administrative	53.8	63.7	123.1	126.1	74.0	74.9	69.9	77.9	28.1	37.8
Custody/security	7.9	9.0	4.4	4.5	5.5	6.3	6.4	6.2	4.4	7.6
Clerical/maintenance/food service	15.4	...	20.4	22.5	29.4	37.5	26.3	28.6	14.7	29.5
Professional/technical/educational	14.9	8.9	18.8	20.4	19.4	25.9	29.3	30.3	19.2	14.4

Note: Detail excludes employees in unspecified occupations.
 ...Not available.

Table 25. Characteristics private correctional facilities under contract to State or Federal authorities, 1995 and 2000

Facility characteristics	Private facilities under contract to State or Federal authorities			
	Number of facilities		Average daily number of inmates	
	1995	2000	1995	2000
Total	110	264	16,426	91,184
Type				
Confinement	29	101	12,534	76,170
Community-based	81	163	3,892	15,014
Average daily population				
Fewer than 500 inmates	101	196	8,448	22,891
500-999	6	39	4,119	27,284
1,000-2,499	3	29	3,859	41,009
Security level				
Maximum *	3	4	3,038	4,388
Medium	6	65	3,395	52,426
Minimum/low	101	195	9,993	34,370
Main function				
General confinement	22	84	8,927	66,808
Work release or prerelease	81	143	6,419	13,090
Alcohol or drug treatment	4	21	1,035	3,360
Alien detention	0	1	0	2,276
Return to custody	0	7	0	2,220
Reception/diagnosis/ classification	0	3	0	2,186
Youthful offender treatment	0	1	0	563
Medical treatment	0	1	0	499
Boot camp	0	2	0	171
Other/not reported	3	1	45	11
Age				
Less than 10 years	32	95	11,521	61,798
10-19	16	34	1,620	11,006
20-49	27	30	1,378	3,428
50-99	30	32	1,565	2,539
100 years or more	1	15	11	677
Not reported	4	58	331	11,736

*Includes facilities with security characterized as "close," "high," or "super max."

Private facilities increased in number and in size of their inmate population during the 1990's

The number of private correctional facilities under contract to State or Federal authorities increased 140% from 110 in 1995 to 264 in 2000 (table 25). The average daily number of inmates housed in private facilities rose 455% from 16,426 in 1995 to 91,184 in 2000, or from approximately 1.7% to 7.1% of the average daily correctional population.

Facilities Between 1995 and 2000, 72 additional private confinement facilities were opened, raising their number from 29 to 101; and 82 more private community-based facilities began operation, increasing from 81 to 163. More than a third of all private correctional facilities were less than 10 years old. About 3 in every 4 had low or minimum security, and a similar proportion housed fewer than 500 inmates. In more than half, the main function was work release or prerelease.

Inmates During the 5-year period ending June 30, 2000, the average daily number of inmates in private confinement facilities increased from 12,534 to 76,170; and the private community-based facility population grew from 3,892 to 15,014. Approximately two-thirds of all private facility inmates were housed in facilities less than 10 years old, and nearly all were held under medium or minimum security. Nearly 9 in every 10 served time in facilities with a main function of general confinement or work release/prerelease.

Less than half of 1% of inmates in State and private facilities under age 18

State correctional facilities held a total of 4,095 inmates under the age of 18 on June 30, 2000, about four-tenths of 1% of all State and private facility inmates — down from 5,309 in 1995 (table 26).

Only two-tenths of 1% of all private facility inmates were under age 18. The overwhelming majority of youths who were in prison were in State facilities (96%). There were no inmates under 18 in federally run facilities.

All but 153 or 4% of prisoners under age 18 were housed in confinement facilities, including nearly half (2,008) in maximum security institutions. Most

of the others (1,582) resided in medium security, and the remainder (505) in minimum or low security facilities.

The Northeast had the highest proportion of inmates under age 18 who were assigned to maximum security prisons (60%), followed by the South (53%), the Midwest (35%), and the West (35%).

Table 26. Number of inmates under age 18 in correctional facilities under State authority, by facility security level and region, June 30, 2000

Region	Total	Number of inmates under age 18								
		All facilities			Confinement facilities			Community-based facilities		
		Maximum*	Medium	Minimum/low	Maximum*	Medium	Minimum/low	Maximum*	Medium	Minimum/low
Total	4,095	2,008	1,582	505	2,008	1,490	444	0	92	61
State	3,927	2,007	1,441	479	2,007	1,427	437	0	14	42
Private	168	1	141	26	1	63	7	0	78	19
Region										
Northeast	760	461	233	66	461	231	66	0	2	0
Midwest	699	244	225	230	244	234	197	0	1	33
South	2,150	1,132	819	199	1,132	730	175	0	89	24
West	486	171	305	10	171	305	6	0	0	4

Note: As of June 30, 2000, there were no persons under age 18 in Federal facilities. Age information was not available on 1,471 State inmates.

*Includes facilities with security characterized as "close," "high," or "super maximum."

Rated capacity of prisons operating under State authority expanded nearly 84% from 1990 to 2000

The capacity of correctional facilities under State authority, as measured by the number of beds or inmates assigned by a rating official, rose 84% from 650,600 in 1990 to 1,195,358 in 2000 (table 27). During this period the number of State prisoners grew 81% from 658,828 to 1,194,279. With minor fluctuation, parity was maintained between facility space and inmates.

The South experienced the largest 10 year increase of 108%, followed by a 90% increase in the west. The Midwest and Northeast experienced smaller, but still substantial increases in their rated capacities since 1995 (60% and 47%, respectively).

The most significant changes in regional rated capacities occurred between 1990 and 1995. The 5-year period between 1995 and 2000 was characterized by more stability in rated capacities compared to the previous 5-year period. The largest shift in the Nation's prison space occurred in the South from 1990 to 1995 (increasing from 40% to 46%). The South continued to represent 46% of the Nation's prison capacity in 2000. The West's proportion of prison capacity was virtually unchanged in the 10-year period, with 22% of capacity in 1990 and 23% in 2000.

Both the Northeast and the Midwest experienced a decrease in their proportions of the Nation's prison space. In 1990 the Northeast had 17% of prison capacity, compared to 13% in 2000.

The Midwest's share declined from 21% to 18% during the same period.

Inmate growth continued to outstrip capacity in the 1990's as occupancy reached 101% in 1990 and 103% in 1995. But by midyear 2000 the number of inmates and beds were about equal, producing an occupancy rate of 100%. The most recent census data of State facilities showed that occupancy was highest in the Midwest (109%) and lowest in the South (95%).

Table 27. Rated capacity of correctional facilities under State authority, by region, midyear 1990, 1995, and 2000

Capacity and occupancy level	Facilities under State authority				
	All*	Northeast	Midwest	South	West
Facility rated capacity					
1990	650,600	109,448	134,106	262,268	144,760
1995	911,120	141,157	154,320	417,581	198,062
2000	1,195,358	160,700	214,817	545,080	274,761
Percent of rated capacity occupied					
1990	101	108	106	97	101
1995	103	107	122	96	102
2000	100	107	109	95	98

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. 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 housed on the day of the census by the reported capacity.

*Includes privately operated facilities.

Methodology

The 2000 Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities was the sixth enumeration of State institutions and the third of Federal institutions sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics. Earlier censuses were completed in 1974, 1979, 1984, 1990, and 1995.

The facility universe was developed from the Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities conducted in 1995. Each department of correction was contacted to identify new facilities and facilities that had been closed since June 30, 1995. Telephone follow-ups with data providers were carried out in the fall of 2000 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, 2000. The census also included 264 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.)

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 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.

For the purposes of comparability between the count of Federal facilities in 1995 and 2000, the 1995 count was adjusted to reflect the administrative merging of Federal camp facilities to 36 confinement facilities. This change in the accounting of the number of these facilities took place between 1995 and 2000.