

Table 1.102

Federal, State, and private adult correctional facilities

By facility characteristics, United States, 1995 and 2000

Facility characteristics	Total		Federal		State		Private	
	1995	2000	1995	2000	1995	2000	1995	2000
Number ^a	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 ^b	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^c								
Fewer than 100 inmates	325	357	2	0	239	225	84	132
100 to 249	290	289	2	2	279	244	9	43
250 to 749	349	360	20	10	317	304	12	46
750 to 1,499	345	421	41	49	299	339	5	33
1,500 to 2,499	100	176	10	22	90	144	0	10
2,500 or more	55	65	2	1	53	64	0	0

Note: These data are from the 2000 Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities sponsored by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. 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. Also included were 264 private facilities under contract to State governments or the Federal Bureau of Prisons to house prisoners. Facilities included were prisons and prison farms; reception, diagnostic, and classification centers; road camps; forestry and conservation camps; youthful offender facilities (except those 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. Excluded from the census were jails and other local regional detention facilities; private facilities not exclusively for State or Federal prisoners; facilities for the military, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the U.S. Marshals Service; and correctional hospital wards not operated by correctional authorities. The "private" facilities included in the census are those with 50% or more of their inmates held for State or Federal

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

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 included halfway houses, restitution centers, and prerelease, work release, and study centers. Facilities in which less than 50% of the prisoners regularly left the facility unaccompanied were classified as "confinement" institutions.

^aThe classification of Federal facilities changed between 1995 and 2000. The 1995 count was adjusted by the Source to reflect the administrative merging of 38 camp facilities with 36 confinement facilities and the reclassification of 12 facilities as private.

^bIncludes facilities with the security designations super maximum, close, and high.

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

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 2000*, NCJ 198272 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2003), p. iv.