

Table 6.31

Prisoners in Federal, State, and private adult correctional facilities

By type of facility and sex of prisoner, United States, June 30, 1995 and 2000

	All facilities			Type of facility					
	1995	2000	Percent change	Confinement		Percent change	Community-based		Percent change
				1995	2000		1995	2000	
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	X
Male	75,489	102,737	36.1	74,750	102,737	37.4	739	0	X
Female	5,471	8,237	50.6	5,471	8,237	50.6	0	0	X
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	77,584	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: 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.

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. 1. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.