

equitable with those of other States since the District is entirely urban, whereas the States have both rural and urban elements making up the population.

With regard to region, the West had the highest confined prisoner rate—131.9, followed by the South, North Central and Northeast regions with rates of 119.1, 90.3 and 80.7 respectively.

2. EXISTING CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Excluding nonrespondent States, the number of State adult felony institutions in existence as of 1965 was 279. As seen in table 2, the States with larger civilian populations have the largest number of correctional institutions. One hundred ninety-five, or almost 70 percent of these institutions have been built by States with a civilian population of 4 million or more. This must be qualified, however, by noting that North Carolina has built 75, or 57.7 percent of the 130 institutions in the 4 to 10 million population group. As for the regional breakdown, the South, with 147 or 52.7 percent of the total has built the greatest number, although it must be mentioned once again that North Carolina built 75 of these.

Most of these institutions were found to be 25 years of age or older. Table 2 shows that of the 279 institutions, 187 or 67 percent were built prior to 1941. This trend is seen in all State population groups with the exception of the one in the 2 to 3 million range, which shows that 8 of their 23 institutions were built since 1961. Regionally, the institutions in the States comprising the Northeast, North Central, South and the West have tended to be over 25 years old.

The States with large confined prisoner populations have tended to build the greatest proportion of institutions. The States with confined prisoner populations of 3,000 or more have built 215 or 77.1 percent of the 279 institutions.

B. Cost

Because the States reporting presented their operating costs during the period 1963–1965 in various ways on the questionnaire used in this study, it is not possible to present a comprehensive picture of this aspect of their operations. Data are given here only for those States that provided separate figures for each of the last three years.

California's cost figure for 1963, 1964 and 1965 was \$5,842,184, \$6,380,907 and \$7,526,475 respectively. Pennsylvania's appropriation was \$16,551,943, \$16,716,009 and \$17,267,369 for the years 1963–1965 respectively; New Jersey's cost was \$8,603,199, \$9,504,358 and \$9,810,893 for the three year period. Among the smaller States for which we have data for the three year period, Arizona appropriated, for fiscal years 1964–1966, \$2,418,735, \$3,272,611 and \$3,213,847 respectively; Montana, for the years 1963–1965, appropriated \$1,451,951, \$1,486,784 and \$1,525,686 respectively; and South Carolina, for fiscal years 1964–1966 appropriated \$1,710,377, \$1,871,877 and \$1,848,795. The data indicate that States with large civilian populations appropriate more money than do small States; this is natural since larger States have more institutions with a greater confined population than do smaller States and would, therefore,