

have greater operational costs. It can also be seen that operational costs have increased for each of these States from 1963 to 1965.

C. TREND OF CAPITAL OUTLAYS

Data were obtained on adult correctional institutions constructed over the last 20 years by type of institution, design capacity and capital outlay. Completed data were obtained on only 62 adult correctional institutions built during the last 20 years—i.e., number, capacity, total cost, average cost per bed. Forty of these were minimum-type institutions with a total capacity of 23,170, a cost of \$162,091,000 and an average cost per bed of \$6,996. Eleven were medium-type institutions with a capacity of 6,945, a total cost of \$57,212,000 and an average cost per bed of \$8,238. Eight were maximum institutions with a capacity of 8,162, a cost of \$32,364,000 and an average cost per bed of \$3,965. This figure is undoubtedly atypical of construction costs for maximum security institutions. Considering the States in which these institutions were built—Texas, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina, and New Mexico—it should be pointed out that in some cases these States used a broader definition of the term “maximum” than is generally accepted; some States used prison labor, lowering construction costs; and some of the institutions were exceedingly small. The foregoing accounts for the apparent disparity in cost figures for this group of institutions as opposed to minimum and medium institutions. Two were medical institutions—one built by California and one by Florida with a combined capacity of 2,872, at a cost of \$21,439,000 and an average cost per bed of \$7,465. There was one prerelease guidance center constructed in Colorado with a designed capacity of 70, at cost of \$250,000 at an average cost per bed of \$3,571.

By geographic region, the South has built the most institutions, 27 out of the total of 62; followed by the West with 19, the North Central with 10 and the Northeast with 6. The average cost per bed ranged from a low of \$907 for a minimum custody institution in Alabama housing 300 inmates to a high of \$22,487 for a youth center housing 300 inmates built in Washington, D.C. Most of the institutions constructed during the last 20 years have been built by States with larger civilian and confined prisoner populations. States with larger populations have, in addition, spent more per bed than have States with smaller populations. A complete breakdown by individual States can be seen by looking at table 3.

In addition to the 62 institutions represented in table 3, there were 4 other institutions constructed during the past 20 years—1 minimum custody institution in Florida, 1 medium custody in Indiana and 2 institutions in Connecticut, 1 minimum and 1 medium, for which no cost figures were available.

Part II of this report is concerned entirely with State owned and operated institutions. These governments appropriated the funds for construction of the institutions built during the last 20 years from tax revenues in all States except the following: California, Illinois, Missouri, and New Mexico, which used bond issues and Maryland which used a general construction loan.

Among the factors cited by the respondents as most important in the last 20 years for the construction of new institutions were growth