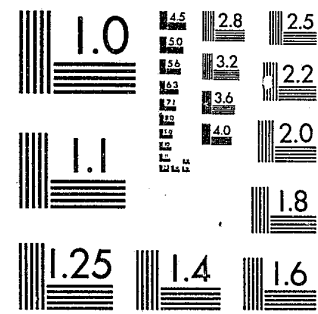


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UNITED STATES HISTORICAL CORRECTIONS STATISTICS:

1850-1984

by

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With the Assistance of

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Westat, Inc.
Rockville, Maryland

January 15, 1986

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I

INTRODUCTION

The goal of this work is to present summary statistics for published national government reports on corrections statistics for the period of U.S. history from 1850 (the date of the first government reports on the topic) to 1984. The primary agencies responsible for government data collection in this area have been the Census Bureau and several different agencies within the Department of Justice. In addition, data related to juveniles has also been collected by the Office of Education and the Children's Bureau. Historical comparison has often been difficult because of the change over time in the agencies responsible for data collection, differences in reporting units, and the fact that separate reports have usually been issued covering local, state, federal and juvenile levels. In many cases these reports did not have a wide distribution and are currently unavailable in libraries. In preparing this report an attempt was made to locate and review all published government reports covering national corrections statistics since 1850. It is hoped that in addition to providing summary comparisons over time, the work will provide a reference of available information for those interested in statistical planning and further historical research.

A review of the data items included and the style of reporting in a given period can provide insight into major issues of concern and the ideological perspectives of the time.

This chapter presents a brief history of federal government data collection efforts in the area of corrections and an overview of the structure and limitations of the report.

THE CENSUS BUREAU

Institutional Population Series

The earliest national data concerning use of incarceration comes from the Census Bureau in conjunction with the decennial census of 1850. Later the Census Bureau developed two yearly series; "Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions," which continued under the Census until 1946, and "Judicial Criminal Statistics," begun in 1932 and discontinued in the 1940's.

Between 1880 and 1933 at ten year intervals, the Census reports on institutional population present considerable detail and analysis. Later reports (between 1940 and 1980) consist primarily of tables and omit data items specific to crime. The Census reports are the only source of national jail statistics prior to the 1970 survey conducted by the Law Enforcement

Assistance Administration
(LEAA).

Early Census Institutional
Population Reports (1850-1890)

Characteristically, the first reports issued in 1850 were labeled the "statistics of crime." At this time no statistics were collected on incidence of crime and the number of those convicted of crime or imprisoned was discussed with qualifications as an indicator of crime itself.

Between 1850 and 1870 statistics collected at the decennial census were secured by means of a special schedule for "social statistics" which were completed by assistant U.S. marshals for each town or civil subdivision. This schedule covered a variety of topics including; taxation, wages, schools, libraries, churches, and pauperism.

Information was obtained on the total number of criminals convicted and those present on June 1 of the year. In 1870 for the first time information was obtained on the race of prisoners. The major problem with these collections was the absence of a clear definition of terms such as "conviction", "criminals" and "prisons" and the data is not generally accepted as comparable to later reports.

The 1880 the census of prisoners was part of a larger effort to collect information on what were called the "Defective, Dependent and

Delinquent Classes." The report included statistics on inhabitants of almshouses, mental institutions, and other institutions of the time (see Appendix A). A new method was followed in this census which involved a special supplemental schedule for individual returns of all prison inhabitants. The form specified that the returns were to include every state or local prison, penitentiary, reformatory, workhouse and jail.

The 1880 and 1890 reports were done under the leadership of F.H. Wines, son of the prison reformer and writer. While the 1880 report involved delays in analysis (it was not published until 1888) and ran out of funds before all the information could be tabulated, both the 1880 and 1890 reports contain considerably more information than previously available and are noted for their completeness of coverage. The 1880 report also included some of the first statistics of police. Statistics were not yet collected on the movement of prisoners, but concentrated on those present on the day of the survey.

Census Institutional
Population Reports of 1904-
1933 (Separate Reports)

Between the 1890 Census and that of 1900, an act was passed by the U.S. Congress creating a permanent Bureau of the Census. A provision of this act specified that the collection of statistics of special classes, among which prisoners were included, could not take place until after the statistics of agriculture and manufacture were completed. The prison report was thus not begun until three years after the census of population and could not utilize the usual census enumerators. In most instances the prison officials now served as enumerators.

The 1904 report and those up to 1933, excluded those in jails who were not under sentence, and the 1904 report in addition excluded those in jail for nonpayment of fines. Also excluded were those in military prisons. These groups had been included in the 1880 and 1890 reports. For the first time, however, the 1904 report included those committed during the entire year, rather than only those present on a given day and made commitments the focus of analysis.

In explaining this departure from previous reports and the importance of the inclusion of commitments, the 1904 report notes:

It was recognized the such a departure was necessary to correct a

view of the present day movement of the prison population. Tabulations of the number found in prisons on a fixed date without regard to the time when their imprisonment began will not show the actual growth or diminution of the prison population between any given dates; and the deductions drawn from the personal facts about prisoners lose significance when statistics relate alike to those convicts who have already entered into previous enumerations and to the most recent additions to the convicted criminal class (Census Bureau, Prisoners and Juvenile Delinquents, 1904; p.12)

It was also noted in 1904 that the value of a record of discharges would considerably enhance the reports, but this was not included until 1923.

In 1880 and 1890 one large report with separate sections covering each type of institution (e.g. mental institutions, almshouses, prisons and jails) had been produced. In 1904 and 1910 separate reports were issued for the functionally different types of institutions, and a correctional facility report was issued covering jails, state, federal and juvenile institutions. In the Census reports between 1880 and 1910 most of the characteristic data is presented only for

combined totals for prisons and jails.

Topics covered in the reports of 1904 and 1910 included; offense, sentence, age, sex, race, nativity, country of birth, marital condition, literacy, and occupation. A considerable focus of the analysis was the question of which countries were responsible for the most and differing types of criminality as measured by the number of immigrants coming from that country committed to prison.

In 1923 institutions for juvenile delinquents were included not with the prison and jail report as in previous years but in a volume entitled, "Children Under Institutional Care," which also included homes for dependent and neglected and foster care. This placement reflects the strong movement of the time to keep those who were not adults out of prisons and jails, and to make and view correctional institutions for juveniles as different from prisons and jails as possible.

In 1933 separate reports were issued for jails, state and federal prisons (part of the yearly series), and juveniles. The report on juveniles was now separate from that of children in other institutions. There had been a reaction to placing those in homes for dependent children in the same report with delinquents.

The 1923 reports, which had been preceded by preparatory surveys in 1917 and 1922, were the first to include discharge data of any kind, and covered such things as type of release and time served. In addition to the information included in previous reports, the 1923 report for the first time included information on prior commitment, and a special supplementary volume was issued entitled, "Prisoner's Antecedents." This analyzed the background of those committed to state and federal prisons.

The analysis presented in the reports for 1923 has probably not been equaled in terms of information available for one year. There is some question, however, about the possibility of undercounts for the total number present and received in jails, since many institutions included in a preparatory survey conducted in 1922 were not included in the actual census (see Chapter VIII). The 1933 survey followed much the same pattern as the 1923 report but focused somewhat more exclusively on movement statistics.

Census Institutional
Population Reports of 1940-
1980 (Combined Reports)

Between 1940 and 1980 the Census of Institutions was again done in conjunction with the decennial census, and information is presented in one report for those present in all types of functionally different institutions.

Information collected was the same for all types of institutions and was limited to age, sex, race, marital status, education, and sometimes occupation and nativity. The surveys no longer contained data items related to the persons criminal status (except in 1960 when a special schedule was included the results of which were published by the Bureau of Prisons rather than as part of the institutional population report). The institutional population report includes data by state and metro-status. There is little or no text except concerning survey methods.

In 1940 the analysis was done in conjunction with analysis of the labor force and the reports present data only for those 14 years of age or older. The report also does not separate juvenile and adult state facilities. The 1940 report as did all subsequent reports included all persons present in jails, not only those under sentence, as did the 1904 to 1933 reports.

Beginning with 1950, the institutional population reports were done in conjunction with analysis of the characteristics of families. The 1950 report presents complete count data on the age, race, and sex of those in each of the types of institutions and 3 and 1/2 percent sample data on metro-status, nativity, citizenship, school enrollment, education, marital status, mobility, and

income. Information was frequently obtained from institutional records rather than direct interview and was reported to contain a higher degree of missing data than the general census of population.

All characteristic statistics in the 1960 report on institutional population are based on a 25 percent sample. The report presents data on much the same inmate characteristics as the 1950 report, but includes data on number and size of institutions which had been not been included in the 1940 and 1950 report. Categories of short term facilities for juveniles were redefined somewhat in each of the census since 1940.

The 1970 and 1980 reports include those in non-institutional group quarters (defined as having more than 6 unrelated inhabitant in 1970 and 10 in 1980). Institutions are distinguished from other group quarters because they involve care or custody and are included independent of size. Institutions were classified as special places and rather than the self-enumeration used in the population survey, enumerators visited each facility. In 1980 each separate budget unit was classified as a separate institution, unlike the procedure in 1970 when the unit was the institution as a whole. This resulted in considerably different estimates of the number of institutions for each of the

reports. The 1970 Census estimates are much closer to those of the Justice Department and American Correctional Association counts for the same period, than are those in 1980.

The characteristic statistics presented in the 1970 and 1980 reports are based on about an overall 20 percent sample, however, for 1970 the sample size varies, depending on the data item. Complete count statistics, not broken down by type of institution are included in general population reports for population areas. Definitions are generally comparable between 1960 and 1980 but those for short term and treatment facilities for juveniles vary. Some information is broken down by size of institution.

Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories
Series: 1926-1946

Building upon the 1923 effort, in 1926 the Census Bureau initiated a yearly series on prisoners in state and federal prisons and reformatories. This series has been continued with many modifications, as "National Prisoner Statistics," by differing agencies in the Justice Department until the present.

The Census Bureau prison reports were able to obtain data from almost all states. Exceptions were Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Michigan for several years and other states for single years.

In certain years estimates were made of the missing state data. In the 1930's the series began to include a section on executions, and military prisons and a section was included from the beginning on staff and expenditures.

Although the number of persons present on the day of the survey are reported, almost all of the characteristic information is on prisoners received and released. Data presented usually included; age, race, nativity, marital status, type and length of sentence, offense, type of release and time served. Considerable analysis related to examining sentence differences and the impact of the use of determinate verses indeterminate sentence. While much data is comparable, this series like the Census of Institutional Populations suffers from the changes of reporting units. For example, changes in whether the average or median is given for such things as time served and the length of reporting categories for sentence make direct time series analysis difficult. The reports also began to distinguish between felony and misdemeanor sentences and eventually limited analysis of characteristics to those under felony commitment. In some years detailed information is presented only for male prisoners. Despite these limitations, these reports present the most consistent national yearly reports available on state and federal prisons. Later reports have

in general been less detailed and consistent.

Until the mid 1940's, with the exception of reports done on the federal prison system by the Federal Bureau of Prisons, the Census Bureau was responsible for all national data collection in the area of adult corrections. However in 1946 in keeping with a policy that removed Census Bureau from publishing this type of data, the series was discontinued and transferred by 1949 to the Federal Bureau of Prisons. In the interim period (1947-49), the Census Bureau continued to collect data and this was later published by the Bureau of Prisons.

Judicial Criminal Statistics

In 1932 the Census Bureau began a series on court statistics, which was to be regarded as less successful than the prison series. This more difficult series, was discontinued in the early 1940's and has not yet been continued. In initiating the series the purpose was described as follows:

It is the purpose of the Census Bureau, through cooperation with the several states, to develop a national system of collecting judicial criminal statistics which will be mutually advantageous to the states and the federal government...It is hoped that eventually

each state will adopt the Census forms and classifications. If this is done, one report for the court will suffice for the State and for the Federal government, the statistics of different states will be compiled on the same basis, and needless duplication of work and expense will be avoided (Census Bureau, "Judicial Criminal Statistics: 1933"; p.1)

Unfortunately this goal has not yet been achieved. In the first year of data collection, 16 states were included. At its peak the series included 30 states. When the series was discontinued there were 27. Considerable problems were encountered because of the differing laws and court procedures in each state and cautions concerning comparisons by state are made. The reports attempted to include all courts which held jurisdiction over felony cases and did not include the work of minor courts or grand juries. If the same court held jurisdiction over both minor and felony cases information on minor cases was included. Date was included on offenses charged and disposition of cases. These reports are the first source of national probation data. When the series was discontinued, reasons given included the difficulty encountered in obtaining comparable data from the states.

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

The Office of Education

The earliest government information on juveniles in correctional facilities comes from the "Annual Report of the United States Commissioner of Education," which contained yearly tables on the characteristics of reform schools from 1870 to 1917.

The U.S. Children's Bureau

Beginning in 1927, and continuing until 1967 the Children's Bureau collected some statistics on the juvenile courts. Initially these covered only about 15 percent of the population; by 1943 coverage was about 37 percent and by 1955 data was obtained by means of a representative sample. Information included place of detention, disposition, age, sex, and type of case.

For the 1933 Institutional Census, the Children's Bureau had cooperated with the Census Bureau on the report of "Children in Public Institutions for Delinquent Children" and the report on "Children Under Institutional Care and in Foster Homes". Beginning in 1945, the Children's Bureau initiated a yearly series on Children Served By Public Institutions. Initially coverage included complete reports from only 36 states. By 1967 all states but Nevada were reporting. The series remained limited to public institutions. Later reports were issued separately

for delinquent and dependent children. In 1971, this series was transferred to the Justice Department's LEAA, which continued the reports under the title "Children in Custody."

THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

Since about 1886, the Attorney General and later the Justice Department had been legally mandated to collect yearly statistics on Federal Prisoners, but the Justice Department did not become involved in collecting data on state prisons until the Census Bureau dropped reporting in this area in 1946. Over the period since then, three agencies within the Justice Department have been responsible for national corrections statistics: the Federal Bureau of Prisons (1946-1970); the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (1971-1979); and the Bureau of Justice Statistics (1980-current).

The Federal Bureau of Prisons

Statistics on federal prisons have been collected on a yearly basis since before the establishment of a federal prison system. In the period up to 1900, it was the usual practice to house federal prisoners in state prisons. In 1895 a federal prison was opened at Leavenworth, Kansas and in 1902 at Atlanta, Georgia, and the practice of housing federal prisoners in state facilities began to decline. Although the format

has changed over the period since federal prisons began, relatively speaking more information is available about prisoners at this level than for state and jail inmates.

Annual Report of the Attorney General of the United States

Until 1930, the reports on federal prisons and federal parole and probation were included in the yearly Attorney General's report. They were initially in the format of reports by the individual prisons to the Attorney General. They included, in addition to information on prisoners, details on budgets and work done by prisoners. Congress had required that certain information be kept on federal prisoners including information on previous commitments and sentence. When federal parole and probation became options in 1910 and 1925 information on these decisions was also included.

Report of the Work of the Federal Bureau of Prisons

In 1930 the Federal Prison Office was reorganized and given separate Bureau status. After this separate yearly reports were issued by the Bureau under the title, "Report of the Work of the Federal Bureau of Prisons." In addition to prison statistics the report contained public relations information on programs and progress of the Bureau, which

had been mandated to set an example to states for prison treatment and management.

Bureau of Prisons Statistical Report

In the early 1960's, with the advent of an office of planning and analysis within the Bureau, reports began to be issued which contained only statistical tables, under the title of "Statistical Tables" or "Statistical Report." This format continues to the present.

Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories

When the Census Bureau discontinued its series on prisoners in state and federal prisons and reformatories in 1946, there was a three year period in which the Census Bureau continued to collect the information but did not publish reports. The series was evidently in danger of being discontinued entirely, as is evidenced by American Correctional Association resolutions of the time, urgently asking that funds be appropriated so that the Federal Bureau of Prisons could take over the series and the effort not be abandoned. In 1950 the program was officially transferred to the Bureau of Prisons. Between 1950 and 1970, 47 bulletins and 7 special reports were issued. The first several covered information on the years between 1946 and 1950. Between 1950 and 1964, two bulletins a year were issued, one on prisoners in state and

federal prisons and one on executions. For a brief period, between 1958 and 1962, a third yearly bulletin was issued concerning personnel in penal institutions. The yearly bulletins contained less information on prisoner characteristics, sentence and time served than did the census reports.

The special reports, covering the years 1950, 51, 52-53, 60 and 64, present information more similar to that in the previous yearly Census reports. The focus of several of the special reports was prisoners released. Two reports were issued covering 1960, one on characteristics of state prisoners (using Census data) and one on releases from state and federal prisons. In 1964 only state prisoners were included in the reports. Certain changes were made in reporting categories. Time served data was now calculated only for first releases (this had been done only for 1940 in the Census series); and as had been the case for the last years of the Census series, only those with commitments of one year or longer were included in presenting the data. State participation increased up to 1964 to include those states which had not or had irregularly participated in the Census Bureau series. However, the 1970 special report on characteristics of state prisoners, done at a time when the transfer to LEAA was occurring, included only 33 states. A note at the

beginning of the report states that several state responses were not obtained in time to be included. National totals were not done for this year on many characteristics. (Certain tables to follow utilize this data; notation is made that it is based on only 33 states).

Consistent with the increased interest in capital punishment, the bulletins on this topic expanded coverage over the period 1950 to 1970, to include data not only on executions, but also on the numbers received under and removed from the death sentence.

The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA): National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service (NCJISS)

National Prisoner Statistics

In 1971, the National Prisoner Statistics program was transferred to newly created Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA), National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service. After 1972, the Bureau of the Census acted as the collecting agent for LEAA and was responsible for compiling the statistical data required for the program.

With the creation of LEAA and the initiation of new series on such things as: Victimization, Children in Custody, Employment and Expenditure, State Court Case Loads, Criminal Justice

Agencies, and Probation and Parole as well as special non-series studies; data collection efforts in the area of criminal justice were greatly expanded. However, yearly published reports on those in state and federal prisons did return to the level of detail of the Census Bureau reports from 1924-46, or the special reports of the Federal Bureau of Prisons. With the increased use of computers, much additional information became available only from data tapes:

Yearly bulletins were issued on those present, received and released in state and federal prisons, as well as on capital punishment. Information in the yearly reports on state and federal prisons now presented only very limited information on prisoner characteristics. More detailed on characteristics is available from special surveys conducted in 1973 and 1979. These special reports on state prisoners, focused on those present on the day of the survey, and did not collect movement statistics which had been the primary focus of the Census and Bureau of Prison series.

The Jail Reports

Apart from Census Bureau reports done at ten year intervals in conjunction with the decennial census, no previous national reports had been done on jails. The last Census Bureau report on jails to contain special criminal justice related information

such as offenses or sentence data had been in 1933. LEAA initiated Jail surveys covering the years 1970, 1972 and 1978. These counted inmates present on the day of the survey, rather than received during the year.

Children In Custody

In 1971, the Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census was initiated. The census was designed by LEAA and HEW and carried out by the Census Bureau. Subsequent surveys have been conducted in 1974, 1975, 1977, 1979 and 1982. Beginning in 1974, private facilities were included, and separate reports are published. The series is currently under the office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Parole and Probation Statistics

While some information is available on the use of parole from state and federal discharge data, almost no national statistics on such things as the number on parole and probation are available (except at the federal level) until the last 20 years. In 1965, the National Council on Crime and Delinquency began the Uniform Parole Reporting project. This project attempted to collect national parole statistics and published data for certain years in the Uniform Parole Reports Newsletter. In 1975, with an LEAA grant a special study was done of parole and

probation systems and of the feasibility of yearly reporting. The first NCCD/LEAA Uniform Parole reports covered the years 1976 and 1977. The first National Probation Report covered data from 1979. Currently BJS publishes yearly probation and parole bulletins.

The Bureau of Justice Statistics

When LEAA was discontinued and the Justice System Improvement Act passed in 1979, the Bureau of Justice Statistics became responsible for most criminal justice related government statistics. Exceptions are the F.B.I. Uniform Crime Reports, the reports of the Federal Prison system, and the Children in Custody series of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

BJS has continued and regularized most correction related series begun under LEAA, and added some additional data and reports. Special analytical reports and bulletins have been issued utilizing data not currently regularly published on such things as offenses and sentence of those received and time served of those released. These statistics had been regularly included in the Census Bureau series of 1926-46 and included by the Federal Bureau of Prisons in special reports in the years between 1950 and 1970 when they were responsible for reporting. However, they had not been included in the yearly State

and Federal Prison reports in the 1970's.

STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT

Chapter II of summarizes information on Capital Punishment including data on illegal lynchings, which is necessary to understand any regional comparisons of the use of executions. Chapters III, IV, and V present statistics on state and federal, jail, and juvenile facilities respectively. Chapter VI presents information from federal reports on federal prisoners only and Chapter VII presents limited information on probation and parole. Chapter VIII combines information on federal, state, jail and juvenile facilities to provide an overall picture of incarceration use in the time periods since 1850 and Chapter IX discusses the implications gained from the review of historical statistics for current data collection efforts. Appendix A presents a summary of Census reports on the use of other forms of institutionalization over the same period and Appendix C presents limited information on military prisons.

This report almost exclusively relies on government statistics, with the exception of data on capital punishment and illegal lynchings for which data compiled by independent researchers has been used. Selected data on probation and parole collected by the National Council of

Crime and Delinquency and data collected by the University of Chicago on juveniles in correctional facilities has also been included.

The report is limited to statistics of corrections and except for limited information on probation gained from the Census series on Judicial Criminal Statistics, excludes court statistics. The report has also not attempted to review expenditure data, which has been collected at various times since 1880.

II

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT STATISTICS

The population census of 1850, in reporting mortality statistics listed the cause of death of 21 persons as execution; the 1860 census, 59 persons; and the 1870 census, 31 persons. However, national government statistics addressing capital punishment as a subject date from 1880 when the Census Bureau special report on "Dependent, Defective and Delinquent" listed 80 persons as present under the sentence of death on the day of the survey. Information on the number received under capital sentence was first reported in 1904 when 106 persons were listed as received under this sentence. Government information is available only at ten year intervals from the decennial reports until 1930, when the Census Bureau series, "Prisoners in State Prisons and Reformatories," began to contain a section on executions. After the series was transferred to the Bureau of Prisons in 1947, special separate reports began to be issued. Subsequent transfers of the National Prisoner Statistics series to the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) in 1971 and to the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) in 1980 have continued the series. Information is now included on legal developments and on the movement of those under sentence of death.

Because of the seriousness of capital punishment and the corresponding concern with this form of punishment as a moral and legal issue, additional information covering years before government reports were issued is available from non-governmental sources. Bowers, Pierce, and McDevitt in their book Legal Homicide, combine information on both state and local executions from the 1890's and on state executions from the first state imposed execution in 1864. Information used by Bowers et. al. on local executions was obtained from compilations by Bye, Bedeau, Barnes, Teeters, and Sellin (see tables for complete citations). Information on those executed under state authority before 1930 can be obtained from a complete listing compiled by Teeters and Zibulka in the 1960's and updated by Epsy in the 1970's. A listing of illegal lynchings, dating from the year 1882, has been compiled by the Department of Records and Research, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

The tables to follow combine information from these sources and include new tabulations made from the Teeters, Zibulka, and Epsy listing of those executed under state authority. Also included are several Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) historical tables. Each table contains notes explaining coverage.

Executions

Table 2-1 summarizes executions and lynchings per decade for the period 1890 to 1984. In this period a total of about 8516 persons were executed and 3543 were reported lynched. The number of illegal lynchings outnumbered legal executions until after 1900 (Table 2-2). Legal and illegal executions have declined consistently over the period except for the decade of the 1930's and the recent large increases in the 1980's.

Almost three-fourths (73 percent) of those lynched between 1890 and 1962 (the date of the last recorded lynching) were black and in the same period, 54 percent of those executed were nonwhite in the same period. About 90 percent of those dying under state authority were executed for homicide. Only 41 percent of illegal lynchings were for homicide (Tables 2-1 and 2-2).

Appendix Table B-1 presents a tabulation made from the Teeters, Zebulka and Epsy listing of those executed by state by decade from 1864 to 1984.

The Legal Status of the Death Penalty

The Bureau of Prisons and the Bureau of Justice Statistics have prepared tables summarizing the legal status of the death penalty within the states since 1846. Table 2-3 present some of this information. During the early

19th century legislative efforts at reform (limiting offenses and privatization) were more frequently passed than abolition legislation (Bowers et. al., Legal Homicide; 1983, p.8). Michigan, acting in 1847, was the first state to abolish execution.

Between 1846 and the mid-1970's there have been periods of abolition in 25 states. In the mid 1950's, 6 states were abolition states (Michigan, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Maine, Minnesota, North Dakota). By 1972, 8 more states (Alaska, Hawaii, Oregon, Iowa, West Virginia, Vermont, New York and New Mexico) had abolished capital punishment; (In Vermont, New York and New Mexico, the death penalty was maintained for killing a police officer). In addition two states, New Jersey and California had court orders prohibiting capital punishment.

In June of 1972, in Furman vs. Georgia, the Supreme Court ruled that the death penalty as applied in the states was arbitrary and constituted "cruel and unusual punishment" in violation of the Eighth Amendment. As a result all U.S. death penalties were invalidated and more than 600 prisoners had their sentences overturned (BJS, "Capital Punishment, 1982"; p.2).

In the years following Furman, several states have enacted new capital punishment legislation. These have been of two types: those calling

Table 2-1. Executions per decade under civil authority and illegal lynchings: 1890-1984

	1890's	1900's	1910's	1920's	1930's	1940's	1950's	1960's	1970's	1980's - 1984	Total
Total under state authority	155	289	636	1038	1523	1177	684	192	3	29	5726
Race											
Number nonwhite	70	157	286	481	745	705	361	99	1	9	2915
Percent nonwhite	55%	62%	67%	49%	52%	63%	56%	52%	33%	31%	54%
Race unknown	(27)	(37)	(26)	(51)	(79)	(55)	(32)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(308)
Offense											
Murder	155	281	570	961	1383	980	564	152	3	29	5078
Rape	0	5	40	69	112	172	92	28	0	0	518
Other	0	3	26	8	28	23	19	8	0	0	115
Offense Unknown	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(2)	(9)	(4)	(0)	(0)	(15)
Total under local authority	1060	901	406	131	147	110	35	0	0	0	2790
Total under civil authority (state and local)	1215	1190	1042	1169	1670	1287	719	192	3	29	8516
Illegal lynchings	1540	895	621	315	130	33	8	1	b	b	3543
Total per decade (legal and illegal)	2755	1995	1663	1484	1800	1292	721	192	3	29	12,059

Notes:

- a. The earliest recorded execution under state authority was in 1864. Between 1864 and 1890, 57 persons were reported executed under state authority.
- b. No lynchings reported after 1962.

Sources:

State authority: 1890-1980 data tabulated from listing compiled by N. Teeters and Zibulka and updated by N.W. Epsy. Listing published in Bowers, William Legal Homicide; 1984.

Local authority: Data taken from Table 2-3 in Bowers, William Legal Homicide; 1984. Sources include Bye (1912, 57-58) for 1890-1917; Bedeau, (1967, 35) for 1918-1920; Barnes and Teeters (1942, 425) for 1921-1926 and Sellin (1950, 7) for 1927-1919; NPS and BJS Bulletins after 1930.

Illegal lynchings: Table published in Historical Statistics of the United States from Colonial Times to 1957 (Bureau of the Census), and compiled by Department of Records and Research, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, printed in The Negro Almanac, 4th Edition. Updates included to Census Bureau table, 1960, 218.

1980-1984: data taken from

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Washington, D.C. Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin; Capital Punishment 1984; 1985; pg. 7.

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Notes:

- a. The earliest recorded execution under state authority was in 1864. Between 1864 and 1890, 57 persons were reported executed under state authority.
- b. No lynchings reported after 1962.

Sources:

State authority: 1890-1980 data tabulated from listing compiled by N. Teeters and Zibulka and updated by N.W. Epsy. Listing published in Bowers, William, Legal Homicide, 1984.

Local authority: Data taken from Table 2-3 in Bowers, William, Legal Homicide, 1984. Sources include Bye (1912, 57-58) for 1890-1917; Bedeau, (1967, 35) for 1918-1920; Barnes and Teeters (1942, 425) for 1921-1926 and Sellin (1950, 7) for 1927-1919; NPS and BJS Bulletins after 1930.

Illegal lynchings: Table published in Historical Statistics of the United States from Colonial Times to 1957 (Bureau of the Census), and compiled by Department of Records and Research, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, printed in The Negro Almanac, 4th Edition. Updates included to Census Bureau table, 1960, 218.

1980-1984: data taken from

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Washington, D.C.
Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin; Capital Punishment 1984; 1985; pg. 7.

Table 2-2. Illegal Lynchings by Race and Offense by Decade: 1880-1962

	1880s ^a	1890s	1900s	1910s	1920s	1930s	1940s	1950s	1960s ^b	Total
Total	1,203	1,540	895	621	315	130	33	8	1	4,736
Race:										
Number blacks	534	1,111	791	568	281	119	31	6	1	3,442
Percent blacks	44	72	89	91	89	92	94	75	100	
Offense Reportedly Causing Lynchings										
Homicide	537	606	372	278	100	39	5	0	0	1,937
Felonious										
Assault	4	37	56	51	40	14	2	1	0	205
Rape	259	317	154	88	70	22	0	1	0	911
Attempted Rape	9	75	99	56	22	21	6	0	0	288
Robbery and										
Theft	58	87	33	38	6	6	4	0	0	232
Insults to White										
Persons	5	10	11	31	17	8	2	1	0	85
All Other										
Causes	331	408	160	79	60	20	14	5	1	1,078

Notes:

- a. 1800s statistics are for 1882 through 1889.
- b. 1960s statistics are for 1960, 1961, and 1962; no lynchings are recorded after 1962.

Source: Tabulations based on data compiled by Department of Records and Research, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. Taken from Ploski, Harry; Williams, James; Wiley; New York, NY. The Negro Almanac: A Reference Work on the Afro-American; 4th edition.

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Table 2-3. Abolition of the Death Penalty by Jurisdiction in the United States by the Time of Furman Decision

State ^a	Period of Abolition	State	Period of Abolition
Michigan ^b	1846-	Tennessee ^g	1915-1916
Rhode Island ^c	1852-	Arizona	1916-1918
Wisconsin	1853-	Missouri	1917-1919
Iowa	1872-1878	Alaska	1957-
Maine ^d	1876-1883	Hawaii	1957-
Maine	1887-	Delaware	1958-1961
Colorado	1897-1901	Oregon	1964-
Kansas ^e	1907-1935	Iowa	1965-
Minnesota	1911-	West Virginia	1965-
Washington	1913-1919	Vermont ^h	1965-
Oregon	1914-1920	New York ⁱ	1965-
North Dakota ^f	1915-	New Mexico ^j	1969-
South Dakota	1915-1939	New Jersey ^k	1972-
		California ^k	1972-

Notes:

- a. Iowa, Maine, and Oregon appear twice in the list because each has had two distinct periods of abolition.
- b. Death penalty retained for treason until 1963.
- c. Death penalty restored in 1882 for any life term convict who commits murder.
- d. In 1837 a law was passed to provide that no condemned person could be executed until one year after his sentencing and then only upon a warrant from the governor.
- e. In 1872 a law was passed similar to the 1837 Maine statute (see note d above).
- f. Death penalty retained for murder by a prisoner serving a life term for murder.
- g. Death penalty retained for rape.
- h. Death penalty retained for murder of a police officer on duty or guard or by a prisoner guilty of a prior murder, kidnapping for ransom, and killing or destruction of vital property by a group during wartime.
- i. Death penalty retained for murder of a police officer on duty, or of anyone by a prisoner under life sentence.
- j. Death penalty retained for the crime of killing a police officer or prison or jail guard while in the performance of his duties, and in cases where the jury recommends the death penalty and the defendant commits a second capital felony after time for due deliberation following commission of the first capital felony.
- k. Death penalty abolished by state supreme court decision.

Source: Table taken from

Bowers, William; Pierce; McDevitt; Northeastern University Press; Boston, MA. Legal Homicide; 1983, pg. 9.

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons; National Prisoner Statistics; Washington, D.C. Capital Punishment: 1930-1970; 1971; Table 16.

for mandatory imposition for specific crimes; and those providing for guided discretion. In subsequent court cases guided discretion laws have been upheld in Florida, Georgia, and Texas and mandatory laws have been struck down in Louisiana and North Carolina. The court has also ruled that the death penalty is a disproportionate penalty for rape of an adult woman and that mitigating factors can not be limited to those specified on a list. Another case has ruled that jurors can not be excluded on the basis of being affected by the possibility of capital sentence. By the end of 1982, laws providing for capital punishment were present in 37 states and the federal government. This was only 2 fewer states than before Furman.

Regional Comparisons

Using the listing compiled by Teeters, Zibulka, and Epsy and published by Bowers et. al., regional tabulations were done for the period 1890 to 1983 (Tables 2-4 and 2-5). Regional comparisons were also tabulated for lynchings using data compiled by the Tuskegee Institute (Table 2-6).

Proportionate to the population, executions and lynchings have occurred most frequently in the South and the West. Overall while the percent of U.S. population since 1890 in the South has ranged between 31 and 33, this region has had 50 percent of the total executions under

state authority and 83 percent of illegal lynchings. The West had 5 percent of the U.S. population in 1890 but this had grown to 19 percent in 1980. Overall the West has had 15 percent of state executions. The North East population has ranged from 28 percent in decades prior to 1930 to 22 percent in 1980 and has had 24 percent of executions. The North Central area has utilized capital punishment least frequently; having had a population ranging from 36 percent to 26 percent, and having had only 11 percent of the executions.

While overall the South has had relatively more executions than the West, comparing the data by decade one sees that the state execution rates were highest not in the South but in the West prior to 1930. Regional comparisons by race (Table 2-5) indicate that state executions per 100,000 nonwhite population have been higher in the West than the South in every decade except 1970 and 1980. They also indicate that, in the period between 1910 and 1930, state execution rates for nonwhites were higher in the North East than the South or West. This is partly related to the fact that illegal lynchings were occurring in the South and West much more frequently than in the North East.

Number Received Under Sentence of Death

Available statistics on capital punishment reflect the topics that have been of

Table 2-4. Regional Comparison of Total Persons Executed Under State Authority by Decade: 1890-1983

	1890 ^c	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980-1983
Total U.S. Population^a	62,948	75,995	91,972	105,711	122,775	131,669	150,697	179,323	203,212	226,546
North East	17,407	21,047	25,869	29,662	34,427	35,977	39,478	44,678	49,041	49,135
North Central	22,410	26,333	29,889	34,020	38,594	40,143	44,461	51,619	56,762	58,866
South	20,028	24,524	29,389	33,126	37,858	41,666	47,197	54,973	62,795	75,372
West	3,102	4,091	6,826	8,903	11,896	13,883	19,562	28,053	34,804	43,172
Percent U.S. Population in Region										
North East	28	28	28	28	28	27	26	25	24	22
North Central	36	35	33	32	31	31	30	29	28	26
South	32	32	32	31	31	32	31	31	31	33
West	5	5	7	8	10	11	13	16	17	19
Total Number of Executions	155	289	636	1,038	1,523	1,177	684	192	3	12
North East	52	102	260	325	301	184	110	17	c	
North Central	31	44	34	120	195	106	61	22	c	1
South	14	46	254	453	836	733	398	105	1	9
West	57	97	88	140	191	154	115	48	2	2
Percent of Total Executions										
North East	34	35	41	31	20	16	16	9	c	
North Central	20	15	5	12	13	9	9	12	c	8
South	9	15	40	44	55	63	58	55	33 ^d	75
West	37	34	14	14	13	13	17	25	67 ^d	17
Rate per 100,000										
Total U.S. ^b	.24	.38	.69	.98	1.24	.89	.45	.11	.001	.005
North East	.30	.48	1.0	1.10	.87	.51	.28	.04	c	c
North Central	.14	.17	.11	.35	.50	.26	.14	.04	c	.002
South	.07	.19	.86	1.37	2.21	1.76	.84	.19	.002	.01
West	1.84	2.37	1.29	1.57	1.61	1.11	.59	.17	.006	.005

Notes:

- a. Data expressed in thousands.
- b. Rate is per total decade not yearly, based on population at start of decade.
- c. No executions in decade.
- d. Percentage calculated on basis of 3 executions.

Sources:

Execution data: tabulated from a listing compiled by Negley K. Teeters and Charles J. Zibulka, 1864 to 1967, and revised by M. Watt Epsy, Jr. Listing published in Bowers, William, Legal Homicide, Northeastern University Press, Boston, 1984.
U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Washington, D.C. (1981-1983) Bulletin: Capital Punishment 1983; 1984.

Population data: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C. (1890-1950) Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1957; 1960. (1960-1970) Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1970; 1975. (1980) Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1982-83; 1982; Table 36.

Table 2-5. Regional Comparison of Nonwhite Persons Executed Under State Authority by Decade: 1890-1984

	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980-1984
Total Non-white U.S. Population ^a	7,846	9,185	10,240	10,889	12,488	13,454	15,755	20,914	25,463	38,174
North East	285	409	508	704	1,183	1,410	2,079	3,155	4,730	6,809
North Central	497	557	609	856	1,345	1,503	2,341	3,616	4,931	6,671
South	6,835	8,002	8,842	8,994	9,486	10,007	10,348	11,497	12,375	16,412
West	230	218	281	336	475	534	987	2,223	3,417	8,282
Nonwhite Percent of Population	13	12	11	10	10	10	11	12	13	17
North East	2	2	2	2	3	4	5	7	10	14
North Central	2	2	2	3	3	4	5	7	9	11
South	34	33	30	27	25	24	22	21	20	22
West	7	5	4	4	4	4	5	8	10	19
Total Known Nonwhite Executions	35	83	286	481	744	703	352	95	1	9
North East	3	15	43	85	56	66	32	10	c	d
North Central	6	17	16	44	51	43	26	6	c	d
South	11	34	212	326	601	553	267	65	1	d
West	15	18	15	26	36	41	27	14	c	d
Nonwhite Percent of Total Executions in Which Race is Known	23	33	47	49	52	63	54	51	33	31
North East	6	16	17	27	20	40	32	59	c	d
North Central	19	37	47	37	28	46	45	27	c	d
South	43	74	84	72	72	76	69	64	e	d
West	26	26	20	26	24	30	26	30	c	d
Rate per 100,000 Nonwhite per Decade ^b	.45	.90	2.79	4.42	5.96	5.23	2.23	.45	.004	d
North East	1.05	3.67	8.46	12.07	4.73	4.68	1.54	.32	c	d
North Central	1.21	3.05	2.63	5.14	3.78	2.86	1.11	.17	c	d
South	.16	.42	2.40	3.62	6.34	5.53	2.58	.57	e	d
West	6.52	8.26	5.34	7.74	7.58	7.68	2.74	.63	c	d

Notes:

- a. Data expressed in thousands.
- b. Rate is per total decade not yearly, based on population at start of decade.
- c. No nonwhite executions in decade.
- d. Incomplete data.
- e. Only one nonwhite execution in decade.

Sources:

Execution data: tabulated from a listing compiled by Negley K. Teeters and Charles J. Zibulka, 1864 to 1967, and revised by M. Watt Epsy, Jr. Listing published in Bowers, William, Legal Homicide, Northeastern University Press, Boston, 1984.
 U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Washington D.C. (1981-1983) Bulletin: Capital Punishment 1983; 1984.
 (1984) Bulletin: Capital Punishment 1984; 1985; pg. 7.

Population data: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C. (1890-1950) Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1957; 1960.
 (1960-1970) Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1970; 1975.
 (1980) Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1982-83; Table 36.

Table 2-6. Illegal Lynchings by State and Race: 1882-1962^a

Region and State	Total	Whites	Blacks	Percent Black	Region and State	Total	Whites	Blacks	Percent Black
U.S.	4,736	1,294	3,442	73	North Central	425	273	152	36
Percent of Total Northeast	12	8	4	67	Ohio	26	10	16	62
Vermont	1	1	0	0 ^b	Indiana	47	33	14	30
New York	2	1	1	50 ^b	Illinois	34	15	19	56
New Jersey	1	0	1	100 ^b	Michigan	8	7	1	13 ^b
Pennsylvania	8	2	6	75 ^b	Wisconsin	6	6	0	0 ^b
					Minnesota	9	5	4	44 ^b
					Iowa	19	17	2	11
					Missouri	122	53	69	57
					North Dakota	16	13	3	19
					South Dakota	27	27	0	0
					Nebraska	57	52	5	9
					Kansas	54	35	19	35
South	3,921	657	3,264	83	West	378	360	18	5
Delaware	1	0	1	100 ^b	Montana	84	82	2	2
Maryland	29	2	27	93	Idaho	20	20	0	0
Virginia	100	17	83	83	Wyoming	35	30	5	14
West Virginia	48	20	28	58	Colorado	68	66	2	3
North Carolina	100	15	85	85	New Mexico	36	33	3	8
South Carolina	160	4	156	98	Arizona	31	31	0	0
Georgia	530	39	491	93	Utah	8	6	2	25 ^b
Florida	282	25	257	91	Nevada	6	6	0	0 ^b
Kentucky	205	63	142	69	Washington	26	25	1	4
Tennessee	251	47	204	81	Oregon	21	20	1	5
Alabama	347	48	299	86	California	43	41	2	5
Mississippi	578	40	538	93					
Arkansas	284	58	226	80					
Louisiana	391	56	335	86					
Oklahoma	122	82	40	33					
Texas	493	141	352	71					

Notes:

- a. No illegal lynchings have been reported since 1962.
- b. Percents calculated on under 10 cases.

Sources: Tabulations made from data compiled by the Department of Records and Research, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama; and published in: Floski, Harry; Williams, James; Wiley; New York, NY. The Negro Almanac: A Reference Work on the Afro-American; 4th edition.

concern in various periods. As executions declined data began to be collected on persons received and removed from death row. Table 2-7 presents statistics on the number of persons received under the sentence of death from 1904 to 1984. Statistics prior to 1950 are taken from data on the sentences of the total prisoners received, rather than from special capital punishment statistics. They therefore contain certain exclusions for various years, notably those from states who were not participating consistently in the Census Bureau yearly reporting between 1926 and 1946. These include Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, and Michigan (an abolition state) for years as noted in Table 2-7. One report estimated that these accounted for about 8 percent of the total received.

These statistics indicate that the number reported received under sentence of death has ranged from a low of 42 in 1973, the year after Furman to a high of 322, just two years later in 1975. Dips in the number also occurred during World War II. There was also a decline in homicide rates in this period (Data not shown). The first four years of the 1980's have averaged over 250 persons sentenced to death a year. This is the highest average for any decade in U.S. history since information has been kept. The percent nonwhite has ranged from a high of 61 percent in 1972 to a low of 37 percent in 1980.

Between 1960 and 1984, there were 4050 persons reported received in state and federal prisons under sentence of death. In the same period 228 persons were executed (192 in the 1960's and 21 in 1984 alone). At the end of 1984, there were 1405 persons awaiting execution by far the largest number in U.S. history.

Removals From the Sentence of Death

In the period before 1960 most persons received under a death sentence were executed. This is apparent from the fact that in the decades of the 1930's and 1940's slightly fewer persons were reported received under sentence of death in state and federal prisons than were executed. This is because the data on executions is more complete than that on those received under the death sentence, but it indicates that the sentence was usually enacted. (There were exclusions from the number reported received from states such as Alabama and Georgia and some exclusions of local executions such as occurred in Cook County, Illinois).

By 1960, however, those received under the sentence of death far exceeded those executed. In the decade of the 1960's, 1125 persons were received and 192 persons were executed. In the 1970's, there were 1644 persons received under the death sentence and 3 were executed. Between 1968 and 1982, of the 2637 persons sentenced to

Table 2-7. Number of Persons Received Under Sentence of Death: 1904-1984

Year	Number Received ^{a,b}	Total Female	Total Nonwhite	Percent Nonwhite	Year	Number Received ^{a,b}	Total Female	Total Nonwhite	Percent Nonwhite
1904	106	2	41	39	1960	113	0	0	0
1910	130	0	0	0	1961	140 (136) ^d	2	0	0
1923	116	0	0	0	1962	103 (99)	1	0	0
1926	98	0	0	0	1963	93 (91)	2	0	0
1927	73	0	0	0	1964	106 (98)	0	46	47
1928	75	0	0	0	1965	86 (67)	0	33	49
1929	91	0	0	0	1966	118 (116)	0	57	50
1930	112	1	0	0	1967	85 (85)	0	45	53
1931	126	2	0	0	1968	139 (102)	0	48	47
1932	107	2	0	0	1969	143 (97)	0	44	45
1933	128	2	0	0	1970	133 (127)	0	63	50
1934	150	3	0	0	1971	113 (104)	0	60	58
1935	158	0	0	0	1972	83 (75)	0	45	61
1936	149	0	0	0	1973	42 (42)	0	26	62
1937	134	3	0	0	1974	166 (151)	0	79	48
1938	140	2	0	0	1975	322 (285)	0	155	54
1939	139	0	0	0	1976	249 (233)	0	95	41
1940	125	0	0	0	1977	159 (133)	0	62	47
1941	132	2	0	0	1978	209 (183)	4	74	40
1942	157	0	0	0	1979	172 (159)	3	61	38
1943	94	3	0	0	1980	198 (187)	0	70	37
1944	75	0	0	0	1981	245 (228)	3	104	46
1945	75	0	0	0	1982	264	0	0	0
1946	114	2	0	0	1983	252	0	0	0
1947	115	0	0	0	1984	284	8	112	40
1948	119	0	0	0					
1949	82	0	0	0					
1950	79	0	0	0					

Notes:

- a. Between 1904 and 1923 total reported includes a certain number sentenced to death in local jails. In 1923 of the total reported 26 percent were under local rather than state jurisdiction. Between 1926 and 1950 totals include only those sentenced to state and Federal prisons. After 1950 totals include all received. By this time almost all executions done at state level.
 - b. Between 1930 and 1946 data excludes certain states. Exclusions are as follows: 1930-1936 Alabama (1930-1936); Mississippi (1931-1946); Idaho (1930); Georgia (1930-1946); South Carolina (1932); Michigan is excluded but had no death penalty. In 1933-34 the report indicated that exclusions were about 6-8 percent of total.
 - c. Data unavailable or if recent not yet published.
 - d. Data in parenthesis is total reported; first reports published for year. Data not in parenthesis are revised totals given in later years. Sex and race data based on original totals.
- Sources: U.S. Department of Interior Census Office, Washington, D.C. (1904)
 U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, Washington, D.C. (1904)
 U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, Washington, D.C. (1905)
 U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, Washington, D.C. (1910)
 U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, Washington, D.C. (1922)
 U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons, Washington, D.C. (1926-1946)
 U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons, Washington, D.C. (1947-1971)
 U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons, Washington, D.C. (1971-1979)
 U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons, Washington, D.C. (1980-1983)
 U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons, Washington, D.C. (1984)

Table 2-8. Offenses of Those Received Under Sentence of Death: 1961-1984

Year	Total Reported Received ^b	Offense		
		Murder	Rape	Other
1961	136	112	21	3
1962	99	86	11	1
1963	91	81	9	1
1964	98	a	a	a
1965	67	60	5	2
1966	114	88	20	6
1967	85	74	7	4
1968	102	96	3	3
1969	97	85	9	3
1970	127	116	9	2
1971	104	107	7	1
1972	75	66	8	1
1973	42	a	a	a
1974	151	132	17	2
1975	285	264	17	4
1976	233	224	5	4
1977	133	132	1	0
1978	183	182	1	0
1979	159	159	0	0
1980	187	187	0	0
1981	228	227	1	0
1984	280	280	0	0

Notes:

a. Not available.

b. Unrevised totals: offense not available on revised totals.

Sources:

- U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons; Washington, D.C. (1961-1970) National Prisoner Statistics Bulletins: Capital Punishment; Numbers 28, 32, 37, 41, 42, 45, 46.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service; Washington, D.C. (1971-1979) National Prisoner Statistics Bulletins: Capital Punishment, SD-NPS-CP, Numbers 1-8.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Washington, D.C. (1980-1981) Capital Punishment; Numbers NCJ-70945 and NCJ-78600. (1984) Bulletin: Capital Punishment 1984; 1985; pg. 6.

Table 2-9. Number Present Under Sentence of Death on Day of the Survey by sex, race, offense, age and elapsed time for years in which data is available: 1880-1984

Year	Total Number ^a	Total Female	Total Nonwhite	Percent Nonwhite	Offense			Median Age in Years	Median Elapsed Time in Months
					Murder	Rape	Other		
1880	80	2	30	36	a	a	a	a	a
1890	162	1	53	33	a	a	a	a	a
1904	133	0	30	23	133	0	0	a	a
1910	143	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
1923	92	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
1953	131	4	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
1954	147	4	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
1955	125	0	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
1956	146	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
1957	151	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
1958	147	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
1959	164	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
1960	212	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
1961	257	a	a	a	171	35	6	a	13
1962	267	a	a	a	207	43	7	a	14
1963	297	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	17
1964	315	a	a	a	247	46	4	a	24
1965	331	a	a	a	267	44	4	a	27
1966	406	a	a	a	279	47	5	a	31
1967	435	0	240	55	332	65	9	31	30
1968	479	3	254	53	405	65	13	30	29
1969	524	0	281	54	439	60	14	31	33
1970	608	4	327	54	517	73	12	a	39
1971	620	6	329	53	538	78	13	30	37
1972	330	4	168	51	297	72	10	30	40
1973	162	3	98	61	146	26	7	30	37
1974	254	3	138	54	222	29	3	31	38
1975	479	8	262	55	436	39	3	27	10
1976	444	7	201	45	421	18	4	26	9
1977	443	8	200	45	440	1	5	27	14
1978	445	5	200	45	442	1	2	28	20
1979	567	7	223	39	566	1	2	29	a
1980	688	9	270	39	687	1	0	29	20
1981	838	11	350	42	836	2	0	29	a
1982	1,053	14	433	41	1,052	0	0	30	24
1983	1,202	13	579	48	1,202	0	0	a	a
1984	1,405	17	601	42.8	1,405	0	0	31	28
								31	33

Notes:

a. Includes those present under death sentence in local facilities.

Sources:

- U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C. (1880) Report on Defective, Dependent, and Delinquent Classes of the Population of the U.S.: 1880; 1888; pg. 550.
- U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C. (1890-1910) Prisoners and Juvenile Delinquents in the USA: 1910; 1918; pgs. 41-42. (1923) Prisoners: 1923; 1926; pgs. 111-112.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons; Washington, D.C. (1953-1970) National Prisoner Statistics Bulletins; Numbers 10, 12, 14, 23, 28, 32, 37, 41, 42, 45, 46.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service; Washington, D.C. (1971-1979) National Prisoner Statistics Bulletins SD-NPS-CP; Numbers 1-8.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Washington, D.C. (1980-1983) Bulletin: Capital Punishment; Numbers NCJ-70945, NCJ-78600, NCJ-86484. (1984) Bulletin: Capital Punishment 1984; 1985; pgs. 6-7.

Table 2-10. Persons Removed From Sentence of Death Other than by Execution: 1960 - 1984

Year	Persons Removed From Death Sentence	Median Elapsed Time in Months from Sentencing	Average Age
1960	36	a	a
1961	49	19	a
1962	58	17	a
1963	48	22	31
1964	68	24	29
1965	62	33	a
1966	53	32	a
1967	68	41	32
1968	77	33	a
1969	85	36	a
1970	76	54	a
1971	102	52	a
1972	365	47	a
1973	239	44	27
1974	55	55	33
1975	67	40	31
1977-1984	796	a	a

Notes:

a. Not available or not yet published.

Source:

U.S. Department of Justice; Federal Bureau of Prisons; Washington, D.C. (1960-1969) National Prisoner Statistics Bulletins; Numbers 34,37,39,41,42.
 U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration; National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service; Washington, D.C. (1970-1975) National Prisoner Statistics: Capital Punishment; NPS-CP-1-3.
 U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Washington, D.C. (1977-1984) Bulletin: Capital Punishment 1984; 1985; pg. 7.

death, 2038 persons have had dispositions other than execution. This data indicates that not only are sentences of death selectively given, but that once the sentence is enacted it is very selectively enforced. The growth in the number awaiting executions in the 1980's indicates sentence changes are no longer occurring as frequently (BJS Bulletin, "Capital Punishment 1982,"). In 1984, there were only 63 persons removed from the death sentence; there were 21 executions and 280 persons were received under a sentence of death (BJS Bulletin, "Capital Punishment 1984").

Executions By the Military, By the Federal Government, and Of Women

In 1930, the Census Bureau began to include data on military executions and these have been summarized by the Federal Bureau of Prisons (Table 2-11). Between 1930 and 1983, there were 160 executions by the military. All executions have been by the Army and Air Force. The Navy has had no executions since 1849. Seven persons awaiting execution were removed from the sentence of death in 1983, when the military regulations under which the death sentence was imposed were ruled unconstitutional. Of the total executed by the military, 106 have been for murder, 53 for rape, and 1 for desertion.

Between 1930 and 1963 (the last year of a federal execution) there have been 32 persons executed under the auspices of the civil federal government (Table 2-12). These have included 15 for murder, 6 for kidnapping (5 of which involved murder), and 12 for other offenses. Thirty-three women have been executed between 1930 and 1984 (Table 2-13).

Table 2-11. Executions by military 1930-1983^a

Year	Number
1930 - 1941	0
1941 - 1950	148
1954	3
1955	3
1957	3
1958	1
1959	1
1961	1
1962 - 1983 ^b	0
Total	160 ^c

Notes:

- a. Executions have been by the Army and Air Force. The Navy has executed no one since 1849.
- b. In 1982, there were 6 persons under the sentence of death in the military. In 1983, regulations used were declared nonconstitutional and 7 persons were removed. New regulations were drafted by 1985.
- c. Of the total, 106 of the executions have been for murder, 53 for rape and 1 for desertion.

Source:

U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons; Washington, D.C.
National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin
Number 42; June 1968; pg. 3.

Table 2-12. Federal Executions in the United States, by Year, Offense, Race, and State: 1930-1963

Year	Offense				Race			State in which executed
	Total	Murder	Kidnapping ^a	Other ^b	White	Black	American Indian	
All years	33	15	6	12	28	3	2	...
1963	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	Iowa
1957	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	Georgia
1956	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	Missouri
1954	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	New York
1953	4	-	2	2	4	-	-	Missouri (2), New York (2)
1950	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	Alaska
1948	5	5	-	-	3	2	-	California (3), Alaska (1), Florida (1)
1945	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	Wyoming
1943	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	Tennessee
1942	6	-	-	6	6	-	-	District of Columbia
1939	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	Alaska
1936	5	2	1	2	5	-	-	Kansas (2), Illinois (1), Indiana (1) Michigan (1)
1934	3	2	1	-	2	-	1	Indiana (1), Arizona (1), Oklahoma (1)
1930	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	Kansas

Note: There have been no Federal executions since 1963.

- Represents zero.

- a. Under the Federal kidnapping statute prior to 1968, the death penalty could be imposed if the victim was not released unharmed. In all of the cases in this table but the one in 1936, the victim was killed by the kidnapper.
- b. Includes two cases of rape on a Federal reservation (1957), two cases of espionage (1953), six cases of sabotage (1942), and two cases of bank robbery with homicide (1938).

Source: Complete table taken from

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Washington, D.C.
Capital Punishment 1982; 1983; pg. 17.

Table 2-13. Women Executed Under Civil Authority in the United States, by Year, Offense, Race, and State: 1930-1962

Year	Total	Offense			Race			State in which executed
		Murder ^a	Other	White	Black	Race		
						White	Black	
All years	33	31	2	20	12	...		
1962	1	1	-	1	-	...	California	
1957	1	1	-	1	-	...	Alabama	
1955	1	1	-	1	-	...	California	
1954	2	2	-	1	1	...	Ohio	
1953	3	1	2	3	-	...	Alabama, Federal (Missouri and New York)	
1951	1	1	-	1	-	...	New York	
1947	2	2	-	1	1	...	California, South Carolina	
1946	1	1	-	-	1	...	Pennsylvania	
1945	1	1	-	-	1	...	Georgia	
1944	3	3	-	-	3	...	Mississippi, New York, North Carolina	
1943	3	3	-	1	2	...	South Carolina, Mississippi, North Carolina	
1942	1	1	-	1	-	...	Louisiana	
1941	1	1	-	1	-	...	California	
1938	2	2	-	2	-	...	Illinois, Ohio	
1937	1	1	-	-	1	...	Mississippi	
1936	1	1	-	1	-	...	New York	
1935	3	3	-	2	1	...	Delaware	
1934	1	1	-	1	-	...	New York	
1931	1	1	-	1	-	...	Pennsylvania	
1930	2	2	-	1	1	...	Arizona, Alabama	

Notes:
- Represents zero.

a. Includes one kidnapping and one espionage case (both Federal).

Source: Complete table taken from

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Washington, D.C.
Capital Punishment 1962; 1983; pg. 17.

III

STATE AND FEDERAL PRISON STATISTICS

Compared to jails and correctional facilities for juveniles more information is available on state and federal prisoners. However over the years national prison statistics have been transferred among several agencies and reporting units have often changed with the change in agency sponsorship. The extent of state participation has also varied over time.

This chapter concentrates on national data on state prisons and reformatories and includes federal institutions in so far as they were traditionally included in national reports dealing with state prisons and reformatories. The extensive reports of the Federal Bureau of Prisons dealing exclusively with federal prisons are summarized in Chapter VI. In this chapter national reports are summarized from the following agencies:

- The Census Bureau's decennial series on Institutional Populations from 1850-1980 and the yearly series on State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories between 1926 and 1946;
- The Federal Bureau of Prisons reports on state and federal prisons between 1947 and 1970, in the

National Prisoner Statistics series;

- The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration's (LEAA) continuation of the National Prisoner Statistics series between 1970 and 1980;
- The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) reports and bulletins issued between 1980 and 1984.

OVERVIEW OF AVAILABLE INFORMATION

Census Bureau Institutional Population Series

The earliest data on state and federal prisoners comes from the Census Bureau Institutional Population Reports which have been described extensively in Chapter I. The data for 1850 to 1870 is viewed as of questionable completeness. That between 1880 and 1910 is much more complete. However, much of the data, other than that of total present, was tabulated only in a combined a form for state, federal, and local penal facilities (see chapter VIII). For the year 1923 considerable detail of information is available and presented by type of facility.

Census Bureau Series: State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories

Between 1926 and 1946 the Census Bureau collected, analyzed, and published yearly reports on prisoners in state and federal correctional facilities. The series generally followed the plan developed for the 1923 special reports. Unlike the 1923 report which generally presented characteristic data for both those present on the day of the survey and those received during the year, the series focused on prisoners received and discharged, and presented only counts of those present on the day of the survey. Data items on prisoners received included; the prisoners sex, age, race, nativity, and marital condition, as well as information on sentence, offense, and for some years prior commitments and month of commitment. Release information included type of release and time served by offense and sentence. A section was also included on facility staff and initial reports (1926-35) presented data on overcrowding. Beginning in the early 1930's, sections began to be included on executions and military prisons. In 1937 the series began to categorize misdemeanor prisoners separately from felony prisoners, and to make comparisons between the two groups. Eventually most descriptive data came to be presented for felony prisoners only (93 percent of

commitments in 1937). Despite some changes over the period this series represents a relatively high level of consistency and a detail of yearly reporting not yet equaled. The series addressed the current major questions such as rate of incarceration, time served, sentence, offense, recidivism, overcrowding, and demographic characteristics of those imprisoned. Most states submitted reports but coverage was sporadic for the states of Alabama, Georgia, Michigan, and Mississippi. Certain tables include estimates for these states; others do not.

Federal Bureau of Prisons Continuation of Series: 1950-1970

The report for 1946 was the last yearly report published by the Census Bureau but the Bureau continued to collect and process prison data between 1947 and 1949. In 1949 Congress authorized transfer of the program to the Bureau of Prisons. According to the first report published by the Bureau, Congress had granted only "nominal" funds to meet the new responsibility. For this reason detailed reports, similar to those that had been published by the Census Bureau, were published only for 1950, 1951, 1952-3, 1960 and 1964. On a yearly basis shorter bulletins were published. In 1960 through a cooperative agreement with the Census Bureau, special criminal justice related questions were included in the Institutional

Population census of prisoners present and thus for the first time since 1923, prisoner characteristic information was collected on those present on the day of the survey (in contrast to those received during the year). This information was reported by the Federal Bureau of Prisons in a special 1960 report rather than by the Census in the Institutional Population survey. The special reports maintained the level of detail of the census yearly reports, but they were less frequently issued.

During the period in which the Bureau of Prisons maintained responsibility for the National Prisoner Statistics Program, separate reports were initiated on Capital Punishment and yearly bulletins between 1958 and 1961 were issued on personnel in state and federal prisons.

Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

In 1971 the National Prisoner Statistics program was transferred to the newly created Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) and in 1972 the Census Bureau became responsible for the data collection aspect of the project. Yearly bulletins were issued on those present, received and released. Information on prisoner characteristics is available in special surveys conducted in 1974 and 1979. These reports focused on those present on the day of the survey and not on those

received and released, as had been the focus of the Census and Bureau of Prisons series.

Bureau of Justice Statistics

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) has continued and regularized most correction related series begun under LEAA. In addition special analytical reports have been issued utilizing date not regularly published in the 1970's on such things as offense, sentence, time served, and recidivism. These statistics had been regularly included in the Census Bureau series of 1926-46. The tables to follow combine and compare data from these sources.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

Persons Present and Received in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories

As indicated in Chapter I, the earliest national statistics on persons in penitentiaries comes from the 1850 Census; however, this report and that in 1860 and 1870 are not viewed as comparable in completeness to later reports. Table 3-1 summarizes the number reported present and court convictions in the 1850-1870 reports. The major problem with the court conviction data was the absence of a clear definition of terms such as "conviction" and "criminals". For example, in 1850 Pennsylvania reported 2930 convictions and New York, 58,067. In the eyes of later census reporters these disparities indicated that

Table 3-1. Earliest Census Data on Prisons: 1850-1870

Year	Census of Criminals ^a			
	Convictions During Year	Prisons on June 1	Ratios per 100,000	
			Convictions	In Prison
1850	26,679	6,737	115.0	29.0
1860 ^b	98,836	19,086	314.3	60.7
1870	36,562	32,901	94.8	85.3

Notes:

- a. Data thought to be incomplete and inconsistent.
- b. A special effort was made in 1860 to include those convicted for minor offenses.

Sources:

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C. (1850-1870) Prisoners and Juvenile Delinquents in the U.S.: 1910; 1918; pg. 13.

differing definitions were being used. It was later reported that Pennsylvania had restricted reports to those convicted by a court of record, while New York had included convictions at police courts. In 1860, an attempt was made to include less serious offenses and hence a much larger number of convictions are reported.

The data between 1850 and 1870 on the number in prison is viewed with only somewhat less suspicion. It is known that this was a period in which many states were establishing state prisons and reformatories. It may be that part of the large growth between the 1850 rate of 29 per 100,000 and the 1880 rate of 61 per 100,000 is due to growth of the system rather than lack of inclusiveness. Census taker E.F. Wines commented in 1880 that the rise in prison and jail population between 1850 and 1880 had been accompanied by a corresponding decrease in those present in almshouses (Census Office, Report on Defective, Dependent and Delinquent Classes of the Population of the United States: 1880; p.iv).

Those reporting later Census results identified 1880 as the first Census report comparable to later reports (Census Bureau, Prisoners and Juvenile Delinquents, 1910, pp.10-13). Tables 3-2 and 3-3 present Census Bureau data on the number and rate per 100,000 present by state in prisons from 1880 to 1980. Table 3-4

presents similar Justice Department data for the years 1950 to 1984. Table 3-5 specifically compares national totals for the Census Bureau and the Justice Department for 1950 to 1980. Table 3-6 presents rates per 100,000 total population and aged 20 to 44 for national data at ten year intervals since 1880.

Unlike the case with jail and juvenile reports, the data from the Census Bureau and the Justice Department on the number present is relatively consistent (within 10,000) for most years in which there is overlap of collection. This reflects the fact that state and federal prisons are comparatively more easily defined and located than jails and facilities for juveniles (see Chapters IV and V). There are larger differences between the data for 1980 than the previous years. The Census estimate for federal prisons is 17,000 more than reported by the Federal Bureau of Prisons and the total for state prisoners reported by the Census Bureau is 40,000 less than that reported by BJS for the same year. The combined totals are thus about 20,000 apart. It may be that part of the difference in federal prisoners is related to differential counting of military prisoners, of which there were about 4000 in the early 1980's, and to inclusion of other federal detainees.

The numbers reported over the 100 year period indicate that the rates per 100,000 present in state and federal prisons

Table 3-3. Rate per 100,000 of Persons Present in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories by Region and State Census Data: 1880-1983

Region and State	1880	1890	1904 ^a	1910	1923 ^a	1930	1940	1950 ^c	1960 ^c	1970 ^c	1980 ^c
United States	61	72	69	75	74	98	125	118	126	98	133
Federal Institutions	b	b	2	2	4	11	15	11	14	10	18
State Institutions	61	72	69	73	70	87	111	106	112	87	115
Northeast											
Maine	77	83	58	62	52	61	87	88	82	70	93
New Hampshire	33	26	26	27	49	54	72	77	86	52	56
Vermont	44	31	38	34	31	27	53	45	25	33	28
Massachusetts	43	27	79	48	90	104	95	84	79	67	69
Rhode Island	61	68	65	58	36	50	69	78	74	60	44
Connecticut	39	35	95	78	72	58	43	49	41	51	81
New York	40	46	48	54	60	75	67	81	76	117	143
New Jersey	124	136	71	78	58	65	114	107	104	74	119
Pennsylvania	93	108	68	73	57	71	88	89	75	78	85
	43	45	39	46	47	55	68	73	65	58	79
North Central											
Ohio	51	49	54	55	69	112	121	121	114	86	116
Indiana	40	45	53	54	69	132	127	130	122	90	121
Illinois	63	65	69	88	76	123	127	176	174	122	123
Michigan	60	54	47	46	65	104	144	107	80	70	108
Wisconsin	72	53	54	57	91	147	146	164	131	94	153
Minnesota	23	31	39	41	42	66	85	59	68	76	86
Iowa	32	33	49	53	65	92	93	68	85	57	70
Missouri	34	33	39	43	74	100	101	80	83	59	69
North Dakota	59	63	68	70	64	109	111	118	123	88	116
South Dakota	c	34	36	37	38	48	55	54	55	31	49
Nebraska	c	28	41	36	49	67	62	67	84	58	156
Kansas	57	37	29	40	59	82	81	88	90	66	83
	69	64	77	75	88	148	135	204	246	178	209
South											
Delaware	59 ^d	81	86	93	85	99	138	142	164	125	183
Maryland	c	c	c	c	c	c	145	c	57	47	223
District of Columbia	73	66	122	129	98	140	161	180	168	161	177
Virginia	c	c	c	c	c	c	241	c	c	c	219
West Virginia	50	70	80	104	82	110	155	262	288	140	161
North Carolina	43	36	95	88	105	126	141	161	156	92	115
South Carolina	58	88	33	32	39	70	120	214	242	147	281
Georgia	26	70	47	56	30	39	67	105	192	103	230
Florida	c	94	80	101	125	c	155	285	198	214	214
Kentucky	c	96	178	172	120	108	192	186	147	127	183
Tennessee	49	66	88	89	84	120	159	132	111	116	146
Alabama	85	84	78	83	68	102	111	92	84	85	138
Mississippi	31	72	97	158	131	c	228	157	169	102	93
Arkansas	65	33	64	94	91	c	99	93	76	96	96
Louisiana	70	74	56	50	78	62	98	79	106	71	129
Oklahoma	58	77	89	121	86	101	125	104	117	144	176
Texas	c	c	c	67	83	154	168	151	175	163	170
	82	148	123	90	72	87	95	105	134	117	216
West											
Montana	136	135	113	112	84	116	119	111	143	105	116
Idaho	135	157	149	184	54	124	93	96	87	48	80
Wyoming	67	115	62	68	60	86	78	85	76	52	90
Colorado	91	16	168	176	157	158	145	128	92	61	90
New Mexico	95	127	134	107	102	121	139	136	141	91	100
Arizona	c	70	99	96	64	116	121	100	132	91	124
Utah	77	163	188	198	93	117	159	153	164	123	136
Nevada	37	85	55	72	42	55	80	78	61	51	92
Washington	241	203	155	243	225	269	231	220	145	138	190
Oregon	72	70	89	109	70	111	133	151	144	111	115
California	103	114	64	59	49	86	95	97	76	72	104
Alaska	173	169	129	118	101	125	118	108	164	116	120
Hawaii	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	69	85	110
	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	85	35	76

- Notes:
 a. Calculations based on estimated population for 1904 and 1923 and do not include Delaware and District of Columbia or Oklahoma in 1904.
 b. There were no separate federal institutions in 1880 and 1890. The total number of federal prisoners in 1880 was 2,162 and in 1890 was 3,624.
 c. Data not available or not obtained.
 d. Rate low because of states missing.
 e. Individual state rates include those present in federal institutions within the state.

- Sources:
 U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C.
 (1880) Report on the Defective, Dependent and Delinquent Classes of the Population of the United States, As Returned at the Tenth Census: 1880; 1888; pg. 485.
 (1890) Report on Crime, Pauperism, and Benevolence in the United States at the Eleventh Census: 1890, part II; 1895; pg. 11.
 U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; Washington, D.C.
 (1904, 1910, 1923) Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1926; 1929; pg. 4.
 (1930) Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1929 and 1930; 1932; pg. 3.
 (1940) Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1940; 1943; pg. 11.
 (1950) U.S. Census of Population 1950: Special Reports, Institutional Population; 1953; pgs. 20-72 to 20-79.
 (1960) U.S. Census of Population, 1960: Subject Reports, Inmates of Institutions; 1963; pgs. 66-82.
 (1970) U.S. Census of Population, 1970: Subject Reports, Persons in Institutions and Other Group Quarters; 1973; pgs. 5, 74-77.
 (1980) 1980 Census of Population: Persons in Institutions and Other Group Quarters; 1984; pgs. 19, 73-76.
 (1880-1970) Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1970, part I; 1975; pgs. 22-37.
 (1980) Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1984; 1983.

Table 3-4. Persons Present in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories by State and Region, Justice Data: 1950-1984

Region and State	Rate per 100,000 ^a					Number Present ^b				
	Total		With sentences of 1 year or longer ^c			Total		With sentences of 1 year or longer ^c		
	1950	1960	1970	1980	1984	1950	1960	1970	1980 ^b	1984 ^b
United States	110	119	97	139	188	165,796	212,953	196,429	315,974	445,381
Federal Institutions	11	13	10	9	12	17,134	23,218	20,038	20,611	27,602
State Institutions	99	106	87	130	176	(148,662)	189,735	176,391	295,363	417,779
Northeast										
Maine	80	63	58	87	136	31,645	28,177	28,595	43,165	67,835
New Hampshire	44	30	33	35	57	736	750	516	671	840
Vermont	69	69	36	67	74	235	180	244	326	561
Massachusetts	51	38	36	56	84	259	269	162	342	392
Rhode Island	37	51	d	65	92	2,375	1,953	2,053	3,150	4,890
Connecticut	51	59	52	68	119	284	439	d	611	888
New York	103	91	66	123	187	1,020	1,497	1,568	2,750	3,748
New Jersey	83	d	80	76	138	12,313	15,287	12,059	21,639	33,155
Pennsylvania	71	69	53	68	109	3,991	d	5,704	5,564	10,363
						7,432	7,802	6,289	8,112	12,998
North Central										
Ohio	98	98	74	109	144	43,515	50,545	41,941	64,494	85,429
Indiana	115	114	86	125	174	9,128	11,104	9,185	13,489	18,694
Illinois	120	118	80	114	165	4,738	5,505	4,137	6,281	9,063
Michigan	90	91	57	94	149	7,886	9,199	6,837	10,724	17,187
Wisconsin	134	123	102	163	149	8,591	9,602	9,973	15,124	14,604
Minnesota	59	70	67	85	105	2,017	2,784	2,973	3,980	5,023
Iowa	63	60	42	49	52	1,879	2,063	1,585	2,001	2,167
Missouri	79	81	62	86	97	2,084	2,233	1,747	2,479	2,836
North Dakota	85	86	73	112	175	2,233	3,400	3,698	3,413	5,726
South Dakota	38	39	24	28	54	235	248	147	185	8,808
Nebraska	69	77	59	88	127	451	527	391	609	900
Kansas	86	90	67	89	95	1,147	1,269	1,001	1,402	1,535
	104	106	85	106	173	1,959	2,313	1,902	2,494	4,238
South										
Delaware	114	133	111	188	231	53,201	72,874	69,590	142,650	187,925
Maryland	49	49	109	183	263	158	218	596	1,087	1,615
District of Columbia	168	171	132	183	285	3,892	5,316	5,186	7,731	12,442
Virginia	191	267	188	426	649	1,478	2,037	1,423	2,719	4,031
West Virginia	138	154	100	161	185	4,439	6,127 ^e	4,648	8,581	10,493
North Carolina	144	129	54	64	82	2,904	2,407	938	1,257	1,599
South Carolina	108	148	117	244	246	4,335	6,734	5,969	14,456	15,219
Georgia	73	88	105	238	284	1,513	2,097	2,726	7,427	9,434
Florida	142	177	111	219	254	4,845	6,985	5,113	11,922	14,944
Kentucky	143	144	135	208	242	3,973	7,125 ^e	9,187	20,211	26,933
Tennessee	112	118	88	99	128	3,259	3,598	2,849	3,588	4,793
Alabama	84	88	83	153	154	2,780	3,134	3,268	7,022	7,302
Mississippi	146	164	110	149	256	4,454	5,369	3,790</		

Table 3-5. Number Reported Present in State and Federal Correctional Facilities, Comparison Census and Justice Figures for Available Years: 1950-1984

	Federal Facilities	State Prisons and Reformatories	Federal and State
1950 (Census)	a	a	178,065
(Justice)	17,134	148,662 ^b	165,796 ^b
1960 (Census)	25,020	201,324	226,344
(Justice)	23,218	189,735 ^b	212,953 ^b
1970 (Census)	21,094	177,737	198,831
(Justice)	20,038	176,391	196,429
1980 (Census)	41,085	261,292	302,377
1980 (Justice) ^c	24,363	305,458	329,821
1984 (Justice) ^c	34,263	429,603	463,866

Notes:

- a. Not separately enumerated.
- b. Revised totals. Reported to give complete coverage for institutions for adult offenders.
- c. Totals are for all present. These differ from Table 3-4 which are only for those with sentences of one year or longer.

Sources:

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons; National Prisoner Statistics; Washington, D.C.
 (1950) Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions: 1950; 1954; p.6.

(1960,1970) Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions for Adult Felons: 1968, 1969, 1970; Number 47; 1972; pg. 2.

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Washington, D.C.
 (1980) Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1981; 1983; pg. 13.

(1984) Bulletin: Prisoners in 1984; 1985; pg. 2.

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C.
 (1950) U.S. Census Population 1950: Special Reports, Institutional Populations; 1953; pg. 2c11.

(1960) U.S. Census of Population, 1960: Subject Reports, Inmates of Institutions; 1963; pgs. 13-14.

(1970) Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1970; 1976; pgs. 419-420.

(1980) U.S. Census of Population, 1980: Subject Reports, Persons in Institutions and Group Quarters; 1984; pgs. 4-5.

and reformatories have tripled between 1880 and 1984. In 1880 the rate was 61 and in 1984 it was 188. The rates per population aged 20 to 44 demonstrate similar increases. The increase was not a steady one. Rates increased somewhat from 1880 up to 1910, were stable between 1910 and 1923 and then increased greatly during the depression up to 1940. They then decreased somewhat between 1940 and 1950, increased into the 1960's and decreased again around 1970; and have dramatically risen during the later 1970's and 1980's. Regionally, rates in the South have increased the most over the period and the South continues to have the largest prison population.

Numbers Received

Data on those received during an entire year was first collected by the Census Bureau in 1904. At this time the statistic was presented as designed to correct notions that were obtained by only looking at those present on the day of the survey. Data on the number received was then included in the Census Institutional Population reports in 1910 and 1923. When the yearly series was initiated in 1926, this became the basis for reporting detailed information rather than those present. Table 3-8 includes available yearly data on the number reported received from 1904 to 1983. These rates have ranged from about 35 to 45 per 100,000 in years before 1929 and again in

the late 1960's, to about 75 per 100,000 in the early 1980's. Tables 3-9 and 3-10 present number and rate received by state at ten year intervals.

Sentences

The first national information on sentencing comes from the 1880 Census report. Of the total in penitentiaries 99 percent were reported to be under sentence at the time of the survey (p.520) and 88 percent of these had sentences listed of over one year (Table 3-11). This compares to about 8 percent of the 55 percent of the total under sentence in county jails.

In 1890 data was not tallied on sentence by type of prison, however, extensive information was presented on average sentence of the total penal facility population by sex, race, nativity and offense. This information is presented in Table 3-12. The average sentence ranged from 7.77 years for offenses against the person to .76 years for offenses against the society. It was noted that the average sentence of blacks was one year longer and that of Chinese 3 years longer than that of whites. In 1890 there is the first mention of the term indefinite sentence, however it is used to refer to life prisoners (p.199).

A concern of the 1904 report was the relationship between sentence and offense as well as differences by sex and region in sentences. Note was

Table 3-7. Number and Rate Per 100,000 Population of Sentenced Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions: 1925-82^a

Yearend	Number	Rate per 100,000 population	Yearend	Number	Rate per 100,000 population
1925	91,669	79	1955	185,780	113
1926	97,991	83	1956	189,565	114
1927	109,346	92	1957	195,414	115
1928	116,390	97	1958	205,643	119
1929	120,496	99	1959	208,105	118
1930	129,453	105	1960	212,953	119
1931	137,082	111	1961	220,149	121
1932	137,997	111	1962	218,830	118
1933	136,810	109	1963	217,283	116
1934	138,316	109	1964	214,336	113
1935	144,180	113	1965	210,895	110
1936	145,038	113	1966	199,654	103
1937	152,741	119	1967	194,896	99
1938	160,285	123	1968	187,914	94
1939	179,818	137	1969	196,007	98
1940	173,706	132	1970	196,429	97
1941	165,439	126	1971	198,061	96
1942	150,384	116	1972	196,092	95
1943	137,220	108	1973	204,211	98
1944	132,456	104	1974	218,466	104
1945	133,649	101	1975	240,593	113
1946	140,079	100	1976	262,833	123
1947	151,304	105	1977	278,141	129
1948	155,977	107	1977	285,456	132
1949	163,749	110	1978	294,396	135
1950	166,123	110	1979	301,470	137
1951	165,680	109	1980	315,974	140
1952	168,233	109	1981	353,673	153
1953	173,579	110	1982	396,072	170
1954	182,901	114			

Notes:

The count, until 1977, was limited to those prisoners remanded to the custody of the State or Federal adult correctional system. Beginning in 1977, the count includes all persons under the jurisdiction of the individual correctional systems. Examples of inmates under the jurisdiction of a given system, but not under its custody, are those housed in local jails, in other States, or in hospitals (including mental health facilities) outside the correctional system; inmates out on work release, furlough or bail; and State prisoners held in Federal prisons or vice versa. Figures for both the custody and jurisdiction populations are given for 1977 in order that 1977 can be compared with both previous and subsequent years.

a. Over the years, the sentenced prisoner population has been variously defined to include "felons age 18 and over," "adult felons," "prisoners sentenced to a maximum term of at least a year and a day," and since 1978, "prisoners sentenced to over 1 year."

Source: Complete table taken from

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Washington, D.C.
Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1982; 1984; pg. 52.

Table 3-8. State and Federal Prisoners Received from Court: 1904-1983

Year	Number	Rate Per 100,000	Year	Number	Rate Per 100,000
1904	27,740	33.6	1953	74,240	47.1
1910	29,710	32.5	1954	80,900	50.3
1923	38,628	34.6	1955	78,414	47.9
			1956	77,924	46.7
			1957	80,482	47.4
1926	48,108	42.3	1958	88,633	51.2
1927	51,936	45.1	1959	87,192	49.5
1928	55,746	47.7	1960	88,375	49.3
1929	58,906	51.4	1961	93,513	51.3
1930	66,013	56.2	1962	89,082	48.1
1931	71,520	60.8	1963	87,826	46.8
1932	67,477	57.8	1964	87,578	46.0
1933	62,801	52.8	1965	87,505	45.4
1934	62,251	51.9	1966	77,857	40.0
1935	65,723	54.3	1967	77,850	39.6
1936	60,925	50.0	1968	72,058	36.3
1937	63,552	49.3	1969	75,277	37.6
1938	68,326	52.6	1970	79,351	39.1
1939	66,024	50.4	1971	a	a
1940	73,104	55.5	1972	a	a
1941	68,700	52.3	1973	a	a
1942	58,858	45.5	1974	a	a
1943	50,082	39.4	1975	129,573	60.0
1944	50,162	39.5	1976 ^b	129,482	59.4
1945	53,212	40.0	1977 ^b	128,050	58.2
1946	61,338	43.7	1978 ^b	126,121	56.7
1947	64,804	45.0	1979 ^b	131,047	58.2
1948	63,777	43.6	1980 ^b	142,122	62.4
1949	68,925	46.3	1981 ^b	160,272	69.7
1950	69,473	46.1	1982 ^b	177,109	76.3
1951	67,165	44.1	1983	173,289	74.0
1952	70,892	45.8			

Notes:

- a. Data not located.
- b. New court commitments only.

Sources:

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C.
(1904) Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1926; 1929; pg. 7.
(1910-1933) Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1933; 1935; pg. 8.
(1934-1936) Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1936; 1938; pg. 11.
(1937) Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1937; 1939; pg. 8.
(1938) Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1938; 1941; pg. 8.
(1939) Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1939; 1941; pg. 8.
U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service; Washington, D.C.
(1940-1970) Source book of Criminal Justice Statistics: 1974; 1975; pg. 440.
(1975) Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1975; 1977; pg. 22.
(1976) Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1976; 1978; pg. 22.
(1977) Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1977; 1979; pg. 16.
U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Washington, D.C.
(1978) Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1978; 1980; pg. 22.
(1979) Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1979; 1981; pg. 20.
(1980) Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics: 1982; 1983; pg. 542.
(1981) Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics: 1983; 1984; pg. 570.
(1982) Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1982; 1984; pg. 26.
(1983) Unpublished data.

Table 3-9. Prisoners Received from Court in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories by State by Decade: 1904-1980

Region and State	1904 ^b (Major Offenders)	1910 ^c	1923 ^c	1930 ^c	1940 ^c	1950 ^c	1960 ^c	1970 ^c	1980 ^c
United States ^d	27,740	29,710	38,628	66,013	73,456	69,473	88,575	79,351	142,122
Federal Institutions	c	987	3,703	9,800	15,109	14,237	13,723	12,047	10,907
State Institutions	27,740	26,745	33,882	56,213	58,347	55,236	74,852	67,304	131,215
Northeast	8,639	7,217	6,594	10,049	10,073	9,172	12,072	11,098	17,365
Maine	115	69	202	216	337	471	495	346	432
New Hampshire	106	43	35	107	100	72	83	153	196
Vermont	100	a	277	389	222	210	217	114	280
Massachusetts	1,211	1,114	693	972	915	851	955	860	1,102
Rhode Island	80	658	294	179	393	250	104	a	248
Connecticut	252	186	346	679	541	440	675	a	2,401
New York	3,679	3,188	2,666	3,349	3,633	3,456	5,168	4,134	7,184
New Jersey	781	814	825	1,761	1,574	1,555	2,274	2,901	2,635
Pennsylvania	2,315	1,145	1,256	2,397	2,358	1,867	2,101	2,590	2,887
North Central	7,768	6,382	11,561	29,031	17,798	14,599	18,544	15,950	29,914
Ohio	1,232	1,115	2,264	3,712	2,532	2,727	3,733	4,083	7,495
Indiana	829	770	1,358	1,942	1,134	1,134	1,396	700	3,395
Illinois	1,150	844	1,387	2,658	1,526	1,868	2,826	2,428	6,383
Michigan	653	559	1,996	3,949	2,395	3,076	3,706	3,180	4,379
Wisconsin	452	527	532	1,258	4,906	1,051	1,315	1,371	1,540
Minnesota	408	444	659	864	887	679	633	a	726
Iowa	442	333	753	976	753	632	845	631	1,045
Missouri	1,051	839	912	1,950	1,668	1,550	1,841	1,743	2,631
North Dakota	81	102	136	233	263	124	134	110	167
South Dakota	112	152	185	308	243	302	363	256	343
Nebraska	226	197	378	636	483	623	767	590	624
Kansas	1,132	500	1,001	1,545	780	833	985	858	1,184
South	8,646	11,573	12,507	20,154	24,655	23,569	32,349	30,113	63,446
Delaware	a	a	a	a	149	123	244	528	377
Maryland	536	1,700	1,390	2,099	2,994	3,060	4,369	a	4,146
District of Columbia	a	a	a	a	668	580	678	1,196	1,056
Virginia	645	662	608	1,336	1,665	1,751	1,884	1,874	2,917
West Virginia	539	425	772	1,171	1,019	702	511	252	527
North Carolina	404	192	368	1,362	1,245	1,928	2,709	1,955	6,674
South Carolina	228	237	351	554	611	607	903	1,681	3,336
Georgia	929	774	876	a	a	1,606	2,524	2,637	5,951
Florida	392	428	451	1,042	1,359	1,516	3,026	4,395	8,069
Kentucky	917	855	827	2,260	1,895	1,365	1,793	1,641	2,229
Tennessee	758	652	599	1,459	1,278	1,026	1,294	1,611	2,947
Alabama	613	1,785	1,057	a	5,307	2,514	2,357	1,469	3,759
Mississippi	369	624	478	991	a	753	856	667	1,649
Arkansas	552	570	957	1,266	833	695	998	a	1,675
Louisiana	452	750	559	1,070	939	1,164	1,649	1,627	2,887
Oklahoma	5	818	1,711	2,137	2,021	1,183	1,511	1,970	2,404
Texas	1,307	1,131	1,503	2,607	2,663	2,996	5,043	6,610	12,843
West	2,687	3,551	4,263	5,979	5,821	7,896	11,969	9,622	20,490
Montana	168	297	243	398	305	410	425	229	308
Idaho	29	95	119	a	231	290	275	215	498
Wyoming	68	123	125	135	173	195	235	126	229
Colorado	447	596	562	872	691	537	1,193	874	1,144
New Mexico	106	193	164	280	331	437	495	341	472
Arizona	163	279	207	369	335	452	816	557	1,861
Utah	109	149	186	223	164	239	268	204	361
Nevada	44	80	75	125	165	172	222	268	793
Washington	414	510	750	1,053	742	933	937	1,135	1,386
Oregon	215	221	262	501	530	689	891	912	1,583
California	924	1,008	1,570	2,023	2,154	3,122	6,028	4,690	11,347
Alaska	a	a	a	a	a	a	134	71	313
Hawaii	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	195

Notes:

- Data not available: No state prisons in Delaware or District of Columbia prior to 1930.
- In 1904 statistics on commitments were categorized as "major" and "minor" rather than by type of facility. This statistic does not necessarily include all prisoners in state and federal prisons and reformatories.
- Figures for Georgia, Kansas and Washington include statistics for federal prisons which were not separately compiled by the Census Bureau.
- As rates were computed individually, sum of State and Federal rates may not equal "United States" rate.
- Between 1910 and 1960 state data is consistent as to whether all received or only those with sentences of one year or longer are included. In 1970 an attempt was made to include only those with sentences of one year or more. 1980 includes all new court commitments only. This total reported here for federal prisoners received (10,907) is substantially less than that reported in subsequent summary tables on those received from court in federal facilities from fiscal year 1980 (15,376).

Sources:

- U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C.
 (1904, 1910, 1923) Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1926; 1929; pg. 7.
 (1930) Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1929 and 1930; 1932; pg. 64.
 (1940) Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1940; 1943; pg. 14.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service; Washington, D.C.
 (1950, 1960, 1970) Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics 1974; 1975; pg. 440.
 (1980) Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics 1982; 1983; pg. 542.

Table 3-10. Rate per 100,000 Population of Prisoners Received from Court in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories by State by Decade: 1904-1980

Region and State	1904 ^b	1910 ^c	1923 ^c	1930 ^c	1940 ^c	1950 ^c	1960 ^c	1970 ^c	1980 ^c
United States ^d	34.1	32.2	35.1	53.6	55.6	45.9	49.4	39.0	62.7
Federal Institutions	c	1.1	3.4	8.0	11.4	9.4	7.7	5.9	4.8
State Institutions	34.1	28.9	30.8	45.6	44.2	36.5	41.7	33.1	57.9
Northeast	38.3	27.9	21.4	29.2	28.0	23.2	27.0	22.6	35.3
Maine	16.2	9.3	26.0	27.1	28.0	23.2	27.0	22.6	38.4
New Hampshire	24.9	10.0	7.8	23.0	39.8	51.5	51.1	34.8	35.3
Vermont	28.7	a	78.7	20.3	13.5	13.7	13.7	20.7	21.3
Massachusetts	39.9	33.1	17.3	108.1	61.8	55.6	55.6	25.6	54.8
Rhode Island	17.3	121.2	47.2	22.9	21.2	18.1	18.5	15.1	19.2
Connecticut	25.8	16.7	23.7	26.1	55.1	31.6	12.1	a	26.2
New York	47.3	35.0	24.7	42.3	31.7	21.9	26.6	a	77.3
New Jersey	37.9	32.1	24.6	26.6	27.0	23.3	30.8	22.7	40.9
Pennsylvania	34.4	14.9	13.9	24.9	23.8	32.2	37.5	40.5	35.8
North Central	27.8	21.4	32.8	51.9	44.3	32.8	35.9	28.2	50.8
Ohio	28.3	23.4	37.3	55.8	36.7	34.3	38.5	38.3	69.4
Indiana	31.3	28.5	45.3	60.0	39.7	28.8	29.9	13.5	61.8
Illinois	22.0	15.0	20.6	34.8	19.3	21.4	28.0	21.9	55.9
Michigan	25.8	19.9	50.7	81.6	45.6	48.3	47.4	35.8	47.3
Wisconsin	20.3	22.6	19.5	42.8	156.4	30.6	37.3	31.0	32.7
Minnesota	21.1	21.4	26.5	33.7	31.8	22.8	18.5	a	17.8
Iowa	18.7	15.0	30.6	39.5	29.7	24.1	30.6	22.3	35.9
Missouri	32.0	25.5	26.5	53.7	44.1	39.2	42.6	37.3	53.5
North Dakota	21.8	17.7	20.4	34.2	41.0	20.0	21.2	17.8	25.6
South Dakota	26.5	26.0	28.3	44.4	37.8	46.2	53.3	38.4	49.6
Nebraska	21.2	16.5	25.4	46.2	36.7	47.0	54.4	39.7	39.9
Kansas	76.1	29.6	88.8	82.1	43.3	43.7	45.2	38.2	50.1
South	32.8	39.4	36.5	53.2	59.2	49.9	58.8	47.9	84.2
Delaware	a	a	a	53.2	59.2	49.9	58.8	47.9	84.2
Maryland	42.9	131.3	92.9	177.6	164.4	130.6	140.9	96.4	63.5
District of Columbia	a	a	a	100.7	100.7	130.6	140.9	96.4	63.5
Virginia	33.3	32.1	25.5	55.2	62.2	72.3	88.7	158.0	165.5
West Virginia	51.9	34.8	50.2	67.7	52.8	47.5	40.3	54.6	94.6
North Carolina	20.1	8.7	13.8	43.0	35.0	27.5	14.4	27.0	27.0
South Carolina	16.1	15.6	20.2	31.9	32.2	28.7	37.9	38.5	113.5
Georgia	39.2	28.5	29.4	a	a	46.6	64.0	57.5	106.9
Florida	67.0	56.8	43.6	71.0	71.6	54.7	61.1	64.7	82.8
Kentucky	40.5	37.3	33.7	86.4	66.6	46.3	59.0	50.9	60.9
Tennessee	35.7	29.8	35.7	55.8	43.8	31.2	36.3	41.0	64.2
Alabama	31.3	83.5	43.8	a	187.3	82.1	72.1	42.7	94.4
Mississippi	22.3	34.7	26.7	49.3	a	34.6	39.3	30.1	65.4
Arkansas	37.1	36.2	53.0	68.3	42.7	36.4	55.9	a	73.3
Louisiana	13.4	45.3	30.3	50.9	39.7	43.4	50.6	44.6	68.6
Oklahoma	0.9	49.4	79.8	89.2	86.5	53.0	64.9	77.0	79.5
Texas	94.3	29.0	30.7	44.8	41.5	38.9	52.6	59.0	90.3
West	59.8	52.0	44.7	48.5	41.9	39.1	42.7	27.6	47.5
Montana	59.2	79.0	40.4	74.0	54.6	69.4	63.0	33.0	39.1
Idaho	15.1	29.1	25.6	a	44.0	49.2	41.2	30.	

made of the fact that females had shorter sentences for homicide and for offenses against society than males. This was attributed to the fact that crimes within the categories may have been less serious. It also warranted attention that that 57.5 percent of those present who were guilty of homicide received sentences of less than life in prison (p.27).

In 1910 the most significant change in sentence patterns since the 1880 census was reported to be the introduction of the indeterminate sentence. This category had first appeared in 1904 when 15 percent were reported under this sentence. By 1910, 37 percent of those committed to state and federal penitentiaries were under this sentence (Table 3-13). It was observed that the corresponding decrease in percent serving definite terms was in the category having sentences of one year or more, indicating that the indeterminate sentence was replacing the long term definite sentence (1910 p.42).

By 1923, 55 percent of those received in state and federal prisons and reformatories were under indeterminate sentence. The indeterminate sentence was most frequently used in the Mountain, Pacific, North, and Middle Atlantic regions and least used in the Southern regions. Table 3-14 presents data on the relative use of determinate and indeterminate sentences for selected years between 1926 and 1960.

In 1923 there is the first discussion of the relative length of definite versus indeterminate sentences. This was to become a topic of considerable interest in subsequent reports. The report noted that the term indeterminate sentence really referred to several differing types of sentences. These included sentences with both a maximum and a minimum, those with one or the other and those with neither, as well as terms for the duration of ones minority. Comparisons of the tables led the writers of the report to state :

The more extensive use of the indeterminate sentence tends to increase the potential length of imprisonment, by setting higher limits to the terms of imprisonment than are, in general fixed under the definite term sentence (Census Bureau, Prisoners, 1923; p.124).

In 1923, for example, only 7 percent of those under definite sentence for property offenses had terms of 10 years or more; compared to 49 percent having this as a maximum under indefinite sentence (p.138). Table 3-15 compares the sentence of definite length commitments with the maximum indeterminate sentence length. This comparison has little meaning without comparison of actual time served, which as will be seen did not show such

Table 3-11. Percent Having Sentence of One Year or Longer by Place Found: 1880

	Total Present	Number Under Sentence	Percent of Those With Sentences Having Term of More than One Year
Penitentiaries	30,659	30,655	
County Jails	12,691	6,975	88
City Prisons	1,666	1,194	8
Workhouses	7,865	7,855	<.1
Leased Out	4,879	4,879	4
Military Prisons	499	486	9
Insane Hospitals	350	350	96
Total	58,609	52,394	63

Source:

U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C.
(1880) Report on the Defective, Delinquent Classes of the Population of the United States as Returned at the Tenth Census: 1880; 1888; pg. L1.

Table 3-12. Average Sentence in Years for Total in Prison and Jails by Sex, Region, Race, Nativity, and Offense: 1890

	Male	Female
<u>Region</u>		
North Atlantic	2.95	1.05
South Atlantic	4.55	2.67
North Central	4.12	1.98
South Central	5.51	2.95
Western	4.75	1.24
<u>Color, Nativity, Race</u>		
White		
Native	3.66	1.12
Parents Native	3.79	1.51
One Parent Foreign	4.25	1.76
Parents Foreign	3.66	1.08
Unknown	3.10	1.08
Foreign Born	3.74	2.14
Unknown	3.32	.72
Colored		
Negroes	5.04	2.79
Chinese	5.01	2.80
Indians	6.58	2.54
	5.64	.20
<u>Offense</u>		
Against		
Government	2.76	1.75
Society	.79	.67
Person	7.80	6.99
Property	3.90	2.29
On High Seas	2.75	8
Other	4.67	.80

Note:

a. Not separately enumerated.

Sources:

U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Census;
Washington, D.C.
(1890) Report on Crime Pauperism and Benevolence as Returned at the Eleventh Census; Part I; 1896; pgs. 93, 98, 101.

Table 3-13. Percent Which Commitments Under Indeterminate Sentence^a Were of Total Commitments: 1923 and 1910

Geographic Division	Prisons and Reformatories			Prisons			Reformatories		
	1923	1910	Increase, 1923 over 1910 ^b	1923	1910	Increase, 1923 over 1910 ^b	1923	1910	Increase, 1923 over 1910 ^b
United States	55.4	36.9	18.5	46.8	21.9	24.9	81.2	94.5	-13.3
New England	82.9	91.2	-8.3	68.9	77.0	-8.1	93.3	99.9	-6.6
Middle Atlantic	84.9	75.9	9.0	78.8	56.2	22.6	94.5	98.2	-3.7
East North Central	86.4	60.2	26.2	81.5	48.0	33.5	92.7	85.1	7.6
West North Central	62.4	41.0	21.4	43.4	22.9	20.5	94.2	99.2	-5.0
South Atlantic	19.4	2.0	17.4	19.4	0.9	18.5	c	d	c
East South Central	40.8	3.9	36.9	53.5	3.9	49.6	1.9	c	1.9
West South Central	15.7	0.1	15.6	17.2	0.1	16.1	6.4	d	c
Mountain	95.1	50.9	44.2	94.3	43.7	50.6	100.0	100.0	c
Pacific	85.7	30.1	55.6	83.9	20.7	63.2	95.6	100.0	-4.4
Federal prisons	e	c	c	e	c	c	c	c	c

Notes:

- a. Based upon the total number of those sentenced to death, but including those sentenced for minority; for 1923, covered the first six months, for 1910, the whole year.
- b. A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.
- c. Data not available.
- d. Percent not shown where base is less than 100.
- e. Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.

Source: Complete table taken from

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C. Prisoners 1923; 1926; pg. 116.

Table 3-14. Use of Definite vs. Indeterminate Sentences by Sex, State and Federal Prisoners Received: 1926-1960

	Total		MALE				FEMALE						
	Definite		Indeterminate		Definite		Indeterminate		Definite		Indeterminate		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1926	42,853	18,975	44	23,878	56	18,265	45	22,272	55	710	31	1,606	69
1930	66,013	33,396	51	32,617	49	32,039	51	30,918	49	1,357	44	1,699	56
1935	65,723	37,204	57	28,519	43	35,634	57	26,935	43	1,570	50	1,584	50
1940	73,456	44,861	61	28,595	39	42,784	61	26,959	39	2,077	56	1,636	44
1945	43,281	24,470	57	18,811	43	23,249	57	17,603	43	1,221	50	1,208	50
1950	57,988	31,220	54	26,768	46	30,051	54	25,574	46	1,169	49	1,194	51
1960 ^b	69,235	26,871	39	42,364	61	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a

Notes:

- a. Data not reported for 1960.
- b. State only.

Sources:

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; Washington, D.C.
 (1926, 1930) Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1929 and 1930; 1932; pg. 20.
 (1935) Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1935; 1937; pg. 17.
 (1940) Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1940; 1943; pg. 16.
 (1945) Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1945; 1947; pg. 34.
 U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons; National Prisoner Statistics; Washington, D.C.
 (1950) Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions: 1950; 1954; pg. 58.
 (1960) Characteristics of State Prisoners: 1960; 1965; pg. 42.

Table 3-15. Median Sentence in Months by Offense for Definite and Indeterminate Sentence, Prisoners Received for Selected Years: 1923-1960

Offense	State and Federal Institutions													
	1923 ^a						1950 ^a						1960	
	Definite		Indeterminate ^b		Definite		Indeterminate ^b		Definite		Indeterminate ^b		Definite	Indeterminate ^b
	Number	Median	Number	Median	Number	Median	Number	Median	Number	Median	Number	Median	Number	Median
All Offenses	8,430	37	10,552	109	30,051	36	25,574	106	26,871	42	42,364	101		
Person Homicide	1,037	250	668	251	1,699	299	1,123	199	1,813	235	1,758	188		
Assault	363	42	595	91	1,287	36	1,326	87	1,759	34	2,131	79		
Rape	285	92	473	223	639	106	1,081	129	1,272 ^c	71 ^c	2,363 ^c	147 ^c		
Property Robbery	436	102	1,064	272	1,752	95	3,754	168	2,171	98	5,343	166		
Embezzlement, forgery and fraud	834	32	1,085	154	4,550	32	3,393	106	3,789	37	6,455	103		
Burglary	1,120	44	2,089	135	5,051	45	6,636	108	7,511	43	11,713	101		
Larceny	1,254	33	2,284	98	4,561	30	3,578	85	4,374	30	4,929	68		
Auto Theft	d	d	d	d	2,683	32	1,631	96	874	32	2,468	90		
Stolen Property	181	23	154	82	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d		
Morals Drug law violations	964	20	134	60	1,746	23	293	90	440	51	2,487	149		

Notes:

- a. Male felony prisoners only.
- b. Calculation was based on maximum indeterminate sentence.
- c. Includes other sex offenses.
- d. Not available.

Sources:

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C. (1923) Prisoners 1923; 1926; pg. 137.
 U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons; National Prisoner Statistics; Washington, D.C. (1950) Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions: 1950; 1954; pgs. 70-71.
 (1960) Characteristics of State Prisoners: 1960; 1965; pgs. 42, 50, 51.

differences (see section on time served).

Another striking fact noted by the authors of the 1923 report was the wide disparity between the maximum and minimum indeterminate sentences. The report notes that, among those having a sentence maximum of 20 years, one third (34 percent) had minimum sentences of one year (p.126).

The reporters also observed that while there had been a decline in the percent sentenced to death the number under life sentence had increased to a larger extent than could be accounted for by this decrease. The reason given for this was the increase in the relative number of commitments for homicide and the tendency to use life sentences for robbery and other grave crimes.

Table 3-16 compares reported sentences using a compilation of median maximum indeterminate sentence and the median determinate sentences. This procedure was followed by the Federal Bureau of Prisons in 1950 and 1960. We followed the same procedure to calculate the median sentence for the 1923 data. Recently published BJS data on median sentence for 1981 is also included (the 1981 BJS report does not indicate how the sentence length was calculated). Perhaps reflective of the lessened use of indeterminate sentences the 1981 data indicates a

reduction in sentence length for most offense categories.

Offense Distribution of State and Federal Prisoners

A question of considerable interest is whether the percent of those in prison who are serious violent offenders has grown over time. Recent reports, especially those making comparisons with the 1960's, seem to indicate changes in the direction of more violent offenders. A detailed look at the distributions reported using earlier years as frames of reference indicates somewhat less clear results.

The earliest offense distribution data comes from the 1880 and 1890 Census reports, however, in reporting offense in these years, inmates of jails are not separated from those present in state prisons (see chapter VIII for these tables, and discussion of overall offense distribution). Offense distributions separated by type of prison were first presented in 1910. Tables 3-17 to 3-20 summarize this data for state and federal prisons from 1910 to 1981.

In discussing offense distribution it should be noted that several classification or reporting techniques have changed over time which may contribute to finding higher percentages present for violent offenses. The broad classification scheme used for both Census Bureau prison statistics and

Table 3-17. Percentage Distribution of Offenses of Prisoners Received during Given Year in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories^a: 1910-1981

Category and Offense	Total 1910	Total 1923	Total 1933	Total 1940	Felonies Only 1940	Felonies Only 1950	Felonies Only ^b 1960 ^b	One Year or Longer 1970 ^b	1981 ^b
Person									
Homicide, Manslaughter	9.7	9.5	6.2	4.4	5.2	5.4	4.2	6.3	6.5
Assault	9.9	5.2	5.7	5.5	5.2	4.8	4.7	6	6.4
Rape	3.9	4.1	2.3	2.6	3	3	4.5 ^c	3	2.5
Total	23.5	18.8	14.2	12.5	13.4	13.2	13.4	15.3	15.4
Property									
Robbery	4.8	8.1	12.4	7.3	8.5	9.7	9.2	14.4	17.9
Embezzlement, forgery, fraud	7.8	9	9	10.6	11.9	14.6	15.3	9.5	6.5
Burglary	22.1	17.4	23.5	16.8	19.5	20.3	22.6	16.7	24.4
All larceny	25.7	19.2	21.4	20.7	22.6	22.2	20.4	18.8	10.8
Arson	d	d	1	d	d	d	d	d	d
Stolen property	d	d	d	0.8	0.8	0.7	d	d	d
Total	60.4	53.7	67.3	56.2	63.3	67.5	67.5	59.4	59.6
Morals, order, government charges									
Other sex-related crimes	1.1	1.2	3.3	2.8	3.1	2.6	d	0.1 ^b	0.03 ^b
Liquor-law violations	1.2	7.5	5.5	11.3	10.5	3.1	2.6 ^b	1.3 ^b	0.01 ^b
Drunkenness, disorderly conduct, vagrancy	2.1	1	1.6	6.6	d	d	0.4 ^b	d	d
Drug-law violations	0.1	6	2.4	2.5	2.8	3.9	5.1	10.3	9.3
Traffic violations	d	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.4	d	d	d
Carrying and possessing weapons	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.1 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.5 ^b
Nonsupport	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.9	1	2.1	d	d	d
Selective service violations	d	d	d	d	d	1.2	0.2 ^b	0.8 ^b	d
National security violation	d	d	d	d	d	0.2	0.1 ^b	0.03 ^b	0.01 ^b
Crimes related to the admin. of govt. ^b	d	d	d	d	d	1.7	1.9 ^b	2.4 ^b	2.1 ^b
Public order	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d
Total	5.5	17.3	14.7	25.6	18.4	15.7	10.4	15.33	16
Other^f	10.9	11.1	3.8	5.8	4.9	3.6	8.7	10^g	9^g
Total reported	27404	36356	62792	73456	62692	57988	86018	50652	121713
Unknown or unclear	328	1279	9	d	d	d	d	d	d

Notes:

- Before 1937, felony and misdemeanor commitments to state and federal prisons were categorized together by offense. From 1937 to 1942 separate and combined listings were provided. After 1942, state institutions reported only felonies. Using 1940 as an example, since this represents a high point in the percentage of misdemeanor commitments to state and federal prisons, the difference in the distribution produced by excluding all misdemeanors is shown.
- In 1960, 1970 and 1981, separate reports for federal and state prisons were issued. For this table the distributions have been combined. Those offenses marked "b" were separately categorized only in the federal report. In 1970 state data includes 31 states only; in 1981 includes 32 states.
- Other sexual offenses are included.
- Not categorized.
- Includes, among other offenses, unlawful immigration, perjury, contempt.
- Content varies because of changes in detail of categorization; most offenses not categorized account for less than 1 percent of the total.
- 1970 includes 62 military court-martial cases and 1981 includes 33 military court-martial cases.
- Does not include embezzlement.

Sources:

- U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, Washington, D.C.
 (1910, 1923) Prisoners 1923; 1926; Tab. 14.
 (1933) Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1933; 1935; pg. 10.
 (1940) Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1940; 1943; pg. 15.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons; National Prisoner Statistics; Washington, D.C.
 (1950) Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions: 1950; 1954; pg. 63.
 (1960) Characteristics of State Prisoners: 1960; 1965; pg. 41.
 (1970) State Prisoners: Admissions and Releases, 1970; 1972; pg. 6.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons, Washington, D.C.
 (1960) Federal Prisons: 1960; 1964; pg. 36.
 (1981) Statistical Report Fiscal Years 1981-1983; pgs. 38-39.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service; Washington, D.C.
 (1970) Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics: 1973; 1973; pg. 363.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Washington, D.C.
 (1981) Prison Admissions and Releases, 1981; 1984; pg. 3 (State data).

Table 3-18. Percentage Distribution of Offenses Reported for Prisoners Received in State Prisons and Reformatories during Given Year

Year	1923	1937	1946	1950	1960	1960	1964	1964	1970	1981
Number of States	(48)	(46)	(47)	(46)	(48)	(32) ^a	(48) ^b	(32) ^{a,b}	(32) ^{a,b}	(33)
Category and Offense										
Person										
Homicide, Manslaughter	10.2	7.6	7.6	6.7	5.2	4.9	5.6	5.7	8.4	7.1
Assault	5.6	5.9	7.1	5.8	5.6	6.3	5.8	6.6	7.7	6.9
Rape	4.4	4.2	4.2	3.6	5.3	5.0	5.2 ^c	5.5 ^c	4.0 ^c	2.8
Other ^d	e	0.1	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e
Total	20.2	17.8	18.9	16.1	16.1	16.2	16.6	17.8	20.1	16.8
Property										
Robbery	8.6	10.7	11.1	11.7	10.9	11.6	11.7	12.7	16.8	18.9
Embezzlement, forgery, fraud	8.7	9.8	9.5	13.7	14.8	15.1	14.0	13.8	9.3	5.9
Burglary	18.5	24.6	22.7	25.1	27.8	25.9	29.4	25.9	22.1	27.2
All larceny	20.1	25.6	24.6	20.8	18.3	18.0	16.9	16.3	14.4	10.5 ^h
Arson	e	0.8	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e
Stolen property	e	1.0	0.8	0.6	e	e	e	e	e	e
Total	55.9	72.5	68.7	71.9	71.8	70.6	72.0	68.7	62.6	62.5
Morals, order charges ^f										
Other sex-related crimes	1.3	3.3	3.2	2.8	e	e	e	e	e	e
Liquor-law violations	7.4	0.5	0.8	0.6	e	e	e	e	e	e
Drunkness, vagrancy	1.5	0.6	0.5	1.1	4.2	4.9	4.1	4.9	9.8	7.7
Disorderly conduct	0.06	0.7	0.4	0.4	e	e	e	e	e	e
Drug-law violations										
Traffic violations										
Carrying and possessing weapons	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.5	e	e	e	e	e	e
Nonsupport	0.8	1.1	2.1	2.6	e	e	e	e	e	e
Public Order	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	4.5
Total ^f	11.8	7.0	7.9	8.0	4.2	4.9	4.1	4.9	9.8	12.2
Other ^g	12.1	2.8	4.3	4.0	8.1	8.3	7.4	7.3	7.5	8.4
Total reported	17077	48355	43679	46496	69235	43357	67879	40704	37415	109233

Notes:

- a. Offense data were reported by only thirty-two states, representing about 56 percent of the total number of inmates in state prisons in the United States. To compare these figures with the listings for 1960 and 1964, the offense distributions were calculated for the same thirty-two states as reported in 1970.
- b. Listings specify that the distribution includes only those persons whose sentences are one year or longer.
- c. Includes other sex offenses.
- d. In 1937, this category included kidnapping.
- e. Not categorized.
- f. Data not comparable because of variance in the detail of categorization.
- g. Includes those offenses labeled "e" and other known offenses, but most crimes listed accounted for less than 1 percent of the total.
- h. 1981: 9.0 Larceny, 1.5 Auto Theft.

Sources:

- U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C. (1923) Prisoners 1923; 1926; pg. 32.
- (1937) Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1937; 1939; pg. 13.
- (1946) Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1946; 1948; pg. 45.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons; National Prisoner Statistics; Washington, D.C. (1950) Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions: 1950; 1954; pg. 63.
- (1960) Characteristics of State Prisoners: 1960; 1965; pg. 41.
- (1964) Characteristics of State Prisoners: 1964; 1968; pg. 18.
- (1970) State Prisoners: Admissions and Releases, 1970; 1972; pg. 6.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Washington, D.C. (1981) Prison Admissions and Releases, 1981; 1984; pg. 3.

Table 3-19. Percentage Distribution of Offenses Reported for Inmates Present on a Given Day: State and Federal Prisons, 1923 and 1974

Category and Offense	Offense of State and Federal Prisoners 1923	Offense of State and Federal Prisoners with Sentences of at Least 1 Year 1974 ⁱ
Person		
Homicide, Manslaughter	19.4	16.6
Assault	4.9	4.5
Rape	5.4	4.1
Other ^a	0.1	1.2
Total	29.8	26.4
Property		
Robbery	11.1	22.5
Embezzlement, forgery, fraud ^b	19.1	16.3
Burglary	7.5	5.0
All larceny	16.8	9.1
Arson	1.3	0.9
Stolen property	0.6	0.5
Total	56.5	54.3
Morals, order, government charges		
Other sex-related crimes	3.5	1.1
Liquor-law violations	2.4	0.1 ⁱ
Drunkness, vagrancy	2.6	h
Disorderly conduct	0.1	h
Drug-law violations	2.3	12.0
Traffic violations ^c	h	0.5 ⁱ
Carrying and possessing weapons	0.5	1.4
Nonsupport	0.5	h
Revenue-related offenses	<.1	0.1 ⁱ
Selective service violations	h	0.1 ⁱ
Custody ^d	0.5	0.1 ⁱ
National security violations	0.1	<.1 ⁱ
Crimes related to the admin. of govt. ^e	0.4	0.1 ⁱ
Total ^f	12.9	15.5
Other ^g	0.8	3.5
Total reported	80583	207738
Unknown or unclear	352	h

Notes:

- a. Includes kidnapping and sexual assault other than rape.
- b. Includes counterfeiting and extortion.
- c. Usually driving under the influence of alcohol.
- d. Includes escape, harboring a criminal and parole violation.
- e. Includes unlawful immigration, contempt and related offenses.
- f. Not comparable because of differences in categorization.
- g. Content varies because of differences in categorization in different years, but is restricted largely to offenses comprising less than 1 percent of the total.
- h. Not categorized.
- i. Separate categorizations for state and federal were combined. Some categories were not separately categorized by both state and federal surveys. Usually offenses appropriate to only one level.

Sources:

- U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C. (1923) Prisoners 1923; 1926; pgs.198-199.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Criminal Information and Statistics Service; Washington, D.C. (1974) Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities: 1974; 1976; pg. 28.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons; National Prisoner Statistics; Washington, D.C. (1974) Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1974; 1976; pg. 45.

Table 3-20. Percentage Distribution of Offenses Reported for Felony Offenders Present in State Prisons: 1960, 1974 and 1979

Category and Offense	Offenses of All State Prisoners Present Under Felony Commitment: 1960	Most Serious Offense of State Prisoners Present with Sentences of at Least 1 Year: 1974	Offense of State Prisoners Present 1979
Person			
Homicide, Manslaughter	11.8	18.3	17.6
Assault	4.9	4.8	6.4
Rape, other sex-related crimes ^a	8.0	5.8 ^a	6.2 ^a
Other	b	1.2	2.4
Total	24.7	30.1	32.6
Property			
Robbery	16.6	22.8	24.9
Embezzlement, forgery, fraud	10.8	4.4	4.4
Burglary	14.3	18.2	18.1
All larceny	14.3	8.3	6.7
Arson	b	0.5	b
Stolen property	b	1.0	b
Other	b	b	3.4
Total	65.7	55.2	57.5
Morals, order, government charges			
Drug-law violations	5.3	10.1	5.7
Traffic violations	b	0.6	b
Carrying and possessing weapons	b	1.2	b
Public order	b	b	4.0
Total	5.3	11.9	9.7
Other^c	5.4	3.2	0.3
Total reported	150702	186100	274564

Notes:

- a. In 1960 includes all sex related crimes; in 1974, rape was 5.2 percent of the total.
- b. Not separately categorized.
- c. Content varies because of changing detail of categorization.

Sources:

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons; National Prisoner Statistics; Washington, D.C.
 (1960) Characteristics of State Prisoners: 1960; 1965; pg. 61.
 (1974) Special Report; Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities; 1974; Tab. 4.
 U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Washington, D.C.
 (1979) Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics: 1981; 1982; pg. 486.

the F.B.I. Uniform Crime Reports up until the 1960's utilized three major categories. These were offenses against the person, property, and society (morals/order). In this classification robbery was included as an offense against property. When the classification "violent crimes" came into use, robbery was taken out of the property category and included as a violent offense. This does not affect detailed comparisons but may impact on summary tables. In addition the most recent reports classify certain sex offenses as "other violent" which previously were included in the morals category.

Offense distributions have also differed as to whether all prisoners are included or only those with sentences of one year or longer. At their peak in 1940, misdemeanor commitments were about 15 percent of the total, but 98 percent were from only 13 states. Offense data prior to the late 1930's includes all prisoners, while that between 1940 and 1974 includes only those with sentences of one year or longer. Recent classifications have also typically reported the most serious offense listed, while earlier reports are less specific as to whether this criteria was used. Within the tables years are listed as to inclusiveness.

Considered broadly the offense distribution of state and federal prisoners over the

last 75 years has demonstrated a remarkable level of consistency. The traditional offenses against the person (homicide, assault, and rape) have consisted of about 13 to 24 percent of those received; those against property (including robbery) between 60 and 70 percent; and morals/order/other offenses about 20 percent.

Among the specific offense categories there has been more change, the largest of which has been the increase in the percent reported received and present for robbery and the corresponding decline in larceny. This change would seem to indicate a more violent group of inmates. For example in 1910, robbery commitments were about 9 percent of the total; in 1981 they were 19 percent. In the first decades of the century part of this increase was undoubtedly due to a more clear legal separation of robbery from other theft or from assault (which had a decrease). As has been noted by Ruben, before 1900, only 16 states had legislation aimed specifically at robbery; after 1920 many more states passed armed robbery legislation and the penalties were more severe than for other forms of theft (Rubin, Sol, Crime and Delinquency, Dobbs Ferry, N.Y., Oceana Publishing, 1970). The period between 1960 and 1980 also witnessed the passage of more mandatory sentences for armed robbery.

Changes in detail of categorization make

comparisons over time difficult within the morals/order category. But one definite change was the introduction of drug offenses in the period between 1900 and 1923 and their subsequent growth especially after the repeal of the liquor prohibition amendment. The increase between 1910 and 1923 and subsequent decline in liquor law violations after 1933 in part corresponds to Prohibition.

Type of Release

National state and federal release data was first collected for the 1923 Census Bureau special report which became the model for the yearly series begun in 1926. Table 3-21 summarizes this data from 1923 to 1981. In 1923, 60 percent of the total were reported released conditionally, almost all on parole. Until the 1960's between 50 and 60 percent of the total were reported released conditionally. This percent grew in the 1970's and was 83 percent in 1982. A big change, however, was the growth within the conditional release category of, "supervised mandatory release" and the corresponding decline in parole release as a percent of the conditional release category. "Supervised mandatory release" was not separately categorized prior to 1976, but constituted almost a third of those released conditionally by 1982.

Time Served Before Release

The topic of time served has been of interest since prison data was first collected, but release data was not collected until 1923. To gain some indication of time spent in prison the 1880 Census report included a tally of total time served by the time of the survey. This was given for each type of penal facility (Table 3-22). For penitentiaries the average duration was 1 year and 292 days, leading the reporters to conclude that the average duration by release was somewhat longer around 2 to 2 and 1/2 years.

Tables 3-23 to 3-28 present summary information on time served from 1923 to 1981. These tables usually summarize time served in median rather than the average months because of the use of this statistic in recent reports. Typically the average is longer than the median for time served. Table 3-23 compares the median and average for several years in which sufficient data was available to calculate both statistics. In these years the average time served was from 5 to 15 months higher than the median.

National comparisons over time are hampered by variation in methods of measuring time served. One difference is the basis for time served calculations. Prior to 1939, the Census Bureau used reports from individual institutions which were not always consistent in method of

Table 3-21. Type of Release of Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1923-1982

	Number Released	Percent of Released	Conditional Release						Unconditional Release				Other		
			Total	Parole	Probation	Supervised Mandatory Release	Pardon	Other	Percent of Released	Total	Expiration of Sentence	Commutation or Pardon	Other	Percent of Released	Total
1982	169,092	83	140,179	86,607	7,569	40,352	e	5,651	17	28,913	27,273	535	1,105	e	e
1981	152,316	82	124,415	81,894	5,287	32,861	e	4,373	18	27,901	22,983	3,394	1,524	e	e
1976	119,191	75	89,253	77,181	3,119	7,762	e	1,191	25	29,938	27,770	1,403	765	e	e
1970	80,043	70	56,181	d	e	e	e	e	30	23,862	e	e	e	e	e
1966	102,335	65	66,908	59,707	e	e	e	7,201	35	35,427	e	e	e	e	e
1960	76,762 ^a	56	42,949	42,949	e	e	e	e	44	33,813	e	e	e	e	e
1956	68,814	58	40,176	38,288	e	e	e	1,888	42	28,638	e	e	e	e	e
1950	59,901	55	33,067	d	e	e	e	e	45	26,834	e	e	e	e	e
1946	60,240	64	38,765	29,933	e	e	671	8,161	36	21,475	20,778	697	e	e	e
1940	77,247	57	43,806	29,181	e	e	2,020	12,605	43	33,441	31,803	1,638	e	e	e
1936 ^b	64,682	61	39,408	37,794	e	e	915	699	37	24,041	24,041	e	e	2	1,233
1930	58,521	51	30,049	29,509	e	e	540	e	43	24,876	24,876	e	e	6	3,596
1926	41,927	51	21,213	19,917	e	e	1,296	e	42	17,831	17,831	e	e	7	2,883
1923 ^c	37,200	60	22,344	21,632	e	e	712	e	38	14,118	13,406	712	e	2	738

Notes:

- a. 1960 - Felony first-releases only.
- b. 1936 - "Other" is the 699 conditionally released by Court Order. Conditional Release is a method used primarily by the Federal penal institutions and is, by definition, similar to parole; therefore, 6,663 classified as "Conditional Release" are classified as "Parole" here.
- c. 1923 - Estimated yearly releases based on rates for January 1 thru June 30. Pardoned prisoners were not separately enumerated and were estimated as evenly divided between conditional and unconditional releases.
- d. 1950 and 1970 - Only categorized by conditional/nonconditional.
- e. Category not used.

Sources:

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C.
 (1923) Prisoners 1923; 1926; pg. 330.
 (1926) Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1926; 1929; pg. 98.
 (1930) Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1929 and 1930; 1932; pg. 80.
 (1936) Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1936; 1938; pgs. 45-47.
 (1940) Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1940; 1943; pg. 41.
 (1946) Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1946; 1948; pg. 63.
 U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons; National Prisoner Statistics; Washington, D.C.
 (1950) Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions: 1950; 1951; Tab. 3.
 (1956) Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions: 1956; 1957; Tab. 3.
 (1960) Prisoners Released from State and Federal Institutions: 1960; pg. 14.
 U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons; National Prisoner Statistics, NPS Bulletin; Washington, D.C.
 (1966) Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions for Adult Felons: 1966; 1968; pg. 12.
 (1970) Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions for Adult Felons: 1968, 1969, 1970; 1972; pg. 22.
 U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service; Washington, D.C.
 (1976) Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions: 1976; 1978; pg. 28.
 U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Washington, D.C.
 (1981) Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1981; 1983; pg. 30.
 (1982) Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1982; 1984; pg. 32.

Table 3-22. Duration of Stay on day of Survey by Place of Incarceration as Reported by Census: 1880

Place	1880		Duration of Stay	
	Total Present	Years	Years	Days
	53,361			111
Penitentiary	30,282	1		292
County Jail	10,091	1		101
City Prisons	1,181			47
Workhouses	7,414			107
Leased Prisoners	3,614	2		44
Military	481			236
Criminally Insane	298	6		173

Source:

U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C. (1880) Report on the Defective, Dependent and Delinquent Classes of the Population of the United States as Returned at the Tenth Census: 1880; 1888; pg. 503.

Table 3-23. Comparison Average Time Served With Median Time Served Selected Years: 1923-1960

Crime	Releases ^b State and Federal		All Releases ^b State and Federal			First Releases ^b				
	1923		1935 (Male only)		1945 (Male only)		1953		1960	
	Median	Average	Median	Average	Median	Average	Median	Average	Median	Average
All offenses	18	27	17	22	24	39	22	32	21	28
Person										
Murder	a	a	a	a	102	117	89	116	a	121
Manslaughter	a	a	a	a	a	50	32	a	a	a
Murder/manslaughter	33	77	36	54	73	89	52	75	52	37
Assault	18	26	17	20	25	34	27	28	20	a
Rape	23	42	30	40	38	52	36	51	a	25
Property										
Robbery	23	37	39	43	55	70	37	49	34	42
Embezzlement, fraud	17	21	13c	14c	20	29	19	23	17	17d
Burglary	19	26	25	20	30	45	24	30	20	25
Larceny	17	21	13	14	20	27	18	23	17	20
Auto theft	e	e	24	18	23	31	19	24	19	21
Stolen property	16	18	13	13	16	25	a	a	a	a
Morals, Order, Government										
Other sex-related crimes	16	26	28	28	29	39	27	38	30f	36f
Liquor law violations	9	10	14	7	8	11	a	a	a	a
Drug law violations	9	11	16	14	17	23	19	23	30	31
Traffic violations	a	a	15	7	a	16	a	a	a	a
Carrying and possessing weapons	16	17	16	18	24	38	18	27	22	a
Nonsupport	15	17	17	9	13	15	a	a	a	a
National security violations	a	a	a	a	15	17	a	a	a	a
Crimes related to administration of Government	17	20	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
Other	17	22	18	16	14	27	12	21	14	18

Notes:

- a. Data not separately enumerated.
- b. Data varies on how time served was calculated. In 1923 and 1935 the national reports used whatever data was provided by the institutions. In 1945 the times reported are higher because the time served is based on the time from sentence to most recent release for all releases and includes periods of time violators returned to prison may have spent outside the institution on parole. After 1950 data is for first releases only.
- c. In 1935 average excludes forgery. Median for forgery was 17 and average was 19.
- d. In 1960 forgery excluded in average for embezzlement, forgery, fraud category. Average for forgery was 20.3.
- e. In 1923, auto theft included with larceny.
- f. In 1960, median for "sex offenses" includes rape. Average does not include rape.

Sources:

- U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C. (1923) Prisoners 1923; 1925; pgs. 179-180.
- (1935) Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories 1935; 1937; pg. 51.
- (1945) Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories 1945; 1947; pgs. 79 and 80.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons; National Prisoner Statistics; Washington, D.C. (1953) Prisoners Released from State and Federal Institutions 1952 and 1953; pg. 41.
- (1960) Characteristics of State Prisoners 1960; 1965; pg. 69.
- Prisoners Released from State and Federal Institutions 1960; pgs. 15-19.

Table 3-24. Median Months Served in State Prisons and Reformatories by State by Type of Release Selected Years: 1923 - 1981

State ^c	Releases ^b		First Release ^b		All Release ^b		First Releases ^b			
	State & Federal		State & Federal		State Only		State Only			
	1923 ^d (males only)	1938	1940	1943	1953	1960	1964 ^e	1981 ^f (31 States only)	1982 ^f (27 States only)	
U.S. Total	18	19	19	28	22	21	21	17	16	
Total	19	19	19	29	23	a	a	a	a	
Parole	16	20	17	27	20	a	a	a	a	
Other										
Alabama										
Total	21	a	17	29	19	17	17	10	12	
Parole	21	a	24	37	25	a	a	a	a	
Other	21	a	10	26	19	a	a	a	a	
Arizona										
Total	19	14	18	20	17	21	22	a	a	
Parole	19	13	21	19	14	a	a	a	a	
Other	12	15	14	24	22	a	a	a	a	
Arkansas										
Total	8	14	19	20	16	18	17	a	a	
Parole	8	12	16	17	13	a	a	a	a	
Other	8	19	21	24	21	a	a	a	a	
California										
Total	25	42	39	34	30	27	30	18	a	
Parole	21	36	39	31	30	a	a	a	a	
Other	39	51	40	53	24	a	a	a	a	
Colorado										
Total	11	13	15	18	12	13	11	a	a	
Parole	11	12	15	18	12	a	a	a	a	
Other	29	38	44 ^g	a	9	a	a	a	a	
Connecticut										
Total	22	22	20	24	20	16	16	a	a	
Parole	20	20	19	21	18	a	a	a	a	
Other	23	32	41	35	37	a	a	a	a	
Delaware										
Total	11	9	12	11	12	15	16	11	a	
Parole	a	a	a	a	12	a	a	a	a	
Other	11	9	11	a	12	a	a	a	a	
District of Columbia										
Total	a	26	21	23	27	34	33	40	37	
Parole	a	23	21	20	21	a	a	a	a	
Other	a	27	a	45	28	a	a	a	a	
Florida										
Total	16	20	20	28	26	21	24	a	a	
Parole	36	24	33	32	30	a	a	a	a	
Other	19	20	20	27	21	a	a	a	a	
Georgia										
Total	20	a	a	a	20	22	20	12	13	
Parole	24	a	a	a	17	a	a	a	a	
Other	15	a	a	a	23	a	a	a	a	
Hawaii										
Total	a	a	a	a	a	32	39	33	29	
Parole	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	
Other	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	
Idaho										
Total	20	13	14	14	18	19	18	a	a	
Parole	15	13	13	14	13	a	a	a	a	
Other	24	a	a	a	24	a	a	a	a	
Illinois										
Total	22	46	59	59	38	30	29	a	a	
Parole	22	39	51	52	34	a	a	a	a	
Other	15	74	77	83	38	a	a	a	a	
Indiana										
Total	22	24	24	36	24	28	24	a	a	
Parole	24	22	22	34	24	a	a	a	a	
Other	36	57	32	58	24	a	a	a	a	

Table 3-24 (Continued)

State ^c	Releases ^b		First Release ^b		All Release ^b		First Releases ^b			
	State & Federal		State & Federal		State Only		State Only			
	1923 ^d (males only)	1938	1940	1943	1953	1960	1964 ^e	1981 ^f (31 States only)	1982 ^f (27 States only)	
Iowa										
Total	22	34	35	33	26	24	23	18	17	
Parole	21	25	30	30	24	a	a	a	a	
Other	35	35	35	42	34	a	a	a	a	
Kansas										
Total	17	20	17	29	16	14	23	a	a	
Parole	16	19	16	25	15	a	a	a	a	
Other	42	36	37	63	39	a	a	a	a	
Kentucky										
Total	16	16	19	21	18	19	20	10	7	
Parole	19	15	15	18	17	a	a	a	a	
Other	15	19	19	22	18	a	a	a	a	
Louisiana										
Total	21	24	24	27	21	19	22	21	23	
Parole	21	20	25	31	17	a	a	a	a	
Other	20	22	24	21	25	a	a	a	a	
Maine										
Total	12	15	14	18	14	11	11	21	a	
Parole	12	14	14	15	13	a	a	a	a	
Other	24	17	21 ^g	35	28	a	a	a	a	
Maryland										
Total	21	11	11	11	12	12	15	a	a	
Parole	26	8	12	16	14	a	a	a	a	
Other	22	11	11	11	11	a	a	a	a	
Massachusetts										
Total	17	33	32	29	30	17	18	22	16	
Parole	17	33	32	28	24	a	a	a	a	
Other	18	61	61 ^g	a	45	a	a	a	a	
Michigan										
Total	14	20	23	a	18	20	18	a	a	
Parole	18	20	22	a	18	a	a	a	a	
Other	7	24	35	a	35	a	a	a	a	
Minnesota										
Total	22	23	22	29	28	27	31	a	a	
Parole	22	25	23	27	29	a	a	a	a	
Other	18	21	19	32	28	a	a	a	a	
Mississippi										
Total	16	27	a	a	29	23	22	12	11	
Parole	16	16	a	a	35	a	a	a	a	
Other	16	30	a	a	23	a	a	a	a	
Missouri										
Total	20	18	16	21	16	17	17	15	14	
Parole	21	17	15	20	14	a	a	a	a	
Other	20	24	26	28	16	a	a	a	a	
Montana										
Total	13	12	14	16	14	11	11	11	11	
Parole	13	9	11	14	12	a	a	a	a	
Other	24	21	19	18	16 ^g	a	a	a	a	
Nebraska										
Total	16	17	17	21	17	17	15	15	15	
Parole	19	16	17	21	17	a	a	a	a	
Other	11	17	17	22	17	a	a	a	a	
Nevada										
Total	19	13	14	18	21	17	19	15	15	
Parole	19	13	14	18	25	a	a	a	a	
Other	a	a	a	a	20	a	a	a	a	
New Hampshire										
Total	19	10	24	27	24	12	9	11	13	
Parole	17	22	24	26	24	a	a	a	a	
Other	a	a	a	a	24	a	a	a	a	

Table 3-24 (Continued)

State ^c	Releases ^b			First Release ^b			All Release ^b			First Releases ^b		
	State & Federal		State & Federal	State Only		State Only		State Only		State Only		
	1923 ^d (males only)	1938	1940	1943	1953	1960	1964 ^e	1981 ^f (31 States only)	1982 ^f (27 States only)	1964 ^e	1981 ^f (31 States only)	1982 ^f (27 States only)
New Jersey												
Total	18	17	17	20	20	a	a	11	a			
Parole	19	16	17	18	17	a	a	a	a			
Other	36	32	30	57	26	a	a	a	a			
New Mexico												
Total	16	15	15	20	14	23	22	24	22			
Parole	14	13	14	17	13	a	a	a	a			
Other	20	21	46	27	14	a	a	a	a			
New York												
Total	16	32	26	42	29	29	27	22	21			
Parole	18	30	24	40	28	a	a	a	a			
Other	11	41	35	56	35	a	a	a	a			
North Carolina												
Total	18	24	26	35	26	17	20	14	13			
Parole	32	25	29	41	26	a	a	a	a			
Other	16	24	26	34	26	a	a	a	a			
North Dakota												
Total	11	8	9	16	16	15	13	10	11			
Parole	18	8	9	16	13	a	a	a	a			
Other	10	8	10	15	17	a	a	a	a			
Ohio												
Total	19	30	27	37	26	23	24	16	a			
Parole	20	29	27	36	26	a	a	a	a			
Other	24	41	37	43	36	a	a	a	a			
Oklahoma												
Total	18	14	16	21	19	17	16	a	a			
Parole	19	14	29	32	14	a	a	a	a			
Other	17	14	15	20	20	a	a	a	a			
Oregon												
Total	15	16	16	19	20	15	17	a	a			
Parole	11	10	5	13	12	a	a	a	a			
Other	19	17	18	29	24	a	a	a	a			
Pennsylvania												
Total	22	23	21	35	32	31	32	18	18			
Parole	22	20	20	34	32	a	a	a	a			
Other	40	49	40	54	60	a	a	a	a			
Rhode Island												
Total	24	15	16	18	17	22	17	18	17			
Parole	23	11	15	18	15	a	a	a	a			
Other	36	17	21 ^g	a	30	a	a	a	a			
South Carolina												
Total	8	14	11	18	12	17	18	a	a			
Parole	8	29	8	27	24	a	a	a	a			
Other	24	13	12	17	10	a	a	a	a			
South Dakota												
Total	16	11	11	17	10	11	13	14	11			
Parole	20	9	9	15	16	a	a	a	a			
Other	16	20	21	23	10	a	a	a	a			
Tennessee												
Total	22	18	18	30	24	20	23	18	18			
Parole	23	20	17	30	24	a	a	a	a			
Other	90	17	22	30	24	a	a	a	a			
Texas												
Total	17	18	17	22	16	20	17	17	13			
Parole	36	16	24	23	14	a	a	a	a			
Other	18	19	10	22	18	a	a	a	a			
Utah												
Total	15	15	20	25	24	24	22	18	14			
Parole	15	14	19	21	25	a	a	a	a			
Other	15	a	121 ^g	a	19	a	a	a	a			

Table 3-24 (Continued)

State ^c	Releases ^b		First Release ^b		All Release ^b		First Releases ^b		
	State & Federal		State & Federal		State Only		State Only		
	1923 ^d (males only)	1938	1940	1943	1953	1960	1964 ^e	1981 ^f (31 States only)	1982 ^f (27 States only)
Vermont									
Total	9	7	10	15	10	9	10	a	a
Parole	10	10	10	12	24	a	a	a	a
Other	8	10	9 ^g	19	9	a	a	a	a
Virginia									
Total	18	18	16	23	20	24	24	a	a
Parole	26	47	41	25	23	a	a	a	a
Other	16	15	14	22	17	a	a	a	a
Washington									
Total	19	25	23	35	16	24	22	a	a
Parole	20	25	22	35	16	a	a	a	a
Other	a	63	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
West Virginia									
Total	17	21	20	40	32	27	25	16	14
Parole	15	35	15	36	27	a	a	a	a
Other	18	20	21	51	61	a	a	a	a
Wisconsin									
Total	15	18	17	18	15	15	14	20	18
Parole	16	19	18	19	15	a	a	a	a
Other	14	16	15	15	18	a	a	a	a
Wyoming									
Total	24	15	15	24	15	13	15	a	a
Parole	27	14	15	a	13	a	a	a	a
Other	24	17	15	23	17	a	a	a	a

Notes:

- a. Information not available in published national reports.
- b. Data varies on how time served was calculated. In 1923 and 1933 the national reports used whatever data was provided by the institutions. In 1940 a special attempt was made to include only first releases but this was not continued in other years in the 1940's. In 1943 the median is reported to be higher because the time served is based on the time from sentence to most recent release for all releases and includes periods of time violators returned to prison may have spent outside the institution on parole. After 1950 data is for first releases only.
- c. Alaska not included.
- d. Median calculated from grouped data for 6-month period; in 1923 parole includes pardons.
- e. First releases with sentences of 1 year or longer.
- f. Includes data only from selected states.
- g. Computations based on only 25 to 50 cases.

Sources:

- U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C.
- (1923) Prisoners 1923; 1926; pgs. 336, 337.
- (1938) Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1938; 1941; pgs. 48, 49.
- (1940) Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1940; 1943; pgs. 53-54.
- (1943) Prisoners Released from State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories 1943 and 1942; 1945; pgs. 43-48.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons; National Prisoner Statistics; Washington, D.C.
- (1953) Prisoners Released from State and Federal Institutions, 1952 and 1953; pgs. 46-143.
- (1960) Characteristics of State Prisoners 1960; 1965; pg. 69.
- (1964) State Prisoners: Admissions and Releases, 1964; 1967; pg. 52.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Washington, D.C.
- (1981) Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report: Prison Admissions and Releases, 1981; 1984; pg. 3.
- (1982) Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report: Prison Admissions and Releases, 1982; 1985; pg. 9.

Table 3-25. Median Months Served in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories by Offense by Type of Release: Selected Years: 1923 - 1981

Offense	Release ^a		First Release ^a		All Release ^a		First Release Only ^a				
	State & Federal		State & Federal		State & Federal		State	Federal	State	State	State
	1923 ^c	1933	1940 (male only)	1943 (male only)	1953	1953	1964	1974	1981 (31 States)	1982 (27 States)	
All Offenses											
Total	18	17	19	24	22	12	21	18	17	16	
Parole	19	17	19	24	23	9	b	b	b	b	
Other	17	17	17	24	20	14	b	b	b	b	
Murder/ Manslaughter											
Total	33	44	b,g	59	52	60	49	b	37	b	
Parole	43	43	b	66	56	54	b	b	b	b	
Other	40	49	b	58	40	72	b	b	b	b	
Murder (excludes Manslaughter)											
Total	b	b	90	95	89	119	b	b	63	24	
Parole	b	b	91	94	90	111	b	b	b	b	
Other	b	b	85	97	83	144	b	b	b	b	
Assault											
Total	18	17 ^d	19	23	27	14	21	16	17	15	
Parole	18	21 ^d	22	23	25	12	b	b	b	b	
Other	19	16 ^d	14	24	20	18	b	b	b	b	
Rape											
Total	23	32	31	35	36	16	f	32	33	36	
Parole	24	33	29	34	35	16	f	b	b	b	
Other	26	31	34	40	39	28	f	b	b	b	
Robbery											
Total	23	32	47	50	37	40	36	27	25	25	
Parole	24	33	46	48	36	23	b	b	b	b	
Other	35	36	51	57	38	45	b	b	b	b	
Embezzlement, Forgery, Fraud											
Total	17	15 ^d	b	22	19	11	17	b	11	11	
Parole	19	16 ^d	b	21	20	8	b	b	b	b	
Other	17	15 ^d	b	23	20	15	b	b	b	b	
Burglary											
Total	19	17	21	30	24	23	20	16	13	14	
Parole	19	17	20	29	23	11	b	b	b	b	
Other	20	18	21	30	24	27	b	b	b	b	
Larceny											
Total	17	16	b	20	18	10	17	14	11	10	
Parole	18	16	b	19	18	8	b	b	b	b	
Other	17	16	b	20	18	10	b	b	b	b	
Auto Theft											
Total	c	19	20	23	19	17	18	b	12	13	
Parole	c	18	19	22	18	10	b	b	b	b	
Other	c	21	21	30	20	19	b	b	b	b	
Stolen Property											
Total	16	16	b	18	b	b	b	b	b	b	
Parole	17	16	b	19	b	b	b	b	b	b	
Other	16	16	b	17	b	b	b	b	b	b	
Other Sex- Related Crimes											
Total	16	18	26	25	27	28	31 ^f	b	b	23 ^h	
Parole	19	18	26	29	26	49	b	b	b	b	
Other	26	20	23	25	27	28	b	b	b	b	
Liquor-Law Violations											
Total	9	10	10	11	b	b	b	b	b	b	
Parole	8	10	12	14	b	b	b	b	b	b	
Other	10	10	6	8	b	b	b	b	b	b	

Table 3-25 (Continued)

Offense	Release ^a		First Release ^a		All Release ^a		First Release Only ^a				
	State & Federal		State & Federal		State & Federal		State	Federal	State	State	State
	1923 ^c	1933	1940 (male only)	1943 (male only)	1953	1953	1964	1974	1981 (31 States)	1982 (27 States)	
Drug-Law Violations											
Total	9	17	18	19	19	19	33	b	13	11	
Parole	12	16	19	19	20	14	b	b	b	b	
Other	9	20	15	16	18	19	b	b	b	b	
Carrying and Possessing Weapons											
Total	16	b	18	24	18	20	b	b	b	b	
Parole	b	b	22	24	19	12	b	b	b	b	
Other	b	b	11	22	18	25	b	b	b	b	
Total Releases	22,072	69,022	64,240	54,691	47,588	10,838	68,188	b	55,579	52,008	

Notes:

- a. Data varies on how time served was calculated. In 1923 and 1933 the national reports used whatever data was provided by the institutions. In 1940 a special attempt was made to include only first releases but this was not continued in other years in the 1940's. In 1943 the median is reported to be higher because the time served is based on the time from sentence to most recent release for all releases and includes periods of time violators returned to prison may have spent outside the institution on parole. After 1950 data is for first releases only.
- b. Data not available, not separately enumerated or not published in national reports.
- c. In 1923 statistics were not separately enumerated for females for assault, burglary, embezzlement, forgery, fraud, stolen property, robbery, and weapons. Larceny includes auto theft. Statistics for parole include pardons. Median calculated from grouped data.
- d. In 1933, forgery not included with embezzlement and fraud. Median time reported for forgery was 18 months total, 18 months parole and 19 months other release.
- e. In 1953 federal totals are for civil commitment only.
- f. In 1964 statistics for rape not separately enumerated, included with other sex offenses.
- g. In 1940, manslaughter median time served was 33 months total, 32 months parole, and 37 months other release.
- h. Defined as Other Sexual Assault.

Sources:

- Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C.
 - (1923) Prisoners 1923; 1926; pgs. 179-180.
 - (1933) Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1933; 1935; pg. 43.
 - (1940) Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1940; 1943; pg. 55.
 - (1943) Prisoners Released from State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1943 and 1942; 1945; pgs. 29-34.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons; National Prisoner Statistics; Washington, D.C.
 - (1953) Prisoners Released from State and Federal Institutions: 1952 and 1953; pgs. 41-44.
 - (1964) State Prisoners: Admissions and Releases, 1964; 1967; pg. 51.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Washington, D.C.
 - (1974, 1981) Special Report: Prison Admissions and Releases, 1981; 1984; pg. 7.
 - (1982) Special Report: Prison Admissions and Releases, 1982; 1985; pg. 7.

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1 OF 3

Table 3-25. Median Months Served in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories by Offense by Type of Release: Selected Years: 1923 - 1981

Offense	Release ^a		First Release ^a	All Release ^a	First Release Only ^a					
	State & Federal		State & Federal	1943 (male only)	State	Federal	State	State	State	State
	1923 ^c	1933	1940 (male only)		1953	1953	1964	1974	1981 (31 States)	1982 (27 States)
All Offenses										
Total	18	17	19	24	22	12	21	18	17	16
Parole	19	17	19	24	23	9	b	b	b	b
Other	17	17	17	24	20	14	b	b	b	b
Murder/ Manslaughter										
Total	33	44	b,g	59	52	60	49	b	37	b
Parole	43	43	b	66	56	54	b	b	b	b
Other	40	49	b	58	40	72	b	b	b	b
Murder (excludes Manslaughter)										
Total	b	b	90	95	89	119	b	b	63	24
Parole	b	b	91	94	90	111	b	b	b	b
Other	b	b	85	97	83	144	b	b	b	b
Assault										
Total	18	17 ^d	19	23	27	14	21	16	17	15
Parole	18	21 ^d	22	23	25	12	b	b	b	b
Other	19	16 ^d	14	24	20	18	b	b	b	b
Rape										
Total	23	32	31	35	36	16	f	32	33	36
Parole	24	33	29	34	35	16	f	b	b	b
Other	26	31	34	40	39	28	f	b	b	b
Robbery										
Total	23	32	47	50	37	40	36	27	25	25
Parole	24	33	46	48	36	23	b	b	b	b
Other	35	36	51	57	38	45	b	b	b	b
Embezzlement, Forgery, Fraud										
Total	17	15 ^d	b	22	19	11	17	b	11	11
Parole	19	16 ^d	b	21	20	6	b	b	b	b
Other	17	15 ^d	b	23	20	15	b	b	b	b
Burglary										
Total	19	17	21	30	24	23	20	16	13	14
Parole	19	17	20	29	23	11	b	b	b	b
Other	20	18	21	30	24	27	b	b	b	b
Larceny										
Total	17	16	b	20	18	10	17	14	11	10
Parole	18	16	b	19	18	8	b	b	b	b
Other	17	16	b	20	18	10	b	b	b	b
Auto Theft										
Total	c	19	20	23	19	17	18	b	12	13
Parole	c	18	19	22	18	10	b	b	b	b
Other	c	21	21	30	20	19	b	b	b	b
Stolen Property										
Total	16	16	b	18	b	b	b	b	b	b
Parole	17	16	b	19	b	b	b	b	b	b
Other	16	16	b	17	b	b	b	b	b	b
Other Sex- Related Crimes										
Total	16	18	26	25	27	28	31 ^f	b	b	23 ^h
Parole	19	18	26	29	26	49	b	b	b	b
Other	26	20	23	25	27	28	b	b	b	b
Liquor-Law Violations										
Total	9	10	10	11	b	b	b	b	b	b
Parole	8	10	12	14	b	b	b	b	b	b
Other	10	10	6	8	b	b	b	b	b	b

Table 3-25 (Continued)

Offense	Release ^a		First Release ^a	All Release ^a	First Release Only ^a					
	State & Federal		State & Federal	1943 (male only)	State	Federal	State	State	State	State
	1923 ^c	1933	1940 (male only)		1953	1953	1964	1974	1981 (31 States)	1982 (27 States)
Drug-Law Violations										
Total	9	17	18	19	19	19	33	b	13	11
Parole	12	16	19	19	20	14	b	b	b	b
Other	9	20	15	16	18	19	b	b	b	b
Carrying and Possessing Weapons										
Total	16	b	18	24	18	20	b	b	b	b
Parole	b	b	22	24	19	12	b	b	b	b
Other	b	b	11	22	18	25	b	b	b	b
Total Releases	22,072	69,022	64,240	54,691	47,588	10,838	68,188	b	55,579	52,008

Notes:

- Data varies on how time served was calculated. In 1923 and 1933 the national reports used whatever data was provided by the institutions. In 1940 a special attempt was made to include only first releases but this was not continued in other years in the 1940's. In 1943 the median is reported to be higher because the time served is based on the time from sentence to most recent release for all releases and includes periods of time violators returned to prison may have spent outside the institution on parole. After 1950 data is for first releases only.
- Data not available, not separately enumerated or not published in national reports.
- In 1923 statistics were not separately enumerated for females for assault, burglary, embezzlement, forgery, fraud, stolen property, robbery, and weapons. Larceny includes auto theft. Statistics for parole include pardons. Median calculated from grouped data.
- In 1933, forgery not included with embezzlement and fraud. Median time reported for forgery was 18 months total, 18 months parole and 19 months other release.
- In 1953 federal totals are for civil commitment only.
- In 1964 statistics for rape not separately enumerated, included with other sex offenses.
- In 1940, manslaughter median time served was 33 months total, 32 months parole, and 37 months other release.
- Defined as Other Sexual Assault.

Sources:

- Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C.
 (1923) Prisoners 1923; 1926; pgs. 179-180.
 (1933) Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1933; 1935; pg. 43.
 (1940) Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1940; 1943; pg. 55.
 (1943) Prisoners Released from State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1943 and 1942; 1945; pgs. 29-34.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons; National Prisoner Statistics; Washington, D.C.
 (1953) Prisoners Released from State and Federal Institutions: 1952 and 1953; pgs. 41-44.
 (1964) State Prisoners: Admissions and Releases, 1964; 1967; pg. 51.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Washington, D.C.
 (1974, 1981) Special Report: Prison Admissions and Releases, 1981; 1984; pg. 7.
 (1982) Special Report: Prison Admissions and Releases, 1982; 1985; pg. 7.

Table 3-26. Median Time Served in Months by Sex for Selected Offenses: 1923

Offense	All Releases	
	Male	Female
All Offenses	18	12
Homicide	36	23
Larceny	17	15
Other Sex Offenses	19	16
Drug Laws	9	9
Liquor Laws	9	7
Other and Unknown Offenses	20	11

Source:

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C. Prisoners 1923; 1926; pg. 179.

Table 3-27. Median Time Served by First Releases or Sentences From State Institutions by Region, Race and Offense: 1952

	All States		Northeast		North Central		South		West	
	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
All Offenses	21	24	24	30	22	25	18	21	22	30
Murder	101	84	206	116	190	141	69	80	108	81
Manslaughter	25	32	40	48	24	36	21	27	28	30
Robbery	33	38	30	38	36	36	33	39	31	36
Aggravated Assault	20	20	24	26	22	24	16	18	24	34
Burglary	22	25	24	30	24	25	19	24	21	27
Theft, Except Auto	16	19	22	27	17	18	14	16	16	24
Auto Theft	20	21	18	22	20	21	20	20	19	24
Embezzlement and Fraud	15	20	17	25	17	24	14	17	14	9
Forgery	18	21	22	24	19	22	18	19	18	30
Rape	33	41	34	39	30	38	32	42	34	53
Other Sex Offenses	26	26	28	27	23	27	20	21	31	36
Drug Laws	18	15	27	16	13	12	15	14	24	24
Weapons	21	14	32	29	17	16	18	8	(24) ^a	(94) ^a
Other	12	12	15	18	12	12	10	10	15	20

Notes:

a. Based on actual number of 12 White and 2 Black.

Source:

U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons; National Prisoner Statistics; Washington, D.C. Prisoners Released from State and Federal Institutions: 1952 and 1953; pg. 32.

Table 3-28. Median Time Served in Months in State Institutions per Offense by Race: 1937, 1952 and 1964

Offense	All releases					
	Male felons, 14 Southern States only ^c		First Releases on Sentence ^c			
	1937 ^a		1952		1964 ^d	
	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
All Offenses	16.4	19.5	21	24	20	24
Murder	58.0	72.8	101	84	b	b
Manslaughter	21.8	34.5	25	32	b	b
Homicide	e	e			46	51
Robbery	37.3	37.3	33	38	37	36
Aggravated Assault	14.5	16.0	20	20	22	21
Burglary	10.1	20.8	22	25	19	22
Larceny	12.0 ^b	12.4 ^b	16	19	16	17
Auto Theft	24.0	20.3	20	21	18	17
Embezzlement and Fraud	b	b	15	20	17 ^b	17 ^b
Forgery	14.0	17.6	18	21	e	e
Rape	26.4	33.4	33	41	b	b
Other Sex Offenses	15.6	18.0	26	26	29	36
Drug Laws	e	e	18	15	32	33
Weapons	e	e	21	14	e	e
All Other Offenses	11.1	10.6	12	12	14	15

Notes:

- a. 1937 statistics are for male felons in 14 southern states only.
- b. Statistics for 1937: Larceny includes Fraud and Stolen Property. 1964: Murder and Manslaughter are not enumerated separately; Embezzlement and Fraud also include Forgery; Rape not enumerated separately.
- c. First release data excludes parole violators released.
- d. First releases with sentences of 1 year or longer.
- e. Information not available or not separately categorized.

Sources:

- U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C. (1937) Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1937; 1939; pg. 76.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons; National Prisoner Statistics; Washington, D.C. (1952) Prisoners Released from State and Federal Institutions: 1952 and 1953; pg. 32.
- (1964) State Prisoners: Admissions and Releases 1964; 1967; pgs. 53-55.

calculation. In 1940, in an attempt to produce consistency, first releases were separated from other releases and time served calculated only for first releases. This procedure was dropped after one year according to subsequent reports because of lack of resources to do the cross referencing. From 1941 to 1946 a different method was used which was based on the date of discharge and the date the prisoner first began to serve the sentence. According to the 1943 report this exaggerated the time served because it:

Does not take into consideration the considerable periods of time which a prisoner may have spent outside of the institution on parole between the date on which his sentence began and the date of his current release, (Census Bureau, "Prisoners Released, 1943 and 1942"; p.4).

When the series was transferred to the Bureau of Prisons they began to consistently calculate time served on the basis of first releases. This method has continued.

Another source of differences is the inclusion of misdemeanor releases. Prior to 1940 misdemeanor releases were included. Between 1940 and 1964 release data is available only for those with felony or sentences of one

year or longer. The most recent data (1974 to 1982) appears to again include all first releases.

Given these inconsistencies, the data seem to indicate by their lack of great variation, and variation consistent with changes in methods of calculation, that large changes have not occurred over the last 50 years in time served. The overall median time served for all state and federal prisoners in 1923 was 18 months; that for 1982, the most recent year available, was 16 months for state prisoners with 27 states reporting. In the period between 1923 and 1981 the median rose to a high of 28 months in 1943, (which is probably at least partially explained by the change in calculation method), declined to the low 20's in the 1950 's (when only first releases were included) and is now somewhat lower.

While the overall median time served has not changed too significantly the time served for certain specific offenses has declined more substantially; This is because the offense distribution reflects a larger percent of persons present for robbery and burglary and fewer for larceny. The time served for these offenses has declined more substantially than the overall distribution.

A question of considerable debate has been whether the use of indeterminate sentence and parole lengthened or

shortened time in prison. We have seen in the section on sentencing that simple comparison of maximum sentences makes it appear that indeterminate sentences might be much longer. Conversely comparing minimum sentences would make indeterminate sentences appear much shorter. Reports have contained many analysis of the impact of parole and indeterminate sentences on time served.

The simple comparison by state of time served by type of release can be somewhat misleading (Table 3-24). Typically within states the use of parole varied by offense. Often parole was used for more serious offenses, and hence had a longer median time served. When we look at time served by offense (Table 3-25), we see that for most offenses there was little consistent difference in time served by type of release.

Other comparisons have been those by state, offense, race, sex. Those wishing to obtain more information can find much data, even by offense by state for some years in the Census Bureau and Federal Bureau of Prisons Special reports. Comparisons by state (Table 3-24) indicate substantial differences in state median time served patterns. Some states, such as several in the South having high incarceration rates, historically have had a shorter median time served. Others have both high rates and high median time served. Regional comparisons

indicate that the South overall has had a somewhat lower median time served than other regions. These differences in part make national comparisons by race difficult. Tables 3-27 and 3-28 present racial comparisons for selected available years.

Prior Commitments and Recidivism

Recidivism has been of interest since the earliest Census reports. Tables 3-29 and 3-30 summarize information spanning 1890 to 1981. In 1890 information is reported on the percent present in prison by region having had one or more previous terms. As is the case for most of the data in this year, it is not separately tallied by type of facility. This data indicates that overall about 26 percent reported previous terms, with percents being as high as 39 percent in the North Atlantic region. (the extent of missing data is unknown because reports simply note the number having previous terms reported). Reports for 1923 are the first to include detailed data on prior commitments for state and federal prisoners. A special report was published entitled Prisoners Antecedents which gave detailed information on characteristics of those received. About 65 percent were reported to have had at least one prior commitment. The report also included information on the percent who had had other forms of institutionalization, about 5 percent. This was noted to be

Table 3-29. Prior Commitment Selected Years: 1890-1938

1890 By Region: Combined Data (Prisons and Jails)^a

Region	Number Present	Percent Reporting One or More Prior Prison Terms
United States	82,329	26
North Atlantic	28,258	39
South Atlantic	11,409	21
North Central	19,854	24
South Central	16,084	15
Western	6,724	17

Notes:
a. Separate data unavailable.

Source:
U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C. (1890) Report on Crime, Pauperism, and Benevolence in the United States at the Eleventh Census: 1890; 1895; pg. 421.

1923 Penal History

	(19,083)	(14,018)	Percent
Total commitments (1st. six months)			
Total with report as to prior commitments			
Previously committed to penal	51		
3 or more times	9		
2 times	11		
1 time	31		
Not previously committed to penal	50		

Nonpenal Institution History: 1923

	(19,083)	(10,462)	Percent
Total 1923 commitments (1st. six months)			
Total with report on nonpenal history			
Previously admitted - all nonpenal institutions	5		
Mental hospitals	1		
Feeble-minded	.2		
Tuberculosis	.9		
Alms-houses	.2		
Other nonpenal	2.8		
Not previously admitted	95		

Source:
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C. (1923) The Prisoners Antecedents; 1929; pgs. 43, 46.

1926-1938 Percent Received with Prior Commitment

	Total	Male	Female
1926	44	45	32
1927	43	44	25
1928	56	57	53
1929	60	61	42
1930	54	56	33
1932	53	a	a
1933	52	a	a
1934	57	a	a
1935	54	45	66
1936	56	58	34
1937	a	49	a
1938	a	49	a

Notes:
a. Not enumerated.

Source:
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C. (1926-1938) Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1926; 1929; pg. 37. 1927; 1931; pgs. 26, 34. 1928; 1931; pg. 21. 1929 and 1930; 1932; pg. 29. 1931 and 1932; 1934; pg. 18. 1933; 1935; pg. 21. 1934; 1936; pg. 25. 1935; 1937; pgs. 30-31. 1936; 1938; pg. 31. 1937; 1939; pg. 33. 1938; 1941; pg. 31.

Table 3-30A. Prior conviction history at time of entry to State prison in 1979^a

Number of prior convictions	First-timers ^b	Total
Number of admissions	59,331	153,465
Percent of each admission type with prior convictions	100.0	100.0
No prior convictions	40.6	16.1
1 prior conviction	30.3	19.2
2	15.3	16.8
3	5.3	11.3
4	2.7	8.6
5	2.1	6.0
6-10	2.6	14.7
11-20	0.8	5.9
21+	0.3	1.4
Median number of convictions per offender	1.3	2.9

Notes:
a. Prior conviction history is defined as the sum of all prior juvenile or adult sentences to probation, jail, prison, or juvenile facilities.
b. Refers to first incarceration not conviction.

Source:
U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Washington, D.C. Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report: Examining Recidivism; 1985; pg. 7.

Table 3-30B. Percent of releases returned to prison, by State, year of release, and follow-up period

State and year of release reported	Number of releases	The cumulative percent of prison releases who returned to prison within		
		1 year	2 years	3 years
Colorado, 1980	1,288	8.2	18.5	24.1
Georgia, 1980	6,583	14.5	26.8	34.9
Iowa, 1980	605	16.3	21.8	23.3
Massachusetts, 1976	923	18.0	28.0	32.0
Minnesota, 1980	1,133	26.0	37.0	40.0 ^a
Mississippi, 1978	1,417 ^b	13.3	23.6	27.8
Nebraska, 1979 ^c	646	14.1	22.5	27.9
New York, 1980	7,661	11.1	25.9	33.7
North Carolina, 1979	9,630 ^c	14.9	26.3	31.6
Oklahoma, 1976-1977	1,906 ^d	9.8	21.0	27.8
Oregon, 1979	1,782 ^e	17.2	27.6	32.2
Rhode Island, 1978	401 ^f	20.2	28.9	36.2
Washington, 1979	1,909	12.4	22.3	28.3
Wisconsin, 1980	1,616	16.8	25.7	31.3
Median of reporting States		14.9	26.1	31.5
Mean of reporting States		15.2	25.4	30.8

Notes:
Unless otherwise noted, number of releases exclude persons being held for another agency, interinstitutional or interstate transfers, AWOLs, escapes, and deaths.
a. Data are for July 1, 1983, resulting in a 2 1/2-year follow-up period for the portion of the cohort released in the second half of 1980.
b. Estimate based on half-year total.
c. Fiscal 1978-79.
d. Figure is half of a 2-year total of 3,812, from which a 15% sample was drawn.
e. Excludes 100 inmates with offense data missing.
f. Includes prison and jail inmates, as State has an integrated jail-prison system.

Source: Complete table taken from
U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Washington, D.C. Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report: Returning to Prison; 1984; pg. 2.

small, but higher than that of the general population. Between 1926 and 1938 the Census Bureau yearly series also included data on prior commitments. This ranged from 45 to 61 percent. After 1939 information was given sporadically on the prior commitments of those released rather than those received. This figure was similar to that on those received, for example about 60 percent in 1940. The Bureau of Prisons reports on state and federal prisoners from 1950 to 1964 did not include prior commitment data.

Recently BJS has published two special reports devoted to recidivism. In these the percent of those admitted with prior commitments (either adult or juvenile) was reported to be about 60 percent (three-fifths) of all admissions for the year 1979, not very different from the earlier Census Bureau data. The report also includes data indicating that only about 16 percent of those entering state prisons had no prior adult or juvenile conviction (includes probation as well as incarceration). In this report, based primarily on the 1979 sample survey of prisoners, extensive analysis is done on projection of returns to prison and on the number of offenses which presumably would have been avoided if release had not occurred when it did.

Demographic and Other Characteristics of State and Federal Prisoners

Table 3-31 summarizes Census Bureau Institutional population available demographic data on persons present in state and federal prisons from 1910 to 1980. The distribution between male and female indicates the percent of women present has ranged from 3 to 5 percent. In 1910, 4 percent were women; in 1980 the corresponding figure was 5 percent, up from a 3 percent low in 1970. The percent foreign born has declined from 12 percent in 1923 to 3 percent in 1980. The percent white has declined from 68 percent in 1923 to just under half (47 percent in 1980). Correspondingly the percent black has increased from 31 percent to 44 percent. The percent under 18 was 2.0 percent in 1923 and 1.6 percent in 1980. Looking at data on those received (Table 3-32), available from 1910 to 1981, we can see that the median age has remained between 25 and 29 and the percent 18 and under has ranged from 14 in 1910 to about 7 in 1980. In both 1923 and 1979 more extensive profiles of those admitted to prisons were obtained (Tables 3-33 and 3-34). These present remarkably similar results for certain items. In both years about 25 to 30 percent were unemployed prior to arrest and education levels were below the norm for the time. About 20 to 25 percent had military service

Table 3-31. Characteristics of Persons in State and Federal Prisons: Institutional Population, Census Data, 1910-1980

	Number of Prisons	Inmates Present	Percent Female	Percent Foreign Born	Percent White	Percent Black	Percent Other Races	Percent Spanish Origin ^a	Percent Juvenile (under 18)
1910	61	67,871	4	b	b	b	b	b	b
1923	64	80,935	4	12	68	31	1	b	2.0
1933 ^c	117	137,997	3	(5)	(74)	(23)	(3)	b	(3.9)
1950 ^d	158	178,065	4	3	65	34	1	b	2.9
1960 ^e	1,072	226,344	4	1	61	37	2	b	2.3
1970 ^f	633	198,831	3	b	58	41	b	7	2.2
1980 ^f	2,560 ^g	302,377	5	3	47	44	b	10	1.6

Notes:

- a. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.
- b. Not available or not yet published.
- c. Except for the 3 percent female prison population which is calculated on the basis of inmates present (137,997), details are calculated on the basis of prisoners received from courts (62,801) according to available data.
- d. 1940 is excluded because juvenile facilities were not separated from State and Federal. However, only those over 14 were enumerated. Detail data in 1950 was calculated on 3 1/2 percent sample with an estimated base of 181,080 for total prison population; the complete count is 178,065.
- e. Data based on 25 percent sample.
- f. Data based on 20 percent sample.
- g. Counted each budget unit as individual facility.

Sources:

- U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C.
- (1910, 1923) Prisoners 1923; 1926; pgs. 48, 245, 272.
- (1933) Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1933; 1935; pgs. 3, 23, 30.
- (1950) U.S. Census of Population 1950: Special Reports, Institutional Population; 1953; pgs. 2C-16, 2C-22.
- (1960) U.S. Census Population, 1960: Subject Reports, Inmates of Institutions; 1963; pgs. 4, 12-13, 21.
- (1970) U.S. Census of Population, 1970: Subject Reports, Persons in Institutions and Other Group Quarters; 1973; pgs. 5-6, 21, 23.
- (1980) 1980 Census of Population: Persons in Institutions and Other Group Quarters; 1984; pgs. 4-5, 19-20, 23.

Table 3-32. Characteristics of Prisoners Received in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories by Age, Sex, Race: 1910-1981

	Median Age		Percent 18 and Under	Percent White	Percent Nonwhite	Percent Male	Percent Female
	Male	Female					
1910	26.1 ^{a,f}		14	66 ^b	34	95	5
1923	27.7	25.2	10	74 ^b	25 ^b	94	6
1926	26.6 ^c	24.2	10	76 ^b	24 ^b	94	6
1927	26.6 ^c	24.5 ^c	10	26 ^b	24 ^b	94	6
1928	26.5 ^c	25.0 ^c	10	76 ^d	24	94	6
1929	26.8 ^c	27.9 ^c	10	78 ^d	22	94	6
1930	26.7 ^c	28.8 ^c	10	77 ^d	23	95	5
1931		26.6 ^{a,c}	10	76	24	96	4
1932	26.9 ^c	27.2 ^c	9	75	25	96	4
1933	27.2 ^c	26.8 ^c	9	74	26	96	4
1934	27.2 ^c	27.6 ^c	9	72	28	95	5
1935	27.6 ^c	28.2 ^c	8	74 ^b	27 ^b	95	5
1936	28.1 ^e	28.1 ^e	8	73	27	95	5
1937	27.9 ^f	28.9 ^f					
	35.4 ^e	24.9 ^f	9	73	27	95	5
1938	27.7 ^e	28.9 ^e					
	36.7 ^f	24.5 ^f	9	73	27	95	5
1939	27.6 ^e	29.2 ^e					
	36.4 ^f	25.0 ^f	9	73	27	95	5
1940	28.6	28.4	9	70	30	95	5
1941	29.0	28.2	9	71	29	95	5
1942 ^g	29.0	27.3	10	70	30	94	6
1943 ^g	27.2	27.6	12	69	31	95	5
1944 ^g	27.1	26.0	12	69	31	95	5
1945 ^g	26.9	25.8	12	68	32	94	6
1946 ^g	26.6	26.4	11	66	34	95	5
1950 ^g	23.3	28.5	8	69	31	96	4
1951			h	h	h	95	5
1952			h	h	h	95	5
1953			h	h	h	95	5
1954			h	h	h	95	5
1955			h	h	h	95	5
1956			h	h	h	95	5
1957			h	h	h	95	5
1958			h	h	h	95	5
1959			h	h	h	95	5
State Prisons Only							
1960 ⁱ	27.0		11 ^c	65	35	96	4
1964 ⁱ	26.1		12 ^c	63	37	96	4
1981	25		7 ^c	56	44	95	5
1982	25		9 ^c	53	47	94	6

Notes:

- a. Age not given by sex.
- b. Totals do not equal 100% due to rounding.
- c. Calculated from data grouped into age categories.
- d. Only races categorized are White and Black.
- e. For felons.
- f. For misdemeanors.
- g. 1942, 1943 and 1945 exclude Mississippi, Georgia and Michigan; 1944 excludes Mississippi and Georgia; 1946 excludes Mississippi with Georgia and Pennsylvania figures adjusted to the calendar year; 1950 excludes Georgia and Michigan.
- h. Data not available.
- i. 1960 and 1964 exclude New Jersey and Alaska and are for felons.

Sources:

- U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C.
 - (1910) Prisoners and Juvenile Delinquents in the U.S.: 1910; 1918; pgs. 79, 90, 312, 344-345.
 - (1923) Prisoners 1923; 1926; pgs. 198, 247, 274.
 - (1926) Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1926; 1929; pgs. 31, 34, 37.
 - (1927) Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1927; 1931; pgs. 68, 70-71.
 - (1928) Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1928; 1931; pgs. 23, 24.
 - (1929, 1930) Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1929 and 1930; 1932; pgs. 72, 74.
 - (1931, 1932) Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1931 and 1932; 1934; pgs. 19, 56, 58, 61, 62.
 - (1933) Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1933; 1935; pg. 33.
 - (1934) Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1934; 1936; pgs. 28, 32, 34.
 - (1935) Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1935; 1937; pgs. 33, 37.
 - (1936) Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1936; 1938; pgs. 33, 37.
 - (1937) Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1937; 1939; pgs. 8, 11, 12.
 - (1938) Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1938; 1941; pgs. 8, 11, 12.
 - (1939) Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1939; 1941; pgs. 10, 11.
 - (1940) Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1940; 1943; pgs. 14, 17, 18.
 - (1941) Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1941; 1944; pgs. 11, 15, 16.
 - (1942) Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1942; 1945; pg. 13.
 - (1943) Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1943; 1946; pgs. 15, 17, 23.
 - (1944) Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1944; 1946; pgs. 18, 23.
 - (1945) Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1945; 1947; pgs. 16, 18, 24.
 - (1946) Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1946; 1948; pgs. 18, 22, 27.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons; National Prisoner Statistics; Washington, D.C.
 - (1950) Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions: 1950; 1954; pgs. 51, 54.
 - (1951) Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions: 1951; Number 7; 1952; Table 4.
 - (1952) Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions: 1952; Number 9; 1953; Table 2.
 - (1953) Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions: 1953; Number 11; 1954; Table 2.
 - (1956) Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions: 1956; Number 17; 1957; Table 2.
 - (1957) Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions: 1957; Number 19; 1958; Table 2.
 - (1958) Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions: 1958; Number 21; 1959; Table 2.
 - (1959) Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions: 1959; Number 24; 1960; Table 2.
 - (1960) Characteristics of State Prisoners: 1960; 1965; pgs. 6, 40.
 - (1964) State Prisoners: Admissions and Releases, 1964; 1967; pgs. 8, 16.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Washington, D.C.
 - (1981) Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report: Prison Admissions and Releases, 1981; 1984; pg. 2.
 - (1982) Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report: Prison Admissions and Releases, 1982; 1985; pgs. 2, 4.

Table 3-33. Characteristics of Those Committed to State and Federal Prisons in First Six Months of 1923

Total Committed (19,080)		Percent	Education Status of Those Committed to Prison		Percent
General U.S. Population 1920			Illiterate		11
Urban		51	Able to read and write		90
Rural		49	Last School Attended ^a		
Where Crime Occurred			Elementary		68
Urban		78	High School		15
Rural		22	College		3
Place of Residence of Those Committed to Prison			Marital Status		
Urban		70	Single		54
Rural		30	Married		40
Place of Residence of Those Committed			Widowed		4
Residing at place of crime		73	Divorced		3
Residing elsewhere		27	Married Persons Only		
Educational Status of US Population 1920			Living with spouse		74
Illiterate		7	Not living with spouse		24
Able to read and write		93	Employment Status		
Last School Attended ^a			Employed at time of crime		69
Elementary		61	Unemployed at time of crime		31
High School		25	War Service		
College		7	Having war service		20
			Not having war service		80

Notes:

- a. Of the U.S. population, seven percent had no formal education reported. Of those committed to prison, 14 percent had no formal education reported.

Source:

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C. (1923) Prisoners 1923; 1926; pgs. 4, 8, 12, 19, 23, 27, 35, 49.

Table 3-34. Profile of State Prison Admissions: 1979

Characteristics	Total
Number of admissions	153,465
Median Age	24.9 years
<u>Race</u>	<u>Percent</u>
White	53.7
Black	43.5
Other	2.8
<u>Education</u>	
0-6 years	5.2
7-8 years	11.0
9-11 years	49.7
12 years	23.1
More than 12 years	10.9
Median	10.4 years
<u>Marital status</u>	
Married	25.8
Widowed/divorced/separated	21.7
Never married	52.5
<u>Military service</u>	
Percent with military service	24.0
Percent of those serving with undesirable/ bad conduct/dishonorable discharges	20.4
Percent of those serving who were sentenced to confinement in the military	18.8
<u>Employed prior to arrest</u>	
No	26.1
Full-time	63.2
Part-time	10.7
<u>Family member ever incarcerated</u>	35.3
<u>Drug user</u>	
Ever use heroin regularly	20.3
Use heroin month before arrest	9.5
Under influence any drug at time of offense	33.7
Under influence heroin at time of offense	6.9
<u>Alcohol use</u>	
Drinking at time of offense	50.1
Very drunk at time of offense (percent of those drinking)	36.1

Source:

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Washington, D.C.
Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report: Examining Recidivism;
1985; pg. 6.

and about 50 percent had ever been married.

Facilities and Staff

Table 3-35 presents the number of institutions included in selected reports by the Census Bureau and Justice Department over the period 1880 to 1980. In 1960 and 1980 the number reported by the Census Bureau is much larger than comparable data from other sources. This is apparently due to the fact that the Census Bureau reports counted each budget unit separately, so that in some cases what is identified as part of one facility by the Justice department would be classified as two or three by the Census Bureau. This resulted in Census counts of 2090 state institutions in 1980 compared to a count of 791 by Justice for 1979. Earlier Census reports and apparently that for 1970 were comparable to Justice in the way institutions were counted. The data indicate that the number of institutions has increased from about 62 in 1880 (Census), to 850 in 1979 (Justice).

In 1926 the Census Bureau began to collect data on correctional institutional staff. This was continued by the Bureau of Prisons when they took over the Statistics of State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories (later known as National Prisoner Statistics). Tables 3-36 to 3-38 present summary statistics on number of staff and inmate staff ratio by state for selected years from

1926 to 1979. This illustrates the decline in inmate staff ratio, from approximately 11 in 1926 to 3 in 1979. Because the earlier rates are calculated based upon all staff and later on full-time-equivalents earlier rates may slightly over estimate the ratio relative to later reports. However, part time staff were never reported to be more than 4 percent of the total.

Table 3-35. Number of Institutions Reported by Type of Institution: 1880-1982/3

	Federal	State
1880 (Census)	1 ^b	61
1890 (Census)	1	a
1904 (Census)	4	67
1910 (Census)	3	58
1923 (Census)	3	61
1933 (Census)	16	101
1940 (Census)	31	114
1950 (Census)	31	127
1960 (Census)	45	1,027 ^c
1970 (Census)	55	578
1970 (Justice)	a	a
1972/4 (Justice)	39	592
1978/9 (Justice)	64	791
1980 (Census)	470 ^c	2,090 ^c
1982/3 (Justice)	64	a

Notes:

- a. Data not available or not published.
- b. McNeil Island Federal Prison was opened in 1865 but most federal prisoners were housed in state facilities until after 1900.
- c. In 1980 the unit for sample of group quarters was the person. The report estimates a substantially larger number of state and federal correctional institutions than does B.J.S. figures for the same period, although estimates of number of persons present do not differ substantially. The difference in the number of separate institutions is related to separate counting of physical units rather than by institution administration. The number of institutions also differ notably from the 1970 census total which is more consistent with LEAA data from the same period. 1960 also counted each budget unit separately.

Sources:

- U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; Washington, D.C. (1880, 1890, 1904, 1910, 1923) Children Under Institutional Care, 1923; 1927; pgs. 262-263.
- (1923) Prisoners 1923; 1926; p. 3.
- (1933) Juvenile Delinquents in Public Institutions 1933; 1936; p. 1.
- (1960) U.S. Census of Population 1960: Inmates of Institutions; 1963; p. 13.
- (1970) U.S. Census of Population 1970: Persons in Institutions and Other Group Quarters; 1973; p. 23.
- (1980) 1980 Census of Population: Persons in Institutions and Other Group Quarters; 1984; p. 5.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons; Washington, D.C. (1972-1983) Statistical Report of the Fiscal Years 1981-1983; pgs. 255-261.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration; National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service; Washington, D.C. (1972-74) Census of State Correctional Facilities 1974: Advance Report; National Prisoner Statistics Special Report Number SD-NPS-SR-1; 1975; Table 1.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Washington D.C. (1979) Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin: Prisons and Prisoners; 1982; pg. 3.

Table 3-36. Staff of State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories 1926-1958

	1926	1930	1935	1940	1945	1950	1958
U.S. Total ^e	7,672	12,475	14,394	18,871	21,989	26,938 ^c	38,922
Male	7,097	11,694	12,913	17,490	19,998	24,978	35,625
Female	575	781	961	1,381	1,991	1,960	3,297
Part Time Staff	b	b	520	591	820	b	1,262
Federal Total	382	1,009	2,123	4,138	4,220 ^d	4,172 ^c	4,748 ^e
State Total	7,290 (Total Staff)	11,466 (Total Staff)	12,271 (Total Staff)	14,733 (Total Staff)	16,949 ^d (Full Time Staff)	22,766 ^c (Full Time Staff)	32,912 ^e (Full Time Staff)
Alabama	b	607 ^f	b	721	504	823	872
Arizona	35	46	54	60	59	136	164
Arkansas	38	25	20	33	34	45	28
California	249	380	439	558	735	1,645	3,331
Colorado	137	170	176	198	200	231	364
Connecticut	178	210	246	329	334	422	555
Delaware	b	b	65	65	61	68	126
Florida	b	122	146	147	101	136	395
Georgia	b	b	b	b	b	b	420
Idaho	b	b	36	47	48	80	93
Illinois	510	745	840	1,161	1,165	1,239	1,268
Indiana	214	279	325	395	473	567	820
Iowa	248	328	373	362	316	340	508
Kansas	203	263	272	257	250	280	378
Kentucky	134	159	168	322	252	291	428
Louisiana	47	195	79	88	101	126	448
Maine	94	89	100	127	129	147	173
Maryland	146	181	190	276	336	515	824
Massachusetts	292	412	666	700	634	820	1,008
Michigan	554	967	1,014	b	1,220	1,291	1,624
Minnesota	267	418	466	477	411	496	533
Mississippi	96	b	b	b	b	141	156
Missouri	328	285	276	457	397	585	639
Montana	51	56	54	69	51	62	124
Nebraska	151	142	159	169	152	236	321
Nevada	28	27	28	b	30	39	45
New Hampshire	33	37	55	69	14	74	84
New Jersey	296	483	531	523	533	600	1,120
New Mexico	b	51	56	72	75	72	198
New York	929	1,268	1,866	3,864	3,260	4,069	5,294
North Carolina	241	327	b	98	800	1,305	1,646
North Dakota	39	41	64	61	68	77	71
Ohio	390	686	547	629	587	851	1,407
Oklahoma	125	203	265	278	215	343	429
Oregon	58	78	72	93	71	154	286
Pennsylvania	143	630	653	b	935	1,118	1,632
Rhode Island	82	85	132	129	125	121	160
South Carolina	41	60	72	91	84	110	161
South Dakota	57	59	64	65	58	66	70
Tennessee	70	185	277	220	291	324	416
Texas	b	488	512	532	401	749	1,105
Utah	29	32	31	41	41	58	132
Vermont	52	72	71	83	68	78	99
Virginia	54	64	78	100	112	520	1,011
Washington	108	146	163	187	256	276	590
West Virginia	75	89	106	111	125	171	256
Wisconsin	193	240	262	405	371	480	694
Wyoming	35	36	48	64	56	53	72
District of Columbia	b	b	154	b	350	336	334

Notes:

- a. Full time and part time staff.
- b. Data not separately enumerated or not available.
- c. Excludes Georgia.
- d. Excludes 662 part time state staff and 158 part time Federal staff in 1945.
- e. Excludes 1,027 State part-time staff and 235 Federal part-time staff.
- f. Covers Alabama state penitentiaries.

Sources:

- U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C. (1926) Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1926; 1929; pg. 128.
- (1930) Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1929 and 1930; 1932; pg. 154.
- (1935) Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1935; 1937; pgs. 81-84.
- (1940) Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1940; 1943; pgs. 76-77.
- (1945) Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1945; 1947; pgs. 98-99.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons; National Prisoner Statistics; Washington, D.C. (1950) Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions: 1950; 1954; pgs. 75-77.
- (1958) Personnel in State and Federal Institutions: 1958, Number 22; 1960; Tables 1-4.

Table 3-37. Inmate-Staff Ratio, Federal and State Prisons and Reformatories 1926-1958

	1926	1930	1935 ^B Ratio	1940 ^B Ratio	1945 ^D Ratio	1950 ^D Ratio	1958 ^D Ratio
	Total Staff	Total Staff	Total Staff	Total Staff	Full Time Staff	Full Time Staff	Full Time Staff
U.S. Total	10.8	10.0	8.5	8.8	6.1	6.0	5.5
Federal Total	17.5	12.1	6.2	4.7	4.4	4.0	4.4
State Total	10.4	9.8	8.9	9.9	6.6	6.4	5.6
Alabama	d	d		8.9	7.2	5.3	6.4
Arizona	13.0	11.6	11.4	13.3	10.9	6.5	8.5
Arkansas ^c	40.2	49.6	82.9	57.7	33.5	34.8	66.0
California	20.0	18.8	19.0	14.7	9.1	6.7	5.8
Colorado	8.9	7.6	6.8	7.9	6.1	6.5	5.4
Connecticut	5.2	6.3	4.6	3.5	3.1	2.5	2.8
Delaware	d	d	d	5.9	2.5	4.5	5.7
Florida	d	12.8	9.7	24.8	25.0	14.3	16.1
Georgia	d	d	d	d	d	d	11.0
Idaho	d	d	7.6	8.7	4.0	6.4	6.3
Illinois	11.3	11.7	12.7	9.8	6.2	7.2	6.9
Indiana	16.3	15.3	12.7	11.0	6.6	8.4	5.8
Iowa	8.5	7.9	7.2	7.1	5.3	6.2	4.3
Kansas	12.7	10.6	9.2	9.5	5.2	7.0	5.3
Kentucky	17.3	21.4	22.0	14.1	8.9	11.2	8.3
Louisiana ^c	35.5	11.7	37.8	33.5	20.5	21.2	8.1
Maine	4.5	4.8	5.4	4.8	4.5	5.0	3.7
Maryland	12.9	13.3	13.7	10.6	8.6	7.5	6.1
Massachusetts	6.5	5.5	4.2	4.3	4.2	2.9	1.9
Michigan	9.1	7.9	6.1	d	6.4	6.4	6.1 ^e
Minnesota	7.9	5.4	5.6	5.4	3.8	4.1	4.2
Mississippi	15.5	d	d	d	d	15.4	13.2
Missouri	10.3	14.4	14.9	9.2	6.9	5.8	5.8
Montana	8.4	12.5	8.4	7.6	6.7	9.6	5.2
Nebraska	6.3	8.3	7.5	6.3	4.5	4.9	3.9
Nevada	8.0	9.0	5.6	d	7.6	6.2	8.4
New Hampshire	4.2	4.2	4.2	3.8	2.8	3.2	1.7
New Jersey	7.9	6.4	5.0	7.0	6.1	4.7	3.5
New Mexico	d	9.8	10.6	9.0	7.0	9.8	5.4
New York	7.8	6.7	5.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.3
North Carolina	6.0	7.1	d	43.6	4.6	6.7	6.6
North Dakota	7.7	8.1	4.4	5.8	3.1	3.7	5.2
Ohio	14.4	13.0	14.4	13.9	11.5	10.7	8.1
Oklahoma	15.9	17.8	12.6	14.1	8.9	7.0	6.4
Oregon	9.5	11.3	11.9	11.2	13.8	10.0	5.3
Pennsylvania	10.4	9.0	9.9	d	7.0	6.6	4.9
Rhode Island	4.3	4.7	3.9	2.4	2.8	2.4	1.7
South Carolina	12.6	12.1	14.5	14.0	11.1	13.8	13.7
South Dakota	8.1	7.8	8.8	6.2	4.0	6.8	6.7
Tennessee	7.2	15.3	10.4	14.7	7.7	8.6	6.9
Texas	d	10.3	2.3	11.4	8.2	8.6	9.5
Utah	7.4	9.1	9.7	10.7	8.3	9.9	4.3
Vermont	7.0	5.9	4.6	4.1	3.4	3.4	3.0
Virginia	12.4	45.8	12.8	41.4	34.4	7.2	4.3
Washington	14.4	12.5	11.8	12.4	7.8	8.3	4.4
West Virginia	24.4	25.6	16.9	24.2	16.4	13.2	8.6
Wisconsin	7.3	8.9	7.2	6.6	4.2	4.2	3.8
Wyoming	7.6	9.6	4.9	5.7	5.0	7.7	5.3
District of Columbia	d	d	8.5	d	3.2	4.4	6.3

Notes:

- a. Calculations based on Total Staff and total population present on December 31 of year or average for year.
- b. Calculations based on Full Time Staff and total population present on December 31 of year or average for year.
- c. Ratio unusually high partly due to use of inmates as staff.
- d. Data not separately enumerated or not available.
- e. Excludes Detroit House of Corrections for Women.

Sources:

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C.
 (1926) Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1926; 1929; pg. 128.
 (1930) Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1929 and 1930; 1932; pg. 154.
 (1935) Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1935; 1937; pgs. 7, 82.
 (1940) Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1940; 1943; pgs. 11, 77.
 (1945) Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1945; 1947; pgs. 7, 98, 99.
 U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons; National Prisoner Statistics; Washington, D.C.
 (1950) Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions: 1950; 1954; pgs. 76-77.
 (1958) Personnel in State and Federal Institutions: 1958, Number 22; 1960; Table 1.

Table 3-38: Inmate-Staff Ratio, by State: 1971-1979

	1971			1975			1979		
	FTE Staff ^a	Total Present in Prison ^b	Ratio	FTE Staff ^a	Total Present in Prison on 12-31-75	Ratio	FTE Staff ^a	Total Present in Prison on 12-31-79	Ratio
State Total	58,305	177,113	3.04	69,742	229,685	3.29	98,391	287,635	2.92
Alabama	552	3,823	6.93	350	4,420	12.63	1,194	5,343	4.47
Alaska	132	191	1.45	225	480	2.13	282	760	2.70
Arizona	360	1,401	3.89	683	2,647	3.87	1,460	3,490	2.39
Arkansas	257	1,658	6.45	373	2,254	6.04	665	2,963	4.46
California	6,007	17,474	2.91	6,777	20,028	2.95	7,454	22,632	3.04
Colorado	638	1,957	3.07	665	2,047	3.08	604	2,528	4.19
Connecticut	1,318	1,938	1.47	1,578	3,079	1.95	1,622	4,061	2.50
Delaware	330	186	.56	406	897	2.21	510	1,419	2.78
District of Columbia	c	c	c	c	3,327	c	c	2,973	c
Florida	2,461	9,653	3.92	3,994	15,315	3.83	6,916	20,133	2.91
Georgia	1,375	6,777	4.93	1,647	10,746	6.52	2,556	12,098	4.73
Hawaii	204	254	1.25	169	509	3.01	411	837	2.04
Idaho	184	362	1.97	181	580	3.20	199	830	4.17
Illinois	2,488	5,854	2.35	2,672	8,501	3.18	4,701	11,361	2.42
Indiana	1,327	4,358	3.28	1,483	4,547	3.07	2,076	5,667	2.73
Iowa	754	1,540	2.04	812	1,868	2.30	1,088	2,099	1.93
Kansas	1,526	2,017	1.32	1,746	1,754	1.00	1,226	2,290	1.87
Kentucky	836	3,060	3.66	826	3,393	4.11	1,022	3,691	3.61
Louisiana	719	4,159	5.78	959	4,835	5.04	2,692	7,618	2.83
Maine	288	454	1.58	284	643	2.26	397	776	1.95
Maryland	2,432	4,950	2.04	2,490	6,965	2.80	2,813	7,860	2.79
Massachusetts	1,835	2,203	1.20	2,053	2,443	1.19	2,274	2,924	1.29
Michigan	1,427	9,547	6.69	2,399	10,852	4.52	4,534	15,002	3.31
Minnesota	625	1,553	2.48	755	1,675	2.22	1,225	2,094	1.71
Mississippi	215	1,841	8.56	517	2,422	4.68	763	3,458	4.53
Missouri	1,926	3,614	1.88	1,032	4,371	4.24	1,438	5,555	3.86
Montana	234	250	1.07	206	376	1.83	366	768	2.10
Nebraska	370	1,040	2.81	493	1,301	2.64	777	1,241	1.60
Nevada	214	635	2.97	313	827	2.64	516	1,566	3.03
New Hampshire	111	213	1.92	142	252	1.77	311	316	1.02
New Jersey	1,277	5,272	4.13	2,200	6,164	2.80	3,014	5,852	1.94
New Mexico	214	642	3.0	237	1,118	4.72	461	1,547	3.36
New York	7,229	11,928	1.65	8,818	16,074	1.82	11,846	21,158	1.79
North Carolina	3,174	7,795	2.46	3,531	12,374	3.50	4,995	14,253	2.85
North Dakota	90	132	1.47	107	209	1.95	131	186	1.42
Ohio	3,589	9,063	2.53	3,573	11,421	3.20	3,844	13,360	3.48
Oklahoma	673	3,729	5.54	962	3,448	3.58	1,661	4,250	2.56
Oregon	691	2,016	2.92	772	2,484	3.22	860	3,182	3.70
Pennsylvania	2,245	5,315	2.37	2,030	7,163	3.53	3,368	7,879	2.34
Rhode Island	212	378	1.78	370	594	1.60	383	745	1.95
South Carolina	597	3,066	5.14	1,117	6,100	5.46	1,872	7,643	4.08
South Dakota	129	388	3.01	118	403	3.42	180	562	3.12
Tennessee	1,058	3,454	3.26	1,285	4,575	3.56	2,314	6,629	2.86
Texas	2,250	15,989	7.11	2,574	19,053	7.40	2,817	26,522	9.41
Utah	231	590	2.55	309	723	2.34	454	960	2.11
Vermont	183	212	1.16	120	394	3.28	271	431	1.59
Virginia	1,612	4,981	3.09	2,113	6,092	2.88	3,817	8,449	2.21
Washington	1,093	2,782	2.55	1,173	3,467	2.96	1,592	4,512	2.83
West Virginia	358	1,063	2.97	428	1,176	2.75	501	1,251	2.50
Wisconsin	1,184	2,493	2.11	1,227	2,992	2.44	1,783	3,434	1.93
Wyoming	90	263	2.92	98	307	3.13	145	477	3.29

Notes:

- a. Calculated based on data on total state corrections staff excluding facilities juvenile staff.
- b. Excludes prisoners with sentences of 1 year or less.
- c. Data not available.

Sources:

U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service, Washington, D.C.
 (1971) Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics: 1974; 1975; pgs. 126-127, 434.
 (1975) Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics: 1977; 1978; pgs. 172, 173.
 Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1975; 1977; pgs. 36-37.
 U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Washington, D.C.
 (1979) Justice Expenditure and Employment in the U.S., 1979; 1983; pgs. 325, 326.
 Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1979; 1981; pgs. 16-17.

CHAPTER IV

JAIL STATISTICS

Although almost 40 percent of the total persons in adult correctional facilities in 1880 were in local jails, and one third were there in 1980, far fewer national statistics exist on jails than other forms of incarceration. Prior to 1970, all national statistics come from the Census Bureau reports on the institutional population done only at ten year intervals between 1880 and 1980. Between 1880 and 1933 these reports did, however, contain a significant amount of detailed jail information which has been largely ignored. It is not uncommon to read that the first jail census did not occur until 1970.

In 1970, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) conducted the first national jail census to be completed under the Justice Department. This was followed by a sample survey in 1972. Subsequently, jail studies have been completed for the years, 1978, 1982 and 1983 by the Bureau of Justice Statistics. The Bulletin published reporting the 1983 study includes data on commitments. This is the first time since 1933 (which included only commitment under sentence) that national data on jail commitments is available. The section below presents a more detailed overview of available national jail reports.

OVERVIEW OF REPORTS AVAILABLE

Census Bureau Reports

The Census reports of 1880 and 1890 were published in volumes which also contained statistics of the total institutional population. While certain statistics such as race, nativity, sex and age are reported on local facilities separate from other prisons, most of the data specific to crime is reported only for all prisoners (state, federal, and local) combined (see chapter VIII). The data which is separately presented is broken down into counts for county jails, city prisons, workhouses, houses of correction, and leased county prisoners. It must thus be combined to obtain a classification comparable to what is now included under the title "jails." It was not until the 1923 report that totals from the differing types of local facilities were routinely combined under the heading "jails".

Between 1904 and 1933 only sentenced jail inmates were counted in the survey. The 1904 report was the first to report commitments to jails, but this study excluded those sentenced for non-payment of fine, a group which constituted 62 percent of commitments under sentence in 1910. The 1910 report is more complete in including these inmates in totals present and received but the separate tables included for the first

time on the sentence length and offense of those received under sentence in jails also exclude those received for nonpayment of fine.

For 1923, a special report was published entitled "Prisoners, 1923." This report included data on state and federal facilities, and jails. Information on juveniles was now placed with a report on "Children Under Institutional Care." In this report for the first time all data is presented separately for jails and state and federal prisoners. The 1923 report is very complete in the data items covered and the analysis presented, however, as is discussed in Chapter VIII, it may be that there were undercounts of jail prisoners both present and committed during the year due to omissions of certain jails thought not to contain sentenced jail inmates. This report like those in 1904, 1910 and 1933 excluded those not under sentence. The 1923 report presented data both on jail prisoners present on the day of the survey and total received for the first six months of the year by age, sex, race, nativity, offense, and sentence. Data is presented only on those received during the period for; number of prior commitments, marital condition, and state or country of birth. Discharge information is given for the first time and included; sentence, offense, time served, and type of discharge.

In 1933, a separate volume was issued by the Census Bureau, entitled "County and City Jails." In this report, as was the case in 1923 commitment data was again based on sentenced inmates received during the first six months of the year, with estimates made for the total year. Much the same information was collected as in 1923, with the addition of the amount of fine. There was somewhat more focus on prisoners received than present in data analysis.

Census Bureau reports on jails from 1940 to 1980 were again combined with the general Census of Institutional Populations. Unsentenced prisoners are again included, but there is no differentiation as to legal status reported. Data items are limited to non-criminal justice specific items such as race, age, ethnicity, sex, marital condition, and sometimes education and employment. Only those present on the day of the survey were counted.

The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and Bureau of Justice Statistics Reports

For the year 1970, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) sponsored the first special study of jails since 1933. This was also conducted by the Census Bureau but was a different survey than the Institutional Population Survey which was part of the decennial census of

population. The focus was those present on the day of the survey and jail characteristics. Information published on those present included data on; legal status, sentence length (one year or longer), age, and sex. Information on jails included; age of cells, overcrowding, use for juveniles, expenditures, staff and type of facilities available (eg. recreational, educational).

In 1972 a more detailed sample survey was conducted by the Census Bureau for LEAA. This survey focused on the inmates and their backgrounds, including data on education, marital status, income, offense, bail status, length of pretrial confinement, and sentence length. Information on jails included size, and extensive data on the social and rehabilitative services available in the jails.

In 1978 the Census of jails and the sample survey of characteristics were conducted in the same year. In addition to the data items collected in 1972, more extensive information was collected on prisoner characteristics such as military service, drug and alcohol use, and experience with counsel and pleading. The sample was redesigned to be able to produce estimates for females in jails, something not available in previous jail sample surveys. The focus was again those present on the day of the survey. The survey also collected extensive

information on jail facility characteristics.

Data published by BJS for the 1982 and 1983 jail surveys has included information on juveniles present, inmates held because of overcrowding in state and federal facilities, conviction status, inmate deaths, operating expenses, staff and admissions and releases.

The tables to follow combine information where possible from the national jail studies since 1880. Because of the infrequency of data available and differences in reporting units for data on similar characteristics, several tables summarize information from one report for a number of different data items.

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL JAIL STATISTICS

Number of Persons Present in Jails: 1880-1983

Tables 4-1 and 4-2 present the total number and rate per 100,000 reported present by state for years available up to 1983. Table 4-3 presents the number and rate by state for those years in which data is available only for those under sentence (1910, 1923, 1933) and 1970. Caution should be used in making state comparisons. Notable differences exist between states in the use of jails verses other forms of incarceration. In certain states such as Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware

Table 4-1. Total Number of Jail Inmates by State: 1880-1983

	1880	1890	1940 ^d	1950	1960	1970	1970 ^f	1978	1980 ^f	1983
	(CENSUS)	(CENSUS)	(CENSUS)	(CENSUS)	(CENSUS)	(LEAA)	(CENSUS)	(BJS)	(CENSUS)	(BJS)
United States	18,686	33,093	99,249	86,492	119,671	160,863	129,189	158,394	163,994	223,551
Northeast	8,262	13,199	24,934	19,854	26,322	31,458	21,891	24,228	27,507	36,634
Maine	179	319	582	394	361	242	216	325	450	560
New Hampshire	101	192	343	298	223	333	217	370	215	475
Vermont	80	88	145	131	140	22 ^a	103	b	19	b
Massachusetts	2,307	3,608	2,039	2,113	2,267	2,126	2,093	2,317	2,732	3,304
Rhode Island	205	438	202	166	72	a	38	b	a	b
Connecticut	421	686	1,226	993	1,531	a	79	b	a	243
New York	1,954	2,979	9,418	7,983	11,662	17,399	10,040	10,936	12,883	16,154
New Jersey	322	820	2,615	1,907	3,256	4,436	3,266	3,873	4,013	5,971
Pennsylvania	2,793	4,069	8,364	5,869	6,810	6,900	5,839	6,407	6,952	10,170
North Central	4,740	8,025	17,357	15,848	21,363	29,209	22,880	28,452	30,149	39,538
Ohio	1,116	1,248	3,731	4,240	5,834	5,920	4,655	5,465	6,023	7,116
Indiana	229	572	1,326	983	1,141	2,685	1,898	2,453	2,472	3,599
Illinois	1,353	1,788	3,323	3,782	3,478	5,324	4,358	5,781	7,020	8,849
Michigan	626	927	2,347	1,519	3,975	5,789	4,584	5,729	5,793	7,637
Wisconsin	211	580	1,046	643	1,460	1,978	1,331	1,926	2,120	3,030
Minnesota	91	588	902	958	1,348	1,476	1,059	1,517	1,452	1,954
Iowa	177	364	1,110	507	555	691	613	664	783	839
Missouri	629	1,130	2,124	2,134	1,893	2,958	2,752	2,849	2,579	3,783
North Dakota	34	25	92	85	128	158	64	118	171	243
South Dakota	72	72	137	124	327	307	85	276	236	316
Nebraska	72	258	544	281	498	823	674	676	700	844
Kansas	202	473	675	592	726	1,100	807	998	800	1,328
South	4,444	9,407	41,492	31,615	42,976	61,655	50,397	67,444	68,953	89,479
Delaware	79	139	157	502	598	a	399	b	22	b
Maryland	520	812	1,649	1,366	1,968	2,758	2,608	3,553	3,421	4,608
District of Columbia	381	493	476	1,085	1,230	3,222	1,144	1,407	25	2,843
Virginia	384	833	3,395	2,991	3,599 ^c	3,416	4,803	4,232	6,022	5,719
West Virginia	79	166	1,944	1,491	1,174	1,094	694	1,066	720	1,015
North Carolina	274	543	3,744	1,558	1,756	2,580	3,384	2,798	3,924	3,496
South Carolina	191	378	2,276	1,804	1,409	3,281	2,414	2,362	1,919	2,690
Georgia	258	731	6,048	4,433	4,813	6,726	5,377	8,278	7,796	10,214
Florida	59	289	3,267	2,946	6,465	9,412	7,556	10,305	12,375	14,668
Kentucky	377	701	2,380	1,654	2,147	2,693	1,875	2,149	2,358	3,711
Tennessee	475	956	4,008	1,645	2,605	3,622	3,395	4,553	4,165	6,005
Alabama	195	706	2,639	1,340	2,959	3,018	2,149	3,049	4,468	4,464
Mississippi	164	294	1,530	894	1,336	1,636	945	2,427	2,186	2,498
Arkansas	119	418	857	675	1,109	1,224	756	1,334	788	1,602
Louisiana	328	752	1,441	1,567	2,699	4,039	2,500	5,232	6,490	8,507
Oklahoma	-	-	1,384	480	1,126	2,214	1,855	1,704	1,530	2,215
Texas	561	1,196	4,297	5,184	5,983	10,720	8,543	10,995	10,744	15,224
West	1,240	2,462	15,466	19,175	29,010	38,541	34,021	38,270	37,385	57,900
Montana	4	204	243	374	353	367	282	324	255	405
Idaho	10	45	242	189	290	436	249	539	552	604
Wyoming	43	62	112	103	176	173	114	268	175	341
Colorado	96	366	841	520	1,117	1,481	1,039	1,681	1,846	2,747
New Mexico	29	93	246	383	850	961	598	794	150	1,346
Arizona	16	99	635	777	1,424	2,142	1,139	2,501	2,356	2,940
Utah	3	87	220	265	384	522	332	676	680	906
Nevada	34	54	94	152	437	755	542	912	312	940
Washington	18	198	1,050	1,783	2,127	2,277	1,766	2,453	2,996	3,610
Oregon	23	73	559	904	1,234	1,487	1,136	1,872	2,036	2,304
California	964	1,181	11,224	13,725	20,313	27,672	26,641	26,206	25,883	41,720
Alaska	-	-	-	-	99	171	78	44	41	37
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	206	97	105	b	103	b

Notes:

- a. Jails are not locally administered but rather are operated by the State government.
- b. Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont had state integrated jail-prison systems and therefore, were excluded from the report. Alaska, which had five locally operated jails in addition to an integrated jail-prison system, was included.
- c. Excludes a number of persons who were misclassified as not inmates of institutions.
- d. Institutional population 14 years old and over.
- e. Vermont total is low due to differences in classification between state and local jurisdiction.
- f. Data based on a 20-percent sample.

Sources:

- U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C. (1880) Defective, Dependent, and Delinquent Classes of the Population of the United States as Returned at the Tenth Census, 1880; 1888; pgs. 502-503.
- (1890) Report on Crime, Pauperism and Benevolence in the United States; 1890; 1895; pg. 11.
- U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C. (1940) Sixteenth Census of the United States 1940: Population, Special Report on Institutional Population; 1943; pgs. 32-128.
- (1950) U.S. Census of Population; 1950: Institutional Population; 1953; pgs. 2C-72 -- 2C-79.
- (1960) U.S. Census of Population; 1960: Inmates of Institutions; 1963; pgs. 66-82.
- (1970) 1970 Census of Population, Persons in Institutions and Other Group Quarters; 1973; pgs. 78-94.
- (1980) 1980 Census of Population, Persons in Institutions and Other Group Quarters; 1984; pgs. 78-110.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin; Washington, D.C. (1978, 1983) The 1983 Jail Census; 1984; pg. 2.

Table 4-2. Jail Inmates by State per 100,000 Population: 1880-1983

	1880	1890	1940	1950	1960	1970	1970	1978	1980	1983
	(CENSUS)	(CENSUS)	(CENSUS)	(CENSUS)	(CENSUS)	(LEAA)	(CENSUS)	(BJS)	(CENSUS)	(BJS)
United States	37	52	75	57	67	79	64	76	72	98
Northeast	57	76	69	50	59	64	45	54	56	82
Maine	28	48	69	43	37	24	22	30	40	49
New Hampshire	29	51	70	56	37	45	29	43	23	50
Vermont	24	27	40	35	36	5	23	a	4	a
Massachusetts	124	161	47	45	44	37	37	40	48	57
Rhode Island	74	127	28	21	8	a	4	a	a	a
Connecticut	68	92	72	49	60	a	3	a	8	a
New York	38	50	70	54	69	95	55	61	73	91
New Jersey	28	57	63	39	54	62	46	53	54	80
Pennsylvania	65	77	84	56	60	58	49	54	59	85
North Central	27	36	43	36	41	52	40	49	51	67
Ohio	35	34	54	53	60	56	44	51	56	66
Indiana	12	26	39	25	24	52	37	46	45	66
Illinois	44	47	42	43	35	48	39	52	61	77
Michigan	38	44	45	24	51	65	52	63	63	84
Wisconsin	16	34	33	19	37	45	30	41	45	64
Minnesota	12	45	32	32	39	39	28	38	36	47
Iowa	11	19	44	19	20	24	22	23	27	29
Missouri	29	42	56	54	44	63	59	60	52	76
North Dakota	25	13	14	14	20	26	10	18	26	36
South Dakota	16	21	21	19	48	46	13	40	34	45
Nebraska	16	24	41	21	35	55	45	44	45	53
Kansas	20	33	37	31	33	49	36	43	34	55
South	27	47	100	67	78	98	80	98	91	113
Delaware	54	83	59	158	134	a	73	a	b	a
Maryland	56	78	91	58	63	70	66	86	81	107
District of Columbia	214	214	72	135	161	426	151	208	b	456
Virginia	32	50	127	90	91	73	103	84	113	103
West Virginia	13	22	102	74	63	63	40	57	37	52
North Carolina	20	34	105	38	39	51	67	51	67	57
South Carolina	19	33	120	85	59	127	93	84	61	82
Georgia	17	40	194	129	122	147	117	165	143	178
Florida	22	74	172	106	131	139	111	122	127	137
Kentucky	23	38	84	56	71	84	58	62	64	100
Tennessee	31	54	137	50	73	92	86	106	91	128
Alabama	15	47	93	44	91	88	62	137	112	113
Mississippi	14	23	70	41	61	74	43	102	87	97
Arkansas	15	37	44	35	62	64	39	62	34	69
Louisiana	35	67	61	58	83	111	69	134	154	192
Oklahoma	-	-	59	21	48	87	72	61	51	67
Texas	35	53	67	67	62	96	76	86	76	97
West	77	79	108	95	103	111	98	100	87	129
Montana	10	143	43	63	52	53	41	43	32	50
Idaho	30	51	46	32	43	61	35	62	58	61
Wyoming	205	98	45	35	53	52	34	66	37	66
Colorado	49	89	75	39	64	67	47	65	64	88
New Mexico	24	58	46	56	89	94	59	67	12	96
Arizona	40	113	127	104	109	121	64	108	87	99
Utah	2	41	40	38	43	49	31	53	47	56
Nevada	5	115	85	95	153	154	111	144	39	105
Washington	24	55	60	75	75	67	52	68	73	84
Oregon	13	23	51	59	70	71	54	78	77	87
California	111	97	163	130	129	139	133	120	109	166
Alaska	-	-	-	-	44	56	26	11	10	8
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	33	13	14	a	11	a

Notes:

- a. Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont had integrated jail-prison systems and therefore, were excluded from the report. Alaska had five locally operated jails in addition to an integrated jail-prison system and was therefore included.
- b. Delaware and the District of Columbia had estimates of 22 and 25 persons present in jails respectively by Census Bureau in 1980. Delaware is usually excluded from jail surveys because of integrated systems. It is not known why D.C. had such a low estimate.

Sources:

- U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C. (1880) Defective, Dependent, and Delinquent Classes of the Population of the United States as Returned at the Tenth Census, 1880; 1888; pgs. 502-503.
- (1890) Report on Crime, Pauperism and Benevolence in the United States: 1890; 1895; pg. 11.
- U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C. (1940) Sixteenth Census of the United States 1940: Population, Special Report on Institutional Population; 1943; pgs. 32-128.
- (1950) U.S. Census of Population; 1950: Institutional Population; 1953; pgs. 2C-72 -- 2C-79.
- (1960) U.S. Census of Population, 1960: Inmates of Institutions; 1963; pgs. 66-82.
- U.S. Department of Justice, LEAA, Washington, D.C. (1970) 1970 Census of Population, Persons in Institutions and Other Group Quarters; 1973; pgs. 78-94.
- (1980) 1980 Census of Population, Persons in Institutions and Other Group Quarters; 1984; pgs. 78-110.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin; Washington, D.C. (1978, 1983) The 1983 Jail Census; 1984; pg. 2.

and Hawaii there are state integrated jail systems and they are sometimes either excluded or have unusually low estimates reported. Large changes over the period by states often reflect differences in the classification of facilities.

In 1880 the rate per 100,000 population for persons in jails was reported to be 37; in 1983 the rate was 98, the highest ever reported. For the years in between, for which data is available, the rate reported ranged from 52 to 79. Reported rates were lower in the years around 1923 (see Chapter VIII, which discusses the possibility of undercounts in the prisoner and jail census of 1923) and increased in the period of the depression up to 1940. The rates then fell during the 1940's up to 1950, and increased again between 1950 and 1960. Since 1980 notable increases have occurred.

As can be seen from Tables 4-1 and 4-2, there are differences in estimates for surveys done in the same time period but utilizing different methods. The tables include estimates from the 1970 Census Report on Institutional Populations and those for the LEAA/Justice Department census of the same year (also done by the Census Bureau). Nationally the estimates of number present differ by about 15 persons per 100,000 population. It is probable that the reasons for this include some sampling error or undercounting in the

Institutional Population survey, and some differences in classification. Estimates by the differing studies for state and federal prisoners in the same years are much closer (see Chapter III).

The Relative Use of Jails and the Adjudication Status of Those Present

Responding to the conditions apparent in most jails and believing that state and federal facilities presented better alternatives (in 1927, 1937 and as late as 1952), formal resolutions of the American Prison Association, now the American Correctional Association, called for work to abolish the use of jails. Eventually a standing committee on jails became an affiliate, the American Jail Association, and resolutions calling for jail improvement took the place of those calling for their abolishment.

Table 4-4 gives indication of the extent to which jails are still used relative to other forms of incarceration by summarizing the percentage distribution between local, state, and federal correctional facilities between 1880 and 1983. Table 4-5 presents the adjudication status of persons present in jails for years in which data is available.

As a proportion of the total number incarcerated at a given time at the adult level, jail usage has not declined substantially since 1880. It has ranged from a high of 45

Table 4-3. Number and Rate Per 100,000 Population for Sentenced Jail Prisoners Present by Region and State: 1910-1970

	1910 Number	1910 Ratio	1923 Number	1923 Ratio	1933 ^a Number	1933 Ratio	1970 Number	1970 Ratio
United States	43,627	47	28,140	26	51,436	42	69,096	34
Northeast	18,621	72	10,601	34	18,587	54	12,461	25
Maine	529	71	132	17	323	41	151	15
New Hampshire	361	84	106	24	171	37	211	29
Vermont	225	63	41	12	67	19	b	c
Massachusetts	4,741	141	1,686	42	2,157	51	1,362	24
Rhode Island	600	111	192	31	163	24	b	c
Connecticut	914	82	264	18	564	35	b	c
New York	5,424	60	4,319	40	7,870	63	6,767	37
New Jersey	1,162	46	682	20	1,606	40	1,570	22
Pennsylvania	4,665	61	3,179	35	5,666	59	2,400	20
North Central	9,072	30	7,006	20	12,505	32	12,258	22
Ohio	1,444	30	1,404	23	2,443	37	2,474	23
Indiana	508	19	609	20	394	12	720	14
Illinois	2,602	46	1,750	26	3,111	41	1,730	16
Michigan	993	35	1,081	28	1,701	35	2,720	31
Wisconsin	722	31	464	17	1,390	47	1,297	29
Minnesota	521	25	577	23	1,006	39	918	24
Iowa	391	18	152	6	572	23	307	11
Missouri	1,216	37	521	15	1,045	29	1,106	24
North Dakota	155	27	94	14	70	10	62	10
South Dakota	72	12	51	8	133	19	112	17
Nebraska	175	15	143	11	344	25	450	30
Kansas	273	16	160	9	296	16	362	16
South	12,671	43	8,235	24	15,159	40	25,257	40
Delaware	290	143	102	45	453	190	b	c
Maryland	1,043	81	968	65	181	11	659	17
District of Columbia	787	238	473	101	238	54	2,081	275
Virginia	1,094	53	506	21	2,102	87	1,335	29
West Virginia	404	33	344	22	707	41	498	29
North Carolina	710	32	692	26	348	11	597	12
South Carolina	843	56	727	42	919	53	2,217	86
Georgia	2,356	90	1,884	63	2,278	78	3,799	83
Florida	539	72	223	22	742	51	4,019	59
Kentucky	701	31	405	17	736	28	1,042	32
Tennessee	829	38	356	15	1,819	70	1,715	44
Alabama	306	14	402	17	1,242	47	1,297	38
Mississippi	595	33	188	11	485	24	694	31
Arkansas	513	33	145	8	281	15	481	25
Louisiana	401	24	347	19	741	35	1,549	43
Oklahoma	558	34	158	7	834	35	942	37
Texas	704	18	315	6	1,053	18	2,332	21
West	3,263	48	2,298	24	5,185	42	19,120	55
Montana	272	72	74	12	130	24	148	21
Idaho	67	21	53	11	272	61	187	26
Wyoming	30	21	23	11	48	21	79	24
Colorado	379	47	169	17	252	24	471	21
New Mexico	95	29	23	6	39	9	461	45
Arizona	240	117	67	18	31	7	1,201	68
Utah	124	33	64	14	78	15	191	18
Nevada	90	110	35	45	78	86	262	54
Washington	403	35	348	25	342	22	1,022	30
Oregon	224	33	171	21	348	37	610	29
California	1,339	56	1,271	34	3,567	63	14,340	72
Alaska	c	c	c	c	c	c	113	37
Hawaii	c	c	c	c	c	c	35	5

Notes:

- a. Figures for jails that did not report were estimated by Census Bureau.
- b. Jails are State operated and were not included.
- c. Data not available.

Sources:

- U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, Washington, D.C.
(1910, 1923) Prisoners 1923; 1926; pgs. 15-17.
(1933) County and City Jails 1933; 1935; pg. 2.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration; Washington, D.C.
(1970) National Jail Census 1970 Advance Report; 1970; pgs. 4-5.

Table 4-4. Place of Incarceration of Persons Reported Present on a Given Day During the Year: 1880, 1933, 1970, 1983

	Jail ^a	State Prisons	Federal Prisons	Leased	Total Number
1880					
Total Number Incarcerated	22,222	30,659	b	4,879	57,760
Percent of Total Incarcerated	39	53	b	8	
Total Number Sentenced	16,585	30,659	b	4,879	52,123
Percent of Total Sentenced	32	59	b	9	
1933					
Total Number Sentenced	51,436	125,721	12,276	c	189,433
Percent of Total Sentenced	27	66	7	c	
1970					
Total Number Incarcerated	160,863	176,391	20,038	c	357,292
Percent of Total Incarcerated	45	49	6	c	
Total Number Sentenced	77,784	176,391	20,038	c	274,213
Percent of Total Sentenced	28	64	7	c	
1983					
Total Number Incarcerated	223,551	405,322	31,926	c	660,799
Percent of Total Incarcerated	34	61	5	c	
Total Number Convicted	113,984 ^d	405,322	31,926	c	551,232
Percent of Total Convicted	21	73	6	c	

Notes:

- a. Includes offenders in city and county jails and local facilities.
- b. In 1880, 2,162 persons, 3.7 percent of the total, were classified as federal prisoners. However, these individuals were housed in state prisons.
- c. Not included in census classifications after 1890.
- d. Excludes 1,736 juveniles in jails for whom conviction status was not given. If these were included as convicted, the percent in jails becomes 19.8 or 115,720/583,182.

Source:

- U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of the Census; Washington, D.C.
(1880) Report on the Defective, Dependent and Delinquent Classes of the Population of the U.S. as Returned at the Tenth Census: 1880; 1888; pg. 538.
- U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C.
(1933) Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1935; pg. 74.
(1970) Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1970; 1976; pg. 420.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service; Washington, D.C.
(1970) National Jail Census: 1970; 1971; pgs. 10-11.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Washington, D.C.
(1983) Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin: The 1983 Jail Census; 1984; pgs. 2, 6.
Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin: Prisoners in 1984; 1985; pg. 2.

Table 4-5. Adjudication Status of Jail Inmates, Available Years: 1880-1983

Years	Total Present	Total Unconvicted	Total Convicted	Total Sentenced	Other Stages
1880: Number Percent	22,222	a	a	16,585 (75)	a
1890: Number Percent	33,093	a	a	22,973 (69)	a
1970: Number Percent	160,863	83,079 (52)	77,784 (48)	69,096 (43)	8,688 (5)
1972: Number Percent	141,600 ^b	53,700 (38)	78,200 (55)	66,900 (47)	11,300 (8)
1978: Number Percent	158,783	77,453 (49)	75,438 (48)	a	a
1982: Number Percent	209,582	119,463 (57)	90,119 (43)	a	a
1983: Number Percent	221,815 ^c	113,984 ^c (51)	107,660 ^c (49)	a	a

Notes:

- a. Unavailable or not published.
- b. Included in total are 9700 inmates awaiting transfer for whom conviction status was unknown.
- c. Includes only adult inmates. Actual total in jail was 223,551.

Sources:

- U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, Washington, D.C. (1880-1890) Prisoners 1923; 1926; pg. 7.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration; Washington, D.C. (1970) National Jail Census; February 1971; pgs. 10-11.
- (1972) Survey of Inmates of Local Jails; 1972; 1976; Table 1.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Washington, D.C. (1978-1982) Jail Inmates 1982; pgs. 1-2.
- (1983) The 1983 Jail Census; 1984; pg. 6.

percent in 1970 to 34 percent in 1983, reflecting the large increases in state prison usage in the late 1970's and early 1980's. In 1880, jails housed 39 percent of the total, not too different from the percentage in 1983 (34 percent). There have been, however, significant changes in the adjudication status of those present. In 1880, 75 percent of those in jails were under sentence. By 1970, slightly less than half were under sentence and in 1983 less than half were convicted. In 1983 jails held only 19 percent of those in adult facilities who had been convicted of offenses. These statistics reflect the increasing relative use of jails as holding facilities.

Jail Commitments and Admissions

Limited information is available on total numbers received in jails. The first national estimates found of the total admitted to jails in a given year come from the 1983 Jail Census (Table 4-6). This study reported that 8.1 million persons were admitted to jails in 1983, and 7.9 million were released in the same period. These numbers were about 5 percent of the total U.S. population over 18 in 1983.

The only other years for which commitment data is available are 1904, 1910, 1923, and 1933 (Table 4-7). As previously discussed these reports include only those committed under sentence and 1904

excludes those committed for nonpayment of fine. In 1923 there were 319,980 reported committed to jails, and in 1933 there were 481,860 commitments.

Type and Length of Sentence

Table 4-7 presents information on sentence type for jail commitments from 1910 to 1933. Most apparent is the decline in the percent committed for nonpayment of fine, from 62 percent in 1910 to 31 percent in 1933. The 1910 report included negative reference to this practice noting:

It is a fair presumption that prisoners committed for nonpayment of fine are with rare exception unable to pay a fine because of their poverty. Persons of means committing the same offense usually are able to pay their fines and therefore do not appear in prison records...It is of interest to know the facts concerning this class of offenders who are subject to imprisonment because they are too poor to pay a fine (Census Bureau, Prisoners and Juvenile Delinquents, 1910; p.41).

Regionally by 1923, the practice of imprisonment for nonpayment was most frequent in the South and the North Central region (Table 4-8). In 1923 the average fine was reported to be \$45, and the

Table 4-6. Admissions and releases for the annual period ending June 30, 1983, by legal status, sex and region

Region	Admissions					Releases ^a				
	Total	Adults		Juveniles ^b		Total	Adults		Juveniles ^b	
		Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
United States	8,083,344	7,270,663	708,315	86,850	18,516	7,941,236	7,145,818	691,338	85,564	18,516
Northeast	489,546	442,005	40,978	5,840	723	471,700	426,171	39,271	5,469	789
North Central	1,366,779	1,223,836	117,678	19,897	5,368	1,349,288	1,207,471	116,752	19,715	5,350
South	4,008,646	3,643,062	315,822	41,792	7,970	3,959,636	3,602,767	307,710	41,224	7,935
West	2,219,373	1,961,760	233,837	19,321	4,455	2,160,612	1,909,409	227,605	19,156	4,442

Note:

- a. Releases include expirations of sentence, transfers to probation or parole, transfers to State and Federal correctional facilities, and transfers to other jurisdictions.
- b. Legal definition of juvenile in each state used.

Source:

Complete table taken from: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics: The 1983 Jail Census; November 1984, Table 7.

II-11

Table 4-7. Jail Commitments Under Sentence by Type of Sentence: 1910-1933

	Estimated Total Commitments Under Sentence	Percentage Distribution of Type of Sentence				Not Reported
		Death	Imprison- ment Only	Imprison- ment and Fine	Imprison- ment for Nonpayment of Fine	
1910	452,055	<.1 ^b	29	9	62	.3
1923	(319,908) ^a	<.1 ^b	30	15	53	c
1933	(481,860) ^a	c	57	12	31	c

Notes:

- a. In 1923 and 1933 commitments were reported only for the first 6 months of the year. Number given represents estimate for the entire year.
- b. There were 53 persons in 1910 and 28 persons in 1923 committed under the sentence of death to local facilities. Forty-one percent of the total received under the sentence of death in 1910 were committed to local facilities.
- c. Not enumerated.

Sources:

- U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C.
 (1910) Prisoners and Juvenile Delinquents, 1910; 1918; pg. 43.
 (1923) Prisoners 1923; 1926; pg. 113.
 (1933) County and City Jails, 1933; 1935; pgs. 33, 59.

Table 4-8. Number and Rate Per 100,000 Jail Commitments Under Sentence by Region: 1923 and 1933 and Jail Commitments by Type of Sentence and Region: 1923

Jail Region	1923		1933	
	Number	Per 100,000	Number	Per 100,000
Total	319,908	291	481,860	392
New England	18,919	247	26,558	336
Middle Atlantic	76,228	329	106,126	404
East North Central	70,351	313	91,060	360
West North Central	26,799	209	40,250	304
South Atlantic	46,749	321	79,292	502
East South Central	15,657	173	36,940	374
West South Central	20,866	195	47,270	388
Mountain	11,061	311	15,322	414
Pacific	32,279	555	38,088	464

Sentence Type of Jail Commitments: 1923^a

Region	Imprisoned Only	Imprisoned and Fined	Imprisoned for Nonpayment of Fine
	Percent	Percent	Percent
United States	30	16	53
New England	56	17	27
Middle Atlantic	42	9	48
East North Central	15	24	60
West North Central	36	13	50
South Atlantic	24	11	64
East South Central	15	39	45
West South Central	10	19	69
Mountain	36	13	49
Pacific	45	10	45
Total Number ^b	44,505 ^b	23,146 ^b	77,926 ^b

Notes:

- a. Not included here are 14 prisoners sentenced to jail in first six months of 1923.
- b. Totals are for first six months of year only.

Source:

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, Washington, D.C.
 (1923) Prisoners 1923; 1926; pgs. 24, 113.
 (1933) County and City Jails: Prisoners in Jails and Other Penal Institutions under County or Municipal Jurisdiction 1933; 1935; Tab 35.

most common practice was to require one day of time for each dollar of fine. Of those sentenced for nonpayment of fine almost two thirds (64 percent) had sentences of less than one month. The 1923 report also cites the inequality of the fact that those able to pay fines escape imprisonment while those who are poor do not.

In 1923 the sentence length for those committed to imprisonment only was also relatively short. Thirty percent had sentences of less than 30 days and 82 percent of less than 6 months (Table 4-9). However, it appears that sentence length in jails was increasing somewhat over the period up to 1933. Table 4-10 presents information on sentence length for inmates present in (rather than committed to) jails from 1880 to 1970. This data indicate that in 1880, only 5 percent of the total sentenced inmates present in jails on the day of the survey had sentences of more than one year. This compares to about 27 percent in 1933. In 1970, 16 percent of the total under sentence were reported to have sentences of more than one year.

Offense Distribution of Jail Inmates

Table 4-10 presents the offense distribution of those committed under sentence for the years 1910 to 1933. Data was not located on offenses of jail commitments after this date. Table 4-11 presents the

offense distribution of those present on the day of the survey for 1923, 1933, 1972 and 1978. Since the data from 1923 and 1933 includes only those under sentence it is not comparable to the 1978 data which includes all present. For 1972, data is available and presented in Table 4-11, for both those under sentence and the total number present.

As indicated in Chapter III, in discussing offense distribution it should be noted that federal government report classifications for both prison and jail statistics and the F.B.I. Uniform Crime Reports up until the 1960's used a different broad classification than is currently in use. The three major categories were offenses against the person, property, and society (morals/order). In this classification robbery was included as an offense against property. When the classification "violent crime" came into use, robbery was taken out of the property category and included as a violent offense. The most recent classifications also include certain sex offenses previously included in the morals category as violent offenses.

The data on jail commitments show the predominance of morals and public order commitments. For the years for which data is available (1910, 1923, and 1933) between 73 and 84 percent of commitments fell into this category. The largest number of commitments (71 percent of

Table 4-9. Sentence Length by Offense for Those Persons Received in Jails Under Sentence of Imprisonment Only: 1923

Sentence Length by Type of Offense, Imprisoned Only: 1923 ^a Percent of Total					
Offense	>6 months	2-5 months	1 month	10-29 days	<10 days
All Offenses	18	27	25	19	11
Against Person	36	29	22	10	4
Assault	33	30	23	10	4
Homicide	88	6	2	3	1
Against Property	34	29	21	12	5
Burglary	68	18	9	2	3
Forgery	47	22	17	11	4
Fraud	16	18	22	27	16
Larceny	31	34	23	9	3
Robbery	67	15	13	4	2
Malicious mischief	20	29	31	10	10
Trespassing	2	3	20	49	25
Other	40	31	17	11	2
Against Sex Morality	34	30	21	12	4
Adultery	46	39	7	6	2
Fornication and prostitution	15	35	25	19	6
Rape	73	16	4	5	2
Other	41	26	24	6	3
Against Administration of Government	18	21	17	14	31
Against Public Health and Safety	14	33	17	11	25
Carrying concealed weapons	28	35	26	8	2
Violating city ordinance	0.4	6	8	21	65
Violating drug laws	24	61	11	3	1
Violating traffic laws	3	12	22	17	47
Against Sobriety, Good Order and Public Policy	11	24	29	24	12
Disorderly conduct	11	25	28	23	13
Drunkenness	10	14	31	30	15
Gambling	4	18	23	34	21
Vagrancy	7	28	30	24	11
Violating liquor laws	19	41	27	9	4
Other	16	30	19	20	16
Against Children and Prisoner's Family	45	36	10	4	6
Nonsupport or neglect	47	37	8	3	5
Other	30	32	19	7	13
Unclassified and Unknown	32	27	19	15	7
Total Number ^a	7,649	11,230	10,603	7,869	4,846

Note:

a. Does not include those sentenced to imprisonment and fine and those sentenced to imprisonment for nonpayment of fine.

Source:

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, Washington, D.C.
(1923) Prisoners, 1923; 1926, pg. 141.

Table 4-10. Percentage Distribution of Offenses Reported for Sentenced Offenders Received in Jails in 1910, 1923 and 1933^a

Category and Offense	Offense of Sentenced Jail Inmates Received 1910	Offense of Sentenced Jail Inmates Received 1923 b	Offense of Sentenced Jail Inmates Received January-June 1933 c
Person			
Homicide, Manslaughter	0.1	0.2	0.2
Assault	4.5	3.5	4.9
Rape	0.1	0.2	0.2
Total	4.7	3.9	5.3
Property			
Robbery	0.1	0.2	0.3
Embezzlement, forgery, fraud	2.0	1.8	1.8
Burglary	0.5	0.7	1.3
All larceny	7.3	6.5	10.2
Total	9.9	9.2	13.6
Morals, order, government charges			
Other sex-related crimes	1.3	1.5	1.9
Liquor-law violations	1.7	11.8	7.4
Drunkenness, vagrancy disorderly conduct	70.7	55.6	52.6
Drug-law violations	0.1	1.6	0.6
Traffic violations	d	3.7	7.0
Carrying and possessing weapons	1.4	1.7	0.9
Nonsupport	0.6	1.1	1.0
City ordinance violations	1.2	3.3	d
Malicious mischief	2.2	1.9	d
Gambling	1.5	1.3	1.1
Total	80.7	83.5	72.5
Other	4.9	4.4	8.2
Total reported	441628	310618 ^b	240930 ^e
Unclassified and unknown	10427	9290	10978 ^f

Notes:

- a. These are the only years for which national reports were available describing jail inmates received during the year.
- b. The jail survey for this year was based on reports received for the first six months of the year; the years' figures were then estimated by the Census Bureau.
- c. The jail survey reports were again based on the first six months of the year, but offense information was not obtained from all reporting jurisdictions. Because of the incomplete jail reports it is not possible to combine all the levels to estimate the distribution of offenses of the total number of inmates received.
- d. Not categorized.
- e. Less than one-half of jail inmates received during the year.
- f. Content varies because of detail of categorization.

Sources:

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, Washington, D.C.
(1910, 1923) Prisoners 1923; 1926; pgs. 34-35.
(1933) County and City Jails: Prisoners in Jails and Other Penal Institutions under County or Municipal Jurisdiction 1933; 1935; Tab 35.

Table 4-11. Percentage Distribution of Offenses Reported for Inmates Present in Jails on a Given Day: 1923, 1933, 1972 and 1978

Category and Offense	Offense of Sentenced Jail Inmates 1923	Offense of Sentenced Jail Inmates 1933	Most Serious Offense of Sentenced Jail Inmates 1972	Most Serious Offense of Total Jail Inmates 1972 k	Most Serious Offense of Total Jail Inmates 1978 k
Person					
Homicide, Manslaughter	1.2	1.2	2.8 ^a	6.6	6.7
Assault	6.9	7.0	5.6 ^b	5.4	8.0
Rape	1.0	d	0.5 ^b	1.8	1.7
Other ^c	0.1	d	d	d	1.5
Total	9.2	8.2	8.9	13.8	17.9
Property					
Robbery	1.2	2.3	5.2	11.2	11.7
Embezzlement, forgery, fraud ^e	3.0	4.1	4.0	4.6	5.7
Burglary	4.3	6.3	9.5	13.2	18.3
All larceny	15.7	17.5	13.3	11.9	13.4
Arson	0.1	d	d	d	0.6
Stolen property	0.6	d	d	d	2.8
Total	24.9	30.2	32.0	40.9	52.5
Morals, order, government charges					
Other sex-related crimes	3.2	d	d	d	0.4
Liquor-law violations	14.3	12.7	d	d	d
Drunkenness, vagrancy	17.3	23.4	17.1	10.0	3.8
Disorderly conduct	8.2	j	d	d	d
Drug-law violations	7.1	2.7	9.1	10.8	8.6
Traffic violations	1.0	2.1	11.5	6.7	7.2
Carrying and possessing weapons	3.5	d	d	d	2.0
Nonsupport	2.8	d	2.2	d	1.0
Other	1.7	3.4 ⁱ			0.9
Total ^g	59.1	44.3	39.9	27.5	23.9
Other ^h	6.9	17.2	18.8	16.5	5.1
Total reported	27985	41261	60200	141600	158394
Unknown or unclear	155				

Notes:

- Includes kidnapping.
- In the 1972 survey, the precise number of offenders in this category is not given; the figure is listed only at less than 300, or .5 percent total.
- Includes kidnapping (except 1972) and sexual assault other than rape.
- Not categorized.
- Includes counterfeiting and extortion.
- Usually driving under the influence of alcohol.
- Not comparable because of differences in categorization.
- Content varies because of differences in categorization in different years, but is restricted largely to offenses comprising less than 1 percent of the total. The 1972 jail survey had no category for disorderly conduct; based upon arrest reports, it is assumed that these did not amount to more than 1 percent of the total.
- Includes neglect.
- Not separately enumerated. Included with drunkenness.
- The 1978 survey included several sexual offenses as sexual assault, not so categorized in the 1972 report. It therefore reports more under violent offenses than did the 1972 report.

Sources:

- U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C. (1923) Prisoners 1923; 1926; pgs.198-199.
 (1933) County and City Jails: Prisoners in Jails and Other Penal Institutions under County or Municipal Jurisdiction 1933; 1935; pg. 9.
 U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Criminal Information and Statistics Service; Washington, D.C. (1972) Special Report; Survey of Inmates of Local Jails: 1972; pg. 17.
 U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Washington, D.C. (1978) BJS, Unpublished data.

the total in 1910 and 53 percent in 1933) were for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Consistent with the fact that the percent having sentences of more than one year rose over the period up to 1933, the offense distribution in 1933 reflects somewhat more serious offenses than 1910 or 1923.

Interestingly the offense distributions of those present under sentence in jails on the day of the survey for 1923, 1933 and 1972 are remarkably similar. About 8 to 9 percent were offenses against the person, 25 to 32 percent against property and about 60 percent were classified as public order or "other" offenses.

The years 1972 and 1978 are the only two for which data was found on offense of the total (including those not under sentence) jail inmates present (Data for 1983 is currently being analyzed by BJS). The 1972 classification includes a large percent of offenses classified as "other" as compared to 1978 and several of the changes noticeable between the two years may be due differences in detail and placement of offenses in the two surveys rather than actual changes in distribution. As noted above the 1978 classification included certain sex offenses in the "other violent" category which were classified as a general "other" in the 1972 report. This probably accounts for some of the increase in the violent

offenses category between 1972 and 1978.

There is also a decline in the drunkenness category between the two dates and an increase in burglary. These differences may be real changes, reflective of the decriminalization of public drunkenness in certain jurisdictions and the increased use of jails in 1978 to house state prisoners due to overcrowding. In 1978, 6 percent of jail inmates were reported to be there because of overcrowding elsewhere (Table 4-4).

A slight decline in the percent of drug offenders also occurred (11 to 9 percent). This may be attributed partly to a decline in jailing of persons implicated in drug possession and prosecutorial attention to violent crime.

Data on Release (Type of Release and Time Served)

In 1983 it was reported that 7.9 million persons were released and 8.1 were admitted (Table 4-6). But recent national information on time served is not yet available. Some data is available on the type of release and time served for 1923 and 1933. This data is presented in Tables 4-12 to 4-14.

Table 4-12 presents type of release by sex and type of sentence for 1923. As indicated by the table most jail inmates were released when their sentence expired, but a certain percentage were

Table 4-12. Percent Distribution of Prisoners Released by Type of Release and Type of Sentence: 1923

Imprisonment Only			
Type of Release	Total	Male	Female
Sentence Expired	75	75	74
Paroled or Pardoned	16	16	17
Other Reasons & Unknown Number ^a	44,242 ^a	40,551 ^a	3,691 ^a
Imprisonment and Fine			
Sentence Expired	58	58	56
Fine Paid	11	11	11
Paroled or Pardoned	16	16	19
Other Reasons & Unknown Number ^a	22,697 ^a	21,130 ^a	1,567 ^a
Imprisoned for Nonpayment of Fine			
Sentence Expired	49	49	41
Fine Paid	36	35	46
Paroled or Pardoned	7	7	6
Other Reasons & Unknown Number ^a	77,197 ^a	71,057 ^a	6,140 ^a

Note:

a. Number for first six months of year only.

Source:

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C. (1923) Prisoners 1923; 1926; pg. 159.

Table 4-13. Percentage Distribution of Time Served by Those Released From Jails by Offense: 1923

Offense	>6 months	2-5 months	1 month	10-29 days	<10 days
All Offenses	4	14	15	29	38
Against Person					
Assault	11	23	19	24	22
Homicide ^a					
Against Property					
Burglary	49	25	11	8	8
Embezzlement	12	32	18	20	18
Forgery	20	30	17	18	15
Fraud	6	13	20	32	29
Having stolen property	21	38	13	15	14
Larceny	16	29	21	21	14
Robbery	46	28	12	9	4
Trespassing	1	3	11	41	45
Against Sex Morality					
Fornication and prostitution	2	13	19	31	35
Rape	38	40	9	9	5
Other	12	22	17	24	26
Against Administration of Government					
Contempt of court	3	10	11	15	61
Against Public Health and Safety					
Carrying concealed weapons	12	29	20	20	20
Violating city ordinance	0.1	3	4	18	75
Violating drug laws	21	57	10	7	5
Violating traffic laws	1	5	8	20	67
Against Sobriety, Good Order and Public Policy					
Disorderly conduct	1	8	14	34	44
Drunkenness	0.1	4	9	36	51
Gambling	1	5	10	34	50
Vagrancy	1	16	21	36	25
Violating liquor laws	4	30	26	21	19
Against Children and Prisoner's Family					
Nonsupport or neglect	15	32	17	17	20
Other and Unknown	14	23	16	20	27
Total Number ^b	5,597 ^b	18,171 ^b	18,786 ^b	37,823 ^b	48,764 ^b

Notes:

a. Percent not calculated because base was less than 100.
b. Number of commitment given is for first six months of year only.

Source:

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C. (1923) Prisoners, 1923; 1926, pg. 160.

Table 4-14. Median Time Served by Male Prisoners Discharged, by Color, Nativity, and Offense (Selected Offenses), by Regions, 1933

(Median not shown where base is less than 25)

Offense and Regions	Median Time Served (Days)				Offense and Regions	Median Time Served (Days)			
	All Classes	Foreign				All Classes	Foreign		
		Native White	-Born White	Negro			Native White	-Born White	Negro
All Offenses.....	16.79	16.19	16.66	18.77	Nonsupport & neglect..	71.85	65.84	92.42	60.60
The North.....	17.96	17.23	16.82	24.75	The North.....	74.31	70.20	91.45	60.65
The South.....	15.75	15.00	16.04	17.11	The South.....	29.94	29.68	---	29.09
The West.....	16.02	16.01	15.36	19.31	The West.....	127.67	102.27	---	---
"Other" assault.....	25.89	23.15	37.04	27.16	Violating liquor laws.	52.64	52.20	53.97	54.33
The North.....	30.05	25.78	40.12	41.58	The North.....	55.89	55.51	53.78	60.61
The South.....	21.70	19.05	---	23.62	The South.....	53.49	54.07	70.31	51.90
The West.....	24.85	22.53	22.92	26.67	The West.....	37.30	36.05	49.75	29.38
Burglary.....	101.79	94.11	161.61	111.60	Driving while intoxi-	23.33	28.47	26.82	16.30
The North.....	125.90	108.33	162.69	198.21	cated.....	34.42	35.02	27.88	38.64
The South.....	57.00	57.22	---	57.15	The North.....	17.02	25.29	---	15.57
The West.....	107.61	98.25	---	---	The South.....	22.08	21.08	23.57	---
Larceny, except					Disorderly conduct				
auto theft.....	33.01	32.24	29.31	38.02	and drunkenness.....	13.09	12.86	15.84	13.57
The North.....	33.94	35.83	29.04	32.55	The North.....	15.17	14.72	16.82	15.59
The South.....	34.70	28.15	---	43.06	The South.....	12.14	12.03	12.11	12.89
The West.....	28.71	18.87	32.93	28.87	The West.....	7.81	7.50	7.55	8.54
Embezzlement and					Vagrancy.....	19.04	18.36	29.84	18.92
fraud.....	40.75	32.29	51.33	38.15	The North.....	30.59	27.33	40.47	37.69
The North.....	46.16	42.57	56.58	58.42	The South.....	14.51	13.76	15.00	15.73
The South.....	39.56	19.65	---	24.17	The West.....	18.96	18.98	17.74	18.79
The West.....	26.42	28.79	28.00	---					

Source: Complete table taken from

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C. (1933) County and City Jails, 1933; 1935; Table 79.

released under parole or pardoned. Of those in jail for nonpayment of fine, slightly over one third were released because their fine was paid. There were not notable differences by sex overall, but among those in jail for nonpayment of fine, women somewhat more frequently were released for payment of fine rather than expiration of sentence (46 percent, compared to 35 percent of males).

Table 4-13 presents time served by offense for 1923. Only 4 percent of the total served more than 6 months, 67 percent served less than one month, and 82 percent served one month or less. Table 4-14 gives median time served in 1933 by region by race/nativity by offense. This breakdown reflects the concern with the extent to which regional variation and racial/ethnic discrimination existed in time served.

The median time served for the total was 17 days. For blacks the median was 2 days longer, 19 days. Interestingly there were larger differences between whites and blacks in time served in the North than in the South. The median time served in the North for whites was 18 days and for blacks a full week longer, 25 days. In the South the median was 17 days for blacks and 16 days for whites. Looking at the data by offense these differences in time served continue.

Characteristics of Jail Prisoners

Table 4-15 summarizes jail inmate sex, race/ethnicity, and juvenile status utilizing Census and Justice Department data from 1910 to 1983. The percent female has ranged between a high of 9 percent (in 1910 and 1940) to a low of 5 percent (in 1933 and 1970-72). The most recent data for the 1980's shows an increase over the lows of the 1970's.

It appears that the percent of the total under 18 years of age in jails on the day of the survey has declined from about 9 percent in 1910 to about 4 percent in 1980. Comparisons are difficult because of differences in what was included under the heading jails in the differing surveys. In 1970 the Census Bureau noted that 51 percent of the 5 percent of the total under 18 in jails were in the New York City Reformatory and Remand Shelter. In recent years the Justice reports have used state legal classifications of juvenile, rather than the age based classification of those under 18. This results in a much lower estimate of the percent juvenile, less than 1 percent.

Minorities have consistently been imprisoned in jails, as in other forms of incarceration, at a higher rate than others. The earliest reports on those in prisons, do not give separate jail data. But the report from 1850 categorized 36 percent of those in prisons as

Table 4-15. Characteristics of Persons in Jails: 1910-1983

	Number of Jails	Inmates Present ^a	Percent Female	Percent Foreign Born	Percent White	Percent Black	Percent Other Races ^b	Percent Spanish Origin ^c	Percent Juvenile (under 18 except where noted)
1910 (Census)	d	(43,627) ^a	9 ^a	d	d	d	d	d	9 ^a
1923 (Census)	3,469 ^e	(28,140) ^a	7 ^a	18 ^a	67 ^a	32 ^a	2 ^a	d	10 ^a
1933 (Census)	2,416	(51,436) ^{a,f}	5 ^a	12 ^a	72 ^a	25 ^a	4 ^a	d	2 ^a
1940 (Census) ^g	d	99,249	9	7	67 ^m	34 ^m	m	m	8
1950 (Census) ^h	d	86,492	7	2	66 ^m	34 ^m	m	d	8
1960 (Census) ⁱ	2,969	119,671	7	d	60	35	3	d	4
1970 (Census) ^j	2,317	129,189	6	d	56	41	d	6	5
1970 (Justice) ^k	4,037	160,863	5	d	d	d	d	d	5 ⁿ
1972 (Justice)	3,921	141,588	5	d	56	42	2	d	d
1978 (Justice) ^l	3,493	158,394	6	d	57	41	2	10	(1) ^p
1980 (Census) ^j	3,903	163,994	8	5	(52)	40	d	11	4
1982 (Justice) ^l	3,500	209,582	7	d	58	40	2	10	(.8) ^p
1983 (Justice) ^l	3,338	223,551	7	d	d	d	d	d	(.8) ^p

Notes:

- a. Percentages given are on the basis of total inmates, except where only sentenced prisoners were counted in 1910 to 1933. In 1910 data in parentheses were calculated on basis of commitments rather than those present on day of survey.
- b. Categorization varies slightly; primarily includes Indians and Asians.
- c. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.
- d. Not available or not yet published.
- e. Includes 1,900 county jails and 339 municipal jails; 480 jails had no prisoners, and 750 jails did not report.
- f. Percentages calculated on basis of 46,292 inmates for whom demographic information was available.
- g. Figures cover institutional population 14 years and older only.
- h. Data based on 3-1/2 percent sample.
- i. Data based on 25 percent sample.
- j. Data based on 20 percent sample.
- k. Does not include Connecticut, Delaware, and Rhode Island because jails are operated by the state.
- l. States with integrated jail-prisons systems were excluded: Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont. Alaska, with both integrated and locally operated jails is included.
- m. Inmates were classified as white and nonwhite only. Spanish origin inmates who were not Indian or other nonwhite race were categorized as white.
- n. Of the 7,800 juveniles confined in jails in 1970, 51 percent (3,943) were confined in the New York City Reformatory and NY City Remand shelter. Includes those 16-21, confined under youthful offender.
- p. In these years juvenile is defined as person subject to juvenile court jurisdiction based on age and offense limitation as defined by each individual state law; and is not percent under 18.

Sources:

U.S. Department of Interior, Census Office; Washington, D.C. (1880) Report on the Defective, Defendent, and Delinquent Classes of the United States as Returned at the Tenth Census: 1880; 1888; pg. 485.

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C. (1904) Prisoners and Juvenile Delinquents in Institutions: 1904; 1907; pgs. 13, 65. (1910) Prisoners and Juvenile Delinquents in the United States: 1910; 1918; pgs. 22-23, 26, 79, 90. (1923, 1910, 1904) Children Under Institutional Care, 1923: Section III Juvenile Delinquents; 1927; p. 295. (1923, 1910) Prisoners 1923; 1926; pgs. 3, 15, 24, 48, 58, 60, 61. (1933) County and City Jails 1933; 1935; pgs. 2, 5, 15. (1940) Sixteenth Census of the United States Population 1940: Institutional Population; 1943; pgs. 2-4, 6, 10. (1950) U.S. Census of Population 1950: Institutional Population; 1953; pgs. 2C-16, 2C-47. (1960) U.S. Census of Population 1960: Inmates of Institutions; 1963; pgs. 4, 12-13, 21. (1970) 1970 Census of Population: Persons in Institutions and Other Group Quarters; 1973; pgs. 5-6, 23.

U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistical Service; Washington, D.C. (1970) National Jail Census, 1970; 1971; pgs. 2, 9-11. (1972) Survey of Inmates of Local Jails, 1972; 1974; pgs. 3, 17. (1972) The Nation's Jail 1972; 1975; pgs. 22-23.

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Statistics; Washington, D.C. (1980) 1980 Census of Population: Persons in Institutions and Other Group Quarters; 1984; pgs. 4-5, 19-20, 23.

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Washington, D.C. (1982, 1978) Jail Inmates 1982; 1983; pgs. 1-2. (1983, 1978) The 1983 Jail Census; 1984; pgs. 2-4, 6.

foreign born at a time when foreign born were about 10 percent of the population. After 1850 the over representation of foreign born declined consistently and had disappeared by 1923. Attention continued, however, to be paid to the topic. Table 4-16 presents comparisons made for 1910 and 1923 of jail commitments by race and nativity, and for 1923 by country of birth of foreign born prisoners.

As the over representation of foreign born has declined the over representation of blacks has increased. Separate data on race for jails prior to 1910 is unavailable but, in 1880 blacks were 13 percent of the U.S. population and 29 percent of the total prison population (see Chapter VIII). In 1923, blacks were 10 percent of the U.S. population and 32 percent of the jail population and in 1970 blacks were 11 percent of the population and 41 percent of the jail inmates (Table 4-15).

As can be seen from Table 4-16, blacks were more over represented in the number present on the day of the survey than in the number of commitments. Twenty-three percent of commitments to jails in 1923 were black, compared to 32 percent of those present. This is indicative of the fact that blacks on the average served more time in jail (Table 4-14).

Prior Commitments

Data on prior commitments of those received under sentence in jails is available for 1923 and 1933. Of the total commitments for which information was obtained in 1923 (64 percent) about 50 percent of persons received had at least one previous commitment (Table 4-17). Data broken down by offense for 1933, indicates that in general those committed for morals offenses had more prior commitments than those committed for more serious offenses. Those received for prostitution and drug law violations had the most previous commitments. Twenty-eight percent of drug law violators and 23 percent of prostitution commitments had three or more previous commitments, and almost 60 percent had at least one prior commitment (Table 4-18).

The Number of Jails

Table 4-15 includes information on the number of jails reported at each of the national jail studies. The number of jails reported for 1923, (3469) is not very different from the number reported for 1983, (3338). The variation appears to be due more to differences in reporting coverage and estimation procedures than changes over time. This is especially so because there are a large number of jails that often contain no prisoners on the day of the survey and their inclusion

Table 4-17. Percentage Distribution of Prior Commitments of Those Received Under Sentence in Jails: 1923

Percent Distribution of Commitments with Prior Commitments: 1923			
Number of Prior Commitments	Total	Male	Female
Reported as to Prior Commitments	64	64	62
Previously Committed	30	29	36
10 times or more	3	3	5
6-9 times	2	2	3
5 times	1	1	2
4 times	2	2	3
3 times	3	3	4
2 times	7	6	8
1 time	12	12	11
Number of times unknown	.3	.3	1
Not previously committed	34	35	26
Not reported as to prior commitments	36	36	38
Total number ^a	147,276 ^a	135,134 ^a	12,142 ^a

Note:

a. Based on commitments for first half of year only.

Source:

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C. (1923) Prisoners 1923; 1926; pgs. 150, 159.

Table 4-18. Jail Prisoners Received, by Offense and Previous Commitments, for the United States, 1933

	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent
	Homicide		Robbery		Aggravated Assault		Auto Theft		Embezzlement, Etc.	
Total	362	--	782	--	1,572	--	637	--	3,496	--
Reporting status	103	100.0	320	100.0	673	100.0	217	100.0	1,557	100.0
None	73	70.9	170	53.1	345	51.3	114	52.5	845	54.3
One	15	14.6	75	23.4	169	25.1	56	25.8	310	19.9
Two	11	10.7	34	10.6	78	11.6	26	12.0	174	11.2
Three or more	4	3.9	41	12.8	81	12.0	21	9.7	228	14.6
Not reporting	259	--	462	--	899	--	420	--	1,939	--
	Forgery		Rape		Prostitution and Commercialized Vice		Other Sex Offenses		Violating Drug Laws	
Total	718	--	348	--	1,677	--	2,757	--	1,461	--
Reporting status	281	100.0	158	100.0	1,056	100.0	1,576	100.0	656	100.0
None	157	55.9	114	72.2	424	40.2	737	46.8	288	43.9
One	65	23.1	23	14.6	268	25.4	279	17.7	104	15.9
Two	27	9.6	10	6.3	123	11.6	183	11.6	83	12.7
Three or more	32	11.4	11	7.0	241	22.8	377	23.9	181	27.6
Not reporting	437	--	190	--	621	--	1,181	--	805	--
	Nonsupport or Neglect		Driving While Intoxicated		Road and Driving Laws		Other Motor Vehicle Laws		Gambling	
Total	2,386	--	3,984	--	2,987	--	9,240	--	2,510	--
Reporting status	1,350	100.0	1,582	100.0	1,053	100.0	3,195	100.0	867	100.0
None	653	48.4	1,022	64.6	726	68.9	1,991	62.3	495	57.1
One	314	23.3	300	19.0	168	16.0	602	18.8	159	18.3
Two	159	11.8	142	9.0	85	8.1	290	9.1	100	11.5
Three or more	224	16.6	118.	7.5	74	7.0	312	9.8	113	13.0
Not reporting	1,036	--	2,402	--	1,934	--	6,045	--	1,643	--

Source: Complete table taken from

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C. (1933) City and County Jails, 1933, 1935; Table 64.

varies. This makes it difficult to answer a question as to whether the number of jails has increased or decreased over the period. The largest differences occur not over time but in different reports done for the same year. The Census of Institutional Population for 1970 estimated 2317 jails and the LEAA jail census of 1970 reported 4037. This difference may have arisen because the Institutional Population Census estimation procedure is based on persons present, and may have excluded those not having inmates on the day of the census. However, the total count of persons present is also lower for the Institutional Population report than that in the Justice report. The Census reports for 1970 contain no notes discussing these differences. In 1980 when separate budget units were counted as separate institutions, Census estimates are closer to those of Justice for jails (they are more different for state and federal facilities). If one used only the Institutional Population Census reports it would appear that the number of jails almost doubled between 1970 and 1980. Again the Census reports provide no explanatory notes on this. Assuming that Justice Department procedures have been consistent over the last few years, there appears to be a small decline in the number of jails since the early 1970's, although the number of persons present has increased by almost 40 percent. This is

attributed to the trend to merge small or medium sized facilities into larger complexes.

Characteristics of Jails and Jail Inmates as Reported in the surveys of the 1970's and 1980's

Tables 4-19 to 4-23 present summary results of data not already included in prior tables from the Jail surveys between 1970 and 1983. These surveys collected extensive information on the characteristics of the facilities and of those present. The 1970 Jail Census reported that 5 percent of jails were over capacity and that one fourth were more than 50 years old. The ratio of full time equivalent staff to inmates was 5.6.

Most jails in 1972 (63 percent) were housed in police stations, sheriffs office or court houses and only about a third were separate structures. A concern in 1972, that appears to have been abandoned, was the extent to which jails attempted to provide humane conditions and any rehabilitative services. This is evidenced by the extensive information gathered on programs and services (Table 4-20). Sixty-two percent of jails reported having at least one recreational facility. However, this most frequently was only a radio. Only 16 percent of those with recreational facilities or 10 percent of the total jails

Table 4-19. Selected Jail Characteristics From the 1970 Jail Census

<u>Total Inmates</u>	160,863	<u>Percent of Jails Over Capacity</u>	5.1
<u>Total Number of Jails</u>	4,037	<u>Cell Age: Percentage Distribution</u>	
<u>Ratio of Inmates to Full-Time Equivalent Employees</u>	5.6	0-25 years	44
		26-50 years	31
		51-75 years	13
		76-100 years	7
		Over 100 years	6
<u>Type of Retention of Inmates: Percentage Distribution</u>		<u>Percent of jails with some:</u>	
Held for Other Authorities	17	Recreational Facilities	86
Arrested and Awaiting Trial	35	Educational Facilities	11
Convicted Awaiting Further Legal Action	5	Medical Facilities	51
Sentences of One Year or Less	36	Visiting Facilities	75
Percent Serving Sentences of More Than One Year	7	Toilet Facilities	98

Sources:

U.S. Department of Justice, LEAA, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service; Washington, D.C. (1970) 1970 National Jail Census; 1971; pgs. 1-19.

Table 4-20. Selected Jail Characteristics as Reported in 1972 Jail Survey

Characteristics	Percent ^a	Characteristics	Percent ^a
Number of Jails	(3,921)	Personnel Utilized	(2,646)
Average Number of Inmates	(36)	Total Number of Jails With Programs	64
Size		Jails With Programs Utilizing:	
Fewer than 21 Inmates	74	Community Volunteers	4
21-249 Inmates	23	Ex-Offenders	32
250 or More Inmates	3	Both of Above	(680)
		Not Available (Number)	
Ratio of Inmates to Employees	(3.2)	Amenities Available^b	
Total Employees	(3.6)	Jails With Drunk Tank	44
Full-Time Employees		Beds or Mattresses	26
Type of Physical Facility		Seating Space (excluding beds or mattresses)	22
Police Station, Sheriff's Office, or Court House	63	Operating Toilet(s)	38
Separate Structure	35	Operating Shower(s)	16
Other	3	Drinking Water Always Available	35
Not Available (Number)	(106)	Heat	41
Type of Quarters^b		Light(s)	11
One-inmate Cells	44	Air Conditioning	32
Two-inmate Cells	53	Ventilation - Windows and/or Fan	<1
Three- or Four-inmate Cells	47	None of the Above	(15)
Dormitories ^c	49	Not Available (Number)	
		Jails Without Drunk Tank	56
Frequency of Meal Service		Detention Arrangements	
Once Daily	<1	Pretrial Inmates From Sentence of Inmates	41
Twice Daily	32	Detained Separately	59
Three or More Times Daily	68	Not Detained Separately	
No Meals Served	<1	Not Available or Not Applicable (Number)	(513)
Not Available (Number)	(42)	Place of Detention of Drunk Traffic Offenders	
Medical Facility		Detained Separately	50
With Medical Facility	12	Not Detained Separately	50
Infirmery With Beds	6	Not Available or Not Applicable (Number)	(308)
Infirmery Without Beds	5	Place of Detention of Juveniles	
Other	2	Detained Separately	98
Without Medical Facility	88	Not Detained Separately	2
Not Available (Number)	(61)	Not Available or Not Applicable (Number)	(613)
Recreation Facility^b		Federally Funded Programs/Services^b	
Jails With Recreational Facilities	62	Jails With Programs	12
Record Player	7	Adult Based Education (ABE)	5
Radio	50	Apprenticeship Training	2
Motion Pictures	4	Community Action (CAP)	1
Television Set	25	Concentrated Employment (CEP)	<1
Sports Equipment	10	Employment Assistance for Indians	<1
Exercise Yard	16	State Employment Services	3
Other	16	Job Corps	<1
Jails Without Recreational Facilities	38	Job Opportunity in the Business Sector (JOBS)	<1
Selected Professional Employees		MDTA Institutional Training	<1
Medical Doctor	19	Public Service Careers	<1
Nurse	6	Operation Mainstream	<1
Psychiatrist	3	Special Impact	<1
Psychologist	2	Vocational Training	3
Social Worker	5	Social Rehabilitation	3
Teacher (academic)	3	Work Incentive (WIN)	2
Teacher (vocational)	2	Pretrial Intervention	2
		Other	88
Rehabilitative Programs/Services		Jails Without Programs	46
Jails With Programs	67	Jails with Weekend Sentence Programs	46
Group Counseling	17		
Assessment of Vocational Potentials	9		
Remedial Education	11		
Vocational Training	14		
Prevocational Training	7		
Job Development and Placement	13		
Alcoholic Treatment	35		
Drug Addiction Treatment	26		
Religious Services	59		
Other	3		
Jails Without Programs	33		

Notes:

- All numbers given are percentages except numbers in parenthesis. Percentages calculated on the basis of available/reported numbers and detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.
- The aggregate number of jails with specific amenities, facilities, or programs exceeds the total number of jails because a jail may have or offer more than one type of amenity, facility or program.
- The term "dormitory" can often apply to an area containing cells.

Sources:

U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA), National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service; Washington, D.C. (1972) *The Nation's Jails*; 1975; pgs. 22, 25-30, 32; 37, 39, 44, 48.

Table 4-21. Selected Demographic and Prearrest Characteristics of Jail Inmates From the 1978 Jail Survey

Characteristic	Total	Male	Female	Characteristic	Total	Male	Female
Sex				Employment Status			
Male	90	-	-	Working	57	58	33
Female	6	-	-	Full-Time	45	46	26
Race				Part-Time	12	12	7
White	56	57	49	Not Working	43	42	67
Black	41	41	48	Looking for Work	27	27	31
Other	2	2	3	Not Looking for Work	16	15	36
Age				Not Reported	<1	<1	<1
Under 30	70	69	73	Number Not Reported	(767)	(660)	(107)
30 and Over	30	31	27	Annual Income			
55 and Over	2	2	1	With Income	93	93	90
Median Age	25	25	25	Without Income	7	7	10
Marital Status				Number Not Reported	(7,947)	(7,343)	(604)
Married	21	21	19	Median Income	\$3,714	\$3,821	\$2,416
Separated/Divorced	23	23	30	Main Source of Income			
Widowed	2	2	4	Wages and Salaries ^b	69	71	36
Never Married	54	54	47	Transfer Payments ^b	12	11	31
Number Not Reported	(58)	(42)	(16)	No Independent Income ^c	14	14	25
Dependents at Time of Admission				Illegal Income	4	4	6
With Dependents	44	43	48	Other	1	1	2
Without Dependents	56	57	52	Number Not Reported	(1,564)	(1,373)	(191)
Number Not Reported	(1,351)	(1,218)	(133)	Drug Experience			
Highest Grade of School Completed				Never Used	31	31	34
0-8	19	19	13	Used Drugs	69	69	66
9-11	42	42	46	Daily	40	40	45
12	30	30	30	Weekly	8	8	4
13 or More	10	9	12	Less than Weekly ^e	21	21	17
Number Not Reported	(187)	(159)	(27)	Number Not Reported	(1,784)	(1,574)	(210)
Median Grade	10	10	10	Drug Influence at Time of Offense for Convicted Inmates			
Military Service				Total Number	(91,411) ^a	(85,935)	(5,476)
No Service	75	73	99	Under Influence	22	22	23
Service	25	27	1	Heroin Only	4	4	7
Number Not Reported	(48)	(42)	(5)	Marijuana Only	7	7	2
Total	(158,394) ^a	(148,839)	(9,555)	Other Drugs Only	5	5	5
				Multiple Drugs	6	6	7
				Heroin and Other	2	2	5
				All Other Combinations	3	3	3
				Not Under Influence	78	78	77
				Number Not Reported	(3,309)	(2,945)	(364)
				Alcohol Influence Just Prior to Offense for Convicted Inmates			
				Total Number	(91,411) ^a	(85,935)	(5,476)
				Consumed	47	49	23
				Less than 4 Ounces	16	17	10
				4 Ounces or More	29	30	10
				Amount Unknown	2	2	2
				Not Consumed	52	51	77
				Number Not Reported	(2,412)	(2,248)	(164)
				Total	(158,394) ^a	(148,839)	(9,555)

Notes:

- Detail may not add to total shown due to rounding that takes place in the estimation procedure. Estimates of less than 300 on all inmates (and male inmates) and of less than 100 on female inmates are based on too few sample cases to be statistically reliable.
- Social Security, unemployment benefits, education grants, and welfare.
- Includes borrowing from and support by family or friends.
- Percentages calculated on reported numbers.
- Includes insignificant numbers of cases for which frequency of use was not reported.
- In ounces of ethanol (absolute alcohol).

Sources:

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Washington, D.C. (1978) *Profile of Jail Inmates: Sociodemographic Findings From the 1978 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails*; 1980; pgs. 12, 14, 16-17.

Table 4-22. Adult inmates held because of crowding at other facilities, by type of jurisdiction for which held, and region, February 15, 1978 and June 30, 1983

	Inmates held because of crowding elsewhere						
	All Inmates	Number	Percent of all Inmates	Percent of those held due to crowding for:			
				All Authorities	Federal Authorities	State Authorities	Other Local Authorities
United States							
1978	158,394	9,944	6%	100%	7%	78%	15%
1983	223,551	7,675	3	100	8	76	16
Northeast							
1978	24,228	673	3	100	10	74	16
1983	36,634	1,689	5	100	2	77	21
North Central							
1978	28,452	725	3	100	8	11	81
1983	39,538	549	1	100	15	28	57
South							
1978	67,444	7,957	12	100	6	88	6
1983	89,479	4,727	5	100	7	84	9
West							
1978	38,270	589	2	100	16	31	53
1983	57,900	710	1	100	21	63	16

Source:

Complete table taken from: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics: The 1983 Jail Census; November 1984, Table 11.

Table 4-23. Number of inmates per employee, by occupational category and size of facility, June 30, 1983^a

Occupational Category	Size of Facility ^b			
	All Facilities	Less than 50 Inmates	50-249 Inmates	250 or More Inmates
Total	3.5	2.2	3.8	4.1
Administrative	37.4	12.3	43.2	89.5
Custody	5.1	3.5	5.4	5.8
Clerical and Maintenance	27.0	15.6	31.0	32.4
Educational	254.8	453.5	243.1	228.6
Professional and Technical	50.3	80.6	48.0	46.0

Notes:

- a. The ratio of inmates to staff was obtained by dividing the average daily population by the number of employees in each occupational category.
- b. Based on average daily population.

Source:

Complete table taken from: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics: The 1983 Jail Census; November 1984, Table 15.

reported having an exercise yard.

In 1978, demographic information was collected from jail inmates (Table 4-21). The study reported that only 57 percent were working (45 percent full time) at the time of arrest. The median income was \$3714. Almost 70 percent reported ever using drugs and 40 percent reported being daily users. The median age was 25.

Tables 4-22 and 4-23 are taken from the 1983 Jail study. This report for the first time presented data on admissions and departures (Table 4-6).

Chapter V.

STATISTICS OF INSTITUTIONS FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENTS

Of all correctional facilities, those for juveniles are the most diverse and the only ones which may include persons who have not committed nor been accused of committing any illegal act or status offense. As described by the 1923 Census Report, the laws under which juvenile reformatories were established made it possible for them to receive not only children found too have committed specific offenses, "but also children who were deemed to be incorrigible, destitute of suitable homes, or in danger of being brought up to lead idle or vicious lives," (Census, "Children Under Institutional Care, 1923"; 1926, p.260).

Because of the nature of these laws there has always been overlap between juvenile correctional facilities and those facilities for children in need of care or services for other reasons. Reflecting this mixture, information on juvenile correctional facilities has at various times been collected by government agencies concerned with education, social welfare, and criminal justice in addition to the Census Bureau. Each of these series utilized somewhat different, not always clearly defined, inclusion criteria. There have been two periods (one between 1880 and 1917 and another more recently) when

differing agencies have collected information for the similar years. Not surprisingly, because of the mixture in facility functions, these studies have not always yielded completely consistent figures, especially with regard to private facilities.

In this chapter information is summarized from the following government series:

- The Annual Reports to the Commissioner of Education (1868-1917);
- The Census Bureau Reports from the decennial census of Institutional Population (1880-1980);
- The Children's Bureau series on Children in Public Institutions for Delinquent Children (1945-1967);
- The Children in Custody Series (1971-current).

In addition information is included from studies done by the University of Chicago School of Social Work in 1966 and 1981. A brief overview of each series is given and then a summary of information is presented.

OVERVIEW OF AVAILABLE DATA

Barnard And The Bureau Of Education Reports

The earliest national information on reformatories for juveniles comes from the

work of Henry Barnard in the 1850's and in the Annual Reports of the United States Commissioner of Education, which included a section on reform schools between 1870 and 1917.

In 1857, Barnard published a book called Reformatory Education, which included a statistical table covering 16 reformatory institutions. The establishment of special institutions for care of juvenile delinquents, preceded by almost three-quarters of a century the juvenile court movement, which began around 1900 (Census Bureau, "Children Under Institutional Care, 1923;" p.260). The first public reformatory, the New York House of Refuge, was organized in New York City in 1825. Barnard's table includes 7 other institutions opened before 1850. The institutions in his table ranged in size from 90 children at Lancaster, Massachusetts, to 1000 at the New York House of Refuge.

In 1867 the U.S. Office of Education was established (later the Bureau of Education). One of the congressionally mandated purposes was the collection of statistics on all types of schools. Henry Barnard, the first commissioner, set forth an inclusive plan for education statistics in 1868, which included statistics on what was called "class education." This referred to education of the deaf, blind, juvenile offenders, orphans, girls, and "colored" or

freedmen. The earliest Bureau of Education figures published in 1870, just after Barnard left his post, were based on data collected by Wines and Dwight in 1867 and included facilities in 20 states (Marks, Rachel B. "Institutions for Dependent and Delinquent Children: Histories, Nineteenth-Century Statistics, and Recurrent Goals"; in Pappenfort, Kilpatric, Roberts, Child Caring, 1973, Aldine, p.9). Data was collected on both the school and the children, and especially on factors thought to be related to delinquency and reformation. Many of these items remain the focus of today's reports; others would no longer warrant notice. These included idleness, use of profane language, use of tobacco and alcohol, visiting theaters, parent's employment, parent's marital status, parent's quarreling, church attendance, and truancy.

The series continued until 1917 with variation in the type of facility and data items covered. Yearly reports at times also covered items such as: the annual cost of care, earnings of inmates, staff, commitments, ages accepted, trades taught, number made literate, discharges, number known to be orderly when discharged, sex, race, nativity, conditions of commitment, and parent's literacy and nativity.

The Census Bureau Reports

It is uncertain whether Census reports prior to 1880 included inmates of juvenile reformatories in the enumeration of prisoners (Census Bureau, "Children Under Institutional Care, 1923;" p.260); however, in 1880 and thereafter juvenile facilities were included and separately tallied.

The Census of 1880 included 53 institutions from 23 states and the District of Columbia and the 1890 report included 58 institutions from 25 states and D.C. It is probable that these reports covered most institutions operating specifically for delinquents at the time, as is evidenced by the comparability with the Office of Education reports of similar years which were only slightly more inclusive.

In 1910, there were 100 facilities included in the Census Bureau juvenile institution survey and the analysis departed from previous reports by looking at juveniles also present in other types of institutions. The report states:

It appeared that the very diversity of methods existing between the states in the treatment of their juvenile offenders was itself a fact of considerable significance which the limitation of the presentation to inmates of juvenile

reformatories almost entirely obscured (Census Bureau, Prisoners and Juvenile Delinquents in the United States, 1910; 1918, p. 154).

Hence the report presented data on all persons under 18 according to the type of correctional facility in which they were found. This was also followed in the study of 1923 and 1933.

By 1923 the report included 145 facilities, 22 of which were private. In keeping with the strong, at least verbal emphasis, that juveniles should be treated differently than adults, the 1923 report was enfolded in a volume that included statistics on children in other forms of care as well. In 1933 the Census Bureau published a separate volume on juvenile delinquents, but included only public facilities. The data is presented almost entirely for those committed during the year rather than those present on the day of the study.

Between 1940 and 1980 the reports are part of the single report devoted to institutional populations and include much less detail of information. In 1940 the analysis, as was the case for the entire institutional population report, is presented only for those 14 years of age and older and hence has very limited value for juvenile facility statistics.

The U.S. Children's Bureau

The Children's Bureau had begun in 1927 to collect voluntary data on the juvenile courts. In 1933, the Children's Bureau had cooperated with the Census Bureau on the report "Children Under Institutional Care and in Foster Homes". In the early 1940's they began the series on Children Served by Public Institutions. Initial voluntary reporting was limited with only 36 states participating. This data was used to make some national estimates. By 1967, when the series was transferred to LEAA, all states but Nevada were reporting. In later years separate reports were issued for delinquent and dependent children. Data items collected and frequency of reports varied but information is available for certain years on; the number present, number served, age, sex, length of stay, facility type, staff, overcrowding, and runaways.

The Children in Custody Reports

In 1971, the Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census was initiated. Prior to 1977 the survey included all facilities caring for at least about 10 percent delinquent children. Currently the series includes any facility which ever receives delinquent children. The Census was initially designed by LEAA and HEW and carried out by the Census Bureau. Surveys have been

conducted in 1974, 1975, 1977, 1979, and 1982. Beginning in 1974 private facilities were included but reports continue to be published separately. The series is currently under the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

The National Survey of Residential Group Care Facilities

In 1966 and in 1981 the University of Chicago School of Social Service Administration under Donnell Pappenfort and Tom Young conducted censuses of all residential facilities serving children and youth with special needs except those with the care of physically or mentally retarded youth as a primary function. These surveys provide extensive data on facilities, residents, program, and staff categorized by primary function, as well as information on the overlap of functions between facilities under correctional, mental health and social welfare auspices.

The tables to follow summarize and compare the results of these varying reports on juvenile correctional facilities.

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL STATISTICS ON JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

The Number and Rate per 100,000 Present

Table 5-1 presents Census Bureau Institutional Population data on the number present by state for the years 1880 to 1980 and Table 5-2 presents the corresponding rates per 100,000 U.S. population aged 10 to 20. Table 5-3 presents recent figures on the average number present by state and corresponding rates from the combined public and private Children in Custody reports for 1979 and 1982/83. The statistics reflect the fact that states established separate facilities for juveniles at different times, as much as much as actual change in the rate of juveniles in correctional facilities. Moreover, as is apparent from examination of the data by state, considerable differences have existed in the inclusiveness and estimation procedures over the period. The data therefore have limited value for state or time comparisons. They do, however, indicate the problems of using this Census data for these types of comparisons.

Nationally, Census Bureau statistics indicate a steady increase up to 1960, a leveling by 1970, and then a decrease between 1970 and 1980. The rate for 1880 was

97 per 100,000 aged 10 to 20. The rate for 1960 was 180 (almost double the 1880 rate), and that for 1980 was 136. Studies done by differing groups have not always arrived at similar estimates.

Comparison of Early Series

Table 5-4 compares the number of facilities included and persons reported present in the Bureau of Education series between 1868 and 1917 with that of the Census Bureau reports for the years between 1880 and 1923. The two series were fairly consistent initially with the Bureau of Education being only slightly more inclusive. For example in 1880 the Office of Education reported 68 facilities and 11,921 residents, while the Census Bureau reported 53 facilities with 11,468 residents. A comparison of the school names indicates that the same facilities were included in both series. Over the period in which the Bureau of Education Reform School reports were issued, coverage was expanded to include facilities other than reformatories. By 1912 the actual title was changed to, "State Industrial Schools." According to the introductory text many of the facilities had insisted that their schools not be classified as reform schools. While almost all the children were admitted through legal commitment, they were not necessarily committed on account of criminal acts. The text notes that, "some are dependent and ill-treated and

Table 5-1. Number Present in Institutions for Juvenile Delinquents by State: 1880-1980 (Census Reports)

	1880	1890	1904	1910	1923	1933 Public Only	1950	1960	1970	1980
United States ^a	11,468	14,846	23,034	25,038	27,238	(30,510)	44,015	57,883	76,729	59,414
Northeast	6,805	7,388	10,877	9,837	9,216	(8,079)	13,083	12,583	16,153	9,552
Maine	116	169	226	343	288	(355)	255	124	401	237
New Hampshire	111	102	181	199	167	(125)	163	128	323	61
Vermont	149	86	137	173	207	(253)	142	210	339	52
Massachusetts	726	698	1,107	1,505	1,229	(787)	1,038	1,243	1,170	225
Rhode Island	180	270	356	359	196	(232)	308	200	162	b
Connecticut	429	626	702	699	516	(594)	532	428	358	398
New York	4,114	3,675	5,826	3,585	3,202	(1,967)	3,756	4,252	8,647	4,368
New Jersey	166	608	650	836	887	(1,133)	821	1,367	794	1,176
Pennsylvania	814	1,154	1,692	2,138	2,524	(2,628)	6,068	4,631	3,959	3,035
North Central	3,184	5,451	8,040	9,361	8,215	(8,730)	10,601	13,263	17,469	14,254
Ohio	1,051	1,529	1,741	1,974	1,604	(1,584)	2,290	2,013	3,554	3,198
Indiana	463	636	872	1,099	832	(775)	977	1,394	1,750	1,890
Illinois	217	383	1,386	1,914	1,200	(856)	1,846	2,286	3,053	2,007
Michigan	314	696	1,114	1,158	750	(951)	1,289	2,009	2,836	2,590
Wisconsin	523	591	543	606	601	(643)	622	871	1,197	795
Minnesota	112	284	360	392	318	(734)	792	1,017	1,046	977
Iowa	257	527	714	566	555	(721)	465	440	599	527
Missouri	247	360	670	930	904	(1,258)	1,014	1,291	1,516	608
North Dakota	b	b	39	52	160	(245)	194	180	136	97
South Dakota	b	b	65	103	94	(161)	127	231	689 ^c	248
Nebraska	b	237	164	133	336	(447)	587	1,200 ^c	496	380
Kansas	b	208	372	434	441	(355)	398	331	597	937
South	1,314	1,652	2,916	4,089	7,276	(10,901)	12,387	18,513	24,520	17,242
Delaware	b	45	98	101	153	(527)	162	231	341	170
Maryland	759	1,061	1,070	1,182	912	(762)	1,106	2,997	1,776	1,175 ^d
District of Columbia	168	187	405	409	380	(603)	847	580	243	8 ^e
Virginia	b	b	279	380	542	(749)	862	1,066	2,101	1,138
West Virginia	b	b	314	341	481	(612)	599	500	1,007	369
North Carolina	b	b	b	b	544	(1,129)	930	1,224	2,687	1,102
South Carolina	b	b	b	b	477	(400)	584	937	647	841
Georgia	b	b	99	148	403	(729)	894	936	1,295	1,524
Florida	b	b	31	98	349	(498)	836	1,809	2,558	2,426
Kentucky	223	273	301	835	618	(1,106)	708	836	977	977
Tennessee	12	b	246	71	272	(479)	1,109	849	2,228	1,090
Alabama	b	b	37	171	575	(907)	844	774	585	672
Mississippi	b	b	b	b	b	(216)	250	457	295	403
Arkansas	b	b	b	54	205	(206)	358	426	710	421
Louisiana	144	86	36	114	135	(171)	679	1,465	1,330	1,120
Oklahoma	b	b	b	293	674	(615)	674	1,056	1,315	1,050
Texas	b	b	b	185	938	(1,192)	945	4,473	4,566	2,756
West	165	355	1,201	1,751	2,531	(2,811)	7,944	13,524	18,587	18,366
Montana	b	b	78	87	182	(276)	308	322	459	593
Idaho	b	b	b	b	271	(41)	174	b	281	218
Wyoming	b	b	b	b	59	(157)	88	177	754	b
Colorado	b	149	288	432	483	(403)	433	520	829	643
New Mexico	b	b	b	17	42	(164)	255	443	412	274
Arizona	b	b	31	47	92	(78)	248	736	944	561
Utah	b	b	79	77	b	(158)	159	297	311	405
Nevada	b	b	b	b	15	(25)	23	174	471	371
Washington	b	b	158	232	334	(186)	833	1,040	1,569	1,202
Oregon	b	b	93	114	193	(166)	497	928	682	855
California	165	206	474	745	860	(1,157)	4,926	8,598	11,681	12,951
Alaska	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	19	97	207
Hawaii	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	270	97	81

Note:

- Figures for 1880-1910 include nondelinquents in institutions for juvenile delinquents. The total for 1923 does not include 2,147 nondelinquent children.
- Data not available or state had no juvenile facility.
- Rate appears out of normal range presumably because of sampling error or differences in classification.
- Rates in District of Columbia reflect the fact that differences have occurred in classification and that facilities housing juveniles are located outside the District in Maryland or Virginia.

Sources:

- U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C. (1880, 1890, 1904, 1910, 1923) Children Under Institutional Care, 1923; 1927; pgs. 291-293, 343, 372-373. (1923, 1933) Juvenile Delinquents in Public Institutions, 1933; 1936; pg. 6.
- (1950) 1950 United States Census of Population: Institutional Population; 1953; pgs. 2C-11, 2C-155-161.
- (1960) United States Census of Population 1960: Inmates of Institutions; 1963; pgs. 11, 198-218.
- (1970) 1970 Census of Population: Persons in Institutions and Other Group Quarters; 1973; pgs. 20-21, 280-313.
- (1980) 1980 Census of Population: Persons in Institutions and Other Group Quarters; 1984; pgs. 4, 349-399.
- U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare; Welfare Administration; Children's Bureau; (Seth Low); Washington, D.C. (1960) America's Children and Youth in Institutions 1950-1960-1964; 1965; pgs. 44-45.

Table 5-2. Rates Per 100,000 U.S. population aged 10-20 of persons present in facilities for juvenile delinquents by state; Census Data: 1880-1980

	1880	1890	1904	1910	1923 ^a	1933 ^b Public Only	1950	1960	1970	1980
United States	97	100	126	125	125	(118)	174	180	184	136
Northeast	212	197	236	190	165	(118)	215	171	170	102
Maine	82	121	163	241	197	(231)	160	70	200	107
New Hampshire	159	134	232	243	206	(144)	190	122	215	34
Vermont	207	123	203	252	307	(367)	215	292	361	50
Massachusetts	197	153	193	233	177	(96)	143	145	103	20
Rhode Island	312	366	375	327	170	(169)	243	136	85	c
Connecticut	327	406	369	320	207	(183)	177	102	60	67
New York	370	291	367	197	170	(82)	172	158	250	132
New Jersey	65	192	150	162	149	(140)	114	139	58	84
Pennsylvania	81	96	117	135	146	(129)	353	243	173	136
North Central	75	104	131	146	122	(113)	146	146	149	124
Ohio	137	178	187	204	151	(121)	181	117	161	153
Indiana	91	122	153	194	144	(122)	149	165	161	174
Illinois	28	44	126	162	97	(57)	138	135	137	91
Michigan	83	149	203	200	110	(98)	120	142	149	138
Wisconsin	161	151	108	113	111	(107)	110	124	129	84
Minnesota	60	97	84	83	149	(139)	159	164	129	120
Iowa	63	114	142	115	115	(146)	106	90	105	93
Missouri	45	54	92	128	129	(176)	160	175	163	65
North Dakota	c	c	41	41	109	(152)	164	146	100	75
South Dakota	c	c	59	79	68	(105)	108	182	481 ^d	182
Nebraska	c	97	63	49	123	(154)	264	484 ^d	163	128
Kansas	c	59	103	116	118	(91)	126	86	129	213
South	33	31	44	57	92	(122)	143	176	186	117
Delaware	c	116	238	236	361	(1,121)	318	296	294	140
Maryland	340	428	389	419	308	(229)	284	581	218	140
District of Columbia ^e	437	355	725	691	528	(718)	737	472	160	7 ^e
Virginia	c	c	59	77	100	(133)	137	138	211	109
West Virginia	c	c	124	122	145	(151)	152	140	289	101
North Carolina	c	c	c	c	86	(140)	111	131	245	95
South Carolina	c	c	c	c	109	(87)	129	182	110	130
Georgia	c	c	16	23	55	(101)	133	119	131	138
Florida	c	c	21	57	162	(159)	183	215	202	146
Kentucky	53	57	57	155	113	(189)	125	125	124	135
Tennessee	3	c	47	14	49	(79)	339	124	277	123
Alabama	c	c	7	33	98	(140)	137	119	80	86
Mississippi	c	c	c	c	c	(44)	56	102	60	76
Arkansas	c	c	c	14	67	(46)	97	126	183	96
Louisiana	66	29	10	28	30	(35)	133	228	164	127
Oklahoma	c	c	c	c	60	(109)	166	248	255	185
Texas	2	c	c	19	83	(89)	67	135	191	98
West	46	59	119	136	157	(119)	243	265	256	226
Montana	c	c	151	130	180	(249)	308	256	308	388
Idaho	c	c	c	c	295	(41)	160	c	185	118
Wyoming	c	c	c	c	167	(327)	166	285	1,077	c
Colorado	c	203	231	277	264	(191)	191	160	172	116
New Mexico	c	c	c	23	51	(166)	182	223	176	101
Arizona	c	c	100	118	136	(81)	176	289	248	107
Utah	c	c	105	91	c	(132)	116	160	125	137
Nevada	c	c	c	c	128	(156)				

Table 5-3. Average daily population and rates Per 100,000 Aged 10-20 Present in Juvenile Correctional Facilities as Reported by Children in Custody: 1979 and 1982

	1979			1982		
	U.S. Population Aged 10-20	Average Daily Count Juveniles and Adults	Per 100,000 Aged 10-20	Population Aged 10-20	Average Daily Number Juveniles and Adults	Per 100,000 Aged 10-20
United States	42,242	76,369	181	41,923	82,084	199
Northeast	9,116	12,429	136	8,602	13,342	155
Maine	213	468	220	205	456	222
New Hampshire ^a	172	170	99	172	210	122
Vermont	97	144	148	94	170	181
Massachusetts	1,103	839	76	1,021	937	92
Rhode Island	175	208	119	167	276	165
Connecticut	586	559	95	550	864	157
New York	3,265	4,745	145	3,065	5,161	168
New Jersey	1,365	1,929	141	1,291	2,081	161
Pennsylvania	2,141	3,367	157	2,036	3,187	157
North Central	11,414	18,715	164	10,651	20,439	192
Ohio	2,087	4,000	192	1,944	4,595	236
Indiana	1,066	2,092	196	1,009	2,073	205
Illinois	2,170	1,879	87	2,046	2,284	112
Michigan	1,860	2,790	150	1,707	3,386	198
Wisconsin	936	1,264	135	875	1,537	176
Minnesota	807	1,523	189	747	1,627	218
Iowa	558	828	148	514	812	158
Missouri	918	1,543	168	867	1,331	154
North Dakota	132	187	142	123	226	184
South Dakota	136	372	274	125	447	358
Nebraska	304	853	281	279	807	287
Kansas	444	1,384	312	416	1,314	316
South	13,847	21,407	155	14,154	22,821	161
Delaware ^b	115	244	212	111	240	216
Maryland	822	1,541	187	771	1,655	215
District of Columbia	125	487	390	103	491	477
Virginia	1,029	1,698	165	993	1,757	177
West Virginia ^a	341	302	89	345	224	65
North Carolina	1,088	1,313	121	1,104	1,375	125
South Carolina	599	766	128	614	923	150
Georgia	1,028	1,556	151	1,064	1,606	151
Florida	1,507	3,066	203	1,633	3,007	184
Kentucky	685	977	143	677	1,061	157
Tennessee	829	1,665	201	834	1,418	170
Alabama	741	807	109	735	1,003	136
Mississippi ^a	506	398	79	501	459	92
Arkansas	410	938	229	410	880	215
Louisiana	840	1,461	174	851	1,745	205
Oklahoma	535	1,102	206	559	1,140	204
Texas	2,649	3,086	116	2,847	3,837	135
West	7,866	23,374	297	7,887	25,370	322
Montana	156	280	179	142	216	152
Idaho ^a	178	175	98	179	343	192
Wyoming ^a	88	171	194	91	173	190
Colorado	546	1,169	214	543	1,067	197
New Mexico	264	646	245	261	702	269
Arizona	475	1,273	268	512	1,263	247
Utah	288	419	145	311	280	90
Nevada	138	511	370	151	545	361
Washington	747	1,609	215	733	1,667	227
Oregon	459	1,250	272	443	1,259	284
California	4,245	15,356	362	4,256	17,270	406
Alaska	95	357	376	85	383	451
Hawaii	187	158	84	180	202	112

Notes:

- a. Does not include private facilities in New Hampshire, West Virginia, Mississippi, Idaho, and Wyoming in 1979. Does not include private facilities in New Hampshire and Wyoming in 1982.
- b. Delaware in 1979 is those reported present.

Sources:

- U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention; Washington, D.C. (1979, 1982) Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1982 Census of Public Juvenile Facilities; 1983; Table 4.
- Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1982 Census of Private Juvenile Facilities; 1983; Table 4.
- U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C. (1979) Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1980; 1980; pg. 32.
- (1982) Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1982-83; 1982; pg. 34.

Table 5-4. Comparison of Number of Facilities and Residents Present in Office of Education Reports of 1868, 1872, 1880, 1890, 1904, 1910 and 1917 with Census Report of 1880, 1890, 1904, 1910 and 1923

Year	Office of Education		Bureau of Census	
	Facilities	Residents	Facilities	Residents ^a
1868	30	7,463 ^a	b	b
1880	68	11,921 ^a	53	11,468 ^a
1890	60	16,853 ^a	58	14,846 ^a
1904	95	b	93	23,038 ^a
1910	115	20,359 ^c	100	25,038 ^a
1917	121	35,603 ^c	b	b
1923	b	b	145	27,238 ^a

Notes:

- a. Number present on day of survey.
- b. Not enumerated or survey not conducted in year listed; in 1904 education data is given only for total served during the year (35,134).
- c. Number represents average number enrolled during year.

Sources:

- U.S. Office of Education; Washington, D.C. (1868) Annual Report of the Commissioner of Education.
- (1880) Report of the Commissioner of Education; Table 21.
- (1890) Education Report; 1890-91: Statistics of Reform Schools; pg. 1505.
- (1904) Education Report, 1904: Reform Schools; pg. 2209.
- (1910) Education Report, 1910: Reform Schools; pg. 1278.
- (1917) Education Report, 1917: State Industrial Schools; pg. 625.
- U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C. (1880, 1890, 1904, 1910, 1923) Children Under Institutional Care, 1923; 1927; pgs. 262-263.

Table 5-5. Comparison Number of Residents and Facilities Reported by Census (1960-1980), University of Chicago (1966 and 1981), and Children in Custody (1974, 1979 and 1982/83)

Type of Facility	1960 ^a	1966 ^a	1970 ^a	1974 ^a	1979 ^a	1980 ^a	1981 ^a	1982/83 ^a
	Census Bureau	University of Chicago	Census Bureau	Children in Custody	Children in Custody	Census Bureau	University of Chicago	Children in Custody
Residents								
Total	57,883	65,875	76,729	79,017	74,113	59,414	60,512	82,272
Public	50,547	56,626	g	47,268	45,396	g	49,552	50,799
Private	7,336	9,249	g	31,749	28,717	g	10,960	31,473
Facilities for Delinquents (longer term/training schools, other)								
Total	45,695	55,000	66,457	63,300 ^f	59,004 ^f	41,945	45,089 ^c	63,221 ^f
Public	38,359	46,410	57,691	32,356 ^f	31,049 ^f	33,184	34,375 ^c	33,498 ^f
Private	7,336	8,590	8,766	30,952 ^f	27,955 ^f	8,761	10,714 ^c	29,723 ^f
Detention Centers (short term)								
Total	12,188 ^b	10,875	10,272	13,363 ^f	12,918 ^f	17,469	15,423	16,870 ^f
Public	12,188 ^b	10,216	g	12,566 ^f	12,185 ^f	g	15,177	15,203 ^f
Private	g	659	g	797 ^f	733 ^f	g	246	1,667 ^f
Facilities								
Total Institutions	663	656	1,226	2,166	2,551	2,383 ^e	1,445	2,900
Public	567	507	g	829	993	g	903	1,023
Private	96	149	g	1,337	1,558	g	542	1,877
Facilities for Delinquents^a (longer term)								
Total	454	414	976	1,719	2,019	1,628 ^e	1,067 ^d	2,277
Public	96	271	233	458	535	1,131 ^e	539 ^d	564
Private	358	143	743	1,261	1,484	497 ^e	528 ^d	1,713
Detention Centers^a (short term)								
Total	209 ^b	242	250	447	532	755 ^e	378	623
Public	209 ^b	236	g	371	458	g	364	459
Private	g	6	g	76	74	g	14	164

Notes:

- Significant differences exist between the Children in Custody number of residents in facilities for delinquents and both the Census and University of Chicago reports because the Children in Custody reports include any facility that cares for delinquents; the other two surveys include only those whose primary purpose is care of delinquents. Because of this in 1982, 45 percent of juveniles in the private facilities included in Children in Custody count were neither delinquent nor status offenders.
- Detention Center includes 11 diagnostic or reception centers and the 1,367 juveniles in diagnostic or reception centers.
- Includes 4,754 residents in facilities for status offenders: 2,330 in public facilities and 2,424 private facilities.
- Includes 221 facilities for status offenders: 82 public and 145 private.
- In 1980 each building separately categorized.
- Breakdowns of number of residents by facility type for Children in Custody (longer term, short term) exclude adults present (2,346 in 1974; 2,191 in 1979 and 2,181 in 1982). These adults are included in reporting the total residents, so figures do not sum to total.
- Not enumerated or not available.

Sources:

- U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C. (1960) U.S. Census of Population, 1960: Subject Reports, Inmates of Institutions; 1963; pg. 11.
- (1970) U.S. Census of Population, 1970: Subject Reports, Persons in Institutions and Other Group Quarters; 1973; pgs. 5, 20.
- (1980) 1980 Census of Population: Persons in Institutions and Other Group Quarters; 1984; pgs. 19, 69.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service, Washington, D.C. (1974) Children in Custody: A Report on the Juvenile Detention and Correction Facility Census of 1975; 1979; pg. 49.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention; Washington, D.C. (1974) Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1979 Census of Public Juvenile Facilities; 1980; Table 1.
- (1979, 1982) Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1979 Census of Private Juvenile Facilities; 1980; Table 1.
- (1979, 1982) Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1982 Census of Public Juvenile Facilities; 1983; Table 4.
- Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1982 Census of Private Juvenile Facilities; 1984; Table 4 unpublished, (Draft).
- University of Chicago, School of Social Service Administration; Young, Thomas M.; Pappenfort, Donnell M.; Marlow, Christine R.; Chicago, IL. (1966, 1981) Residential Group Care, 1966 and 1981: Facilities for Children and Youth with Special Problems and Needs; 1983; pg. 53.

Table 5-6. Comparison of Rate Per 100,000 of Population aged 15-19 as Reported in Census Bureau (1960-1980), University of Chicago (1966 and 1981), and Children in Custody (1974-1982/83) for total reported present

	1960	1966	1970	1974	1979	1980	1981	1982/83
	Census Bureau ^a	University of Chicago ^b	Census Bureau ^a	Children in Custody ^c	Children in Custody ^c	Census Bureau ^a	University of Chicago ^b	Children in Custody ^c
Population age 15-19 (in thousands)	13,192	16,006	19,084	21,670	22,290	21,168	21,637	19,793
Total Institution Population (public and private combined)	50,547	65,875	76,729	79,017	74,113	59,414	60,512	82,272 ^e
Rate per 100,000 aged 15-19	438.7	411.6	402	364.6	332.5	280.7	279.7	415.7

Notes:

- Includes juvenile training schools, detention centers and diagnostic facilities, some halfway houses and treatment facilities with multifunctions categorized elsewhere. Includes all present.
- Includes only those facilities whose primary function is care of delinquents or status offenders and have 6 or more residents. Includes all present.
- Includes all facilities caring for delinquents.
- The 1982 Children in Custody Census actually obtained count data for February 1, 1983 rather than 1982. In tables this is referenced as 1982/83.
- Total includes all present (adult and juvenile). Includes 31,390 juveniles in private facilities, 45 percent of whom are not classified as delinquent or status offenders.

Sources:

- U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C. (1960) U.S. Census of Population, 1960: Subject Reports, Inmates of Institutions; 1963; pg. 11.
- (1970) U.S. Census of Population, 1970: Subject Reports, Persons in Institutions and Other Group Quarters; 1973; pgs. 5, 20.
- (1980) 1980 Census of Population: Persons in Institutions and Other Group Quarters; 1984; pgs. 19, 69.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention; Washington, D.C. (1974) Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1979 Census of Public Juvenile Facilities; 1980; Table 1.
- (1979, 1982) Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1979 Census of Private Juvenile Facilities; 1980; Table 1.
- (1979, 1982) Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1982 Census of Public Juvenile Facilities; 1983; Table 4.
- Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1982 Census of Private Juvenile Facilities; 1984; Table 4.
- University of Chicago, School of Social Service Administration; Young, Thomas M.; Pappenfort, Donnell M.; Marlow, Christine R.; Chicago, IL. (1966, 1981) Residential Group Care, 1966 and 1981: Facilities for Children and Youth with Special Problems and Needs; 1983; pg. 53.

Population Sources:

- U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C. Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1970; 1976.
- Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1982-83; 1983.
- Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1984; 1983.

rescued from criminal surroundings," (United States Bureau of Education, Annual Report to the Commissioner; 1912, p.595). In 1912, of the 117 facilities included, only 20 retained the title reformatory. In 1917 the last year in which the Education series was issued the average enrollment was reported to be 35,603. The number reported by the Census Bureau 5 years later in facilities for delinquents was about 8000 less (27,238). It is clear that the Census Bureau classified certain facilities included in the reform school series elsewhere if at all.

Comparison of Recent Studies

As was the case with some of the early reports, recent studies undertaken by separate agencies have also differed in inclusiveness. Variation found between these reports demonstrates the fragility of time series estimates which use differing data sources to represent time point changes.

Table 5-5 compares the results of three recent series: the censuses done in 1966 and 1981 by the University of Chicago School of Social Service Administration; the Census Bureau decennial Institutional Population surveys from 1960 to 1980; and the Children in Custody series in 1974, 1979 and 1982/83. Table 5-6 compares the corresponding rates per 100,000 aged 15 to 19. The comparison indicates that the Census Bureau and the University of Chicago studies report rather similar overall

figures for the total present in public and private facilities (For example Census reported 59,414 for 1980 and Chicago 60,512 for 1981.) The overall figure one obtains if one combines the total present in the Children in Custody separate reports for public and private facilities is much higher (74,113 for 1979 and 82,272 for 1982/83).

Both Census Bureau and University of Chicago include all present in the facilities designed for youths. The Children in Custody total also counts all present but in presenting many statistics such as breakdowns by type of facility only those legally classified as juveniles are included. Therefore for Children in Custody counts, Table 5-5 includes all present for the totals but only juveniles for the breakdowns by facility type. Because there are only a small percentage of adults present, this number does not make a large differences in the comparisons. For example in 1982 about 2000 of the 82,000 counted by the Children in Custody series, were classified as legally adults.

A closer look indicates that the differences between Children in Custody and the studies done by the Census Bureau and University of Chicago are almost entirely in the number reported present in private facilities, with public facility totals being relatively consistent for all three studies. For public longer term facilities, the

Census Bureau reported 33,184 children present in 1980; the University of Chicago, 34,375 for 1981; and the Children in Custody series, 33,498 for 1983 (juveniles only). In the same years for private longer term facilities, the Census Bureau reported 8761, the University of Chicago 10,714, and the Children in Custody 29,723 (juveniles only) present.

One reason for the discrepancy between the Children in Custody Series and the other two series is that since 1977, the Children in Custody survey includes any facility housing over 3 persons which cares for delinquents even if this is only one percent of the total. Prior to 1977 a facility had to include at least ten percent delinquents to be included. This inclusiveness has resulted in larger totals being reported for private facilities and the differences between the Census Bureau and the Children in Custody series has grown. In 1983, 45 percent of juveniles reported present in private longer term facilities by the Children in Custody series were categorized as neither delinquents or status offenders (see Table 5-18). This is indicative of the intermixture of facility functions for children with problems.

Recent studies, such as that done by the University of Chicago, indicate that this intermixture is growing. This study found that over three-fourths of all facilities

stated they had other functions in addition to their primary function, compared to less than half in 1966. Most frequently these additional functions were the care of status offenders and and children who were substance abusers. In 1981, the University of Chicago study found that 40 percent of the facilities for dependent and neglected, and half of those for emotionally disturbed listed care of status offenders as a secondary function. The study report states that "nearly seven times as many facilities designated care of status offenders as an additional function as did places designating it as a primary function," (Young, Thomas, Pappenfort, Donnell, and Marlow Christine, "Preliminary Report of Selected Findings From the National Survey of Residential Group Care Facilities;" November, 1983, University of Chicago School of Social Service Administration).

In both the Census Bureau and University of Chicago studies those facilities which do not have care of delinquents as a primary function would have been classified elsewhere. The complete University of Chicago study included all residential facilities for children and youth with special problems or needs with the exception of schools for the mentally or physically handicapped. Included were facilities housing more than 6 children who were in need of care because of mental

illness, delinquency, dependency, pregnancy, or substance abuse. Data in the Table 5-5 includes information only on the number of children in facilities which classified themselves as having a primary function of caring for children or youth who were delinquent or status offenders.

The Census Bureau classification scheme for persons in institutions and group quarters separately classifies only training schools for delinquent children, juvenile detention facilities, and homes for dependent children according to their status as caring primarily for children and youth. Facilities for mentally or emotionally ill children are included with mental health facilities. Halfway houses are also not categorized by age of population served. Although for a residence to be included as a group quarter there must be 8 or more unrelated persons living together, all facilities providing care and custody were reportedly included regardless of size.

Because of the differences in the types of facilities included in the various surveys it is somewhat difficult to answer the question as to trends in the area of incarceration of juveniles in correctional facilities. Over the longer term both Census data and Office of Education data indicate an increase from 1880 to 1923, which Census data

would indicate continued until the 1960's.

Recent Children in Custody series reports indicated a decrease in the 1970's up to 1979 and then a large increase by 1983. The University of Chicago study which employed similar classification procedures in 1966 and 1981 found a small decrease between 1966 and 1981 in the number present (65,875 to 60,512) which results in a large decrease in the rate per 100,000 aged 15-19 (412 to 280). They also found a decrease in the overall population present in all institutions caring for the children and youth with the special needs covered by their study (155,905 to 125,323, or 974 to 579 per 100,000 aged 15 to 19).

A Note on the Number of Facilities

Although their counts of children present are very similar, the University of Chicago reported only 1445 total juvenile correctional facilities in 1981, while the Census Bureau for 1980 reported a much larger number, 2383. This difference may be due to the Census Bureau's categorization of each budget unit as a separate facility and inclusion of very small (under 6 capacity) care giving facilities excluded from the University of Chicago study. The Children in Custody series reported a total of 2551 facilities for 1979, a number closer to that of the Census. However, it appears that this

similarity between the numbers reported by Census and Children in Custody is somewhat by accident, as is indicated by the differences in numbers of youths reported present by the two series. The Children in Custody series actually includes more facilities, while as indicated above the Census of Institutional Population counted each budget unit as a separate institution. As has been previously noted this also resulted in Census estimates of a much larger number of state and federal prisons for adults than those of the justice department or the American Correctional Association. Currently these and other classification procedures used in the 1980 Institutional Population Census are under review in planning for the 1990 census. Because of the fact that tables in the varying reports often bear very similar labels, the person looking for data on this topic finds these discrepancies without adequate explanation as to why they occurred.

Location of Juveniles in Correctional Facilities

One of the reform movements of the Twentieth Century has been the attempt to remove juveniles from jails and adult prisons. In 1923 the Census report noted that:

The care of delinquent children is increasingly being recognized as protective and educative rather than a penal

function of the State or local community. Juvenile court laws affirm that the delinquent child shall not be deemed a criminal, but a child in need of the care and protection of the state (Census, "Children Under Institutional Care, 1923;" 1926, p.261) .

Because of this concern, census takers between 1910 and 1933, especially focused on the location of juveniles within the correctional system. They asked, "what percent of the total juveniles in correctional facilities are in institutions designed for juveniles?" Table 5-7 presents Census data for those years in which age information is available for those present. This data, spanning the period from 1880 to 1980, indicates that in 1880 about 19 percent of the total under 18 who were in correctional facilities were in jails or prisons. One hundred years later in 1980 the distribution was about the same with 18 percent of those in correctional facilities under 18 in prisons and jails. The low point was in 1923 when only about 10 percent of those under 18 in correctional institutions were reported to be in jails or prisons. However, in 1980 of the total in any type of correctional facility (adult or juvenile), those under 18 were 11 percent, down from 18 percent in 1970. This is consistent with the fact that since 1970

Table 5-7. Location of Juveniles in Correctional Facilities (Census Data): 1880, 1890, 1923, 1960, 1970, 1980

	1880	1890	1923	1960	1970	1980
U.S. Population 10-17 years of age	8,586,107	10,969,203	16,330,713	25,871,000	32,220,000	29,951,000
Total persons in correctional facilities (census estimates)	69,228	95,480	(136,857) ^b	402,531	404,749	525,785
Total under 18 in correctional facilities	12,314	16,363	25,233 ^b	61,838	71,821	59,401
Ratio per 100,000 aged 10-17	143	149	155	239	223	198
Percent of total number in correctional facilities who are under 18	18	17	18	15	18	11
Total under 18 in prisons and jails	2,324 ^c	3,813	2,230 ^b	9,935	10,180	10,803
Ratio per 100,000 aged 10-17	27	35	14	38	32	36
Percent of total juveniles in correctional institutions who are in prisons and jails	19	23	9	16	14	18
Total under 18 in prisons	a	a	1,650 ^b	5,188	4,316	4,939
Ratio per 100,000 aged 10-17	a	a	10	20	13	17
Percent of total juveniles in correctional institutions who are in prisons	a	a	7	8	6	8
Total under 18 in jails	a	a	580 ^b	4,747	5,864	5,864
Ratio per 100,000 aged 10-17	a	a	4	18	18	20
Percent of total juveniles in correctional institutions who are in jails	a	a	2	8	8	10
Total under 18 in institutions for juvenile delinquents	9,990 ^{d,e}	12,550 ^{d,e}	23,003 ^{b,e}	51,903 ^e	61,641 ^e	48,598 ^e
Ratio per 100,000 aged 10-17	116	114	141	201	191	162
Percent of total juveniles in correctional institutions who are in institutions for juveniles	81	77	91 ^b	84	85	82

Notes:

- a. Not available, or not calculated.
- b. Includes only those under sentence for 1923. An additional 636 juveniles were reported present in detention facilities.
- c. Includes juveniles awaiting trial or sentence, and held as witnesses.
- d. Includes all persons of these ages enumerated, whether delinquent or nondelinquent.
- e. This number excludes those 18 or older in juvenile facilities. For example in 1980, 10,816 were 18 or older.

Sources:

- U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C. (1880, 1890, 1923) Children Under Institutional Care 1923; 1927; pg. 289.
- (1970) 1970 United States Census of Population: Persons in Institutions and Other Group Quarters; 1973; pgs. 5, 20.
- (1980) 1980 Census of Population: Persons in Institutions and Other Group Quarters; 1984; pgs. 19, 69.
- (1960, 1970, 1980) Statistical Abstracts of the United States 1984; 1983; pg. 31.
- U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare; Children's Bureau; (Seth Low); Washington, D.C. (1960) America's Children and Youth in Institutions 1950-1960-1964; 1965; pg. 31.

Table 5-8. Comparison by Race and by Region of Place of Commitment of Those Under 18: 1910

	Juvenile Offender Under Age 18 Committed in 1910							
	White				Black			
	Total Number	Percent of Total to Prisons, Jails and Workhouses	Percent of Total to Reformatories		Total Number	Percent of Total to Prisons, Jails and Workhouses	Percent of Total to Reformatories	
		For Adults and Juveniles	For Juveniles			For Adults and Juveniles	For Juveniles	
United States	17,972	31	5	64	7,393	71	1	28
Northeast	8,353	32	9	59	828	38	8	54
North Central	5,500	24	3	73	1,098	42	3	55
South ^a	2,798	40	1	59	5,381	83	.02	17
West	1,317	24	4	72	72	18	4	78

Note:

- a. These differences reflect in part the fact that there were few facilities for black juveniles in the South.

Source:

- U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C. Prisoners and Juvenile Delinquents in the United States: 1910; 1918; pg. 192.

the use of prison for young adults (those over 18) has increased much more substantially than use of juvenile facilities.

Table 5-8 presents data on the location of juveniles committed by race and region for the year 1910. This data indicates that initially juvenile facilities were used more frequently for white juvenile offenders than black. Of white youth committed to correctional facilities, 69 percent were committed to facilities for delinquents and 31 to prisons and jails. For black youths it was the reverse. Twenty-nine percent of black youth were committed to juvenile facilities and 71 percent to prisons and jails.

Commitments To Juvenile Facilities

Table 5-9 presents the distribution of commitments for the years 1904 to 1923 as reported by the Census Bureau. This indicates the growth in the use of juvenile facilities. Forty-seven percent of juvenile commitments were to prisons and jails in 1910, while in 1923 the corresponding figure was 26 percent.

While the data on the number present is somewhat unclear as to trends over time, the national data on admissions indicates dramatic increases. Table 5-10 compares the number admitted with the number reported present for selected years between 1904 and 1982. It is striking that the number

of admissions has grown so much, especially as a ratio of those present. In early reports of both the Census Bureau and the Office of Education the number of admissions for a calendar year was far fewer than the number reported present on the day of the survey (for Bureau of Education data see Table 5-21). By 1933 the number admitted in a year and the number present on the day of the survey were about the same. By the 1950's admissions had increased and were double the number present. By the 1970's admissions had increased even more dramatically and outnumbered those present by almost 8 to 1. The Children in Custody series reported over one half a million admissions (624,928) in 1982 compared to about 82,000 present. This is about one admission for every 30 youths aged 15 to 19. As Lerman has indicated, while there may have been some impact of deinstitutionalization on the total number of juveniles present in institutions over the last 30 years, the number of episodes of admissions to juvenile facilities has not declined (Lerman P., Deinstitutionalization and the Welfare State; 1982). Within the last few years, however, admissions as reported by Children in Custody have shown a small decrease (Table 5-11).

Type and Length Of Sentence

The first data on type of sentence comes from the 1868

Table 5-9. Location of Admissions of Juveniles to Correctional Facilities:
1904-1923

	1904	1910	1923
Total Number of Juvenile Admissions ^b	a	(25,422)	(25,420)
Percent Admitted to:			
Institutions for juvenile delinquents	a	53	73
Penal Institutions	a	47	26
Prisons and reformatories	a	8	7
Jails and workhouses	a	39	19
Admissions excluding non-payment of fine	(16,972)	(19,364)	(23,248)
Institutions for juvenile delinquents	66	70	80
Penal Institutions	34	30	20
Prisons and reformatories	a	10	8
Jails and workhouses	a	20	12

Notes:

- a. Not enumerated.
- b. Under 18 admissions in 1904-1923.

Source:

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C.
Prisoners 1923; 1926; pgs. 295-296.

Table 5-10. Comparison of Number Present with Number
Admitted: Selected Years 1904-1982

	Number Present on Day of Study	Number Admitted/ in Year
1904	24,034	11,276
1910	25,038	13,555
1923	27,238	18,640
1933	(30,496) ^b	(25,329) ^b
1953	(22,000) ^b	(45,000) ^b
1967	(52,949) ^b	(109,000) ^b
1977	75,297 ^c	681,430 ^c
1982	82,272 ^c	624,928 ^c

Notes:

- a. Numbers not comparable for change over time: only useful to demonstrate changes in ratio of those present to commitments.
- b. Public facilities only: 1953 partial data only.
- c. Includes juveniles and adults. In 1977 and 1982 about 2,000 present were classified as adults. Other years do not distinguish legal age status of those present.

Source:

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C.
(1904-1923) Children under Institutional Care 1923; 1927; pg. 295.
(1933) Juvenile Delinquents in Public Institutions 1933; 1936;
pg. 7.

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Social Security Adminis-
tration; Children's Bureau Statistical Series; Washington, D.C.
(1953) Some Facts About Public State Training Schools for Juvenile
Delinquents: 1956, Number 33; pg. 11.

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social and Rehabilitation
Service; Children's Bureau Statistical Series; Washington, D.C.
(1967) Statistics on Public Institutions for Delinquent Children:
1967, Number 94; 1969; pg. 1.

U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency
Prevention; Washington, D.C.
(1977) Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1979 Census of
Public Juvenile Facilities; 1980; Table 1.
Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1979 Census of
Private Juvenile Facilities; 1980; Table 1.

(1982) Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1982 Census of
Public Juvenile Facilities; 1983; Table 1.
Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1982 Census of
Private Juvenile Facilities; 1984; Table 1.

Table 5-11. Admissions and Departures from Public and Private Juvenile Correctional Facilities, Children in Custody: 1971-1982

	Admissions ^a	Departures ^a
1971		
Public	616,766	614,606
Private	b	b
Total	b	b
1974		
Public	647,175	640,408
Private	53,661	47,471
Total	700,836	687,879
1975		
Public	641,189	632,983
Private	56,708	50,986
Total	697,897	683,969
1977		
Public	614,385	622,151
Private	67,045	61,571
Total	681,430	683,722
1979		
Public	568,802	560,751
Private	69,507	64,574
Total	638,309	625,325
1982		
Public	536,122	528,552
Private	88,806	84,399
Total	624,928	612,951

Notes:

- a. Includes all juvenile and adult admissions and departures.
- b. Not enumerated.

Sources:

- U.S. Department of Justice, LEAA, NCJISS; Washington, D.C.
 - (1971) Children in Custody: A Report to the Juvenile Detention and Correction Facility Census of 1971; 1974.
 - (1975) Children in Custody: A Report to the Juvenile Detention and Correction Facility Census of 1975; 1979.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention; Washington, D.C.
 - (1977) Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1979 Census of Public Juvenile Facilities; 1980; Table 1, Table 1.
 - Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1979 Census of Private Juvenile Facilities; Table 1, Table 1.
 - (1979,1982) Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1982 Census of Public Juvenile Facilities; 1983; Table 1, Table 1.
 - Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1982 Census of Private Juvenile Facilities; 1984; Table 1, Table 1.

report in the Bureau of Education series. Almost all facilities listed the type of sentence as "the minority of the youth or until reformed." Only 5 of the 30 institutions mentioned ever having specific term sentences as well as minority duration sentences. Data for 1910 on all under 18 committed to correctional facilities indicates, that juveniles who went to jails and prisons more frequently had definite sentences (Table 5-13). Of those committed to jails 92 percent had sentences of under one year. In 1923, 91 percent of youth received in juvenile facilities had commitments either for minority or for an indefinite term (Table 5-14).

More recent series do not report data on sentence in the same way. Information is available in the Children in Custody Series on the "custodial status" of those present (Table 5-15). This data indicates that for the 1970's about 75 percent of those present are classified as committed, a little less than 20 percent as detained, and about 8 percent as voluntary admissions. In private facilities voluntary admissions made up almost 20 percent of the total.

Offense Information

Offense information for juveniles is limited, and difficult to evaluate as to comparability. Table 5-16 presents Census Bureau data on the offense distribution for juveniles present on the day

of the survey in public and private facilities for the years 1880, 1890, and 1910. Table 5-17 presents similar information for the total committed over a year in 1910 and, for public facilities only, in 1933. These distributions indicate that for the years 1880 to 1933 about 25 to 40 percent were reported there for property offenses, and about 50 to 60 percent for offenses such as incorrigibility, immorality, running away, vagrancy, truancy, homelessness, vicious habits or surroundings, and delinquency. Very few were classified as having committed violent offenses.

Between 1940 and 1970 data is unavailable on the offense distribution of those present in juvenile facilities and data published more recently has not been in a comparable form to the early Census reports. Table 5-18 presents a summary of the "reason held" divided into three categories (delinquency, status, and other non offenders) for public and private facilities in the Children in Custody Series from 1977 to 1983. In keeping with the policy and legislative thrust to remove status offenders from public juvenile correctional facilities, a major focus has been looking at the percent of youth held who are status or other non-offenders. The data would seem to indicate that there has been a decline in the use of public facilities for status offenders over the period. In 1977, status offenders and the category

Table 5-12. Terms of Sentence as Reported in Office of Education Report on Reform Schools: 1868

State	School	Terms of Sentence
California	Industrial School	Minority
Connecticut	State Reform School	Minority or specific term
Illinois	Chicago Reform School	Minority
Indiana	House of Refuge	Minority or till reformed
Kentucky	House of Refuge	Minority
Louisiana	House of Refuge	
Maine	State Reform School	Minority or specific term
Maryland	House of Refuge	Minority
Massachusetts	State Reform School	Minority
	Nautical Reform School	Minority
	State Industrial Girl's School	Till 18; power to retain till 21
	House of Reformation	Minority or specific term
Michigan	State Reform School	Minority
Missouri	House of Refuge	Minority
New Hampshire	State Reform School	Minority or specific term
New Jersey	State Reform School	Minority
New York	Catholic Protectory	Minority
	House of Refuge	Minority
	Juvenile Asylum	Indefinite or during minority
	Western House of Refuge	Minority
Ohio	House of Refuge	Minority
	State Reform School	Minority
Pennsylvania	House of Refuge, (white dep't)	Minority
	House of Refuge, (colored dep't)	Minority
	Western House of Refuge	Minority
Rhode Island	Providence Reform School	Minority or specific term
Vermont	State Reform School	Minority
Wisconsin	State Reform School	Minority

Source:

U.S. Office of Education; Washington, D.C.
(1868) Annual Report of the Commissioner of Education; pg. 545.

Table 5-13. Sentence Length and Type by Place of Commitment for Those Under 18: 1910

	Juvenile Offenders Under Age 18 Committed in 1910 Under Sentence of Imprisonment					
	Percent Distribution by Length of Sentence					
	Total	To State Prisons and Penitentiaries	To Reformatories for Adults and Juveniles	To Reformatories for Juveniles	To County Jails and Work Houses	To Municipal Jails and Work Houses
Total Number	19,336	897	1,078	13,555	3,068	738
Life	.1	2	a	a	.1	a
Definite Term	31	92	6	9	98	99
1 year or over	11	84	5	8	7	3
Less than 1 year	20	8	.4	2	92	96
1 month or over	12	7	.2	1	54	54
Less than 1 month	8	1	.2	.3	37	43
Minority	46	.1	a	65	.3	a
Indeterminate	22	7	94	23	1	1
Length of sentence not reported	2	a	1	3	1	.1

Notes: a. Not available or not enumerated.

Source:

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C.
Prisoners and Juvenile Delinquents in the United States: 1910; 1918; pg. 170.

Table 5-14. Percent Distribution by Term of Commitment of Juvenile Delinquents Received from Court by Sex and Selected Offenses and Reasons for Commitment: 1933

	Total Number	Definite Term		Until Age -			Indeterminate
		Under 1 Year	Over 1 Year	16, 17, or 18 Years	19 or 20 Years	21 Years	
Male	13,153	2	7	4	a	42	46
Robbery	245	a	15	5	a	37	42
Assault	209	2	7	2	a	31	59
Burglary	2,166	.3	8	4	a	40	48
Larceny, except auto theft	3,727	1	7.3	5	a	36	51
Auto theft	579	1	7.3	5	a	37	51
Sex offenses	142	a	11	4	a	53	32
Disorderly conduct and vagrancy	163	3	1	a	a	31	65
Violating parole or probation	183	7	27	a	a	2	63
Running away	184	a	1	9	a	13	77
Incorrigibility	1,579	4	2.2	3	a	45	46
Delinquency	2,572	2	5.4	a	a	61	32
Truancy from school	370	2	6.3	24	a	16	52
Female	3,864	1	3.4	1	2	57	36
Larceny, except auto theft	149	1	4	a	4	61	28
Sex offenses	146	a	11	a	3	71	15
Immorality and sex delinquency	487	.2	2.2	.2	1	75	22
In danger of leading immoral life	121	a	9	a	2	69	22
Running away	177	a	2	a	a	62	37
Incorrigibility	977	2	1.6	3	2	61	30
Delinquency	1,503	a	4.5	.3	3	46	46

Notes: a. Not available or not enumerated.

Source:

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C.
Juvenile Delinquents in Public Institutions: 1933; 1936; pgs. 34-35.

Table 5-15. Physical Environment and Custodial Status of Juveniles Present in Public and Private Juvenile Correctional Facilities: 1977-1982/83^a

	Physical Environment				Custodial Status					
	Institutional		Open		Detained		Committed		Voluntary Admission	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1977										
Public	32,197	73	11,899	27	11,190	25	32,477	74	429	1
Private	6,445	22	22,625	78	894	3	23,089	79	5,087	18
Total	38,642	53	34,527	47	12,084	16	55,566	76	5,516	8
1979										
Public	31,562	73	11,672	27	11,552	27	31,381	72	301	1
Private	5,456	19	23,232	81	737	2	21,747	76	6,204	22
Total	37,018	51	34,904	49	12,289	17	53,128	74	6,505	9
1982/83										
Public	38,431	79	10,270	21	13,156	27	35,178	72	367	1
Private	5,535	18	25,855	82	1,220	4	24,412	78	5,758	18
Total	43,966	55	36,125	45	14,376	18	59,590	74	6,125	8

Note:

a. Includes only juveniles present, excludes about 2,000 legally classified as adults.

Sources:

U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention; Washington, D.C.
 (1977) Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1979 Census of Public Juvenile Facilities; 1980; Table 1, Table 2.
 Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1979 Census of Private Juvenile Facilities; Table 1, Table 2.
 (1979-1982) Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1982 Census of Public Juvenile Facilities; 1983; Table 1, Table 3.
 Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1982 Census of Private Juvenile Facilities; 1984; Table 1, Table 3.

Table 5-16. Offenses Distribution of Those Present in Juvenile Facilities for 1880, 1890 and 1910

Offense	1880	1890	1910
	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total Number	(11,468)	(14,846)	(24,974)
Murder	.06	a	.06
Manslaughter	.05	a	.2
Assault	1.2	1.9	1.3
Suicide or threat to do bodily harm	a	a	.08
Robbery	.2	.2	.8
Embezzlement, forgery, fraud and counterfeiting	.2	.4	1.0
Burglary	2.9	3.7	8.2
Larceny	24.2	25.0	25.7
Receiving stolen goods	.009	.07	.1
Violating revenue laws	a	.007	.09
Arson	.3	.2	.3
Trespass and malicious mischief	.5	.8	1.0
Rape	.03	.1	.4
Other sex offenses	1.2	1.7	5.1
Escaping custody; effecting and aiding prisoner escape	.07	.1	.04
Carrying concealed weapon, violating city ordinances	a	.07	.4
Violating liquor laws, gambling, cruelty to animals	a	.03	.1
Drunk and disorderly, disorderly conduct	2.9	5.0	.8
Vagrancy	24.0	9.0	3.8
Disobedience, incorrigibility, running away, delinquency	21.4	27.4	32.6
Truancy	4.0	3.4	8.6
Homeless, vicious habits or surroundings, dependency	4.4	a	7.0
Offense not stated, unclassified, other	12.7	20.8	1.4

Notes:

a. Not separately enumerated. 16 homicides or .1% of total offenses in 1890.
 b. Unclassified offenses account for 2080 juveniles or 14% of total offenses.

Sources:

U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C.
 (1880) Report on the Defective, Dependent and Delinquent Classes of the Population of the United States as Returned at the Tenth Census: 1880; 1888; pg. 562.
 (1890) Report on Crime, Pauperism and Benevolence in the United States at the Eleventh Census: 1890; 1895; pg. 593.
 U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C.
 (1910) Prisoners and Juvenile Delinquents in the United States: 1910; 1918; pgs. 28-29.

Table 5-17. Percentage Distribution of Offense of Juveniles Committed to Juvenile Facilities: 1910 and 1933

Offense	1910	1933 (public only)
Total Number	14,147	(17,017)
Homicide	.2 ^a	.3
Assault	1.1	1.3
Suicide or threat to do bodily harm	.2	b
Robbery	.5	1.5
Forgery	.9 ^c	.5
Burglary	5.8	12.8
Larceny	23.9	26.2 ^c
Receiving stolen goods	.1	b
Violating revenue laws	.06	b
Violating traffic and motor vehicle laws	b	.2
Arson	.3	b
Trespass and malicious mischief	1.1	b
Rape	.5	.5
Other sex offenses	3.5	1.2
Violating parole or probation	.03	1.4
Carrying weapons	.6	.2
Violating liquor laws, gambling, etc.	.2	.3
Violating drug laws	b	.04
Drunk and disorderly, disorderly conduct, drunkenness, vagrancy	5.3 ^d	1.5
Delinquency	14.2	23.9
Incorrigibility	21.0	15.0
Running away	b	2.1
Truancy	11.0	2.4
Immorality, sex delinquency, in danger of leading immoral life	b	4.0
Dependency	5.9	b
Other offenses peculiar to children	1.7	b
Other, offense not stated, unclassified	2.1	2.5

Notes:

- Murder was 3 or .02% of total and manslaughter was 23 or .2% of total offenders.
- Not separately enumerated for this year.
- Category includes extortion: 2, .01% of total offenses; embezzlement: 15, .1% of total offenses; fraud: 12, .08% of total offenses; forgery: 93, .7% of total offenses.
- Vagrancy constituted 632 offenders or 4.5% of total offenders.
- Includes auto theft. Larceny was 3,876 or 22.8% of total offenses and auto theft was 579, or 3.4% of total offenses.

Sources:

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C.
 (1910) Prisoners and Juvenile Delinquents in the United States: 1910; 1918; pgs. 28-29.
 (1933) Juvenile Delinquents in Public Institutions: 1933; 1936; pgs. 16-17.

Table 5-18. Reason Held for Juveniles Present in Public and Private Juvenile Correctional Facilities: 1977-1982/83^a

	Delinquency		Status Offense		Other ^b	
	Total Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1977						
Public	37,846	86	4,916	11	1,334	3
Private	9,484	33	7,438	25	12,148	42
Total	47,330	65	12,354	17	13,482	18
1979						
Public	39,519	91	2,789	7	926	2
Private	9,607	33	6,296	22	12,785 ^a	45
Total	49,126	68	9,085	13	13,711	19
1982/83						
Public	45,351	93	2,390	5	960	2
Private	10,712	34	6,652	21	14,026 ^a	45
Total	56,063	70	9,042	11	14,986	19

Notes:

- Includes juveniles present only.
- The bulk of this category consists of persons held for dependency, neglect, abuse, emotional disturbance, or mental retardation; an insignificant portion consists of detained or committed juveniles for whom the reason held was not available.

Sources:

U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention; Washington, D.C.
 (1977) Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1979 Census of Public Juvenile Facilities; 1980; Table 1, Table 2.
 Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1979 Census of Private Juvenile Facilities; 1980; Table 1, Table 2.
 (1979-1982) Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1982 Census of Public Juvenile Facilities; 1983; Table 1, Table 3.
 Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1982 Census of Private Juvenile Facilities; 1984; Table 1, Table 3.

"other non-offenders and voluntary admissions" were 14 percent of those held in public facilities; in 1983 they were only 7 percent.

If one looks only at the private facilities included in the Children in Custody Series one sees a very different distribution from that of the public facilities. The "status offense" and "other non-offender category" continue to make up two-thirds of those present.

Tables 5-19A and 19B present data on offense for only those classified as delinquent (not status offense or other non-offense) for public and private facilities for 1983. This data indicates that for public facilities about half of those classified as delinquent were there for property offenses and almost one-fourth for what were considered violent offenses, a category which included robbery.

While this data would seem to indicate that the juvenile facilities now have youths who have committed more serious crimes, than previously, sparsity of data and differences in classification make it very difficult to make comparisons, especially because the early data is available only for combined public and private facilities, and did not separate delinquents from other residents.

Length of Stay and Type of Release

Table 5-20 summarizes data on length of stay from several sources since 1868. While data is sporadic, it is clear that there has been a decline in the average length of stay. In 1868 at a time when commitments to juvenile facilities were frequently for the youths minority the average length of stay was reported as 22 months. The next available data indicates that this had fallen to about 17 months by 1923. The Children's Bureau series on public facilities in the 1950's and 1960's reported averages of 9 to 11 months. More recently the Children in Custody Series reports averages of about 4 months for public and 9 months for private facilities. If only those committed are included, and those merely detained excluded, the average length of stay in public facilities was reported as about 6 months in 1982 by Children in Custody. The University of Chicago study which reported facility averages from grouped categories reported averages for public and private combined of about 6 months for both 1966 and 1981. This data on the decline in time in care is consistent with the fact that admissions have dramatically increased over the period while the number present has not shown these dramatic increases.

Type of release data, is limited. Table 5-21 presents information for the year 1868

Table 5-19A. Percent Distribution of Offenses of Delinquents (Juveniles Only) Present in Public Juvenile Custody Facilities, 1982/83^a

Offense ^b	All delinquents			Detained			Committed		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total Number	(45,351)	(40,400)	(4,951)	(11,917)	(10,185)	(1,732)	(33,434)	(30,215)	(3,219)
Violent crime	27	28	20	22	24	14	28	29	23
More serious	20	21	12	16	18	8	21	21	14
Less serious	7	7	8	6	6	6	7	8	9
Property crime	50	51	40	38	39	28	54	55	47
More serious	37	38	24	29	30	17	40	41	28
Less serious	13	13	16	9	9	10	14	14	19
Alcohol-related	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2
Drug-related	3	3	5	4	4	5	3	3	4
Public order	6	5	12	6	5	12	5	5	12
Not available	13	12	21	28	26	39	7	7	12

Notes:

- a. Excludes 3,350 of juveniles present who were not classified as delinquent. Also excludes about 2,000 adults.
- b. Instead of the usual December 31 reference date, the one-day count for 1982 was changed to February 1 of the following year to obtain a more representative enumeration of residents after the fluctuations of the holiday period.

Examples of specific offenses in each category are: More serious violence--murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault; less serious violence--manslaughter, simple assault, and other sexual assault; serious property crime--burglary, arson, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft; less serious property crime--vandalism, forgery, counterfeiting, fraud, stolen property, and unauthorized use of a motor vehicle; alcohol related--drunkenness, liquor law violation, and driving under the influence of alcohol; drug-related--manufacture or growing, distribution, and possession/use; public order--weapons offense, prostitution, commercialized vice, disorderly conduct, minor traffic violation, curfew, loitering, and morals/decency violation.

Source:

U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention; Washington, D.C. Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1982 Census of Public Juvenile Facilities; 1983; Table 2.

Table 5-19B. Offenses of delinquents in private juvenile custody facilities, 1982/83^a

Offense ^b	All delinquents			Detained			Committed		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total ^c	10,712	9,339	1,373	330	277	53	10,382	9,062	1,320
Violent crime	1,523	1,354	169	66	59	7	1,457	1,295	162
More serious	716	651	65	32	30	2	684	621	63
Less serious	807	703	104	34	29	5	773	674	99
Property crime	5,096	4,553	543	177	161	16	4,919	4,392	527
More serious	2,872	2,646	226	93	84	9	2,779	2,562	217
Less serious	2,224	1,907	317	84	77	7	2,140	1,830	310
Alcohol-related	137	115	22	d	d	d	d	d	d
Drug-related	474	400	74	10	6	4	464	394	70
Public order	399	309	90	22	11	11	377	298	79
Other	59	56	3	d	d	d	d	d	d
Not available	3,024	2,552	472	46	33	13	2,978	2,519	459

Notes:

- a. Instead of the usual December 31 reference date, the one-day count for 1982 was changed to the following February 1 to obtain a more representative enumeration of short-term residents after the fluctuations of the holiday period; this change does not appreciably affect private facility comparisons between 1982 and previous years.
- b. Examples of specific offenses in each category are: More serious violence -- murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault; less serious violence -- manslaughter, simple assault, and other sexual assault; serious property crime -- burglary, arson, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft; less serious property crime -- vandalism, forgery, counterfeiting, fraud, stolen property, and unauthorized use of a motor vehicle; alcohol-related -- drunkenness, liquor law violation, and driving under the influence of alcohol; drug-related -- manufacture or growing, distribution, and possession/use; public order -- weapons offense, prostitution, traffic violation, curfew, loitering, and morals/decency violation.
- c. Excludes 66 percent of those present (31,390 juveniles only) who were not classified as delinquent. 295 persons were classified as adults and are also not included in the table.
- d. Data withheld to preserve confidentiality guarantees.

Source: Complete table taken from

U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention; Washington, D.C. Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1982 Census of Private Juvenile Facilities; 1984; Table 2.

and Table 5-22 for 1933. As can be seen in 1868, the usual type of release was indenture. By 1933, a majority of youths were released on parole. Of the total discharges for this year 11 percent were escapes and 8 percent of the admissions were recaptures.

Additional Characteristics of the Youth Present and of the Facilities

Table 5-23 presents Census Bureau demographics for youth present in juvenile correctional facilities from 1880 to 1980. The largest change is the decrease in the percent white and corresponding increase in the percent nonwhite. When these facilities were first established as alternatives to prisons for juveniles they were more frequently used for white youth. Correspondingly the percent white in juvenile facilities remains higher than the percent white in state and federal prisons, despite the fact that the increase in percent nonwhite has been more pronounced over the 100 year period among juvenile facilities than state and federal facilities. Age comparisons indicate an increase in age. The median age for 1890 was 14.0, that in 1980 was 16.6.

Table 5-24 presents a summary of data collected for the earliest report of the Office of Education Reform School Series, that of 1868. This report included extensive

information on the facilities operating at this time. Information on how time was spent indicated that the average resident spent about 6 1/4 hours working, 4 1/4 hours studying, 4 1/4 hours in meals and 9 1/4 hours in sleep. The average age at admission was 13. While in almost all cases the child was committed for minority, the average length of stay was reported to be one year and ten months. The most frequent method of discharge was indenture. Employment in the institution was most frequently reported to be shoemaking, tailoring, or basket and broom making. The usual method listed for punishment for disciplinary infractions was corporal punishment or diminution of food. In some places it was solitary confinement or loss of correspondence. Somewhat surprisingly on the average 71 percent of the residents were reported "reformed", although most schools left this item blank. Fifty-five percent of the children were either half or full orphans and almost one-third were reported to be homeless. About 27 percent were reported to be wholly illiterate. As can be seen from Table 5-25 which summarizes data from subsequent Office of Education reports, the percent illiterate had declined to 6 percent by 1912.

Tables 5-26 and 5-27 present summaries of data on characteristics of persons present in juvenile facilities in 1890 and 1923 respectively. Information collected for 1923

Table 5-21. Reform Schools Included and Method of Release, Office of Education Report: 1868

State	School	Method of Release
California	Industrial School	Indenture, probation, and discharge
Connecticut	State Reform School	
Illinois	Chicago Reform School	Indenture and discharge
Indiana	House of Refuge	Indenture, discharge, and ticket-of-leave
Kentucky	House of Refuge	
Louisiana	House of Refuge	Indenture and discharge
Maine	State Reform School	
Maryland	House of Refuge	Indenture, discharge, and probation
Massachusetts	State Reform School	
	Nautical Reform School	Indenture, ticket-of-leave, and discharge
	State Industrial Girl's School	
	House of Reformation	Indenture, discharge, and probation
Michigan	State Reform School	
Missouri	House of Refuge	Indenture, discharge, and probation
New Hampshire	State Reform School	
New Jersey	State Reform School	Indenture, probation, and discharge
New York	Catholic Protectory	
	House of Refuge	Indenture and discharge
	Juvenile Asylum	
	Western House of Refuge	Placed in homes and sent to friends
Ohio	House of Refuge	
	State Reform School	Indenture and discharge
Pennsylvania	House of Refuge, (white dep't)	
	House of Refuge, (colored dep't)	Indenture and discharge & sent to alms house
	Western House of Refuge	
Rhode Island	Providence Reform School	Indenture and discharge
Vermont	State Reform School	
Wisconsin	State Reform School	Discharge and ticket-of-leave

Source:

U.S. Office of Education; Washington, D.C. (1868) Annual Report of the Commissions of Education; pg. 545.

Table 5-22. Movement of Population in Public Institutions for Juvenile Delinquents by Sex: 1933

	Total	Male	Female
Number of Admissions During the Year	25,329	18,807	6,522
Percent:			
From courts		70	59
Transferred from other Institutions	67	2	1
By voluntary agreement	2	3	1
Parole violators returned	16	14	19
Escaped delinquents recaptured	8	9	7
Other Admissions	5	3	12
Number of Discharges During the Year	27,339	20,070	7,269
Percent:			
Term expired	14	15	11
Paroled	66	65	69
Pardoned	1	1	1
Transferred to other Institutions	4	4	6
Escaped	11	12	7
Died	.2	.3	.1
Otherwise Discharged	4	4	6

Source:

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; Washington, D.C. Juvenile Delinquents in Public Institutions: 1933; 1936; pg. 7.

Table 5-23. Number, Rate per 100,000 Population Aged 15-19, Sex, Race, Nativity and Age of Persons in Juvenile Correctional Facilities, Census Data: 1880-1980

	Number Present	Rate Per 100,000 Population Aged 15-19	Male Percent	Female Percent	White Percent	Nonwhite Percent	Foreign Born Percent	Age in Years
1880	11,468	229	81	19	89	11	9	13.1
1890	14,846	226	78	22	87	13	9	14.0
1904	23,034	a	79	21	86	14	9	13.3
1910	25,422	276	86	14	71	29	7	a
1923	27,238	271	72	28	83	17	a	a
1933 ^b	(30,496) ^b	(259) ^b	(77) ^{b,c}	(23) ^{b,c}	(76) ^{b,c}	(24) ^{b,c}	a	(14.4) ^{b,c}
1950	40,880	385	66	34	77	23	<1 ^d	16.2
1960	57,883	428	73	27	68	32	1	15.1
1970	76,729	402	77	23	61	40 ^e	a	16.3
1980	59,414 ^g	285 ^g	81	19	57	31 ^f	3	16.6

Notes:

- a. Not enumerated or information not available.
- b. In 1933 includes public facilities only.
- c. For 1933 characteristic data on sex, race, nativity and age calculated on basis of total received in year 17,017, rather than number present. This data was unavailable for number present.
- d. Foreign born data is for Public Training Schools only.
- e. Classified by white (61%), Negro (36%), and other race (4%).
- f. Classified by white, black, and Spanish origin: persons of Spanish origin may be of any race (1%).
- g. Children in Custody estimated 71,992 in juvenile correction facilities in 1979. This series includes children in facilities having any delinquents.

Sources:

- U.S. Department of the Interior, Census Office; Washington, D.C.
 - (1880) Report on the Defective, Dependent and Delinquent Classes of the Population of the United States as Returned at the Tenth Census (June 1, 1880); 1888; pg. 561.
 - (1890) Report on Crime, Pauperism, and Benevolence in the United States at the Eleventh Census: 1890, Part I; 1896; pgs. 515, 528, 561.
- U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C.
 - (1904) Prisoners and Juvenile Delinquents in Institutions 1904; 1907; pgs. 250, 270.
 - (1910) Prisoners and Juvenile Delinquents in the United States 1910; 1918; pg. 191.
 - (1923) Children Under Institutional Care 1923; 1927; pg. 301.
 - (1933) Juvenile Delinquents in Public Institutions 1933; 1936; pgs. 7, 12.
 - (1950) 1950 United States Census of Population: Institutional Population; 1953; pgs. 2C-19, 2C-43.
 - (1960) 1960 United States Census of Population: inmates of Institutions; 1963; pgs. 11, 47.
 - (1970) 1970 United States Census of Population: Persons in Institutions and Other Group Quarters; 1973; pgs. 20, 71.
 - (1980) 1980 Census of Population: Persons in Institutions and Other Group Quarters; 1984; pgs. 69, 71.

Table 5-24. Summary of Statistics Reported to Office of Education Concerning Reform Schools: 1868

Percent of Residents	Percent	Percent of Residents	Percent
Foreign born	15	Those who had been idle	47
Foreign parents	60	Those who had been profane	67
Orphans	15	Those not regular at Sunday school	59
Half-orphans	40	Those not regular at church	53
Intemperate parents	34	Those who used intoxicating drinks	15
Fathers without occupation	11	Those who used tobacco	31
Parents separated	11	Those who visited theaters	31
Parents quarreled	31	Those who had been truants	34
Parents irreligious	50	Those who had slept in barns, etc.	24
Parents had been in prison	17	Those who had been homeless	29
Relatives had been in prison	14	Average age received	12 yr. 11 mo.
Had step parents	20	Average length of stay	1 yr. 10 mo.
Previously arrested	27	Average number reformati ^a	71
Punishment in order of frequency listed:^b			
Corporal punishment	7	Total present	7,463
Diminution of food	6		
Solitary confinement	5		
Grades	4		
Deprivation of amusements	2		
Demerits	2		
School room punishments	1		
Deprivation of correspondence	1		
Moral agencies	1		

Notes:

- a. Average number of reformati^a based on 8 reporting schools.
- b. Schools listed more than one form of punishment and each form of punishment was counted.

Source:

- U.S. Office of Education; Washington, D.C.
 - Annual Report of the Commissioner of Education; pgs. 546-547.

Table 5-25. Summary of Data Reported by Office of Education Annual Reports

	Number of Facilities	Number of Students Present	Number Served in Year ^a	Percent Male	Percent Female	Percent White	Percent Black	Number Admitted	Number Discharged	Teachers	Percent of Students Illiterate ^b
1868	30	7,463	c	87	13	c	c	c	c	c	27
1892	85	16,330	23,011	79	21	85	15	11,209	9,521	430	20
1902	92	c	35,247	82	18	86	14	13,602	11,944	624	7
1907	96	c	35,231	c	c	c	c	13,032	12,505	710	c
1912	117	17,256	51,256	79	21	86	14	19,349	18,775	1,074	6

Notes:

- a. Characteristics based on number served except in 1868 when based on number present.
- b. Illiterate defined as neither reading or writing.
- c. Not enumerated.

Sources:

- U.S. Office of Education; Washington, D.C.
 - (1868) Annual Report of the Commissioner of Education; pgs. 542-547.
 - (1892) Education Report 1892-93: Reform Schools; pgs. 2067-2068.
 - (1902) Education Report, 1902; pgs. 2097-2099.
 - (1907, 1912) Education Report, 1912; pgs. 595-601.

Table 5-26. Characteristics of Persons Present in Correctional Facilities for Juveniles: 1890 by Region

	Region					
	Total	Region				
	United States	North Atlantic	South Atlantic	North Central	South Central	Western
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Male	78	77	86	76	83	74
Female	22	23	14	24	17	26
Race						
White	87	92	60	88	58	97
Black	13	8	40	12	42	2
Other races (Number)	(13)	(5)	(1)	(6)	d	(1)
Foreign born	9	11	4	9	2	8
English Language ^a						
Speak English	99.7	99.6	100	99.8	99.1	99.7
Age ^a						
Under 10 years	5	7	1	3	10	<1
10-19 years	93	92	96	94	89	99
20-29 years	2	1	3	3	<1	<1
Marital Status ^a						
Single	98.7	99.3	100	97.4	100	99.7
Married	.8	.4	d	1.7	d	.2
Widowed	.3	.1	d	.7	d	d
Divorced	.03	d	d	.07	d	d
Education ^a						
Can read and write ^b	95	97	97	93	99	99
Can read only	1	<1	1	3	<1	<1
Can neither read nor write	3	3	2	4	1	<1
Trade ^a						
Mechanics	<1	d	<1	<1	100	d
Apprentices	3	1	1	6	d	17
No trade	97	99	99	94	d	83
Employment ^a						
Employed	21	17	26	25	27	5
Idle	79	83	74	75	73	95
Occupations in Institutions ^a						
Boots and Shoes	7	6	2	9	17	2
Clothing	8	7	26	7	d	3
Furniture	1	1	d	d	d	d
Chairs	9	12	1	5	45	d
Wagons	<1	d	<1	d	d	d
Brushes	8	10	d	9	d	d
Carpenter Work	<1	d	<1	d	d	d
Brick	<1	d	d	<1	d	d
Farming	5	2	7	10	1	1
Miscellaneous	26	33	42	12	d	33
Institutional Duties	35	28	21	48	37	61
Not stated (number)	(1,637)	(616)	(62)	(816)	(32)	(111)
Ardent Spirits ^a						
Total Abstainers	91	95	87	86	100	100
Moderate/Occasional Drinkers	6	3	8	10	d	d
Drunkards	3	2	5	4	d	d
Residence ^a						
Reside in the state	97	99	94	95	96	97
Reside elsewhere	3	1	6	5	4	3
Health						
Good Health ^c	98	98	96	97	99	96
Ill	1	.7	1	2	d	1
Blind	.2	.2	.6	.2	.3	.6
Deaf-Mutes	.1	.1	.1	.2	d	.3
Idiots	.3	.2	.9	.3	d	1
Crippled	.6	.5	.6	.9	.6	.5
Offenses Charged						
Against the Government	<1	d	<1	<1	1	<1
Against society	47	46	74	42	62	30
Against the person	2	1	1	4	<1	2
Against property	30	26	12	42	11	39
Miscellaneous	21	27	13	13	25	28
Total Number Present	(14,846)	(7,388)	(1,293)	(5,451)	(359)	(355)

Notes:

- Percentage calculated on the basis of reported numbers and details may not add up to total because of rounding.
- The reported 14,157 who can both read and write also include the not reported because it is assumed by the Census Office that when the enumerators did not report an individual as unable to read or write, the affirmative answer was intended.
- The reported 14,499 in good health also include the not reported because it is assumed that where the health question was not answered, the individual was in good health.
- Data not enumerated or not available.

Source:

U.S. Department of the Interior, Census Office; Washington, D.C. (1890) Report on Crime, Pauperism, and Benevolence in the United States at the Eleventh Census: 1890; 1896; pgs. 211, 213-215, 224, 235, 238, 241, 244, 247, 249, 252, 255.

Table 5-27. Selected Characteristics of Juvenile Delinquents Admitted to and Released From Institutions for Juvenile Delinquents: First 6 Months of 1923

Characteristic	Percent ^a	Characteristic	Percent ^a
Sex		Type of Care ^g	
Male	77	Child-Placing or Child-Protective Agency	4
Female	23	Institution for Dependent or Neglected Children	8
Age		Institution for Juvenile Delinquents	20
Under 12 years	9	Institution for Feeble-minded, Epileptic or Insane	0.2
12 - 14 years	37	Other Institution	4
15 - 17 years	47	Literacy ^{e,h}	
18 and over	7	White	98
Age Unknown (Number)	(21)	Illiterate	2
Race ^b		Not Reported (Number)	(141)
White ^c	86	Black	89
Nonwhite	14	Illiterate	11
Commitment		Not Reported (Number)	(50)
For Period of Minority or Indeterminate Period	80	School Attendance	
Period of Minority	62	Not Attending Prior to Commitment (Total)	38
Indeterminate Period ^d	18	12 years	12
For Definite Term ^e	20	13 years	15
Less than 1 year	5	14 years	23
1 - 2 years	8	15 years	39
Over 2 years	6	16 years	58
Not Reported (Number)	(88)	17 years	75
Persons with Whom Living at Time of Commitment ^{e,f}		18 and older ^j	80
Both Parents	46	School Attendance for the United States ^k	
Mother and Stepfather	7	Not Attending	-
Father and Stepmother	4	12 years	7
Mother Only	17	13 years	8
Father Only	9	14 years	14
Other Relative	8	15 years	27
Foster Parents	2	16 years	49
Other	7	17 years	65
Not Reported (Number)	(438)	18 to 20 years ^l	85
Previous Care		Employment Prior to Commitment ^m	
White ^c		Employed	16
On Probation Previous to Admission	43	Previously Employed	14
Black		Never Employed	70
On Probation Previous to Admission	37	Not Reported (Number)	(1,245)
Previous Institutional and Agency Care ⁿ		Juveniles Leaving Institution	
White ^c		Time in Care	
Never Under Institution/Agency or on Probation	37	Male	
Previously Under One Institution/Agency or on Probation	41	Less than 1 year	40
Previously Under Two or More Institutions/Agencies or Probation Departments	22	1 - 2 years	37
Not Reported (Number)	(601)	Over 2 years	23
Black		Female	
Never Under Institution/Agency or on Probation	40	Less than 1 year	22
Previously Under One Institution/Agency or on Probation	43	1 - 2 years	32
Previously Under Two or More Institutions/Agencies or Probation Departments	16	Over 2 years	45
Not Reported (Number)	(168)	Total Number Admitted	10,060
		Total Number Released	10,032

Notes:

- Details may not add up to 100 percent because of rounding.
- Juvenile delinquents under 18 years of age.
- Juveniles of unknown color are included with white.
- Includes commitments for indeterminate period under the maximum limit of which the person would be released before reaching 21 years of age.
- Percentages calculated on reported numbers.
- Exclusive of 21 of unknown age.
- Juvenile is counted more than once if under the care of two or more types of agencies.
- Includes only juvenile delinquents 10 years of age and over.
- Based on 1920 Census enumeration; presented so comparison can be made with items above.
- For juvenile delinquents the age group is "18 years and over." This is practically the same, however, as the age group "18 to 20 years," since few persons 21 years of age are committed to institutions for juvenile delinquents.

Source:

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C. (1923) Children Under Institutional Care 1923; 1927; pgs. 302, 304, 312-313, 319, 323, 326-329, 332, 334, 341.

reported that over 60 percent of those admitted had previously been under some form of institutional care or on probation. Similar data is reported for 1933 (Table 5-28). In 1933, about 40 percent of youths admitted were living with both parents (Table 5-29).

In general government studies since 1933 have included somewhat fewer data items on youth characteristics than the early reports. Table 5-30 summarizes data from the Children's Bureau Series on Public facilities for the years 1945 to 1967 and Table 5-31 presents additional data on juvenile characteristics from the Children in Custody series.

Table 5-32 lists the number of facilities included in Census Bureau, Children's Bureau, University of Chicago, and Children in Custody series over the period since 1880. Although differences in reporting make exact comparisons difficult, this data clearly indicates a large increase in the number of facilities over the 100 year period. In 1880 there were 53 reformatories included in the Census Report, by 1960 there were 663. Between the University of Chicago census in 1966 and their similar study in 1981 the number of facilities more than doubled. This is consistent with the decline in average facility size also reported by the University of Chicago study.

Tables 5-33 to 5-35 summarize data on facility characteristics from the Children's Bureau and the Children in Custody series. This data indicates a change in the number of staff per resident over the period since the 1950's from about 2.6 children per full time staff in 1956 to about 1.2 children per full time staff in 1979.

Table 5-28. Percent Distribution by Previous Institutional or Probational History of Juvenile Delinquents Received from Courts by Race and Sex: 1933

Previous Institutional or Probational History	All Classes			White			Black			Other Races Total
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
Total Number	17,017	13,153	3,864	12,959	9,716	3,243	3,610	3,057	553	448
No previous history	46	44	52	49	47	53	36	35	43	42
Previously under agency care	2	1	5	2	1	5	2	1	6	1
Previously in institution for dependent children	2	1	4	2	1	4	1	1	1	1
Previously placed on probation	29	32	19	29	32	18	31	32	28	20
Previously in institution for juvenile delinquents	10	11	6	10	11	7	11	12	4	8
No reports as to previous history	9	11	14	9	7	13	20	20	18	28

Source:

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; Washington, D.C. Juvenile Delinquents in Public Institutions: 1933; 1936; pg. 24.

Table 5-29. Percent Distribution of Juvenile Delinquents Received from Courts According to Persons with Whom Living at Time of Commitment: 1933

Persons with Whom Living at Time of Commitment	All Classes			White		Black	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Number	(17,017)	(13,153)	(3,864)	(9,716)	(3,243)	(3,057)	(553)
Living with:							
Both parents	43	46	30	52	33	31	16
Mother only	21	21	20	19	19	30	30
Father only	9	9	10	8	10	10	8
Mother and stepfather	7	7	6	7	6	7	7
Father and stepmother	3	3	4	3	4	3	3
Other relatives	9	7	13	6	11	13	24
In adoptive home	2	2	2	2	2	2	4
In other family home	3	2	7	2	7	2	7
In Institution	1	1	3	1	4	1	1
Not Reported	2	2	4	2	4	1	2

Source:

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C. Juvenile Delinquents in Public Institutions: 1933; 1936; pgs. 40-41.

Table 5-30. Characteristics of Public Juvenile Custody Residents: 1945-1967 Children's Bureau Series

	1945	1953 ^a	1956	1962 ^a	1963 ^a	1964	1966 ^a	1967 ^b
Number Served During Year	c	45,000	72,000	c	c	c	c	109,000
Number Reported Present	16,146 ^d (23,000) ^e	18,392 (22,000) ^e	27,836	38,725	38,468	44,136	50,749	52,949
Rate per 100,000 ages 10-17	119 ^f	116 ^f	135	153	150	172	169	172
Percent Male	70	72	75	78	77	79	79	74
Percent Female	30	28	25	22	23	21	21	26
Percent White	71	69	67	c	c	c	c	c
Percent Non-White	29	31	33	c	c	c	c	c
Average Length of Stay (Months)	c	11.8	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.3	8.7	10.1
Child/Staff Ratio	c	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1
Medium Age (Years)	c	16	15.7	c	c	c	c	c
Runaway	c	c	16.8	10.0	10.7	11.7	c	c
Percent Readmitted ^g	c	c	15	23.5	26	28	c	c
Number of States and Territories Reporting ^h	36	49	51	53	53	53	53	52

Notes:

- a. In 1953, 109 schools reporting; 1962, 226 schools reporting; 1963, 230 schools reporting; 1966, 292 Institutions reporting.
- b. All characteristics are based on 44,763 juveniles in Training Schools.
- c. Not enumerated.
- d. Actual count for juveniles in 35 states living in institutions. 8,849 lived outside institutions.
- e. Estimated number of children for entire United States in public custody.
- f. Based on national estimates.
- g. Readmitted for the same offense.
- h. Includes states and territories. 1953 excludes Kentucky, Nevada, and Virgin Islands; 1956 excludes Georgia; 1967 excludes Nevada.

Sources:

- Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration; U.S. Children's Bureau Statistical Series; Washington, D.C. (1945) Children Served by Public Welfare Agencies and Institutions: 1945, Number 3; 1946; pgs. 12-18.
- U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration; Children's Bureau Statistical Series; Washington, D.C. (1953) Some Facts About Public State Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents: 1956, Number 33; pgs. 1, 13, 15-17, 19. (1956) Statistics on Public Institutions for Delinquent Children: 1956, Number 48; 1958; pgs. 4, 5, 7, 11, 27.
- U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Welfare Administration; Children's Bureau Statistical Series; Washington, D.C. (1962) Statistics on Public Institutions for Delinquent Children: 1962, Number 70; 1963; pgs. 1, 3, 5. (1963) Statistics on Public Institutions for Delinquent Children: 1963, Number 78; 1964; pgs. 1, 2, 5. (1964) Statistics on Public Institutions for Delinquent Children: 1964, Number 81; 1965; pgs. 1, 2, 5, 15.
- U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social and Rehabilitation Service; Children's Bureau Statistical Series; Washington, D.C. (1966) Statistics on Public Institutions for Delinquent Children: 1966, Number 89; 1967; pg. 50. (1966,1967) Statistics on Public Institutions for Delinquent Children: 1967, Number 94; 1969; pgs. 1, 5, 10.
- U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C. (1945) Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1957; 1960; pg. 8. (1967) Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1982-83; 1983; pg. 25.

Table 5-31. Demographic Characteristics of Juveniles Present in Public and Private Facilities for Juvenile Offenders; Children in Custody Series: 1971-1982/83^a

	Total Present	Male ^a		White ^b		Black ^b		Other ^a		Hispanic Ethnicity ^b		Adults			
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
1971															
Public	54,729	41,781	76	c	d	c	d	c	d	c	d	c	2,510	4	
Private	c	c	d	c	d	c	d	c	d	c	d	c	c	d	
Total	c	c	d	c	d	c	d	c	d	c	d	c	c	d	
1974															
Public	44,922	37,783	84	c	d	c	d	c	d	c	d	c	2,346	5	
Private	31,749	22,104	70	c	d	c	d	c	d	c	d	c	0	0	
Total	76,671	59,887	78	c	d	c	d	c	d	c	d	c	2,346	3	
1975															
Public	46,980	37,926	81	c	d	c	d	c	d	c	d	c	15.3 ^b	2,146	4
Private	27,290	19,152	70	c	d	c	d	c	d	c	d	c	160	.6	
Total	74,270	57,078	77	c	d	c	d	c	d	c	d	c	2,306	3	
1977															
Public	44,096	36,921	84	27,693	63	14,865	34	1,045	2	4,009	9	15.3	1,824	4	
Private	29,070	20,387	70	21,917	75	6,005	21	1,148	4	2,096	7	c	307	1	
Total	73,166	57,308	78	49,610	68	20,870	29	2,193	3	6,105	8	c	2,131	3	
1979															
Public	43,234	37,167	86	26,053	60	13,752	32	950	2	4,395	10	15.3	2,162	5	
Private	28,688	20,512	72	21,654	76	5,843	20	1,191	4	1,906	7	14.9	29	.1	
Total	71,922	57,679	80	47,707	66	19,595	27	2,141	3	6,301	9	c	2,191	3	
1982/83															
Public	48,701	42,182	87	27,805	57	18,020	37	1,104	2	5,727	12	15.4	2,098	4	
Private	31,390	22,242	71	22,377	71	7,822	25	916	3	2,117	7	14.9	83	.3	
Total	80,091	64,424	80	50,182	63	25,842	32	2,020	3	7,844	10	c	2,181	3	

Notes:

- a. Characteristics are on basis of juveniles only, excludes adults in juvenile facilities.
- b. Male only. Average age for females: 15.0 years.
- c. Not enumerated.
- d. Not calculated.

Sources:

- U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention; Washington, D.C. (1971-1979) Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1979 Census of Public Juvenile Facilities; 1980; Table 1, Table 2. (1974-1979) Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1979 Census of Private Juvenile Facilities; Table 1, Table 2. (1982) Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1982 Census of Public Juvenile Facilities; Table 1, Table 3. Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1982 Census of Private Juvenile Facilities; 1984; Table 1, Table 3.

Table 5-32. Number of Juvenile Facilities Included in Surveys by Control, Type, and Survey Sponsor: 1880-1982

	Total	Control		Type	
		Public	Private	Short Term	Longer Term
1880 (Census)	53	a	a	a	a
1890 (Census)	58	a	a	a	a
1904 (Census)	93	a	a	a	a
1910 (Census)	100	77	23	a	a
1923 (Census)	145	123	22	a	a
1933 (Census)	a	153	a	a	a
1940 (Census)	a	a	a	a	a
1950 (Census)	a	a	a	a	a
1960 (Census) ^c	663	567	96	a	a
1966 (Univ. of Chicago) ^c	656	507	149	209	454
1967 (Children's Bureau) ^e	a	307	a	242	414
1970 (Census) ^c	1,226	480	743	(12) ^f	(295) ^f
1971 (Children in Custody)	a	722	a	250	976
1979 (Children in Custody) ^b	2,576	1,015	1,561	539	2,037
1980 (Census) ^{c,d}	2,383 ^d	1,886	497	755	1,628
1981 (Univ. of Chicago) ^c	1,445	903	542	378	1,067
1982 (Children in Custody) ^b	2,900	1,023	1,877	623	2,277

Notes:

- a. Not enumerated.
- b. Children in Custody includes all facilities housing any delinquents or status offenders.
- c. Includes facilities whose primary function is care of delinquents or status offenders.
- d. Each budget unit is counted as separate facility.
- e. Includes public training schools and detention centers only.
- f. Public only.

Sources:

- U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C.
(1880, 1890, 1904, 1910, 1923) Children Under Institutional Care, 1923; 1927; pgs. 262-263.
(1933) Juvenile Delinquents in Public Institutions, 1933; 1936; pg. 1.
(1960) U.S. Census of Population 1960: Inmates of Institutions; 1963; pg. 13.
(1970) U.S. Census of Population 1970: Prisoners in Institutions and Other Group Quarters; 1973; pg. 23.
(1980) 1980 Census of Population: Prisoners in Institutions and Other Group Quarters; 1984; pg. 5.
- U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Rehabilitation Service; Children's Bureau Statistical Series; Washington, D.C.
(1967) Statistics on Public Institutions for Delinquent Children: 1967; Number 94; 1969; pg. 4.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service; Washington, D.C.
(1971) Children in Custody: A Report on the Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census of 1971; 1974; pgs. 5, 28.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Delinquency Prevention; Washington, D.C.
(1979, 1982) Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1982 Census of Public Juvenile Facilities; 1983; Table 3.
Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1982 Census of Private Juvenile Facilities; 1984; Table 3.
- University of Chicago, School of Social Service Administration; Young, Thomas M.; Pappenfort, Donnell M.; Marlow, Christine R.; Chicago, IL.
(1966, 1981) Residential Group Care, 1966 and 1981: Facilities for Children and Youth with Special Problems and Needs; 1983; pg. 53.

Table 5-33. Characteristics of Public Juvenile Custody Facilities, Children's Bureau Series: 1956-1967

Year	Total	Institutions			Occupancy				
		Reception & Diagnostic Center	Training School	Forestry Camp	Capacity %	Male Only	Female Only	Co-ed	Child-Staff Ratio
1956	175	c	126	15	92	96	59	20	2.6
1964	245a	10	139	57	c	c	c	c	2.2
1966	304	11	206	87	c	199 ^b	67 ^b	26 ^b	2.2
1967	307	12	212	83	c	c	c	c	2.1

Notes:

- a. Includes 39 local training schools. Characteristics based on 233 institutions.
- b. Based on the 292 Institutions reporting.
- c. Not enumerated.

Sources:

- U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration; Children's Bureau Statistical Series; Washington, D.C.
(1956) Statistics on Public Institutions for Delinquent Children: 1956, Number 48; 1959; pgs. 5, 23.
- U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Welfare Administration; Children's Bureau Statistical Series; Washington, D.C.
(1964) Statistics on Public Institutions for Delinquent Children: 1964, Number 81; 1965; pgs. vi.
- U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social and Rehabilitation Service; Children's Bureau Statistical Series; Washington, D.C.
(1966) Statistics on Public Institutions for Delinquent Children: 1966, Number 89; 1967; pgs. 4, 49.
(1967) Statistics on Public Institutions for Delinquent Children: 1967, Number 94; 1969; pgs. 2, 4.

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Table 5-34. Physical Environment and Security Level of Public and Private Juvenile Correctional Facilities, Children in Custody Series; 1977-1982/83

	Environment						Security Level					
	Institutional		Open		Strict		Medium		Minimum		Total Facilities	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
1977												
Public	992	596	60	396	40	228	23	390	39	374	38	
Private	1,600	206	13	1,394	87	55	3	395	25	1,150	72	
Total	2,592	802	31	1,790	69	283	11	785	30	1,524	59	
1979												
Public	1,015	609	60	406	40	291	29	313	31	411	40	
Private	1,561	174	11	1,387	89	42	3	333	21	1,186	76	
Total	2,576	783	30	1,793	70	333	13	646	25	1,597	62	
1982/83												
Public	1,023	621	61	402	39	311	30	319	31	393	39	
Private	1,877	187	10	1,690	90	47	2	426	23	1,404	75	
Total	2,900	808	28	2,092	72	358	12	745	26	1,797	62	

Sources:

U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention; Washington, D.C.
 (1977) Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1979 Census of Public Juvenile Facilities; 1980; Table 1, Table 2.
 Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1979 Census of Private Juvenile Facilities; Table 1, Table 2.
 (1979, 1982) Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1982 Census of Public Juvenile Facilities; 1983; Table 1, Table 3.
 Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1982 Census of Private Juvenile Facilities; 1984; Table 1, Table 3.

Table 5-35. Type of Facility, Staff, Per Capita Cost, and Occupancy Rate of Public and Private Juvenile Correctional Facilities; Children in Custody Reports: 1971-1982/83

	Facility						Staff				Facility				
	Short		Long		Total	Total	Full Time		Part Time		Ratio Juveniles per Full-Time Staff	Per Capita Cost	Occupancy Rate for Juveniles Only		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent			Number	Percent	Number	Percent			<70%	70%-100%	>100%
1971															
Public	722	338	47	384	53	43,372	39,521	91	3,851	9	1.4	7,002	36	46	16
Private	a	a	b	a	b	a	a	b	a	b	a	a	a	a	a
Total	a	a	b	a	b	a	a	b	a	b	a	a	a	a	a
1973															
Public	781	355	45	439	55	44,845	39,216	87	5,629	13	1.2	9,577	44	44	12
Private	a	a	b	a	b	a	a	b	a	b	a	a	a	a	a
Total	a	a	b	a	b	a	a	b	a	b	a	a	a	a	a
1974															
Public	829	371	45	458	55	46,276	39,391	85	6,885	15	1.1	10,354	42	46	12
Private	1,337	76	6	1,261	94	28,612	20,600	72	8,012	28	1.5	8,544	21	72	7
Total	2,166	447	21	1,919	89	74,888	59,991	80	14,897	20	a	a	a	a	a
1975															
Public	874	387	44	487	56	52,534	41,156	78	11,378	22	1.1	11,469	36	51	13
Private	1,277	66	5	1,211	95	27,651	a	b	a	b	a	a	a	a	a
Total	2,151	453	21	1,698	79	80,185	a	b	a	b	a	a	a	a	a
1977															
Public	922	448	45	544	55	61,060	43,322	71	17,738	29	1.0	14,123	32	59	9
Private	1,600	126	8	1,474	92	30,918	22,381	72	8,537	28	1.3	12,269	20	78	2
Total	2,592	574	22	2,018	78	91,978	65,703	71	26,275	29	a	a	a	a	a
1979															
Public	1,015	464	44	551	56	61,108	44,350	73	16,758	27	1.0	16,509	34	55	11
Private	1,561	75	5	1,486	95	32,921	23,538	71	9,383	29	1.2	15,078	22	76	2
Total	2,576	539	21	2,037	79	94,029	67,888	72	26,141	28	a	a	a	a	a
1982/83															
Public	1,023	459	45	564	55	58,654	45,376	77	13,278	23	1.1	21,926	a	a	a
Private	1,877	164	9	1,713	91	37,411	27,070	72	10,341	28	1.2	21,256	a	a	a
Total	2,900	623	21	2,277	79	96,065	72,446	75	23,619	25	a	a	a	a	a

Notes:

- a. Not available or not yet published.
- b. Not calculated.
- c. The remaining 79% were at 70 percent or greater occupancy.
- d. 1979 occupancy rate taken from 1979 Children in Custody report; more current information not available. Remainder of 1979 information taken from 1982 Children in Custody report.
- e. Generally includes volunteers, but not some 4,600 in California and large but unspecified numbers in Ohio and South Carolina excluded from the count by reporting authorities.

Sources:

U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention; Washington, D.C.
 (1971-1979) Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1979 Census of Public Juvenile Facilities; 1980; Table 1, Table 2.
 (1974-1979) Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1979 Census of Private Juvenile Facilities; 1980; Table 1, Table 2.
 (1979, 1982) Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1982 Census of Public Juvenile Facilities; 1983; Table 1.
 (1982) Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1982 Census of Private Juvenile Facilities; 1984; Table 1.

CHAPTER VI

FEDERAL PRISON STATISTICS

This chapter summarizes statistics on federal prisoners as presented in Justice Department reports dealing exclusively with federal prisons. Data on federal prisoners collected by the Census Bureau and other agencies as part of the statistics on state and federal prisoners have been included in Chapter III. Special statistics on federal prisoners have been collected on a yearly basis by order of congress since about 1886, about 10 years before the establishment of the first civilian federal prison in 1896. The usual practice in the 19th. century was housing federal prisoners in state facilities. This was in accord with a 1776 law passed by the Continental Congress which provided that state and county prisons might be used to incarcerate persons convicted of federal offenses and that the federal government would compensate the states for any expenses (Huston, Luther, The Department of Justice; Frederick Praeger, New York, 1967, p. 203). States upon entrance to the Union passed laws indicating they would accept federal prisoners for suitable compensation. In states in which facilities were not suitable, federal prisoners were transported to other jurisdictions.

With the establishment of the Department of Justice in 1870,

a campaign was begun to urge congress to establish its own prison system. The 1886 report submitted by the Attorney General included strong recommendations that a federal prison system be established. The report argued that the cost of maintaining prisoners had increased because of the decline of the contract system of prison labor in the states, and that conditions in many state facilities were unacceptable (Department of Justice, "Report of the Attorney General, 1886;" p.11). The 1886 report also notes that:U.S. prisoners as a rule are of a better class of men than the ordinary convict and capable of performing better work, (Department of Justice, "Annual Report of the Attorney General, 1886;" p.12)

It was put forth that if federal prisons were built special work programs could be established which would involve products of use to the federal government. There had also been an increase in federal laws punishable by prison. In response to the requests for federal prisons, in 1891 congress authorized the construction of three federal prisons. Money for construction did not become available until several years later, but by 1905 three prisons were operating, the first beginning operation in 1896. Those at Atlanta and Leavenworth were constructed by prison labor. The third at McNeil Island was a territorial prison built in 1865 which had been offered to

and refused by the new state of Washington. In 1984 about 60 facilities were operated by the Federal Bureau of Prisons (see Chapter III).

Justice Department Statistics on Federal Prisoners

Over the period since 1886 when the first statistics were found, the collection of federal prison statistics can be divided into three periods. First is the period before 1930 and the establishment of the Bureau of Prisons. In this period yearly statistics were included in the yearly report of the Attorney General made by the Justice Department. Early statistics focused on federal prisoners housed in state facilities and included reports on the conditions under which they were kept and the cost to the federal government. As federal prisons were established data was reported from each of these institutions. Each facility then submitted a detailed report and a summary table was produced containing the statistics mandated by congress.

After the establishment of the Bureau of Prisons in 1930, the statistics were moved to the Bureau's Annual report. The statistical report was expanded to include information on federal prisoners in local jails, and more data items were included. Statistics in this period were used to illustrate the work of the Bureau.

In 1960 an Office of Research was established within the Bureau of Prisons and statistical reporting was reorganized. The research office began to publish separate statistical reports containing yearly data but published every one or two years. The inclusion of federal prisoners in jails and state facilities was dropped. It may be supposed that this was because there were far fewer federal prisoners in local facilities by 1960 than there had been in 1930.

The statistical report series begun in 1960 has continued through to 1984. The statistics kept on federal prisons, dating from 1886 to the present, represent the longest yearly data on prison statistics. However, because there have been major changes in inclusiveness and the ways in which data is categorized, care must be taken in examining this data for changes over time. There has also been a tendency to update tables so that data for the same year covering the same population but published at different dates is not always consistent. In preparing this chapter every fifth report was reviewed and most tables present data at 5 or 10 year intervals. Additional data is available in the reports on a yearly basis.

Persons Present and Received Under Federal Jurisdiction

Tables 6-1 to 6-6 present summary information on the numbers present and received

Table 6-1. Federal Prisoners Present: Selected Years 1886-1925

	Penitentiaries			Jails
	Total	Federal	Other	
1886	1,261	a	1,261	782
1895 ^b	2,241	a	2,241	295 ^c
1900 ^b	2,932	970	1,962	357 ^c
1905 ^b	3,383	1,759	1,624	d
1910 ^b	2,625	2,297	328	d
1915 ^b	4,021	3,179	842	d
1920 ^b	4,728	4,212	516	d
1925 ^b	8,872	7,587	1,285	d

Notes:

- a. First civil federal penitentiary opened in 1896.
- b. 1900 includes Leavenworth, Kansas and McNeil Island, Washington. Atlanta, Georgia was added by 1905. By 1910 the National Training School for Boys in Washington, D.C. was added as well as Government Hospital for the Insane, later known as Saint Elizabeth's.
- c. Jails in the District of Columbia only.
- d. Not available.

Sources:

- U.S. Department of Justice; Washington, D.C.
- (1886) Report of the Attorney General: 1886; pgs. 15-16.
- (1895) Report of the Attorney General: 1895; pgs. XI, XVI.
- (1900) Report of the Attorney General: 1900; pgs. 35, 39.
- (1905) Report of the Attorney General: 1905; pg. 42.
- (1910) Report of the Attorney General: 1910; pg. 67.
- (1915) Report of the Attorney General: 1915; pg. 361.
- (1920) Report of the Attorney General: 1920; Exhibit 19.
- (1925) Report of the Attorney General: 1925; Exhibit 8.

Table 6-2. Average Population of Institutions Administered by the Federal Bureau of Prisons for Each Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1896 to 1945

Fiscal year ended June 30-	Average daily population	Index of change (1896 = 1)	Fiscal year ended June 30-	Average daily population	Index of change (1896 = 1)
1896.....	301	1.0	1921.....	3,786	12.6
1897.....	491	1.6	1922.....	4,785	15.9
1898.....	499	1.7	1923.....	5,323	17.7
1899.....	608	2.0	1924.....	5,652	18.8
1900.....	792	2.6	1925.....	6,464	21.5
1901.....	805	2.7	1926.....	6,708	22.3
1902.....	1,019	3.4	1927.....	7,016	23.3
1903.....	1,306	4.3	1928.....	7,743	25.7
1904.....	1,466	4.9	1929.....	8,448	28.1
1905.....	1,505	5.0	1930.....	11,400	37.9
1906.....	1,575	5.2	1931.....	12,582	41.8
1907.....	1,448	4.8	1932.....	13,297	44.2
1908.....	1,469	4.9	1933.....	13,352	44.4
1909.....	1,538	5.1	1934.....	11,830	39.3
1910.....	1,884	6.3	1935.....	13,481	44.8
1911.....	1,951	6.5	1936.....	15,563	51.7
1912.....	2,087	6.9	1937.....	16,018	53.2
1913.....	2,268	7.5	1938.....	16,255	54.0
1914.....	2,008	6.7	1939.....	17,929	59.6
1915.....	2,265	7.5	1940.....	18,686	62.1
1916.....	3,016	10.0	1941.....	18,283	60.7
1917.....	3,086	10.3	1942.....	17,757	59.0
1918.....	3,121	10.4	1943.....	16,394	54.5
1919.....	3,712	12.3	1944.....	16,119	53.6
1920.....	3,760	12.5	1945.....	18,054	60.0

Source: Table taken entirely from

U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons; Washington, D.C. Federal Prisons: 1945; pg. 34.

Table 6-3. Average Number of Federal Prisoners (All Facilities) for Fiscal Years 1931-1960

Fiscal year ended June 30-	Federal institutions						Non-Federal institutions
	Grand total	Total	Bureau of Prisons institutions	National Training School for Boys(a)	Public Health Service Hospital		
1931.....	24,192	13,035	12,582	453	-	-	11,157
1932.....	26,591	13,634	13,297	337	-	-	12,957
1933.....	22,732	13,567	13,352	215	-	-	9,165
1934.....	16,383	11,967	11,830	137	-	-	4,416
1935.....	18,559	13,585	13,481	90	14	-	4,974
1936.....	21,939	16,243	15,563	118	562	-	5,696
1937.....	22,486	16,959	16,018	184	757	-	5,527
1938.....	22,764	17,307	16,255	264	788	-	5,457
1939.....	24,475	19,142	17,929	278	935	-	5,333
1940.....	24,797	19,921	18,686	(b)	1,235	-	4,876
1941.....	23,699	19,648	18,283	(b)	1,365	-	4,051
1942.....	22,914	19,022	17,757	(b)	1,265	-	3,892
1943.....	21,379	17,520	16,394	(b)	1,126	-	3,859
1944.....	20,892	17,041	16,119	(b)	922	-	3,851
1945.....	22,336	18,877	18,054	(b)	823	-	3,459
1946.....	22,709	19,408	18,698	(b)	710	-	3,301
1947.....	21,823	18,601	17,856	(b)	745	-	3,222
1948.....	20,755	17,843	17,102	(b)	741	-	2,912
1949.....	20,227	17,317	16,678	(b)	639	-	2,910
1950.....	20,652	17,632	16,947	(b)	685	-	3,020
1951.....	21,517	18,005	17,283	(b)	722	-	3,512
1952.....	21,880	18,176	17,424	(b)	752	-	3,704
1953.....	22,444	18,757	17,931	(b)	826	-	3,687
1954.....	24,499	20,114	19,245	(b)	869	-	4,385
1955.....	24,736	20,993	20,039	(b)	954	-	3,743
1956.....	24,154	21,188	20,209	(b)	979	-	2,966
1957.....	24,271	21,220	20,332	(b)	888	-	3,051
1958.....	24,834	21,678	20,877	(b)	801	-	3,156
1959.....	25,853	22,688	21,891	(b)	797	-	3,165
1960.....	26,646	23,469	22,604	(b)	865	-	3,177

Notes:

- a. Populations 1931 to 1939 include Federal but not District of Columbia commitments.
- b. National Training School for Boys became a Bureau of Prisons institution July 1, 1939.

Source: Entire table taken from

U.S. Department of Justice; Washington, D.C.
Federal Prisons: 1960; pg. 3.

Table 6-4A. Population and Movement of Sentenced Prisoners in Federal Institutions, Fiscal Years 1935-70^a

Fiscal Year ended, June 30	Population beginning of year	Received, except transfers							Discharged, except transfers								Population end of year ^b	
		Violators returned							Transferred from other institutions	Total	Sentence expired	Mandatorily released ^b	Paroled ^c	Died	Escaped or ran away ^d	Other		Transferred to other institutions
		Total	From courts	Parole	Mandatory release	Escaped Prisoners Returned	Other	Other										
1935	12,175	14,580	14,156	163	126	109	26	2,249	11,293	5,062	3,319	2,479	86	79	268	2,111	15,600	
1936	15,600	15,383	14,582	152	225	41	383	3,001	13,645	5,267	5,545	2,289	108	43	393	3,083	17,256	
1937	17,256	15,571	14,813	123	335	61	237	3,468	15,464	5,404	6,795	2,841	105	43	276	3,435	17,396	
1938	17,396	15,675	14,764	142	469	49	251	2,832	14,318	4,480	6,789	2,640	93	60	256	2,804	18,781	
1939	18,781	17,028	15,813	144	652	46	373	3,930	15,565	5,211	7,377	2,568	104	65	240	3,976	20,198	
1940	20,198	16,318	15,292	184	700	132	10	3,621	16,506	4,965	7,754	2,908	99	138	642	3,286	20,345	
1941	20,345	16,843	15,800	211	727	94	11	4,667	17,316	5,986	8,045	2,888	121	109	167	4,583	19,956	
1942	19,959	16,066	14,994	222	730	95	25	3,206	16,995	6,300	7,554	2,758	106	84	193	3,337	18,896	
1943	18,896	13,447	12,567	186	568	115	11	2,301	15,771	4,874	6,618	3,883	69	106	221	2,334	16,539	
1944	16,539	14,731	13,938	226	450	108	9	2,588	12,893	4,176	5,153	3,202	73	101	188	2,573	18,392	
1945	18,392	15,793	14,982	338	363	106	4	3,837	14,069	4,856	4,990	3,697	66	102	358	3,966	19,987	
1946	19,987	15,664	14,832	321	367	144	0	3,842	15,328	4,974	5,347	4,496	69	152	290	4,982	19,183	
1947	19,183	15,923	14,812	466	471	174	0	3,702	16,455	5,552	4,855	5,445	54	193	356	3,903	18,450	
1948	18,450	14,015	12,845	499	476	195	0	3,565	14,504	4,816	5,147	3,985	47	218	291	3,545	17,981	
1949	17,981	14,330	12,738	751	694	147	0	2,775	14,853	5,258	5,146	3,868	50	137	394	2,770	17,463	
1950	17,463	16,024	14,403	710	789	122	0	3,442	15,488	5,616	5,744	3,493	37	138	460	3,511	17,930	
1951	17,930	16,252	14,676	662	787	127	0	3,472	15,946	5,598	6,000	3,717	52	152	427	3,291	18,417	
1952	18,417	16,081	14,823	577	547	134	0	4,010	15,816	9,655	2,005	3,687	42	160	267	4,135	18,557	
1953	18,557	17,333	16,166	576	410	181	0	4,666	16,186	9,287	2,230	4,204	60	223	182	4,637	19,733	
1954	19,733	18,623	17,448	657	349	169	0	5,004	17,318	10,272	2,413	4,243	55	185	150	5,165	20,877	
1955	20,877	17,808	16,699	620	332	157	0	4,501	16,950	9,599	2,598	4,411	47	170	125	4,630	21,606	
1956	21,606	15,126	13,971	678	364	113	0	4,736	15,743	8,373	2,791	4,295	33	134	117	4,769	20,956	
1957	20,956	15,287	14,112	666	363	146	0	5,128	14,964	6,983	3,282	4,357	49	155	138	5,225	21,182	
1958	21,182	15,289	13,907	732	510	140	0	5,766	14,657	6,929	3,313	4,087	50	176	102	5,681	21,899	
1959	21,899	15,900	14,324	782	517	179	98	6,148	14,972	7,085	3,263	4,209	54	201	160	6,137	22,838	
1960	22,838	16,042	14,210	852	555	196	229	8,062	14,900	6,651	3,194	4,432	54	197	372	8,068	23,974	
1961	23,974	16,331	14,185	965	594	226	361	6,873	15,279	6,301	3,555	4,599	49	242	533	6,974	24,925	
1962	24,925	16,054	13,624	1,041	597	324	468	7,254	16,401	6,359	3,757	5,195	45	346	699	7,219	24,613	
1963	24,613	16,100	13,536	1,071	615	419	459	7,811	16,467	6,376	3,740	5,083	57	490	721	7,809	24,248	
1964	24,248	15,638	13,220	1,031	579	379	429	7,510	16,908	6,283	3,788	5,590	68	383	796	7,522	22,974	
1965	22,974	15,491	12,982	1,180	648	239	442	7,230	16,194	6,232	3,652	5,131	64	229	886	7,155	22,346	
1966	22,346	14,781	12,370	1,174	595	256	386	7,617	16,117	5,962	3,388	5,575	57	343	792	7,587	21,040	
1967	21,040	14,265	11,691	1,264	497	416	397	7,804	15,491	4,970	3,080	6,181	60	527	673	7,796	19,822	
1968	19,822	14,370	11,653	1,408	490	423	396	7,858	13,601	4,490	2,739	5,181	44	480	667	8,272	20,170	
1969	20,170	13,802	11,162	1,366	475	374	425	8,168	12,472	4,237	2,398	4,758	44	406	629	9,460	20,208	
1970	20,208	13,662	11,060	1,234	399	493	476	9,342	12,302	4,167	2,625	4,106	35	640	729	10,224	20,686	

Notes:

- a. Comparable data for fiscal years 1931 to 1934 are not available since during those years commitments to Federal correctional institutions and detention headquarters were classified with those to local jails.
- b. Beginning in 1958 the term mandatory release replaces the term conditional release.
- c. Includes discharges of Selective Service Act violators paroled under the provisions of Executive Order No. 8641 as follows: 1941-11, 1942-33, 1943-266, 1944-493, 1945-719, 1946-126, 1947-151.
- d. Runaway is used instead of escape in connection with offenders committed to institutions for juveniles.
- e. 1970 figures include only prisoners in Bureau of Prisons institutions.
- f. Beginning with fiscal year 1959, other includes number of 4208-S study cases received and discharged.

Sources:

U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons; Washington, D.C. Statistical Report, Fiscal Years 1969 and 1970; pg. 21.

Table 6-4B. Movement of Prisoners in Federal Institutions, Fiscal Years 1971 thru 1984^a

Fiscal Year End	Population beginning of year	Received (transfers excluded)						Discharged (transfers excluded)								Population end of year	
		From courts	Violators returned		Study and Observation	Escaped Prisoners Returned	Other ^b	Transferred from other institutions	Sentence expired	Manda- torily released	Paroled ^c	Died	Study and observ- ation	Escaped	Other ^b		Transferred to other institutions
1971....	20,686	12,633	1,028	415	492	547	17,405	10,720	3,184	2,649	4,757	56	577	652	17,561	11,670	20,820
1972....	20,820	13,622	1,021	326	530	565	20,441	11,868	5,336	2,562	4,802	65	636	648	20,733	13,131	21,280
1973....	21,280	15,430	787	194	508	644	23,571	11,929	5,416	2,204	4,999	51	503	711	23,960	14,063	22,436
1974....	23,336	15,181	774	189	1,890	561	32,556	11,933	5,184	2,089	4,908	64	1,915	725	33,184	14,657	23,691
1975....	23,691	16,628	994	182	1,938	795	51,935	12,228	6,002	1,910	6,142	55	1,908	655	51,510	16,643	23,566
1976....	23,566	18,835	1,378	213	1,811	795	65,140	14,073	6,864	1,535	4,504	68	1,933	592	65,700	17,582	27,033
1977....	27,033	18,315	1,683	206	1,395	889	80,994	16,662	7,251	1,803	3,105	77	1,422	661	80,701	22,280	29,877
1978....	29,877	16,759	1,198	236	1,147	927	75,202	16,737	7,122	2,236	3,411	59	1,194	659	75,645	24,278	27,479
1979....	27,479	15,462	1,150	250	851	888	65,141	13,879	6,785	1,817	3,416	66	931	593	65,457	21,374	24,661
1980....	24,661	15,376	1,561	214	703	826	65,442	13,008	6,811	1,521	3,946	46	720	607	64,564	19,414	24,162
1981....	24,162	15,746	2,216	186	766	681	68,309	11,576	6,372	1,153	3,114	56	745	410	68,948	16,649	26,195
1982....	26,195	18,795	2,051	195	772	465	74,024	10,941	7,554	1,205	3,018	47	798	263	76,114	16,306	28,133
1983....	28,133	18,996	2,483	241	799	396	75,764	11,821	8,203	1,187	3,097	55	772	344	76,550	18,211	30,214
1984....	30,214	18,541	2,250	243	803	556	72,880	11,086	8,017	1,413	2,946	79	783	279	72,317	18,422	32,317

Notes:

- a. Data prior to 1974 reflects sentenced prisoners only.
- b. Other includes other temporary movement such as furloughs, writs, etc.
- c. From fiscal year 1970 figures include only Bureau of Prisons institutions.

Source: Complete table taken from

U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons; Washington, D.C.
Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1984; pg. 16, table A-1.

9-1A

Table 6-5A. Federal Commitments to State and Federal Facilities: Selected Years, 1886-1933

Year	Federal Only	Federal and State
Total Commitments		
1886	21	1,027
1895	200	1,589
1900	a	1,536
1905	881	1,709
1910	1,086	1,450
1911	1,072	a
1912	1,259	a
1913	1,168	a
1914	1,022	a
1915	1,955	2,755
1916	1,984	a
1917	1,679	a
1918	2,635	a
1919	2,687	a
1920	2,813	3,740
1921	2,966	a
1922	3,839	a
1923	3,615	7,808
1924	4,176	a
1925	5,028	8,098
1926	4,915	a
1927	5,409	a
1928	6,552	a
1929	7,729	a
1930	9,866 ^b	a
Court Commitments		
1931	10,178 ^b	a
1932	10,496 ^b	a
1933	8,775 ^b	a

Notes:

- a. Data not available.
- b. 1886-1929 are total commitments; 1930-1933 are court commitments only.

Sources:

U.S. Department of Justice; Washington, D.C. (1886-1925) Report of the Attorney General: 1886; pgs. 220-221, 222-223. 1895; pg. XIV. 1900; pg. 36. 1905; pg. 42. 1910; pg. 67. 1915; pg. 362. 1920; Exhibit 19. 1925; Exhibit 8.

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons; Washington, D.C. Federal Offenders 1934-35; pg. 137.

Table 6-5B. Sentenced Federal Prisoners Received from Courts in Federal, State and Local Facilities: 1931-1960

Year	Federal Only	Federal State, and Local
1931	b	42,351
1932	b	52,834
1933	b	42,766
1934	11,000 ^c	17,863
1935	14,156 ^d	23,489
1936	14,582	24,502
1937	14,815	24,202
1938	14,764	23,597
1939	15,813	24,750
1940	15,292	23,003
1941	15,800	21,706
1942	14,994	20,027
1943	12,567	16,630
1944	13,938	19,216
1945	14,982	21,200
1946	14,832	20,112
1947	14,812	19,626
1948	12,845	16,787
1949	12,738	16,733
1950	14,403	18,063
1951	14,676	18,950
1952	14,823	18,896
1953	16,166	20,022
1954	17,448 ^e	22,497
1955	17,456 ^e	20,013
1956	14,625 ^e	16,700
1957	14,925 ^e	16,733
1958	14,857 ^e	16,857
1959	15,326 ^e	17,281
1960	14,833 ^e	16,783

Notes:

- a. Excludes returns of parole violators and escapes.
- b. See Table 6-5A.
- c. Available sources vary on number of prisoners in federal facilities between 1934 and 1935. Statistical Review in Federal Offenders: 1934-35 reports 11,000 in 1934-35. Federal Prisons: 1960 reports 14,156 for fiscal year ending June 30, 1935.
- d. Summary table indicates data given is for fiscal year ending June 30 of the year stated.
- e. Data differs from that given in Statistical Report Fiscal Year 1984. In that source, totals are: 1955, 16,699; 1956, 13,971; 1957, 14,112; 1958, 13,907; 1959, 14,324; 1960, 14,210.

Source:

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons; Washington, D.C. (1931-1960) Federal Prisons: 1960; pgs. 31, 32.

Table 6-5C. Prisoners Received from Courts in Federal Institutions, Fiscal Years: 1961-1984

Year	Federal Only
1961	14,185
1962	13,624
1963	13,536
1964	13,220
1965	12,982
1966	12,370
1967	11,691
1968	11,653
1969	11,162
1970	11,060
1971	12,633
1972	13,622
1973	15,430
1974	15,181
1975	16,628
1976	18,835
1977	18,315
1978	16,759
1979	15,462
1980	15,376
1981	15,746
1982	18,795
1983	18,996
1984	18,541

Notes:

- a. Data prior to 1974 reflects sentenced prisoners only.

Source:

U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons; Washington, D.C. (1961-1984) Statistical Report Fiscal Year 1984; pg. 16.

under federal jurisdiction. The most important variation in reporting statistics on the number of federal prisoners is whether only those in Bureau of Prison institutions are included or whether those in other institutions are included as well. Another variation is whether the total includes only those present or received under sentence or includes all in federal facilities. In general data between 1930 and 1974 included only those under sentence. Totals after 1974 usually include all present. This made a difference of only about a 1000 between 1974 and 1975, however, there are periods in which this difference is more substantial.

If one considers only those reported present in federal facilities under the Bureau of Prisons, the rate per 100,000 has gone from about 2 in 1910 to about 12 in 1983 (Table 6-6). As is the case in the state system, the period since 1970 has seen large increases in the number present (from about 20,000 to over 30,000), however, the rate of increase has not been as dramatic as that in the state system. Nationally the state prison population has more than doubled since 1970. In the same period the federal prison population increased by about 60 percent. As a percent of the total present in state and federal facilities, those in federal prisons have gone from 3 percent in 1910 to 7 percent in 1983. In the period between 1930 and 1970 the

percent was somewhat higher, about 10 percent of the total.

Federal Prisoners in Jails

In the period prior to 1930 statistics usually included those federal prisoners present in state as well as federal facilities (Table 6-1), but except for sometimes including jails in the District of Columbia, the reports did not include data on federal prisoners present in local facilities. As indicated above, in 1930 the newly formed Federal Bureau of Prisons initiated a statistical reporting system which included those present and received in local facilities as well. This procedure continued until 1960. In 1930 there were more than 11,000 short term federal prisoners in local facilities. This number declined over the period, partly because of changing legislation including the repeal of prohibition, and also because of a policy of using jail detention as little as possible. By 1960 only 3177 (of the total of 26,646) federal prisoners were reported in facilities other than those under the Bureau of Prisons.

In the period around 1930 the Bureau implemented an expanded jail inspection program involving about 3000 local jails. Initially the purpose of the program had been to inspect jails to see if they were fit to house federal prisoners, but the program developed into a mechanism for upgrading the nations jails.

Table 6-6. Number and Rate Per 100,000 U.S. Population of Persons Present and Received in Federal Institutions and Percent Federal of Total State and Federal Prisoners: Selected Years, 1910-1983

Year	Present			Received		
	Number	Rate per 100,000	Percent Federal of total State & Federal	Number	100,000	Percent Federal of total State & Federal
1910a	1,904	2	3	987	1.1	3
1923 ^a	4,664	4	6	3,703	3.4	10
1930 ^a	12,964	11	11	9,800	8.0	15
1940 ^a	19,260	15	12	15,109	11.4	20
1950 ^a	17,930	12	11	14,403	9.4	21
1960 ^a	22,838	13	10	14,833	8.2	17
1970 ^a	20,208	10	10	11,060	5.4	14
1980 ^a	24,601	11	8	15,376	6.8	11
1983 ^a	28,133	12	7	18,996	8.1	11

Note:

a. Data between 1910 and 1940 were taken from Census Bureau; data after 1940 are from Justice Bureau sources. Figures vary depending upon agency source and date of publication.

Sources:

- U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C. (1910,1923) Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1926; 1929; pgs. 4, 7.
- (1930) Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1929 and 1930; 1932; pgs. 3, 64.
- (1940) Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1940; 1943; pg. 11.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons; Washington, D.C. (1950-1983) Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1984; pg. 16.

By 1955 there were six full time inspectors. In response to conditions federal standards were developed and a voluntary upgrading program initiated. Some federal money became available for jail upgrading and training.

In the 1930's the annual report lists the following as major policies and the statistical reports focused on reporting information related to these policies: 1) marked emphasis on the use of probation, 2) wider use of parole, 3) development of better facilities for institutional treatment, 4) reduction of jail detention in so far as safe and feasible (Report of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, 1934-5, p. 139). Perhaps, partly due to this policy the numbers of federal prisoners in jails declined and reporting was dropped in 1960.

Offense Distribution

The federal offense distribution shows clearly the impact of legislative shifts and relative to that of state prisons shows more variation. The U.S. Constitution only specifically authorizes congress to enact criminal legislation in two areas; counterfeiting, and piracies and felonies committed on the high seas. Other federal criminal laws have been enacted under Congress's authority to "make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution," the powers granted to it. (Luther, Huston,

p.187). The first laws concerned treason, counterfeiting, the use of postal service, and revenue. It was not until 1909 that a federal criminal code was adopted and in 1928 an attempt was made to pull fragmentary laws into a general criminal code.

Tables 6-7 to 6-13 contain offense distributions for those present and received for the period 1886 to 1980. Tables have been divided by time span and according to the manner of classification and inclusiveness of data. As can be seen from table 6-7 in the years before 1900 the only categories listed related to revenue, counterfeiting, and postal laws. The large category of "other offenses" included those related to governing territories and Indian reservations.

In the period after 1900 a series of what were known as "new laws" were enacted. These related to interstate commerce, immigration, narcotics, white slave traffic, auto theft; and between 1920 and 1933, liquor prohibition. These new laws resulted in large increases in the number of prisoners received in federal institutions. Table 6-8 is a copy of a summary table included in the 1934-5 report which illustrates the growth produced by the "new offenses." One can see the very large impact of prohibition on the number received. This report notes that while there was a ten

Table 6-7. Percentage Distribution of Offenses for Total Federal Prisoners Received in State and Federal Facilities: Selected Years 1886-1925

Offense	1886	1895	1900	1905	1910	1915	1920	1925
Total Number ^a	(1,388)	(1,589)	(1,536)	(1,709)	(1,450)	(2,753)	(3,815)	(8,095)
Violation of revenue laws	18 ^b	9	9	10	11	9	10	14
Counterfeiting and forgery	18 ^b	14 ^c	14 ^c	8	14	7	3	3
Embezzlement and fraud	e	12	2 ^d	e	e	e	e	e
Violation of postal laws	18 ^b	e	18	23	32	23	12	10
Violation of pension laws	e	e	5	1	.4	.2	.1	.02
Murder/Manslaughter	e	e	3	4	3	1	3	.2
Assault	e	e	e	5	2	6	3	.2
Larceny	e	e	15	17	3	3	6	.8
Robbery, burglary, housebreaking	e	e	e	7	4	5	4	.6
Stealing goods in interstate commerce	e	e	e	e	e	11	12	5
Violation of motor vehicle act	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	1
Violation of national banking laws	e	e	e	e	e	2	.6	.2
Violation of bankruptcy laws	e	e	e	e	e	1	.1	e
Violation of Volstead Act/liquor laws	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	10
Violation of Indian-country liquor laws	e	e	13	4	6	4	.6	.8
Violation of drug laws	e	e	e	e	e	e	11	33
Violation of white slave laws/Mann Act	e	e	e	e	e	e	4	2
Conspiracy	e	e	.7	e	e	7	e	e
Violation of Articles of War	e	e	e	.4	e	3	3	.4
Violation of selective draft laws	e	e	e	e	e	e	.3	e
Violation of espionage laws	e	e	e	e	e	e	.8	e
Violation of sabotage laws	e	e	e	e	e	e	.03	e
Parole violations	e	e	e	e	e	e	.5	.5
Returned from escape	e	e	e	e	e	.6	.3	.5
Violation of immigration/naturalization laws	e	e	e	.8	e	e	e	e
Perjury	e	e	2	2	.7	e	e	e
Other offenses	46	65	14	18	23	19	27	18

Notes:

- a. Total may not equal 100% due to rounding.
- b. 1886 total for counterfeiting and violation of postal laws: 36.2%.
- c. Includes 13.5% for counterfeiting and 1.5% for forgery in 1900.
- d. Figures for embezzlement only.
- e. Data not available or not separately enumerated.

Sources:

- U.S. Department of Justice; Washington, D.C.
- (1886) Report of the Attorney General: 1886; pg. 221.
- (1895) Report of the Attorney General: 1895; pgs. XIII-XIV.
- (1900) Report of the Attorney General: 1900; pg. 36.
- (1905) Report of the Attorney General: 1905; pg. 42.
- (1910) Report of the Attorney General: 1910; pg. 67.
- (1915) Report of the Attorney General: 1915; pg. 362.
- (1920) Report of the Attorney General: 1920; pg. 606.
- (1925) Report of the Attorney General: 1925; pg. 333.

Table 6-8. Proportion of Liquor Law Violators, Other "New" Offenders, Counterfeiters, and Other "Old" Offenders Among Court Commitments to Federal Institutions by Fiscal Periods: July 1, 1909 to June 30, 1935^a

FISCAL PERIOD	NUMBER				PERCENT OF TOTAL				
	Total	"New" Offenses		"Old" Offenses		Liquor Law Violations	Other "New" ^b	Counterfeiting and forgery	Other "Old" ^c
		Liquor Law Violations	Other "New" ^b	Counterfeiting and forgery	Other "Old" ^c				
5-Year Period:									
1909-1914.....	5,426	659	386	687	3,694	12.1	7.1	12.7	68.1
1914-1919.....	10,600	957	1,544	704	7,395	9.0	14.6	6.6	69.8
1919-1924.....	17,121	1,176	6,760	766	8,419	6.9	39.5	4.5	49.2
1924-1929.....	27,387	4,684	12,500	964	9,239	17.1	45.6	3.5	33.7
1929-1934.....	47,322	20,547	14,016	3,465	9,294	43.4	29.6	7.3	19.6
Fiscal Year 1934-35....	11,000	4,615	2,084	1,354	2,227	42.0	25.5	12.3	20.2

Notes:

- a. Includes penitentiaries, reformatories and camps.
- b. Includes White Slave Traffic Act, Narcotic Drug Act, and National Motor Vehicle Theft Act violations.
- c. Includes all offenses except counterfeiting and forgery and the "New" offenses.

Source: Complete table taken from

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons; Washington, D.C.
Federal Offenders: 1934-35; pg. 153, Table H.

Table 6-9. Percentage Distribution of Offenses of Sentenced Federal Prisoners Received in Federal, State, and Local Institutions: Selected Years 1930-1960

Offense	1930-31	1935	1940	1945	1950	1955	1960
Total Number ^a	(42,351)	(23,489)	(23,003)	(21,200)	(18,063)	(20,013)	(16,783)
Violation of revenue laws	f ^b	f	0.2				
Counterfeiting and forgery	2 ^b	8	7	0.07	0.9	1	1
Embezzlement and fraud	f	f	1	3 ^c	9 ^c	9 ^c	11
Violation of postal laws	3	5	1	2	f	f	4
Murder/Manslaughter	0.04	f	6	d	f	f	f
Kidnapping	f	f	f	f	f	f	f
Assault	f	f	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Larceny	f	f	f	f	f	f	0.2
Robbery, burglary, housebreaking	f	f	f	f	f	f	0.2
Stealing goods in interstate commerce	f	f	f	0.2	0.5	1	27
Violation of motor vehicle act	1	1	1	2	2	2	f
National Bank and Federal Reserve Act	5	5	7	5	14	15	f
Violation of national banking laws	f	0.5	0.7	f	f	f	f
Violation of bankruptcy laws	f	f	0.4	f	f	f	f
Violation of Volstead Act/and other liquor laws	f	f	0.2	f	f	f	f
Violation of Indian-country liquor laws	68	51	44	14	13	12	13
Violation of drug laws	0.5	f	3	f	f	f	f
Violation of white slave laws/Mann Act	5	9	10	5	11	9	9
Violation of selective draft laws	1	0.6	2	1	1	1	1
Gov't reservation, D.C., territorial cases	f	f	f	12	0.8	1	1
Court martials	f	f	5	5	6	7	9
Returned from escape	f	f	f	9	4	1	1
Violation of immigration/naturalization laws	f	f	f	f	f	f	0.1
Juvenile delinquency	11	11	10	19	19	25	9
Other offenses	f	1	4	4	4	4	5
	5	9	3	18 ^e	12 ^e	11 ^e	6

Notes:

- a. Total may not equal 100% due to rounding.
- b. Figures for counterfeiting only.
- c. Includes .2% for counterfeiting and 3.0% for forgery in 1945; in 1950, 1.4% and 7.1% respectively; in 1955, .5% and 8.1% respectively; in 1960, 1.3% and 10.6% respectively.
- d. The 3.5% for violation of postal laws for 1945 have been classified by type of offense: in this table, .4% as counterfeiting and forgery, .9% as embezzlement and fraud, and 2.2% as other.
- e. Category includes 10.1% other national defense and security laws violations in 1945; .7% in 1950, .8% in 1955.
- f. Data not available or not separately enumerated.

Sources:

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons; Washington, D.C.
(1930-31) Report of the Attorney General, Statistical Review; pg. 112.
(1935, 1940) Federal Offenders: 1940; pgs. 292, 293.
(1945, 1950, 1955, 1960) Federal Prisoners: 1960; pg. 28.

Table 6-10. Percentage Distribution of Offenses of Federal Sentenced Prisoners Received from Court into Federal Institutions: Selected Years 1970-1984

	1970	1975	1980	1984
Total Number	(13,237)	(15,372)	(12,545)	(17,847)
Assault	.4	.3	.5	.4
Bankruptcy	.04	.03	.1	.04
Burglary	.8	.8	.2	.2
Counterfeiting	3	2	2	2
Drug laws, total	12	26	22	27
Marihuana	(4)	a	a	a
Narcotics	(8)	a	a	a
Embezzlement	2	2	2	2
Escape, flight or harboring a fugitive	.8	.6	.9	.7
Extortion	.4	.6	.5	.6
Firearms	2	6	3	4
Forgery	6	4	4	3
Fraud	2	3	6	7
Immigration	8	15	2	24
Income tax	.8	2	2	2
Juvenile delinquency	3	1	.008	0
Kidnapping	.5	.6	.4	.3
Larceny/theft, total	31	15	13.4	8
Motor vehicle, interstate	(22)	(6)	(2)	(1)
Postal	(4)	(5)	(6)	(3)
Theft, interstate	(2)	(2)	(1)	(.6)
Other	(2)	(3)	(4)	(3)
Liquor laws	5	1	.1	.03
National security laws	.1	.04	.04	.1
Robbery	7	9	8	6
Securities, transporting false or forged	3	2	.4	.2
Selective Service Acts, total	3	.2	0	.01
Jehovah's Witnesses	(.6)	a	a	a
Religious objectors	(.1)	a	a	a
Other	(2)	a	a	a
White slave traffic	.3	.3	.3	.06
Other and unclassifiable	5	4	6	9
Government reservation, high seas, territorial, and District of Columbia	4	4	5	5
Assault	(.6)	(.6)	(.8)	(.7)
Auto theft	(.1)	(.1)	(.06)	(.08)
Burglary	(.5)	(.5)	(.4)	(.4)
Forgery	(.1)	(.1)	(.2)	(.05)
Homicide	(.4)	(.6)	(.6)	(.5)
Larceny/theft	(.6)	(.7)	(.5)	(.3)
Robbery	(.4)	(.8)	(.7)	(.6)
Rape	(.4)	(.2)	(.2)	(.1)
Sex offenses, except rape	(.05)	(.05)	(.1)	(.2)
Other and unclassifiable	(.6)	(.6)	(2)	(2)
Military court-martial cases	.5	.1	.4	.1

Note:

a. Not separately enumerated.

Sources:

U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service; Washington, D.C.
 (1970) Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics: 1973; 1973; pg. 363.
 (1975) Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics: 1977; 1978; pg. 649.
 (1980) Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics: 1982; 1983; pg. 551.
 U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons; Washington, D.C.
 (1984) Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1984; pgs. 44-45.

Table 6-11. Percentage Distribution of Offenses of Sentenced Federal Prisoners Received in Federal Institutions: Selected Years 1923-1983

	1923	1930	1950	1970	1983
Total Number	(2,003)	(9,800)	(11,492)	(13,237)	(19,365)
Person:					
Homicide/Manslaughter	.3	.1	.2	.3	1.0
Assault	.3	.2	.5	1.0	1.1
Rape	.2	.07	.3	.4	.2
Total	.8	.37	1.0	1.7	2.3
Property:					
Robbery	2.0	1.0	1.0	8.0	9.0
Embezzlement, Forgery & Fraud	9.0	3.0	18.0	10.1	12.0
Burglary	3.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	.7
All Larceny	5.0	2.0	28.0	31.2	11.3
Stolen Property	c	12.0	1.0	c	c
Total	19.0	19.0	49.0	50.3	33.0
Morals, Order, Government Charges:					
Other Sex-Related Crimes	c	2.0	1.0	.4	.3
Liquor Law Violations	6.0	49.0	14.0	5.0	.04
Drug Law Violations	42.0	15.0	16.0	11.0	27.0
Carrying & Possessing Weapons			.3	1.0	4.0
Non Support	c	c	.009		
Selective Service Violations	c	c	c	3.0	.005
National Security Violations	c	c	1.0	.1	.07
Immigration Violations	c	c	8.0	9.0	18.2
Crimes Related to the Administration of Government	c	c	c	.8	
Total	48.0	66.0	40.3	30.3	49.6
Other	32.0	14.0	9.0 ^a	17.0	15.0 ^b

Notes:

a. Includes 759 military court martials.
 b. Includes 29 military court martials.
 c. Included in "other" category.

Sources:

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; Washington, D.C.
 (1923) Prisoners 1923; 1926; pg. 32.
 (1930) Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1929 and 1930; 1932; pgs. 13-15.
 U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons, National Prisoner Statistics; Leavenworth, KS
 (1950) Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions: 1950; 1954; pg. 63.
 U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service; Washington, D.C.
 (1970) Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics: 1973; 1973; pg. 363.
 U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons; Washington, D.C.
 (1983) Statistical Report Fiscal Years 1981-1983; pgs. 200-201.

Table 6-12. Percentage Distribution of Offenses of Those Present in Federal Facilities: Selected Years, 1910-1940

	Total Number For Which Data Reported ^a	Counterfeiting and Forgery	Homicide	Immigration Act Violations	Liquor Law Violations	Narcotic Drug Act Violations	National Motor Vehicle Theft Act Violations	Postal Law Violations	Theft from Interstate Commerce ^b	White Slave Traffic Act ^c Violations	Other Offenses
1910	(2,075)	18	13	.1	4	d	d	27	.05	d	38
1915	(2,937)	9	7	.5	6	2	d	23	5	8	38
1920	(3,889)	3	9	.5	9	8	1	13	12	5	40
1925	(7,170)	4	4	2	11	35	7	13	3	3	20
1930	(13,103)	3	1	2	37	21	13	8	1	2	12
1935	(13,708)	14	2	2	28	16	12	12	3	1	10 ^e
1940	(15,732)	11	2	2	29	11	15	12	2	4	13 ^e

Notes:

- a. Totals may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.
- b. Prior to fiscal year 1935, figures cover a few violations of other interstate commerce laws, as well as thefts from interstate commerce.
- c. Prior to fiscal year 1935, figures cover Mann Act cases only. Beginning with fiscal year 1935, "white slave" immigration cases are also included.
- d. Data not available.
- e. Includes a few cases unclassifiable as to offense.

Source: Complete table taken from

U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons; Washington, D.C.
Federal Offenders: 1940; pg. 336.

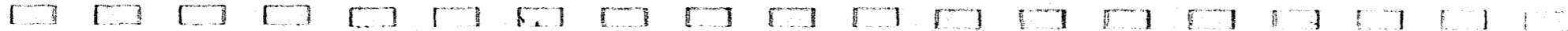


Table 6-13. Percentage Distribution of Offenses of Persons Present in Federal Facilities: Selected Years, 1945-1984

Offenses	1945	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1984
Total Number	(19,987)	(17,930)	(21,749)	(24,084)	(22,346)	(20,686)	(20,949)	(21,533)	(28,448)
Assault	.05	.3	.2	.1	.2	.6	.5	.5	.6
Burglary	.7	.9	1	1	2	1	1	.3	.3
Counterfeiting	.9	2	.7	.7	2	3	2	2	2
Drug laws	7	11	15	17	18	16	27	23	29
Marihuana	(2)	(4)	(4)	(3)	a	a	a	a	a
Narcotics	(5)	(7)	(11)	(15)	a	a	a	a	a
Embezzlement and fraud	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	6
Escape, flight or harboring									
a fugitive	.3	.6	.3	.3	.2	.8	.6	.7	.8
Firearms	.2	.2	.3	.5	.5	1	5	3	4
Forgery	3	7	8	8	8	5	4	3	2
Homicide (killing a federal officer)	a	.03	.07	.06	.03	.09	.06	.2	.2
Immigration	3	4	6	3	3	3	4	4	5
Income tax	a	.4	.7	.4	.4	.3	.5	.8	1
Juvenile delinquency (except D.C.)									
Kidnapping	6	5	5	6	5	3	2	a	.02
Larceny - theft	1	1	1	.8	.8	1	2	2	2
Transportation etc., of stolen vehicles	14	29	28	31	32	29	16	11	9
Other	(9)	(21)	(22)	(24)	(25)	(22)	(8)	(3)	(2)
Liquor laws	(6)	(7)	(6)	(7)	(6)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(7)
National security laws	9	7	7	7	6	3	.5	.08	.03
Robbery	4	.6	.5	.2	.2	.09	.03	.03	.09
Selective Service Acts	2	3	4	5	8	15	20	20	19
White slave traffic	24	.6	.9	.5	.7	2	.03	.01	.01
Other and unclassifiable	2	2	2	.9	.7	.3	.3	.2	.1
Government reservations, D.C., high seas & territorial cases	3	4	5	5	6	7	6	5	8
Assault	4	7	8	7	5	4	6	11	12
Homicide	(.2)	(.5)	(.5)	(.7)	(.5)	(.7)	(.7)	(1)	(1)
Rape	(1)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Robbery	(.4)	(.6)	(.6)	(.5)	(.4)	(.4)	(.4)	(.8)	(.7)
Other and unclassifiable	(.2)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(.8)	(.6)	(1)	(2)	(2)
Military court-martial cases	(2)	(3)	(4)	(3)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Not reported	14	13	6	2	.5	.5	.3	.3	.2
	a	a	a	a	a	a	.7	10	1

Note:

a. Data not available or not separately enumerated.

Sources:

- U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons; Washington, D.C. (1945-1960) Federal Prisons: 1960; pg. 29.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service; Washington, D.C. (1965-1975) Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics: 1977; 1978; pg. 667.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons; Washington, D.C. (1980,1984) Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1984; pg. 35.

fold increase in the total number received over the period there was only a three fold increase in the number of "old offenses" group. In the period between 1929 and 1934, 43 percent of those received in federal prisons were liquor law violations.

In the early 1920's the largest single new group of offenders were drug law violators. By the 1930's the largest offense group was liquor law violation. The repeal of prohibition resulted in a decrease in liquor law offenders received in 1934, however, enforcement of other liquor law violations continued under revenue laws. Hence as a percent of the total this category continued to be high into the 1940's.

During World War II the offense distribution of federal prisons again changed. First there was the increase of selective service violations. Members of the Jehovah's Witness church constituted the largest group, over half of the 4703 conscientious objectors serving sentence in 1945. Second were those sentenced for crimes while serving in the military. These were noted to be younger than the usual federal prisoner and to often have long sentences for serious crimes that might not have been committed but for the stress of war.

Describing changes in the offense distribution in the 1950's, the authors of the reports noted that between

1941 and 1955 the number of liquor law and selective service violators decreased by 54 percent. Those received were described as being a younger and more hostile population. In this period auto theft, drugs, immigration and Indian territory commitments were the largest categories of those received. The last 30 years have seen the decline in auto theft and increases in immigration and drugs. In 1984 immigration offenses were the largest category of those received, making up 24 percent of the total (Table 6-10). Drug violations continue to be the largest percent of those present at a given time (27 percent in 1983).

Sentence and Length of Time Served

Bureau of Prisons data on time served dates from 1931. Tables 14A to 14C present data taken from a 1932 report summarizing time served for federal prisons and reformatories as well as local jails for the early 1930's. In these years most releases from federal prisons and reformatories fell within the time span of 6 months to one year, and the average time served for jails was about 70 to 80 days.

Tables 6-15 to 6-17 summarize data for the period 1940 to 1983. In 1940 data is available only for those released on parole. Comparable data from 1955 to 1983 indicates that, for the years included, sentences were

Table 6-14A. Percent Distribution by Time Served for Principal Types of Discharges from Federal Institutions^a by Fiscal Years: July 1, 1930 to June 30, 1933.

TIME SERVED	EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE ^b		1932-33				
	1930-31	1931-32	Expiration of sentence ^c	Conditional release	Parole	Other Types	Total
Under 6 months	1.7	4.1	6.9	-----	4.2	34.7	6.4
6 months under 1 year	36.6	37.6	35.0	98.1	54.6	29.0	44.3
1 year under 1 year 6 months	22.7	21.5	21.5	1.0	26.4	14.9	23.3
1 year 6 months under 2 years	22.1	17.7	17.8	1.0	6.6	4.0	12.2
2 years under 3 years	9.2	11.5	11.5	-----	5.3	2.6	8.4
3 years under 4 years	5.6	5.4	5.5	-----	.8	2.0	3.2
4 years under 5 years .....	.8	.9	.4	-----	.2	1.0	.3
5 years under 10 years	1.1	1.1	1.1	-----	.2	3.3	.7
10 years and over .....	.2	.2	.3	-----	d	.3	.2
Unclassified	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.6	8.3	.9
Total Number	(4,973)	(5,273)	(5,509)	(104)	(4,855)	(303)	(10,771)

Notes:

- a. Includes penitentiaries, reformatories and camps.
- b. Exclusive of extra time served on account of committed fines.
- c. Includes extra time served on account of committed fines.
- d. Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

Table 6-14B. Average Time Served, by Type of Discharge for Jail Discharges, by Fiscal Years: July 1, 1930 to June 30, 1933.

TYPE OF DISCHARGE	Average Time Served on Sentence		
	1930-31 (days)	1931-32 (days)	1932-33 (days)
Expiration of Sentence:			
Expiration only	84.1	81.0	73.1
Payment of fine and expiration	a	72.1	73.0
Poor convict's oath and expiration	a	130.1	129.9
Payment of fine only	a	5.6	4.9
Poor convict's oath only	a	30.1	30.8
Other types of discharge ^b	42.5	40.3	51.0
Total	80.0	71.3	70.0

Notes:

- a. Not separately tabulated.
- b. Includes deportation, death, escape, probation, amendment of sentence, suspended sentence, etc.

Table 6-14C. Average Time Served, by Offense, for Jail Discharges Each Fiscal Year: July 1, 1930 to June 30, 1933.

OFFENSE	Average Time Served		
	1930-31 (days)	1931-32 (days)	1932-33 (days)
Counterfeiting and forgery	130.2	118.5	102.7
Homicide	a	a	a
Immigration Act violation	49.3	42.0	45.6
Interstate Commerce Act violation	78.0	101.8	103.4
Liquor Law violations	82.1	72.9	69.4
Mann Act violation	117.0	126.6	121.0
Motor Vehicle Act violation	111.7	124.4	116.0
Narcotic Drug Act violation	160.6	150.9	147.6
National Bank and Federal Reserve Act violations	97.1	161.0	144.7
Postal Law violations	108.2	101.3	109.7
All other federal offenses	83.5	86.3	88.8
Not reported	a	a	a
All offenses	80.0	71.3	70.0

Note:

- a. Average not computed for groups of less than 25 prisoners.

Source: Complete tables taken from

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons; Washington, D.C. Statistical Review: 1932; pgs. 124, 125, 127.

Table 6-15. Length of Sentence and Time Served by Offense. Parole Releases from Federal Institutions Together with Average Length of Sentence and Average Time Served for Male Parolees by Offense: Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1940^a

OFFENSE	NUMBER OF PAROLE RELEASES	AVERAGE FOR MALE PAROLE RELEASES		
		Length of sentence (mos.)	Time served (mos.)	Percentage which average time served was of length of sentence
	Total			
Counterfeiting and forgery ^b	232	32.1	15.1	47.0
Customs Act violations ^b	5	c	c	c
Embezzlement and fraud ^b	57	23.6	10.9	46.2
Escape, flight, mutiny, etc.	1	c	c	c
Extortion and racketeering	1	c	c	c
Firearms Acts violations ^b	--	--	--	--
Immigration Act violations ^b	26	20.8	10.5	50.5
Internal Revenue Act violations ^b	8	c	c	c
Interstate Commerce Act violations ^b	3	c	c	c
Kidnapping ^b	--	--	--	--
Larceny - theft:				
National Motor Vehicle Theft Act violations (Dyer Act)	138	26.0	13.0	50.0
National Stolen Property Act violations	2	c	c	c
Theft from Interstate commerce (Car Seal Act)	55	37.0	16.5	44.6
Theft or illegal possession of Government property	20	c	c	c
Other and not specified	--	--	--	--
Liquor-law violations	1,198	19.6	9.4	48.0
Narcotic Drug Act violations:				
Marihuana Tax Act	42	24.0	12.2	50.8
Other and not specified	102	34.7	17.7	51.0
National Bank and Federal Reserve Act violations ^b	126	28.3	12.8	45.2
National bank robbery	2	c	c	c
National Bankruptcy Act violations	18	c	c	c
Postal-law violations:				
Burglary	15	c	c	c
Counterfeiting and forgery	19	c	c	c
Embezzlement	54	23.0	10.5	45.7
Extortion	12	c	c	c
Fraud	72	29.8	14.4	48.3
Larceny - theft	80	24.3	12.2	50.2
Lottery promotion	--	--	--	--
Mailing obscene matter	4	c	c	c
Mailing other nonmailable matter	5	c	c	c
Robbery	3	c	c	c
Other and not specified	8	c	c	c
White Slave Traffic Act violations	7	c	c	c
Government and Indian Reservations, D.C., high seas, military, naval and territorial cases ^b	33	73.1	33.5	45.8
Other and not classifiable	44	26.0	12.2	46.9
Total	2,392	24.8	11.8	47.6

- Notes:
- Includes penitentiaries, reformatories, medical center and prison camps.
 - Not elsewhere classified.
 - Average not computed for groups of less than 25 prisoners.
 - Includes 1 prisoner with life sentence counted as 45 years in computing average.

Source: Complete table taken from

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons; Washington, D.C. Federal Offenders: 1940; pg. 399.

Table 6-16. Average Sentence Length in Months by Offense of First Releases from Federal Institutions: Selected Years, 1955-1983

Offense	1955	1960	1970	1979	1983d
Total	23	27	39	43	35
Assault	50	49	29	41	55
Bankruptcy	a	a	49	35	27
Burglary	49	46	49	44	40
Counterfeiting	40	39	42	45	33
Drug laws, total	34	53	68	54	44
Marihuana	(32)	(51)	(48)	(a)	(a)
Narcotics	(35)	(54)	(76)	(a)	(a)
Embezzlement	18	20	29	21	19
Escape, flight or harboring a fugitive	23	24	28	31	30
Extortion	35	38	34	47	51
Firearms	27	29	29	34	31
Forgery	21	22	36	32	32
Fraud	22	19	31	23	21
Immigration	5	10	11	7	6
Income tax	12	17	17	18	14
Juvenile delinquency	35 ^b	34 ^b	35	43	9
Kidnapping	123	253	147	229	219
Larceny/theft, total	26	26	33	37	32
Motor vehicle, interstate	(a)	(29)	(35)	(45)	(37)
Postal	(a)	(22)	(30)	(27)	(25)
Theft, interstate	(a)	(20)	(21)	(45)	(40)
Other	(a)	(39)	(33)	(41)	(35)
Liquor laws	12	15	18	21	14
National security laws	27	20	11	47	17
Robbery	108	122	128	140	143
Securities, transporting false or forged	30	29	42	6	53
Selective Service Acts	29	21	37	55	a
White slave traffic	30	31	47	56	67
Other and unclassifiable	15	23	24	37	31
Government reservation, high seas, territorial, and D.C. ^c	43 ^c	17 ^c	53	73	65
Assault	28	23	36	49	46
Auto theft	26	8	28	44	75
Burglary	28	25	52	68	84
Forgery	a	a	20	69	69
Homicide	200	125	114	158	128
Larceny/theft	17	13	27	47	52
Robbery	42	45	110	99	149
Rape	83	100	242	91	133
Sex offenses, except rape	a	a	75	86	66
Other and unclassifiable	26	5	12	37	22
Military court-martial cases	94	154	105	91	71

Notes:

- Data not available or not separately enumerated.
- Juvenile delinquency was calculated separately for the District of Columbia. In 1955, the average sentence length was 48 months. In 1960, it was 51 months.
- The average sentence length was calculated separately for the District of Columbia for 1955 and 1960.

	1955	1960		1955	1960		1955	1960
Total Cases	58	63	Burglary	60	81	Rape	122	144
Assault	66	15	Homicide	450	240	Robbery	102	134
Auto Theft	31	33	Larceny/theft	32	31	Other and Unclassified	58	12

d. Source for 1983 does not specify that figures are for first release.

Sources:

- U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons; Washington, D.C. (1955) Federal Prisons: 1955; pgs. 80-81.
- (1960) Federal Prisons: 1960; pgs. 62-63.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service; Washington, D.C. (1970) Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics: 1973; 1973; pg. 418.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Washington, D.C. (1979) Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics: 1981; 1982; pg. 491.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons; Washington, D.C. (1983) Statistical Report, Fiscal Years 1981-1983; pgs. 244-245.

Table 6-17. Average Time Served and Percent of Sentence Served for First Release by Offense for Selected Years, 1955-1983

Offense	Average Time Served					Percent of Sentence Served				
	1955	1960	1970	1979	1983 ^a	1955	1960	1970	1979	1983 ^a
Total	14.4	17.4	19.7	20.6	15.9	62	64	51	48	45
Assault	31.9	33.0	14.9	24.2	28.8	64	68	51	59	52
Bankruptcy	b	b	19.0	19.6	11.2	b	b	39	56	42
Burglary	32.8	31.3	28.1	27.5	19.5	67	68	57	62	48
Counterfeiting	23.9	23.7	17.8	21.7	14.7	60	60	42	49	45
Drug laws, total	22.2	35.0	33.4	25.9	19.4	65	66	49	48	44
Marihuana	(19.9)	(30.7)	(18.0)	(b)	(b)	(63)	(61)	(38)	(b)	(b)
Narcotics	(23.3)	(36.1)	(39.6)	(b)	(b)	(66)	(67)	(52)	(b)	(b)
Embezzlement	9.1	10.3	11.4	10.9	9.6	52	52	40	52	52
Escape, flight or harboring										
a fugitive	16.9	17.7	15.4	20.1	20.3	72	75	55	64	68
Extortion	22.1	23.8	16.2	22.3	22.3	63	63	48	47	44
Firearms	19.6	19.2	15.1	19.9	16.9	73	66	51	59	55
Forgery	14.4	15.4	18.8	18.5	15.1	69	69	53	58	47
Fraud	13.5	18.9	13.7	12.6	11.9	61	66	44	54	57
Immigration	4.1	7.3	6.5	4.8	4.1	82	75	61	70	65
Income tax	7.1	9.6	9.5	9.8	7.7	57	58	57	53	55
Juvenile delinquency	16.9 ^c	20.0 ^c	18.8	28.8	6.5	51 ^c	59 ^c	63	67	72
Kidnapping	59.5	131.9	62.9	70.0	69.7	48	52	43	31	32
Larceny/theft, total	17.6	18.3	18.9	20.6	15.6	69	69	58	56	49
Motor vehicle, interstate	(b)	(19.9)	(20.8)	(25.4)	(18.9)	(b)	(70)	(60)	(56)	(51)
Postal	(b)	(15.6)	(16.1)	(16.1)	(12.7)	(b)	(72)	(53)	(60)	(50)
Theft, interstate	(b)	(13.3)	(13.0)	(22.6)	(18.4)	(b)	(69)	(61)	(50)	(46)
Other	(b)	(b)	(14.8)	(21.7)	(16.7)	(b)	(45)	(45)	(53)	(48)
Liquor laws	8.0	9.4	9.7	10.1	9.0	66	63	54	48	64
National security laws	18.1	14.3	8.7	11.3	12.3	67	72	77	24	74
Robbery	61.4	60.5	51.9	50.8	51.7	57	50	41	36	36
Securities, transporting false or forged	20.7	19.6	24.4	27.4	26.4	68	67	55	50	50
Selective Service Acts, total	12.6	10.0	17.2	5.0	b	44	47	46	83	b
Jehovah's Witnesses	(12.2)	(10.8)	(17.7)	(b)	(b)	(38)	(41)	(46)	(b)	(b)
Religious objectors	(12.5)	(7.2)	(17.1)	(b)	(b)	(39)	(57)	(47)	(b)	(b)
Other	(b)	(11.0)	(17.0)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(57)	(46)	(b)	(b)
White slave traffic	19.7	21.2	24.9	25.1	33.0	65	69	53	45	49
Other and unclassifiable	9.7	14.3	12.9	17.4	14.3	66	63	54	52	46
Government reservation, high seas, territorial, and District of Columbia ^d	24.0 ^d	10.6 ^d	26.6	31.7	26.1	56 ^d	63 ^d	50	44	40
Assault	18.7	14.7	20.2	27.0	24.6	68	65	55	55	54
Auto theft	17.1	6.3	18.3	23.5	17.4	66	78	66	54	23
Burglary	18.3	16.3	25.7	25.0	33.9	66	66	50	37	41
Forgery	b	b	7.3	30.7	28.0	b	b	36	44	40
Homicide	94.5	58.4	54.4	53.0	40.8	47	47	48	34	32
Larceny/theft	10.8	9.2	11.9	21.8	21.7	62	72	44	46	42
Robbery	26.1	29.9	60.8	44.5	55.4	62	67	55	45	37
Rape	41.6	60.4	114.6	44.9	54.7	50	61	47	49	41
Sex offenses, except rape	b	b	36.7	46.0	26.0	b	b	49	54	39
Other and unclassifiable	16.7	3.8	6.2	18.8	10.6	66	76	52	51	48
Military court-martial cases	45.6	78.0	45.9	43.3	32.4	49	51	44	48	46

Notes:

- a. 1983 source does not specify that figures are for first release.
- b. Data not available or not separately enumerated.
- c. Juvenile delinquency does not include District of Columbia. Average time served for Juvenile Delinquency in D.C. in 1955 was 18.1 months; in 1960, 22.0 months. Percent of sentence served for Juvenile Delinquency in D.C. in 1955 was 38%; in 1960, 43%.
- d. Average time served and percent of sentence served was calculated separately for the District of Columbia for 1955 and 1960.

	Average Time Served		% Sentence Served		Average Time Served		% Sentence Served		Average Time Served		% Sentence Served			
	1955	1960	1955	1960	1955	1960	1955	1960	1955	1960	1955	1960		
Total Cases	29.7	30.6	52	49	Burglary	40.1	51.1	67	63	Rape	78.3	83.3	64	58
Assault	39.5	12.5	60	83	Homicide	227.0	86.0	50	34	Robbery	61.4	75.5	60	56
Auto Theft	20.0	20.0	64	61	Larceny-theft	23.8	24.0	75	77	Other and Unclassifiable	87.5	9.3	64	78

Sources:

- U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons; Washington, D.C. (1955) Federal Prisons: 1955; pgs. 80-81.
- (1960) Federal Prisons: 1960; pgs. 62-63.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service; Washington, D.C. (1970) Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics: 1973; 1973; pg. 418.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Washington, D.C. (1979) Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics: 1981, 1982; pg. 491.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons; Washington, D.C. (1983) Statistical Report, Fiscal Years 1981-1983; pgs. 244-245.

increasing up to 1979 and the percent of sentence served was declining. The average time served ranged from about 14 months in 1955 to about 21 months in 1979. By 1983 average time served had fallen again to 16 months. In part these recent shifts are reflective of changes in the offense distribution of those released. In the period since 1980 a larger percentage of those released have been immigration offenders, having an average time served of about 4 to 5 months.

Type of Release

Tables 6-18 to 6-20 summarize information on type of release for the years 1895 to 1983. These tables indicate the growth of conditional release. Parole was a release category after 1910. Conditional release was introduced in 1933 and later changed to mandatory release in 1958. In 1982 conditional releases made up 51 percent of total releases.

Recidivism

Some recidivism data is available since 1895, however, it unknown as to the completeness of the early data. Table 6-22 pulls together this information at five year intervals. Between 1950 and 1960 it was located only for those with sentences of one year or longer. In 1895 only 9 percent of those received were reported known to have had prior commitments. By 1935 the percent was almost half (46 percent). Of the years for which information is

available for all received (percents were somewhat higher when only those with sentences of one year were included) the highest percent of those received with known prior commitments was in 1970. In this year 61 percent of the total received were reported to have had prior commitments. This was also a period in which the number received had declined and reflected a larger percent of commitments for property offenses such as auto theft. In 1984 about 43 percent were reported to have had prior commitments. These percents are consistent with those reported for state prisons and reformatories (see Chapter III).

Demographic Characteristics

Tables 6-23 and 6-24 summarize data on sex, race, age, and marital status of federal commitments from 1886 to 1984. Over the period women have increased as a percent of the total more than has been the case in the state system. In 1886 women were about one percent of the total received. In 1984 they were 9 percent. Given the nature of federal laws, foreign born have remained a larger percent of the total than in the state system. In 1983 hispanics were almost 20 percent of the total present. The system also receives a higher portion of white inmates than the state system. Of the total received in the federal institutions in 1984, 77 percent were white, compared to about 55 percent in state institutions.

Table 6-18. Percentage Distribution of Federal Prisoners' Type of Release from State and Federal Institutions: Selected Years: 1895-1925

Type of Release	1895	1900	1905	1910	1915	1920	1925
Total Released (excluding transfers)	(1,161)	(1,640)	(1,888)	(1,332)	(1,837)	(3,830)	(6,753)
By expiration of sentence	87	93	87	90	80	59	80
Paroled	0	0	0	0	11	24	14
Died	8	3	3	1	2	1	1
Pardoned or Commuted	4	3	4	7	4	8	1
Habeas Corpus or Court Order	2	1	1	2	2	7	3
Escapes	0	0	a	b	1	1	1

Notes:

- a. Escapes not separately enumerated. Transfers and escapes totaled 96.
- b. Only 3 escapes; equals less than 1 percent of total releases.

Sources:

U.S. Department of Justice; Washington, D.C.
 (1895) Report of the Attorney General: 1895; pgs. XIII.
 (1900) Report of the Attorney General: 1900; pg. 36.
 (1905) Report of the Attorney General: 1905; pg. 42.
 (1910) Report of the Attorney General: 1910; pg. 67.
 (1915) Report of the Attorney General: 1915; pg. 362.
 (1920) Report of the Attorney General: 1920; Exhibit 19.
 (1925) Report of the Attorney General: 1925; Exhibit 8.

Table 6-19A. Percentage Distribution of Type of Release of Federal Prisoners Released from State and Federal Institutions: Selected Years: 1931-1960

Fiscal Year Ended June 30-	1931	1935	1940	1945	1950	1955	1960 ^d
Type of Release							
Total Discharged	(42,156)	(18,824)	(24,426)	(20,273)	(19,192)	(20,931)	(17,652)
Sentence expired	64	60	52	48	43	59	48
Conditional/mandatorily released ^a	0	18	32	25	50	13	19
Paroled ^b	11	13	12	19	19	21	26
Died	.3	.5	.5	.4	.2	.2	.3
Escaped or ran away ^c	.5	.5	.8	.7	.8	1	1
Other	24	8	3	7	7	6	6

Notes:

- a. Conditional-release cases occur first in 1933 as a result of new legislation; in 1958 became mandatory release.
- b. Includes 719 discharges of Selective Service Act violators paroled under the provisions of Executive Order No. 8641 for 1945.
- c. "Runaway" is used instead of "escape" in connection with offenders committed to institutions for juveniles or private social agencies.
- d. "Other" includes number of Study cases discharged.

Sources:

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice; Washington, D.C.
 Federal Prisons: 1960; pg. 31.

Table 6-19B. Percentage Distribution of Type of Release of Federal Prisoners Released from Federal Institutions Only: Selected Years, 1935-1960

Fiscal Year Ended June 30-	1935	1940	1945	1950	1955	1960 ^d
Type of Release						
Total Discharged (except transfers)	(11,293)	(16,506)	(14,069)	(15,488)	(17,724)	(15,472)
Sentence expired	45	30	35	36	58	46
Conditional/mandatorily released ^a	29	47	35	37	15	21
Paroled ^b	22	18	26	23	25	29
Died	1	1	.5	.2	.2	.4
Escaped or ran away ^c	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other	2	4	3	3	1	3

Notes:

- a. Beginning in 1958 the term mandatory release replaces the term conditional release.
- b. Includes 719 discharges of Selective Service Act violators paroled under the provisions of Executive Order No. 8641 for 1945.
- c. "Runaway" is used instead of "escape" in connection with offenders committed to institutions for juveniles or private social agencies.
- d. "Other" includes number of study cases discharged.

Sources:

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons; Washington, D.C.
 Federal Prisons: 1960; pg. 31

Table 6-20. Percentage Distribution of Type of Release of Federal Prisoners Released from Federal Institutions: Selected Years, 1970-1982

Type of Release	1970	1975	1979	1982
Total Number Discharged (excludes transfers)	(16,713)	(16,505)	(19,227)	(13,772)
Releases	70	83	78	87
Conditional	34 ^a	45 ^a	54 ^a	51 ^a
Unconditional	36	38	23	35
Deaths	.2	.4	.3	.3
Executions	0	0	0	0
Escapes	b	4	3	3
Out on Appeal or Bond	b	b	1	.5
Other	30	12	18	10

Notes:

- a. Includes parole.
- b. Data not available.

Sources:

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons; National Prisoner Statistics; Washington, D.C.
 (1970) Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions for Adult Felons: 1968, 1969, 1970; Number 47; 1972; pg. 6.
 U.S. Department of Justice; Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service; Washington, D.C.
 (1975) Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1975; National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-3; 1977; pgs. 22-23.
 U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Washington, D.C.
 (1979) Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1979; National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin NPS-PSF-7, NCJ-73719; 1981; pgs. 20-21.
 (1982) Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1982; National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-9, NCJ-93311; 1984; pgs. 26-27.

Table 6-21. Recidivism of Federal Offenders Received from Court

Year	Total for Which Recidivism is Reported ^a	Percent Distribution				
		No Known Prior Commitments	One or More	One	Two	Three or More
1895	1,589	91	9	e	e	e
1900	1,536	90	10	e	e	e
1905	1,709	87	13	e	e	e
1910	1,450	78	22	e	e	e
1915	2,739	78	22	e	e	e
1920	3,405	82	18	e	e	e
1925	7,472	77	23	e	e	e
1932	10,496	e	45	24	11	10
1935	10,956	54	46	e	e	e
1940 ^b	(11,302)	(49)	(50)	(21)	(11)	(18)
1945 ^c	10,502	49	51	19	11	21
1950 ^c	9,603	(37)	(63)	(21)	(14)	(27)
1955 ^c	10,429	(35)	(65)	(21)	(15)	(29)
1960 ^c	10,735	(33)	(67)	(20)	(14)	(33)
1970	7,867 ^d	39	61	7	4	50
1975	11,949 ^d	54	46	17	10	18
1981	6,530 ^d	57	43	17	9	17
1984	11,318 ^d	57	43	16	9	17

Notes:

- Numbers reflect available information. Totals are not the same as total received reported for the same years in other tables. Those listed in the following years are unaccounted for: 1915, 16; 1920, 335; 1925, 626; 1935, 44; 1975, 66; 1981, 1,346; 1984, 11.
- Information on recidivism of those received from court was unavailable. Figures here are based on prisoners discharged from Federal penitentiaries, reformatories, medical center and prison camps by number of known previous commitments. Recidivism for 170 or 1% of the prisoners was not reported.
- Total for 1950, 1955 and 1960 are only for those prisoners under a sentence of more than one year.
- In 1970, recidivism for 3,198 or 28% of all received, was not reported; in 1975, 3,482 or 23%; in 1981, 5,996 or 48%; in 1984, 6,529 or 37%.
- Data not available.

Sources:

- U.S. Department of Justice; Washington, D.C.
 (1895) Report of the Attorney General: 1895; pg. XIV.
 (1900) Report of the Attorney General: 1900; pg. 36.
 (1905) Report of the Attorney General: 1905; pg. 42.
 (1910) Report of the Attorney General: 1910; pg. 67.
 (1915) Report of the Attorney General: 1915; pg. 362.
 (1920) Report of the Attorney General: 1920; Exhibit 19.
 (1925) Report of the Attorney General: 1925; Exhibit 8.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons; Washington, D.C.
 (1932) Report of the Attorney General, Statistical Review; pg. 75.
 (1934-35) Federal Offenders: 1934-35; pg. 160.
 (1940) Federal Offenders: 1940; pg. 370.
 (1945) Federal Prisons: 1945; pg. 78.
 (1950) Federal Prisons: 1950; pg. 67.
 (1955) Federal Prisons: 1955; pg. 71.
 (1960) Federal Prisoners: 1960; pg. 59.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service; Washington, D.C.
 (1970) Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics: 1973; pg. 373.
 (1975) Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics: 1977; 1978; pg. 651.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons; Washington, D.C.
 (1981) Statistical Report, Fiscal Years 1981-1983; pg. 46.
 (1984) Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1984; pg. 52.

Table 6-22. Sex, Nativity, Race, Marital Status, Age, Habit of Life and Literacy of Federal Prisoners Received from Court: Selected Years, 1886-1960

Year	Number Reported	Percent Male	Percent Foreign-Born	Percent White	Percent Other Races	Percent Married	Median Age ^a	Habit of Life			Literacy	
								Percent Claiming Temperance	Percent Admitting Intemperance	Percent Can Not Read or Write	Percent Can Read Only	Percent Can Read and Write
1886 ^b	1,027	(99)	(18)	(74)	(26)	(49)	(31.1)	c	c	c	c	c
1895	1,589	97	16	75	25	39	28.7	70	30	17	3	80
1900	1,536	98	14	66	34	40	28.1	c	c	23	3	74
1905	1,709	98	13	68	32	43	28.9	54	46	18	1	81
1910	1,450	98	20	72	28	45	30.1	54	46	14	1	85
1915 ^d	2,755	98	18	69	31	48	30.0	45	55	11	2	87
1920 ^e	3,740	95	17	75	25	47	28.9	22	78	17	1	82
1925	8,098	96	26	75	25	56	32.3	47	53	12	1	87
1930-1 ^f	10,178 ^f	(96)	(9) ^g	(84)	(16)	(52)	(30.7)	c	c	(13)	h	(87)
1934-5 ^f	11,000 ^f	(97)	(7) ^g	(80)	(20)	(53)	(30.8)	c	c	(9)	h	(91)

Characteristics of Federal Prisoners Received from Courts into Federal, State and Local Institutions												
Year	Number Reported	Percent Male	Percent Foreign-Born	Percent White	Percent Other Races	Percent Married	Median Age ^a	Percent Claiming Temperance	Percent Admitting Intemperance	Percent Can Not Read or Write	Percent Can Read Only	Percent Can Read and Write
1940	23,003	95	15	73	27	c	27.2	c	c	c	c	c
1945	21,200	95	c	c	c	c	28.8	c	c	c	c	c
1950 ⁱ	18,063	96	22	74	26	40 ^f	28.1	c	c	c	c	c
1955 ⁱ	20,013	95	26 ^j	73	27	39 ^f	27.6	c	c	c	c	c
1960 ⁱ	16,783	95	11 ^j	70	30	37 ^f	28.5	c	c	c	c	c

Notes:

- Median age calculated from group data.
- Characteristics are for the 1,261 Federal prisoners present on June 30, 1886.
- Data not available.
- All characteristics exclude 2 returned from escape that are included in total received.
- Calculations based on total reported by each characteristic, not necessarily on the total reported received.
- Characteristics are for prisoners received in Federal institutions only.
- Foreign born is for White only. Other ethnic groups include Black, Mexican, Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and others.
- Literacy was categorized as those who could read and write and those who could do neither.
- All Federal sentenced offenders.
- In 1955, 3,624 or 89.6% of the 4,043 foreign born prisoners received in Federal institutions were born in Mexico. In 1960, 192 or 78% of the 1,528 foreign born prisoners received in Federal institutions were born in Mexico.

Sources:

- U.S. Department of Justice; Washington, D.C.
 (1886-1925) Report of the Attorney General:
 1886; pgs. 220-221, 222-223.
 1895; pg. XIV.
 1900; pg. 36.
 1905; pg. 42.
 1910; pg. 67.
 1915; pg. 362.
 1920; Exhibit 19.
 1925; Exhibit 8.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons; Washington, D.C.
 (1930-1935) Federal Offenders: 1934-35, pgs. 166, 173, 176, 178, 179.
 (1940-1945) Federal Prisons: 1945; pg. 7.
 (1950) Federal Prisons: 1950; pgs. 64, 65.
 (1955) Federal Prisons: 1955; pgs. 68, 69.
 (1960) Federal Prisons: 1960; pgs. 47, 49, 50.

CHAPTER VII
PAROLE AND PROBATION
STATISTICS

Other than at the federal level, the first attempt to collect national Uniform Parole Reports began in the mid-1960's by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency. In the late 1970's the same group began to collect similar information on probation. Earlier national information must be obtained primarily from sporadic special studies of parole or probation and information on type of release contained in reports of state and federal prisoners. This chapter pulls together selected tables from the following sources:

- Information on parole in 18 states published in the series State and Federal Prisoners in the 1930's;
- The Attorney General's Survey of Release Procedures completed in 1939;
- The series "Judicial Criminal Statistics" issued from 1932 to 1940 by the Census Bureau;
- The study "Corrections in the United States" prepared by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency in 1965 for the Task Force Report on Corrections of the President's Commission

on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice;

- The LEAA study State and Local Probation and Parole Systems covering the year 1976;
- Uniform Parole Reports issued by NCCD from 1966 to 1980 and currently continued by BJS as Parole and Probation reports.

Information on federal parole and probation has been available on a yearly basis since these became federal options in 1911 and 1925 respectively. This information is included in the Reports of the Attorney General prior to 1930, and after this from Bureau of Prisons and Parole reports. Recent statistics are widely available in the Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics. The remainder of this chapter concentrates on national parole and probation and considers federal data only in so far as it is included in national totals.

The Legislative Spread of Parole and Probation

The "Attorney General's Survey of Release Procedures," published in 1939 contains brief histories of the spread of the use of probation and parole in the United States. This report notes that the first good time law was passed by the New York state legislature in 1817, however,

system of parole date from 1876 and the Elmira, New York Reformatory under Z.B. Brockway. Although first connected with the reformatory and indeterminate sentence movement, parole soon developed independently and became more widespread. By 1900 only 11 states had provisions for reformatories, but 20 states had instituted parole. By 1922 parole was used in 44 states and the indeterminate sentence in 37. By 1939 only three states (Virginia, Florida, and Mississippi) had no parole provision and 12 had no indeterminate sentence (p. 20). Table 7-1 presents the extent of parole use by state in 1936, and Table 7-2 presents a comparison of the extent of parole use by type of sentence. Table 7-2 shows the large but not total link between the indeterminate sentence and use of parole. None of the jurisdictions in which the determinate sentence was exclusive or predominate had parole use of over 62 percent, while 17 of the 27 states in which the indeterminate sentence was dominant had parole use of over 77 percent. As discussed in Chapter III, the use of the indeterminate sentence was first listed as a sentence type in the 1904 Census report. By 1910, 36 percent and by 1923, 55 percent were reported committed under this type of sentence (see Table 3-13).

Table 7-3 lists states in the order of their adoption of adult probation options up to

1938. The first statutes were adopted in Massachusetts in 1878. By 1917 only Wyoming had no provision for juvenile probation, but adult probation spread more slowly. By 1937 only 12 states had no adult probation laws, operating instead with suspension of sentence provisions.

Use of Parole as a Method of Release

Historically there have been two major aspects to parole: 1) the use of a parole board's or institution's discretion in release, and 2) a period of community supervision and the fulfilling of certain release requirements by the parolee. In the years since 1970 several states have modified the first aspect, while generally maintaining the second. In these states prisoners are released under mandatory release provisions following expiration of determinate sentence (minus time off for good behavior) into some form of parole like supervision. This modification is apparent from the statistics on use of traditional parole.

Information on type of release from 1923 (the first year for which this data is available) indicates that 60 percent of those released from state and federal prisons and reformatories were reported released on parole (Table 3-21). As discussed in Chapter III, the percent of those released conditionally had grown to 83 percent by 1982; however, parole board

Table 7-1. The extent to which parole is used in the States, 1936^a

Jurisdiction	Percent paroled of total released	Jurisdiction	Percent paroled of total released
Colorado	94	Arkansas	47
Indiana	94	Arizona	46
New Hampshire	94	Oregon	45
Vermont	94	Iowa	41
New York	93	Tennessee	38
Washington	91	South Dakota	36
Ohio	87	Texas	29
Illinois	87	West Virginia	29
Michigan	86	Rhode Island ^b	25
New Jersey	86	Nebraska	23
Nevada	85	North Carolina	23
Pennsylvania	85	North Dakota	23
Maine	83	Louisiana	20
Kansas	82	Oklahoma	14
Massachusetts	81	Florida ^b	12
Utah	78	Delaware ^b	10
Connecticut	77	Missouri ^b	8
New Mexico	67	Wyoming ^b	8
Montana	62	Maryland ^b	5
Minnesota	58	South Carolina	1
Kentucky	53	Idaho ^c	0
Wisconsin	51	Virginia ^d	0
California	49	Mississippi ^d	0

Notes:

- a. Statistics compiled by the Survey from original schedules submitted by the States to the Bureau of the Census. The base figure is released by officials (i.e., except death, suicide, and escape). Data for Alabama and Georgia are not available. The figure for the District of Columbia is 19 percent. The figures for the Federal parole system are 45 percent for the reformatories and 24 percent for the penitentiaries.
- b. The figures for Rhode Island, Delaware, Missouri, and Maryland are not absolutely representative of the extent to which parole is used in these jurisdictions. The figures of total releases for the institutions in Rhode Island include a number of misdemeanants and those in Delaware and Maryland include a number of short-term prisoners. Prisoners in that category usually are not eligible for parole. The parole figures on Missouri do not include cases classified as conditional releases which are also supervised. The data cover a period prior to the passage of the 1937 law.
- c. In practice parole was discontinued in Idaho in 1933 in favor of conditional pardon.
- d. Virginia and Mississippi have no parole law.

Source: Complete table taken from

U.S. Department of Justice; Washington, D.C.
Attorney General's Survey of Release Procedures, Vol. IV, Parole; 1939;
pg. 122.

Table 7-2. Comparison of extent of parole with type of sentence (1936)^a

Jurisdictions where definite sentences are exclusive or predominant	Percent paroled of total released	Jurisdictions where indeterminate sentences are exclusive or predominant	Percent paroled of total released
Montana	62	Colorado	94
Kentucky	53	Indiana	94
Arkansas	47	New Hampshire	94
Tennessee	38	Vermont	94
South Dakota	36	New York	93
Texas	29	Washington	91
West Virginia	29	Ohio	88
Rhode Island	25	Illinois	87
Nebraska	23	Michigan	86
North Dakota	23	New Jersey	86
Oklahoma	14	Nevada	85
Florida	12	Pennsylvania	85
Delaware	10	Maine	83
Missouri	8	Kansas	82
Maryland	5	Massachusetts	81
South Carolina	1	Utah	78
		Connecticut	77
		New Mexico	67
		Minnesota	58
		Wisconsin	51
		California	49
		Arizona	46
		Oregon	45
		Iowa	41
		North Carolina	23
		Louisiana	20
		Wyoming	8

Note:

a. Virginia and Mississippi have no parole law and Idaho discontinued parole in 1933 in favor of conditional pardon. Data was not reported for Alabama and Georgia.

Source: Complete table taken from

U.S. Department of Justice; Washington, D.C.
 Attorney General's Survey of Release Procedures, Vol. IV, Parole; 1939; pg. 126.

Table 7-3A. Progress in adoption of adult probation statutes^a

Jurisdiction	Year first statute passed	Jurisdiction	Year first statute passed
Massachusetts	1878	Wisconsin	1909
Missouri	1897	District of Columbia	1910
Vermont	1898	Delaware	1911
Rhode Island	1899	Illinois	1911
New Jersey	1900	Arizona	1913
New York	1901	Georgia	1913
California	1903	Montana	1913
Connecticut	1903	Idaho	1915
Michigan	1903	Virginia	1915
Maine	1905	Washington	1918
Kansas	1907	Utah	1921
Indiana	1907	Federal Government	1923
Ohio	1908	West Virginia	1925
Colorado	1909	Oregon	1927
Iowa	1909	Tennessee	1931
Minnesota	1909	Maryland	1931
Nebraska	1909	Kentucky	1931
North Dakota	1909	Arkansas	1934
Pennsylvania	1909	North Carolina	1937
		New Hampshire ^b	1938

Notes:

- The dates given in this table have been selected from the Survey digests of the probation legislation in each jurisdiction. In some instances there are discrepancies between the dates selected as marking the introduction of probation into a particular State and those selected by other writers in the field. These differences are explained by the fact that it is sometimes difficult to decide when a particular statute is a probation law, due to the peculiarities of phraseology and terms employed within the States themselves. In making the above selection of dates we have been guided by the principle that in this study we are concerned only with adult probation and, therefore, have in all cases selected statutes that have reference to adult offenders.
- Since the writing of this volume was completed prior to the passage of the New Hampshire probation law, the probation system of that State is not considered in Volume II. A detailed treatment of the New Hampshire probation act is contained in Volume I, A Digest of Federal and State Laws on Release Procedures.

Table 7-3B. States having suspension of sentence statutes only

Alabama	Nevada ^b	South Dakota
Florida ^a	New Mexico	Texas
Louisiana	Oklahoma ^c	Wyoming
Mississippi	South Carolina	

Notes:

- No statute, but common law suspension of imposition of sentence allowed.
- In desertion and nonsupport cases only, but of doubtful constitutionality. See *State v. Moren*, 43 Nev. 150, 182 Pac. 927 (1919).
- Suspended sentence permitted only as to minors; family deserters may be "paroled" by the Governor on recommendation of the trial judge.

Source: Tables taken entirely from

U.S. Department of Justice; Washington, D.C.
 Attorney General's Survey of Release Procedures, Vol. II, Probation; 1939; pgs. 27, 29.

releases, which once accounted for almost all conditional releases, now accounted for only 61 percent of the conditional releases. The other 40 percent of those released conditionally were under supervised mandatory release and probation.

The Use of Probation

The earliest national data on the use of probation comes from the Census Bureau Series, Judicial Criminal Statistics. This series attempted to collect statistics of all trial courts of general criminal jurisdictions in each of the states. Coverage ranged from 24 states at the start of the series in 1932 to 30 in 1935. In 1940 when the series was dropped there were 27 states and the District of Columbia participating. As authors of the series point out differences in court organization made the inclusiveness of the series differ by state. In general the attempt was made to include any court whose responsibility included trying felony cases.

Tables 7-4A and 4B present a summary of the percent of persons found guilty who were reported to be placed on probation in 1935 by state and by offense. Table 7-5 presents similar information for 1940. The data indicate that in 1935 about 30 percent of the total convicted were placed on probation. Of the states participating overall usage by state ranged from 62 percent in Rhode Island to 15

percent in Utah. However, as the reports note it is necessary to look at the data by offense by state for comparisons. In some states courts handling minor cases were included and in others not. This data is available in the Census Bureau reports from 1932 to 1940.

Due to problems in comparability, limited state participation, and the ending of Census Bureau direct responsibility for publication of criminal justice statistics the series was dropped in the early 1940's. No comparable more recent data was located.

The Numbers Present on Probation and Parole

Except for the data on parole from 18 states collected in the 1930's (Table 7-6) there is little information on the national totals for numbers present on parole or probation at a given time until the survey completed by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency for the Presidents Task Force in the 1960's. A major focus of this study was to gain an overall picture of corrections both in the community and in prisons, and for both adults and juveniles. Interest was in the relative use and cost of each type of corrections. Tables 7-7A and 7B are copies of summary tables from this report. It was reported that 1.2 million adults and juveniles were under correctional supervision. The report showed that 67 percent of all those under

Table 7-4A. Defendants Placed on Probation or Given Suspended Sentence With or Without Supervision, By States: 1935

STATE	Total defendants sentenced	PLACED ON PROBATION OR GIVEN SUSPENDED SENTENCE WITH OR WITHOUT SUPERVISION		STATE	Total defendants sentenced	PLACED ON PROBATION OR GIVEN SUSPENDED SENTENCE WITH OR WITHOUT SUPERVISION	
		Number	Percent			Number	Percent
Thirty States	59,530	17,844	30.0	New Mexico	557	140	25.1
Rhode Island	639	396	62.0	Connecticut	786	186	23.7
New Hampshire	310	142	45.8	Iowa	1,570	367	23.4
New Jersey	4,534	1,886	41.6	District of Columbia	1,240	281	22.7
Massachusetts	2,358	941	39.9	Illinois	2,422	550	22.7
Maine	307	115	37.5	Indiana	3,275	688	21.0
Michigan	2,257	818	36.2	Wyoming	272	54	19.9
Ohio	4,847	1,742	35.9	Vermont	487	96	19.7
Wisconsin	2,703	969	35.8	Nebraska	1,065	207	19.4
California	5,523	1,877	34.0	Montana	422	79	18.7
Minnesota	1,878	585	31.2	South Dakota	503	92	18.3
Idaho	360	109	30.3	Colorado	1,048	182	17.4
Pennsylvania	15,554	4,513	29.0	Kansas	1,545	243	15.7
Arizona	515	135	26.2	North Dakota	387	60	15.5
Oregon	548	142	25.9	Washington	1,323	205	15.5
				Utah	295	44	14.9

Notes:

a. States vary as to jurisdiction of trial courts of general jurisdiction which form the basis of table, so comparisons are of limited value.

Source: Complete table taken from

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C. Judicial Criminal Statistics: 1935; 1937; pg. 21.

Table 7-4B. Defendants Sentenced to Probation or Suspended Sentence, by Offense, in 30 States: 1935

OFFENSE	Total defendants sentenced	PLACED ON PROBATION OR GIVEN SUSPENDED SENTENCE	
		Number	Percent
Total major offenses	59,530	17,844	30.0
Stolen property	1,254	505	40.3
Embezzlement and fraud	3,837	1,479	38.5
Auto theft	4,737	1,750	36.9
Forgery	3,172	1,034	32.6
Burglary	13,587	4,382	32.5
Larceny, except auto theft	13,155	4,141	31.5
Carrying weapons, etc.	1,441	441	30.6
Violating drug laws	939	283	30.1
Other sex offenses	3,301	983	29.8
Prostitution and commercialized vice	661	189	28.6
Aggravated assault	4,273	1,140	26.7
Manslaughter	845	207	24.5
Rape	2,197	510	23.2
Robbery	5,256	780	14.8
Murder	875	20	2.3
Selected combinations of offense groups			
Homicide (2 groups)	1,720	227	13.2
Larceny (4 groups)	22,983	7,875	34.3
Sex offenses (3 groups)	6,159	1,882	27.3
Offenses against property (6 groups)	39,742	13,291	33.4

Source: Complete table taken from

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C. Judicial Criminal Statistics: 1935; 1937; pg. 22.

Table 7-5. Defendants Convicted and Sentenced, by Type of Sentence, by States: 1940

State	Defendants Sentenced	State Prisons and Reformatories		Probation and Suspended Sentence		Local Jails, Workhouses, etc.		All Other Sentences	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total, 27 States	59,026	22,084 ^a	37.4	19,847	33.6	12,952	21.9	4,143	7.0
California	4,987	1,524	30.6	1,689	33.9	1,607	32.2	167	3.3
Colorado	1,054	628	59.6	371	35.2	39	3.7	16	1.5
Connecticut ^b	780	230	29.5	250	32.1	265	34.0	35	4.5
District of Columbia	1,088	680	62.5	297	27.3	108	9.9	3	0.3
Idaho	473	246	52.0	132	27.9	83	17.5	12	2.5
Indiana	2,233	1,180	52.8	689	30.9	220	9.9	144	6.4
Iowa	1,697	698	41.1	303	17.9	585	34.5	111	6.5
Kansas	1,130	805	71.2	211	18.7	105	9.3	9	0.8
Massachusetts	2,647	1,429 ^c	54.0	735	27.8	-	-	483	18.2
Michigan	2,186	933	42.7	1,098	50.2	105	4.8	50	2.3
Minnesota	1,807	788	43.6	719	39.8	240	13.3	60	3.3
Montana	453	351	77.5	62	13.7	24	5.3	16	3.5
New Hampshire	381	104	27.3	202	53.0	66	17.3	9	2.4
New Jersey	5,519	1,960	35.5	2,098	38.0	1,053	19.1	408	7.4
New Mexico	685	360	52.6	237	34.6	47	6.9	41	6.0
New York	7,834	3,227	41.2	2,845	36.3	1,719	21.9	43	0.5
North Dakota	426	262	61.5	50	11.7	77	18.1	37	8.7
Ohio	4,453	2,090	46.9	1,880	42.2	295	6.6	188	4.2
Oregon	976	504	51.6	326	33.4	132	13.5	14	1.4
Pennsylvania	12,328	1,619	13.1	3,411	27.7	5,442	44.1	1,856	15.1
Rhode Island	571	116	20.3	423	74.1	27	4.7	5	0.9
South Dakota	416	246	59.1	95	22.8	60	14.4	15	3.6
Utah	320	153	47.8	122	38.1	33	10.3	12	3.8
Vermont	325	117	36.0	91	28.0	66	20.3	51	15.7
Washington	1,343	770	57.3	381	28.4	182	13.6	10	0.7
Wisconsin	2,664	917	34.4	1,052	39.5	364	13.7	331	12.4
Wyoming	250	147	58.8	78	31.2	8	3.2	17	6.8

Notes:

- a. Includes 63 death sentences.
- b. Statistics are for the year July 1, 1940 through June 30, 1941.
- c. Includes defendants sentenced to local jails, workhouses, etc.

Source: Entire table taken from

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C. Judicial Criminal Statistics 1940; pg. 6.

Table 7-6. Movement of Paroled Prisoners, for a Selected Group of States: 1931

(Includes 46 institutions in the following States: Ariz., Colo., Conn., Ind., Kans., Minn., Nebr., N.H., N.J., N.Y., Ohio, Oreg., Pa., R.I., Utah, Wash., W.Va., and Wis.)

Item	Number
Prisoners on parole, Jan. 1, 1931	18,564
Prisoners released on parole during 1931	16,763
Prisoners whose parole periods terminated during 1931	12,620
Prisoners on parole, Dec. 31, 1931	22,707
Within State in which released	11,404
Outside State in which released	2,026
Whereabouts unknown	1,728
No report	7,549

Source: Table taken entirely from

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C. Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1931 and 1932; 1934; pg. 42.

Table 7-7A. Some Characteristics of Corrections in the United States, 1965

Type of Program	Offenders		Operating costs			Employees	
	Average daily population	Percentage distribution	Annual operating costs ^a	Percentage distribution	Average cost per offender per year ^b	Number	Percentage distribution
Juvenile corrections:							
Institutions	62,773	4.9	\$ 226,809,600	22.5	\$3,613	31,687	26.2
Community	285,431	22.2	93,613,400	9.3	328	9,633	8.0
Subtotal	348,204	27.1	320,423,000	31.8	--	41,320	34.2
Adult felon corrections:							
Institutions	221,597	17.3	435,594,500	43.3	1,966	51,866	42.8
Community	369,897	28.9	73,251,900	7.3	198	6,352	5.2
Subtotal	591,494	46.2	508,846,400	50.6	--	58,218	48.0
Misdemeanant corrections:							
Institutions	141,303	11.0	147,794,200	14.7	1,046	19,195	15.8
Community	201,385	15.7	28,682,900	2.9	142	2,430	2.0
Subtotal	342,688	26.7	176,477,100	17.5	--	21,625	17.8
Total	1,282,386	100.0	1,005,746,500	100.0	0	121,163	100.0

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Notes:

- a. Rounded to the nearest \$100.
- b. Rounded to the nearest dollar.

Source: Tables taken entirely from

Task Force on Corrections, The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice; Washington, D.C.
Task Force Report: Corrections; 1967; pg. 1.

Task Force Report Source for Table 7-7A:

Computed from the National Survey of Corrections and Special Tabulations provided by the Federal Bureau of Prisons and the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts.

Table 7-7B. Some National Characteristics of Correction: 1965

	Received in 1965	Average daily population		Cost of operating, 1965		Number of personnel									
						Treatment ^a		Educational ^b		Custodial		Other		Total	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Juvenile detention	409,218	13,113	1.0	\$53,353,507	5.7	671	3.8	917	16.0	5,108 ^c	8.4	1,202	4.5	7,898	7.1
Juvenile probation	189,878	223,805	18.3	74,750,727	8.0	6,320	35.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,320	5.7
State juvenile institutions ^d	—	42,389	3.5	144,596,618	15.4	1,154	6.5	2,495	43.6	8,666	14.3	8,932	33.1	21,247	19.1
Local juvenile institutions	—	6,024	.5	23,460,288	2.5	309	1.7	410	7.1	1,235 ^c	2.0	50	.2	2,004	1.8
Juvenile aftercare ^e	—	59,686	4.9	18,408,655	1.9	1,359	7.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,359	1.2
Misdemeanor probation	300,440	201,385	16.5	28,682,914	3.0	1,944	11.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,944	1.7
Adult probation	144,199	230,468	18.9	31,507,204	3.4	2,557	14.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,557	2.3
Local institutions and jails	1,016,748	141,303	11.6	147,794,214	15.7	258	1.5	243	4.3	14,993	24.7	3,701	13.7	19,195	17.3
State adult institutions	125,647	201,220	16.5	384,980,648	40.9	1,124	6.3	1,654	29.0	30,809	50.6	13,093	48.5	46,680	42.0
Adult parole	62,513	102,036	8.3	32,932,719	3.5	1,999	11.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,999 ^g	1.8
Total	—	1,221,429	100	940,467,494	100	17,695	100	5,719	100	60,811	100	26,978	100	111,203	100

Notes:

- a. Includes social workers, counselors, psychologists, and psychiatrists in institutions; supervisors, intake personnel, and field personnel prorated for probation, parole and aftercare.
- b. Academic and vocational.
- c. Includes group supervisors in detention homes and personnel with custodial as well as other duties in local training schools.
- d. Total for 83 institutions, and estimated for 28 institutions unreported.
- e. For 40 States and estimated for 10 States and Puerto Rico.
- f. Includes 45,901 misdemeanants.
- g. Does not include 32 parole employment specialists.

Source: Tables taken entirely from

Task Force on Corrections, The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice; Washington, D.C.
Task Force Report: Corrections; 1967; pg. 202.

Table 7-8A. Number of Adults and Juveniles Under Probation or Parole Supervision on September 1, 1976, by Sex

Type of supervision	Total population	Adults			Juveniles		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	1,461,459	1,079,258	939,845	139,413	382,201	294,484	87,717
Probation	1,251,918	923,064	795,231	127,833	328,854	251,781	77,073
Parole	209,541	156,194	144,614	11,580	53,347	42,703	10,644

Source: Entire table taken from

U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service; Washington, D.C.
State and Local Probation and Parole Systems; 1978; pg. 3.

Table 7-8B. Number of Persons Under Probation or Parole Supervision on September 1, 1976 Compared to the Number of Persons in Confinement (State and Local Governments Only)

Type of offender	Under probation or parole supervision			In confinement
	Total	On probation	On parole	
Total	1,461,459	1,251,918	209,541	457,528
Adults	1,079,258	923,064	156,194	370,515 ^a
Juveniles	382,201	328,854	53,347	87,013 ^b

Notes:

- a. The number of incarcerated adults is based on National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin No. SD-NPS-PSF-4 (December 1977) which reported 241,670 inmates in State institutions on December 31, 1976; and on The Nation's Jails, Report No. SD-J4 (May 1975) which estimated 128,845 adult inmates in locally administered jails at mid-year 1972. The latter report does not include persons confined in "lock-ups," i.e., units with a retention authority of less than 48 hours; nor does it include adults in community-based correction facilities, e.g., halfway houses and group homes.
- b. The number of juveniles in confinement is based on the 1975 Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census which counted 46,980 juveniles in public facilities and 27,290 in private facilities as of mid-year 1975; and on The Nation's Jails, Report No. SD-J4 (May 1975) which estimated 12,743 juveniles confined in locally administered adult jails at mid-year 1972.

Source: Entire table taken from

U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service; Washington, D.C.
State and Local Probation and Parole Systems; 1978; pg. 3.

correctional supervision at a given time were in the community, (13 percent on parole or aftercare and 54 percent on probation). Expenditures for community supervision was, however, only 19 percent of the total.

The next comprehensive study of probation and parole was done in 1976 by the Census Bureau for LEAA. Tables 7-8A and 8B are copies of summary tables from this report which present the distribution of the total correctional population. It was reported that 1.92 million adults and juveniles were under correctional supervision. By 1976 the percent of the total in the community had risen to 76 percent (65 percent on probation and 11 percent on parole). A total of 1.46 million persons were reported under correctional supervision in the community. If only those under adult corrections are considered, the number at this time was 1.45 million of which about 75 percent were in the community (63 percent on probation and 12 percent on parole).

BJS reports for 1983 covering only adults indicate that 7 years later the total number under correctional supervision had risen to 2.4 million an increase of 59 percent (Table 7-9B). Of the total once again about 74 percent were under community supervision. Sixty-three percent (1.5 million) were on probation and 11 percent (251,708) were on parole), indicating that the large increases in prison

population had been accompanied by large increases in probation and parole. Tables 7-10 to 7-12 include parole and probation information taken from NCCD and BJS reports for more recent periods by state and region.

Organization and Caseload Size

One concern in the 1930's, a period when parole was under considerable attack, was the type of supervision given to parolees. Table 7-13, taken from the 1931 report, lists the number released on parole by the type of supervision. At this time only about 64 percent of parolees were under the supervision of a full time salaried parole officer. By 1965 concern was more with the caseload of those responsible for parole and probation supervision. At this time 79 percent of adult probation officers had caseloads of over 80, and 44 percent of parole officers had caseloads of over 70 (Table 7-14). Tables 15A and 15B present an estimate of the number of probation and parole agencies, and the use of presentence investigation taken from the Census Bureau report done for LEAA in 1976.

Length of Parole

National information on the length of parole was found for 1931 and for 1965 (Tables 16 and 17). In 1931 the modal category of the length was 12 to 14 months. Over half of all paroles were terminated by 14 months. In 1965 the

Table 7-9A. Comparison of the sentenced prison population to the probation and parole populations, 1979 to 1983.

Year	Sentenced prison population	Probation population	Ratio probationers to prisoners	Parole population	Ratio prisoners to parolees
1979	301,470	1,086,535	3.60	218,690	1.38
1980	315,974	1,118,097	3.54	220,438	1.43
1981	353,673	1,225,934	3.47	223,774	1.57
1982	395,948	1,357,264	3.43	224,604	1.76
1983	419,820	1,502,247	3.58	251,708	1.67

Notes:

a. Defined as prisoners in State/Federal institutions with sentences greater than 1 year.

Source: Table taken entirely from

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Washington, D.C. Probation and Parole 1983; 1984; pg. 2.

Table 7-9B. The combined correctional population: 1983

Type of supervision	Number	Percent of total
Probation	1,502,247	62.6%
Jail	207,853	8.7
Prisoners	438,830 ^a	18.3
Parole	251,708	10.5
Total	2,400,638	100.0

Note:

a. The majority of those under correctional care on a given day (62.6%) are on probation.

Source: Table taken entirely from

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Washington, D.C. Probation and Parole 1983; 1984; pg. 6.

Table 7-10. Estimated Adult Prison Releases and Parole Entries, State and Federal, 1965, 1970, 1975 (By Region and State)

Agency	1965			1970			1975		
	Total Prison Releases	Total Parole Entries	Ratio of Paroles/Releases	Total Prison Releases	Total Parole Entries	Ratio of Paroles/Releases	Total Prison Releases	Total Parole Entries	Ratio of Paroles/Releases
State and Total Estimate	89,900	54,300	.604	92,200	57,500	.624	106,800	73,000	.683
Northeast	16,000	12,000	.750	18,000	11,400	.633	18,400	13,400	.728
North Central	25,300	16,400	.648	24,400	15,300	.627	21,700	16,200	.746
South	31,900	12,800	.401	34,400	17,600	.512	47,500	26,800	.564
West	16,700	13,100	.784	15,400	13,200	.857	19,200	16,600	.865

Source:

U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Criminal Justice Information and Service; Washington, D.C. Parole in the United States: 1976 and 1977, Uniform Parole Reports; 1978; pgs. 54-55.

Table 7-11. Number and Rate Per 100,000 Aged 10-20 of Persons Present on Parole: Selected Years: 1976 - 1983

	1976		1979		1981		1983	
	Number	Rate per 100,000 Total Population	Number	Rate per 100,000 Total Population	Number	Rate per 100,000 Total Population	Number	Rate per 100,000 Population 18 and Older
United States	168,000 ^a	78	199,600 ^a	92	225,539	98	251,708	147
Federal State	16,794 ^b	8	24,037	11	22,121	10	19,641	12
Northeast	36,965 ^b	75	38,014	78	45,311	92	54,110	145
Maine	780	73	432	40	153	14	135	16
New Hampshire	494	60	442	51	479	51	471	67
Vermont	380	80	360	74	271	53	305	79
Massachusetts	3,729	64	4,247	74	3,405	59	5,039	115
Rhode Island	184	20	202	22	244	26	371	51
Connecticut	1,673	54	2,099	68	1,450	46	1,287	54
New York	13,746	76	13,334	75	19,865	113	23,489	177
New Jersey	8,397	114	7,386	101	9,706	131	12,287	219
Pennsylvania	7,582	64	9,512	81	9,738	82	10,726	115
North Central	19,353	34	31,771	55	37,053	63	46,644	109
Ohio	5,452	51	6,829	64	8,471	78	10,327	132
Indiana	1,708	32	1,997	37	2,317	42	2,954	75
Illinois	c	c	9,006	80	9,394	82	11,556	138
Michigan	4,183	46	6,580	72	6,585	71	8,791	134
Wisconsin	2,369	51	2,380	51	2,853	60	3,366	97
Minnesota	1,934	49	2,051	51	1,633	40	1,498	50
Iowa	524	18	641	22	795	27	1,556	73
Missouri	1,387	29	1,564	32	2,948	60	3,752	103
North Dakota	135	21	139	21	129	20	170	35
South Dakota	127	19	215	31	259	38	391	79
Nebraska	467	30	369	24	255	16	364	31
Kansas	1,067	46	c	c	1,424	60	1,919	108
South	52,575 ^b	76	67,477	96	81,281	106	90,643	157
Delaware	405 ^b	70	563	97	624	105	718	159
Maryland	5,264	127	5,763	139	6,132	144	6,076	189
District of Columbia	c	c	2,021	301	3,281	518	2,821	578
Virginia	2,750	55	3,669	71	5,070	93	7,395	179
West Virginia	346	19	505	27	485	25	599	42
North Carolina	5,801	106	6,400	115	6,875	116	5,074	113
South Carolina	1,850	65	2,494	86	3,306	104	3,236	138
Georgia	3,234	65	3,341	66	2,452	48	6,677	162
Florida	5,548	66	8,251	96	6,620	65	6,359	77
Kentucky	5,165	151	8,477	242	9,188	251	3,500	131
Tennessee	2,096	50	3,048	70	3,280	71	3,563	104
Alabama	2,165	59	2,129	57	2,361	60	1,985	70
Mississippi	834	35	2,004	83	2,734	108	3,207	179
Arkansas	2,424	115	2,397	110	2,793	122	3,417	204
Louisiana	1,946	51	2,235	56	1,913	45	1,963	64
Oklahoma	2,002	72	1,635	57	2,305	74	1,922	81
Texas	10,745	86	12,545	96	21,662	147	32,131	290
West	31,146	81	36,649	91	39,773	90	40,670	122
Montana	533	71	589	75	642	81	691	119
Idaho	230	28	449	51	396	41	421	63
Wyoming	68	17	117	28	227	46	292	82
Colorado	2,975	115	1,752	66	1,096	37	1,520	66
New Mexico	794	68	829	68	1,181	89	1,660	171
Arizona	1,374	61	1,645	70	1,319	47	1,684	79
Utah	390	32	568	44	773	51	1,082	107
Nevada	502	82	805	122	1,172	139	1,082	163
Washington	5,130	142	13,092	347	15,102	358	4,403	140
Oregon	1,636	70	2,257	92	1,269	48	1,812	93
California	16,820	78	14,069	63	16,980	66	25,462	137
Alaska	154	40	c	c	101	24	104	32
Hawaii	540	61	477	53	415	42	457	62

Notes:

- a. State and Federal do not add up to total for United States due to estimates.
- b. Excludes Puerto Rico and includes parole population for Delaware (405) inadvertently omitted from required total in source cited for 1976.
- c. Not reported in sources utilized.

Sources:

U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistical Service; Washington, D.C.
 (1976) Parole in the United States: 1976 and 1977; 1978; pgs. 46-47, 52-53.
 U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics (Research Center West; National Council on Crime and Delinquency, San Francisco).
 (1979) Parole in the United States, 1979; 1980; pgs. 38-39.
 U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Washington, D.C.
 (1981) Probation and Parole 1982 (Bulletin); 1983; pg. 4.
 U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; Washington, D.C.
 (1981) Statistical Abstracts of the United States 1984; 1983; pg. 11.
 U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Washington, D.C.
 (1983) Probation and Parole 1983 (Bulletin); 1984; pg. 2.

Table 7-12. Probation Population by State: 1977, 1979 and 1983

	1977	1979	1983	1983 Probationers Per 100,000 Residents
United States	822,485 ^a	1,086,535 ^a	1,502,247	897
Federal Institutions	46,665	42,441	51,448	30
State Institutions	775,820 ^b	1,044,094 ^b	1,450,799	866
Northeast	258,125	271,007	270,098	726
Maine	2,346	2,394	3,495	417
New Hampshire	1,891	1,721	2,229	315
Vermont	2,476	2,670	4,264	1,108
Massachusetts	98,661	103,947	24,573	560
Rhode Island	4,080	5,111	6,495	892
Connecticut	17,136	19,917	40,751	1,714
New York	51,801	55,427	82,867	626
New Jersey	31,981 ^b	31,641 ^b	41,740	746
Pennsylvania	47,751	48,179	63,684	712
North Central	118,891	169,594	236,978	609
Ohio	3,554	4,062	36,225	462
Indiana	14,155	16,22 ^b	c	c
Illinois	51,258	60,875	58,512	698
Michigan	c	24,337	31,120	475
Wisconsin	16,788	18,520	21,029	607
Minnesota	c	2,924	27,745	920
Iowa	7,911	8,005	11,366	537
Missouri	10,611	13,460	22,575	617
North Dakota	704	761	1,367	282
South Dakota	c	3,764	1,528	308
Nebraska	6,077	7,146	10,935	946
Kansas	7,833	9,513	14,576	820
South	202,318	376,381	621,308	1,075
Delaware	3,507	3,748	5,419	1,202
Maryland	28,736	37,851	61,481	1,914
District of Columbia	4,965	5,430	9,602	1,968
Virginia	c	10,601	16,204	393
West Virginia	c	3,407	2,798	196
North Carolina	33,450	37,556	45,863	1,023
South Carolina	18,167	19,056	16,568	709
Georgia	34,979	39,288	91,183	2,219
Florida	34,342	38,862	61,647	750
Kentucky	c	5,392	14,999	561
Tennessee	5,858	7,654	11,979	349
Alabama	10,404	10,883	15,763	554
Mississippi	3,485	4,234	6,293	352
Arkansas	545	741	3,653	218
Louisiana	11,104 ^b	12,908 ^b	24,494	795
Oklahoma	12,776	17,880	16,012	673
Texas	c	120,890	217,350	1,961
West	190,526	220,962	322,415	963
Montana	1,772	2,043	2,471	424
Idaho	2,831	2,757	3,163	471
Wyoming	1,762 ^b	1,122 ^b	1,495	421
Colorado	10,571 ^b	13,424 ^b	15,563	679
New Mexico	c	2,072	4,050	418
Arizona	c	10,894	15,757	740
Utah	5,189	6,542	8,035	796
Nevada	2,722	4,073	5,095	770
Washington	12,560	13,776	62,475	1,981
Oregon	c	9,524	19,873	1,018
California	149,587	150,566	176,555	948
Alaska	846	886	1,791	551
Hawaii	2,686	3,283	6,092	824

Notes:

- a. Includes 5,960 in Puerto Rico in 1977. Includes 6,002 in Puerto Rico and 148 probationers under supervision in Guam in 1979.
- b. Probations under supervision.
- c. Data not available.

Sources:

National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West; San Francisco, CA.
 (1977-1979) Probation in the United States 1979; 1981; pg. 22.
 U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Washington, D.C.
 (1983) Probation and Parole 1983; 1984; pg. 2.

Table 7-13. Prisoners Released on Parole, by Kind of Supervision, for a Selected Group of States: 1931

(Includes 45 institutions in the following States: Ariz., Colo., Conn., Ind., Kans., Minn., Nebr., N.H., N.J., N.Y., Ohio, Oreg., Pa., R.I., Utah, Wash., W.Va., and Wis.)

Kind of Supervision	Number of prisoners released on parole	Percent distribution
Total	16,763	100.0
Full-time salaried agents resident in the State	10,760	64.2
Part-time salaried and official parole officers resident in the State	22	0.1
Public servants or agencies in the State	39	0.2
Private agencies in the State	229	1.4
Private individuals resident in the State	1,343	8.0
Official parole officers or field agents in other States	299	1.8
Other agencies or individuals in other States	643	3.8
Supervised only through periodical written reports by the prisoner	2,642	15.8
Released on parole in custody of a penal institution	429	2.6
Released on parole in custody of the U.S. Government on a deportation warrant	309	1.8
Without supervision of any kind	48	0.3

Source: Table taken entirely from

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C.
Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1931 and 1932; 1934; pg. 42.

Table 7-14. Average Caseload in Probations and Parole: 1965

Size of caseload ^a	Juvenile probation (percent)	Juvenile aftercare (percent)	Misdemeanant probation (percent)	Adult probation (percent)	Adult parole (percent)
Under 40	3.66	19.10	0.68	0.78	3.08
41 to 50	8.10	9.06	0.18	2.32	4.81
51 to 60	11.60	4.68	4.26	2.65	25.38
61 to 70	19.55	48.81	3.86	6.51	20.74
71 to 80	29.71	5.73	2.38	7.64	23.22
81 to 90	5.65	4.45	1.39	6.64	3.66
91 to 100	11.05	5.75	10.91	6.41	14.70
Over 100	10.68	2.42	76.34	67.05	4.41
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Table taken entirely from

Task Force on Corrections, The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice; Washington, D.C.
Task Force Report: Corrections; 1967; pg. 196.

Table 7-15A. Number of State and Local Agencies Performing Probation or Parole Functions, by Level of Government, September 1, 1976

Level of government	Agency function ^a								Parole authorities	
	Probation				Parole					
	Adult probation		Juvenile probation		Adult parole		Juvenile parole		Number	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
State-local total	1,929	100	2,126	100	1,154	100	1,221	100	65	100
State	1,087	56	916	43	984	85	992	81	64	98
County	788	41	1,167	55	165	15	227	19	0	0
Municipal	54	3	43	2	5	b	2	b	1	2

Notes:

- a. Agencies having multiple functions are counted in more than one column.
- b. Percent rounds to zero.

Source: Table taken entirely from

U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service; Washington, D.C.
State and Local Probation and Parole Systems; 1978; pg. 2.

Table 7-15B. Number and Percent of State and Local Probation Agencies that Conducted Presentence Investigations During 1975 Distributed by Proportion of Agency Workload Accounted for by Investigations

Type of agency	Total agencies ^a	Number of agencies that conduct presentence investigations					
		Total	Percent	Distributed by percent of agency workload accounted for by investigations			
				1 to 25	26 to 50	51 to 75	76 and over
Total	3,303	2,540	77	1,392	863	220	65
Adult probation only	340	286	84	114	114	43	15
Juvenile probation only	808	542	67	298	189	44	11
Adult and juvenile probation	546	453	83	215	179	47	12
Adult probation and parole	702	542	77	293	194	45	10
Juvenile probation and parole	564	439	78	329	74	22	14
Adult and juvenile probation and parole	343	278	81	143	113	19	3

Note:

- a. Excludes the 565 agencies that have only parole functions.

Source: Table taken entirely from

U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service; Washington, D.C.
State and Local Probation and Parole Systems; 1978; pg. 4.

Table 7-16A. Parole Periods Terminated, by Method of Termination, for a Selected Group of States: 1931 (Includes 46 institutions in the following States: Ariz., Colo., Conn., Ind., Kans., Minn., Nebr., N.H., N.J., N.Y., Ohio, Oreg., Pa., R.I., Utah, Wash., W.Va., and Wis.)

METHOD OF TERMINATION	Number of terminations	Percent distribution
Total	12,620	100.0
By final discharge at expiration of sentence	4,799	38.0
By final discharge prior to expiration of sentence	3,928	31.1
By action declaring paroled prisoner a violator	2,496	19.8
By pardon	28	0.2
By other methods	1,369	10.8

Source: Table taken entirely from

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C.
Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1931 and 1932; 1934; pg. 42.

Table 7-16B. Length of Parole Periods Terminated by Final Discharge, for a Selected Group of States: 1931 (Includes 43 institutions in the following States: Ariz., Colo., Conn., Ind., Kans., Minn., Nebr., N.H., N.J., N.Y., Oreg., Pa., R.I., Utah, Wash., W.Va., and Wis.)

LENGTH OF PAROLE PERIOD	Number of terminations	Percent distribution	LENGTH OF PAROLE PERIOD	Number of terminations	Percent distribution
Total	7,084	100.0	15 to 17 months	443	6.3
Under 3 months	208	2.9	18 to 23 months	513	7.2
3 to 5 months	475	6.7	24 to 35 months	686	9.7
6 and 7 months	819	11.6	36 months and over	507	7.2
8 to 11 months	1,197	16.9	Length not reported	242	3.4
12 to 14 months	1,994	28.1			

Source: Table taken entirely from

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C.
Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1931 and 1932; 1934; pg. 43.

Table 7-17. Average Length of Parole Period, 1965, by Regions

Region	Average parole period (months)
East and Northeast	31
Midwest and Plains	20
Border South	28
South	37
West	24
Insular	39
National	29

Source: Table taken entirely from

Task Force on Corrections, The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice; Washington, D.C.
Task Force Report: Corrections; 1967; pg. 187.

national average was 29 months.

Parole Outcome

In the 1960's and 1970's the National Council on Crime and Delinquency collected considerable information on parole outcome. Selected tables taken from their reports on this topic are included in Tables 18A to 19.

Table 7-18A. Persons Paroled and Percent with Favorable Outcome, by Offense and Prior Record, United States, 1965-70

Offense	Percent favorable			Number of cases		
	Priors	No priors	Combined	Priors	No priors	Total
Homicide	87.9	93.3	90.1	4,738	3,311	8,049
Manslaughter	84.6	93.7	88.7	1,030	863	1,893
Other sex offenses	83.8	91.9	86.9	1,908	1,150	3,058
Statutory rape	81.8	89.2	84.4	572	306	878
Forcible rape	80.8	88.3	83.6	1,480	886	2,366
Aggravated assault	77.6	86.3	80.1	4,487	1,812	6,299
Narcotics offenses	75.6	86.3	77.9	3,916	1,051	4,967
Other fraud	75.0	84.2	78.1	673	335	1,008
Armed robbery	73.8	83.7	76.6	8,851	3,450	12,301
Unarmed robbery	71.7	82.8	74.7	3,050	1,119	4,169
Theft or larceny	71.4	79.8	73.7	7,448	2,755	10,203
Burglary	69.3	78.1	71.6	23,790	8,487	32,277
Check fraud	64.3	71.7	65.9	8,493	2,482	10,975
Vehicle theft	62.8	71.0	64.9	4,285	1,454	5,739
Total number				74,721	29,461	104,182

Table 7-18B. Persons Paroled, by Median Age, Offense, and Percent with Favorable Outcome, United States, 1965-70

Offense	Median age (in years)	Percent favorable parole outcome	Number of cases
Sex offenses	33.5	86.9	3,058
Other fraud	32.5	78.1	1,008
Homicide	30.4	90.1	8,049
Manslaughter	29.4	88.7	1,893
Check fraud	27.8	65.9	10,975
Aggravated assault	26.1	80.1	6,299
Narcotics offenses	25.8	77.9	4,967
Statutory rape	25.1	84.4	878
Forcible rape	23.9	83.6	2,366
Theft or larceny	23.9	73.7	10,203
Armed robbery	23.1	76.6	12,301
Unarmed robbery	22.6	74.7	4,169
Burglary	22.0	71.6	32,277
Vehicle theft	20.3	64.9	5,739
Total number			104,182

NOTE: This study deals with 104,182 male felons who were paroled for the first time on their prison sentences between the years 1965 and 1970. All 50 States and the District of Columbia were included.

Uniform Parole Reports measures parole performance in terms of four principal categories: (1) continued on parole; (2) absconded; (3) returned to prison as technical violator; and (4) recommitted to prison with new major convictions. The first category, "continued on parole," in which no adverse action was taken by a parole board, is employed as the "success" or "favorable" category in this study. "Prior record" is defined as one or more known prior sentences - prison or other than prison.

Source: Tables taken from

U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service, Washington, D.C.
Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics: 1974; 1975; pg. 488.

Sourcebook Source:

Gottredon, Don M.; M.G. Neathercutt; Joan Nuffield; and Vincent O'Leary;
National Council on Crime and Delinquency.
Four Thousand Lifetimes: A Study of Time Served and Parole Outcomes; 1973;
pgs. 10, 11.

Table 7-19. Parole Outcome in First Year After Release for Males Paroled in 1969, 1970, and 1971, United States^a

Parole outcome	Total number reported paroled			Parolees with probation or parole violation admission to prison			Parolees with prior prison sentences		
	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971
Continued on parole	18,863	19,235	20,602	4,526	4,463	4,602	6,169	5,877	6,019
Percent	74	75	79	67	69	73	67	69	72
Absconder	1,683	1,517	1,318	567	520	399	834	723	629
Percent	7	6	5	9	8	6	9	8	8
Return to prison as technical violator	3,751	3,637	3,063	1,190	1,118	938	1,572	1,432	1,212
Percent	15	14	12	18	17	15	17	17	14
Recommitted to prison with new major conviction(s)	1,250	1,201	1,235	433	353	359	588	504	511
Percent	5	5	5	6	5	6	6	6	6
Total	25,547	25,590	26,218	6,725	6,454	6,298	9,163	8,536	8,371
Percentage of total	100	100	100	26	25	24	36	33	32

	Parolees with prior non-prison sentences			Parolees with prior drug abuse			Parolees with prior alcohol use		
	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971
Continued on parole	13,411	13,570	14,574	2,583	3,303	4,862	10,476	10,805	10,717
Percent	71	73	76	66	70	77	71	72	76
Absconder	1,344	1,176	1,073	264	320	311	1,061	964	770
Percent	7	6	6	7	7	5	7	6	5
Return to prison as technical violator	3,083	2,926	2,467	760	772	821	2,534	2,445	1,870
Percent	16	16	13	20	16	13	17	16	13
Recommitted to prison with new major conviction(s)	993	987	993	283	293	352	760	713	656
Percent	5	5	5	7	6	6	5	5	5
Total	18,831	18,659	19,107	3,890	4,688	6,346	14,821	14,927	14,013
Percentage of total	74	73	73	15	18	24	58	58	48

Note:

a. These data are tabulated by the Uniform Parole Reports Program, which publishes information voluntarily supplied to it by State parole agencies. However, not all persons paroled by State parole agencies are included in this table. Some States transmitted data for particular years and not for others; some States reported only on a random sample of their parolees. In this report, "minor conviction" is defined as a court conviction and sentence for a minimum term of at least 60 days and a maximum term of less than 1 year; "major conviction" is defined as a court conviction and sentence to confinement for a minimum term of at least 1 year; an "absconder" is defined as a parolee whose whereabouts are unknown to the paroling authority; a "technical violator" is a parolee who has been declared - by the paroling authority - to be in violation of the conditions of his parole and who has been returned to prison. For additional information and definitions, see Gottfredson, et al., "A National Uniform Parole Reporting System," National Council on Crime and Delinquency Research Center, Davis, California, 1970.

Source: Table taken entirely from

U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service; Washington, D.C. Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics: 1974; 1975; pg. 488.

Sourcebook source:

National Council on Crime and Delinquency, National Probation and Parole Institutes. Uniform Parole Reports Newsletter; 1973; Summary Table, Part 2.

CHAPTER VIII

COMBINED INFORMATION ON INCARCERATION

This chapter includes several tables which present totals obtained if one combines information from the federal, state, local and (at times) juvenile levels on incarceration. Also included are several tables which present data available only in a combined form. In certain early years such as 1880 and 1910 information, such as that on offense, was tabulated only for the combined totals and not broken down by type of facility.

The chapter also includes a brief discussion of the possibility of undercounts in the 1923 Census, and military prisons counts.

Those Present on the Day of the Survey

Tables 8-1 and 8-2 present information on the number present and the rate per 100,000 population on the day of the survey in federal and state, local, and juvenile facilities combined and separately at approximately ten year intervals since 1850. Table 8-3 gives rates per 100,000 for the U.S. population age categories most represented in each type of facility. These tables document the increase in all levels over the period. Comparing the rates in 1880 with those about 100 years later (in 1982/3) the rate per 100,000 population in state

and federal prisons had increased by 65 percent, that in jails by 56 percent and juvenile facilities by 35 percent. This increase has not been steady, rather rapid increases have occurred in periods such as the depression and the most rapid increase for state and federal prisons has occurred in the period since 1972. Corresponding increases in juvenile facilities in the last 10 years have not occurred. Tables 8-4 and 8-5 give combined totals and rate per 100,000 present by state, using Census data for the period 1880 to 1980.

The Possibility of Undercounts in the 1923 Census

As can be seen from Table 8-1 and 8-2 between 1910 and 1923 the overall rate of those present under sentence in adult facilities declined from 121.2 to 99.7. Looking at the breakdowns by place of incarceration (Table 8-2) it can be seen that the decline was almost exclusively in the jail population. State and Federal rates remained almost stable. These declines have been attributed to; the spread of probation, prohibition resulting in some decline in public drunkenness and disorderly conduct which constituted the bulk of jail commitments, and to the low unemployment rate of 3 percent at the time. The 1923 report discussed the decline as follows:

Too much stress should
not be placed on the

Table 8-1. Total Persons and Rate Per 100,000 U.S. Population Reported Present in Adult and Juvenile Correctional Facilities: 1850-1983

	Total U.S. Population in millions	All Classes (Adults and Juveniles) ^a		Sentenced Adults and All Juveniles		All Classes (Juvenile Facilities Excluded)		Sentenced (Juvenile Facilities Excluded)	
		Total	Per 100,000 Population	Total	Per 100,000 Population	Total	Per 100,000 Population	Total	Per 100,000 Population
		1983 (Justice)	234,200	b	b	b	b	643,282	274.7	533,715	227.9
1982 (Justice)	232,100	704,157	303.4	584,694	251.9	621,885	267.9	502,422	216.5
1980 (Census)	227,700	553,229	243.0	b	b	493,815	216.9	b	b
1978/79 (Justice)	222,600	539,666 ^g	242.4 ^g	456,710 ^g	205.2 ^g	465,553	209.1	382,597	171.9
1972 (Justice)	208,234	b	b	b	b	337,692	162.2	274,292	131.7
1970 ^c (Justice)	203,810	434,021	213.0	350,942	172.2	357,292	175.3	274,213	134.5
1960 (Census)	179,979	402,531	223.7	d	b	346,015	192.3	d	b
1950 (Census)	151,868	305,437	201.1	d	b	264,557	174.2	d	b
1940 (Census)	132,457	317,168	239.4	d	b	d	d	d	d
1933 (Census)	125,590	e	b	219,929	175.1	e	b	189,433	150.8
1923 (Census)	111,950	e	b	136,857	122.2	e	b	109,619	97.9
1910 (Census)	92,407	e	b	136,472	147.7	e	b	111,498	120.7
1890 (Census)	62,622	95,480	152.5	85,360	136.3	80,634	128.8	70,514	112.6
1880 ^f (Census)	50,155	69,228	138	63,591	126.8	57,760	115.2	52,123	103.9
1870 ^f (Census)	38,558	f	b	f	b	32,901	85.3	f	b
1860 ^f (Census)	31,443	f	b	f	b	19,086	60.7	f	b
1850 ^f (Census)	23,191	f	b	f	b	6,737	29.1	f	b

Notes:

- a. The figures include persons incarcerated in state and federal prisons and reformatories, jails and other local facilities, and juvenile correctional institutions; excluded are persons confined in military prisons and mental hospitals.
- b. Data not available.
- c. The National Jail Survey of 1970, conducted by the Department of Justice, LEAA, listed as confined (detained and under sentence) in the jails 31,674 more persons than did the census report on institutionalized persons for that same year. The LEAA data listed 2,402 fewer persons in state and federal prisons and reformatories. The above tables use the LEAA reports because sentenced and unsentenced offenders were classified separately only in the jail survey. The total for all classes reported by the census was 404,749, a rate of 199.7 per 100,000.
- d. From 1940 until 1980, the census reports provided no breakdown of adjudication status. The 1940 report counted only those persons fourteen years and older and did not classify adults and juveniles separately.
- e. From 1904 to 1933, the census counted only sentenced offenders. (In addition, the 1904 census excluded those persons incarcerated for nonpayment of a fine.)
- f. Census reports for 1850-70 are unclear as to the definition of institutions used in compiling the data. The classification here is based upon the 1923 census report.
- g. Figures for juveniles are for 1979.

Sources:

U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C.
 (1850) Compendium of Seventh Census: 1850; 1854; Tab. CLXXVI.
 (1880) Report of Defective, Dependent, and Delinquent Classes of the Population of the U.S. as Returned at the Tenth Census: 1880; 1888; pg. 562.

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C.
 (1860,1870) Prisoners, 1923: Crime Conditions in the U.S. as Reflected in Census Statistics of Imprisoned Offenders; 1926; Tab. 1.
 (1890,1910) Prisoners and Juvenile Delinquents in the U.S.: 1910; 1918; pgs. 15, 157.
 (1923) Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1925; 1926; pg. 70.
 (1933) Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1935; 1935; pgs. 74, 77.
 (1940) U.S. Census of Population, 1940: Special Reports, Institutionalized Population Fourteen Years of Age and Older; 1943; pgs. 2, 3, 15.
 (1950) U.S. Census Population 1950: Special Reports, Institutional Population; 1953; pgs. 11, 19.
 (1960) U.S. Census of Population, 1960: Subject Reports, Inmates of Institutions; 1963; pgs. 4, 13.
 (1970) U.S. Census of Population, 1970: Subject Reports, Persons in Institutions and Other Group Quarters; 1973; pg. 21.
 (1980) 1980 Census of Population, Persons in Institutions and Other Group Quarters; 1984; pgs. 78-110.

U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service; Washington, D.C.
 (1970) National Jail Census: 1970; 1971; pgs. 10-11.
 (1972) Survey of Inmates of Local Jails: 1972; 1974; Tab. B.
 (1972) Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics: 1974; 1975; pg. 434.

U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention; Washington, D.C.
 (1977,1979) Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1979 Census of Public Juvenile Facilities; 1980; Tables 1, 2.
 Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1979 Census of Private Juvenile Facilities; Tables 1, 2.
 (1982) Advance Report on the 1982 Census of Public Juvenile Facilities; 1983; Table 4.
 Advance Report on the 1982 Census of Private Juvenile Facilities; 1984; Table 4.

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Washington, D.C.
 (1978,1982) Jail Inmates 1982; 1983; pgs. 1-2.
 (1978,1983) The 1983 Jail Census; 1984; pg. 2.
 (1982) Prisoners in 1982; 1983; pg. 2.
 (1983) Bulletin: Prisoners at Midyear, 1983; 1983; Table 2, pg. 2.
 Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin: The 1983 Jail Census; 1984; pg. 6.

Source for Population:

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; Washington, D.C.
 (1850-1972) Statistical Abstract of United States: 1976; 1976; pg. 5.
 (1978-1983) Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1984; 1983; pg. 11.

Table 8-2. Persons Reported Present on a Given Day during the Year in State and Federal Prisons, Jails, and Juvenile Facilities: 1880-1983

	Total U.S. Population in millions	State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories ^a		Total Offenders in Jail and Other Local Facilities		Sentenced Offenders in Jails and Other Local Facilities		Juvenile Facilities ^b	
		Total	Per 100,000 Population	Total	Per 100,000 Population	Total	Per 100,000 Population	Total	Per 100,000 Population
		1983	234,200	419,731	179.2	223,551	95.4	113,984 ^c	48.7	d	d
1982	232,100	412,303	177.6	209,582	90.3	90,119	38.8	82,272	35.4
1980	227,700	329,821	144.8	163,994	72.0	d	d	59,414	26.1
1979	225,100	314,083	139.5	d	d	d	d	74,113	32.9
1978	222,600	307,159	137.9	158,394	71.2	75,438	33.9	d	d
1977 ^e	216,500	292,325	135.0	d	d	d	d	75,297	d
1974	211,389	218,205	103.2	d	d	d	d	76,671	36.3
1972	208,234	196,092	94.2	141,600	68.0	78,200	37.6	d	d
1970	203,810	196,429	96.4	160,863	78.9	77,783	38.2	76,729	37.6
1960	179,979	226,344	125.8	119,671	66.5	f	f	56,516	31.4
1950	151,868	178,065	117.2	86,492	57.0	f	f	40,880	26.9
1940	132,457	175,572	132.6	99,249	74.9	f	f	d	d
1933	125,590	137,997	109.9	g	d	51,436	41.0	30,496	24.3
1923	111,950	81,479	72.8	g	d	28,140	25.1	27,238	24.3
1910	92,407	67,871	73.4	g	d	43,627	47.2	24,974	27.0
1904	82,165	60,553	73.7	h	d	1	d	23,034	28.0
1890 ⁱ	62,622	45,233	72.2	33,093	52.8	22,973	36.7	14,846	23.7
1880 ⁱ	50,155	30,659	61.1	22,222	44.3	16,585	33.1	11,468	22.9

Notes:

- a. After 1971, the LEAA reports specify that the totals include only those prisoners with sentences of one year or more.
- b. All figures except 1933 include private juvenile correctional facilities, which received court commitments.
- c. Figure is for total number convicted. Excludes 1,736 juveniles in jails for whom conviction status was not given. If these were included as convicted, the number in jails becomes 115,720.
- d. Unavailable or not yet published.
- e. This is approaching the highest rate reported for federal and state prisoners of 137.4 in 1939.
- f. Not separately enumerated.
- g. Unserved inmates were not included between 1904 and 1933.
- h. Not included here are 4,879 prisoners in 1880 and 2,308 prisoners in 1890. These were included in Table 8-1, and were categorized as leased out by the census reports.
- i. The 1904 report excluded those persons incarcerated for nonpayment of a fine.

Sources:

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C.
 (1880,1910) Prisoners and Juvenile Delinquents in the U.S.: 1910; 1918; pgs. 15, 157.
 (1923) Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1925; 1926; pg. 70.
 (1933) Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1935; 1935; pgs. 71, 74.
 (1940) U.S. Census of Population, 1940: Special Reports, Institutionalized Population Fourteen Years of Age and Older; 1943; pgs. 2, 3, 15.
 (1950) U.S. Census Population 1950: Special Reports, Institutional Populations; 1953; pg. 2c11.
 (1960) U.S. Census of Population, 1960: Subject Reports, Inmates of Institutions; 1963; pgs. 13, 14.
 (1970) Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1970; 1976; pgs. 419-420.
 (1980) 1980 Census of Population, Persons in Institutions and Other Group Quarters; 1984; pgs. 78-110.

U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service; Washington, D.C.
 (1970) National Jail Census: 1970; 1971; pgs. 10-11.
 (1972) Survey of Inmates of Local Jails: 1972; 1974; Tab. B.
 (1972-1974) Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics: 1976; 1977; pg. 686.
 (1974) Children in Custody: 1974; 1977; pg. 3.

U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention; Washington, D.C.
 (1977,1979) Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1979 Census of Public Juvenile Facilities; 1980; Tables 1, 2.
 Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1979 Census of Private Juvenile Facilities; Tables 1, 2.
 (1982) Advance Report on the 1982 Census of Public Juvenile Facilities; 1983; Table 4.
 Advance Report on the 1982 Census of Private Juvenile Facilities; 1984; Table 4.

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Washington, D.C.
 (1978,1982) Jail Inmates 1982; 1983; pgs. 1-2.
 (1978,1983) The 1983 Jail Census; 1984; pg. 2.
 (1982) Prisoners in 1982; 1983; pg. 2.
 (1983) Bulletin: Prisoners at Midyear, 1983; 1983; Table 2, pg. 2.
 Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin: The 1983 Jail Census; 1984; pg. 6.

Source for Population:

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; Washington, D.C.
 (1880-1976) Statistical Abstract of United States: 1976; 1976; pg. 5.
 (1977) Current Population Reports, Series P.25; 1977; no. 706, pg. 2.

significance of these figures for individual States or divisions, owing to the possibility that differences noted may be due, at least in part, to variations in the completeness of the returns. None the less, there seems little doubt that, in most parts of the country, there was decided decrease for 1923 as compared to 1910 in the number of prisoners confined in penal and reformatory institutions. This decrease, no doubt, reflects changes in the laws and in law enforcement, as well as the number of offenses occurring. The increased use of probation as a substitute for imprisonment is an important example. This has been especially influential in affecting the decrease of the prison population in New England (Census Bureau, "Prisoners, 1923;" 1926; p.11.).

This report alludes to the differences in reporting but notes that there had been a real decline. The question arises as to whether and how much of the decrease between 1910 and 1923 may be due to undercounts rather than actual declines. Examination of a preliminary report done in 1922 by the Census Bureau indicates that apparently there was indeed some undercounting in the 1923

Census, but it is unclear as to whether this undercounting may not also have occurred in 1910.

In 1917 and in 1922 special inquiries were made by the Census Bureau in preparation for the census of 1923. The 1917 and 1922 reports were published in a small bulletin not regularly catalogued. Unlike the actual census of 1923, this report included persons not under sentence in jails and lockups and included police stations. Returns for 1917 were not as extensive as those for 1922, but adjusted comparisons are made in the bulletin. These tables indicate that there were also declines reported between 1917 and 1922 in jails. These were attributed to probation use and the reduction in draft evaders present by 1922. Table 8-6 summarizes the totals reported present and the number of institutions in the 1922 preliminary Census report compared to the 1910 and 1923 published Census reports. Since the 1922 reports included unsentenced persons present and did not give complete breakdowns as to adjudication status, direct comparisons are not possible. Some estimates have been made of the differences this would make and are included in Table 8-6.

As can be seen from Table 8-6, the 1922 survey included many more institutions than did the 1910 or 1923 regular census surveys. Most notably all police stations and chain gangs were included. The 1922

Table 8-3. Rate of Incarceration per 100,000 Population in the Age Categories Most Represented in Correctional Institutions: 1880-1982

	U.S. Population Aged 15-19 (millions)	U.S. Population Aged 20-44 (millions)	U.S. Population Aged 15-44 (millions)	Percent of Population Aged 15-44	All Classes (Adults and Juveniles): Rate per 100,000 Aged 15-44	Sentenced Adults and All Juveniles: Rate per 100,000 Aged 15-44	Juveniles Facilities: Rate per 100,000 Aged 15-44	State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: Rate per 100,000 Aged 20-44
1982	19,822	89,393	109,215	47.1	644.7	535.4	75.3	461.2
1981	20,388	87,230	107,618	46.8	b	b	b	b
1980	20,870	85,056	105,926	46.5	522.3	b	56.1	387.7
1979	21,211	82,673	103,884	46.2	b	b	71.3	379.9
1978	21,413	80,319	101,732	45.7	b	b	b	382.4
1974 ^a	20,619	71,032	91,651	43.4	b	b	371.8	307.2
1970	19,070	64,366	83,437	40.9	520.2	420.6	402.3	305.2
1960	13,219	57,700	70,920	39.4	567.6	b	427.5	392.3
1950	10,617	56,691	67,308	44.3	453.8	b	385.1	314.1
1940	12,334	51,260	63,594	48.0	498.7	b	b	342.5
1933	11,787	48,294	60,081	47.8	b	366.1	258.7	285.7
1923	10,067	43,196	53,263	47.6	b	256.9	270.6	188.6
1910	9,064	35,867	44,931	48.6	b	303.7	275.5	189.2
1890	6,558	23,055	29,613	39.2	388.7	347.5	226.4	196.2
1880	5,011	18,007	23,018	45.9	300.8	276.3	228.9	170.3

Notes:

- a. The population in each of the age categories was estimated for 1974.
- b. Data not available.

Sources:

- U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C. (1850) Compendium of Seventh Census: 1850; 1854; Tab. CLXXVI. (1880) Report of Defective, Dependent, and Delinquent Classes of the Population of the U.S. as Returned at the Tenth Census: 1880; 1888; pg. 562.
- U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C. (1860, 1870) Prisoners, 1923: Crime Conditions in the U.S. as Reflected in Census Statistics of Imprisoned Offenders; 1926; Tab. 1.
- (1880, 1910) Prisoners and Juvenile Delinquents in the U.S.: 1910; 1918; pgs. 15, 157.
- (1923) Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1925; 1926; pg. 70.
- (1933) Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1935; 1935; pgs. 71, 74, 77.
- (1940) U.S. Census of Population, 1940: Special Reports, Institutionalized Population Fourteen Years of Age and Older; 1943; pgs. 2, 3, 15.
- (1950) U.S. Census Population 1950: Special Reports, Institutional Population; 1953; pgs. 11, 19, 2c11.
- (1960) U.S. Census of Population, 1960: Subject Reports, Inmates of Institutions; 1963; pgs. 4, 13.
- (1970) U.S. Census of Population, 1970: Subject Reports, Persons in Institutions and Other Group Quarters; 1973; pg. 21.
- (1970) Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1970; 1976; pg. 15, 419-420.
- (1980) 1980 Census of Population, Persons in Institutions and Other Group Quarters; 1984; pgs. 78-110.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service; Washington, D.C. (1970) National Jail Census: 1970; 1971; pgs. 10-11.
- (1972) Survey of Inmates of Local Jails: 1972; 1974; Tab. B.
- (1972) Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics: 1974; 1975; pg. 434.
- (1972-1974) Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics: 1976; 1977; pg. 686.
- (1974) Children in Custody: 1974; 1977; pg. 3.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention; Washington, D.C. (1977, 1979) Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1979 Census of Public Juvenile Facilities; 1980; Tables 1, 2.
- (1982) Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1979 Census of Private Juvenile Facilities; Tables 1, 2. Advance Report on the 1982 Census of Public Juvenile Facilities; 1983; Table 4.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Washington, D.C. (1978, 1982) Jail Inmates 1982; 1983; pgs. 1-2.
- (1978, 1983) The 1983 Jail Census; 1984; pg. 2.
- (1982) Prisoners in 1982; 1983; pg. 2.
- (1983) Bulletin: Prisoners at Midyear, 1983; 1983; Table 2, pg. 2.
- Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin: The 1983 Jail Census; 1984; pg. 6.

Source for Population:

- U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; Washington, D.C. (1850-1976) Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1976; 1976; pg. 5, 6.
- (1978-1982) Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1984; 1983; pg. 11.

Table 8-4. Combined Totals of Persons Present in Local (Jails), State and Federal Correctional Facilities by State: 1880, 1890, 1950-1983

	1880 Census	1890 Census	1950 Census	1960 Census	1970 Census	1970 LEAA	1978 ^b BJS	1980 Census	1983 ^b BJS
United States	58,609	82,330	264,567	346,015	328,021	337,329	465,553	466,371	655,380
Northeast	20,677	28,258	54,612	65,143	56,434	60,053	66,544	73,059	99,433
Maine	405	512	1,097	1,192	729	758	1,036	1,077	1,601
New Hampshire	269	321	536	375	463	577	653	474	928
Vermont	258	200	449	450	403	184	464	373	596
Massachusetts	3,576	5,227	5,762	6,096	5,478	4,179	5,150	5,267	7,812
Rhode Island	317	560	551	420	520	NA	664	769	1,150
Connecticut	718	1,026	2,613	3,468	3,626	1,568	3,489	4,702	5,534
New York	8,728	11,468	23,855	29,111	23,628	29,458	31,125	33,757	45,956
New Jersey	1,573	2,455	6,193	7,829	8,872	10,140	9,744	10,261	14,584
Pennsylvania	4,833	6,489	13,556	14,202	12,715	13,189	14,221	16,379	21,272
North Central	14,971	19,854	69,477	80,330	71,819	71,213	90,154	98,649	119,503
Ohio	2,538	2,909	14,582	17,630	14,290	15,105	18,572	19,114	25,365
Indiana	1,613	1,988	7,895	9,241	8,232	6,858	7,376	9,219	12,903
Illinois	3,320	3,936	13,074	11,522	12,181	11,705	17,039	19,308	22,806
Michigan	1,912	2,155	11,968	14,262	12,898	14,868	20,673	19,938	22,270
Wisconsin	589	1,118	2,684	4,163	4,667	4,951	5,359	6,172	7,679
Minnesota	426	1,041	2,976	4,241	3,228	3,061	3,482	4,305	4,176
Iowa	803	1,016	2,595	2,849	2,275	2,438	2,729	2,789	3,653
Missouri	2,041	2,833	6,809	7,189	6,848	6,398	8,486	8,271	11,580
North Dakota	a	97	418	478	255	305	318	489	645
South Dakota	a	178	561	896	469	698	808	1,313	1,131
Nebraska	374	655	1,443	1,774	1,660	1,324	2,023	2,000	2,570
Kansas	1,295	1,928	4,472	6,085	4,816	3,002	3,289	5,731	4,725
South	19,074	27,494	98,821	133,402	129,141	131,245	198,845	207,217	277,245
Delaware	81	139	502	854	596	1,325	1,349	2,158	
Maryland	1,259	1,502	5,582	7,183	8,923	7,944	11,519	10,892	16,310
District of Columbia	381	496	1,085	1,230	1,256	4,645	4,251	1,423	7,181
Virginia	1,543	2,000	11,673	15,018	11,324	8,064	12,576	14,640	16,039
West Virginia	389	450	4,718	4,080	2,301	2,032	2,251	2,969	2,585
North Carolina	1,570	2,033	10,232	12,762	10,850	8,549	16,050	20,450	19,914
South Carolina	626	1,184	4,017	5,987	5,087	6,007	9,758	9,085	12,419
Georgia	1,809	2,938	9,764	16,059	14,447	11,839	19,681	19,468	25,724
Florida	269	667	8,105	13,768	16,189	18,599	31,741	30,208	42,498
Kentucky	1,398	2,110	5,547	5,504	5,625	5,542	5,339	7,720	7,847
Tennessee	2,100	2,451	4,686	5,613	6,716	6,890	10,388	10,493	14,991
Alabama	1,353	2,518	6,143	8,484	5,651	6,808	10,521	8,156	13,796
Mississippi	1,311	1,177	3,061	3,359	2,622	3,366	5,323	4,597	8,159
Arkansas	756	1,473	2,183	3,005	2,121	1,224	3,939	3,730	5,552
Louisiana	1,066	1,609	4,364	6,508	7,748	8,235	12,523	13,898	20,455
Oklahoma	a	a	3,852	5,210	6,035	5,854	5,890	6,671	9,430
Texas	3,163	4,747	13,287	18,778	21,591	25,051	35,570	41,468	52,187
West	3,487	6,724	41,657	69,140	70,627	74,818	80,207	87,446	127,057
Montana	76	432	943	941	612	627	1,014	882	1,328
Idaho	32	150	687	797	617	847	1,341	1,398	1,740
Wyoming	74	74	476	480	315	404	701	599	1,063
Colorado	380	902	2,323	3,586	3,041	3,547	4,167	4,737	6,057
New Mexico	40	205	1,065	2,110	1,522	1,703	2,387	1,763	3,134
Arizona	67	250	1,926	3,565	3,331	3,603	5,957	6,059	9,324
Utah	58	269	805	926	875	1,013	1,587	2,019	2,219
Nevada	199	152	504	849	1,217	1,445	2,262	1,834	3,972
Washington	81	452	5,365	6,247	5,894	5,141	7,016	7,749	9,923
Oregon	233	440	2,375	2,586	2,636	3,287	4,763	4,782	6,276
California	2,647	3,398	25,188	46,052	49,858	52,705	47,531	54,300	78,958
Alaska	a	a	a	255	337	171	756	484	1,428
Hawaii	a	a	a	746	372	325	725	840	1,635

Notes: a. Not separately enumerated. Total for Dakota Territory was 60 in 1880.
b. Total includes Federal prisoners; individual states exclude Federal prisoners.

- Sources:
- U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; Washington, D.C.
 - (1880, 1890) Prisoners and Juvenile Delinquents in the United States: 1910; 1918; pg. 16.
 - (1940) Sixteenth Census of the United States: 1940, Population; 1943; pgs. 32-129.
 - (1950) 1950 United States Census of Population, Institutional Population; 1953; pgs. 2C-72 to 2C-79.
 - (1960) United States Census of Population 1960: Inmates of Institutions; 1963; pgs. 67-82.
 - (1970) 1970 Census of Population, Persons in Institutions and Other Group Quarters; 1973; pgs. 74-77, 78-94.
 - (1980) 1980 Census of Population, Persons in Institutions and Other Group Quarters; 1984; pgs. 73-76, 78-110.
 - U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service; Washington, D.C.
 - (1970) Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics: 1973; 1973; pg. 351.
 - U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Washington, D.C.
 - (1978) Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics: 1980; 1981; pg. 493, 495.
 - U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin; Washington, D.C.
 - (1978, 1983) The 1983 Jail Census; 1984; pg. 2.
 - (1980) Prisoners in 1980; 1981; pg. 2.
 - (1983) Prisoners at Midyear 1983; 1983; pg. 2.

Table 8-5. Combined Totals of Rates per 100,000 Persons Present in Local, State and Federal Correctional Facilities by State: 1880, 1890, 1950-1983

	1880 Census	1890 Census	1950 Census	1960 Census	1970 Census	1970 LEAA	1978 BJS	1980 Census	1983 ^b BJS
United States	117	131	175	193	161	166	210	206	283
Northeast	143	162	138	141	115	122	135	149	201
Maine	62	77	120	123	73	76	93	96	141
New Hampshire	78	85	101	62	63	78	73	51	98
Vermont	78	60	119	115	91	41	93	73	116
Massachusetts	201	234	123	118	96	73	90	92	135
Rhode Island	115	162	70	49	c	c	69	81	120
Connecticut	115	138	130	137	120	52	113	151	176
New York	172	191	161	173	130	161	176	192	260
New Jersey	139	170	128	129	124	141	132	139	196
Pennsylvania	113	123	129	125	108	112	120	138	179
North Central	86	89	156	156	127	126	154	168	203
Ohio	79	79	183	182	134	142	172	177	235
Indiana	82	91	201	198	158	132	135	168	236
Illinois	108	103	150	114	110	105	149	169	199
Michigan	117	103	188	182	145	165	225	215	244
Wisconsin	45	66	78	105	106	112	116	513	161
Minnesota	55	80	100	124	85	80	87	106	101
Iowa	49	53	99	103	81	86	93	96	125
Missouri	94	106	172	166	146	137	174	168	233
North Dakota	a	53	67	76	41	49	49	75	96
South Dakota	a	54	86	131	70	105	117	190	164
Nebraska	83	62	109	126	112	123	130	127	162
Kansas	130	135	235	279	214	133	141	242	196
South	196	137	209	243	206	209	272	275	470
Delaware	55	83	158	191	120	109	222	227	358
Maryland	135	144	238	232	211	202	273	258	382
District of Columbia	215	215	135	161	166	614	634	223	1,388
Virginia	102	121	352	379	243	173	238	274	292
West Virginia	63	59	235	219	132	117	152	133	133
North Carolina	112	126	252	280	213	168	280	348	331
South Carolina	63	103	190	251	196	232	321	291	388
Georgia	117	160	283	407	315	174	372	356	457
Florida	100	170	292	278	238	274	348	310	408
Kentucky	85	114	189	181	175	172	153	211	214
Tennessee	136	139	142	153	171	175	233	229	322
Alabama	107	166	201	260	164	198	274	205	350
Mississippi	116	91	140	154	118	152	214	182	320
Arkansas	94	131	114	168	110	64	176	163	242
Louisiana	113	144	163	280	213	226	307	330	469
Oklahoma	c	c	173	224	236	229	202	221	297
Texas	199	212	172	196	193	224	264	291	342
West	220	222	206	246	203	215	194	203	282
Montana	194	327	160	139	88	90	129	112	166
Idaho	98	178	117	119	87	119	147	148	180
Wyoming	356	122	164	145	95	122	163	127	212
Colorado	196	219	175	204	138	160	151	164	199
New Mexico	34	134	156	222	150	167	191	135	231
Arizona	166	419	257	274	188	203	237	223	326
Utah	40	129	117	104	83	96	116	138	143
Nevada	320	332	315	290	249	296	315	229	453
Washington	108	129							

report included some 6439 total institutions, almost twice as many as those in the 1910 and 1923 reports. One-hundred and seven of these were state and federal prisons, 296 were chain gangs, and 24 were institutions operated by private charitable groups for women. The rest (6012) were city or county jails and police stations of which 1960, reported not having any prisoners on the day of the inquiry and 253 which did not respond (thought to have no prisoners). The 1923 report which limited itself to only sentenced prisoners included many fewer institutions (3571) than did the 1922 report, however, more facilities were included in 1923 than in 1910.

A comparison of the total number of jails canvassed in 1923 and 1910 indicates that the 1923 report included 379 more jails than did the 1910 report but 750 of the jails in 1923 were classified as nonreporting. The 1923 report indicated that these were thought to contain few if any more prisoners. The 1910 report does not indicate the number of nonreporting jails.

Because 1923 counted only those under sentence, estimates of those under sentence for 1922 must be made in order to achieve comparable figures. The 1922 report provides some information on the number of sentenced persons in county jails (54 percent of the total) but does not provide information on the number sentenced in city jails

and police station lockups. The report does indicate that the percent of sentenced prisoners was thought to be lower in these police stations. Based upon the number sentenced in county jails, Table 8-6 includes some estimates for the total sentenced in 1922. These comparisons indicate that the 1923 census reported about 20,000 fewer sentenced prisoners than the estimated number for 1922. The estimated rate per 100,000 sentenced prisoners for 1922 is about 118 to 122 per 100,000 population, about the same as that reported for 1910.

This indicates that it is probable that the 1923 report had undercounts of about 20,000 jail inmates. It is not clear, however, that the 1910 report did not have had a similar degree of undercounting since the 1923 report included more facilities than did the 1910 report. Hence there may have been a decline in the period in rate per 100,000, while both 1910 and 1923 underreport jail inmates. It may be that both the 1910 and 1923 regular census reports excluded a certain number of local facilities holding mostly unsentenced prisoners, but also a number of those under minor sentence.

In sum it appears that the 1910 and 1923 census may have undercounted the number of sentenced prisoners if the 1922 report is to be accepted. Without examination of

Table 8-6. Special Comparison 1910, 1922 and 1923: Prisoners Reported Present and Number of Adult Institutions Included in the Census

Type of Institution	Number of Institutions			Number Persons Present			
	1910	1922	1923	1910 (Sentenced)	1922 (Total)	1922 (Sentenced)	1923 (Sentenced)
Federal	3	3	3	1,904	5,540	5,540	4,664
State	78	104	99	65,967	78,673	78,673	76,815
County jails	2,502	3,073 ^d	2,650 ^a	35,008	44,283	23,311	19,526
Municipal jails/ police stations	588	2,939 ^d	819 ^a	8,619	21,635	(8,614-12,600) ^e	8,614
Chain gangs	b	296	b	b	12,717	12,717	b
Other	c	24	c	c	1,041	1,041	c
Total Number	3,171	6,439	3,571	111,498	163,889	129,896-133,882	109,619
Rate per 100,000 population	--	--	--	121	150	118-122	100

Notes:

- The census reported 750 jails as non-responding and 450 as having no inmates: the 750 have been placed with county jails and 450 with municipal jails.
- Included under appropriate jurisdiction.
- Not enumerated. In 1922 these were primarily private facilities for women.
- In 1922 police stations were included under municipal jails. Of these 1,390 reported no prisoners and 570 county jails reported no prisoners. 282 jails did not report.
- In 1922 54 percent of those in county jails were reported sentenced. The census did not collect information on the number unsentenced in municipal jails. It was thought to be much less. A low and high estimate is given here. The low estimate assumes the 1923 figure; the high estimate assumes 54 percent were unsentenced.

Sources:

- U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C.
 (1910) Prisoners and Juvenile Delinquents in the United States: 1910; 1918; pgs. 15-16.
 (1922) Number of Prisoners in Penal Institutions 1922 and 1917; pg. 11 (uncatalogued bulletin).
 (1923) Prisoners 1923; 1926; pgs. 3-13.

institution by institution reports for each year and more information on the number of sentenced prisoners in municipal jails any conclusion is tentative.

Military Prisoners

The Census of 1880 reported a total of 468 prisoners as present in military prisons. Reports after 1890 until 1933 did not include military prisons. In 1933 the Census Bureau series "Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories" began to include a number of tables on military prisons. This was continued until 1946. Appendix C includes several tables from these reports, as well as more recent totals taken from Sourcebook reports.

In 1933 the total present in army and naval prisons was recorded as 421 and in 1940 the total was 486. During the war years this total increased so that by 1945 the total was 32,253. In commenting on this increase the Census Bureau noted that although the civilian prison population had declined over the period of the war, the total present in civilian and military prisons actually increased by 2 percent. Note was made of the fact that most of those present in the military prisons were for military violations and not civilian offenses, so that it was true that the number present for civilian offenses had declined over the period (Census Bureau, "Prisoners in State

and Federal Prisons, 1946;" p.103)

More recent data indicates that the total present in army facilities (not including other branches) was 4266 in 1973 at the time when the Viet Nam war was occurring. By 1982 the total present in army facilities had declined to 2655. By the early 1980's the total present in all military facilities was about 4771 (see Appendix D)..

Relative Use

Table 4-4 in the Chapter on jails has presented a comparison of the relative use of jails, state and federal prisons. This comparison indicates that jails currently house about a third of those present in adult correctional facilities on a given day. This has declined only slightly since 1880. In 1880 it was reported that 39 percent of the total were in jails. In 1980 the corresponding proportion was 34 percent. However, a larger proportion of those present in jails are awaiting disposition rather than serving sentence than was the case in earlier decades (see Table 4-4).

Offense Distribution

In the years 1880 and 1910 it was only possible to obtain the offense distribution for the combined totals of jails and prisons. Table 8-7 presents this information along with the combined total offense distribution for 1923 and a distribution obtained

Table 8-7. Combined Totals: Percentage of Offenses Reported for Jail, State, and Federal Inmates Present on a Given Day During the Year

Category and Offense	Offenses of all Inmates 1880 b	Principal Offenses of Sentenced Inmates 1910	Offenses of Sentenced Inmates 1923	Most Serious Offense of Sentenced Inmates 1972-73 c	Most Serious Offense of All Inmates 1972-73 c
Person					
Homicide, Manslaughter ^d	8.5	12.8	14.9	12.7	11.9
Assault	9.3	8.6	5.5	4.9 ^p	5.0
Rape ^e	1.9	4.0	4.4	2.8 ^p	2.9 ^p
Other ^f	0.2	m	0.1	1.7 ^p	1.3 ^p
Total	19.9	25.4	24.9	22.1	21.1
Property					
Robbery	3.4	4.2	8.7	18.8	18.0
Embezzlement, forgery, fraud ^g	4.2	4.2	7.5	5.3	5.2
Burglary	17.1	14.6	15.5	13.8	14.2
All larceny	31.8	19.2	16.4	11.1	11.1
Arson	1.5	m	0.5	0.3 ^p	0.2 ^p
Stolen property	0.3	m	1.2	0.7 ^p	0.5 ^p
Total	58.3	42.2	49.8	50.0	49.2
Morals, order, government charges					
Other sex-related crimes	2.1	0.7			
Liquor-law violations	0.3	1.9	3.5	0.6 ^p	0.4 ^p
Drunkenness	6.2	12.3	5.5	0.2 ^p	0.1 ^p
Disorderly conduct	3.9	n	2.6	4.1 ^p	4.2
Vagrancy	3.6	n	2.3	m	m
Drug-law violations	0.1	5.4	2.6	n	n
Gambling	0.1	m	3.6	9.8	10.3
Traffic violations ^h	m	m	0.1	m	m
Malicious mischief	0.3	m	0.3	3.0 ^p	3.0 ^p
Carrying and possessing weapons	0.3	0.4	0.7	m	m
Nonsupport	0.2	m	1.3	1.1 ^p	0.8 ^p
Revenue-related offenses	0.5	m	1.1	0.5 ^p	0.5 ^p
Military crimes ⁱ	0.7	m	m	<0.1 ^p	<0.1 ^p
Custody charges ^j	0.2	m	m	0.2 ^p	0.1 ^p
National security violations	m	m	0.2	0.5 ^p	0.4 ^p
Crimes related to the admin. of govt. ^j	0.6	m	0.1	<0.1 ^p	<0.1 ^p
Total	19.1	20.7	24.7	20.3	20.0
Other ^k	2.3	11.4	0.7	7.7	9.5
Total reported	54005	111285	106714	253643	335558
Unknown or unclear	4602	213	2361	5924	5924

- Notes:
- The figures include inmates in all local, state and federal correctional institutions, except juveniles and offenders in military prisons and mental hospitals. In 1973, reports of offense distribution within state prisons included only those prisoners whose sentences were at least one year. Because of rounding, figures do not always total 100 percent.
 - Eleven percent of the total were classified as awaiting trial.
 - Recent surveys of inmates in the local, state and federal facilities have been conducted independently. The most recent jail survey was completed in 1972. This has been combined with a federal report for the same year and with the closest survey of state institutions, in 1973. Those figures marked "p" were not categorized separately by all three surveys. The "Other" category may contain a percentage of these offense types.
 - In the 1972 jail survey, kidnapping is grouped with homicide.
 - Includes statutory rape.
 - Includes kidnapping and sexual assault other than rape.
 - Extortion and counterfeiting are also included in this category.
 - Usually driving under the influence of alcohol.
 - Includes escape, harboring a criminal, and parole violations.
 - Includes unlawful immigration, and parole violations.
 - Varies in content because of changes in categorization detail, but is largely restricted to those offenses amounting to less than 1 percent of the total. Surveys in 1910 and 1972-73 provided much less detail describing the specific crimes than did those in 1880 or 1923; hence this category is much larger in the former cases.
 - Not specified.
 - In 1910, disorderly conduct is combined with the figures under the category entitled "drunkenness." In 1972-73, vagrancy and drunkenness are combined.
 - See footnote "c".

Sources:

- U.S. Department of the Interior, Census Office; Washington, D.C. (1880) Report on the Defective, Dependent, and Delinquent Classes of the Population of the United States, as Returned at the Tenth Census: 1880; 1888; pgs. 504-510.
- U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C. (1910, 1923) Prisoners 1923; 1926; pgs. 198-199.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons, National Prisoner Statistics; Washington, D.C. (1972) Statistical Report, Fiscal Years 1971 and 1972; 1974; pg. 56.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Criminal Information and Statistics Service; Washington, D.C. (1972) Survey of Inmates of Local Jails: 1972; 1973; pg. 17.
- (1973) Census of Prisoners in State Correctional Facilities: 1973; 1977; pgs. 20-216.

Table 8-8. Combined Totals: Percent distribution of Offenses Reported for Jail, State, and Federal Inmates Received: 1910, 1923

Category and Offense	Offense of Sentenced Adults Received On All Levels: 1910	Offense of Sentenced Adults Received On All Levels: 1923 ^a
Person		
Homicide, Manslaughter	0.6	1.1
Assault	4.8	3.6
Rape	0.3	0.6
Total	5.7	5.3
Property		
Robbery	0.4	1.0
Embezzlement, forgery, fraud	2.3	2.6
Burglary	1.7	2.5
All larceny	8.4	7.8
Total	12.8	13.9
Morals, order, government charges		
Other sex-related crimes	1.3	1.5
Liquor-law violations	1.6	11.3
Drunkenness, vagrancy, disorderly conduct	66.6	49.8
Drug-law violations	0.1	2.0
Traffic violations	b	3.3
Carrying and possessing weapons	1.4	1.6
Nonsupport	0.6	1.1
City ordinance violations	1.1	2.9
Malicious mischief	2.1	1.1
Gambling	1.5	1.2
Total	76.3	75.8
Other	5.2	5.0
Total reported	469032	346974
Not reported	10755	10519

Notes:

- The jail survey for this year was based on reports received for the first six months of the year; the years' figures were then estimated by the Census Bureau.
- Not enumerated.

Sources:

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C.
 (1910, 1923) Prisoners 1923; 1926; Tab. 14.
 (1933) County and City Jails: Prisoners in Jails and Other Penal Institutions under County or Municipal Jurisdiction 1933; 1935; Tab 35.

for 1972 by combining separate state and federal and jail reports for this year. These tables demonstrate the relative consistency of the offense distribution over the period. The major changes being the growth in robbery (and corresponding decline in larceny) and drug offenses. To some extent the growth in robbery is related to changes in legal classification (see Chapter III).

Table 8-8 presents the offense distribution for all adults committed under sentence during the year for 1910 and 1923. (Recent data on offense of jail prisoners received which could be combined with state and federal distributions was not located.) In 1923, of the total received in state and federal prisons and jails under sentence, 75 percent were received for morals/order charges. Given the similarity of the 1923 distribution for those present with more recent distributions it can be expected that the current distribution of those received would not be too dissimilar.

Characteristics

Table 8-9 is a summary of information in the 1890 Census report on the characteristics of those present in prisons and jails.

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Table 8-9. Characteristics of Those Present in Prisons and Jails in 1890 by Region

	Total	North Atlantic	South Atlantic	North Central	South Central	Western		Total	North Atlantic	South Atlantic	North Central	South Central	Western
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent		Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total Number	(82,329)	(25,258)	(11,409)	(19,854)	(16,084)	(6,724)							
Percent Not Speaking English	3	2	.2	1	3	9	Legal Residence						
Reside in State							Reside in State	86	90	90	77	88	96
Reside Elsewhere							Reside Elsewhere	14	10	10	23	12	24
Marital Status							Health						
Single	64	62	63	65	60	77	In good health	89	90	93	87	87	91
Married	30	31	34	26	36	18	Ill	6	6	5	7	8	5
Widowed	5	7	3	6	4	4	Insane	2	2	0.7	3	1	.1
Divorced	1	0.5	0.4	2	0.9	1	Blind	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4
Literacy							Deaf-Mutes	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.04	0.2
Can neither read nor write	24	10	51	10	50	13	Idiots	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
Can read only	4	3	7	3	6	2	Crippled	2	2	1	3	3	3
Can both read and write	72	87	42	87	45	84	Average Sentence in years						
Trade Education							Male	4.07	2.95	4.55	4.12	5.51	4.75
Mechanics	11	17	4	10	3	16	Female	1.59	1.05	2.67	1.98	2.95	1.24
Apprentices	15	18	7	19	9	18	Total	3.88	2.72	4.42	4.04	5.40	4.65
No Trade	74	66	89	70	88	66	Misdemeanants	29	42	24	22	16	25
Employment							Felons	71	58	76	78	84	75
Employed	68	65	81	64	76	47							
Idle	32	35	19	36	24	53							
Ardent Spirits													
Total Abstainers	18	14	19	21	24	18							
Moderate or Occasional Drinkers	58	60	68	52	54	64							
Drunkards	23	26	13	27	22	18							

Source: U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Census, Washington, D.C.
 Report on Crime, Pauperism, and Benevolence in the United States at the Eleventh Census: 1890; 1896; pgs. 93, 168, 171, 177, 180, 183, 190, 193, 196, 201, Tables 102, 103.

APPENDIX A
SUMMARY OF INSTITUTIONAL RATES
AS REPORTED BY THE CENSUS BUREAU

APPENDIX A

SUMMARY OF
INSTITUTIONALIZATION RATES AS
REPORTED BY THE CENSUS BUREAU

The tables in this appendix summarize Census Bureau data on the number present in institutions since 1850 when the first counts were made up to 1980. Examination of these tables places into context the changes that have occurred in prison populations over the same period. These reports indicate that of all institutions only correctional facilities and homes for the aged are currently undergoing increases.

Data Sources

In addition to data on prisons, the Census Bureau has collected counts of persons present in other forms of institutions at approximately ten year intervals. As is the case with prisons, data prior to 1880 is viewed as being incomplete. Since 1880 reporting methods and inclusiveness have also varied and there are significant problems of data comparability. However, this source despite problems represents the only national information spanning the period. Attempts have been made to note all significant variations and in certain years estimates are made of omissions based on other information. These are noted as estimates in the tables.

In presenting the data, the time span has been divided

into three periods: 1850-1890, 1904-1933, and 1940-1980. These represent three different periods in the way the data was reported (see Chapter I).

1850-1890

Table A-1 presents the number and rate per 100,000 reported present in institutions for the 1850 to 1890 censuses. Prior to 1880 the only two forms of institutionalization reported were almshouses and prisons. While these two categories probably constituted the largest percent of those in institutional quarters, it is well known that other types of institutions existed. About 20 mental asylums were in existence by 1850 and the first public facility for juvenile delinquents had been established in 1825 in New York. Later Census takers have noted that the 1850 report probably over estimates the number in almshouses due to inclusion of some outdoor paupers and under reports the number in prisons and houses of correction due to omissions.

As was the case with prisons, the first year that reports are considered comparable to later years was 1880. In this year extensive reports were taken of those in almshouses, prisons and reformatories, mental hospitals, schools for juvenile delinquents, homes/schools for mentally handicapped, and schools/homes for the deaf and blind. The 1890 report added the category

Table A-1. Number and rate of institutionalized persons as counted by U.S. Census, 1850-1890

	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890
Corrections (Jails, State, Federal)					
Number	6,727 ^a	19,086 ^a	32,901 ^c	58,609	82,329
Rate per 100,000	29.0	60.7	85.3	116.9	131.5
Rate per 100,000 20 to 44	83.8	172.6	241.2	325.5	357.0
Training School for Juvenile Delinquents/Detention Centers					
Number	b	b	b	11,468	14,846
Rate per 100,000				22.9	23.7
Rate per 100,000 aged 15 to 19				228.9	226.4
Almshouses (Paupers)					
Number	50,353	82,942	76,737	66,203	73,045
Rate per 100,000	217.1	263.8	199.0	132.0	116.6
Mental hospitals and residential treatment centers					
Number	c	c	c	40,942	74,028
Rate per 100,000				81.6	118.2
Homes and schools for mentally handicapped					
Number	d	d	d	2,429	5,254
Rate per 100,000				4.8	8.4
Homes for dependent/neglected children					
Number	e	e	e	45,397 ^e	65,651
Rate per 100,000				90.5	104.8
Homes/Schools for blind and deaf					
Number	f	f	f	7,425	f
Rate per 100,000				14.8	
Other benevolent institutions/hospitals					
Number	g	g	g	9	25,843
Rate per 100,000					41.3
Total					
Number	.	.	.	232,473	340,996
Rate per 100,000				463.5	544.5

Notes:

- Censuses of prisoners before 1880 were generally thought to be incomplete by those working on subsequent reports.
- Not separately enumerated.
- Prior to 1880 census accounts tried to report the total number of "insane" in the population, but did not note the number in special institutions. In 1850 only 20 special institutions were in existence; by 1890 there were 162 reported. In 1850 the census reported a total of 15,610 insane persons; in 1860, 24,042; in 1870, 37,432 and in 1880, 91,997 of whom 45 percent were in institutions for the insane. Another percentage of the "insane" were in almshouses.
- Prior to 1880 census accounts tried to report the total number of "idiots" in the population but did not note the number in special institutions. Prior to 1900 almost all in this group who were in institutions were in almshouses. In 1890 there were 24 institutions reported; in 1910, there were 63. The 1850 census reported 15,787 "idiots"; 1860 reported 18,930, 1870 reported 24,527 and 1880 reported 76,895 of whom 3 percent were in special schools or homes.
- The 1890 census is the first to report the number of dependent children in special homes. The 1880 census reports the number of homeless children, but does not clarify where these children were to be found; 9,486 have been subtracted from the total of 54,883 homeless children reported because this is the number under 16 in almshouses for the same year.
- Some of the earliest census counts are those of the total deaf and blind in the population; however, separate institutional counts are available only sporadically. In 1850 there were 19,597 deaf and blind reported; in 1880 there were 82,806 of which 9 percent were in schools/homes.
- Not enumerated.

Sources:

- U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C.
 (1850) Compendium of the Seventh Census: 1850; 1954.
 (1860) Compendium of the Eighth Census: 1860; 1864.
 (1870, 1880) Report on Defective, Dependent and Delinquent Classes as Returned at the Tenth Census: 1880; 1888.
 (1890) Crime, Pauperism and Benevolence at the Eleventh Census in the United States: 1890, Vol. II, Part 1; 1895.

of other "benevolent institutions," largely consisting of homes for the aged and chronically ill. The period can be characterized by increases not only in prisons but also in mental hospitals and other forms of specialized institutions and declines in almshouses. In this period the number of mental hospitals went from 20 in 1850 to 162 in 1890. Nevertheless, in 1890 a large portion of those in almshouses were still classified as mentally ill or physically ill. Of the total reported in almshouses in 1890, 23 percent were listed as insane, 5 percent blind, 11 percent feeble-minded, 13 percent crippled and 18 percent had some other disability. More than half were over 50 years old.

Commenting on the trends observable from 1850 to 1890, the census reporters noted that the growth in prisons had been offset by the decline in almshouses. However, they note that the increase in the population of other charitable institutions (not previously included) was known to have been, "rapid, absolutely and relatively," (Bureau of Census, 1894: 11).

Comparisons of the population of the various institutions by national origin and race was an abiding concern of census takers in this period. A special focus was on the country of origin for foreign born inmates. Summarizing the differences between institutions, the 1890 census taker notes:

In other words the benevolent institutions absorb a large proportion of the native white population; the almshouses and hospitals for the insane, a large proportion of foreign born white population; and the prisons a large proportion of the colored population. (Census Bureau, 1895: p.8)

Commenting on the differences in ages of those in different forms of institutionalization, the Census report of 1890 noted: "Crime is the experience of youth; pauperism on the contrary is an experience of old age" (Census Bureau, 1896: p. 284).

1904 to 1933

Table A-2 summarizes the numbers and rates reported per 100,000 for the years 1904 to 1933. Since in these years separate reports were completed for the differing types of institutions, data has been combined from a number of reports. In 1933 only partial reports were completed and there is no information on the category "benevolent institutions" as reported in earlier censuses. The last year in which a report was done on almshouses was 1923. By the late 1930's there were few, if any, of these institutions in operation. Most of almshouses had been closed or converted to homes for the aged, hospitals or jails.

Table A-7. Number and rate of institutionalized persons as counted by U.S. Census, 1904-1933

	1904	1910	1923	1933
Corrections				
Number as reported	81,772 ^a	111,498 ^a	109,619 ^a	189,433 ^a
Rate per 100,000	100.6	121.2	99.7	150.8
Estimate of number if unsentenced prisoners included	97,300 ^b	128,314 ^b	120,284 ^b	210,418 ^b
Estimated rate per 100,000	118.4	138.9	107.4	167.5
Rate per age 20 to 44	339.8	357.7	278.5	435.7
Training school for Juvenile Delinquents/Detention Centers				
Number	23,034	24,974	27,238	30,496 ^c
Rate per 100,000	28.0	27.0	24.3	24.3
Rate per 100,000 aged 15 to 19	303.0	275.5	270.6	258.7
Almshouses (Paupers)				
Number	81,764	84,198	78,050	d
Rate per 100,000	101.4	91.5	71.5	
Mental hospitals				
Number	150,151	187,791	265,829	417,522
Rate per 100,000	183.6	204.2	252.8	332.4
Homes and schools for mentally handicapped				
Number	14,347	20,731	51,731 ^e	90,440 ^e
Rate per 100,000	17.5	22.5	46.2	72.0
Homes for dependent/neglected children				
Number	92,289	111,514	140,312	140,352 ⁱ
Rate per 100,000	112.3	120.6	125.3	111.8
Homes for adults or adults and children				
Number	104,342	116,228	83,949 ^f	j
Rate per 100,000	126.9	125.8	89.8	
Hospitals and sanitariums^g				
Number	71,427	96,390	9	9
Rate per 100,000	86.9	104.3		
Institutions for blind and deaf				
Number	15,153	15,439	j	j
Rate per 100,000	18.4	16.7		
Homes for unwed mothers				
Number	h	h	2,389	h
Rate per 100,000			2.1	
Total				
Number	649,807	785,579		
Rate per 100,000	790.9	850.1		
Number excluding hospitals	578,380	689,189	769,822	*
Rate per 100,000	703.9	745.8	687.6	

Notes:

- a. Reports from 1904 to 1933 did not count those in jails who were not under sentence. These are included in reports from 1880 and 1890 and after 1933. 1904 also did not include those in prison for non-payment of fines.
- b. Corrections for the omission of those not under sentence can be made based upon the percent in jails who were not sentenced in 1880 and 1890 and in years after 1933. These were made and are included in the table.
- c. All years except 1933 include public and private facilities. 1933 excludes private.
- d. After 1923, no reports were done on almshouses. By 1923, 75 percent of inhabitants were over 50. Increasingly those with physical or mental ailments and children were removed from almshouses, so that they became precursors of current homes for aged.
- e. Includes separate facilities for epileptics. In 1923 there were 8,777 reported inmates in special facilities for epileptics.
- f. In 1904 this category was reported to include homes for aged with and without means, persons afflicted with incurable diseases and otherwise disabled. Some were specialized, others not. Also included unemployed, temporary shelters, families, wayfarers. These institutions were distinct from poorhouses. Attempts were made to exclude places operated for profit.
- g. This included primarily hospitals which were open to give treatment to all regardless of means to pay. In 1923 the report on hospitals concentrated on treatment episodes and did not give number present on given day.
- h. Separately reported for first time. Continued into 1980 Census. Listed as reason for entrance into poorhouses in some years prior to this.
- i. An additional 102,577 were reported in foster care under state supervision in 1933. In 1923, the number in foster care was 78,211.
- j. Not enumerated.

Sources:

- U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C.
- (1904) Paupers in Almshouses: 1904; 1905.
Benevolent Institutions: 1904; 1905.
Prisoners and Juvenile Delinquents: 1904; 1907.
Insane and Feeble-Minded in Institutions: 1904; 1906.
- (1910) Paupers in Almshouses: 1910; 1918.
Benevolent Institutions: 1910; 1918.
Prisoners and Juvenile Delinquents: 1910; 1918.
Insane and Feeble-Minded in Institutions: 1910; 1914.
- (1923) Children Under Institutional Care: 1923; 1927.
Paupers in Almshouses: 1923; 1926.
Prisoners: 1923; 1926.
Patients in Hospitals for Mental Disease: 1923; 1927.
Hospitals and Dispensaries: 1925.
Feeble-Minded and Epileptics in Institutions: 1926.
- (1933) Patients in Hospitals for Mental Disease: 1933; 1935.
Mental Defectives and Epileptics in Institutions: 1933; 1935.
Children Under Institutional Care and In Foster Homes, 1933; 1935.
Juvenile Delinquents in Public Institutions: 1936.
Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories, 1933; 1937.

Correspondingly in this period, there was a continued increase in mental hospitals and homes for the mentally handicapped. Homes for the dependent and neglected children increased slightly up to 1923 and by the 1933 report had begun a decline in rate per 100,000 that was to continue into 1980. The Census reports had begun to talk about deinstitutionalization of children by 1904. The report in 1904 notes:

During the last decade there have been marked changes in the methods of dealing with juvenile delinquents, and these changes have been in the direction of noninstitutionalization in the case of first offenders (Bureau of Census, 1907; p.227)

The reports on the children under institutional care in 1923 and 1933 for the first time reported the numbers in foster care. In 1923 about 33 percent of the children under care were in foster care. By 1933 the percent had increased somewhat to about 42 percent.

As indicated in earlier chapters, information on the number of jail inmates between 1904 and 1933 omits those not under sentence. Estimates of the total present can be made on the basis of the percent under sentence in the years before and after this period. Table A-2 in reporting prison and jail data includes both the numbers reported and

estimates for the totals including unsentenced inmates. As discussed in Chapter VIII, these figures indicate there were increases up to 1910 in total corrections population and a decline by 1923, (although 1923 may have had some omissions; see Chapter VIII), and large increases by 1933.

1940 to 1980

Table A-3 presents number and rates for the period 1940-1980. As has been indicated in previous chapters, in 1940, analysis of institutional population data was done in connection with analysis of the work force. For this reason the tables of the report include only those aged 14 years and older. The text to the report published by the Census Bureau provides indications of the numbers this policy caused to be omitted and these have been included in the tables. Some estimates for correctional and mental health facilities have also been obtained from other reports and added to the numbers reported tables. It is clear from even the numbers reported that the rate of institutionalization in 1940 was the highest ever recorded in the U.S. up to that date.

During the period from 1950 to 1980 the Census Bureau had relatively consistent institutional categories. The period since 1950, especially after 1960 has been one in which "deinstitutionalization" has been a dominant theme in social welfare policy. In the

area of child welfare this has been followed by "permanency planning" and the attempt to reduce use of foster care as well. The period has witnessed dramatic declines in those present in mental hospitals, and homes for dependent and neglected children and lesser declines in facilities for the mentally handicapped. It should be noted that admission data (not available in Census reports) presents a different picture of use of institutions since admissions have not had declines (see Lerman Paul, Deinstitutionalization and the Welfare State; 1982).

However, looking only at those present, the total rates of institutionalization are kept high, by the large increases in homes for the aged between 1950 and 1980. As can be seen from Table A-3 the increases in rates have occurred not only relative to the population as a whole but also to a lesser extent if one considers only the population over 65 years of age.

This summary indicates that apart from homes for the aged, correctional facilities are the only institutions not undergoing a decline from rates of the 1940's. However, compared to other institutions correctional rates have been relatively more stable over time.

Table A-3. Number and rate of persons under care 1940-1980

	1940 ^a (includes a large amount of estimated data)	1950	1960	1970	1980
Corrections					
Number	274,821 ^a	264,557	346,015	328,020 ^b	466,371 ^b
Rate per 100,000	207.4	174.8	193.0	161.4	205.9
Rate per 100,000 aged 20-44	536.1	466.7	599.7	509.7	555.0
Juvenile Training Schools/ Reformatories					
Number	42,347 ^a	40,880	56,516	76,729	59,414
Rate per 100,000	31.9	27.0	30.5	37.8	26.2
Rate per 100,000 aged 15-19	343.3	385.0	427.5	402.4	280.7
Homes for Aged/Dependent					
Number	245,026 ^c	296,783	469,717	927,514	1,426,271
Rate per 100,000	184.9	196.1	261.9	456.4	629.7
Rate per 100,000 aged 65 and over	2713.2	2418.9	2846.8	4684.4	5582.2
Mental Hospitals/Residential Treatment					
Number	593,165 ^a	613,628	630,046	433,890	255,384
Rate per 100,000	447.8	405.5	351.3	213.5	112.8
Homes/Schools for Mentally Handicapped					
Number	included below	134,189 88.7	174,727 97.4	201,992 99.4	149,421 66.0
Homes for Dependent/Neglected Children					
Number	150,000 ^a	96,300	73,306	47,594	38,281
Rate per 100,000	113.2	63.6	40.9	23.4	16.9
Homes for Unwed Mothers					
Number	included below	3,135 2.1	3,497 2.0	4,209 2.1	1,623 .7
Homes for Chronic Disease/ Physically Handicapped/TB					
Number	included below	117,374 77.6	131,776 73.5	106,771 52.5	95,392 42.1
Other/Not Reported					
Number	23,434 ^c		1,367 ^d		
Rate per 100,000	17.7		.8		
Total Number	1,328,793 ^a	1,566,846	1,886,967	2,126,719	2,492,157
Rate per 100,000	1003.1 ^a	1035.4	1052.3	1046.6	1100.3

Notes:

- The 1940 census report on institutional population contains tables presenting results only for those 14 years of age or older. The text, however, contains some mention of the number below age 14 for certain categories. Where possible adjustments to the numbers reported have been made to include those left out. Based on the text, 1,800 persons were added to the number in mental hospitals and 150,000 were included as the total in Homes for Dependent and Neglected Children. The total number in juvenile correctional facilities was estimated by utilizing Bureau of Prison data for the same year on total in state and federal prisons and subtracting this from the total reported excluding jails.
- In 1970 LEAA reported 160,863 in jails and 196,429 in state and federal prisons. This totals 357,292 which is 29,272 more than census reports for the same year. It is uncertain as to whether LEAA surveys done separately contained duplication. 1980 estimates are also somewhat lower in census data than BJS reports in a similar time frame.
- 1940 reports did not break out several categories included in subsequent reports. Excludes under 14.
- Diagnostic and reception centers in 1960.

Sources:

- U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C.
- (1940) U.S. Census of Population, 1940: Special Reports, Institutionalized Population, Fourteen Years of Age and Older; 1943.
- (1950) U.S. Census of Population, 1950: Special Reports, Institutional Population; 1953.
- (1960) U.S. Census of Population, 1960: Subject Reports, Inmates of Institutions; 1963.
- (1970) U.S. Census of Population, 1970: Subject Reports, Persons in Institutions and Other Group Quarters; 1973.
- (1984) Data for 1980 census from unpublished data obtained from Family Studies Division; 1984.

APPENDIX B
ADDITIONAL CAPITAL PUNISHMENT TABLE

Table B-1. Persons executed under state authority by state by decade: 1864-1984^a

	1890's ^b and before	1900's	1910's	1920's	1930's	1940's	1950's	1960's	1970's	1980- 1984 ^c	Total
TOTAL	212	289	636	1038	1523	1177	684	192	3	29	5783
White	128	169	324	506	700	419	300	92	2	9	2649
Race unknown	(NA-29)	(NA-37)	(NA-26)	(NA-51)	(NA-79)	(NA-55)	(NA-32)	(NA-1)	(NA-0)	(NA-0)	(NA-310)
Murder	212	281	570	961	1383	980	564	152	3	29	5134
Rape	0	5	40	69	112	172	92	28			518
Other	0	3	26	8	28	23	19	8			115
Offense unknown						(NA-2)	(NA-9)	(NA-4)			(NA-15)
Alabama (1927-1963)											
Total				14	63	51	20	5		1	154
White				3	7	10	5	2			27
Murder				14	48	40	15	4			121
Rape				0	12	10	5	0			27
Other				0	3	1	0	1			5
Arizona (1910-1963)											
Total			9	16	18	9	8	4			64
White			9	10	15	4	7	3			48
Murder			9	16	18	9	8	4			64
Rape			0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Other			0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Arkansas (1913-1964)											
Total			18	36	53	38	18	9			172
White			4	10	14	7	3	3			41
Race unknown			(INA)								(INA)
Murder			16	36	45	31	15	6			151
Rape			2	0	8	7	3	1			21
Other			0	0	0	0	0	0			0
California (1893-1967)											
Total	36	48	46	78	107	83	74	30			502
White	17	17	21	29	59	51	49	19			262
Race unknown	(9NA)	(20NA)	(11NA)	(37NA)	(25NA)	(9NA)					(110NA)
Murder	36	48	45	78	102	81	71	26			487
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Other	0	0	1	0	5	2	3	4			15
Colorado (1890-1967)											
Total	12	7	4	7	25	13	3	6			77
White	2	3	1	4	13	8	1	5			37
Race unknown	(9NA)	(3NA)	(3NA)	(3NA)	(7NA)	(5NA)	(2NA)				(32NA)
Murder	12	7	4	7	25	13	3	6			77
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Connecticut (1894-1960)											
Total	8	12	24	8	5	10	5	1			73
White	8	11	24	6	5	8	5	1			68
Murder	8	12	24	8	5	10	5	1			73
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
District of Columbia (1853-1957)											
Total	34	14	3	15	21	22	4				113
White	14	5	1	4	0	7	1				32
Murder	34	13	2	14	21	19	4				107
Rape	0	1	1	1	0	2	0				5
Other	0	0	0	0	0	1	0				1

Notes:

- a. Does not include executions under local authority.
- b. Includes 57 executions prior to 1890.
- c. Does not include executions after year end 1984.
- d. Data by state does not include breakdown by race for 1984 executions which was not obtained.

Source: Data tabulated by Westat from a listing compiled by Negley K. Testers and Charles J. Zibulka, 1864 to 1967, and revised by M. Watt Epsy, Jr. Listing published in Bowers, William, Legal Homicide, Northeastern University Press, Boston, 1984. Data from 1981 to 1984 taken from BJS Bulletin, "Capital Punishment 1983" and BJS Bulletin "Capital Punishment 1984."

Table B-1. Persons executed under state authority by state by decade: 1864-1984^a (Continued)

	1890's ^b and before	1900's	1910's	1920's	1930's	1940's	1950's	1960's	1970's	1980- 1984 ^c	Total
Florida (1924-1979)											
Total				26	44	66	49	13		10	208 ^d
White				6	18	18	16	7			65 ^d
Murder				21	36	48	39	11			163
Rape				5	7	18	10	2			42
Other				0	1	0	0	0			1
Georgia (1924-1964)											
Total				54	136	131	87	14		3	425 ^d
White				14	23	22	20	4			83 ^d
Murder				(1NA)	48	118	103	69	13		(1NA)
Rape				6	18	26	15	1			66
Other				0	0	2	3	0			5
Idaho (1901-1957)											
Total		4	0	2	0	0	3				9
White		4	0	1	0	0	3				8
Murder		4	0	2	0	0	0				9
Rape		0	0	0	0	0	3				0
Other		0	0	0	0	0	0				0
Illinois (1928-1962)											
Total				7	62	18	9	2			98
White				2	32	4	2	1			41
Race unknown				(2NA)	(16NA)	(13NA)	(3NA)				(34NA)
Murder				7	61	18	9	2			97
Rape				0	0	0	0	0			0
Other				0	1	0	0	0			1
Indiana (1897-1981)											
Total	1	12	4	12	33	7	2	1		1	73
White	0	6	2	7	26	5	1	1		1	49
Murder	1	12	4	12	33	7	2	1		1	73
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
Iowa (1894-1963)											
Total	2	1	1	8	8	7	1	3			31
White	2	0	0	6	8	7	1	3			27
Murder	2	1	1	8	8	7	1	2			30
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1			1
Kansas (1944-1965)											
Total						5	5	5			15
White						4	3	5			12
Murder						5	5	5			15
Rape						0	0	0			0
Other						0	0	0			0
Kentucky (1911-1962)											
Total		30	38	52	34	16	1				171
White		8	18	26	17	7	1				77
Murder		25	32	45	27	12	1				142
Rape		5	6	6	4	1	0				22
Other		0	0	1	3	3	0				7

Notes:

- a. Does not include executions under local authority.
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- c. Does not include executions after year end 1984.
- d. Data by state does not include breakdown by race for 1984 executions which was not obtained.

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Table B-1. Persons executed under state authority by state by decade: 1864-1984^a (Continued)

	1890's ^b and before	1900's	1910's	1920's	1930's	1940's	1950's	1960's	1970's	1980- 1984 ^c	Total
Louisiana (1957-1961)											
Total								10	1	6	17 ^d
White								8	1		14
Murder								1	0		1
Rape								8	1		2
Other								2	0		0
Maine (1864-1885)											
Total	(1864-85)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		7
White	7										7
Murder	6										6
Rape	7										7
Other	0										0
Maryland (1923-1961)											
Total				12	16	44	6	1			79
White				4	2	10	1	0			17
Murder				9	12	24	6	1			52
Rape				3	4	20	0	0			27
Other				0	0	0	0	0			0
Massachusetts (1901-1947)											
Total		9	13	16	18	9					65
White		3	10	12	8	2					35
Race unknown		(3NA)	(3NA)	(3NA)	(10NA)	(7NA)					(26NA)
Murder		9	13	16	18	9					65
Rape		0	0	0	0	0					0
Other											0
Mississippi (1955-)											
Total							21	10		1	32
White							6	1			7
Murder							15	6			21
Rape							5	4			9
Other							1	0			1
Missouri (1938-1965)											
Total					10	15	10	4			39
White					5	1	5	3			14
Murder					9	13	6	2			30
Rape					1	2	1	2			6
Other					0	0	3	0			3
Nebraska (1903-1959)											
Total		5	3	8			2				20
White		4	1	7			1				15
Murder		5	3	8			2				20
Rape		0	0	0			0				0
Other		0	0	0			0				0
Nevada (1905-1978)											
Total		9	2	2	8	10	8	2	1	1	43
White		0	2	1	2	5	2	1	i		14
Race unknown		(5NA)			(5NA)	(5NA)	(6NA)	(1NA)			(22NA)
Murder		9	2	2	8	10	8	2	i		42
Rape		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Other		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0

Notes:

- a. Does not include executions under local authority.
- b. Includes 57 executions prior to 1890.
- c. Does not include executions after year end 1984.
- d. Data by state does not include breakdown by race for 1984 executions which was not obtained.

Source: Data tabulated by Westat from a listing compiled by Negley K. Testers and Charles J. Zibulka, 1864 to 1967, and revised by M. Watt Epsy, Jr. Listing published in Bowers, William, Legal Homicide, Northeastern University Press, Boston, 1984. Data from 1981 to 1984 taken from BJS Bulletin, "Capital Punishment 1983" and BJS Bulletin "Capital Punishment 1984."

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Table B-1. Persons executed under state authority by state by decade: 1864-1984^a (Continued)

	1890's ^b or before	1900's	1910's	1920's	1930's	1940's	1950's	1960's	1970's	1980- 1984 ^c	Total
New Hampshire (1869-1939)											
Total	9	0	2	0	1						12
White	8		2		1						11
Race unknown	(1NA)										(1NA)
Murder	9		2		1						12
Rape	0		0		0						0
Other	0		0		0						0
New Jersey (1907-1963)											
Total		14	39	34	40	14	17	3			161
White		7	29	29	32	6	6	1			110
Race unknown	(1NA)										(1NA)
Murder	14		39	34	40	14	17	3			161
Rape	0		0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Other	0		0	0	0	0	0	0			0
New Mexico (1933-1960)											
Total				2	2	3	1				8
White				1	0	1	1				3
Race unknown					(1NA)	(2NA)					(3NA)
Murder				2	2	3	1				8
Rape				0	0	0	0				0
Other				0	0	0	0				0
New York (1890-1963)											
Total	51	66	121	125	154	114	55	10			696
White	29	57	99	106	125	69	39	2			526
Race unknown	(8NA)	(4NA)	(4NA)								(16NA)
Murder	51	66	121	125	154	112	53	10			692
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0			4
North Carolina (1901-1961)											
Total			43	55	131	113	19		1	2	364 ^d
White			5	9	33	25	5		1		77
Race unknown			33	41	109	86	12		1		69
Murder			8	14	16	26	5		0		11
Rape			2	0	6	1	2		0		11
Other											
North Dakota (1905)											
Total		1									1
White		NA									NA
Race unknown		(1NA)									(1NA)
Murder		1									1
Rape		0									0
Other		0									0
Ohio (1857-1963)											
Total	36	25	26	85	82	51	32	7			344
White	31	17	15	52	57	27	18	3			220
Race unknown	36	25	26	85	82	51	32	7			344
Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Oklahoma (1915-1966)											
Total		8	14	35	13	7	6				83
White		1	8	23	7	7	6				52
Race unknown		8	14	30	11	7	5				75
Murder		8	14	30	11	7	5				75
Rape		0	0	3	2	0	0				5
Other		0	0	2	0	0	1				3

Notes:

- a. Does not include executions under local authority.
- b. Includes 57 executions prior to 1890.
- c. Does not include executions after year end 1984.
- d. Data by state does not include breakdown by race for 1984 executions which was not obtained.

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Table B-1. Persons executed under state authority by state by decade: 1864-1984^a (Continued)

	1890's ^b and before	1900's	1910's	1920's	1930's	1940's	1950's	1960's	1970's	1980- 1984 ^c	Total
Oregon (1904-1962)											
Total		15	11	15	2	14	4	1			62
White		15	11	15	2	11	4	1			59
Race unknown											
Murder		15	11	15	2	14	4	1			62
Rape		0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Other		0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Pennsylvania (1915-1962)											
Total			58	142	82	36	31	3			352
White			40	79	49	12	16	3			199
Race unknown			(3NA)	(5NA)	(14NA)	(13NA)	(10NA)				(45NA)
Murder			58	142	82	36	31	3			352
Rape			0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Other			0	0	0	0	0	0			0
South Carolina (1912-1962)											
Total			44	37	68	59	25	8			241
White			3	9	18	9	5	3			47
Race unknown											
Murder			27	32	62	36	20	4			181
Rape			4	3	4	15	4	4			34
Other			13	2	2	8	1				26
South Dakota (1947)											
Total						1					1
White						1					1
Race unknown											
Murder						1					1
Rape						0					0
Other						0					0
Tennessee (1909-1960)											
Total		2	11	27	47	38	8	1			134
White		1	4	11	10	15	3	0			44
Race unknown											
Murder		1	4	22	37	25	6	0			95
Rape		1	7	5	8	13	2	1			37
Other		0	0	0	2	0	0	0			2
Texas (1924-1982)											
Total				56	122	78	76	29	1	4	366
White				12	39	10	32	7	0		108
Race unknown											(NA-3)
Murder				41	99	59	45	16	1		264
Rape				13	22	19	30	12	0		96
Other				2	1	0	1	1	0		5
Utah (1903-1977)											
Total		2	8	8	2	4	6	1	1	1	33
White		2	8	8	2	4	5	1	1		29
Race unknown											
Murder		2	8	8	2	4	6	1	1		32
Rape		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Other		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Vermont (1964-1954)											
Total		13	1	3	0	1	1	2			21
White		11	1	2		NA	NA	2			16
Race unknown		(2NA)		(1NA)		(1NA)	(1NA)				(2NA)
Murder		13	1	3		1	1	2			21
Rape		0	0	0		0	0	0			0
Other		0	0	0		0	0	0			0

Notes:

- a. Does not include executions under local authority.
- b. Includes 57 executions prior to 1890.
- c. Does not include executions after year end 1984.
- d. Data by state does not include breakdown by race for 1984 executions which was not obtained.

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Table B-1. Persons executed under state authority by state by decade: 1864-1984^a (Continued)

	1890's ^b and before	1900's	1910's	1920's	1930's	1940's	1950's	1960's	1970's	1980's ^c 1984	Total
Virginia (1908-1982)											
Total		20	80	45	28	35	23	6	0	2	239 ^d
White		2	11	4	5	7	2	2		1	34 ^d
Murder		15	58	35	24	24	5	1		2	164
Race unknown					(2NA)	(9NA)	(4NA)			0	40
Rape		2	12	6	3	7	9	1		0	20
Other		3	10	4	1	2				0	(15NA)
Washington (1904-1963)											
Total		12	3	11	23	16	6	2			73
White		19	3	8	21	9	6	2			59
Murder		12	3	11	23	15	6	2			72
Rape		0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Other		0	0	0	0	1	0	0			1
West Virginia (1899-1959)											
Total	3	10	17	24	20	11	9			1	95
White	0	4	4	14	17	6	8				53
Murder	3	9	16	17	17	10	9				81
Rape	0	1	1	7	0	1	0				10
Other	0	0	0	0	3	0	0				3
Wyoming (1912-1965)											
Total			5	1	4	3	0	1			14
White			4	0	2	2		0			8
Race unknown					(1NA)						(1NA)
Murder			5	1	4	3		1			14
Rape			0	0	0	0		0			0
Other			0	0	0	0		0			0

Notes:

- a. Does not include executions under local authority.
- b. Includes 57 executions prior to 1890.
- c. Does not include executions after year end 1984.
- d. Data by state does not include breakdown by race for 1984 executions which was not obtained.

Source: Data tabulated by Westat from a listing compiled by Negley K. Teeters and Charles J. Zibulka, 1864 to 1967, and revised by M. Watt Epsy, Jr. Listing published in Bowers, William, Legal Homicide, Northeastern University Press, Boston, 1984. Data from 1981 to 1984 taken from BJS Bulletin, "Capital Punishment 1983" and BJS Bulletin "Capital Punishment 1984."

APPENDIX C
MILITARY PRISON TABLES

Table C-1.—MOVEMENT OF POPULATION IN PRINCIPAL MILITARY AND NAVAL PRISONS: 1933

ITEM	Total	Military	Naval	ITEM	Total	Military	Naval
Prisoners present at beginning of year.....	421	315	106	Discharges during the year.....	282	197	85
Admissions during the year.....	339	215	124	Sentence expired.....	260	175	85
Received from courts.....	267	150	117	Paroled.....	12	12	-----
Parole violators returned.....	1	1	-----	Released by court order.....	3	3	-----
Transferred from other penal institutions.....	71	64	7	Died.....	1	1	-----
				Escaped.....	6	6	-----
				Transferred to other penal institutions.....	94	86	8
				Prisoners present at end of year.....	384	247	137

Table C-2.—PRISONERS RECEIVED FROM COURTS, BY LENGTH OF SENTENCE AND OFFENSE, FOR PRINCIPAL MILITARY AND NAVAL PRISONS: 1933

LENGTH OF SENTENCE	Total	OFFENSE											
		Homicide	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Other assault	Burglary	Larceny, except auto theft	Auto theft	Embezzlement and fraud	Forgery	Sex offenses, except rape	Disorderly conduct and drunkenness	Other offenses
Total.....	267	3	5	8	34	12	75	19	36	16	31	8	22
Under 1 year.....	50	-----	-----	1	2	-----	28	4	3	3	-----	1	8
1 year.....	103	-----	1	2	19	5	23	8	15	5	9	7	9
2 years.....	47	1	-----	3	6	3	8	4	9	5	-----	-----	1
3 years.....	28	-----	2	1	2	-----	9	1	4	2	3	-----	2
4 years.....	8	1	-----	-----	1	1	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	-----
5 years.....	21	-----	-----	1	3	-----	4	1	2	1	7	-----	2
6 to 9 years.....	5	-----	1	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----
10 years.....	4	-----	1	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	-----
15 years.....	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----

Table C-3.—PRISONERS RECEIVED FROM COURTS, BY RACE AND NATIVITY AND BY AGE, FOR PRINCIPAL MILITARY AND NAVAL PRISONS: 1933

RACE AND NATIVITY	Total	MILITARY AND NAVAL		AGE	Total	MILITARY AND NAVAL	
		Military	Naval			Military	Naval
Total.....	267	150	117	Total.....	267	150	117
White.....	262	150	112	15 to 20 years.....	12	3	9
Native white.....	254	143	111	21 to 24 years.....	74	28	46
Foreign-born white.....	8	7	1	25 to 29 years.....	63	27	36
Negro.....	1	-----	-----	30 to 34 years.....	27	9	18
Filipino.....	4	-----	4	35 years and over.....	12	4	8
				Age not reported.....	79	79	-----

Source: Complete table taken from

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Washington, D.C. Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1933; 1935; pg. 68.

Table C-4.—PRISONERS DISCHARGED FROM PRINCIPAL MILITARY AND NAVAL PRISONS, BY METHOD OF DISCHARGE AND OFFENSE, AND BY TIME SERVED: 1933

OFFENSE	Total	Ex- pira- tion	Pa- role	Other meth- ods	TIME SERVED				
					Total	Ex- pira- tion	Pa- role	Other meth- ods	
Total.....	282	260	12	10	Total.....	282	260	12	10
Homicide.....	8	7	1		Under 6 months.....	41	40		1
Robbery.....	14	11	2	1	6 to 11 months.....	55	54		1
Aggravated assault.....	10	10			12 to 17 months.....	21	21		
Other assault.....	34	27	4	3	18 to 23 months.....	44	30	3	2
Burglary.....	15	12	1	2	2 years.....	42	38	2	2
Larceny, except auto theft.....	86	81	2	3	3 years.....	41	30	1	1
Auto theft.....	17	17			4 years.....	13	10	1	2
Embezzlement and fraud.....	21	20	1		5 years.....	7	5	1	1
Forgery.....	25	24	1		6 to 9 years.....	16	12	4	
Rape.....	4	4			10 to 19 years.....	2	2		
Other sex offenses.....	34	34							
Disorderly cond. and dr. unkenness.....	3	3							
Other offenses.....	11	10		1					

Table C-5.—PRISONERS DISCHARGED FROM PRINCIPAL MILITARY AND NAVAL PRISONS, BY TIME SERVED AND OFFENSE, AND BY LENGTH OF SENTENCE: 1933

OFFENSE AND LENGTH OF SENTENCE	Total	LENGTH OF SENTENCE									
		Under 6 months	6 to 11 months	12 to 17 months	18 to 23 months	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 to 9 years	10 to 19 years
Total.....	282	41	55	21	44	42	41	13	7	16	2
By offense:											
Homicide.....	8			1	1	2			2	1	1
Robbery.....	14		2			2	4	4	1	1	
Aggravated assault.....	10	1	3		3	2	1				
Other assault.....	34	3	13	1	2	2	4	4		5	
Burglary.....	15		1		2	2	4		3	3	
Larceny, except auto theft.....	86	26	17	8	13	9	8	1		4	
Auto theft.....	17	2	1	2	10	1		1			
Embezzlement and fraud.....	21	1	5	4	3	5	3				
Forgery.....	25	2	7	1	5	6	4				
Rape.....	4				1		1		1		1
Other sex offenses.....	34		2	3	3	10	12	3		1	
Disorderly cond. and drunkenness.....	3	1	1		1						
Other offenses.....	11	5	3	1		1				1	
By length of sentence:											
Under 1 year.....	42	36	6								
1 year.....	64	2	48	12	2						
2 years.....	41		1	6	34						
3 years.....	28	1		2	3	22					
4 years.....	15			1	3	10	1				
5 years.....	43	1			2	7	34	4			
6 to 9 years.....	21	1				3	4	6	3	4	
10 years.....	12						1	2	2	7	
11 to 14 years.....	4						1		1	2	
15 to 19 years.....	3							1		2	
20 years and over.....	4								1	1	2

Source: Complete table taken from

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Washington, D.C.
Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1933; 1935;
pg. 69.

Table C-6.—ARMY GENERAL PRISONERS PRESENT ON DECEMBER 31, IN UNITED STATES DISCIPLINARY BARRACKS, REHABILITATION CENTERS, AND FEDERAL INSTITUTIONS: 1940 TO 1946

Year	All insti- tutions	Army institutions					Federal insti- tutions ¹
		Total	Disci- plinary barracks	Rehabil- itation centers	Guard- houses in United States	Overseas installa- tions	
1946.....	15,774	11,884	10,852				
1945.....	32,253	20,193	16,055	3,629	1,000	875	3,890
1944.....	24,217	22,359	8,502	7,710	1,531	4,556	3,060
1943.....	11,701	10,627	2,693	5,642	718	1,574	1,858
1942.....	4,380	3,880	1,938	713	954	275	1,074
1941.....	1,496	1,194	554		554		509
1940.....	486	273	278			86	302
							208

¹ Statistics for Federal institutions presented in other parts of this report cover the army prisoners confined in such institutions.

Table C-7.—MOVEMENT OF POPULATION, ARMY GENERAL PRISONERS IN UNITED STATES DISCIPLINARY BARRACKS AND REHABILITATION CENTERS: 1946

Movement of population	Total	Discipli- nary bar- racks	Rehabil- itation centers
Prisoners present January 1.....			
Admissions.....	19,684	16,055	3,629
Received by commitment.....	10,749	10,748	1
Suspended sentence vacated.....	10,494	10,493	1
Returned from parole.....	198	198	
Other admissions.....	7	7	
Transferred from Federal institutions, disciplinary barracks, and rehabilitation centers.....	50	50	
Reductions.....	16,053	15,624	429
Restored to duty.....	18,773	16,707	2,066
Dishonorably discharged.....	6,135	4,204	1,931
Released on parole.....	10,896	10,803	93
Died.....	444	444	
Other reductions.....	14	13	1
Transferred to Federal institutions, disciplinary barracks, and rehabilitation centers.....	1,284	1,243	41
Prisoners present December 31.....	17,061	15,068	1,993
	10,652	10,652	

Table C-8.—GENERAL COURTS-MARTIAL PRISONERS PRESENT ON JUNE 30, IN UNITED STATES NAVAL PLACES OF CONFINEMENT: 1940 TO 1946

Year	Prisoners present	Year	Prisoners present
1946.....		1942.....	
1945.....	6,936	1941.....	
1944.....	16,000	1940.....	3,450
1943.....	12,245		750
	6,800		700

Source: Complete table taken from

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C.
Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1946; 1948;
pgs. 103, 104.

Table C-9. Average daily population of U.S. Army confinement and correctional facilities, by facility, 1973-82

Facility	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Fort Bragg	177	154	85	30	10	7	6	9	12	11
Fort Campbell	165	131	86	77	35	24	22	28	30	41
Fort Carson	77	117	47	42	21	10	11	31	39	50
Fort Hood	118	135	96	55	33	31	37	49	67	56
Fort Lewis	140	144	77	49	22	18	20	29	40	54
Fort Meade	131	122	71	20	18	12	16	20	36	35
Fort Ord	162	171	73	42	26	13	12	16	33	78
Fort Polk	42	27	13	10	8	8	13	25	21	16
Fort Riley	93	52	36	24	27	48	57	82	78	84
Fort Benning	127	67	37	27	18	13	12	32	43	52
Fort Bliss	49	42	33	21	14	10	10	7	12	-
Fort Dix	280	171	71	33	19	12	16 ^a	26	20	14
Fort Gordon	125	97	53	38	20	17	19	23	30	38
Fort Jackson	39	20	15	2	2	2	2	1	1	-
Fort Knox	244	196	63	47	21	19	23	27	25	38
Fort Sill	155	109	19	19	21	16	18	21	30	56
Fort Leonard Wood	179	46	21	13	7	4	7	10	4	2
Fort Fitzsimmons	1	1	2	3	2	1	3	2	2	0
U.S. Army Disciplinary Barracks	931	1,153	1,152	1,189	1,038	818	1,022	1,315	1,402	1,452
U.S. Army Retraining Brigade	1,031	953	580	412	450	518	502	714	805	578

^aPrisoners at Navy facility.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Army.

Source: Complete table taken from

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Washington, D.C. Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics: 1983; 1984; pg. 590, Table 6.4 4.

Table C-10. Normal capacity and average population of U.S. Army correctional centers, by location, 1982

NOTE: Data have been collected from the organizations or agencies through a mail survey. Facilities listed are for military personnel 17 years of age and older. "Normal capacity" is the number of inmates the facility was designed to hold.

Correctional center and location	Normal capacity	Average population	
		Male	Female
U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas	1,500	1,464	14
Fort Benning Confinement Facility, Fort Benning, Georgia	62	61	1
Fort Gordon Confinement Facility, Fort Gordon, Georgia	60	48	0
Fort Knox Area Confinement Facility, Fort Knox, Kentucky	50	45	0
Fort Sill Confinement Facility, Fort Sill, Oklahoma	70	66	2
U.S. Army Retraining Brigade, Fort Riley, Kansas	1,000	531	11
Fort Campbell Confinement Facility, Fort Campbell, Kentucky	60	35	1
Fort Carson Confinement Facility, Fort Carson, Colorado	62	54	3
Fort Hood Confinement Facility, Fort Hood, Texas	75	78	0
Fort Lewis Confinement Facility, Fort Lewis, Washington	50	46	0
Fort Meade Confinement Facility, Fort George G. Meade, Maryland	55	40	5
Fort Ord Confinement Facility, Fort Ord, California	100	89	3
Fort Polk Confinement Facility, Fort Polk, Louisiana	34	11	0
Fort Richardson Confinement Facility, Fort Richardson, Alaska	25	28	0
Fort Riley Confinement Facility, Fort Riley, Kansas	96	79	4
U.S. Eighth Army Confinement Facility, Camp Humphries, Korea	50	40	1
Berlin Confinement Facility, Berlin, Germany	11	8	0
SETAF Confinement Facility, Camp Darley, Italy	4	1	0
Mannheim Confinement Facility, Mannheim, Germany	156	182	4
Fort Clayton Confinement Facility, Fort Clayton, Panama	19	6	0

Source: American Correctional Association, 1983 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities (College Park, Md.: American Correctional Association, 1983), pp. 341-343. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Source: Complete table taken from

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Washington, D.C. Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics: 1983; 1984; pg. 591, Table 6.4 5.

Table C-11. Normal capacity and average population of U.S. Navy correctional centers, by location, 1982

NOTE: See NOTE, Table C-10. The Navy also operates other small correctional centers and detention spaces in the United States and overseas. All facilities are for Naval personnel 17 years of age and older awaiting court-martial or serving court-martial sentences. "Normal capacity" is the number of inmates the facility was designed to hold.

Correctional center and location	Normal capacity	Average population
Naval Station, Long Beach, California	34	23
Naval Station, San Diego, California	187	170
Naval Station, Treasure Island, San Francisco, California	148	111
Naval Submarine Base, New London, Connecticut	20	14
Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Florida	50	64
Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida	72	46
Naval Station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii	82	54
Naval Administrative Command, Great Lakes, Illinois	170	130
Naval Station, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	210	143
Naval Education and Training Center, Newport, Rhode Island	75	32
Naval Station, Charleston, South Carolina	95	82
Naval Air Station, Millington, Tennessee	68	57
Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Texas	65	35
Naval Station, Norfolk, Virginia	287	264
Naval Station, Seattle, Washington	59	62
Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba	24	6
Naval Station, Guam	23	14
Fleet Activities, Yokosuka, Japan	49	40
Naval Base, Subic Bay, Philippines	56	48
Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico	10	7
Naval Station, Rota, Spain	15	20

Source: American Correctional Association, 1983 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities (College Park, Md.: American Correctional Association, 1983), pp. 345, 346. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Source: Complete table taken from

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Washington, D.C. Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics: 1983; 1984; pg. 591, Table 6.4 7.

Table C-12. Normal capacity and average population of U.S. Marine Corps correctional centers, by location, 1982

NOTE: See NOTE, Table C-10. Facilities listed are for Marine Corps personnel 17 years of age and older awaiting court-martial or serving sentence of Summary, Special, or General Courts-Martial.

Correctional center and location	Normal capacity	Average population
Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, California	382	215
Marine Corps Logistics Base, Albany, Georgia	30	2
Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina	358	244
Marine Corps Development and Education Command, Quantico, Virginia	150	30
Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, South Carolina	55	55
Marine Corps Base, Okinawa, Japan	237	45

Source: American Correctional Association, 1983 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities (College Park, Md.: American Correctional Association, 1983), pp. 344, 345. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table C-13. Normal capacity and average population of U.S. Air Force correctional center, 1981

NOTE: See NOTE, Table C-10. The correctional center listed includes facilities for confinement of minimum, medium, and maximum custody grades. "Normal capacity" is the number of inmates the facility was designed to hold.

Correctional center	Normal capacity	Average population
3320th Correction and Rehabilitation Squadron, Lowry Air Force Base, Colorado	200	103

Source: American Correctional Association, 1983 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities (College Park, Md.: American Correctional Association, 1983), p. 344. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Source: Complete table taken from

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Washington, D.C. Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics: 1983; 1984; pgs. 591, 592, Tables 6.4 6, 6.4 8.

APPENDIX D
 SOURCES OF CORRECTIONS STATISTICS

Government Sources of Corrections Statistics

U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C.

- 1854 Compendium of Seventh Census: 1850.
- 1864 Compendium of Eighth Census: 1860.
- 1888 Report on the Defective and Delinquent Classes of the Population of United States as Returned at Tenth Census: 1880.
- 1896 Report on Crime, Pauperism, and Benevolence in the United States at the Eleventh Census: 1890, Part I.
- 1895 Report on Crime, Pauperism, and Benevolence in the United States at the Eleventh Census: 1890, Part II.

U.S. Department of Commerce, (or Commerce and Labor), Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C.

- 1907 Prisoners and Juvenile Delinquents in Institutions: 1904.
 - 1914 Summary of the State Laws Relating to the Dependent Classes: 1913.
 - 1918 Prisoners and Juvenile Delinquents in the U.S.: 1910.
 - 1923 Number of Prisoners in Penal Institutions: 1922 and 1917.
 - 1926 Prisoners, 1923: Crime Conditions in the U.S. as Reflected in Census Statistics of Imprisoned Offenders.
 - 1927 Children Under Institutional Care: 1923.
 - 1929 The Prisoner's Antecedents: Supplementary to "Prisoners 1923."
- Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories:
- 1929 1926 Summary
 - 1929 1926
 - 1931 1927
 - 1931 1928
 - 1932 1929 and 1930
 - 1934 1931 and 1932
 - 1935 1933
 - 1936 1934
 - 1937 1935
 - 1938 1936

*Indicates publication date not given or not obtained.

1939	1937
1941	1938
1941	1939
1943	1940
1944	1941
1945	1942
1945	1943 and 1942
1946	1943
1946	1944
1947	1945
1948	1946
1935	County and City Jails: Prisoners in Jails and Other Penal Institutions Under County or Municipal Jurisdiction: 1933.
1936	Juvenile Delinquents in Public Institutions: 1933.
*	Judicial Criminal Statistics:
1935	1933
1936	1934
1937	1935
1938	1936
*	1938
*	1940
1938	Judicial Criminal Statistics in 43 Ohio Counties: 1937.
1939	Judicial Criminal Statistics: Ohio, Minnesota and the District of Columbia: 1938.
1943	U.S. Census Population, 1940: Special Reports, Institutionalized Population Fourteen Years of Age and Older.
1953	U.S. Census of Population, 1950: Special Reports, Institutional Population.
1963	U.S. Census of Population, 1960: Subject Reports, Inmates of Institutions.
1973	U.S. Census of Population, 1970: Subject Reports, Persons in Institutions and Other Group Quarters.
1984	1980 Census of Population: Persons in Institutions and Other Group Quarters.
General Statistical Reference	
1926	Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1925.
1935	Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1935.
1976	Historical statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1970.
1976	Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1976.

*Indicates publication date not given or not obtained.

1983	Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1982-83.
1983	Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1984.
U.S. Office of Education; Washington, D.C.	
1868-1917 Annual Report of Commissioner of Education (yearly reports on reform schools and state industrial schools).	
U.S. Department of Labor, Children's Bureau; Washington, D.C.	
1936	The Child-Monthly News Summary: Vol. 1, No. 1.
1937	Social-Statistics Supplement to the Child-Monthly News Summary: No. 1.
1937	Social-Statistics Supplement to the Child-Monthly News Summary: No. 2.
Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration: Children's Bureau Statistical Series; Washington, D.C.	
1946	Number 3: Children Served by Public Welfare Agencies and Institutions 1945.
1951	Number 8: Juvenile Court Statistics 1946-1949.
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration; Children's Bureau Statistical Series; Washington, D.C.	
1954	Number 18: Juvenile Court Statistics 1950-52.
1955	Number 28: Juvenile Court Statistics 1953.
1956	Number 31: Juvenile Court Statistics 1954.
1956	Number 33: Some Facts about Public State Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents.
1956	Number 37: Juvenile Court Statistics 1955.
1958	Number 48: Statistics on Public Institutions for Delinquent Children 1956.
1959	Number 52: Juvenile Court Statistics 1957.
1960	Number 57: Juvenile Court Statistics 1958.
1961	Number 65: Juvenile Court Statistics 1960.
1962	Number 69: Juvenile Court Statistics 1961.

*Indicates publication date not given or not obtained.

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Welfare Administration; Children's Bureau Statistical Series; Washington, D.C.

- 1963 Number 70: Statistics on Public Institutions for Delinquent Children 1962.
- 1963 Number 73: Juvenile Court Statistics - 1962.
- 1964 Number 79: Juvenile Court Statistics - 1963.
- 1964 Number 78: Statistics on Public Institutions for Delinquent Children 1963.
- 1965 Number 81: Statistics on Public Institutions for Delinquent Children 1964.
- 1965 Number 83: Juvenile Court Statistics 1964.
- 1966 Number 85: Juvenile Court Statistics 1965.
- 1966 Number 86: Personnel and Personnel Practices in Public Institutions for Delinquent Children - a Survey.
- 1965 America's Children and Youth in Institutions: 1950-1960-1964 (Seth Low).

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social and Rehabilitation Service; Children's Bureau of Statistical Series; Washington, D.C.

- 1967 Number 89: Statistics on Public Institutions for Delinquent Children 1966.
- 1967 Number 90: Juvenile Court Statistics 1966.
- 1969 Number 93: Juvenile Court Statistics 1967.
- 1969 Number 94: Statistics on Public Institutions for Delinquent Children 1967.

U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.

- 1886-1930 Annual Report of the Attorney General (yearly reports which contain federal prison reports until 1930)

U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons, Washington, D.C.

- 1930-1960 Annual Report of the Work of the Federal Bureau of Prisons (contains yearly report on federal prison system)

*Indicates publication date not given or not obtained.

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons; National Prisoner Statistics; Washington, D.C.

- 1951 Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions: 1950; Number 4.
- 1952 Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions: 1951; Number 7.
- 1954 Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions: 1950.
- 1953 Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions: 1952; Number 9.
- 1955 Prisoners Released from State and Federal Institutions: 1951.
- * Prisoners Released from State and Federal Institutions: 1952 and 1953.
- 1954 Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions: 1953; Number 11.
- 1957 Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions: 1956; Number 17.
- 1958 Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions: 1957; Number 19.
- 1959 Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions: 1958; Number 21.
- 1960 Personnel in State and Federal Institutions: 1958; Number 22.
- 1960 Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions: 1959; Number 24.
- 1963 Personnel in State and Federal Institutions: 1961; Number 31.
- 1964 Personnel: 1962; Number 35.
- 1965 Characteristics of State Prisoners: 1960. Prisoners Released from State and Federal Institutions: 1960.
- 1967 State Prisoners: Admissions and Releases, 1964.
- 1967 Executions: 1930-1966; Number 41.
- 1968 Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions for Adult Felons: 1966; Number 43.
- 1969 Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions for Adult Felons: 1967; Number 44.
- 1970 State Prisoners - Admissions and Releases: 1970.
- 1971 Capital Punishment: 1930-1970; Number 46.
- 1972 Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions for Adult Felons: 1968, 1969, 1970; Number 47.

*Indicates publication date not given or not obtained.

U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons;
Washington, D.C.

- * Federal Bureau of Prisons Statistical Tables:
Fiscal Year 1964.
- 1969 Federal Bureaus of Prisons Statistical Report:
Fiscal Years 1967 and 1968.
- * Federal Bureau of Prisons Statistical Report:
Fiscal Years 1969 and 1970.
- 1973 Federal Bureau of Prisons Statistical Report:
Fiscal Years 1971 and 1972.
- 1974 Federal Bureau of Prisons Statistical Report:
Fiscal Year 1973.
- 1975 Federal Bureau of Prisons Statistical Report:
Fiscal Year 1974.
- Statistical Report: Fiscal Years 1978-1980.
- Statistical Report: Fiscal Years 1981-1983.

U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance
Administration, (National Criminal Justice Information and
Statistics Service); Washington, D.C.

- 1970 National Jail Census: 1970.
- 1971 National Jail Census: 1970.
- * 1974 Capital Punishment 1971-72; National Prisoner
Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-1.
- 1974 Children in Custody: A Report on the Juvenile
Detention and Correction Facility Census of 1971.
- 1974 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails: 1972.
- 1975 Census of State Correctional Facilities 1974:
Advance Report; National Prisoner Statistics
Special Report, Number SD-NPS-SR-1.
- 1975 Capital Punishment 1973; National Prisoner
Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-2.
- 1975 Capital Punishment 1974; National Prisoner
Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-3.
- 1975 The Nation's Jails.
- 1976 Capital Punishment 1975; National Prisoner
Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-4.
- 1976 Census of Prisoners in State Correctional
Facilities 1973: National Prisoner Statistics
Special Report.
- 1977 Capital Punishment 1976; National Prisoner
Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-5.
- 1977 Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on
December 31, 1975; National Prisoner Statistics
Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-3.

*Indicates publication date not given or not obtained.

- 1977 Children in Custody: 1974.
- 1978 Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on
December 31, 1976; National Prisoner Statistics
Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-4.
- 1978 Parole in the United States: 1976 and 1977.
State and Local Probation and Parole Systems.
- 1979 Children in Custody: A Report on the Juvenile
Detention and Correction Facility Census of 1975.
- 1979 Census of Jails and Survey of Jail Inmates: 1978;
National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin, No. SD-NPS-
J-6P.
- 1979 Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on
December 31, 1977; National Prisoner Statistics
Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-5.
- 1979 Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal
Justice System 1977.
- Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics:
1973
- 1974
- 1975
- 1976
- 1977
- 1978
- 1979

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APPENDIX E

SOME THOUGHTS ABOUT CURRENT STATISTICS

Throughout the preceding chapters individual problems with statistics have been mentioned and the gaps in the tables point to those items for which more consistent data is needed. This appendix presents a few additional thoughts concerning current data collections which were gained by the review of existing past data. Any set of recommendations reflects the needs or orientation of the reviewer. This review has been done within the perspective of attempting to construct, through the use of statistics, a picture of trends over a 100 year period. As a result the discussion focuses on what would be of most use in maintaining and improving this historical picture which is one part of the history of the United States.

The other major reason for collecting criminal justice statistics concerns providing information to make planning and policy decisions relevant for the present and near future. It is not always clear as to when the goal of recording an "objective" picture and formulating policy might conflict. The review has indicated that policy perspectives have been present to differing degrees in each data collection period. Policy issues and perspectives are apparent in the type of

data items which are given attention and in the way in which the data are presented. The last 15 years have witnessed large shifts in the policy orientation of the data collectors.

In general the data presented by the Census Bureau in the Institutional Population Series and the State and Federal Prisoner Statistics series up until 1946 reflected the goal of presenting an overall picture of prisons while addressing through the data items chosen to study, major issues of concern. The series stopped short of making policy recommendations. The Bureau of Justice Statistics, the current major agency responsible for data collection in this area, has indicated its interest in producing policy relevant statistics and recent bulletins have not hesitated to address policy questions.

To some extent historical tables in the previous chapters reflect the items of special concern in each particular time period, such as the nativity of prisoners in the late 19th century, or juveniles in jails in the 1920's, or criminal careers in the 1980's. However, several of these same concerns have reoccurred over the period. These include race/ethnicity, juveniles in adult facilities, overcrowding, recidivism, the impact of different types of sentences and methods of release on time served, offense distribution, and

employment and substance abuse among prisoners.

One factor the review has demonstrated is that there is a common core of data which has been attempted to be collected almost since data collection in this area has begun. While new series have been instituted, the data items concerning prisons, jails and facilities for juveniles are not significantly different than they were in 1923.

Differences have existed in the legal mandates and corresponding resources of the various agencies responsible for data collection in this area. Currently there is more data being collected in the area of corrections and crime than ever before. New series have been initiated on victimization, probation and parole, and jails, all of which did not have regular data collection efforts prior to the 1970's. No longer is there a simple lack of data in as was the case in many areas in the period prior to 1970. Of more concern is how best to collect and present the information.

The following are some thoughts coming out of the effort to pull together the statistics:

- It would be helpful if there were more coordination between the Census Bureau Institutional Population Census and BJS and OJJDP. The differences

in totals reported for persons present and the number of institutions which occurred to differing degrees in both 1970 and 1980 are significant and cause confusion. Consistent definitions of institutions should either be used or if different definitions are used the methodology sections should explain why.

- It would be helpful if the Institutional Population Reports contained more explanatory text. The Census Bureau decennial reports in which this was done (up to 1940) are of more use than current reports. Perhaps the detailed tables by metro area could be published separately and a smaller national and state report prepared which gave more detail of explanation. Because this is the only unified data on institutionalization, a brief discussion would make the data of much more use, especially as an historical document
- The reconciliation of juvenile reports from various sources are of special concern. Census Bureau and Children in Custody differ significantly in definitions of facilities included. Of

use are studies which attempt to present the total picture of facilities housing juveniles which classify facilities as to primary function and legal status of residents. Only in this way can one be sure there is no double counting with facilities being considered as functioning as for delinquents by one study and for dependent or emotionally disturbed youth by another study.

- It would be useful to have data on offense and time served of jail commitments. This data was last published for 1933

- Recent BJS Bulletins on state prisoners have contained much data not available or not published in the the 1970's especially on admissions and releases. This has included; time served, sentence and recidivism of those received. They have also presented much historical information. This information resembles that produced in the yearly reports of the Census Bureau between 1926 and 1946. On the other hand the bound versions of National Prisoner Statistics (the continuation of the Census/Bureau of Prison

series) have not contained extensive information. There are some problems with this policy from an historical perspective. One is format. The unbound short bulletins are easily lost. Many of bulletins published in the 1950's by the Bureau of Prisons are currently unavailable in most government document repositories, presumably lost or never received. Microforms will presumably be available but these are less readily used. A more substantial publication at regular intervals containing consistent information covering the data items included in the old Census Bureau series with sufficient explanatory text would perhaps be of more historical value. The recent bulletins have made the data interesting and relevant to policy issues of concern which many statistical reports have lacked in the past but the condensed bulletin format, does not allow for much in the way of methodological notes. Much of the information in BJS Bulletins has a policy orientation, while the reduced NPS reports with less information have more of a straight data reporting stance. It would be helpful if NPS reports could contain an

expanded core of items regularly published.

- Consideration should be given to a unified study covering all levels of corrections in one year, perhaps every five years. The 1880 and 1923 Census reports both were of considerable use because they had a unified approach. The 1965 study done for the Presidents Task Force was very helpful because it covered state, federal, jail, juvenile and probation and parole
- Statistics published by the Federal Bureau of Prisons would be more helpful if they had explanatory text. The tables contain extensive statistical information, but the computer generated tables are sometimes confusing and need some discussion as to their meaning
- Detail should be maintained in the offense distributions published. The categories "violent" and "not violent" are too broad to be meaningful. These have been used in recent jail and juvenile reports. The detailed information is available in unpublished tables, at least for jails, and this should be published in the reports.
- It would be helpful to

have actual counts of the number under certain ages in jails and prisons, rather than only counts of those legally considered juveniles especially since states differ as to the age when one is no longer considered a juvenile.

END

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