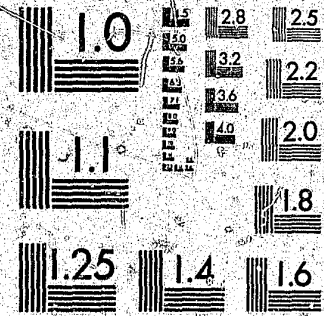


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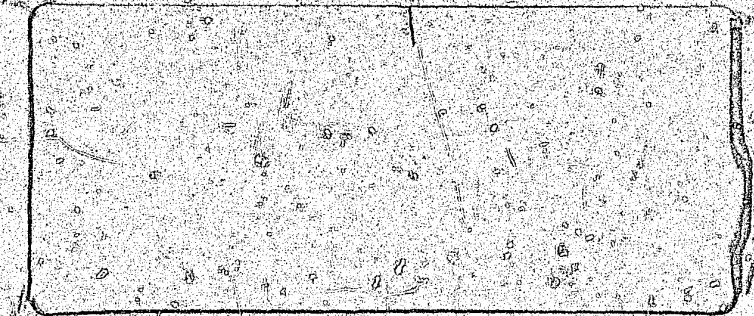
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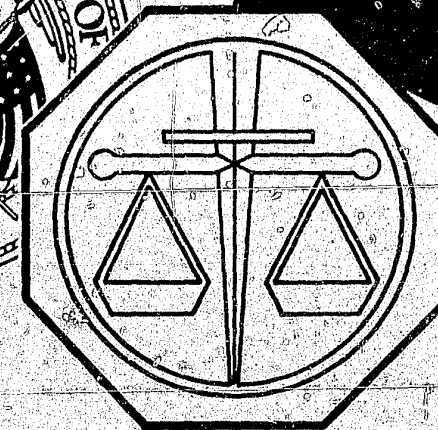
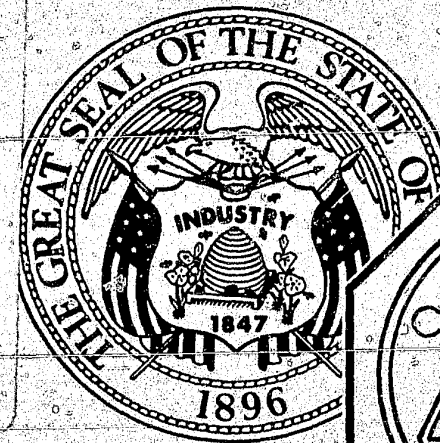
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**RESEARCH & STATISTICS**

RESEARCH REPORT NO. 10  
A PROFILE OF UTAH STATE PRISON  
INMATES: INCOMING (1880 - 1977) AND  
INCARCERATED (1962 - 1978)

Lynn Reed Payne  
June, 1978

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A Profile of Utah State Prison Inmates:  
Incoming (1880 - 1977) and Incarcerated (1962 - 1978)

Lynn Reed Payne

With the ever-increasing number of crimes committed and felons convicted, are we still receiving the same type of criminal in our prisons or are the percentages and ratios of represented crimes and offenders changing? An analysis of prisoners past and present, can give us a basis from which to detect patterns and trends for better understanding and planning.

Background

America's system of criminal justice has often been characterized as over-crowded, over-worked, undermanned and underfinanced. In the State of Utah there has been a similar characterization of Corrections from time to time. Specifically, we have witnessed an overcrowding at the prison and a flurry of efforts to ameliorate conditions there, including early releases and developing new facilities. There are well over a million people in corrections on any one day in this country with about one-third of them in prisons and jails. About nine-tenths of correctional employees work in these prison and jail settings. Along with a rise in crime rates we can anticipate a rise in the number of persons incarcerated. Courts have

searched for alternatives to incarceration, but they are not keeping ahead of the flow of convicted criminals.

The diversity among inmates poses a tremendous problem for correctional officials. Some inmates are frustrated and aimless youths, others alcoholic, some addicts, many violence prone and others sexually deviant. Within a locked and artificial world administrators must meet the challenge of these striking differences and provide secure and humane accommodations for all. Knowing as much as possible about this group can make the difference between informed decisions and guesswork.

To appreciate certain changes in corrections, the average daily population of adult felons in the United States numbered 591,494 in the year 1965 and was projected to 771,000 in 1975 (U.S. Department of Justice, 1968). Elsewhere the Department of Justice indicates the number of prisoners sentenced to a maximum term of over a year and being held in the State and Federal Correctional facilities in 1975 was 242,750, the largest number ever. At the date of this writing (June, 1978) the FBI has just reported a drop of 4% in serious crimes for the last 3 months. However, the overall trend for the past several years has been steadily upward and we are hardly moved to optimism with this refreshing fact.

The type of prisoner received at the prison is always of concern because of the classification demands and program requirements. An increase in the number of felons, in spite of efforts to divert offenders elsewhere, has brought with it speculation that we may be getting a tougher brand of inmate, men who are more difficult custody-wise and resistive to treatment.

Classification of offenders is an important process for both custody and treatment purposes. Any rational classification system must depend to a certain extent on information regarding the offender. Especially where one of the goals of custody is to apply the least amount of restraint necessary to secure public safety and maintain custody of the inmate, there be a method of determining differences among offenders and the extent of restraint needed. Information provided in this study is relevant to that need. The nature or characteristics of incoming and incarcerated prison inmates is herein examined for the express purpose of determining trends, detecting changes and generally describing the kind of person who is and has been housed at the Utah State Prison. Supposedly, as significant changes occur in the type of offender sent to prison, accommodations would have to be altered to match such changes. (Other variables affecting classification changes would include overcrowding, an intent to improve the classification system and public pressure regarding care of the offender.) Factors affecting the type of incoming offender would include differential court actions, alternatives available and recognized by the court, plea bargaining, change of laws and shifting trends in crime. Whether current incoming inmates are actually different from previous incoming inmates is an empirical question addressed in this study. Also, an examination of incarcerated inmates as a group is important because sentencing and release practices may affect the type of inmate remaining at the prison as opposed to those coming in.

### The Problem

This study was designed then to investigate the parameters of prison inmates and answer the question regarding the changing nature of inmates. Are those recently incarcerated, in fact, different from former offenders and if so, how? Also, the purposes here include that of describing incarcerated inmates in order to have an accurate picture as possible of inmate characteristics and group norms.

### Methodology

Two distinct approaches have been utilized to understand the Utah State Prison inmate. The first strategy was to compile and analyze inmate data from annual statistical reports ranging from 1962 to 1978 (1963, 1964, and 1968 are unavailable). Certain data are missing for other years as well. This information represents all inmates who are incarcerated at any one time. A second strategy is that of looking at incoming inmates--that is, all new inmates in a particular year. Beginning in 1880 and continuing in 10 year intervals until 1970 (adding 1977), data on all incoming inmates for those years was collected to provide another assessment of differences over time in those committed to prison. Prison records were consulted on each individual in the sample.

The two groups, incarcerated inmates and incoming inmates, provide us with two different views of the inmate population. In addition, the incarcerated group will show trends or changes of the last 17 years (1962-1978) whereas the incoming group will show trends over the last 97 years (1880 to 1977) at ten year intervals.

Personal characteristics, demographic data and correctional information were gathered. Incomplete records, unavailability of records or missing information resulted in some gaps as noted in the various tables. The data has often been collapsed into categories or averages to better present the information.

### Findings: Incarcerated Prisoners

#### Offenses: Crimes Against Property and Persons

From 1962 to 1978 trends for incarcerated prisoners show a decline in crimes against property (76% to 63%) and an increase in crime against persons (17% to 32%) (Table 1). Most notable in decreasing categories is the issuing of bad checks and forgery, which moved from a high of 28% in 1962 to 9% in 1978, with a low of 7% in 1973 and 1975. Robbery was represented by 13% in 1962, rose to 21% in 1975 and dropped to 11% in 1978. Burglary has fluctuated between 22% and 28% until the last four years, remaining at about 19%. Grand larceny shows a large shift from 13% in 1962 to 2% in 1978 with the major drop in the last four years. Of course, this appears to be an artifact of the "theft" category introduced in 1975. Since 1969, "embezzlement" and "receiving stolen property" have been tabulated separately and remain at a low figure of about 1%. "Aggravated robbery" has been a category since 1976, showing some increase from 6% to 10%. Crimes against persons are less voluminous than crimes against property but show an increase since 1962 from 17% to 32% in 1978. Murder and rape account for about two-thirds of the total increase, showing a 3% rise for each since 1965--murder increasing from 5% to 8% and rape from 2% to 5%. Actually, fluctuations in

percentages would result in a net increase of more than 3% in each case. Another increasing category is voluntary manslaughter, 1% to 3%. Assault with a deadly weapon seems to be down (3% to 1%), but aggravated assault is a new category at 4% for the last two years and may borrow from other categories. Drug crimes, a separate category, shows a fluctuating rise from 1% in 1962 to a high of 7% in 1974 and a drop to 5% in 1978.

#### Type of Sentence

The type of sentences imposed on prison inmates from 1962 to 1973 show a fair amount of stability in the four categories of 1-10, 5 to life, life, and death (Table 2). The sentences of 0-5 show a drop of 11%, whereas the 1-20 and 10 to life categories increase by about 6% each. In 1976, there appears to be some dramatic shifts in sentencing categories. The 1-20 and 10 to life were eliminated, while the 1-15 category was added. The 1-10 sentence is now sparsely used but the 0-5 sentence has doubled in use. Those receiving a 1-15 sentence beginning in 1976 has risen from 18% to 29% for 1978. The "other" category is much higher, jumping from 1% in 1973 to 28%, 20% and 14% for the last 3 years.

#### Characteristics of the Incarcerated Offender

The typical prisoner at the Utah State Prison in 1978 is as follows: height--5'9"; weight--160; age--30; I.Q.--99; grade completed--10.5; tested grade level--8.6; age of first arrest--16 yrs. 5 mo.; and rap sheet entries--12 (Table 3). In the last nine years these characteristics have remained remarkably stable for the incarcerated offender. A slight drop in I.Q. is noted but the other dimensions are relatively unchanged.

#### Prison Population

The prison population has increased 75% in the past nine years, from 468 inmates in 1970 to 821 inmates in 1978 (Table 4). Along with this has been the growth of half-way houses, community programs and a dramatically increased load in adult probation and parole.

#### Costs per Inmate

Costs have changed from \$4,604 in 1973 per inmate to \$10,176 in 1978 (Table 5). No specific explanation is available to account for the 221% increase in the past 6 years.

#### Sex

A slight shift in sex of inmates is seen with a 2% rise in incarcerated females since 1969 (Table 6). At present, the ratio is male 96% and female 4%. The actual numbers of incarcerated females has risen from 12 in 1969 to 32 in 1978.

#### Race

The majority of inmates are white (Table 7). Until 1969 it appears that the Spanish Americans were counted as white. Since then they have been counted separately. Currently the breakdown is white--74%; black--10%; American Indian--1%; and Spanish American--15%. The proportion of blacks has risen from 5% in 1962 to 10% in 1978. The American Indian has fluctuated between 1% and 3% while the Spanish Americans have fluctuated between 12% and 15%. Accordingly the whites have fluctuated between 71% and 78%. The proportions of these racial groups in Utah for census years closely parallel

the above dates. The ratio proportions are: 1960 -- white, 98%, black, .5%, other, 1.5%; 1970 -- white, 97.4%, black, .6% and other 2% (Statistical Abstracts of the United States 1880-1970).

Of course, the conclusion of disproportionate representation of minority groups among incarcerated offenders is evident.

Marital Status

Married men have increased from 36% (1962) to 44% (1978) of the total, but this is very uneven from year to year (Table 8). Single inmates have decreased from 42% (1962) to 33% (1978). Divorced inmates have increased only slightly with widowed remaining about the same. Those separated are now being included with the married (since 1969).

Religion

At present, 38% of inmates are LDS, 24% Catholic, 12% Protestant, 12% other and 14% with no affiliation (Table 9). The Catholic population is the most stable. LDS inmates rose from 39% in 1963 to a high of 47% in 1969 and a low of 35% in 1976. Protestant representation has decreased substantially but increases are noted in categories of "other" and "none".

Occupation

From 1970 to 1976, the percentage of laborers dropped from 51% to 36%, and then up to 42% in 1978 (Table 10). Craftsmen have gained about 4% since 1969. There is a 4% drop in service occupations, a 3% drop in farm related jobs (down to 1%), and a slight increase in students. It should be noted that the majority of inmates fall into three occupational categories: labor, craftsman and service. These three categories have composed from 68% to 79%.

of the prison population from 1969 through 1978. Clerical, sales, manager and professional categories are stable. The classification of "none" has steadily risen from 2% to 9% with a high of 11% in 1976.

Education

Trends in education since 1962 show most change in the decrease of inmates who have eight years of schooling or less - from 34% to 17% (Table 11). The 9 to 12 years of education category has shown an increase from 62% to 78%. A slight increase is seen in the over 12 years classification with the current level at 7%. The overall picture is that of a better educated inmate.

Age Categories

Current age categories (1978) of inmates shows the 21-30 year old group to be the modal category with 57% (Table 12). Next in order is the 31-40 year olds with 26%. The 41-50 group is at 10% with the 15-20 year olds accounting for only 6%. The last group is the 50 years and older with 4%. A noticeable increase (15%) is seen in the 20-30 year old group since 1962 and a significant drop (10%) in the youngest group is evident.

State of Birth

Utah is the state of birth most frequently reported among inmates, averaging just above 40% (Table 13). Distribution ranges from 17% to 7% for the other five major areas and remains stable since 1962.

Weapon Used

There has been a dramatic increase in weapon used in commission of crimes by prison inmates (Table 14). In 1969 the figure was at 24% whereas

in 1978 the figure is 13%. The trend shows an upswing that would lead us to expect a continued rise in the next few years.

#### Injury to Person

Injury to person has been an unstable dimension but a new high was attained in 1976 with 31% (Table 15). A figure of 20% represents the low since 1969.

#### Plea

Pleas of guilty range from a 77% figure in 1969 to a low of 64% in 1974. Currently the figure is at 73% (Table 16). No consistent trend is apparent.

#### Has Used Drugs or Alcohol

Drug use has increased from 23% (1969) to 74% (1978) (Table 17). Alcohol use, in contrast, has decreased some - from 94% to 88% with a low of 79% in 1972.

#### Drug or Alcohol Related Crime

Data is available only on the last three years for this category (Table 18). No unusual changes are noted. About two of every three crimes can be expected to be drug or alcohol related.

#### Escape Record

Those with previous escape records are increasing (Table 19). In 1969, 11% was the figure while 24% is the current figure. This is one indication of a more difficult-to-manage type of inmate.

#### Parole Violation

With the exception of 1969, parole violations have not varied to any great extent (Table 20). The current figure of 30% appears to be a new low. Data are available for this category only from 1969 to 1975.

#### Serving Time for More Than One Offense

The figure for those serving for more than one offense has remained between 14% and 19% for the available data - 1970-1975 (Table 21). No trends were noted.

#### Age of First Arrest

The trend for age of first arrest is for inmates to show earlier first arrests in recent years (Table 22). For example from 1969 to 1978 the 5 to 9 age group has grown from 2% to 6%; the 10-14 age group ranges from 24% to 33%; the 15-19 years group is the highest throughout and stable over the years with 44% currently. The 20-24 age group has decreased from 20% to 11% and the last two age groups, 25-29 and 30+, decreased from 6% to 3% and 6% to 2% from 1969 until now.

#### Times Committed to Prison

From 1966 to 1978, the number of times prison inmates have previously been committed to prison has remained quite constant (Table 23). The current year, 1978, shows 58% in for first commitment, 21% for second commitment, 11% for third and 11% for fourth or more. These figures are almost exactly those of 1966. Between these years there has been some fluctuations away from first timers (48% in 1973) then back to the 58% figure.



County Convicted In

The proportion of inmates convicted in the four largest counties remains practically constant with the ranking being congruent with the county size, although both Utah and Davis counties have a much smaller incarcerated inmate rate than their population ratio (Table 24).

A comparison is presented below.

	<u>County Convicted In</u>				<u>Population Figures</u>				
	<u>Salt Lake</u>	<u>Weber</u>	<u>Utah</u>	<u>Davis</u>	<u>Salt Lake</u>	<u>Weber</u>	<u>Utah</u>	<u>Davis</u>	
1970	54%	21%	7%	4%	1970	56%	16%	16%	12%
					(Projected)				
1978	52	19	9	3	1980	55	16	15	13
					(Population Projections, 1970)				

Rap Sheet Entries

The average rap sheet entry for inmates has been at about 12 for the last 3 years, the period of record (Table 3). The data breakdown on rap sheet entries is seen on Table 25.

Mental Hospital

During the last three years (period of record), the number of inmates who have been in mental hospitals has been constant - 27%, 29%, 28% (Table 26).

Been in Juvenile Institutions

A steady increase in inmates who have been in juvenile institutions is seen between 1966 to 1974 with a 29% increase (Table 27). Since 1974 the figures have dropped 26%, from 74% to 48%. No ready explanation exists for this phenomena.

Run Away from Juvenile Institutions

The percentage of inmates who have run away from juvenile institutions has shown an unusual shift in three years from 40% (1976) to 33% (1977) to 22% (1978) (Table 28). This is probably a function of the foregoing category, of fewer inmates being previously incarcerated in juvenile institutions.

Military Service

Military Service is a fairly stable category with few significant changes (Table 29).

Findings: Incoming Prisoners

Offenses

Crimes against property increased from 1880 (59%) through 1940 (84%) with a subsequent drop to 72% in 1977 (Table 1). Crimes against persons have fluctuated unevenly over the same period of time from a low of 15% in 1940 to a high of 41% in 1890, the latter being accounted for largely by polygamy and adultery - categories no longer used. From 1880 to 1940 a drop of crimes against persons is observed, with a slight increase up to 22% in 1977. Drug related crimes are separate categories appearing in 1960 and showing a slight increase since then.

Sentence

Changes in categories of sentence used from time to time makes comparisons rather futile (Table 2). However, some changes can be noted; for example, from 1880 to 1910 sentences from 1 to 4 years were frequently given, in 1920 terms from 1-10 and 1-20 began with extensive use; from 1940 through 1970, and in 1977 80% of all sentences were 0-5 or 1-15.

### Number Prisoners Entering Prison

Table 3 gives exact figures for the number of incoming prisoners over a 97 year period at ten year intervals. While the overall figures show an upward trend, there are significant fluctuations so as to offset any simple analysis.

### Age

The average age of incoming inmates was 26.7 years in 1880 and is 27.4 years in 1977 (Table 4). Between these points some interesting fluctuations have occurred. The first jump was in 1890, an eight year increase, which can be accounted for largely by the incarceration of Mormon polygamists. In 1900, for example, the figure drops to 28.8. A steady increase is seen through 1960 where a 32 year average is reached. A drop is observed in 1970 and again in 1977 to 27.4 years.

### Sex

In 1880, incoming inmates were 100% male (Table 5). Again in 1920, 100% were male. Other years have seen a 1% female rate with a noticeable increase in 1960 (3%) and a high of 8% in 1977.

### Marital Status

It is difficult to assess changes in marital status over a long period for two reasons: the first has to do with the fact that "divorced" may not have been so listed prior to 1920 and the second is the uneven changes over the years (Table 6). Divorce, as a category, has picked up from 1% in 1920 to 21% in 1970 and 20% in 1977. Those widowed have not fluctuated much.

Generally there is somewhat of a trend for an increase in married men and a decrease in single men from former years. The 1890 figure (44% married) is probably due to polygamy.

### Religion

The LDS religion shows an increasing representation, beginning with 27% in 1900 and increasing to 50% in 1970 (Table 7). For Catholics the peak year was 1910 with 38%. Since 1920 their percentages have been in the low twenties. Protestants show a steady increase from 5% in 1900 to a high of 28% in 1950 and a drop to 20% in 1977. The "none" category is extremely variable.

### Occupation

Fluctuations in occupations are most observable in the farm, laborer, service and craftsman categories (Table 8). Farming was at a high in 1920 with 22% and a low in 1977 with 1%. The laborer category saw a high of 43% in 1900 and a low of 19% in 1880 with the present figure being 28%. Craftsman category was highest in 1880 (39%) and lowest in 1920 (19%) with an upswing to a current 32% in 1977. Service areas were high in 1910 with 22% and lowest in 1977 with 7%. Other changes are generally small.

### Education

From 1880 to 1930, information on educational level was missing; questions asked were about ability to read or write (Table 9). Beginning in 1930, education was grouped into four categories. Those having an eighth grade education or less comprised 58% in 1930 and decreased to 13% in 1977

in a linear fashion. In a similar but reverse manner, the percentage increased during that period for grade level 9-11 years (23% to 50%) and for the grade level 12 years from 12% to 27% (but with a slight drop in 1960). The over 12 years group has fluctuated between 6% and 13% with no particular trend noted.

#### State of Residence

Before 1940, residence was not determined, only state or county of birth (Table 10). Utah residence has risen from a low of 72% in 1940 to a high of 84% in 1977. A drop in Mountain States inmates is seen since 1940 but less change is measured for other areas.

#### County Convicted In

Crime is centering around areas of higher density as seen in the current conviction figures of 52% for Salt Lake County, 18% for Weber County and 10% for Utah County (Table 11) accounting for 80% of inmates. These are the largest counties respectively. The projected proportion of total Utah population for these counties in 1980 is Salt Lake 59%, Weber 16%, and Utah 15%. The largest historical change is in Salt Lake County, going from 30% in 1900 to a high of 52% in 1977 (Population Projections, 1970).

#### Tattoos

Tattoos have been a variable of interest because of the high correlation with deviancy (Table 12). A definite increase is to be found in frequency of tattoos since 1890 (10%) and 1977 (47%). A high of 57% was reached in 1960.

#### Height

The median height of incoming inmates has increased one and one-half inches from 1880 to the present (Table 13).

#### Weight

Corresponding to height increase, weight shows an upswing from 149 pounds to 158 pounds over 97 years (Table 14).

#### Summary of Findings

It has been hypothesized that prisoners are currently more difficult and violent than in the past. This summary of the empirical findings will help address that topic as well as to characterize Utah Prison inmates.

#### Incarcerated Prisoners

From 1962 to 1978 there has been a decline in crimes against property in Utah (76% to 63%) while experiencing an increase in crimes against persons (17% to 32%).

Use of weapons in committing crimes has had an increase from 24% (1969) to 43% (1978). Another item which possibly correlates with use of weapons is injury to persons. From 1975 to 1978 injury to persons has increased from 20% to 31%.

Drug and alcohol use is another factor in increasing crime. Drug use by inmates has had a dramatic increase from 23% in 1969 to 74% in 1978.

Alcohol use has seen a slight decrease in the past 10 years going from 94% to 88%. Also two-thirds of all crimes in Utah can be expected to be drug or alcohol related.

Another statistic which seems to point out a more difficult to manage inmate is the escape record of prisoners. From 1969 to 1978 the escape record of inmates increased from 11% to 24%.

An additional area which is important but without comparative figures is the number of inmates who have been in mental hospitals. Approximately 30% of all incarcerated inmates (from 1976-78) have spent time in mental hospitals. Only recent data is available.

These previously mentioned areas paint a picture of a more violence prone, difficult to manage and a more drug inclined inmate.

The three areas which show surprising decreases in the past few years are: parole violation, been in juvenile institution and run away from juvenile institution (See Tables 20, 27, and 28).

Demographically speaking, there are some additional areas which help forge the image of the present inmate. The inmate population has increased 75% in the past nine years. Along with the inmate increase, costs have increased 221% in the past six years. From 1962 to 1978, the black inmate population has increased from 5% to 10%, while black population figures in Utah have stayed at about one-half of one percent. There has been an increase of married prisoners 36% to 49% from 1962 to 1978, while single inmates have decreased from 42% in 1962 to 33% in 1978. During the period of 1969 to 1978, 68% to 79% of the inmates could be identified as either laborers, craftsmen or involved in service occupations. There is a 10% decrease in the 15-20 year age group category and a 15% increase in the 21-30 year category from 1962 to 1978. In ten years there has been a 100% increase in the female

inmate population (2% to 4%). Also there is a trend towards a better educated inmate. Those with 0-8 years of education has decreased from 34% in 1962 to 17% in 1978. Also those with 9-12 years of education have increased from 62% in 1962 to 78% in 1978.

#### Incoming Prisoners

For incoming prisoners, crimes against property increased from 1880 (52%) to 1940 (84%) and then decreased to 72% in 1977. Crimes against persons hit a low in 1940 with 15% and a high of 41% in 1890. This high percentage is due to those incarcerated for polygamy. During the past 97 years, incoming females have increased in numbers and now account for 8% of the total. In 1880 the incoming prison population was 100% male. In 1977 the male figure dropped to 92%.

The actual number of prisoners entering prison has increased dramatically since 1880. Only 57 inmates entered the prison in 1880 while 341 entered prison in 1977. Of course the population has seen an increase in Utah from 143,963 in 1880 to 1,059,273 in 1970. But crime rates are also up.

As with incarcerated offenders, the incoming inmate appears to be better educated. In 1930 those receiving 0-8 years of education were at a 58% level. In 1977 that figure had diminished to 13%. Also those receiving 9-11 years of education in 1930 were at 23%. In 1977 the figure had more than doubled, arriving at 50%.

Except for 1890 (which included older incoming polygamists) the average age of incoming inmates has increased from 1880 (26.7 years) to 1960 (32 years). From 1960, a drop is observed until a 1977 figure of 27.4 years.

The LDS inmate population has just about doubled in seventy years. In 1900 21% of the incoming inmates were LDS compared to 50% LDS composition in 1970.

The most radical change regarding occupation categories lies with farmers. In 1920, 22% of the incoming prison inmates were farmers. This figure drops off drastically in 1977 with only 1% of the incoming inmates claiming farming as their occupation.

Incoming prisoners with tattoos have increased at a rapid rate since 1890. In 1890 only 10% of all incoming inmates wore tattoos. In 1960 the figure jumped to 57%. The current figure is 47%.

Finally the median height of incoming inmates has increased 1 1/2 inches in the past 97 years with their average weight increasing 9 pounds from 1880 to the present time.

#### Discussion

The hypothesis of a more difficult and violence prone inmate characterizing recent inmate trends is substantiated by these empirical findings of both incarcerated and incoming Utah State Prison inmates. Correctional custody policies might be reflected more by the incarcerated inmate data, whereas criminal court policies might be mirrored more by incoming inmate data. These two very different ways of viewing prison inmates yield somewhat different results also because of the different nature of available data in each case. In most respects the findings complement each other.

Some shifts or trends in the data are readily understood while some are not. Certain factors influencing the data can be identified such as polygamy in 1890 accounting for a high rate of crime against person for that

period of time. Another factor influencing data trends would be length of sentencing which is higher in Utah than for many other states. Other factors of influence would include plea bargaining (guilty plea is generally above 70%), changes in the law, changes in court policies, changes in correctional policies, changes in labeling crimes, crime trends, population growth and density, etc. In national prisoner statistics we also note an influence of war on inmate populations - showing a drop-off in war years. Another variable to consider is the availability and capacity of facilities for incarceration.

It should be cautioned not to equate or compare prison inmate data with crime trends and/or crime frequency data. The prison population, incarcerated or incoming, can hardly be thought of as representative of those committing crimes or of crimes committed. They do represent chronic offenders and serious offenses to some extent as judged by our courts, but for reasons already suggested, these judgments vary from time to time.

Education remains as good a barometer as any of potential success in modern life. National as well as individual state statistics show a high proportion of inmates educationally handicapped with early dropouts and sub-average achievement. For Federal and State prisons the median years of school completed is 8.6 years in contrast to 10.6 years for the general population (President's Commission, 1968). Utah, with an average of 10.5 years completed (10.25 in 1970) compares more favorably with the general population than with other prisoners. Grade level tested is about two years below grade completed for Utah inmates and may more adequately reflect

the educational problems of prisoners. The educational background of inmates in Utah has remained fairly constant over the last several years.

Unstable work records and lack of vocational skill characterize many offenders. Material failure in a society where material success is stressed is a common denominator of offenders. In Utah, 42% of currently incarcerated prisoners and 28% of incoming prisoners are laborers compared to about 5% of the U.S. population (President's Commission, 1968). In contrast only 1% of incarcerated Utah prisoners and 7% of incoming prisoners engage in professional types of employment compared to 20.6% of the general population. These disproportions need to be carefully reviewed in our efforts to understand crime and the application of our Criminal Justice System.

Marital Status is another variable of general interest for comparative purposes. Our general or "normal" male population shows 69% are married. National prisoner statistics indicate only 31% are married. In contrast, 34% of incoming Utah inmates and 44% of incarcerated Utah inmates are married. Marriage is usually a favorable indicator in making a prognosis. Our inmates are still some distance from the normal population average.

Other comparisons could be made. The above selections are only illustrative of how we can better understand the inmate population through contrasting and comparing them with different groups. Baseline data such as that provided in this study can also be used to understand the individual inmate as being similar to or different from the inmate norms.

Several questions emerge as a result of this study. Is the more dangerous and violence prone inmate now coming to corrections a reflection of a

more selective screening process of the court or are criminals turning more and more to violence, use of weapons and use of drugs? Is this type of offender actually creating greater problems for corrections? Do we need to alter our classification system to more adequately deal with this type of offender? Is the type of inmate received a reflection of shifting societal values? Is law enforcement becoming more effective or less effective as evidenced by the inmate trends? Are inmate trends related to crime trends?

Implications of the above findings are numerous. For example, the classification system at the prison should take this data into account in custody and program planning. Correctional administrators and personnel as well as the courts should receive this information as part of a regular feedback program so that accurate inmate parameters can be reflected. The nature and amount of supervision needed can be estimated better from a position of knowledge. As more extensive information is gathered and summarized, trends can be spotted quickly and more easily related to possible casual factors.

Recommendations being made to judges and the Board of Pardons by correctional personnel need to be based on a firm knowledge of the offender. The purpose of this study is to provide information which will eventuate in a more thorough and accurate characterization of the prison inmate.

In conclusion, it can be said that the typical Utah State Prison inmate has changed significantly with increases in crimes against persons, weapons used, injury to persons, drug use and escape records. Fewer parole violations were noted on inmate histories. More females are coming to

prison. A higher educational level is seen. Other changes and figures have been presented to describe the Utah Prison inmate.

#### References

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Appendices

A. Incarcerated Prisoners -- Tables 1 - 29

B. Incoming Prisoners -- Tables 1 - 14

Note: Blanks on tables indicate no data, which may have resulted from the category not being used in that year, no data reported or figures less than 1%.

Appendix A

Incarcerated Prisoners -- Tables 1 - 29



Table #1

OFFENSES OF INCARCERATED PRISONERS

(For Offenders Serving Time on More than One Offense the Most Serious Crime is Listed)

	<u>CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY</u>	<u>Issuing Bad Checks, Forgery</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Burglary (Breaking, Entering)</u>	<u>Grand Larceny (Larceny, Embezzlement)</u>	<u>Theft</u>	<u>Embezzlement</u>	<u>Receiving Stolen Property</u>	<u>Aggravated Robbery</u>	<u>Crimes Against Property (Other)</u>
1962	76%	28%	13%	22%	13%					
1965	75	19	12	28	13					3%
1966	67	18	13	24	12					
1967	69	19	12	24	14					
1969	76	19	13	27	11		1	1		4
1970	73	15	15	25	13		1	1		3
1971	74	13	14	28	14		1	1		3
1972	73	10	16	28	13		1	2		3
1973	70	7	17	27	14			2		3
1974	71	8	18	25	12		1	1		6
1975	68	7	21	19	6	6	1	1		7
1976	65	8	14	20	4	8		1	6	4
1977	64	9	13	19	3	9			8	3
1978	63	9	11	19	2	10		1	10	1

Table #1 (Continued)

	CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS										OTHER CRIMES				
	Crimes of Violence	Sex Crimes	Assault w/ D Weapon	Murder	Rape	Failure to Provide	Carnal Knowledge	Voluntary Manslaughter	Sodomy	Sexual Assault	Aggravated Assault	Criminal Homicide	Crimes Against Persons (Other)	DRUG CRIMES	OTHER CRIMES
1962	17%	10%	7%										1%	6%	
1965	23		3%	5%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%				7%	2	
1966	20	11	9										2	11	
1967	21	14	7										2	8	
1969	19		3	7	3	1	1	1				3	5		
1970	24		4	9	3	1	1	2	1	1		2	5		
1971	22		3	8	5	1	2	1	2			2	4		
1972	22		3	9	3	1	2	2				2	5		
1973	24		3	8	4	1	3	1	1			3	6		
1974	22		2	10	5		2	1	1			1	7		
1975	26		1	10	5		3	1	1			5	6		
1976	29			9	6		4	1	1			8	6		
1977	31			9	5		3	2	4	2	6	6	5		
1978	32		1	8	5		3	1	2	4	2	6	5		

Table #2

TYPE OF SENTENCE: INCARCERATED PRISONERS

	0-5	1-10	1-20	5-1	10-1	1-15	Life	Death	Other
1962	26%	18%	28%	14%	1%		3%	.4%	10%
1965	22	19	31	13	2		3	.1	10
1966	21	21	28	15	3		2	.2	10
1967	20	19	30	15	3		3	.6	10
1970	15	18	36	16	7		3	1.0	5
1971	14	20	37	15	7		3	1.0	3
1972	15	18	37	16	7		4	1.0	2
1973	15	20	34	18	7		4	1.0	1
1976	29	5		15		18	4	1.0	28
1977	30	5		16		25	3	1.0	20
1978	33	3		16		29	4	1.0	14

Table #3

THE TYPICAL PRISONER: INCARCERATED PRISONERS

	Height	Weight	Age	IQ	Grade School Completed	Tested Grade Level	Age First Arrest	Rap Sheet Entries
1970	5'9 1/2"	157 1/2	30yr 3M	105	10 1/2		17yr 1M	
1971	5'9 1/2"	157 1/2	30yr 3M	105	10 1/2		17yr 1M	
1972	5'9 1/2"	158 1/2	31yr 3M	103	10 1/2			
1973	5'9 1/2"	158 1/2	31yr 3M	103	10 1/2			
1974	5'9 1/2"	158 1/2	31yr 3M	103	10 1/2			
1975	5'9 1/2"	158 1/2	30yr 3M	103	10 1/2			
1976	5'9 1/2"	158	30yr 3M	99	10.2	8.4	16yr 5M	13
1977	5'8"	159	30yr 3M	100	10.5	8.6	16yr 7M	12
1978	5'9"	160	30yr	99	10.5	8.6	16yr 5M	12

Table #4

PRISON POPULATION: INCARCERATED PRISONERS

	#
1970	468
1971	574
1972	597
1973	587
1974	525
1975	544
1976	655
1977	752
1978	821

Table #5

COST PER INMATE: INCARCERATED PRISONERS

	\$
1973	4,604
1975	8,974
1976	10,000
1977	9,040
1978	10,176

Table #6

SEX: INCARCERATED PRISONERS

	Male	Female	# Male	# Female
1969	98%	2%	613	12
1970	98	2	456	12
1971	97	3	558	16
1972	98	2	587	10
1973	97	3	572	15
1974	98	2	513	12
1975	97	3	529	15
1976	97	3	637	18
1977	97	3	731	21
1978	96	4	789	32

Table #7

RACE: INCARCERATED PRISONERS

	White	Negro	American Indian	Oriental	Spanish American	Other
1962	93%	5%	1%			
1965	96	3	1			
1966	94	4	2			
1967	92	10	2			
1969	77	7	3		13%	1%
1970	77	8	2		13	1
1971	78	7	2		12	1
1972	75	9	3		13	1
1973	73	10	3		13	
1974	73	10	3		14	
1975	71	12	2		15	
1976	71	12	2		14	
1977	74	10	2		13	
1978	74	10	1		15	

Table #8

MARITAL STATUS: INCARCERATED PRISONERS

	Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Separated
1962	42%	36%	17%	1%	3%
1965	40	36	19	1	3
1966	42	38	16	1	3
1967	39	38	16	2	5
1969	41	40	18	2	
1970	41	36	22	2	
1971	38	39	22	2	
1972	40	40	19	2	
1973	40	41	17	2	
1974	39	41	18	2	
1975	42	35	20	3	
1976	34	43	21	2	
1977	34	42	22	2	
1978	33	44	21	2	

Table #9

RELIGION: INCARCERATED PRISONERS

	<u>LOS</u>	<u>Catholic</u>	<u>Protestant</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>None</u>
1962	39%	22%	28%		11%
1965	42	24	26		8
1966	46	22	23		9
1967	46	24	20		9
1969	47	24	18	4	6
1970	42	26	18	8	7
1971	44	24	19	5	8
1972	43	24	20	5	9
1973	43	24	19	4	11
1974	40	23	20	3	13
1975	35	23	25	2	14
1976	35	25	11	14	15
1977	38	24	11	14	13
1978	38	24	12	12	14

Table #10

OCCUPATION: INCARCERATED PRISONERS

	<u>Professional- Management</u>	<u>Skilled</u>	<u>Semi- Skilled</u>	<u>Unskilled</u>	<u>Clerical</u>	<u>Student</u>						
1965	1.4%	18.4%	39.0%	34.3%	6.9%							
1966	2.2	24.8	18.1	48.4	6.5							
1967	2.4	23.5	18.8	47.9	6.0	1.4%						
	<u>Laborer</u>	<u>Craftsman</u>	<u>Service</u>	<u>Operative</u>	<u>Farm</u>	<u>Clerical</u>	<u>Sales</u>	<u>Student</u>	<u>Professional</u>	<u>Manager</u>	<u>General</u>	<u>None</u>
1969	44%	18%	12%	8%	4%	3%	4%	2%	1%	1%		2%
1970	51	19	9	6	2	3	3	2	1	1	2	2
1971	47	18	12	8	3	3	2	2	2		2	2
1972	49	16	11	7	4	2	2	3	2		1	2
1973	48	17	12	6	2	2	2	2	2		2	4
1974	43	18	10	7	2	2	3	2	2		2	8
1975	39	21	11	8	1	2	3	2	2		1	10
1976	36	23	9	10	2	1	3	5	1		1	11
1977	39	22	8	9	1	2	4	4				9
1978	42	22	8	9	1	2	3	4	1		1	9

Table #11

EDUCATION: INCARCERATED PRISONERS

	<u>0 - 8 years</u>	<u>9 - 12 years</u>	<u>12+ years</u>
1962	34%	62%	6%
1965	25	71	4
1966	29	68	4
1967	28	67	5
1970	25	71	4
1971	22	74	4
1972	22	73	4
1973	22	76	3
1974	21	74	5
1975	19	75	6
1976	20	75	6
1977	17	76	7
1978	17	78	7

Table #12

AGE: INCARCERATED PRISONERS

	<u>15-20</u>	<u>21-30</u>	<u>31-40</u>	<u>41-50</u>	<u>Greater 50</u>
1962	16%	42%	26%	12%	5%
1965	17	44	19	15	4
1966	17	46	21	11	5
1967	24	51	17	5	2
1969	4	50	25	14	7
1970	9	56	20	10	5
1971	6	53	28	11	5
1972	5	50	29	10	5
1973	3	50	31	12	5
1974	3	48	33	12	6
1975	8	53	25	10	6
1976	4	60	26	10	6
1977	8	55	26	7	2
1978	6	57	26	10	3

Table #13

STATE OF BIRTH: INCARCERATED PRISONERS

	<u>Utah</u>	<u>Mountain</u>	<u>Central</u>	<u>Southern</u>	<u>Pacific</u>	<u>Eastern</u>	<u>Non U.S.</u>
1962	40%	21%	19%	8%	6%	6%	1%
1965	42	17	15	9	6	4	1
1966	44	18	15	5	8	5	1
1967	47	17	13	10	7	5	1
1969	47	17	15	8	8	4	1
1970	45	18	14	9	8	6	1
1971	46	16	14	6	9	7	1
1972	49	15	15	7	8	7	1
1973	46	15	15	7	9	6	1
1974	43	17	15	8	9	6	2
1975	40	17	15	8	11	7	2

STATE OF RESIDENCE

1976	81	5	4	2	6	2
1977	83	4	4	1	6	2
1978	84	5	4	1	6	1

Table #14

WEAPON USED: INCARCERATED PRISONERS

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
1969	24%	76%
1970	29	71
1971	27	73
1972	26	74
1973	28	72
1974	29	71
1975	30	70
1976	42	58
1977	40	60
1978	43	57

Table #15

INJURY TO PERSON: INCARCERATED PRISONERS

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
1969	24%	76%
1970	24	76
1971	20	80
1972	21	79
1973	20	80
1974	21	79
1975	20	80
1976	31	69
1977	31	69
1978	31	69

Table #16

PLEA: INCARCERATED PRISONERS

	<u>Guilty</u>	<u>Not Guilty</u>
1969	77%	23%
1970	72	28
1971	69	31
1972	66	34
1973	66	34
1974	64	36
1975	71	29
1976	71	29
1977	72	28
1978	73	27

Table #17

HAS USED DRUGS OR ALCOHOL: INCARCERATED PRISONERS

	<u>Drugs</u>	<u>Alcohol</u>
1969	23%	94%
1970	28	82
1971	35	83
1972	36	79
1973	39	81
1974	49	84
1975	53	83
1976	69	87
1977	72	88
1978	74	88

Table #18

DRUG OR ALCOHOL RELATED CRIME: INCARCERATED PRISONERS

	<u>Drug</u>	<u>Alcohol</u>	<u>Both</u>	<u>Neither</u>	<u>Unknown</u>
1976	27%	27%	6%	35%	5%
1977	27	28	8	38	5
1978	25	30	11	33	1

Table #19

ESCAPE RECORD: INCARCERATED PRISONERS

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Unavailable</u>
1969	11%	89%	
1970	11	89	
1971	15	85	
1972	14	86	
1973	16	84	
1974	14	86	
1975	13	87	
1976	27	73	
1977	24	76	
1978	24	75	1%

Table #20

PAROLE VIOLATION: INCARCERATED PRISONERS

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
1969	45%	55%
1970	31	69
1971	35	65
1972	33	67
1973	33	67
1974	34	66
1975	30	70

Table #21

SERVING TIME FOR MORE THAN ONE OFFENSE: INCARCERATED PRISONERS

	<u>Yes</u>
1970	14%
1971	17
1972	18
1973	17
1974	19
1975	18

Table #22

AGE OF FIRST ARREST: INCARCERATED PRISONERS

	<u>5 - 9</u>	<u>10 - 14</u>	<u>15 - 19</u>	<u>20 - 24</u>	<u>25 - 29</u>	<u>30+</u>
1969	2%	24%	43%	20%	6%	6%
1970	2	28	45	18	1	5
1971	2	28	43	14	5	5
1972	4	30	41	16	5	3
1973	5	29	40	15	6	4
1974	6	35	38	14	6	4
1975	6	31	43	13	5	3
1976	6	30	43	13	5	3
1977	5	30	42	14	3	2
1978	6	33	44	11	3	2

Table #23

# TIMES COMMITTED TO PRISON: INCARCERATED PRISONERS

	<u>First</u>	<u>Second</u>	<u>Third</u>	<u>More Than Three</u>
1966	58%	21%	11%	9%
1967	57	21	11	7
1969	53	25	10	11
1970	55	24	10	12
1971	49	26	12	14
1972	49	25	12	13
1973	48	27	13	12
1974	49	26	13	12
1975	51	27	14	8
1976	55	24	12	9
1977	51	26	12	12
1978	58	21	11	11

Table #24

COUNTY CONVICTED IN: INCARCERATED PRISONERS

	<u>Salt Lake</u>	<u>Utah</u>	<u>Weber</u>	<u>Davis</u>
1969	47%	7%	24%	3%
1970	54	7	21	4
1971	53	7	19	5
1972	54	7	19	5
1973	53	8	19	4
1974	54	7	20	3
1975	55	7	22	3
1978	52	9	19	3



Table #25

# OF RAP SHEET ENTRIES: INCARCERATED PRISONERS

	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>37</u>
1975	5%	6%	7%	7%	6%	5%	6%	5%	4%	4%	4%	3%	3%	2%	2%	2%	3%	2%	2%	2%	3%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
1977	5	6	7	8	6	5	5	5	4	3	4	3	2	3	3	2	3	2	1	2	2	2		1		1	1			1	1						
1978	8	7	7	8	6	6	6	5	4	4	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Table #26

BEEN IN MENTAL HOSPITAL: INCARCERATED PRISONERS

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
1976	27%	73%
1977	29	71
1978	28	72

Table #27

BEEN IN JUVINILE INSTITUTION: INCARCERATED PRISONERS

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
1966	45%	55%
1967	51	49
1969	45	55
1970	59	41
1971	60	40
1972	61	39
1973	60	40
1974	74	26
1975	63	37
1976	49	51
1977	48	52
1978	48	52

Table #28

RUN AWAY FROM JUVINILE INSTITUTION: INCARCERATED PRISONERS

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
1976	40%	60%
1977	33	67
1978	22	78

Table #29

MILITARY SERVICE: INCARCERATED PRISONERS

	<u>No Service</u>	<u>Honorable Service</u>	<u>Dishonorable Discharge</u>	<u>Other Discharge</u>
1969	57%	17%	5%	21%
1970	59	18	9	14
1971	62	21	5	12
1972	62	21	4	12
1973	63	20	3	14
1974	62	20	3	16
1975	62	19	3	16

Appendix B

Incoming Prisoners -- Tables 1 - 14

Table #1

OFFENSES: INCOMING PRISONERS

	<u>CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY</u>	<u>Bad Checks</u>	<u>Forgery</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Burglary</u>	<u>Grand Larceny</u>	<u>Theft</u>	<u>Aggravated Robbery</u>	<u>Breaking &amp; Entering</u>	<u>Obtaining \$ Under False Pretenses</u>	<u>Crimes Against Property (Other)</u>
1880	59%		5%	5%	11%	20%	2%	4%	5%		7%
1890	49	1	3	7	13	14			6	3	2
1900	69		4		25	20			17		3
1910	69		2	6	40	18				2	1
1920	78	2	13	9	35	10		1		6	2
1930	79	3	16	13	27	12	2			1	5
1940	84	6	12	9	41	10				1	5
1950	80	14	7	15	24	17				2	1
1960	80	20	16	9	24	8				2	1
1970	74	5	12	6	27	18				2	4
1977	72	2	12	8	23		16	6		5	

Table #1 (Continued)

	CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS											CRUG CRIMES	Possession of Controlled Substance	Distribution of Controlled Substance	OTHER CRIMES	
	Assault	Murder 1	Rape	Failure to Support	Manslaughter	Aggravated Sexual Assault	Polygamy	Adultery	Forcible Sexual Abuse	Aggravated Assault	Crimes Against Persons (Other)					
1880	33%	2%	11%	4%		5%					11%					8%
1890	41	2	2	1			16%	14%			6					10
1900	22	4	2	4		1	1				4					9
1910	25	7	3		1	1					5					5
1920	22	3	2	6		1	3				4					5
1930	20	3	1	6		1	4				5					5
1940	15	1	2	4		2	2				4					4
1950	20			8		1					10					10
1960	18	4	1	2	2	1			3		5		2			5
1970	19	5	2	2	1	2	2		2		3		1			5
1977	22	1	2	2		3	2		1		5		1			5

Table #2

SENTENCE: INCOMING PRISONERS

	SENTENCE: INCOMING PRISONERS																					
	1 Year	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	4 Years	Life	Death	5 Years	6 Years	7 Years	1-3 Years	1-10 Years	1-20 Years	Indeterminate	10-5 Years	5-Life	10-14 Years	15-5 Years	11-14 Years	10-Life	11-15 Years	
1880	14%	31%	21%	12%	5%	5%	2%	8%	5%	2%												
1890	18	43	17	13	1		2															
1900	4	43	19	10	1	1	1	8	5	2												
1910	5	39	20	11	2	1	1	5	1	4												
1920				1			2	4		2												
1930							1	1		2		9	23	58								
1940						1	1			8	22	40		97								
1950										5	20	24	4		8	13	9					
1960										4	18	34	30		8	10	9	2	2			
1970						2				2	23	36	1		18	11		2		1		
1977	4					1									45	7				2		35

Table #3

# OF PRISONERS ENTERING PRISON: INCOMING PRISONERS

	#
1880	57
1890	297
1900	100
1910	157
1920	106
1930	223
1940	162
1950	237
1960	265
1970	205
1977	341

Table #4

AGE: INCOMING PRISONERS

	15-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	Over 50	X
1880	23%	46%	26%	5%	--	26.7 Years
1890	6	41	24	15	12	34.8 Years
1900	20	50	16	10	4	28.8 Years
1910	18	46	25	8	4	29.0 Years
1920	16	44	24	11	5	30.3 Years
1930	21	48	18	6	7	29.5 Years
1940	14	46	25	6	10	30.9 Years
1950	17	42	24	13	4	30.1 Years
1960	11	42	27	13	6	32.0 Years
1970	18	48	25	6	2	28.1 Years
1977	20	55	18	6	3	27.4 Years

Table #5

SEX: INCOMING PRISONERS

	Male	Female
1880	100%	0%
1890	97	3
1900	99	1
1910	99	1
1920	100	0
1930	99	1
1940	99	1
1950	99	1
1960	97	3
1970	96	4
1977	92	8

Table #6

MARITAL STATUS: INCOMING PRISONERS

	Married	Single	Divorced	Widowed
1880				
1890	44%	56%		
1900	25	69		6
1910	19	81		
1920	31	67	1	1
1930				
1940	38	57	4	1
1950	43	36	18	2
1960	40	44	14	2
1970	43	35	21	1
1977	34	45	20	1

Table #7

RELIGION: INCOMING PRISONERS

	<u>LDS</u>	<u>Catholic</u>	<u>Protestant</u>	<u>Unknown or Other</u>	<u>None</u>
1880			5%	33%	6%
1890			2	30	2
1900	27%	29%	16	1	22
1910	27	38	21	2	18
1920	38	24	24	1	11
1930	39	20	28	1	7
1940	46	18	27	2	7
1950	42	22	19	1	5
1960	42	22	20	2	15
1970	50	24			
1977	41	22			

Table #8

OCCUPATION: INCOMING PRISONERS

	<u>Laborer</u>	<u>Craftsman</u>	<u>Operative</u>	<u>Service</u>	<u>Student</u>	<u>Sales</u>	<u>Clerical</u>	<u>Farm Manager</u>	<u>General</u>	<u>Professional</u>	<u>None</u>
1880	19.3%	38.6%		10.5%		1.8%	12.3%			3.5%	14.0%
1890	30.6	24.6	5.1	10.4	.3	3.0	2.7	17.8	1.0	1.7	2.7
1900	43.0	30.0	1.0	13.0		1.0	1.0	10.0			1.0
1910	36.0	24.0	1.0	22.0		2.0	2.0	12.0	1.0		1.0
1920	35.0	19.0	3.0	12.0			5.0	22.0	2.0	2.0	
1930	40.0	23.0	4.0	10.0		2.0	3.0	12.0	1.0	3.0	1.0
1940	34.0	21.0	6.0	14.0	1.0	3.0	6.0	9.0	1.0	1.0	4.0
1950	25.0	21.0	9.0	14.0	2.0	2.0	5.0	10.0	6.0	4.0	1.0
1960	32.0	26.0	9.0	9.0	2.0	4.0	4.0	6.0	1.0	3.0	4.0
1970	33.0	28.0	11.0	7.0	3.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	1.0	2.0	3.0
1977	28.0	32.0	9.0	7.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	3.0	6.0

Table #9

EDUCATION: INCOMING PRISONERS

	<u>0 - 8 years</u>	<u>9 - 11 Years</u>	<u>12 Years</u>	<u>12+ Years</u>
1880				
1890				
1900				
1910				
1920				
1930	58%	23%	12%	7%
1940	38	30	22	10
1950	31	40	22	6
1960	27	43	17	13
1970	21	50	23	6
1977	13	50	27	10

Table #10

STATE OF RESIDENCE: INCOMING PRISONERS

	<u>Utah</u>	<u>Pacific</u>	<u>Mountain</u>	<u>Central</u>	<u>Eastern</u>	<u>Southern</u>	<u>Non U.S.</u>
1880							
1890							
1900							
1910							
1920							
1930							
1940	72%	6%	13%	6%	1%	1%	
1950	74	6	7	5	6	1	
1960	72	6	11	8	1	2	
1970	82	4	6	4	2	1	
1977	84	6	4	4	1	1	

Table #11

COUNTY CONVICTED IN: INCOMING PRISONERS

	<u>Salt Lake</u>	<u>Weber</u>	<u>Utah</u>	<u>Davis</u>	<u>Other</u>
1880					
1890		19%	12%		69%
1900	30%	20	7	9%	34
1910	49	16	4	4	27
1920					
1930	40	14	7	3	36
1940	45	12	8	1	34
1950	45	14	12	2	27
1960	43	20	9	5	22
1970	52	18	7	7	16
1977	52	18	10	3	16

Table #12

TATTOO: INCOMING PRISONERS

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
1880		
1890	10%	90%
1900	18	82
1910	21	79
1920	16	84
1930	22	78
1940	17	83
1950	40	60
1960	57	43
1970	48	52
1977	47	53

Table #13

HEIGHT: INCOMING PRISONERS

	<u>Median Height</u>
1880	507.555
1890	508.083
1900	507.625
1910	507.447
1920	508.656
1930	508.397
1940	509.717
1950	509.407
1960	509.317
1970	509.518
1977	509.208

Table #14

WEIGHT: INCOMING PRISONERS

	<u>Average Weight</u>
1880	148.8
1890	152.9
1900	149.9
1910	141.5
1920	150.0
1930	152.5
1940	154.7
1950	157.4
1960	158.0
1970	157.8
1977	157.7

**END**