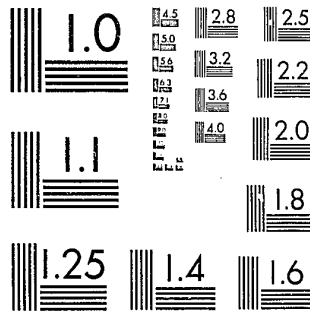


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Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20531

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August 19, 1980

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POPULATION TRENDS: 1976

Andrea Heckman
Social Science Analyst

March 1977

The following is a description of the FCI, Pleasanton inmate population in 1976. Data is presented by quarter year as well as averages for the entire year. Statistics for 1975 are used to make comparisons and contribute to the analysis of trends in population changes which would indicate the type of population to be expected in the near future. The population is examined in three groups: 1)admissions during each quarter; 2)the actual population on the last day of each quarter; and 3)discharges during each quarter.

Major institutional changes which affected the characteristics of the 1976 population are discussed throughout the paper and include: 1)conversion of a housing unit from male to female; 2)increase in the maximum age for female admissions; and 3)discontinuation of the in-house Work/Study Release Program. In regard to the size of population, it is important to recognize that the number of federal prisoners confined throughout the Bureau of Prisons increased by 3,500 in 1976, exerting overpopulation pressure on all facilities.

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ACQUISITIONS

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ADMISSIONS

Three hundred and twenty-two inmates were admitted to FCI, Pleasanton during 1976 compared to 300 during 1975 (see Table 1). This represents a 7% increase. Male admissions decreased 23% while female admissions increased 71%. Conversion of one housing unit from male to female was begun in December 1975 and completed in February 1976, reducing the institution's capacity for males by 32% and increasing the capacity for females by 90%. The planned ratio of females to males was modified from 1/3 to 1/1. Fifty-one percent of all admissions in 1976 were female compared to 32% of admissions in 1975 (see Figure 1). Overpopulation of the remaining male housing units accompanied the conversion and deliberate efforts were made to limit male admissions. The most significant was a semi-moratorium during the first quarter of 1976 on the acceptance of male transfer referrals. At the same time it became necessary to modify the standards for acceptance of female admissions in order to build up the female population. The maximum age of female admissions was increased from 26 to 33 years. As a result, the proportions of each sex admitted reversed from 68% male in 1975 to 61% female during the first half of 1976. However, the number of female admissions per quarter dropped during the second half of the year, while male admissions increased considerably.

In light of population pressures during 1976 (see section on "Population on the Last Day of Each Quarter"), it is informative to review

TABLE 1

ETHNIC BACKGROUND AND COMMITMENT SOURCE OF ADMISSIONS BY QUARTER

VARIABLE	1975		1976											1976		
			JAN 1 - MAR 31			APR 1 - JUN 30			JUL 1 - SEP 30			OCT 1 - DEC 31				
	Total		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Total	
	N	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	N	%
ETHNIC BACKGROUND																
White	119	61	54	46	49	54	57	56	58	55	57	59	50	55	174	55
Black	51	18	17	33	27	32	18	24	20	19	20	24	21	23	74	23
Hispanic	25	15	21	13	16	8	21	16	11	26	17	4	26	14	50	16
American Indian	8	4	8	3	5	3	4	3	9	0	5	10	3	7	16	5
Oriental	2	1	0	5	3	3	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	5	2
COMMITMENT SOURCE*																
Court	127	42	44	36	39	27	29	28	23	42	31	22	42	31	102	32
Prob. Violator	20	7	4	18	13	5	14	11	13	13	13	10	8	9	36	11
Parole Violator	3	1	8	10	9	5	4	4	2	16	8	2	5	3	19	6
Study & Observ.	22	7	4	10	8	5	4	4	4	3	4	2	5	3	15	5
S/O Return	21	7	12	8	9	11	9	10	9	10	9	16	8	13	33	10
Escape Return	10	3	0	5	3	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1
Transfer	95	32	20	13	16	41	36	38	45	17	32	47	29	39	104	32
NUMBER OF INMATES	n=300		39%	61%	n=64	40%	60%	n=93	60%	40%	n=78	56%	44%	n=87	n=322	

*This breakdown includes only categories with sufficient frequency to be of general interest. Therefore all cases may not be represented and percentage totals may not equal 100 percent.

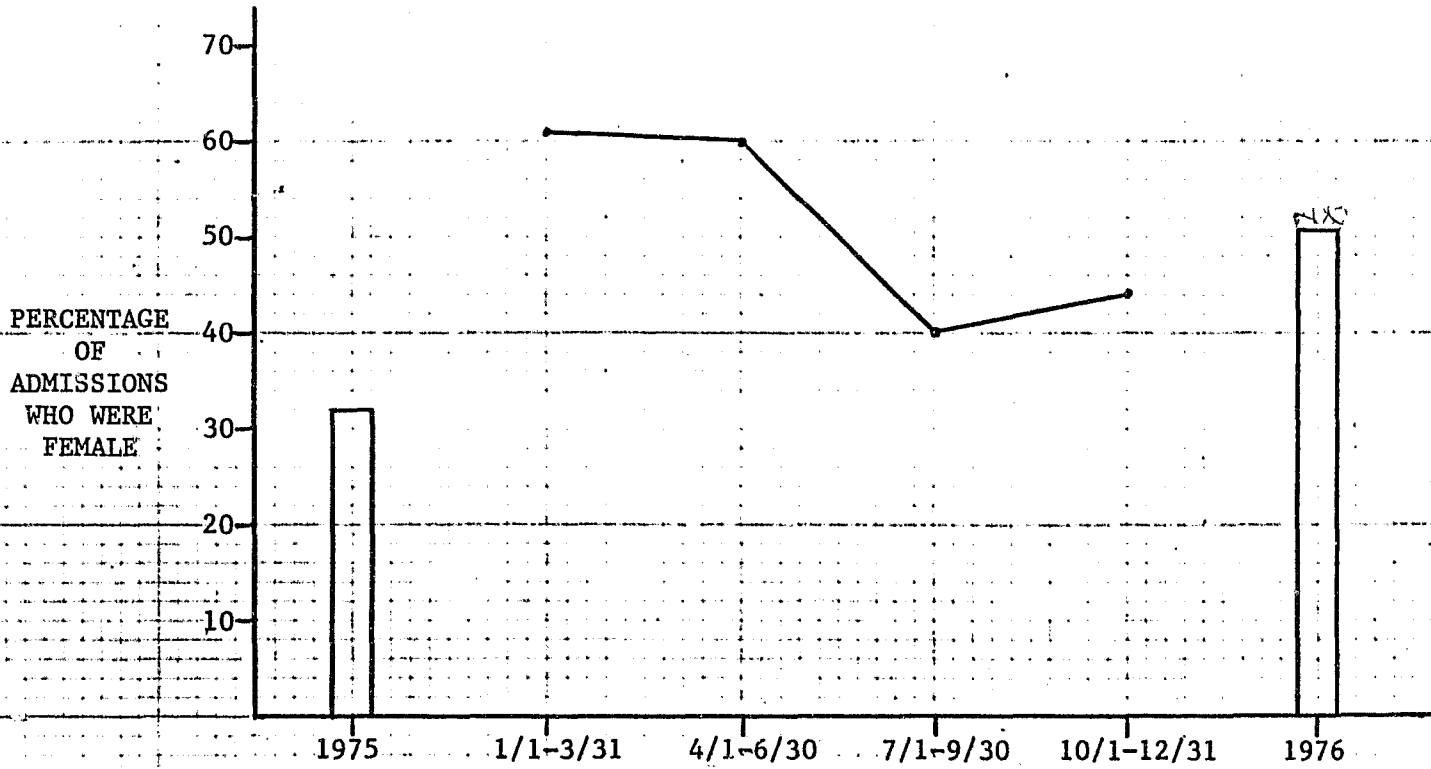
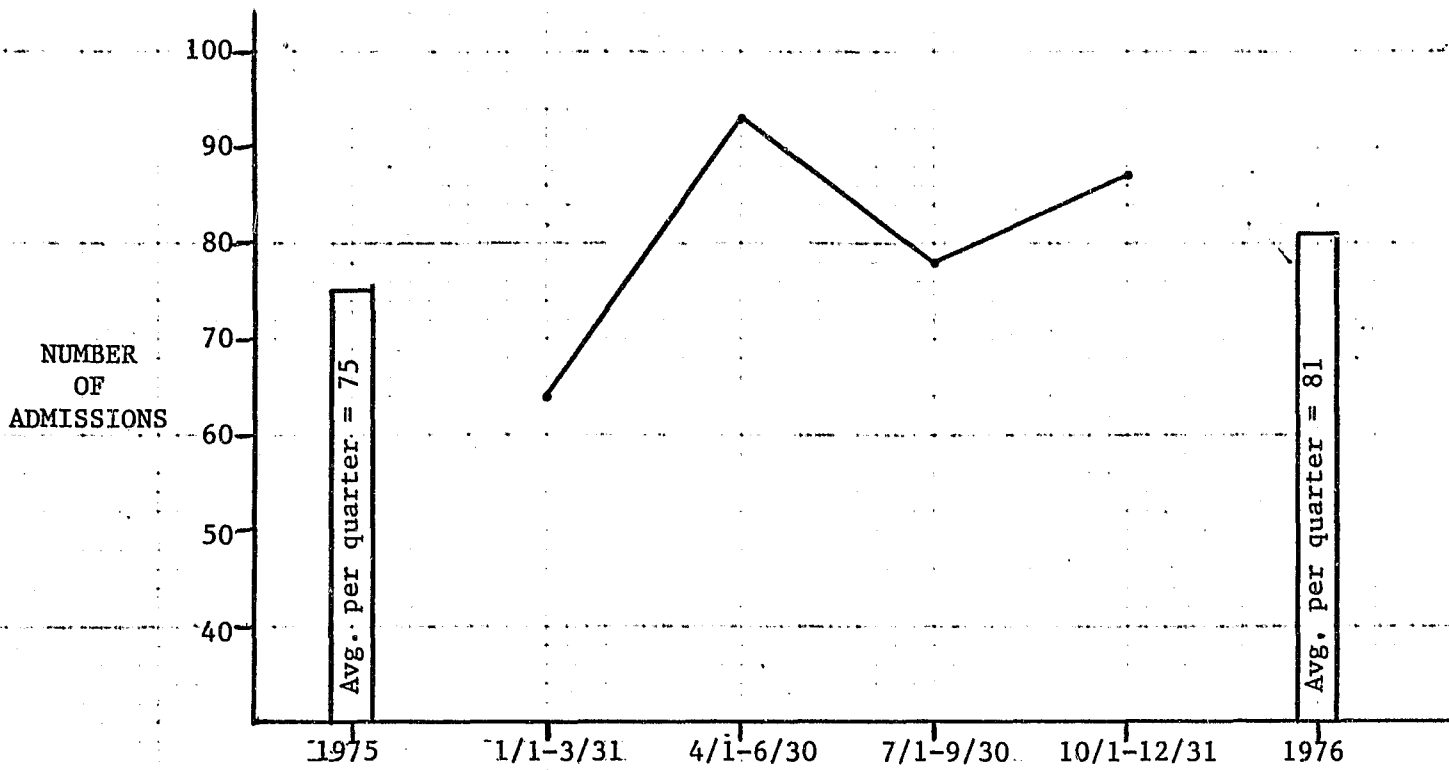


FIGURE 1: NUMBER AND SEX OF ADMISSIONS DURING EACH QUARTER

the commitment sources of admissions to Pleasanton by sex (see Table 1). While commitments by transfer are usually at the discretion of the institutions involved, most other types of commitments are designated by Central or Regional Office decisions. Despite the 32% decrease in the institution's capacity for males, a similar number of males were admitted by transfer during both 1975 and 1976. Although the frequency of commitment by transfer was very low among males during the first quarter of 1976 (only 5 cases), it increased steadily thereafter and during the last quarter there were 23 cases accounting for nearly half the male admissions during that quarter. In contrast, only 94 males were committed in 1976 by methods other than transfer compared with 135 in 1975, representing a 30% decrease in designations which corresponds to the decrease in capacity. The institution's capacity for females has almost doubled since November 1975, but female commitments by transfer increased only 54% in 1976 over 1975 while female commitments by other methods increased 77%. Overall, a larger percentage of male versus female commitments in 1976 (41% vs. 24%) were by transfer from other institutions (see Figure 2). Reciprocally, FCI, Pleasanton represents the initial "prison experience" for a higher percentage of females than males admitted in 1976. Fifty-four percent of all female admissions and 40% of all male admissions had not served prison time on their sentences prior to commitment to Pleasanton, compared with 56% of all admissions in 1975 (no variation by sex). These percentages include those committed following initial sentencing in court, those committed for study and observation, and probation violators. Only 15 persons were committed to Pleasanton during 1976 for study and observation compared to 22 in 1975. In 1976 60% of the study and observation commitments were female compared to 42% in 1975.

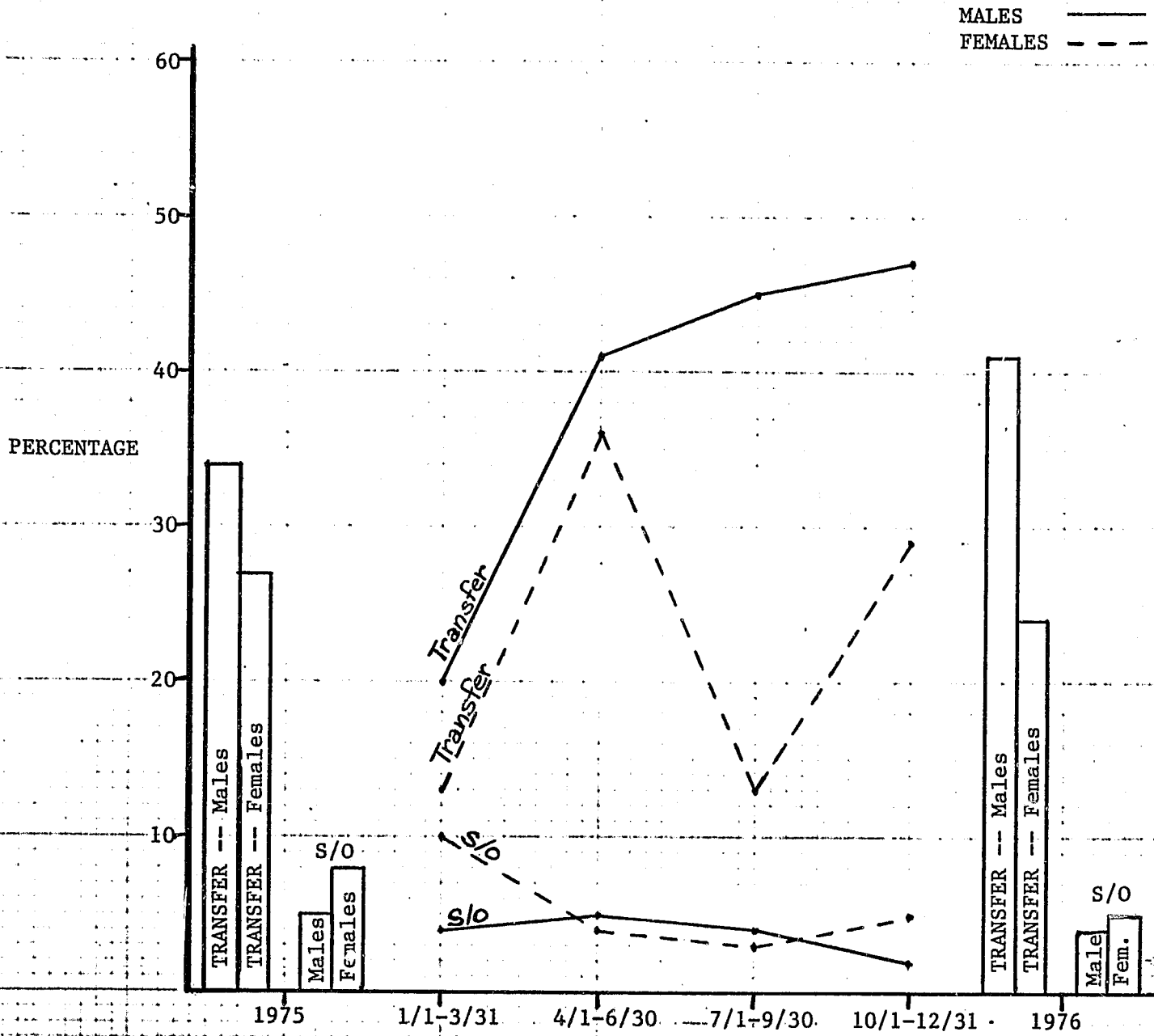


FIGURE 2: TYPE OF COMMITMENT OF ADMISSIONS DURING EACH QUARTER

There was no change in the average age of male admissions (21.5 years). (See Figure 3.) There was, however, an increase of 1.7 years in the average age of female admissions in 1976 (23.3 years) over 1975. The greatest increase occurred during the second quarter of 1976 when the change in age limit took effect. Whereas the difference in average age of male and female admissions in 1975 was only 0.1 year, the difference was 1.8 years in 1976. The implications of this age discrepancy for a co-correctional program are still unknown.

The distribution of ethnic backgrounds of admissions during 1975 and 1976 is presented in Figure 4. Fifty-five percent of 1976 admissions are white, 23% are Black, 16% are Hispanic, 5% are American Indian, and 2% are Oriental. The most outstanding differences between male and female admissions were: a) the percentage of females who are Hispanic (21%) is twice that of males (10%); and b) eight percent of male admissions are American Indian compared to only 2% of females. The most notable changes since 1975 are:

a) the percentage of admissions who are Hispanic increased for females but decreased for males;

b) a larger percentage of both male and female admissions are Black;

c) a larger percentage of male admissions in 1976 are American Indian; and

d) a smaller percentage of female admissions in 1976 are white.

The only consistent trends during 1976 were the decrease in Hispanic males and the increase in Hispanic females.

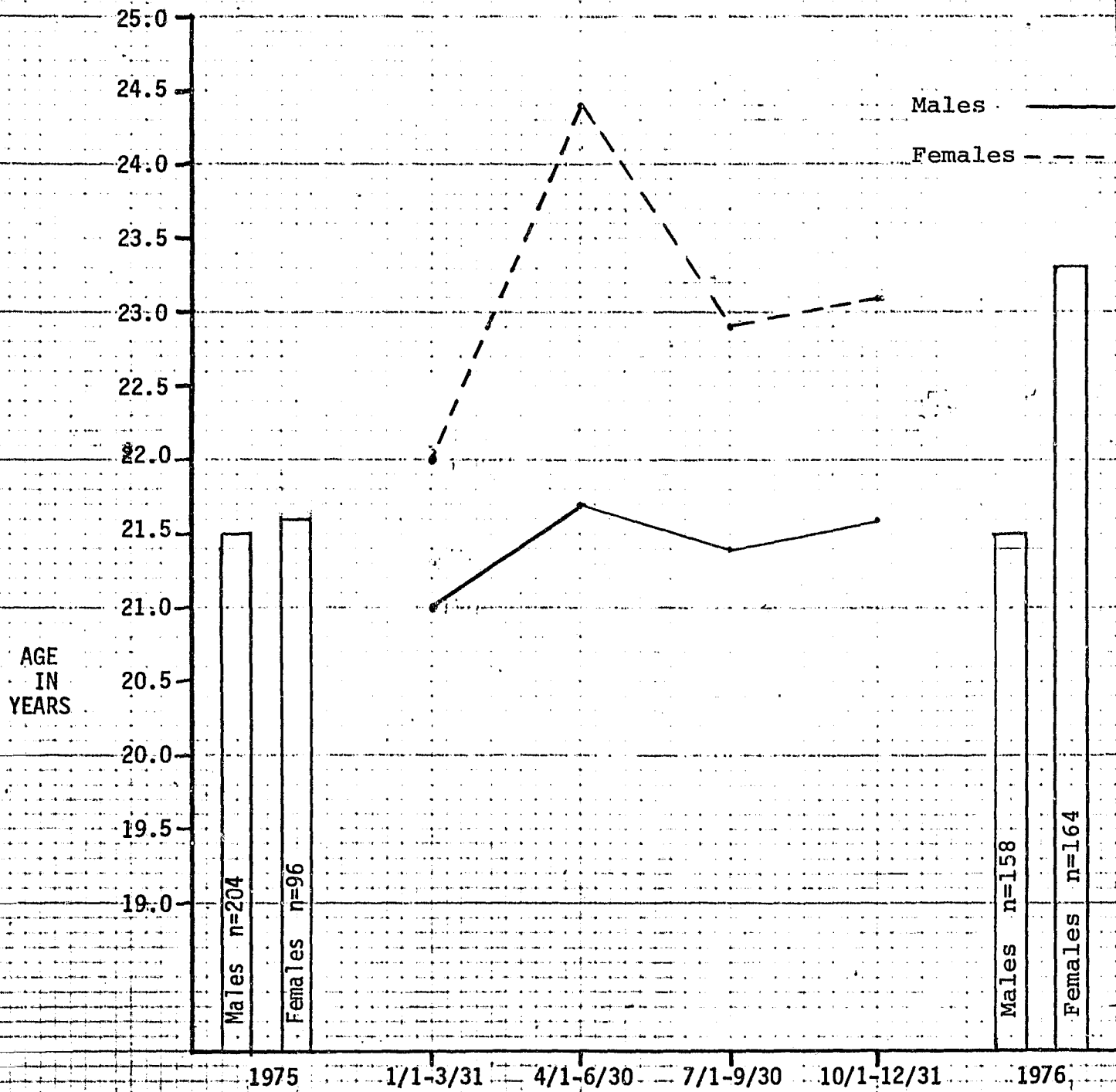


FIGURE 3: AVERAGE AGE AT ADMISSION OF NEW COMMITMENTS DURING EACH QUARTER

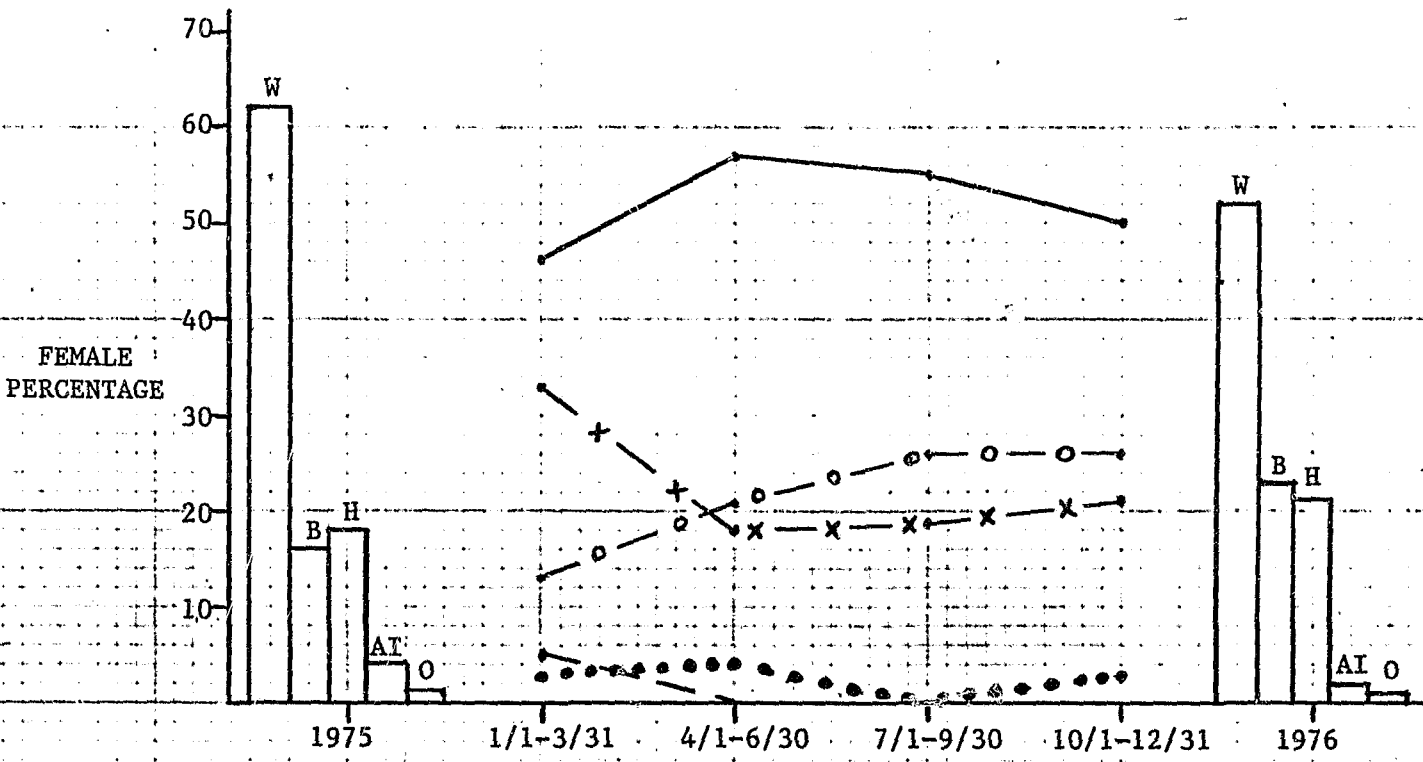
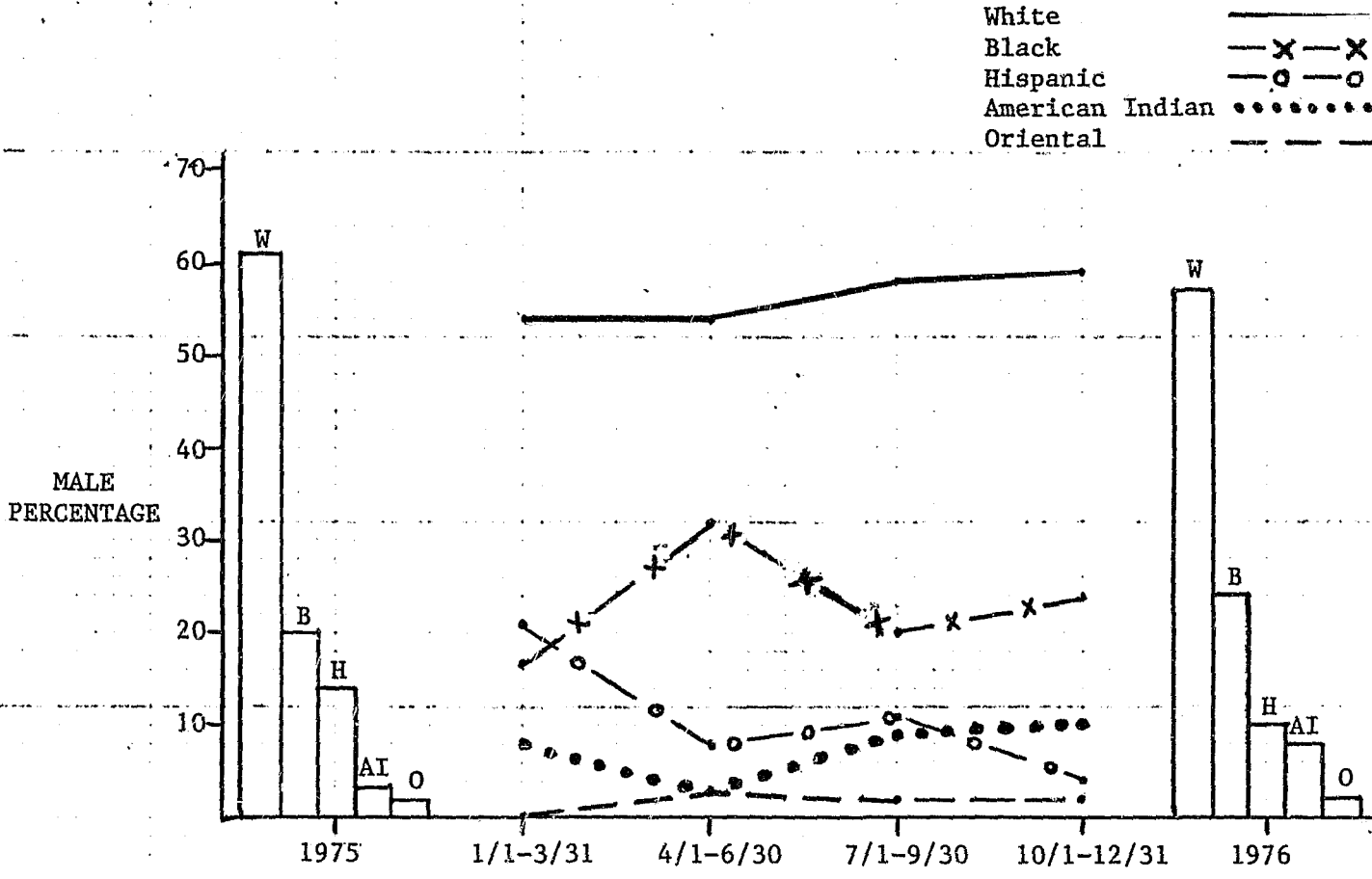


FIGURE 4: RACE AND/OR ETHNICITY OF ADMISSIONS BY SEX DURING EACH QUARTER

POPULATION ON THE LAST DAY OF EACH QUARTER

Statistics presented in this section of the report describe the actual population at Pleasanton by regarding the last day of each quarter as representative of that quarter. Figures for all four quarters have been averaged to arrive at statistics for the entire year. However, the last day of 1975 is used as representative of that year since quarterly statistics are not available.

The number of inmates at Pleasanton during 1976 was much greater than during 1975. There were 246 inmates on the last day of 1976 compared with 199 on the last day of 1975. The average population in 1976 was 228 (126 males and 102 females), which is 15% more than on the last day of 1975. The male population dropped in number during the first quarter of 1976 but reconstituted itself by the end of the year (see Figure 5). The size of the female population increased sharply during the first half of 1976, as expected, but dropped slightly thereafter. The average female population in 1976 was 73% greater than the female population on the last day of 1975.

Due to overcrowded conditions throughout the Bureau of Prisons, institutional capacity is now discussed in terms of both physical capacity and operating capacity. The physical capacity of Pleasanton remains 220 inmates. Until conversion of the housing unit began in December 1975, capacity was 162 males and 58 females. The conversion was completed in February 1976 and established capacity at 110 males and 110 females (see

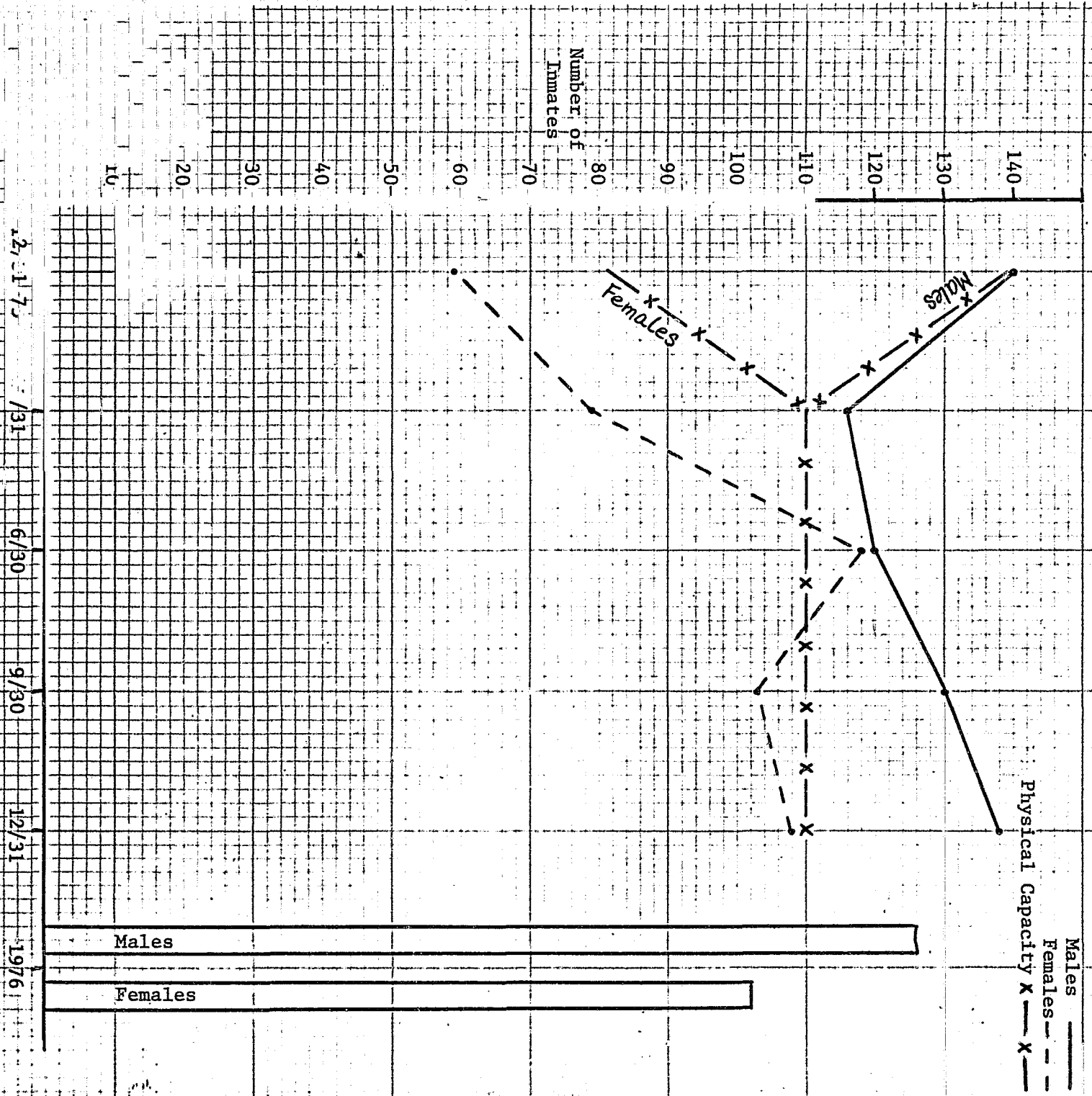


FIGURE 5: PLEASANTON POPULATION BY SEX ON LAST DAY OF EACH QUARTER

Figure 5). Operating capacity however is responsive to overpopulation and is based on the number of beds that are set up in the institution. Since the unit conversion to female was completed, the male population has constantly exceeded physical capacity and double-bunking has been necessary. Double-bunked rooms reached significant number in July 1976 when the female as well as the male population exceeded physical capacity. The male population continued to increase and by the end of 1976 there were 28 more male inmates than male rooms, while the number of females dropped just below physical capacity after August. At the end of 1976 operating capacity was 147 males (with 31 rooms double-bunked) and 121 females (with 5 rooms double-bunked). While the female population exceeded physical capacity for only a short period during 1976, the average number of males during 1976 exceeded physical capacity by 15%. On the last day of 1975, the male population matched physical capacity, but females occupied only 73% of the rooms available to them. The ratio of females to males changed from 1/2.4 at the end of 1975 to 1/1.2 at the end of 1976. Construction of a new housing unit is scheduled in 1977 and will effect size and characteristics of the future population in many ways.

There has been no change in the average age at admission of the male population (21.4 years) since 1975 (see Figure 6). As expected, the average age at admission of the female population increased dramatically during the first half of 1976 and the average for the entire year was 22.8 years. The difference in average age of males and females went from 0.4 years at the end of 1975 to 1.4 years during 1976. The age range (at admission) was 16 to 27 for both males and females at Pleasanton on the last day of 1975, but for the population on the last day of 1976 it was 16 to 28 for males and 16 to 32 for females. Since offenders sentenced

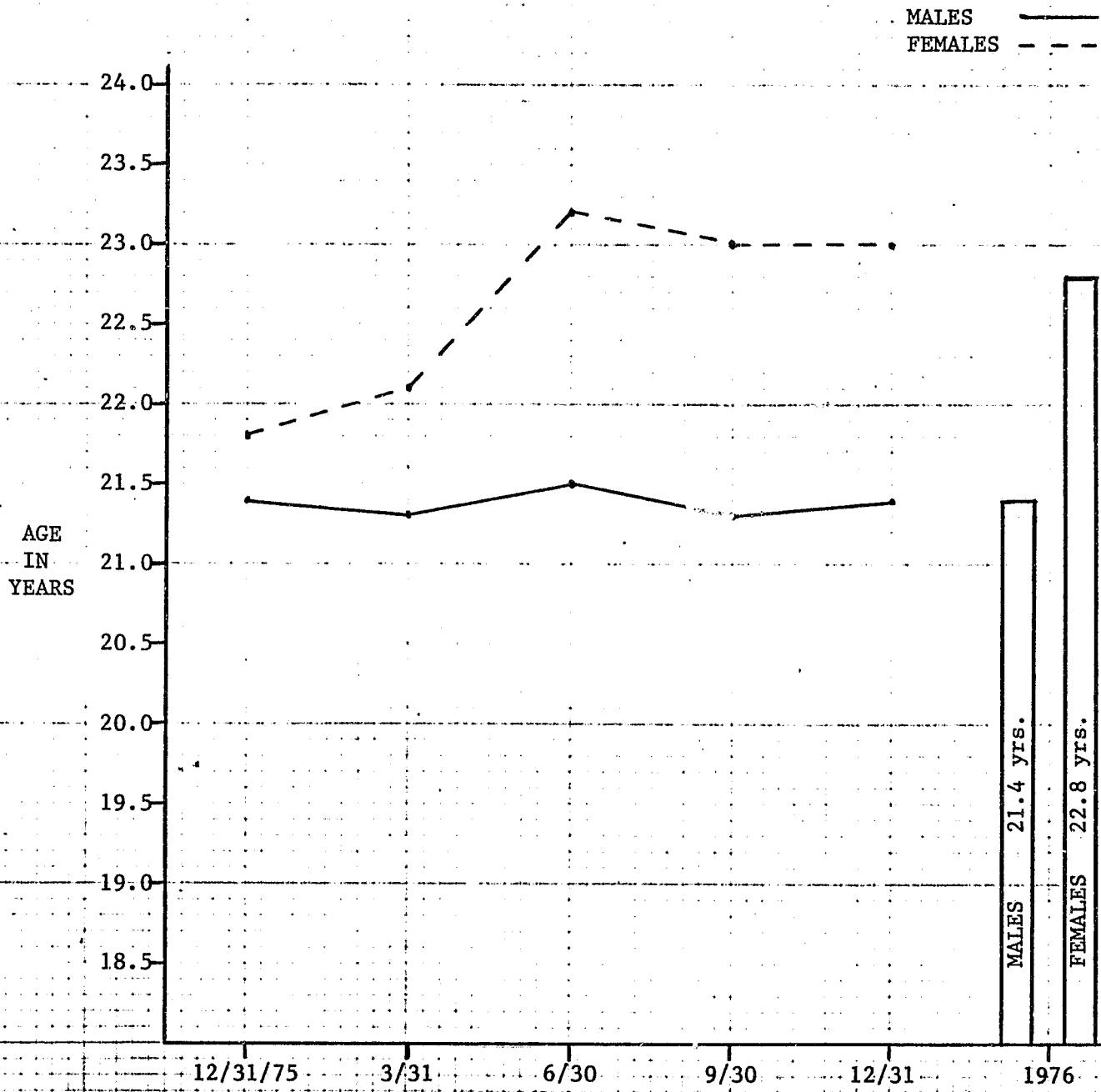


FIGURE 6: AVERAGE AGE AT ADMISSION OF THE PLEASANTON POPULATION ON THE LAST DAY OF EACH QUARTER.

under the Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act will no longer be housed in federal institutions after July 1977, the minimum age will increase and it is expected that the average age will also. It is relevant to note that the ages reported are the ages at admission to Pleasanton. Therefore, as the length of stay at Pleasanton increases (see Discharge section) the discrepancy between actual age and age at admission of the current population increases also. Since average time served at Pleasanton is slightly longer for males, the discrepancy is greater for males and the difference in actual age of males and females is somewhat less than reported.

In 1976 more change in the source of commitment was observed among females than males (see Table 2). Initial commitment from court remains the major source of both the male and female populations, but a higher percentage of the female population in 1976 was committed as probation and parole violators than before, while a smaller percentage was committed by transfer (particularly during the second half of the year). The source of commitment of the male population was generally the same both years, with some indication during 1976 of increased transfers, parole violators, and S/O returns versus decreased initial commitments from court. A comparison of the commitment sources of the 1976 male and female populations indicates:

a) a higher percentage of females (43%) than males (38%) were committed after initial sentencing;

b) a higher percentage of males (38%) than females (23%) were committed by transfer;

TABLE 2

COMMITMENT SOURCE OF THE PLEASANTON POPULATION
ON THE LAST DAY OF EACH QUARTER

SEX	COMMITMENT SOURCE*	-1975	1976				1976
		12/31	3/31	6/30	9/30	12/31	Avg.
MALES	Court	41%	44%	37%	35%	34%	38%
	Probation Violation	6%	6%	6%	6%	7%	6%
	Parole Violation	1%	3%	3%	4%	2%	3%
	Study & Observation	1%	0%	1%	2%	1%	1%
	S/O Return	9%	12%	13%	12%	14%	13%
	Escape Return	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%
	Transfer	39%	34%	38%	39%	41%	38%
FEMALES	Court	42%	43%	40%	44%	46%	43%
	Probation Violation	7%	10%	13%	14%	12%	12%
	Parole Violation	2%	5%	5%	9%	7%	7%
	Study & Observation	2%	4%	1%	0%	1%	1%
	S/O Return	5%	5%	8%	9%	8%	7%
	Escape Return	7%	8%	4%	5%	4%	5%
	Transfer	34%	24%	29%	19%	20%	23%
TOTAL	Court	42%	44%	38%	39%	39%	40%
	Probation Violation	6%	8%	9%	9%	9%	9%
	Parole Violation	1%	4%	4%	6%	5%	5%
	Study & Observation	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%
	S/O Return	9%	9%	10%	11%	11%	10%
	Escape Return	4%	4%	3%	3%	2%	3%
	Transfer	37%	30%	34%	30%	32%	31%

*This breakdown includes only categories with sufficient frequency to be of general interest. Therefore all cases may not be represented and percentage totals may not equal 100 percent.

c) the percentage of females committed for probation or parole violation (19%) is twice that of males (9%); and

d) the percentage of males committed as S/O returns (13%) is almost twice that of females (7%).

The breakdown of sentence types of the male population was generally the same in both years with some trend toward increased Regular Adult sentences (see Table 3). Although the majority of both the male (67%) and female (54%) populations are sentenced under the Youth Corrections Act, the female population in 1976 had a much lower frequency of YCA sentences than in 1975 (73%). This change to more Regular Adult and 4208-A2 (now 4205-B2) sentences occurred mainly during the first half of 1976 and is directly related to the increased age of the female population. In 1976 39% of the female population had adult sentences compared to only 24% of the male population. Eight percent of the 1976 population was sentenced under the FJDA.

The distribution of ethnic backgrounds of the 1976 population is 57% white, 24% Black, 13% Hispanic, 4% American Indian, and 2% Oriental (see Figure 7). There was a slight but constant decrease during 1976 in the percentage of males who are white, accounted for mainly by increases in the percentages who are Black and American Indian. There was a sharp decrease since the end of 1975 in the percentage of females who are white (from 75% to 54%) accounted for by significant increases during the first half of 1976 in the percentages who are Black and Hispanic. Most change in the ethnic distribution of females occurred during the first quarter. Since then, the percentage of the population who are white has been nearly

TABLE 3

SENTENCE TYPE OF THE PLEASANTON POPULATION
ON THE LAST DAY OF EACH QUARTER

SEX	SENTENCE TYPE	1975 12/31	1976				1976 Avge.
			3/31	6/30	9/30	12/31	
Males	FJDA	9%	9%	8%	10%	8%	9%
	YCA	69%	70%	68%	66%	65%	67%
	Regular Adult	11%	8%	13%	13%	17%	13%
	4208	11%	11%	11%	9%	9%	10%
	Split Sentence	1%	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%
Females	FJDA	9%	5%	6%	8%	7%	7%
	YCA	73%	63%	50%	54%	50%	54%
	Regular Adult	15%	16%	27%	24%	24%	23%
	4208	2%	13%	14%	14%	19%	15%
	Split Sentence	2%	3%	3%	0%	0%	1%
Total	FJDA	9%	8%	7%	9%	8%	8%
	YCA	70%	67%	59%	61%	59%	61%
	Regular Adult	12%	11%	20%	18%	20%	17%
	4208	8%	12%	13%	11%	13%	12%
	Split Sentence	1%	2%	2%	1%	0%	1%

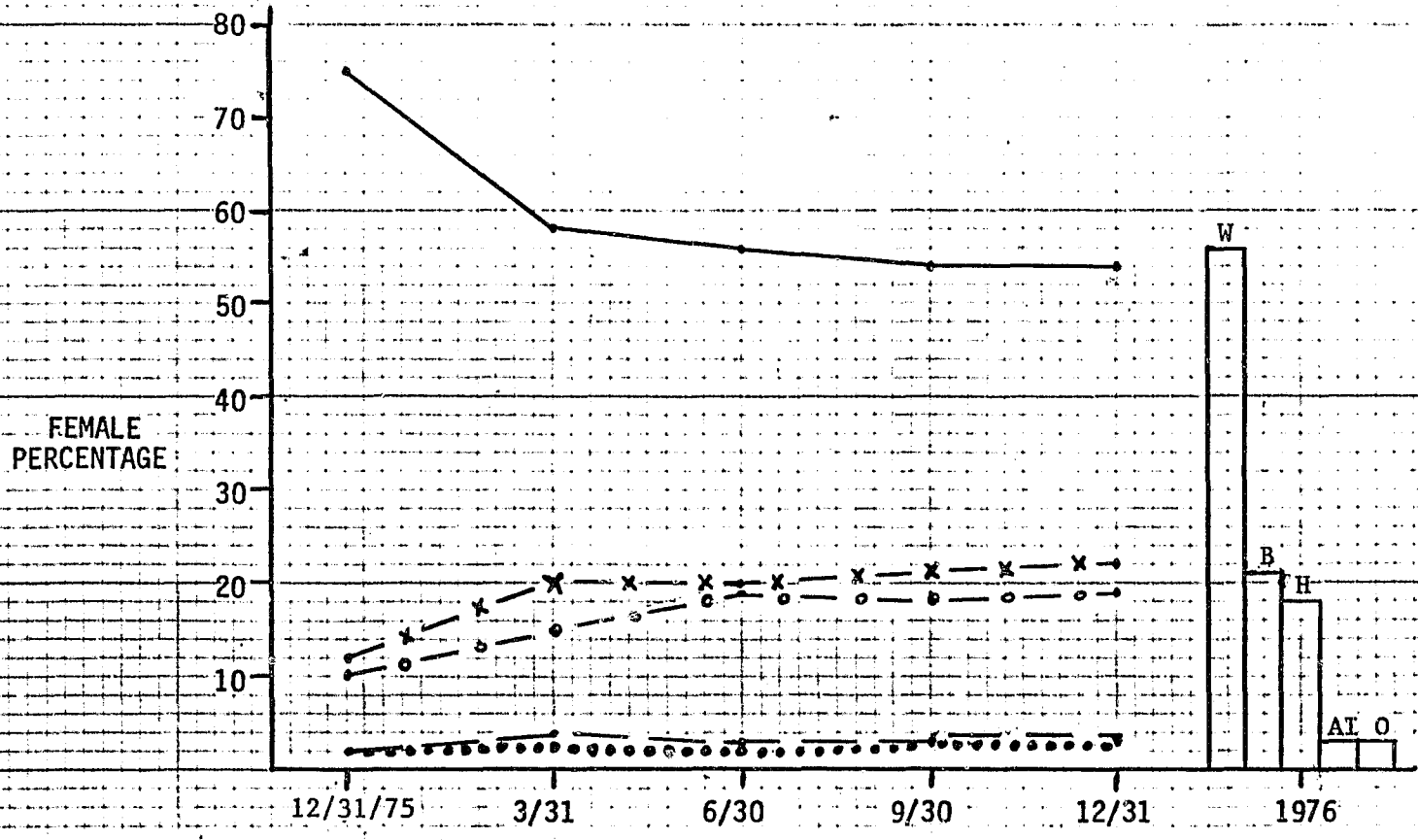
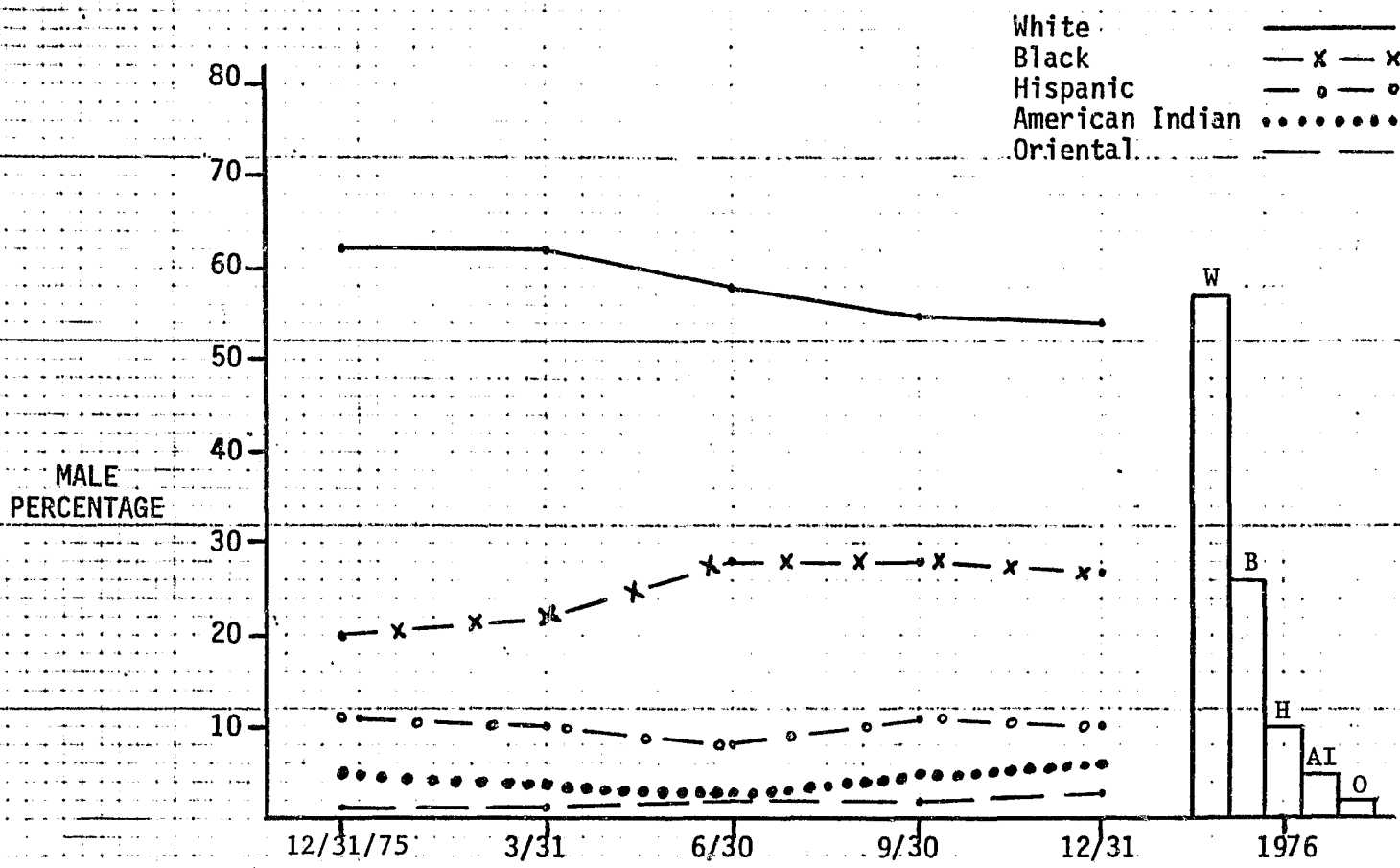


FIGURE 7: RACE AND/OR ETHNICITY BY SEX OF THE PLEASANTON POPULATION ON THE LAST DAY OF EACH QUARTER

equal for males and females whereas in 1975 it was much higher for females. The percentage who are Black was also more similar for males and females during 1976 than in 1975 when this percentage was much higher for males. While the percentage who are Hispanic was the same for males and females at the end of 1975, it was twice as high for females as males in 1976. This is the only ethnic group in which females outnumber males.

The distribution of legal residences of the population has been very stable (see Table 4). Over 80% of the 1976 population live in the Western Region. Fifty percent of the males and 43% of the females reside in California. The next most frequent state of residence is Washington for males and Arizona for females. Only 3% of the 1976 population reside outside the United States.

The average highest school grade completed by the 1976 population is 10.8 while achievement as measured by the Stanford Achievement Test (S.A.T.) averages only 9.0. The average Beta I.Q. is 106 (within average range). No noteworthy changes in educational data occurred from 1975 to 1976 (see Table 5). There was no significant variation by sex. Educational data is usually collected by the Education Department at the institution of initial commitment and therefore reflects the inmate's ability and achievement upon admission to the Bureau of Prisons. It is expected that grade level data included in this report is therefore lower than the actual achievement level of the population in that many inmates pursue academic programs while incarcerated.

The difference between offense distributions for males and females is even more pronounced for the 1976 population than had been observed

TABLE 4

RESIDENCE OF THE PLEASANTON POPULATION
ON THE LAST DAY OF EACH QUARTER

SEX	RESIDENCE	1975	1976				1976
		12/31	3/31	6/30	9/30	12/31	Avge.
Males	Western Region	81%	78%	83%	84%	86%	83%
	California	50%	45%	51%	52%	52%	50%
	Washington	9%	11%	15%	12%	14%	13%
	Oregon	12%	10%	8%	8%	7%	8%
	Arizona	3%	4%	4%	5%	6%	5%
	Other	7%	7%	5%	6%	8%	7%
	Other USA	15%	17%	14%	12%	11%	14%
Not USA	4%	5%	3%	4%	3%	4%	
Females	Western Region	73%	76%	79%	79%	78%	78%
	California	46%	42%	47%	44%	41%	43%
	Washington	7%	8%	8%	6%	7%	7%
	Oregon	0%	1%	3%	3%	4%	3%
	Arizona	10%	11%	11%	12%	12%	12%
	Other	10%	14%	10%	15%	14%	13%
	Other USA	24%	23%	19%	18%	19%	20%
Not USA	3%	1%	2%	3%	4%	2%	
Total	Western Region	79%	77%	81%	82%	83%	81%
	California	49%	44%	49%	49%	47%	47%
	Washington	9%	10%	11%	9%	11%	10%
	Oregon	9%	7%	6%	6%	5%	6%
	Arizona	5%	7%	8%	8%	9%	8%
	Other	8%	10%	8%	10%	11%	9%
	Other USA	18%	19%	17%	15%	14%	16%
Not USA	4%	4%	2%	3%	3%	3%	

TABLE 5
 EDUCATION DATA ON THE PLEASANTON POPULATION
 ON THE LAST DAY OF EACH QUARTER

SEX		1975*	1976				1976 Avge.
			3/31	6/30	9/30	12/31	
Male	Highest School Grade		10.9	10.9	10.8	10.7	10.8
	SAT Battery Median		9.3	9.0	9.0	8.9	9.1
	Beta IQ		108	108	107	107	107
Female	Highest School Grade		11.0	10.9	10.7	10.5	10.8
	SAT Battery Median		9.1	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.9
	Beta IQ		105	105	104	105	105
Total	Highest School Grade		10.9	10.9	10.7	10.6	10.8
	SAT Battery Median		9.2	8.9	8.9	8.9	9.0
	Beta IQ		107	106	106	106	106

*Education data on the 1975 population is not yet available.

in 1975 (see Figure 8). Drug law violations accounted for the offenses of the majority of females in 1976 (51%) but less than one-third of the males (32%). (See Tables 6a and 6b.) This represents an increase in frequency among females and a decrease among males. Included in this category are both narcotics and non-narcotics offenses. Narcotics offenses were twice as frequent as non-narcotics offenses for both sexes in 1976, while in 1975 non-narcotics offenses was the most frequent offense category among females. Non-narcotic offenses decreased during 1976 for both sexes, while narcotics offenses decreased among males but increased dramatically among females. In 1976 narcotics offenses accounted for over 1/3 of the female population compared to 1/5 in 1975. Although narcotics offenses was the most frequent offense category among males in 1975, it has since been surpassed by robbery.

Property crimes not involving force against people (e.g., check and mail offenses, theft, burglary, etc.) account for 32% of the male population and 29% of the female population in 1976 with no significant change from 1975. Property crimes involving force against people (robbery) account for 26% of the male population but only 13% of the female population. The percentage of males committed for robbery has increased constantly since the end of 1975. Throughout 1976 robbery was the single most frequent offense for which males were serving time at Pleasanton. Crimes against people (i.e. assault, kidnapping, manslaughter, and murder) account for a smaller percentage of females (4%) but a greater percentage of males (5%) in 1976 than in 1975.

TABLE 6a

OFFENSES OF PLEASANTON'S MALE POPULATION ON THE LAST DAY OF EACH QUARTER

OFFENSE	1975	1976				1976
	12/31	3/31	6/30	9/30	12/31	Avg.
NARCOTICS	25.7%	19.0%	20.8%	20.0%	22.5%	20.6%
Distribution	19.3%	13.8%	16.7%	13.1%	15.2%	14.7%
Importation	3.6%	3.5%	4.2%	3.8%	4.3%	4.0%
Possession	2.9%	1.7%	0.0%	3.1%	2.9%	1.9%
NON-NARCOTICS	13.6%	13.8%	10.8%	12.3%	8.0%	11.2%
Distribution	10.7%	8.6%	6.7%	6.2%	5.1%	6.7%
Importation	1.4%	2.6%	3.3%	3.8%	1.4%	2.8%
Possession	1.4%	2.6%	0.8%	2.3%	1.4%	1.8%
ROBBERY	20.7%	22.4%	24.2%	26.9%	29.7%	25.8%
NMVTA	6.4%	7.8%	7.5%	6.2%	8.0%	7.4%
CHECK OFFENSES	6.4%	6.9%	6.7%	4.6%	2.9%	5.3%
Forgery or Uttering	5.7%	5.2%	5.0%	3.1%	2.2%	3.9%
Poss. Stolen Check	0.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.5%	0.7%	1.4%
MAIL OFFENSES	4.3%	5.2%	5.8%	3.8%	3.6%	4.6%
Theft or Possession	3.6%	4.3%	4.2%	3.1%	0.7%	3.1%
Fraud	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.8%	1.4%	0.8%
Threat	0.7%	0.9%	0.8%	0.0%	1.4%	0.8%
THEFT OR LARCENY	7.1%	6.0%	4.2%	5.4%	5.1%	5.2%
Bank Larceny	2.1%	2.6%	1.7%	0.8%	0.7%	1.5%
Embezzlement	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
I/S or Govt. Property	2.9%	1.7%	0.8%	0.8%	1.4%	1.2%
Other	2.1%	1.7%	1.7%	3.8%	2.9%	2.5%
CRIMES AGAINST PEOPLE	2.1%	4.3%	5.8%	5.4%	5.1%	5.2%
Assault	0.7%	1.7%	3.3%	3.8%	3.6%	3.1%
Kidnapping	0.7%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	0.8%
Manslaughter	0.7%	0.9%	0.8%	0.0%	0.7%	0.6%
Murder	0.0%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.0%	0.6%
BURGLARY OR B&E	5.0%	4.3%	3.3%	3.1%	3.6%	3.6%
COUNTERFEITING	1.4%	1.7%	1.7%	1.5%	1.4%	1.6%
FIREARMS / EXPLOSIVES	1.4%	2.6%	5.0%	4.6%	3.6%	4.0%
OTHER	5.7%	6.0%	4.2%	6.2%	6.5%	5.7%
NUMBER OF PEOPLE	140	116	120	130	138	126

TABLE 6b

OFFENSES OF PLEASANTON'S FEMALE POPULATION ON THE LAST DAY OF EACH QUARTER

OFFENSE	1975	1976				1976
	12/31	3/31	6/30	9/30	12/31	Avg.
NARCOTICS	20.3%	32.9%	31.4%	35.9%	36.1%	34.1%
Distribution	10.2%	17.7%	15.3%	22.3%	22.2%	19.4%
Importation	3.4%	3.8%	6.8%	6.8%	5.6%	5.8%
Possession	6.8%	11.4%	9.3%	6.8%	8.3%	9.0%
NON-NARCOTICS	23.7%	19.0%	16.1%	16.5%	14.8%	16.6%
Distribution	10.2%	11.4%	10.2%	9.7%	8.3%	9.9%
Importation	6.8%	3.8%	3.4%	1.9%	3.7%	3.2%
Possession	6.8%	3.8%	2.5%	4.9%	2.8%	3.5%
ROBBERY	13.6%	11.4%	11.9%	11.7%	14.8%	12.5%
NMVTA	1.7%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
CHECK OFFENSES	6.8%	3.8%	5.1%	6.8%	6.5%	5.6%
Forgery or Uttering	6.8%	3.8%	5.1%	6.8%	6.5%	5.6%
Poss. Stolen Check	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
MAIL OFFENSES	8.5%	13.9%	11.9%	7.8%	8.3%	10.5%
Theft or Possession	3.4%	11.4%	9.3%	6.8%	7.4%	8.7%
Fraud	3.4%	1.3%	1.7%	1.0%	0.9%	1.2%
Threat	1.7%	1.3%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
THEFT OR LARCENY	5.1%	3.8%	5.9%	6.8%	7.4%	6.0%
Bank Larceny	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Embezzlement	3.4%	2.5%	4.2%	4.9%	3.7%	3.8%
I/S or Govt. Property	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	1.0%	1.9%	0.9%
Other	1.7%	1.3%	0.8%	1.0%	1.9%	1.3%
CRIMES AGAINST PEOPLE	8.5%	5.1%	4.2%	2.9%	1.9%	3.5%
Assault	1.7%	1.3%	1.7%	1.0%	0.9%	1.2%
Kidnapping	3.4%	2.5%	1.7%	1.0%	0.0%	1.3%
Manslaughter	1.7%	1.3%	0.8%	1.0%	0.0%	0.8%
Murder	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.2%
BURGLARY OR B&E	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
COUNTERFEITING	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	1.9%	0.9%	0.9%
FIREARMS / EXPLOSIVES	1.7%	2.5%	1.7%	1.0%	0.9%	1.5%
OTHER	10.2%	6.3%	11.0%	8.7%	8.3%	8.6%
NUMBER OF PEOPLE	59	79	118	103	108	102

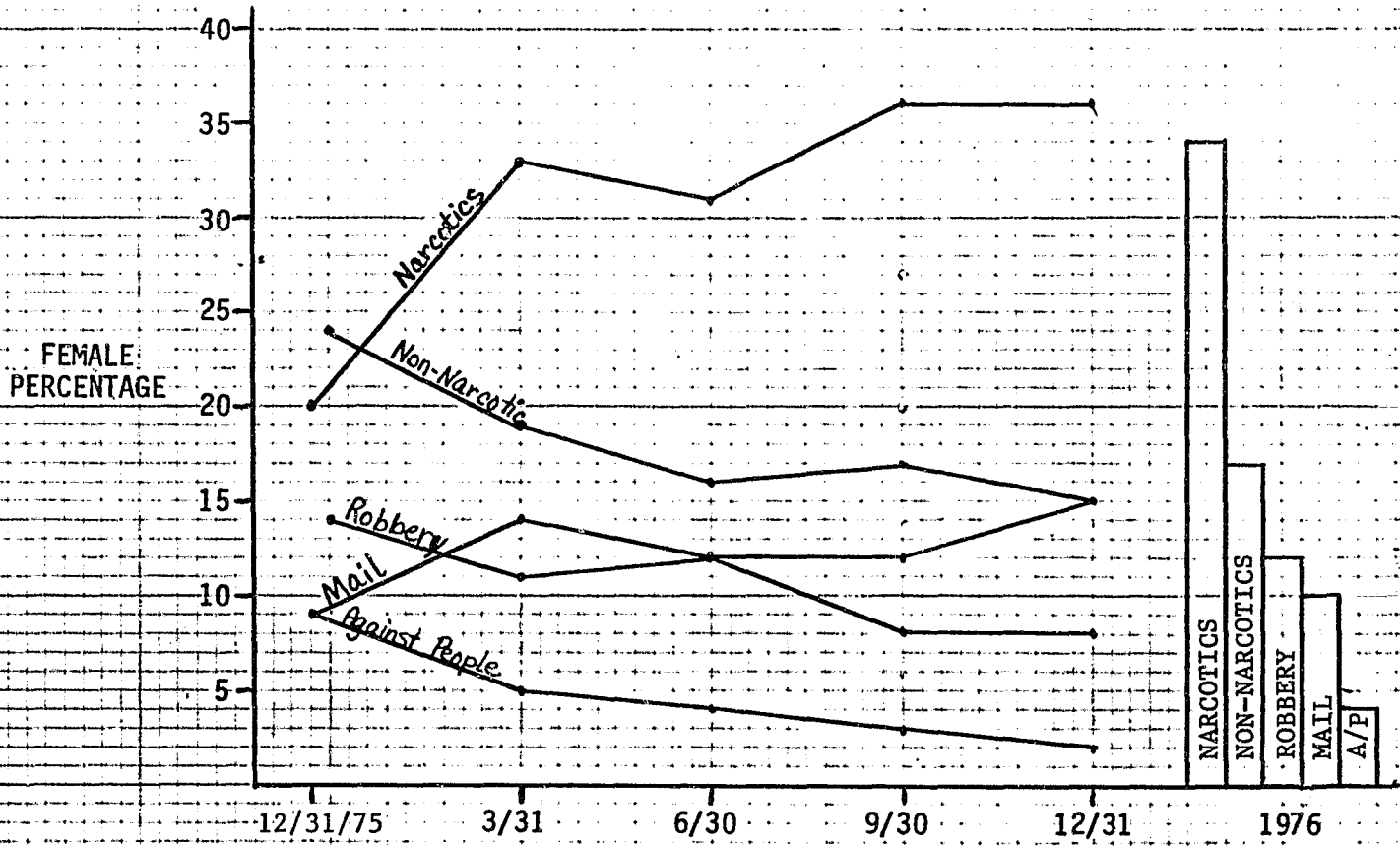
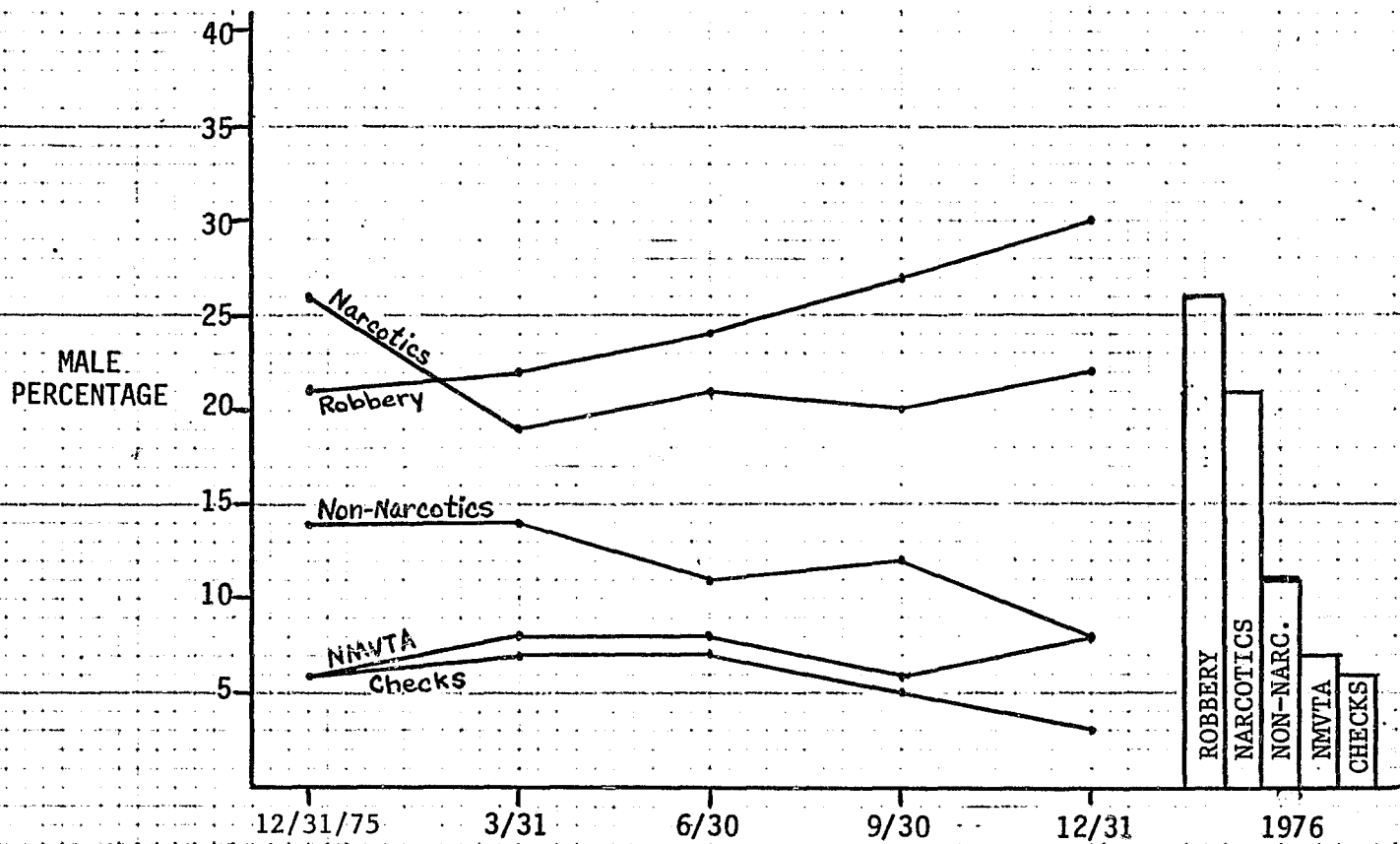


FIGURE 8: PREDOMINANT OFFENSES BY SEX OF THE PLEASANTON POPULATION ON THE LAST DAY OF EACH QUARTER

These changes in offense distribution coincide with information presented in Bureau of Prisons, An Overview, the transition report prepared by Central Office. It was stated therein that Armed Bank Robbery as well as major narcotics offenses have increased significantly throughout the Bureau. The statistics presented are similar to Pleasanton's statistics.

DISCHARGES

There were 277 discharges in 1976 and 271 in 1975. Fifty-seven percent of all discharges in 1976 were released to the community compared with 54% in 1975 (see Table 7). Included in this category are those paroled (29% of 1976 discharges), those released at expiration of sentence (21%), and those mandatorily released to supervision (7%). The same percentage of discharges were released to supervision in 1976 (36%) as in 1975. The remainder of discharges in 1976 were primarily transferred to other institutions (20%) or transferred to work/study release programs (10%). Of those released to the community, 50% were released via CTC in 1976, versus 43% in 1975 (see Figure 9). If transfers to work/study release programs were included as releases via CTC, the percentages would be 57% in 1976 and 47% in 1975. Bureau of Prisons philosophies and policies in 1976 stressed the importance of release via CTC both for program purposes and to ease overcrowding in institutions.

The average number of days served at Pleasanton by those discharged in 1976 was longer than by those discharged in 1975 for every type of discharge (see Figure 10). The greatest increases were among those released to supervision and those transferred to work/study release programs. These groups also served more time at Pleasanton than any other category of discharge (true for both years). The average time served at Pleasanton by those transferred to work/study release programs

TABLE 7

RELEASE INFORMATION ON DISCHARGES BY QUARTER

TYPE OF DISCHARGE	1975			1976												1976		
	N	%	Days*	1/1-3/31			4/1-6/30			7/1-9/30			10/1-12/31			N	%	Days
				N	%	Days	N	%	Days	N	%	Days	N	%	Days			
RELEASED TO COMMUNITY	142	53	219	42	61	303	28	55	341	50	61	290	39	52	288	159	57	302
Parole or Re-parole	82	31	262	28	41	360	17	33	406	23	28	402	13	17	375	81	29	389
Mandatory Par or Rlse	13	5	211	5	7	280	2	4	590	5	6	371	6	8	460	18	7	400
Expiration Good Time	37	14	164	5	7	187	6	12	209	18	22	174	8	11	202	37	13	187
Expiration Full Term	10	4	80	4	6	79	3	6	74	4	5	67	12	16	134	23	8	105
TRANSFERRED																		
BOP Institutions	51	19	190	14	20	276	10	20	279	9	11	162	22	29	218	55	20	235
CTC**	61	23	260	22	32	302	10	20	417	31	38	319	16	21	316	79	29	326
Work/Study Release	10	3	292	2	3	318	3	6	376	15	18	463	7	9	384	27	10	422
OTHER	68	25	129	11	16	84	10	20	58	8	10	92	7	9	149	36	13	89
TOTAL	271	100	194	69	100	262	51	100	275	82	100	288	75	100	263	277	100	273

* This column provides the average number of days served at Pleasanton.

** All people in this group are also in another release category based on their expected method of subsequent discharge to the community.

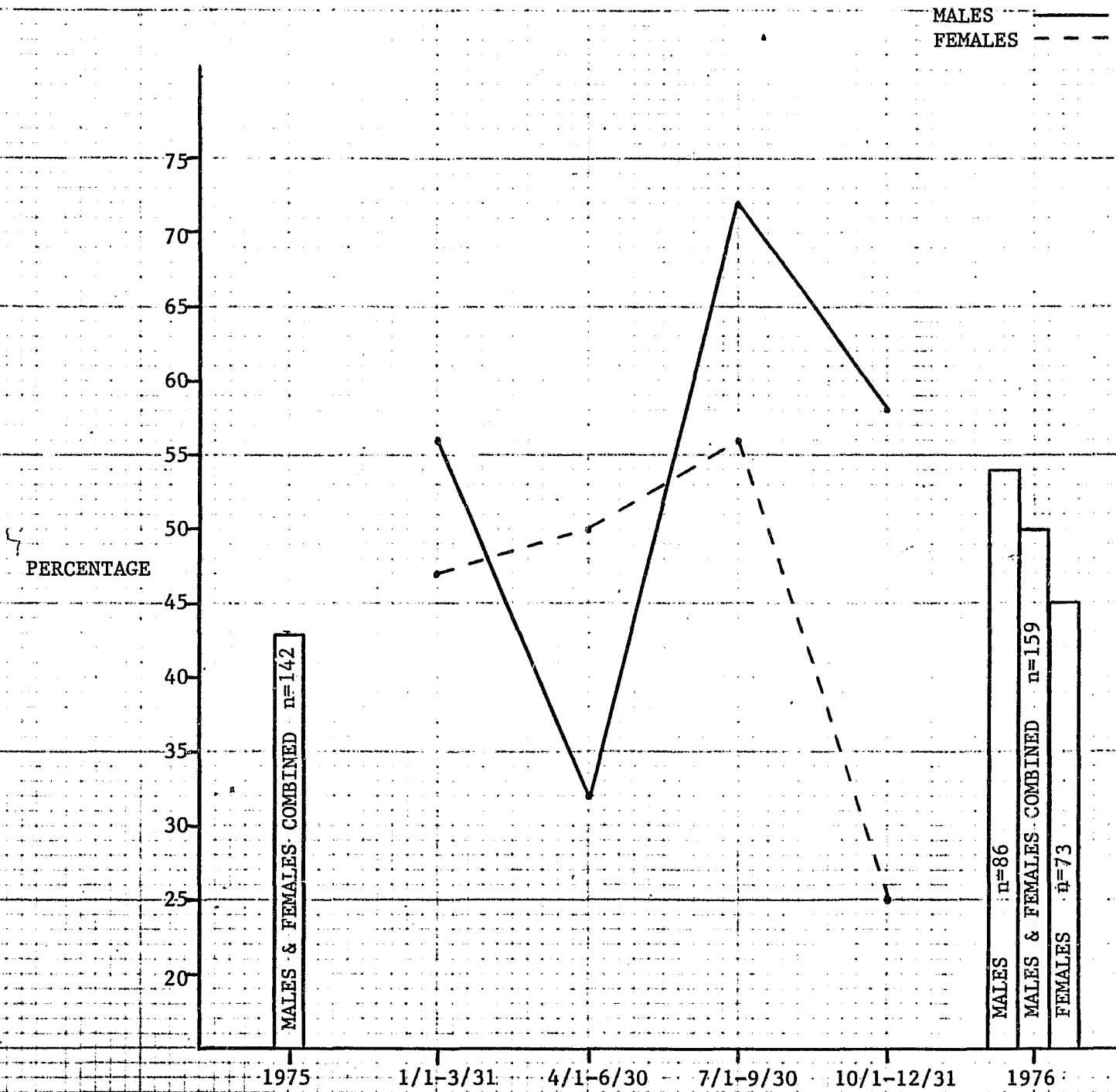


FIGURE 9: PERCENTAGE OF RELEASES WHICH WERE VIA CTC DURING EACH QUARTER

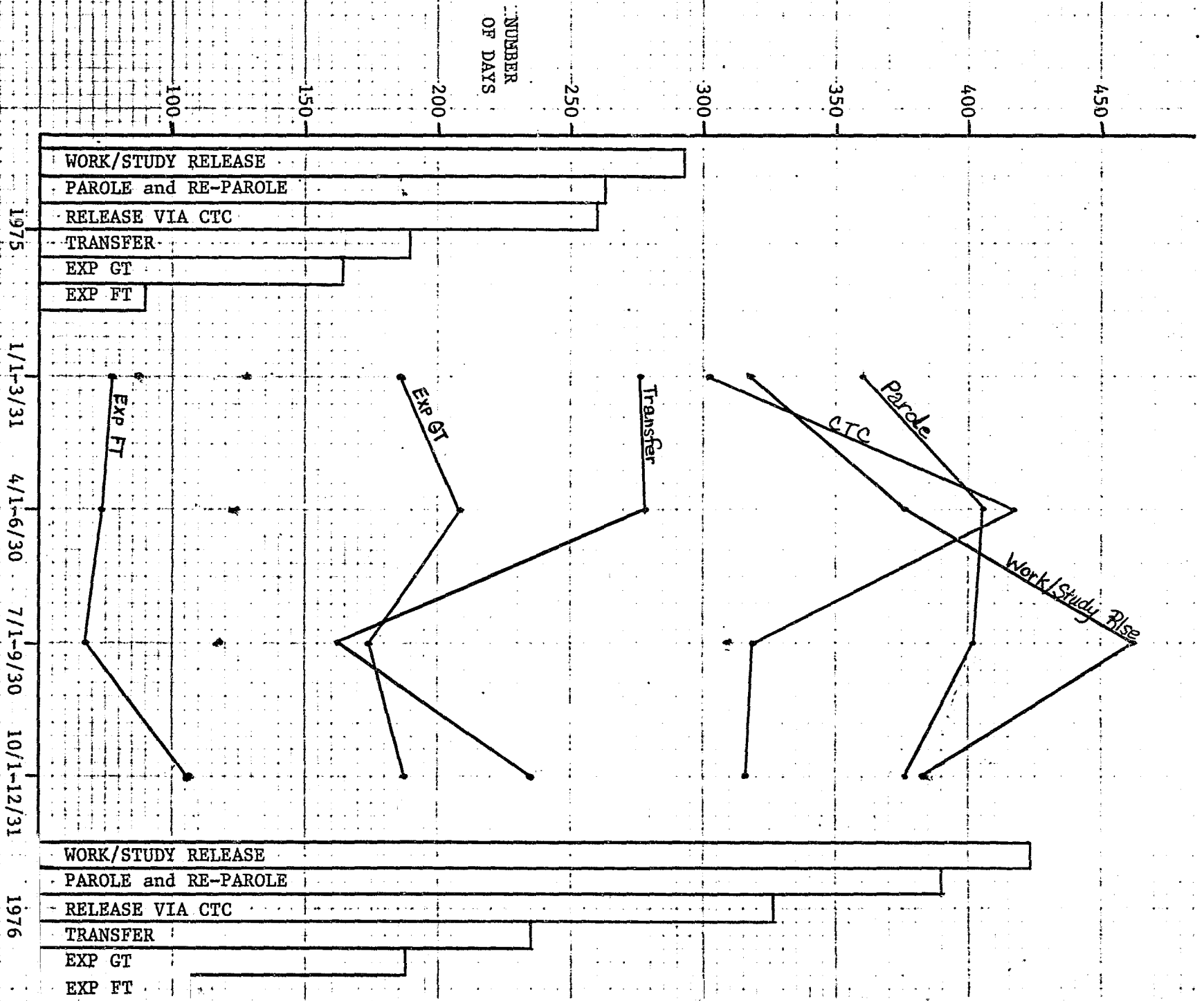


FIGURE 10: AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS SERVED AT PLEASANTON BY DISCHARGE METHOD FOR DISCHARGES DURING EACH QUARTER

in 1976 was 422 days, by those mandatorily released or paroled was 400 days, and by those paroled at the discretion of the commission was 389 days. The shortest average time served at Pleasanton was by those released at Expiration Full Term (105 days). Three quarters of those released at Expiration Full Term were released by sentence modification (19 as compared to 13 in 1975) after serving an average of 107 days at Pleasanton. Parolees who were released via CTC served an average of 63 fewer days at Pleasanton than those paroled directly home. The average for all releases in 1976 (302 days) is 83 days longer than that for releases in 1975. Those transferred to other institutions in 1976 served an average of 235 days at Pleasanton versus 190 days in 1975. Since there was a significant increase for all types of discharges in 1976 over 1975, it is likely that this is due to the length of time the institution has been in operation. FCI, Pleasanton had been in operation 30 months by the end of 1976. The longer the institution is in operation, the more likely it is that inmates originally committed rather than transferred to Pleasanton are released, in which case the time served at Pleasanton actually represents the entire time served on the sentence. Also, as the maximum possible length of time served at Pleasanton has increased, so has the average. For example, one inmate who was transferred to Pleasanton during its first month of operation (July 1974) was paroled during the last quarter of 1976 after having served 862 days at Pleasanton.

Several differences exist between the discharge data for males and females in 1976. Discharge data for 1975 is not available by sex.

Females accounted for 42% of all 1976 discharges which corresponds to the percentage of females in the 1976 population (45%) but is actually higher than would have been expected. Based on the length of time served, statistics for the population at the end of 1975 (females comprised only 30% of the total population) would seem more representative of those eligible for release in 1976. Some explanation for the higher (than expected) frequency of female discharges is indicated by the fact that half of all females released to the community in 1976 were released at expiration of sentence (which is related to the higher frequency of adult sentences among females) after serving an average of 156 days at Pleasanton, and nearly all such releases occurred during the second half of the year. This suggests that many of the females released in 1976 were admitted during the same year. Females accounted for 46% of all releases to the community but only 35% of all paroles. Females comprised only 25% of those transferred to other institutions but 44% of those transferred to work/study release programs. In response to overpopulation, transfers to other institutions were encouraged for males but not for females. A somewhat smaller percentage of female versus male releases (45% vs. 54%) were via CTC. Even when work/study release transfers are included as releases via CTC the percentage remains lower for females (53%) than males (60%). This is probably related to population pressures as well as the shorter length of time served at Pleasanton by females. The average time served at Pleasanton by females discharged during 1976 was shorter than by males for every type of discharge except Expiration Full Term. The difference is 74 days for all releases to the community with the greatest discrepancy between males and females paroled (50 days).

The difference is 121 days for those transferred to other institutions with the greatest discrepancy between males and females transferred for non-disciplinary reasons. Again in response to overcrowding, the male population was screened for possible transfers whereas appropriate institution classification is normally determined early after admittance to Pleasanton. Whereas eight females served an average of 64 days at Pleasanton prior to transfer for non-disciplinary purposes, twenty-one males in this category served an average of 242 days. Twenty males and 6 females were transferred to other institutions for disciplinary purposes after serving an average of 281 days at Pleasanton.

When discharge statistics are examined over time different patterns emerge for males and females. Fifty-seven percent of male releases in 1976 occurred during the first half of the year, while 71% of female releases occurred during the second half of the year. The number of males paroled declined during 1976 from 19 during the first quarter to only 7 during the last quarter. No significant change in the number of females paroled was observed. However, 30 females were released at expiration of sentence during the second half of 1976 compared to 6 during the first half of the year. The number of females transferred to other institutions each quarter increased from zero during the first quarter to seven during the last quarter. More than two-thirds of all male transfers to other institutions occurred during the first and last quarters. Half of all male releases by sentence modification occurred during the last quarter but there was no fluctuation among females. The percentage of releases which were via CTC reached an all-time high for both males (72%) and females (56%) during the third

quarter. In addition, eleven males and eleven females were approved and transferred to work/study release programs during the last half of 1976 compared with only 17 such transfers during the previous 24 months. In response to overcrowding, institution policy was changed in August to facilitate transfers to CTC's. Operation of work/study release from within the institution was terminated and inmates approved for either program were henceforth housed at CTC's in the local area. Work release participants are required to be within six months of a probable release date and study release participants within one year. All inmates (particularly males) within six months of a probable release date were to be transferred to CTC's.

It is interesting to note that although the average time served at Pleasanton was much greater for those discharged in 1976 than in 1975, there was not a significant upward trend throughout the year, except for those transferred to work/study release programs. Although the average time served by those program participants prior to transfer had already increased significantly during the first half of 1976, the greatest increase occurred during the third quarter, when work release was included in this category. Work release participants are subject to the six months "short" requirement rather than the year required of study release participants, therefore time served at Pleasanton would likely be greater for the additional transfers, increasing the average for the category. The fact that there was not a significant upward trend for all other categories during 1976 indicates that the average time served at Pleasanton may have leveled off and will not continue to increase.

END