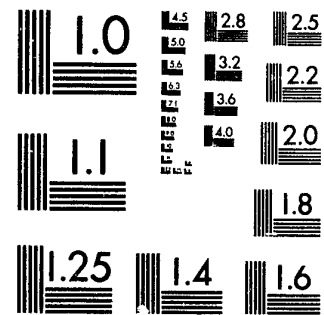


National Criminal Justice Reference Service



This microfiche was produced from documents received for inclusion in the NCJRS data base. Since NCJRS cannot exercise control over the physical condition of the documents submitted, the individual frame quality will vary. The resolution chart on this frame may be used to evaluate the document quality.



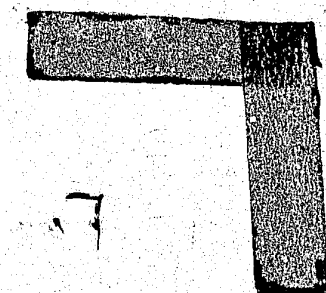
MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

Microfilming procedures used to create this fiche comply with the standards set forth in 41CFR 101-11.504.

Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the author(s) and do not represent the official position or policies of the U. S. Department of Justice.

National Institute of Justice
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20531

1/21/83



83985e1

**Correctional
Data
Analysis
Systems**

Correctional Bibliographies
A Directory of Correctional Statistical Reports

Correctional Data Analysis Systems

Correctional Datagraphics: A Directory of Correctional Statistical Reports

Barbara L. Hart, Charles M. Friel, Harriett J. Allie and Roger L. Pennel
Criminal Justice Center, Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, Texas 1982

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

This document has been reproduced exactly as received from the person or organization originating it. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the National Institute of Justice.

Permission to reproduce this copyrighted material has been granted by

Public Domain

Bureau of Justice Statistics

to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

Further reproduction outside of the NCJRS system requires permission of the copyright owner.



U.S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Justice Statistics

U.S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Justice Statistics

Benjamin H. Renshaw, Acting Director

S. S. Ashton, Jr., Acting Director
Systems Development Division

Bernard Shipley, BJS Monitor

This document was prepared for the Bureau of Justice Statistics, United States Department of Justice, under Grant Number 80-BJ-CX-0003, awarded to the Criminal Justice Center of Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, Texas. Points of view and opinions stated herein are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the United States Department of Justice or Sam Houston State University.

The Bureau of Justice Statistics authorizes any person to reproduce, publish, translate, or otherwise use all or any part of the material in this publication, with the exception of those items indicating that they are copyrighted by or reprinted with permission of any source other than the Criminal Justice Center.

Copyright 1981 ©
The Criminal Justice Center
Sam Houston State University

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
Preface	i
Introduction	iii
DATAGRAPHIC CATEGORIES	
I. Demographic Information	1
II. Security and Control	33
III. Institutional Programs	48
IV. Institutional Services	56
V. Institutional Environment	63
VI. Health Care Information	66
VII. Administrative Status	70
VIII. Location Information	79
IX. Movement Information	86
X. Sentence Information	122
XI. Offense Information	129
XII. Prior History	141
XIII. Parole Information	148
XIV. Litigation Information	154
XV. Inmate Work Assignment	158
Appendix A: Tips on Charts and Graphs	164
KEY WORD INDEX	185
FORMAT INDEX	188
Bibliography	189

PREFACE

In 1979 the Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, initiated a study entitled Correctional Data Analysis Systems Project (CDAS) designed to examine the use of automated correctional information systems in administrative decision making (Friel et. al., 1980). The CDAS project focused on the phenomenon of demand information requests, that is, those demands for information which emanate from outside the institution such as from the legislature, the governor's office, various federal agencies and most specifically from the courts.

The results of the CDAS study suggested that while most states have made significant advances in the development of correctional information systems, utilization for decision making has lagged behind. The second phase of the CDAS project, therefore, undertook four studies aimed at enhancing the utilization of correctional information. These included an examination of correctional forecasting techniques (Friel et. al., 1982), recommended standards and guidelines for developing an annual statistical report (Pennel et. al., 1982), and a demonstration of the utility of report generation technology in the production of correctional management reports (Allie et. al., 1982).

The present volume is a directory of prototype correctional statistical reports covering fifteen different areas of administrative concern. It is designed to be used by administrators, researchers, statisticians, and data processing personnel to clarify the input requirements for managerial reports and to resolve output format issues. It can also be used by system designers as a starting point in identifying the output requirements of a correctional information system.

The authors wish to express their appreciation to the many individuals whose interest and cooperation made the present study possible. The administrators of the nation's correctional systems were most helpful in sharing copies of the management reports currently in use in their respective systems, many of which are included in this volume. A committee of reviewers critiqued and edited over 200 prototype reports prepared by the staff, making many helpful suggestions concerning content and format. The committee included Commissioner Robert Britton, Alabama Department of Corrections; Dr. Tom Crago, Director of Information Systems, Colorado Department of Corrections; W. C. Mullan, Correctional Analyst, State of Nebraska; Ron Taylor, Assistant Director for Treatment, Texas Department of Corrections; and Dr. Glen Williams, Director of Management Information and Research, North Carolina Department of Correction. Others who assisted on the project were:

Dante Pena, Nancy Walker, Nancy Morse, and Kay Billingsley, who indexed the material and typed the final report. Finally, the authors are especially indebted to Bernie Shipley of the Bureau of Justice Statistics who provided invaluable assistance and support throughout the entire project.

INTRODUCTION

Over the past fifteen years, the correctional community has made great strides in developing automated information and statistical systems. However, the availability of a resource does not necessarily guarantee its proper utilization.

In a previous study (Friel et. al., 1981) it was found that many correctional agencies make poor use of their automated capabilities because of a persistent lack of clear communications between administrators and their technical staff. For example, an administrator may request periodic information about security violations, but is neither specific as to what information he wants, nor the format that would be most useful. In the absence of specific direction, the data processing staff may generate reams of output presenting security information in a variety of different formats. When the output is forwarded, the administrator is at times befuddled, asking why he can't get a simple answer to a simple question.

Another variation on the same theme occurs when the administrator, thinking he has asked a simple question, is advised that generating the information will require extensive data collection and special programming, something not possible with existing personnel constraints. The administrator usually

finds this odd considering the substantial investment the agency has made in developing an automated information system.

This inability to make better use of existing information systems seems to stem from mutual misunderstanding and ignorance. Most correctional administrators are unaware of the capabilities and limitations of their information system. Ignorance of both the data currently in the system and available software can certainly lead to requests for information that can't be satisfied. Also, administrators frequently couch their requests in broad generalities, figuring that the data processing staff should be able to work out the specifics of input data and format. The result is output that doesn't satisfy the question, wasted programming time, and frustration for all parties concerned.

On the other side of the coin, data processing personnel tend not to empathize with the position of the administrator who has neither the time nor the interest to learn the intricacies of the department's information system. The administrator's responsibilities are global and strategic--data processing's responsibilities are tactical and service oriented. All too frequently the technician assumes his task is completed if the "program works" and information related to the administrator's question is sent forward in a timely fashion. Whether the output is responsive to the question, in the most desirable format, too sparse or an informational overkill, are concerns all too frequently overlooked by technical personnel.

These differences in perception and definition of responsibility result in the underutilization of informational capability in many correctional agencies. In pondering how to bridge this all too frequent communications gap, the idea emerged of developing a directory of correctional statistical reports illustrating the types of information that could be generated from the data bases commonly maintained by state correctional agencies. The Correctional Data Analysis Systems Project (CDAS: Friel et al., 1981) indicated that there exists a great deal of communality in both the data bases maintained by correctional agencies and the types of questions asked. This being the case, why not a directory of exemplar output reports addressing the more common areas of concern of correctional administrators?

The first step in developing such a directory was to identify the common areas of concern. One can generate an almost limitless number of different statistical reports from a data base with as few as 50 data elements. For example, there could be reports containing only one or a few data elements, or complicated cross-tabulation tables involving a combination of many data elements. Other variations include reports on the number or types of inmates with certain characteristics at this point in time, year to date, contrasted

with the same quarter last year, and so forth. The same information can be presented in lists, cross-tabulation tables, trend lines, histograms, pie charts--the permutations are staggering. How then to produce a directory of limited length containing examples of the most useful statistical reports?

To chisel the problem down to size, the project staff acquired copies of the annual statistical reports produced by state and federal correctional agencies. In addition, copies of numerous management reports were secured from states with notably advanced informational capabilities (e.g. California, North Carolina, Texas and others). These reports were classified and analyzed with respect to:

- The generic area of administrative concern (e.g. security, health care, inmate movement, etc.)
- Data elements utilized
- Output format (e.g. trend line, cross-tabulation, etc.)
- Time period of reporting (e.g. point in time, year to date, etc.)

In addition to studying actual examples of correctional statistical reports, the project also examined:

- The recommendations of the National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals. Task Force Report on Corrections (1973).
- The Manual of Standards for Adult Correctional Institutions of the American Correctional Association (1977).
- The Correctional Case Law Digest included in the CDAS study (Friel et. al., 1981).

- Offender Based State Correctional Information System (OBSCIS, SEARCH Group Inc., 1975).

Based upon these sources, a list of fifteen "datagraphic" categories was identified which seemed to cover most areas in which inmate-related inquiries arise. These categories included:

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1) Demographic Information | 9) Inmate Movement |
| 2) Security & Control | 10) Sentence Information |
| 3) Institutional Programs | 11) Offense Information |
| 4) Institutional Services | 12) Prior History |
| 5) Institutional Environment | 13) Parole Action |
| 6) Health Care Information | 14) Litigation Information |
| 7) Administrative Status | 15) Inmate Work Assignment |
| 8) Location Information | |

Information concerning budgeting, inventory, personnel, and related areas were not included, since the Directory is limited to statistical reports specifically relating to inmate data.

The next step involved developing prototype statistical reports for each datagraphic category. It was decided that each category should include examples of both statistical tables and graphs, as well as illustrations presenting point in time information, trends, and year to date cumulations. Using examples provided by other states as well as hypothetical

illustrations, over 200 statistical exhibits were developed and critiqued by a project committee composed of the following individuals:

- Mr. Robert Britton, Commissioner of the Alabama Department of Corrections
- Dr. Tom Crago, Director of Information Systems, Colorado Department of Corrections
- Mr. W. C. Mullan, Staff Assistant, Clerk of the Legislature, Lincoln, Nebraska
- Mr. Ron Taylor, Assistant Director for Treatment, Texas Department of Corrections
- Dr. Glen Williams, Director, Management Information and Research, North Carolina Department of Corrections

Subsequent editing resulted in 163 prototype statistical exhibits covering fifteen areas of correctional concern, several key word indices, and a technical appendix on the construction of graphs and statistical charts.

How to Use the Directory

The purpose of the Directory is to help the administrator and technical staff quickly specify and clarify the nature of the requested information and the most appropriate output format. Suppose, for example, the administrator wants routine information on disciplinary actions. By consulting the Table of Contents he finds that Section II is devoted to statistical reports on Security and Control. Opening to this section he finds a number of exhibits related to this subject. If his interest is more specific, say hearings resulting from disciplinary

actions, he can refer to the Key Word Index at the back of this report which lists in alphabetical order the name of each data element used in each of the 163 exhibits. In the case of "Disciplinary Actions: Hearings" the Index indicates that the exhibits on pages 36 and 37 contain this type of information. It should be noted that in some cases the data element is listed in the Key Word Index in all capital letters, in other cases it is listed with only the first letter of each word capitalized. This distinction was used to indicate whether the data element is the primary variable used in the exhibit or only a secondary variable. For example, an exhibit showing the number of disciplinary actions per month by age and race would be listed in the Key Word Index with "DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS" as the primary variable and "Age" and "Race" as secondary variables.

Since the Directory includes numerous examples of tables and graphs, a Format Index has been included indicating the location of the following ten types of statistical outputs:

- Area Chart
- Bar Chart
- Flow Chart
- Line Graph
- Map
- Pictorial Chart
- Pie Chart
- Semi-Logarithmic Chart
- Surface Chart
- Statistical Table

In the upper right hand margin of each exhibit is an exhibit number composed of a Roman and Arabic numeral. The Roman numeral refers to one of the fifteen datagraphic categories listed in the Table of Contents. The Arabic numeral refers to the number of the illustration within the category. For example, Exhibit III-4 is the fourth exhibit in the category Institutional Programs (III). Other identification information included in the right hand margin of each exhibit is a list of the data elements used in the illustration, the type of display (e.g. trend line, pie chart, etc.), and the time period covered by the data (e.g. point in time, year to date, etc.).

Finally, a technical appendix has been included which discusses the utility of graphic techniques and procedures for constructing various types of graphs and charts with numerous correctional examples.

STATISTICAL EXHIBITS

POPULATION DESCRIPTION AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1979.

County of Commitment	Total	Male	Average Age	Ethnic						Crime Type			Commitment		Average	
				WH	BL	AI	MX	OR	OT	Pers	Prop	Stat	1st	Prev	Sent.	Served
County A	86	83	25.8	36	48	1	1	0	0	30	48	8	64	22	8.5 yrs	3.8 yrs
County B	22	21	26.2	10	8	1	2	1	0	8	10	4	8	14	7.5 yrs	2.8 yrs
County C	8	8	28	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
...
...

I-1

Demographic

General Information
 -County of Commitment
 -Sex
 -Age
 -Race
 -Offense
 -Previous Commitment
 -Sentence Length
 -Sentence Served

Table

Point in Time

Credit: Adapted from Oregon Division of Corrections
 Note: This type of report gives a quick overview of the population, but, in an effort to include many data elements, it is easy to clutter the report.

AGE OF INMATES ON HAND AUGUST 31, 1979

Age (Years)	Male		Female		Total		Cumulative Percent
	Number of Inmates	Percent	Number of Inmates	Percent	Number of Inmates	Percent	
Less than 17	22	.09	0	.00	22	.09	.09
17 - 19	1,784	7.41	47	4.38	1,831	7.28	7.37
20 - 22	3,958	16.43	164	15.30	4,122	16.38	.
23 - 25	3,976	16.51	199	18.56	4,175	.	.
26 - 28	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.
.
.
.
62 and Over	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Data Not Available	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Credit: Texas Department of Corrections

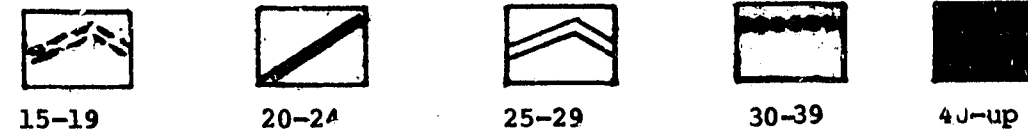
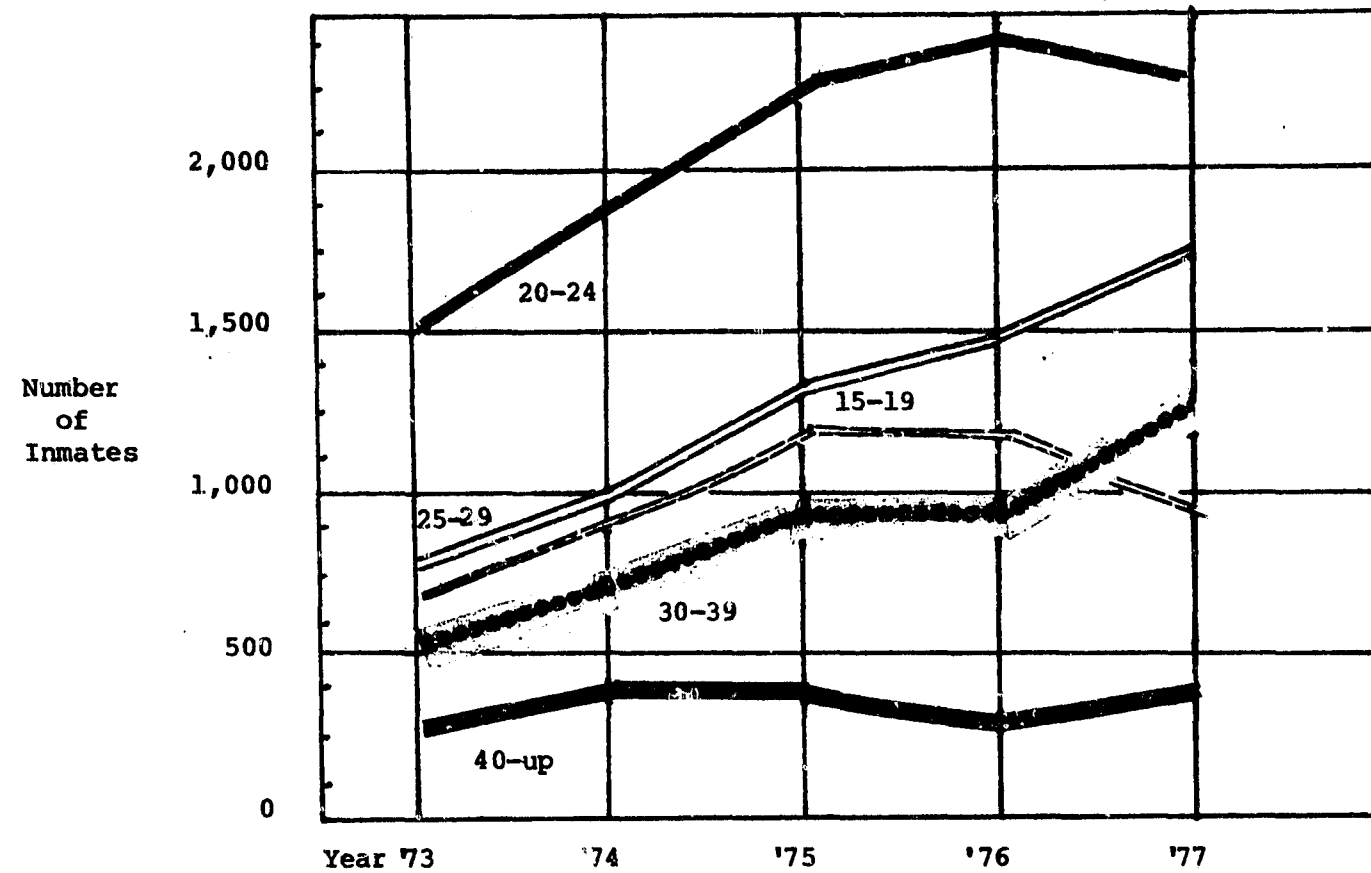
I-2

Demographic

Age -Sex

Table

Point in Time

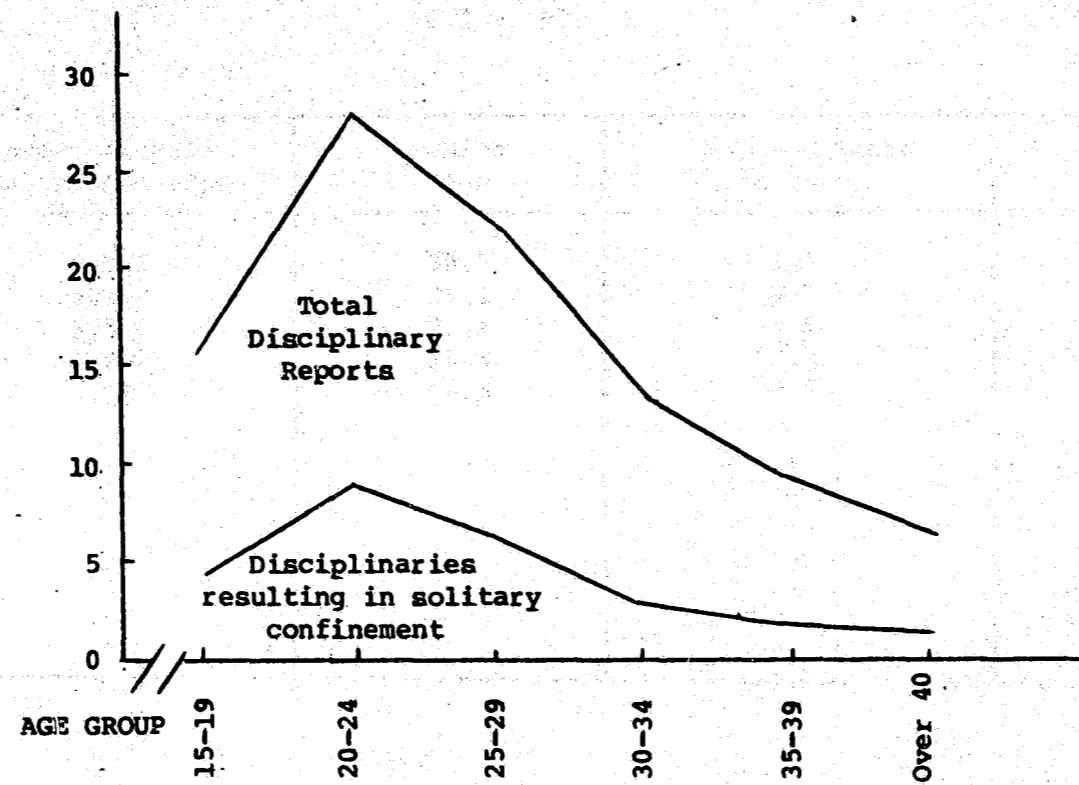


FIVE YEAR COMPARISON OF COMMITMENTS BY AGE FOR MEN

Credit: Michigan Department of Corrections

EXHIBIT
I-3
CATEGORY
Demographic
DATA ELEMENTS
Age -Entry
DISPLAY TYPE
Line Graph (5 Variables) (Crosshatched)
TIME PERIOD
Trend

NUMBER OF
DISCIPLINARY
REPORTS PER
100 INMATES



DISCIPLINARY REPORT RATE (PER 100 INMATES) BY AGE GROUPS FOR 1979

Note: This line graph illustrates both a total number and a subgroup of that total. This report for each institution would be an interesting comparison.

REPORT
I-4
CATEGORY
Demographic
Age -Inmate Infractions
Line Graph (total plus subset)
One Year

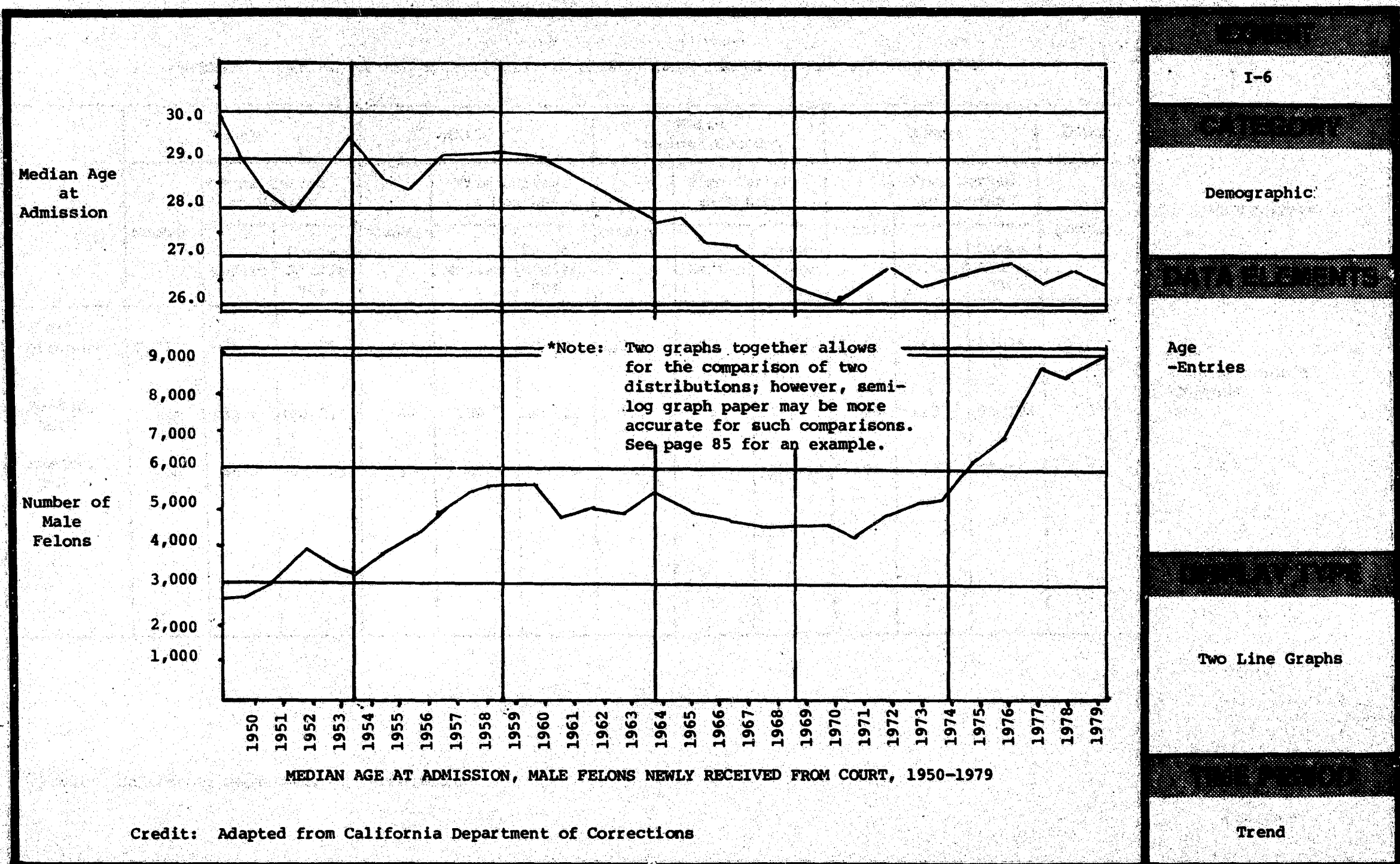
MEDIAN AGE AT ADMISSION

**Male Felons Newly Received from Court
1950 - 1979**

Year	Number of Male Felons Admitted	Median Age	Percent Under 21 Years	Percent Under 25 Years
1950	2,983	30.0	7.4	29.7
1951	3,097	29.1	6.7	30.3
1952	3,426	28.4	7.8	32.4
1953	3,892	28.0	9.2	34.3
1954	4,003	28.5	8.7	.
1975	.	.	.	.
1976	.	.	.	.
1977	.	.	.	.
1978	.	.	.	.
1979	.	.	.	.

Credit: California Department of Corrections
Note: See graphic representation of these data on following page

I-5
CATEGORY
Demographic
DATA ELEMENTS
Age-Entry
Table
Trend



Credit: Adapted from California Department of Corrections

I-6

Demographic

DATA ELEMENTS

Age -Entries

Two Line Graphs

Trend

OFFENSE, ETHNIC GROUP AND TIME SERVED IN PRISON: MALE FELONS PAROLED FOR FIRST TIME

	Total			White			White Mexican Descent			Black			Other
	Number	Time Served in Months		Number	Time Served in Months		Number	Time Served in Months		Number	Time Served in Months		Number
		Median	Range Middle 80%		Median	Range Middle 80%		Median	Range Middle 80%		Median	Range Middle 80%	
All Offenses	6,918	39	22-78	3,363	39	22-79	1,221	40	23-76	2,213	41	24-76	121
Murder, 1st	122	153.5	100-217	64	159	102-226	10	.	.	45	145	95-191	3
Murder, 2nd	268	66	44-123	117	67	44-127	45	68	38-108	99	37	27-56	7
.
.
.

Credit: California Department of Corrections

I-7

Demographic

DATA ELEMENTS

Race
-Sentence Served
-Offense
-Sex

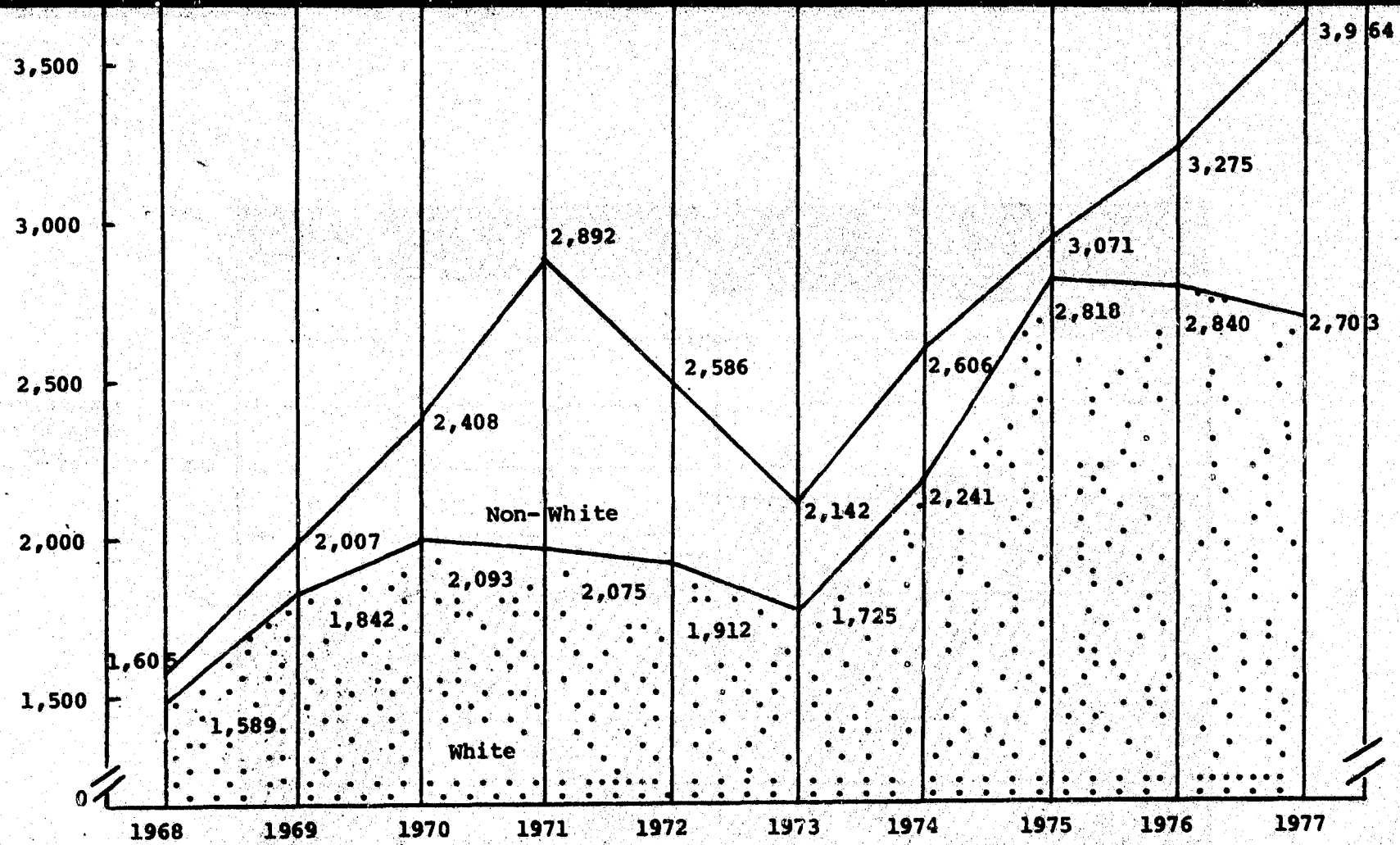
Table

One Year

N
U
M
B
E
R

M
A
L
E

I
N
M
A
T
E
S



RACIAL COMPARISON OF MALE COMMITMENTS
1968 - 1977

Credit: Michigan Department of Corrections

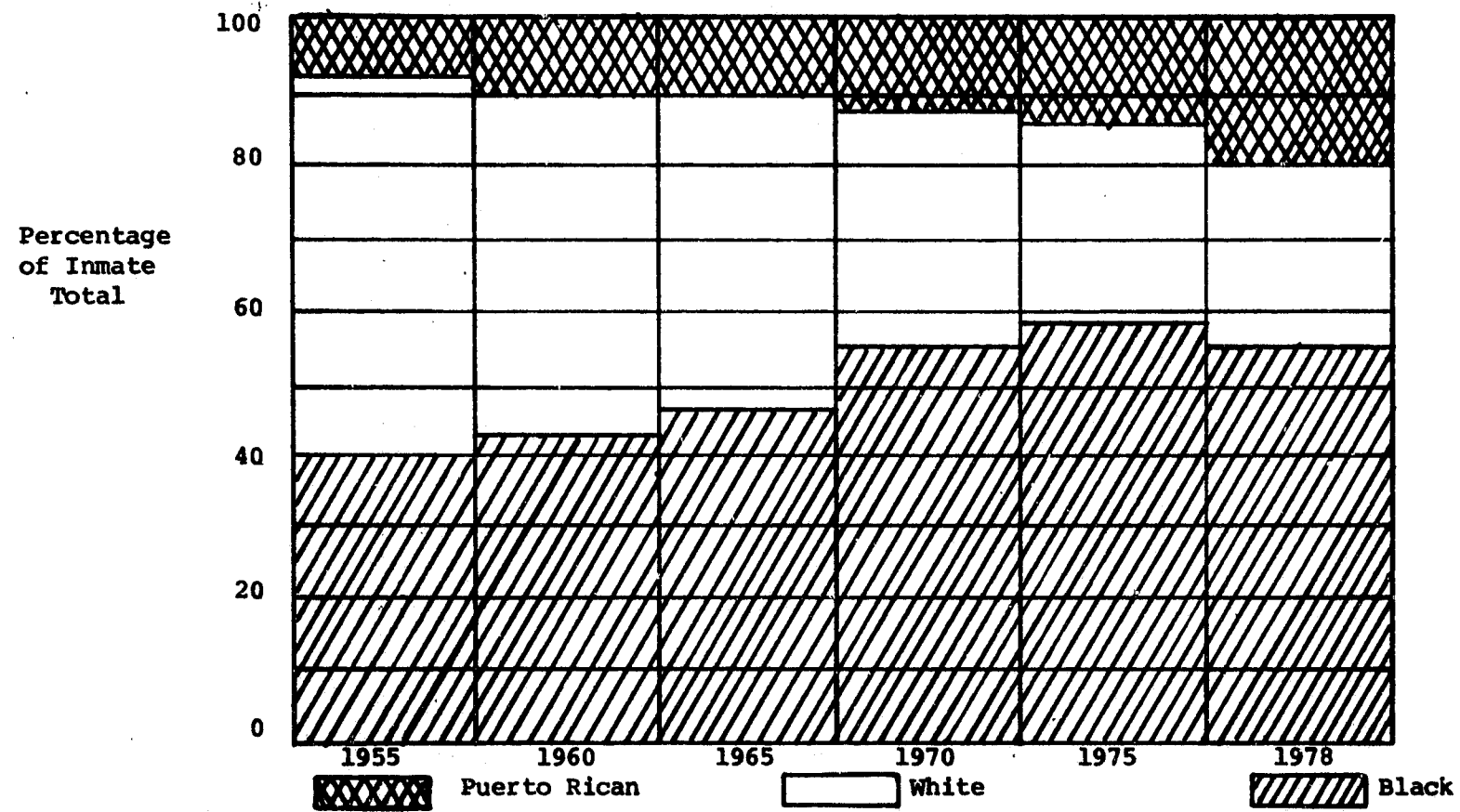
I-8

Demographic

Race

Line Graph (total plus subset)

Trend



ETHNIC DISTRIBUTION (percent)

Credit: New York Department of Correctional Services

Note: This graph illustrates parts of the total in percentages rather than in number of inmates.

I-9

CATEGORY

Demographic

DATA ELEMENTS

Race

REPORT TYPE

100% Surface Chart

Trend

2% Other
19% Mexican-American
34% Black
45% White

INMATE PROFILE - RACE

Credit: California Department of Corrections

I-10

Demographic

Race

100% Area - Bar Chart
(with horizontal
subdivision)

One Year

RACE

I-11

First Admissions and Readmissions
Wisconsin Adult Correctional Institutions in 1978

Race	Total		Facilities for Men		Facility for Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<u>Total First Admissions</u>	<u>1,294</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>1,206</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>100.0</u>
<u>White</u>	<u>820</u>	<u>63.4</u>	<u>775</u>	<u>64.3</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>51.1</u>
<u>White (Mexican Origin)</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>2.7</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>2.7</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2.3</u>
<u>Non-White</u>	<u>439</u>	<u>33.9</u>	<u>398</u>	<u>33.0</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>46.6</u>
Black	396	30.6	357	29.6	39	44.3
Native American	43	3.3	41	3.4	2	2.3
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Total Readmissions</u>	<u>247</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>240</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>100.0</u>
<u>White</u>	<u>142</u>	<u>57.8</u>	<u>140</u>	<u>58.4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>28.6</u>
<u>White (Mexican Origin)</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>2.8</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>2.9</u>	-	-
<u>Non-White</u>	<u>98</u>	<u>39.4</u>	<u>93</u>	<u>38.7</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>71.4</u>
Black	91	36.6	86	35.8	5	71.4
Native American	7	2.8	7	2.9	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-

Demographic

Race
-Sex
-Inmate Movement

Table

One Year

Credit: Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Corrections,
Madison, Wisconsin

LENGTH OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE RECEIVED BY INMATES ON HAND
August 31, 1979

Maximum Sentence	<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>		<u>Total</u>		Cumulative Percent
	Number of Inmates	Percent	Number of Inmates	Percent	Number of Inmates	Percent	
1 year	3	.01	0	.00	3	.01	.01
2 years	28	.12	0	.00	28	.11	.12
3 years	1,431	5.97	150	14.01	.	.	.
4 years	1,524	6.36	.	.	.	.	.
5 years	1,076	4.49	.	.	.	.	.
6 years	3,220	.	.	.	.	.	.
7 years	858	.	.	.	.	.	.
8 years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
9 years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
10 years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
10 - 14 years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
15 - 19 years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
20 - 29 years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
30 - 39 years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
40 - 49 years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
50 - 59 years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
60 - 69 years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
70 - 79 years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
80 years and over	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Life sentence	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Credit: Texas Department of Corrections

I-12

Demographic

Sex
-Sentence
-Inmate Movement

Table

Point in Time

CHARACTERISTICS OF FELON POPULATION IN CALIFORNIA STATE PRISONS BY INSTITUTION*

December 31, 1976

Characteristics	Total Males		Total Females		California Correctional Ctr. Susanvie		Sierra Conservation Center		California Correctional Inst. (Teh)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
GRAND TOTAL	19,222	...	1,123	...	909	...	1,554	...	1,105	...
Reception Centers (adult felons only)	1,546	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Controlled Substances Treatment Control Units (non suspended adult felons)	91	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other than Adult Felons**	2,515	...	420	...	1	...	1	...	112	...
Offense	15,070	100.0	651	100.0	908	100.0	1,553	100.0	993	100.0
Homicide	2,745	18.2	140	21.5	63	6.9	127	8.2	...	...
Robbery	4,141	72.5	95	14.5	326	35.9	397	...	...	...
...
Ethnic Group	15,070	100.0	651	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
White	6,907	45.8	301	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White, Mexican Descent	2,831	18.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Black	5,058	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Age in Years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Under 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...

*Includes camps

**Includes court diagnostic cases, Youth Authority wards, federal prisoners, safekeepers, and California Rehabilitation Center Narcotic addicts received under W & I.

Credit: California Department of Corrections

I-13

Demographic

Sex
-Location
-Offense
-Race
-Age

Table

Point in Time

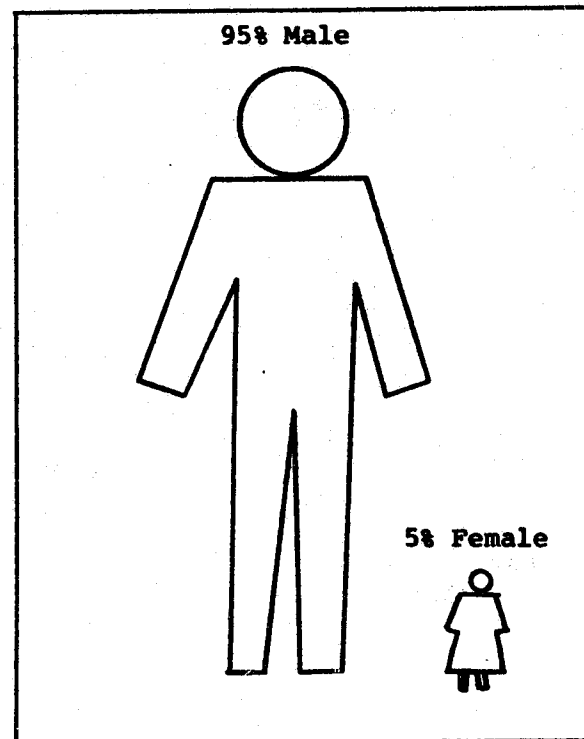
I-14

Demographic

Sex

Pictorial Chart with
Symbols of Proportionate Size

One Year



INMATE PROFILE--SEX

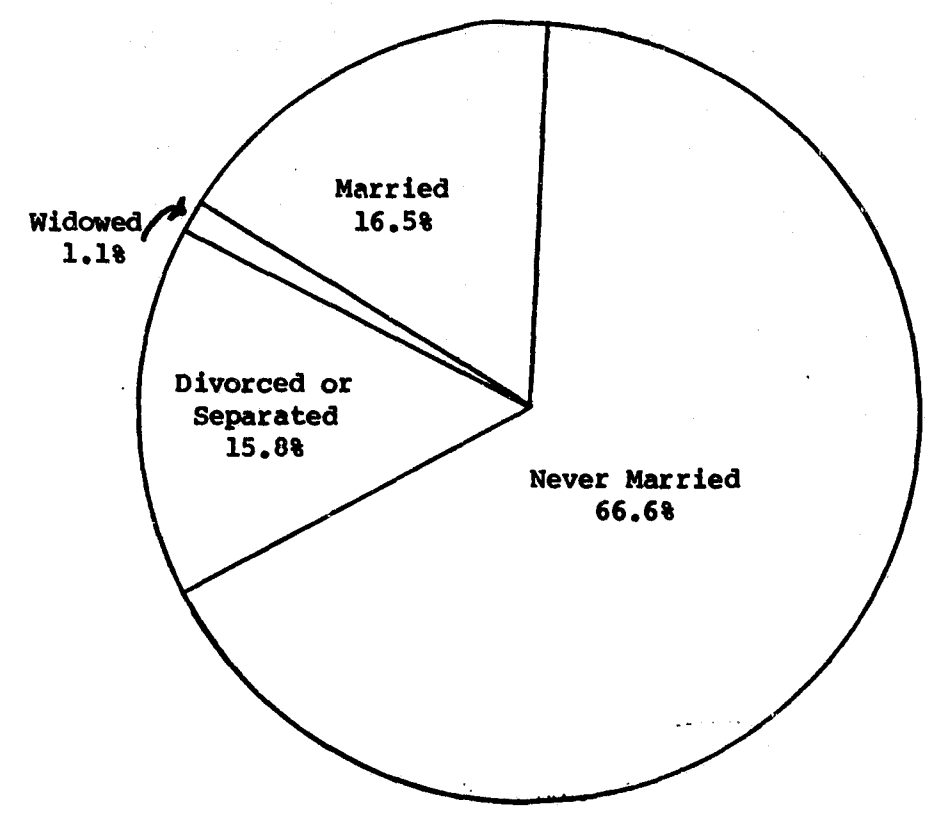
Credit: California Department of Corrections
Note: The visual display of proportion of males and females
is difficult to draw accurately.

Demographic

Marital Status

Pie Chart

Point in Time



MARITAL STATUS OF INMATES, DECEMBER 31, 1979

FELONS COMMITTED TO THE VIRGINIA STATE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM
 BY MARITAL STATUS ACCORDING TO RACE AND SEX
 Year Ended June 30, 1978

Marital Status	White			Non-White			Grand Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Single	692	12	704	1,048	42	1,090	1,794
Married	367	10	377	283	18	301	678
Separated	101	8	109	91	16	107	216
Divorced	142	11	153	75	10	85	238
Widowed	19	3	22	12	5	17	39
Information Not Available	2	.	2	.	.	.	2
GRAND TOTAL	1,323	44	1,367	1,509	91	1,600	2,967

Credit: Virginia Department of Corrections

I-16

Demographic

Marital Status
 -Race
 -Sex

Table

One Year

**FELONS COMMITTED TO THE VIRGINIA STATE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM
BY STATUS OF PARENTS ACCORDING TO RACE AND SEX
Year Ended June 30, 1978**

Status of Parents	<u>White</u>			<u>Non-White</u>			Grand Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Living Together	524	12	536	416	16	432	968
Separated	85	3	88	.	.	.	.
Divorced	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Not Married	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
One Parent Deceased	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Both Parents Deceased	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Information Not Available	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
GRAND TOTAL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Credit: Virginia Department of Corrections

I-17

Demographic

Status of Parents
-Race
-Sex

Table

One Year

PLACE OF RESIDENCE OF INMATES ON HAND DECEMBER 31, 1979
 BY STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (SMSA)

Texas SMSA	Male		Female		Total	
	Number of Inmates	Percent	Number of Inmates	Percent	Number of Inmates	Percent
Abilene	198	.79	21	1.83	219	.83
Amarillo	282	1.12	17	1.48	299	1.14
Austin	698	2.77	41	3.58	739	2.81
Beaumont	801	3.18	38	3.32	839	3.19
Brownsville
Bryan
Corpus Christi
Dallas/Fort Worth
El Paso
Galveston
Houston
Laredo
Lubbock
McAllen
Midland
Odessa
San Angelo
San Antonio
Sherman
Temple
Texarkana
Tyler
Waco
Wichita Falls
Other Counties
Other States
Other Countries
TOTAL
Data Not Available

Credit: Texas Department of Corrections

I-18

CATEGORY

Demographic

DATA ELEMENTS

Residence of Inmates
 According to SMSA
 -Sex

DISPLAY TYPE

Table

TIME PERIOD

Point in Time

**LENGTH OF RESIDENCY IN FLORIDA PRIOR TO OFFENSE
(Incarcerated Offenders)**

Category	Year	WM	WF	BM	BF	OB	OF	Total	Percent	Cumulative Total
Less than 30 days	1978-79*	495	10	326	6	0	0	837	10.09	837
	6/30/79**	709	12	493	8	0	0	1,222	6.11	1,222
1-6 Months	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6 Months - 2 Years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2 Years - 6 Years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6 Years - 10 Years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Over 10 Years-- Not Native Born	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Life	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

* Admission during FY 1978-79
 **Status population as of June 30, 1979

EDIT

I-19

CATEGORY

Demographic

DATA ELEMENTS

Date of Residence
in Florida
-Date of Offense
-Race
-Sex

DISPLAY TYPE

Table

TIME PERIOD

One Year and
Point in Time

I-20

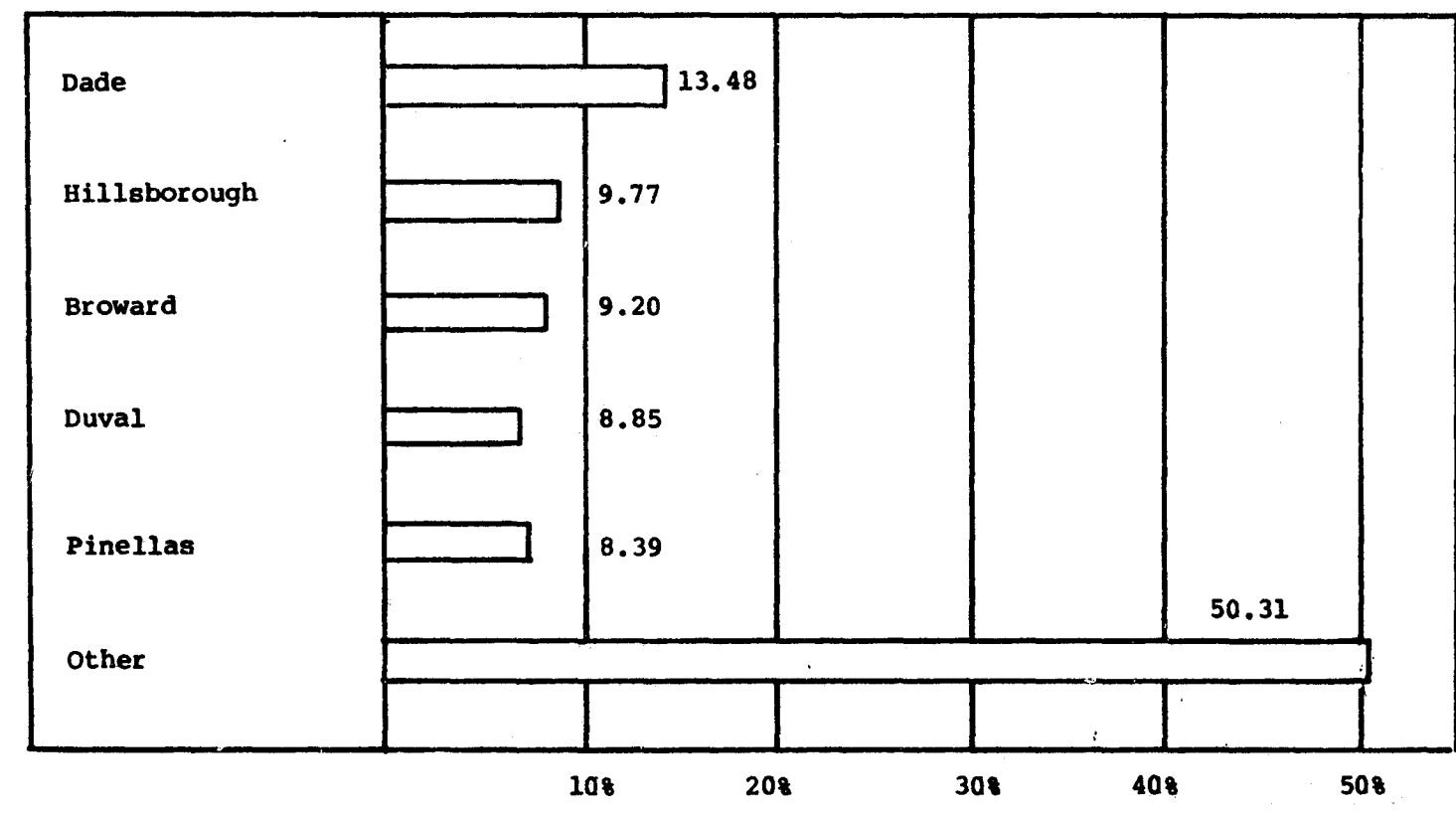
Demographic

County of Commitment

Horizontal Bar Graph

One Year

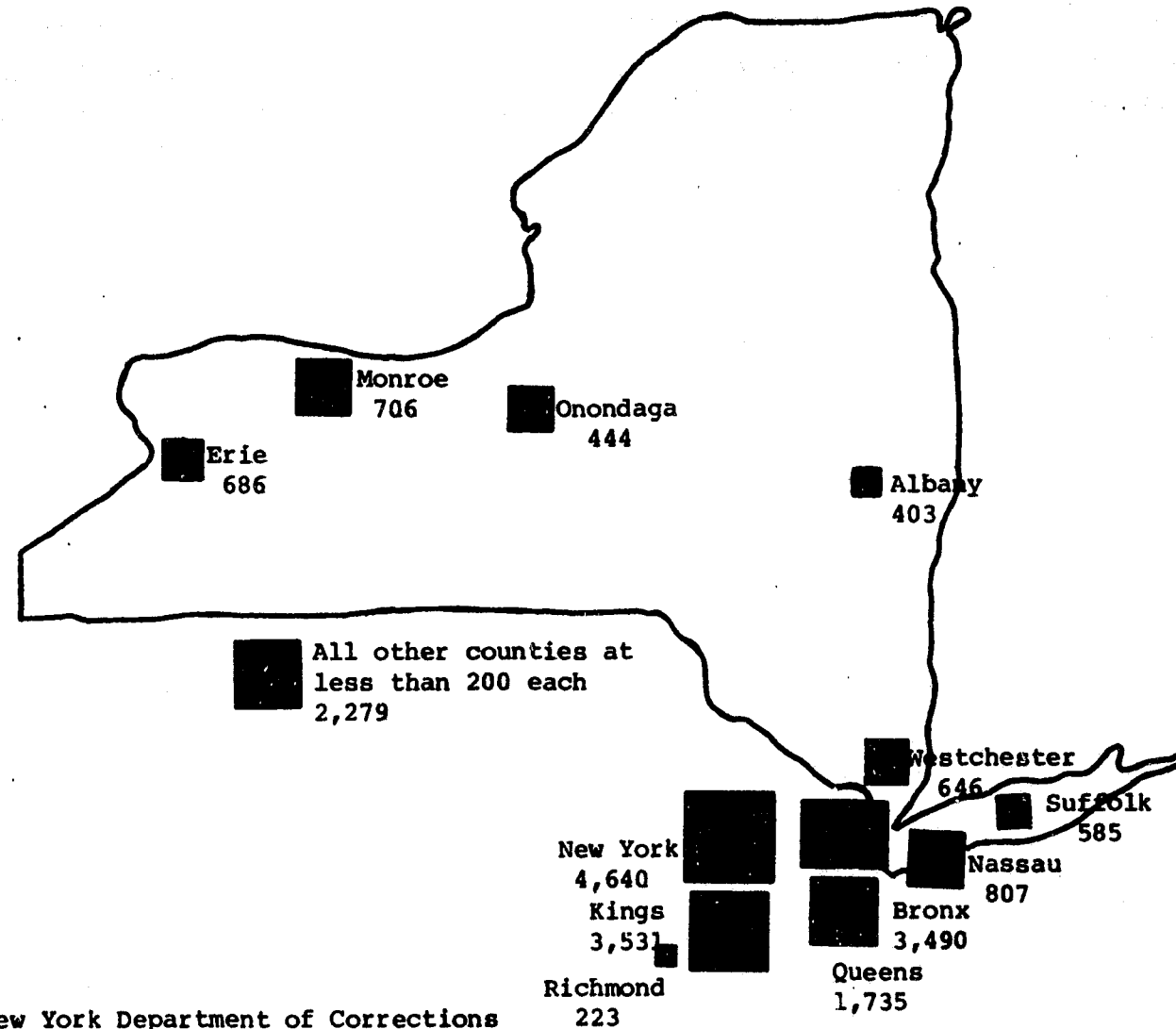
ADMISSIONS



MAJOR CONTRIBUTING COUNTIES

Credit: Florida Department of Corrections

WHERE THEY'RE FROM



Credit: New York Department of Corrections

I-21

CATEGORY

Demographic

DATA ELEMENTS

County of Commitment

Spot Map

One Year

NUMBER OF INMATES ACCORDING TO
RELIGIOUS PREFERENCE BY LOCATION

Religious Preference	Institution A	Institution B	Institution C	Institution D
Catholic	243	372	.	.
Protestant	305	287	.	.
—
—

I-22

Demographic

Religious Preference
-Location

Table

One Year

FELONS COMMITTED TO THE VIRGINIA STATE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM
 BY RELIGIOUS PREFERENCE ACCORDING TO RACE AND SEX
 Year Ended June 30, 1978

Religious Preference	White			Non-White			Grand Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Protestant	797	28	825	991	77	1,068	1,893
Catholic	106	3	109	43	3	46	155
Hebrew	4	.	4	1	.	1	5
Moslem	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Muslim	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
No Preference	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Information Not Available	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
GRAND TOTAL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Credit: Virginia State Correctional System

EXHIBIT

I-23

CATEGORY

Demographic

DATA ELEMENTS

Religious Preference
 -Race
 -Sex

DISPLAY

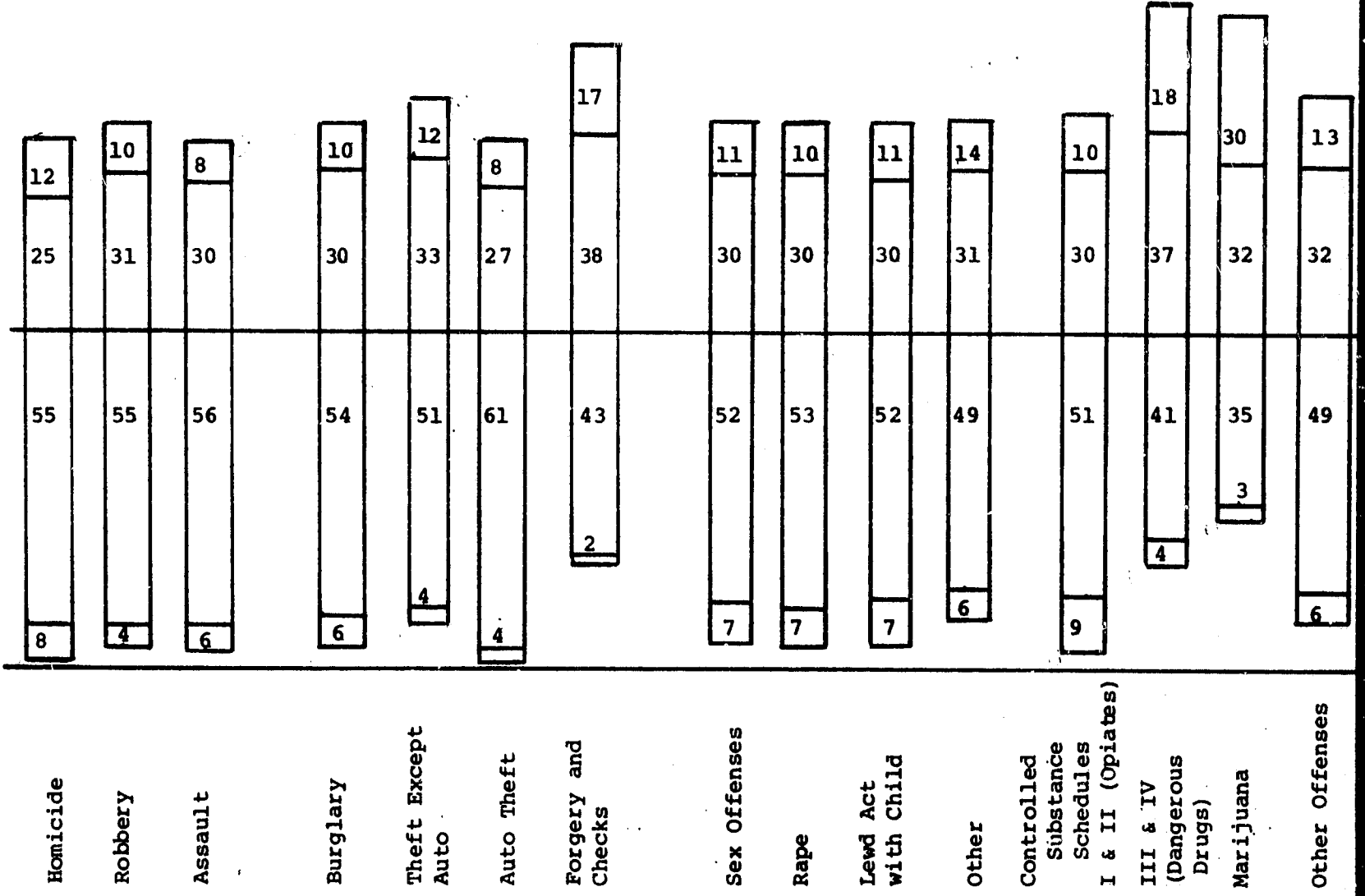
Table

TIME PERIOD

One Year

Grade Level

Grade 12 and Over
 Grades 9-11
 8th Grade
 Grades 3-8
 Illiterate



OFFENSE AND TESTED EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT (MALE FELONS) 1978

Credit: Adapted from California Department of Corrections

Note: The line through the graph divides the vertical bar at the eighth grade.

I-24

CATEGORY

Demographic

DATA ELEMENTS

Education (Tested)
-Offense

DISPLAY TYPE

Sliding Bar Chart

TIME PERIOD

One Year

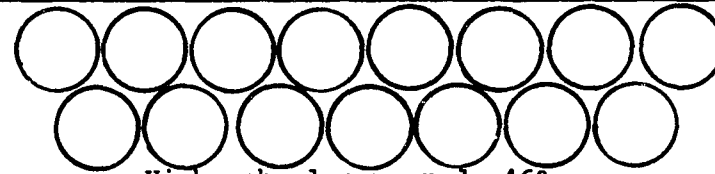
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL



College or special voc. 6%



High school graduate 15%



High school non-grad. 46%



Elementary 22%



None not stated or spec. 10%

Credit: New York Department of Corrections

Note: Each circle is approximately 3% of the inmate population.

EXHIBIT

I-25

CATEGORY

Demographic

DATA ELEMENTS

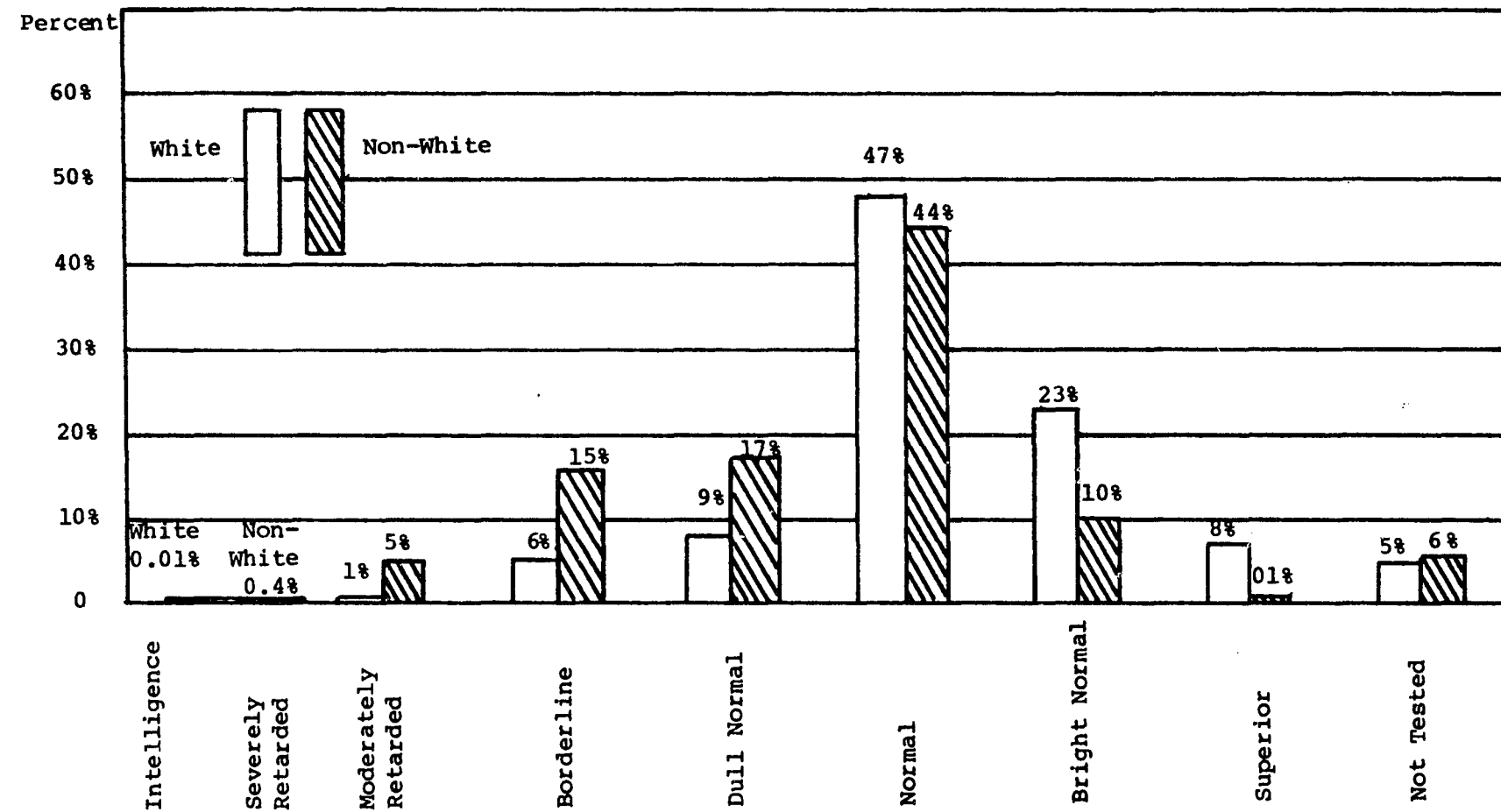
Education Reported

DISPLAY TYPE

Pictorial Unit Graph

TIME PERIOD

One Year



FELONS BY INTELLIGENCE ACCORDING TO RACE
 ADMITTED FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1978

Credit: Virginia Department of Corrections

EXHIBIT

I-26

CATEGORY

Demographic

DATA ELEMENTS

I.Q.
 -Race

DISPLAY TYPE

Vertical Bar Chart

TIME PERIOD

One Year

**EDUCATION CLAIMED
(Incarcerated Offenders)**

Category	Year	WM	WF	BM	BF	OM	OF	Total	Percent	Cumulative Total
1st Grade (or None)	1978-79*	87	0	88	0	0	0	175	2.11	175
	6/30/79**	394	0	374	4	0	0	772	3.86	772
2nd Grade	1978-79*	17	1	22	0	0	0	40	.48	215
	6/30/79**	36	1	61	4	0	0	102	.51	874
3rd Grade	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.
.
3rd Year Grad. School	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4th Year Grad. School	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
AVERAGE	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MEDIAN	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MODE	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

*Admissions During FY 1978-79

**Status Population as of June 30, 1979

Credit: Florida Department of Corrections

Note: This table includes both admissions for the year and the population as of a point in time.
The comparisons are interesting but there is the danger of cluttering the table.

EXHIBIT

I-27

CATEGORY

Demographic

DATA ELEMENTS

Education Reported
-Race
-Sex

DISPLAY TYPE

Table

TIME PERIOD

One Year and
Point in Time

FELONS BY TESTED EDUCATIONAL LEVEL AT COMMITMENT ACCORDING TO RACE AND SEX
Year Ended June 30, 1978

Education	White			Non-White			Grand Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Illiterate-Beginner (0.0-4.9)	171	3	174	385	18	403	577
Intermediate (5.0-8.9)	824	23	847	837	58	895	1,742
Advanced (9.0-11.9)	196	16	212	60	10	70	282
High School and Above (12.0 and above)	36	1	37	3	.	3	40
Not Tested	96	1	97	224	5	229	326
GRAND TOTAL	1,323	44	1,367	1,509	91	1,600	2,967

Credit: Virginia Department of Corrections

EXHIBIT

I-28

CATEGORY

Demographic

DATA ELEMENTS

Education (Tested)
-Race
-Sex

DISPLAY TYPE

Table

TIME PERIOD

One Year

FELONS COMMITTED TO THE VIRGINIA STATE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM
 BY MILITARY SERVICE ACCORDING TO RACE AND SEX
 Year Ended June 30, 1978

Military Service	White			Non-White			Grand Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
No Military Service	908	43	951	1,193	91	1,284	2,235
Honorable Discharge	194	1	195	157	.	157	352
Medical Discharge	23	.	23	21	.	21	44
General Discharge	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Undesirable Discharge	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bad Conduct Discharge	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dishonorable Discharge	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Member of Armed Forces at Time of Offense	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Information Not Available	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
GRAND TOTAL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Credit: Virginia Department of Corrections

EXHIBIT

I-29

CATEGORY

Demographic

DATA ELEMENTS

Military Status
 Type of Military
 Discharge
 -Race
 -Sex

DISPLAY TYPE

Table

TIME PERIOD

One Year

Proprietary, superv.	4%
Sales & clerical	8%
Skilled & semi-skilled	20%
Service	9%
Laborers	51%
Not specified	8%

WORK CLASSIFICATION

Credit: New York Department of Correctional Services

EVENT

I-30

CATEGORY

Demographic

DATA ELEMENTS

Employment History

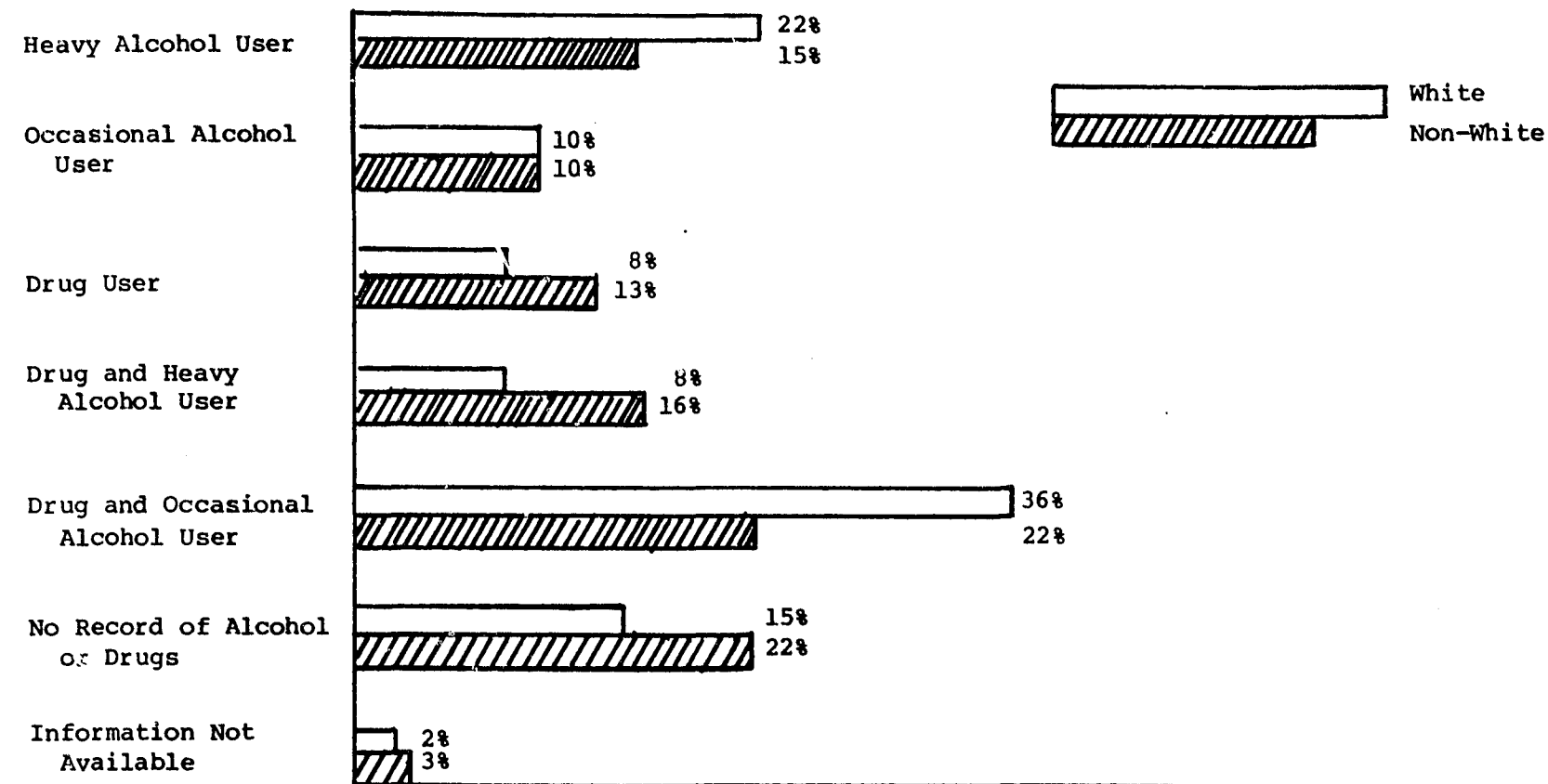
DISPLAY TYPE

100% Area-Bar Chart
(horizontal)

TIME PERIOD

One Year

Drug and Alcohol Habits
(Reported at Admission)



DRUG AND ALCOHOL USE FOR INCOMING MALE FELONS ACCORDING TO RACE
(Year Ended December 31, 1978)

Credit: Adapted from Virginia Department of Corrections

EXHIBIT

I-31

CATEGORY

Demographic

DATA ELEMENTS

Drug and Alcohol Use
-Race

DISPLAY TYPE

Horizontal Bar Chart

TIME PERIOD

One Year

EXHIBIT

I-32

CATEGORY

Demographic

DATA ELEMENTS

Narcotics Use
(Admitted)

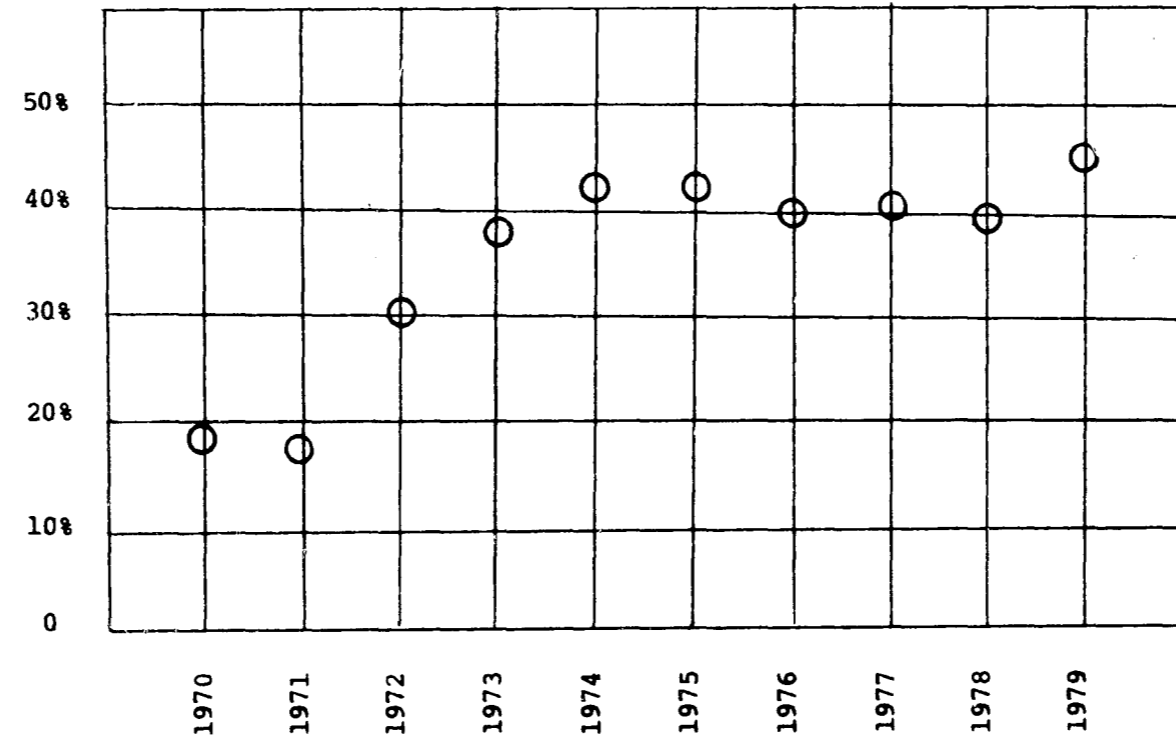
DISPLAY TYPE

Line Graph

TIME PERIOD

Trend

Percent



ADMITTED NARCOTICS USE REPORTED BY INMATES COMMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Credit: Florida Department of Corrections

RULE VIOLATIONS

Location	Attitude		Assault		Type Violations		Agitat.		Property		Immoral		Hygiene		Work		Misc.		Total		Total	
	Mis	Fel	Mis	Fel	Mis	Fel	Mis	Fel	Mis	Fel	Mis	Fel	Mis	Fel	Mis	Fel	Mis	Fel	Mis	Fel		
INSTITUTIONS																						
Central Prison	23	772	30	270	1	75	11	367	0	23	0	1	0	9	3	60	68	1581	1,649			
Corr. Ctr. for Women
Caledonia
Odom
Youth Control																						
Western Corr. Ctr.
Burke
Sandhills Youth Ctr.
Eastern Area																						
Carteret
Currituck
Duplin
North Central A																						
Durham
Franklin
Granville

Credit: Adapted from North Carolina Department of Correction

EXHIBIT

II-1

CATEGORY

Security and Control

DATA ELEMENTS

Critical Incidents
-Type of Violation
-Location

DISPLAY TYPE

Table

TIME PERIOD

3 Months

EXHIBIT

II-2

CATEGORY

Security and Control

DATA ELEMENTS

Incidents
-Location

CHART TYPE

Vertical Bar Chart
(3 Variables)

One Year



THE INCIDENT RATE PER ONE HUNDRED INMATES IN INSTITUTIONS, FARM AND WORK CAMPS, AND STUDY AND WORK RELEASE, ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF THE INCIDENT, 1979

CRITICAL INCIDENTS IN MICHIGAN PRISONS DURING 1977

Incident	TOTAL	Institutions								
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Incidents Filed	1,257	282	108	279	196	42	41	44	.	.
Homicide	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Staff
Resident
Suicide
Death
Attempt
Assaults
Resistance
Staff Victim
Res. Victim
Weapon
Serious Injury
Smuggling

Credit: Michigan Department of Corrections

EXHIBIT

II-3

CATEGORY

Security and Control

DATA ELEMENTS

Incidents
-Location

DISPLAY TYPE

Table

TIME PERIOD

One Year

NUMBER OF INMATES RECEIVING DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS, NUMBER OF INCIDENTS AND DISCIPLINARY HEARINGS FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1981 IN ALL INSTITUTIONS

Location	DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS				Number of Incident Reports	Number of Disciplinary Hearings
	Loss of Status	Loss of Good Time	Time in Solitary	Loss of Privileges		
Institution A	2	3	11	29	52	49
Institution B	4	6	17	37	64	57
Institution C	0	2	3	18	31	28

EXHIBIT

II-4

CATEGORY

Security and Control

DATA ELEMENTS

Disciplinary Actions
 -Number of Disciplinary Hearings
 -Location
 -Incident Reports

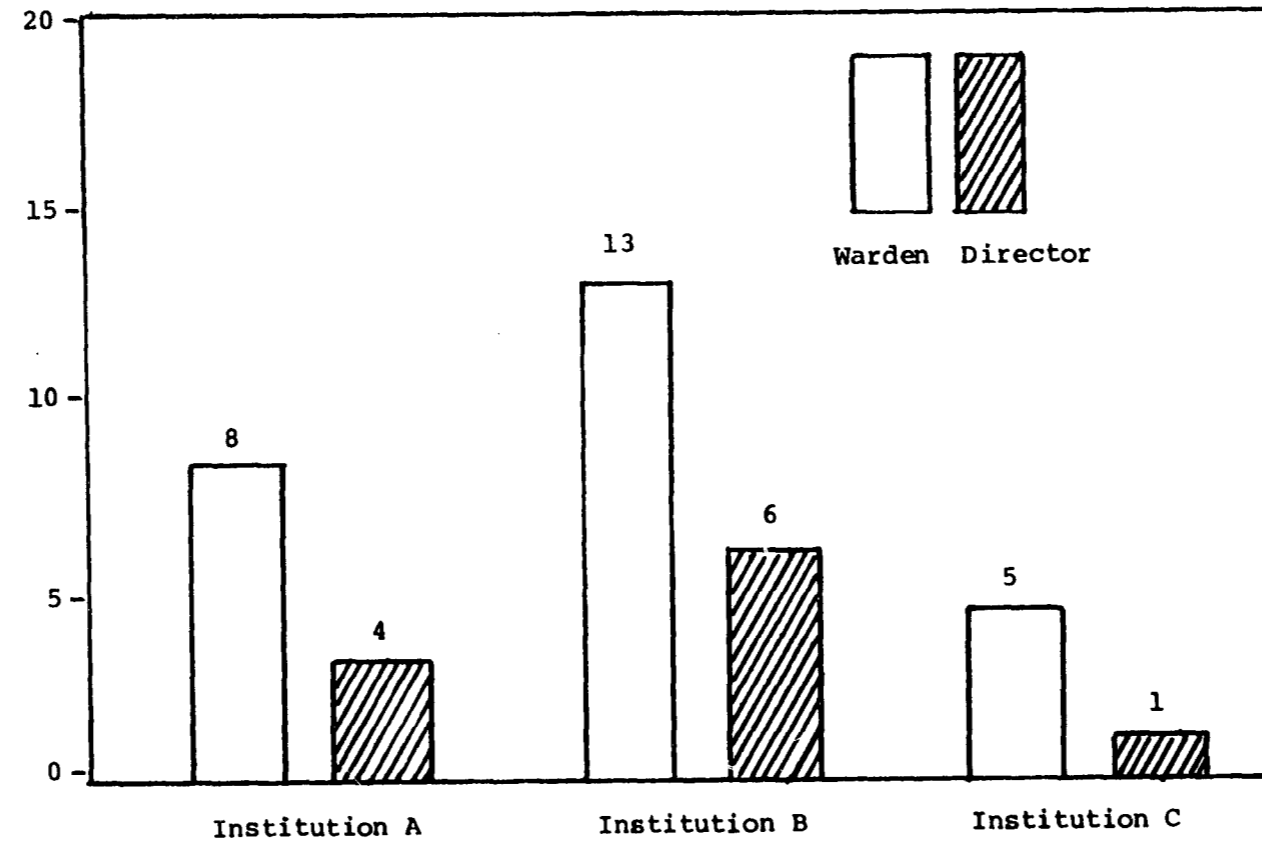
DISPLAY TYPE

Table

TIME PERIOD

One Month

Number of Grievances to Warden and Director Per 100 Disciplinary Reports



RATE OF INMATE GRIEVANCES CONCERNING DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS, SENT TO THE WARDEN AND THE DIRECTOR (PER 100 DISCIPLINARY REPORTS)

EXHIBIT

II-5

CATEGORY

Security and Control

DATA ELEMENTS

Rate of Inmate Grievances Concerning Disciplinary Actions
 -Number of Disciplinary Actions
 -Office Addressed by Grievances
 -Location of Inmate

DISPLAY TYPE

Grouped Bar Chart
 (2 variables)

TIME PERIOD

One Year

CONTINUED

1 of 5

EXHIBIT

II-6

CATEGORY

Security and Control

DATA ELEMENTS

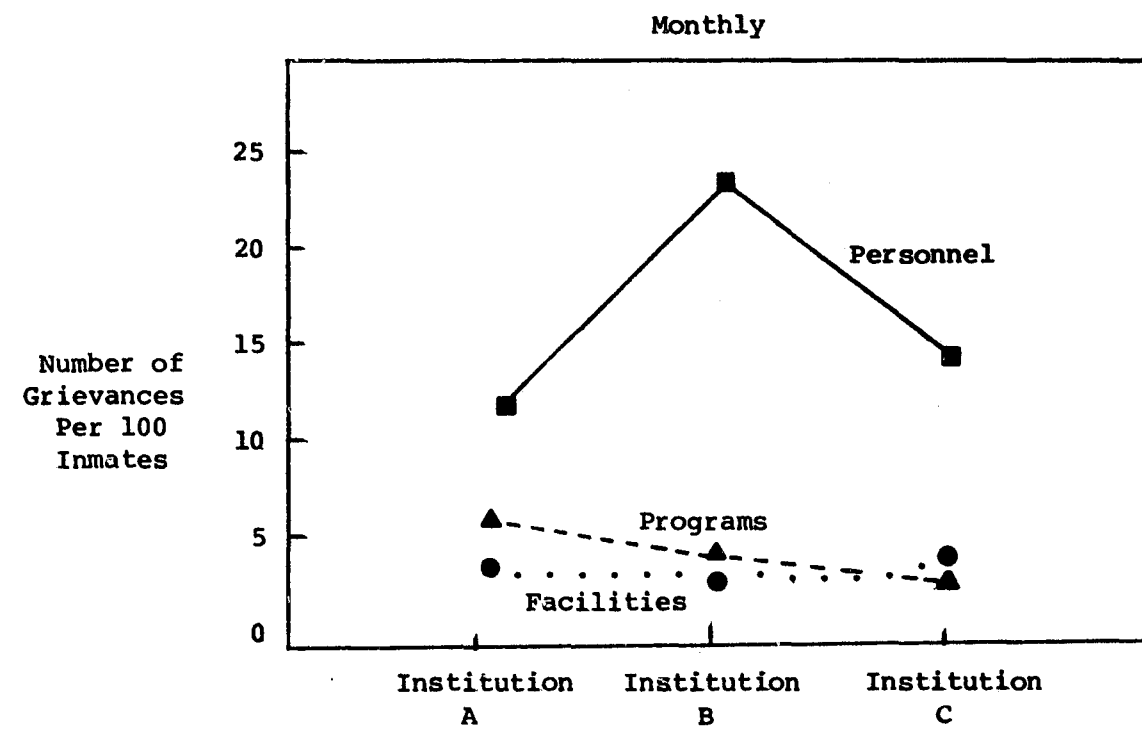
Grievances
-Location

DISPLAY TYPE

Line Graph
3 Variables

TIME PERIOD

One Month



RATE OF INMATE GRIEVANCES CONCERNING PERSONNEL, PHYSICAL FACILITIES AND PROGRAMS ACCORDING TO INSTITUTION

Note: Monthly figures can be monitored to indicate problem areas and changes in the patterns of inmate grievances.

CRITICAL INCIDENTS BY OFFENSES FOR WHICH INMATE WAS COMMITTED

Incidents	Murder and Voluntary Manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft
Assaults	41	27	62	21	172	15	17
Contraband	111	43	98	36	156	37	31
Insubordination	68	37	147	49	240	52	40
...
...

Note: These figures could also be expressed as rates per 100 inmates convicted of each offense for easier comparability.

REPORT

II-7

CATEGORY

Security and Control

DATA ELEMENTS

Critical Incidents
-Offenses

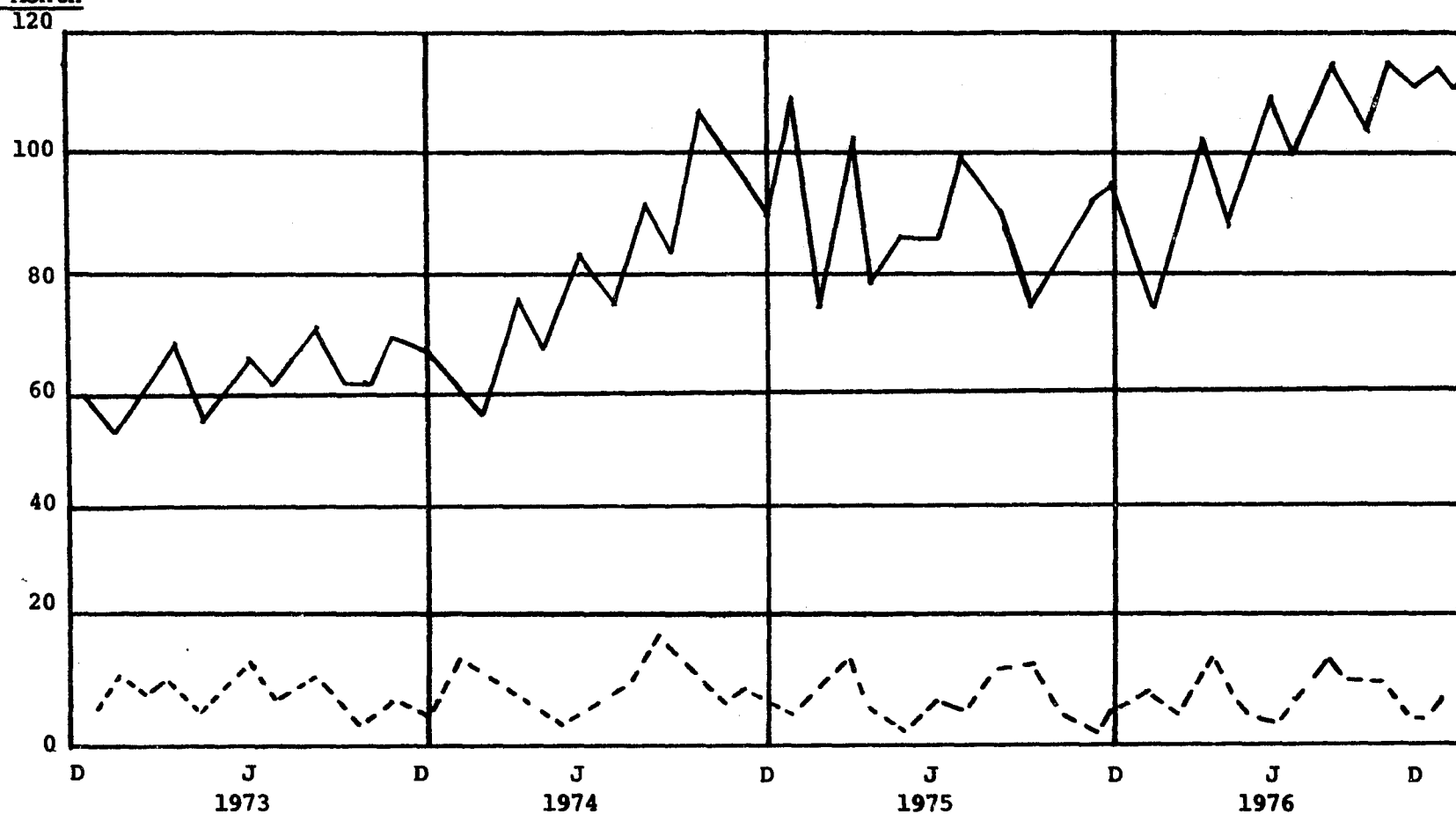
DISPLAY TYPE

Table

TIME PERIOD

One Year

Number of
Incidents
Per Month



— Total Incidents
- - - Assaults on Staff

TOTAL INCIDENTS COMPARED TO ASSAULTS ON STAFF (MONTHLY)

Credit: California Department of Corrections

EXHIBIT

II-8

CATEGORY

Security and Control

DATA ELEMENTS

Incidents
-Assaults on Staff

DISPLAY TYPE

Line Graph (Total
with 1 Variable
Subset)

TIME PERIOD

Trend

CRITICAL INCIDENTS ACCORDING TO RACE AND AGE

Incident	White				Non White			
	17-19	20-23	24-30	Over 30	17-19	20-23	24-30	Over 30
Assaults	123	94	69	38	149	103	63	28
Contraband	58	49	61	73	51	69	89	92
Insubordination	73	67	48	13	103	89	75	60
...
...

Note: Rate of incidents per 100 inmates would make these data more comparable over time or with other records.

EXHIBIT

II-9

CATEGORY

Security and Control

DATA ELEMENTS

Incidents
-Race
-Age

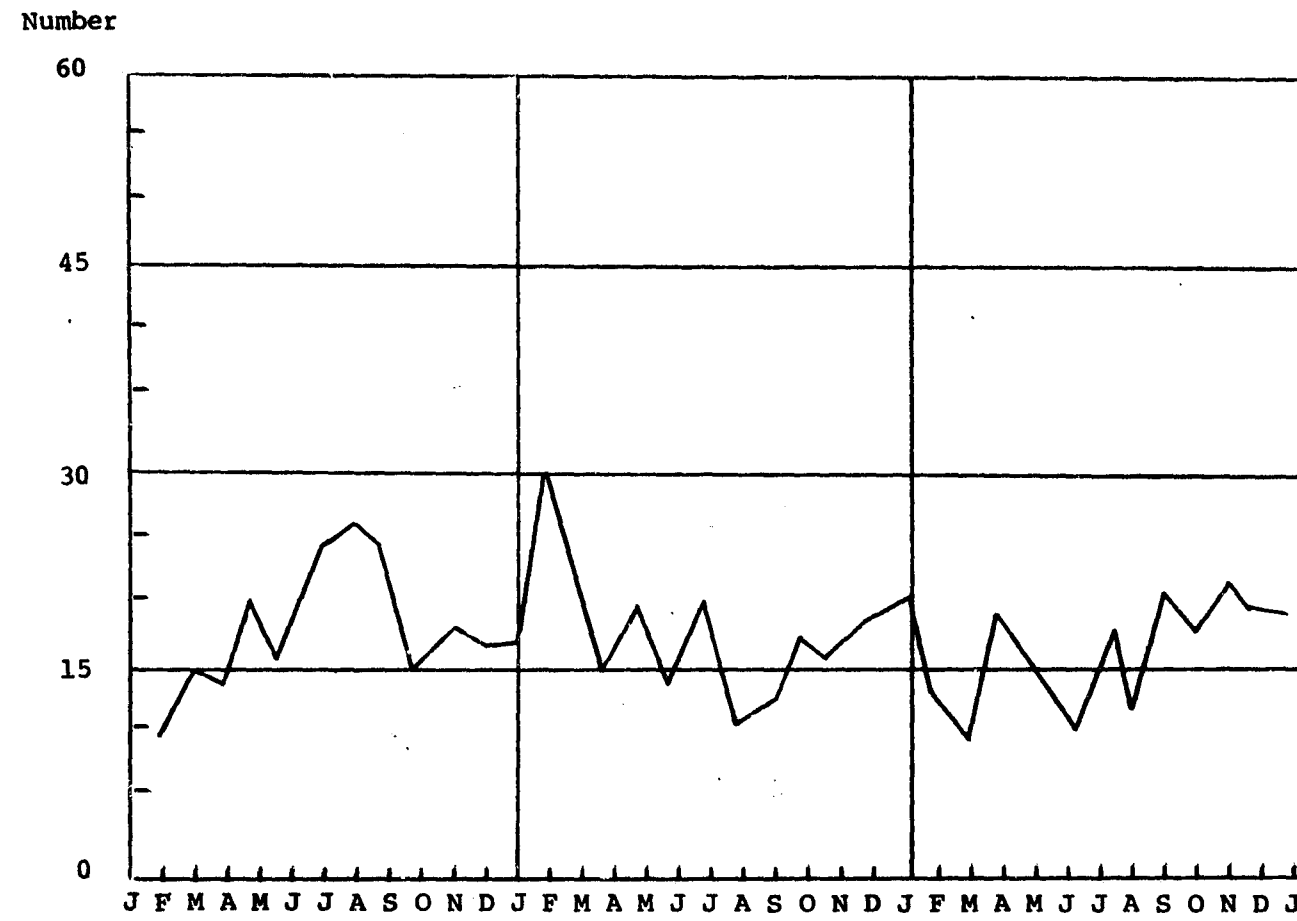
DISPLAY TYPE

Table

TIME PERIOD

One Year

ASSAULTS WITH WEAPONS



Credit: California Department of Corrections
 Note: Similar charts can be constructed for other types of critical incidents, such as possession of a weapon, fights, etc.

IDENTITY

II-10

CATEGORY

Security and Control

DATA ELEMENTS

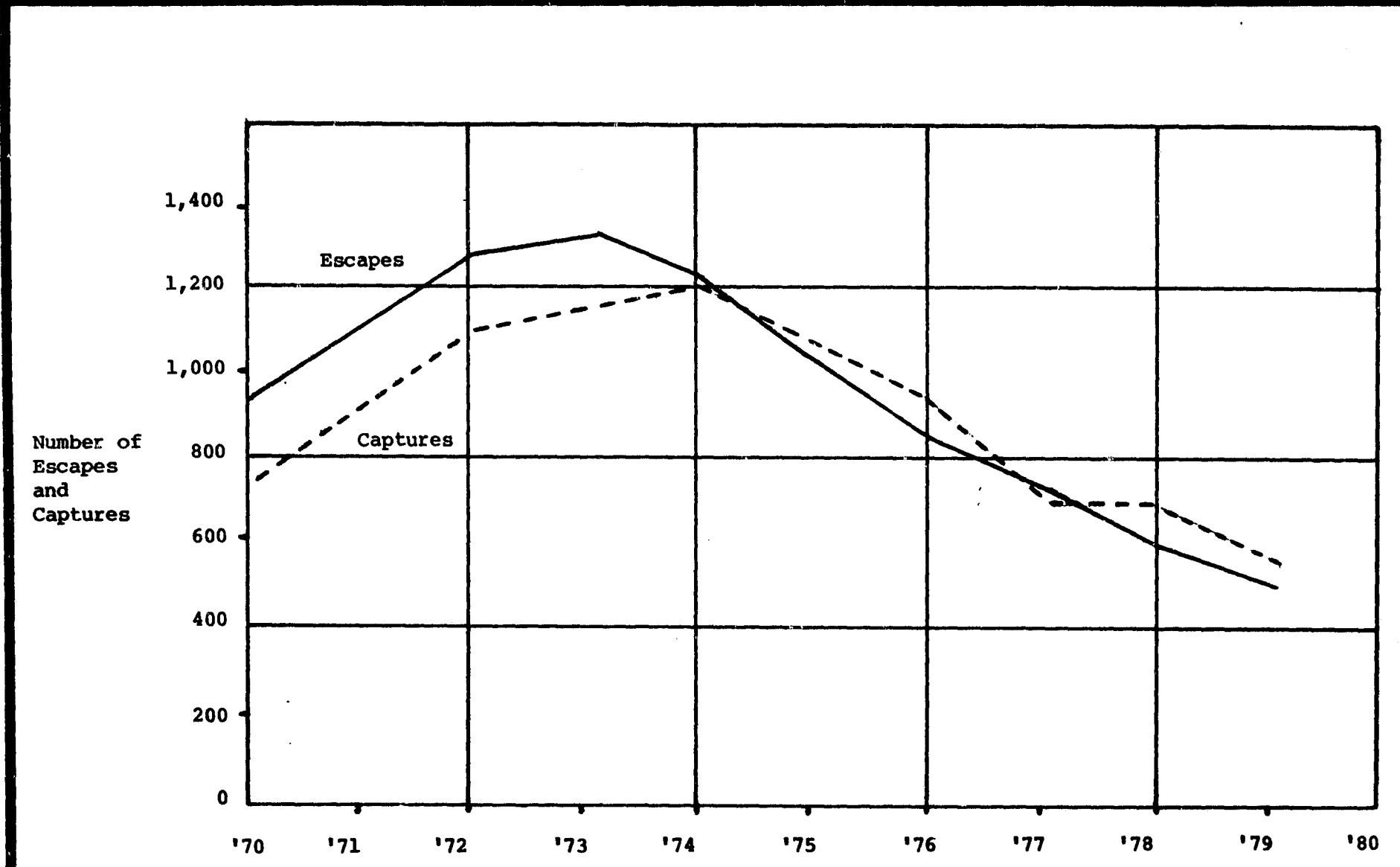
Incidents (Type)

DISPLAY TYPE

Line Graph

TIME PERIOD

Trend



NUMBER OF ESCAPES AND CAPTURES FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS

Credit: Adapted from North Carolina Department of Correction

REPORT
II-11
CATEGORY
Security and Control
DATA ELEMENTS
Escapes -Captures
DISPLAY TYPE
Line Graph (2 Variables)
TIME PERIOD
Trend

ESCAPE SERIOUSNESS, PROFILE AND RATE

II-12

Crime While on Escape	Offense for which Inmate was Originally Incarcerated						
	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Agg. Assault	Burglary	MV Theft	Larceny
Murder							
Rape							
Robbery							
Agg. Assault							
Burglary							
MV Theft							
Larceny							
Escape Rate	$\frac{\text{Number of Escapes}}{\text{Average Pop. X 100}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$			$\frac{\text{Escape Seriousness Rate}}{\text{Escapes Returning with New Charges}} = \frac{\underline{\hspace{2cm}}}{\text{Average Pop. X 100} \underline{\hspace{2cm}}}$			

Security and Control

DATA ELEMENTS

Escape
-Offense
-Offense while on
Escape

DISPLAY TYPE

Table

One Year

Credit: "Escape Seriousness Rate" is a measure developed by the Urban Institute as an indicator of the escapee threat to the public. (Burt, Martha. Measuring Prison Results: Ways to Monitor and Evaluate Corrections Performance. The Urban Institute, 1980.)

EVENT

II-13

CATEGORY

Security and Control

DATA ELEMENTS

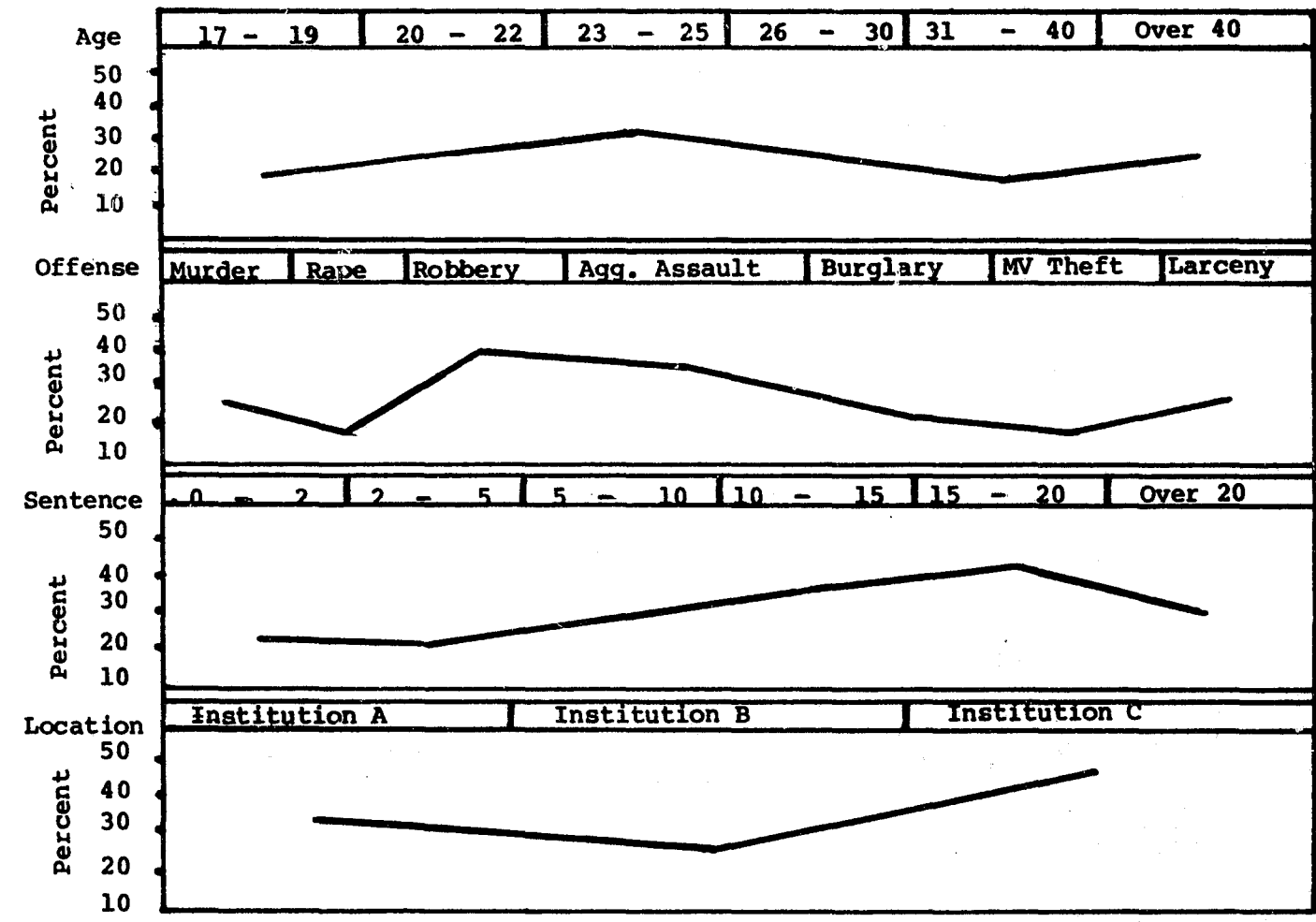
- Escapes
- Age
- Offense
- Sentence
- Location

DISPLAY TYPE

Line Graph
(Percentage)

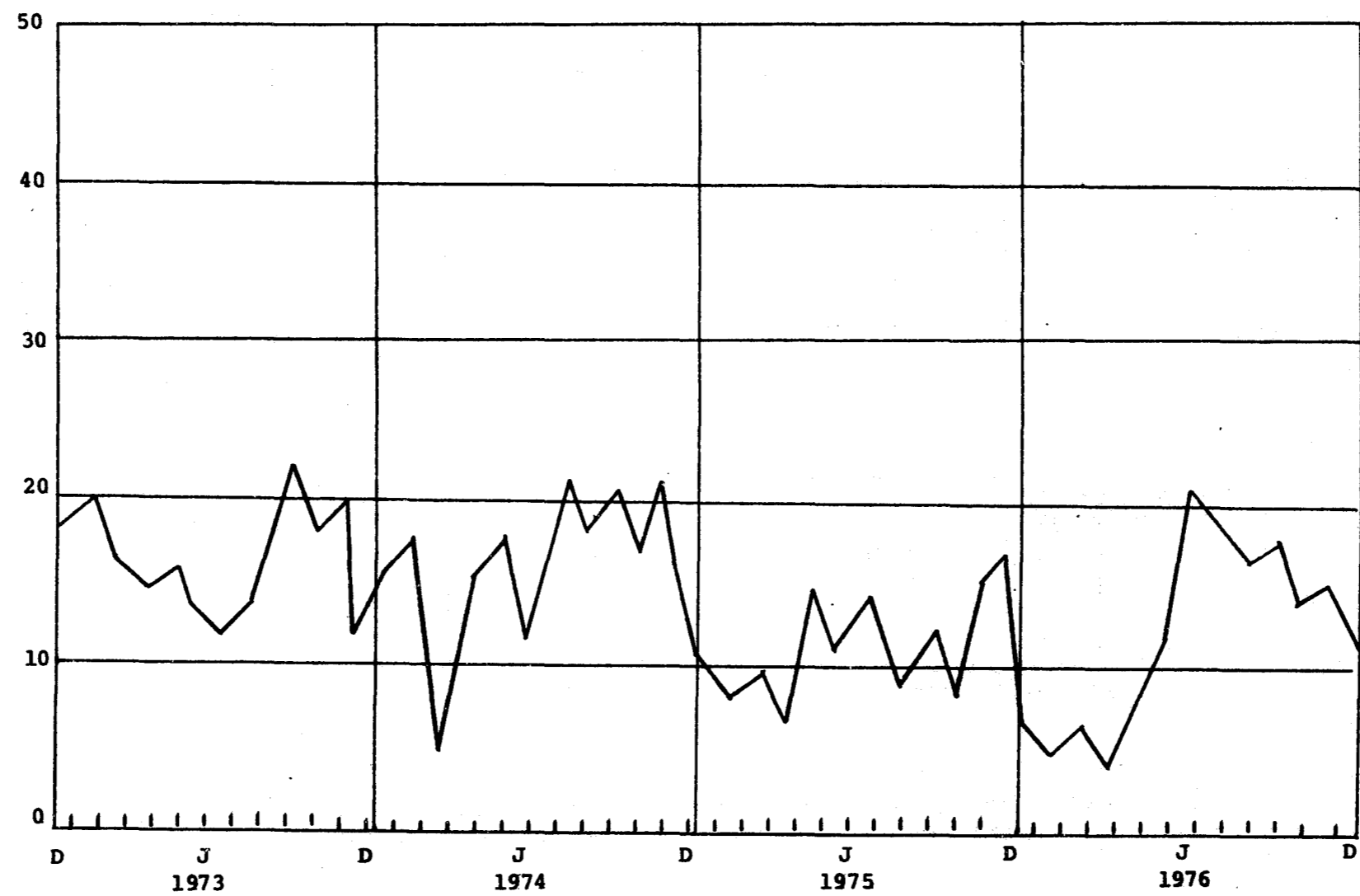
TIME PERIOD

Five Years



PROFILE OF TOTAL ESCAPEES FOR PAST FIVE YEARS
1974 THROUGH 1978

Number of Escapes



SEASONAL VARIATION IN THE NUMBER OF ESCAPES

Credit: California Department of Corrections

EXHIBIT

II-14

CATEGORY

Security and Control

DATA ELEMENTS

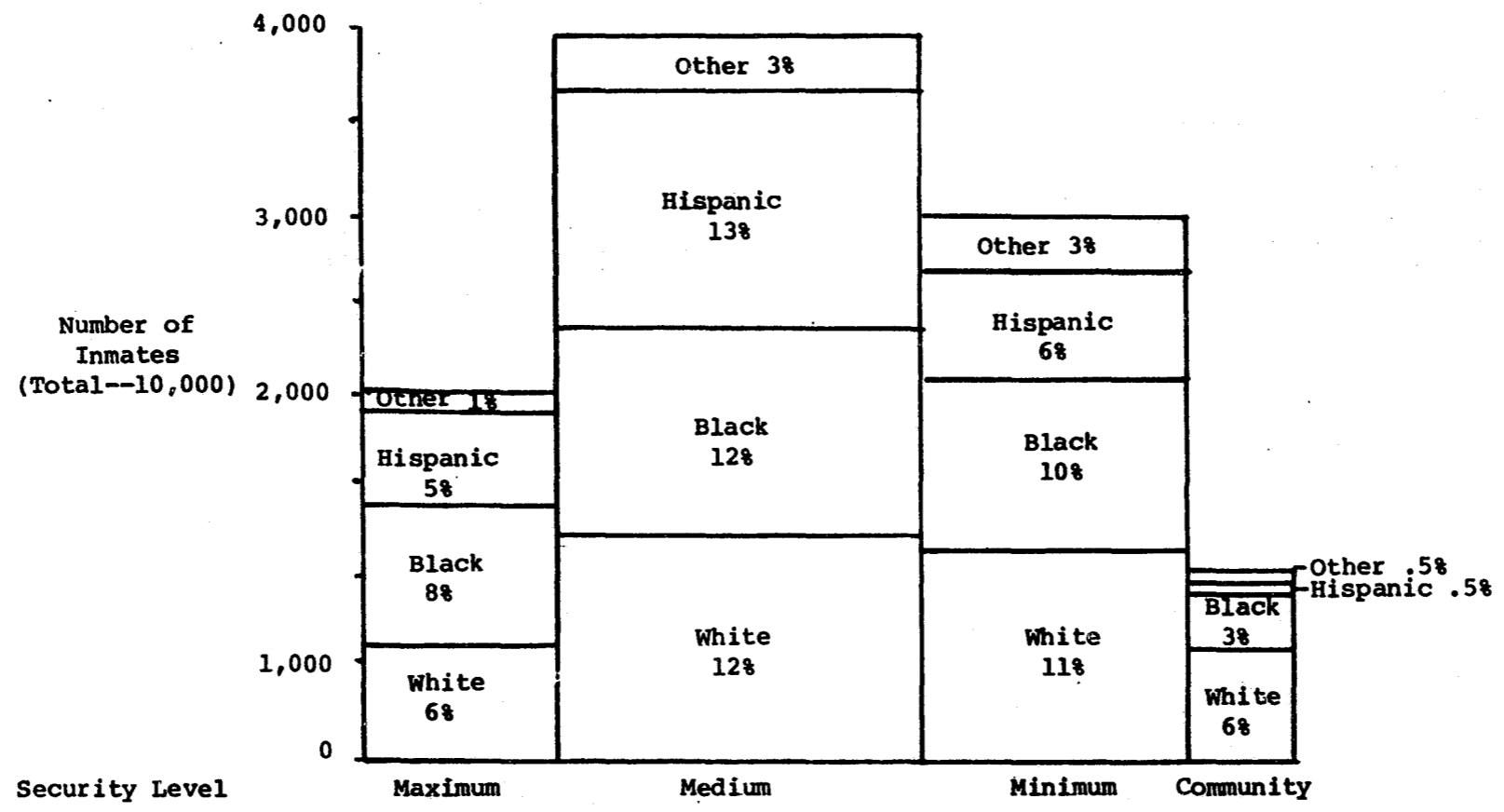
Number of Escapes

DISPLAY TYPE

Line Graph

TIME PERIOD

Trend



VERTICAL BAR GRAPH SHOWING THE NUMBER OF INMATES (MALE) IN EACH SECURITY LEVEL AND THE ETHNIC PERCENTAGE OF EACH LEVEL

EXHIBIT

II-15

CATEGORY

Security and Control

DATA ELEMENTS

Security Level
-Race

DISPLAY TYPE

Vertical Bar Chart
Subdivided and
Proportionately Sized

TIME PERIOD

Point in Time

INMATES ENROLLED IN INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMS ACCORDING TO RACE AND SEX FOR 1979

Programs	White		Non-White	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
G.E.D.	388	27	448	41
Junior College	83	12	79	9
Vocational Training	529	38	652	57
_____
_____

EXHIBIT

III-1

CATEGORY

Institutional Programs

DATA ELEMENTS

Inmates in Programs
-Race
-Sex

DISPLAY TYPE

Table

TIME PERIOD

One Year

EXHIBIT

III-2

CATEGORY

Institutional Programs

DATA ELEMENTS

Number Enrolled in Each Program
-Applications Approved for Each Program
-Number of Applications Waiting for Approval

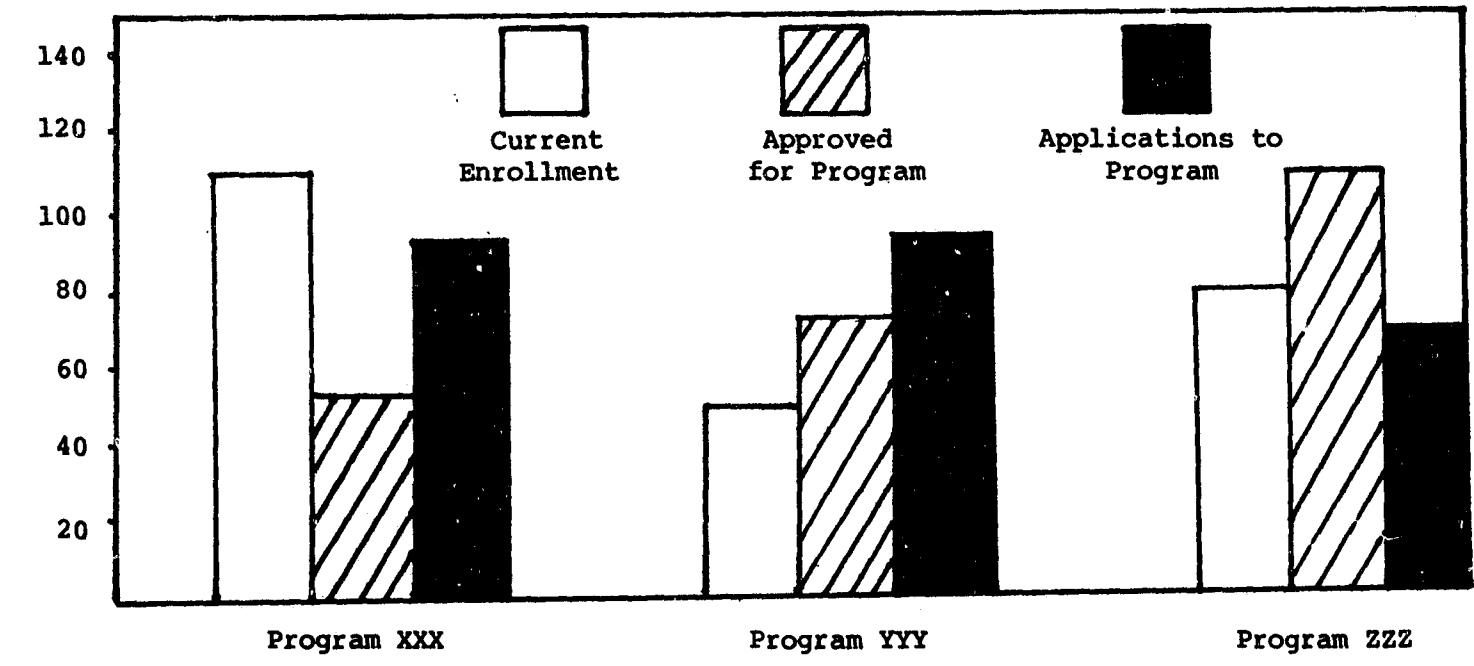
DISPLAY TYPE

Vertical Bar Chart

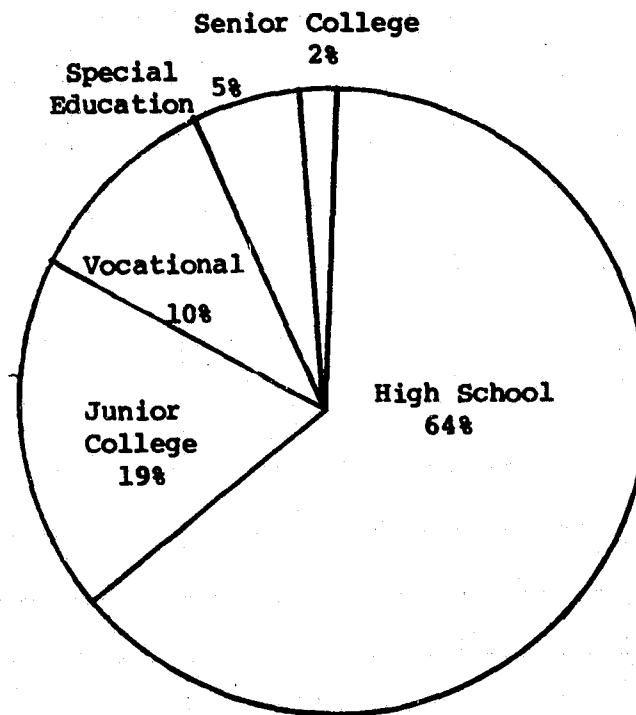
TIME PERIOD

Point in Time

Number of Inmates



PROGRAM ENROLLMENT STATUS: CURRENT ENROLLMENT, NUMBER INMATES APPROVED, NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS WAITING FOR APPROVAL AS OF MONTH ENDING JUNE 30, 1980



Total Enrollment 3,776

ENROLLMENT IN ACADEMIC AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS FOR YEAR, 1979

ENR
III-3
CATEGORY
Institutional Programs
DATA ELEMENTS
Number of Inmates in: -Academic Programs -Vocational Programs
Pie Chart
One Year

NUMBER OF INMATES IN ACADEMIC AND VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS IN EACH INSTITUTION

	SPSM	Marquette	Reformatory	MTU	CLTS	MCF	TOTAL
Full Time Academic	300	25	75	100	.	25	525
Part Time Academic	210	20	20	30	25	10	315
Full Time Vocational	100	10	10	5	25	15	165
Part Time Vocational	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Academic/Vocational	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
On-the-Job Training	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Head Count	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Full-Time Equated Students on 12/31/77	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Title I	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
College Academic	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
College Vocational	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total College	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL ALL CATEGORIES	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Credit: Adapted from Michigan Department of Corrections

EXHIBIT

III-4

CATEGORY

Institutional Programs

DATA ELEMENTS

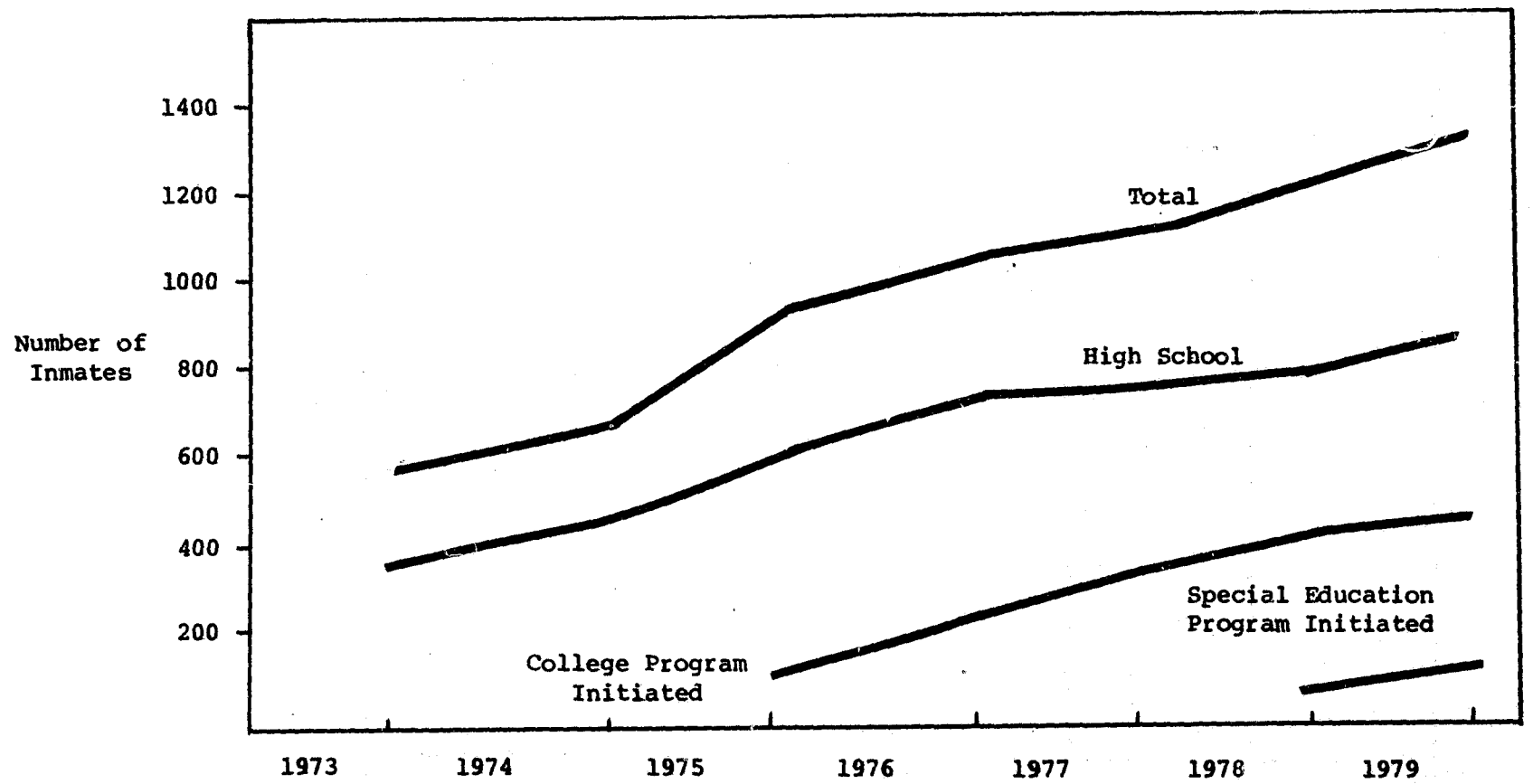
Number of Inmates in:
-Academic Programs
-Vocational Programs

DISPLAY TYPE

Table

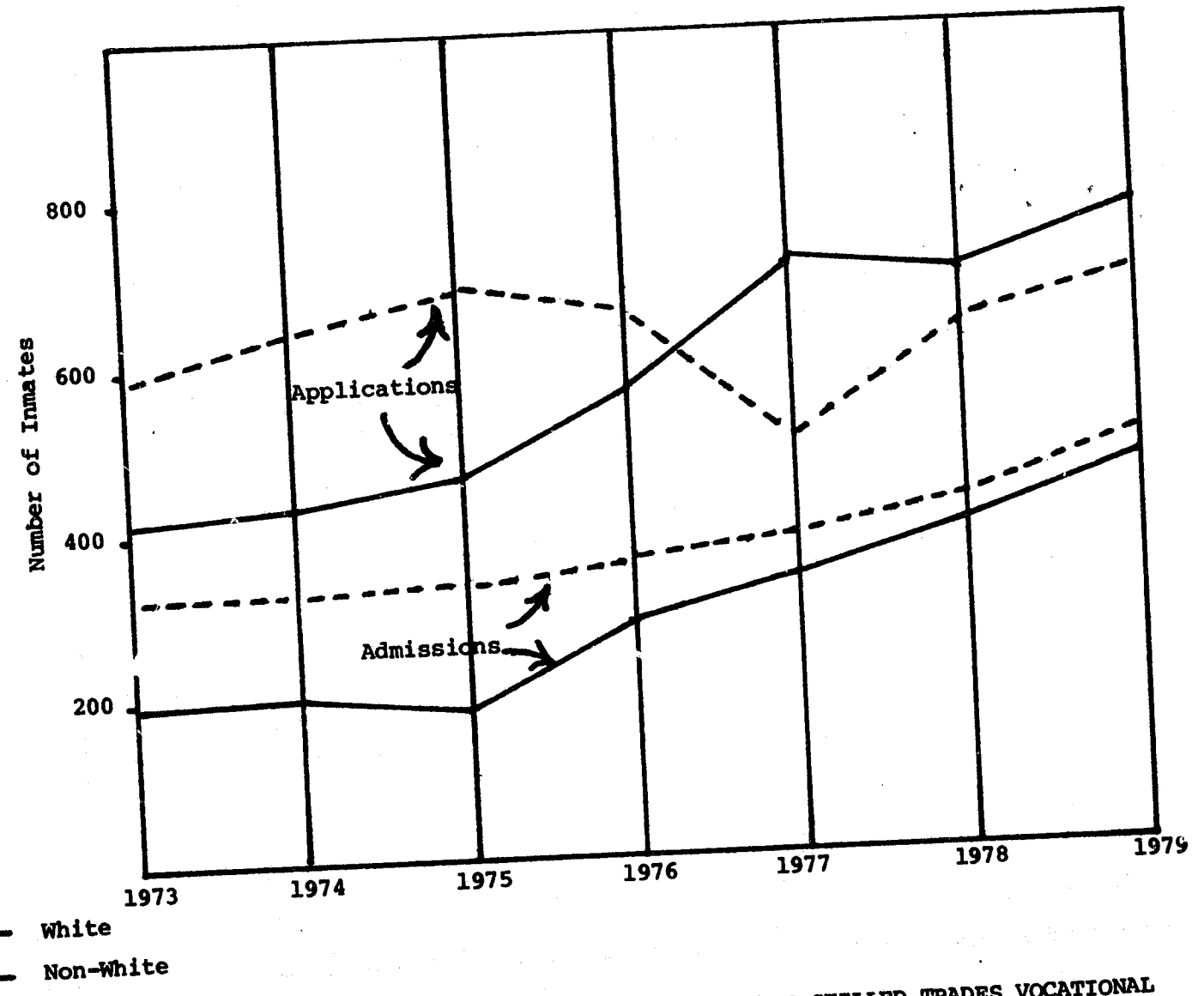
TIME PERIOD

One Year



NUMBER OF INMATES ENROLLED IN ACADEMIC PROGRAMS, 1973-1979

EXHIBIT
III-5
CATEGORY
Institutional Programs
DATA ELEMENTS
Number of Inmates in: -Academic Programs
DISPLAY TYPE
Line Graph
TIME PERIOD
Trend



NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS AND ADMITTANCES TO THE SKILLED TRADES VOCATIONAL PROGRAM ACCORDING TO RACE

EXHIBIT

III-6

CATEGORY

Institutional Programs

DATA ELEMENTS

Number of Applications to Program
 -Number of Admittances
 -Race

GRAPH TYPE

Line Graph
 (4 Variables)

TIME PERIOD

Trend

TIME IN WORK FURLOUGH PROGRAM, TIME IN INSTITUTION PRIOR TO PROGRAM
AND "TAKE HOME PAY"
OF MALE FELONS RELEASED FROM WORK FURLOUGH PROGRAM - FISCAL YEAR 1975-76

Type of Release	Number	Percent	Time Served				Total "Take Home Pay" Earned in Program
			Months in Institution		Days in Program		
			Median	Full Range	Median	Full Range	
Total	861	100.0	38	0-408	81	0-208	\$698,652
Paroled	677	78.6	40	0-408	83	6-154	643,530
Discharged	5	0.6	.	2-15	.	36-118	4,423
Died
Escaped
Returned to prison
New felony commitment
Other criminal act
Administrative reasons
Inmate request
Medical
Job termination
No employment available
Disciplinary or poor performance on job
Other

Credit: California Department of Corrections

EXHIBIT

III-7

CATEGORY

Institutional Programs

DATA ELEMENTS

Inmates in Work Furlough Program

-Time Served
-Time in Program
-Take Home Pay
-Type of Release

DISPLAY TYPE

Table

TIME PERIOD

Trend

INMATES IN WORK RELEASE

Characteristics	F.Y. 1974-1975		F.Y. 1975-1976	
	Number	Percent of Work Release	Number	Percent of Work Release
Offense				
Homicide	0	0%	0	0%
Robbery	13	3%	20	3%
Burglary	70	35%	93%	41%
-----
-----
Race				
White	135	42%	147	40%
Black	115	35%	130	38%
Location				
Work Release Center A	37	8%	45	9%
Work Release Center B	118	36%	126	37%

Credit: Adapted from California Department of Corrections

EXHIBIT

III-8

CATEGORY

Institutional Programs

DATA ELEMENTS

Work Release
-Offense
-Race
-Location

DISPLAY TYPE

Table

TIME PERIOD

Trend

**AVERAGE NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS AND
CONTACT HOURS PER INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES**

Services	Monthly Average No. of Offender Participants	Monthly Average Counseling Contact Hours
Individual Adjustment Counseling	14,979	5,602
Vocational/ Educational Guidance	676	332
Drug/Alcohol Counseling	584	312
Family Assistance	248	145
Group Counseling	995	551
Personal Development Programs	2,187	440

Credit: Georgia Department of Offender Rehabilitation
 Note: Average contact hour per participant might be useful.

EXHIBIT

IV-1

CATEGORY

Institutional Services

DATA ELEMENTS

Average Number of
Inmate Participants
-Average Contact Hours

DISPLAY TYPE

Table

TIME PERIOD

One Year

TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS SERVED, 1977

TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS SERVED, 1977									EDUCATION
									IV-2
									CATEGORY
									Institutional Services
	Facility A	Facility B	Facility C	Facility D	Facility E	Facility F	Facility G	TOTAL	DATA ELEMENTS
ON-SITE									
No. of Outpatient Visits	82,296	40,900	21,589	27,375	19,632	6,570	31,849	230,211	Medical Statistics -Inmate Admissions to Health Care -Location
No. of Inpatient Admissions	1,574	151	339	484	.	.	.	2,548	
Average Length of Stay (in days)	8.7	10.2	23	7.2	.	.	.	9.3	
Number of Dental Visits	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
OFF-SITE									
No. of Outpatient Visits	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
No. of Inpatient Visits	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Average Length of Stay (in days)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Credit: Michigan Department of Corrections									DISPLAY TYPE
									Table
									TIME PERIOD
									One Year

PROGRAM SERVICES STATISTICS

Classification Summaries Prepared

Initial	313
Parole Violator	45
Continuation	43
Reclassification	101
Program Change	64
Pre-Release	213
Community Services	44
Parole (PBPP)	42
Parole (County)	---
Court Evaluations	---

Clinical Services

Individual Services

Counseling	---
Psychological Therapy	---
Psychiatric Therapy	---

Group Services

Groups (Average) ---
 No. of Inmates (Average) ---

Classification Services

Reception Orientation	---
Program Orientation	---
Initial Classification	---
Reclassification	---
Casework Interviews	---
Psychological Interviews	---
Psychological Testing	---
Psychiatric Examination	---

Misconducts

Class I	---
Class II	---
Criminal Charges Filed by Inmate	---
Criminal Charges Filed by Admin.	---

Credit: Pennsylvania Bureau of Correction

EXHIBIT

IV-3

CATEGORY

Institutional Services

DATA ELEMENTS

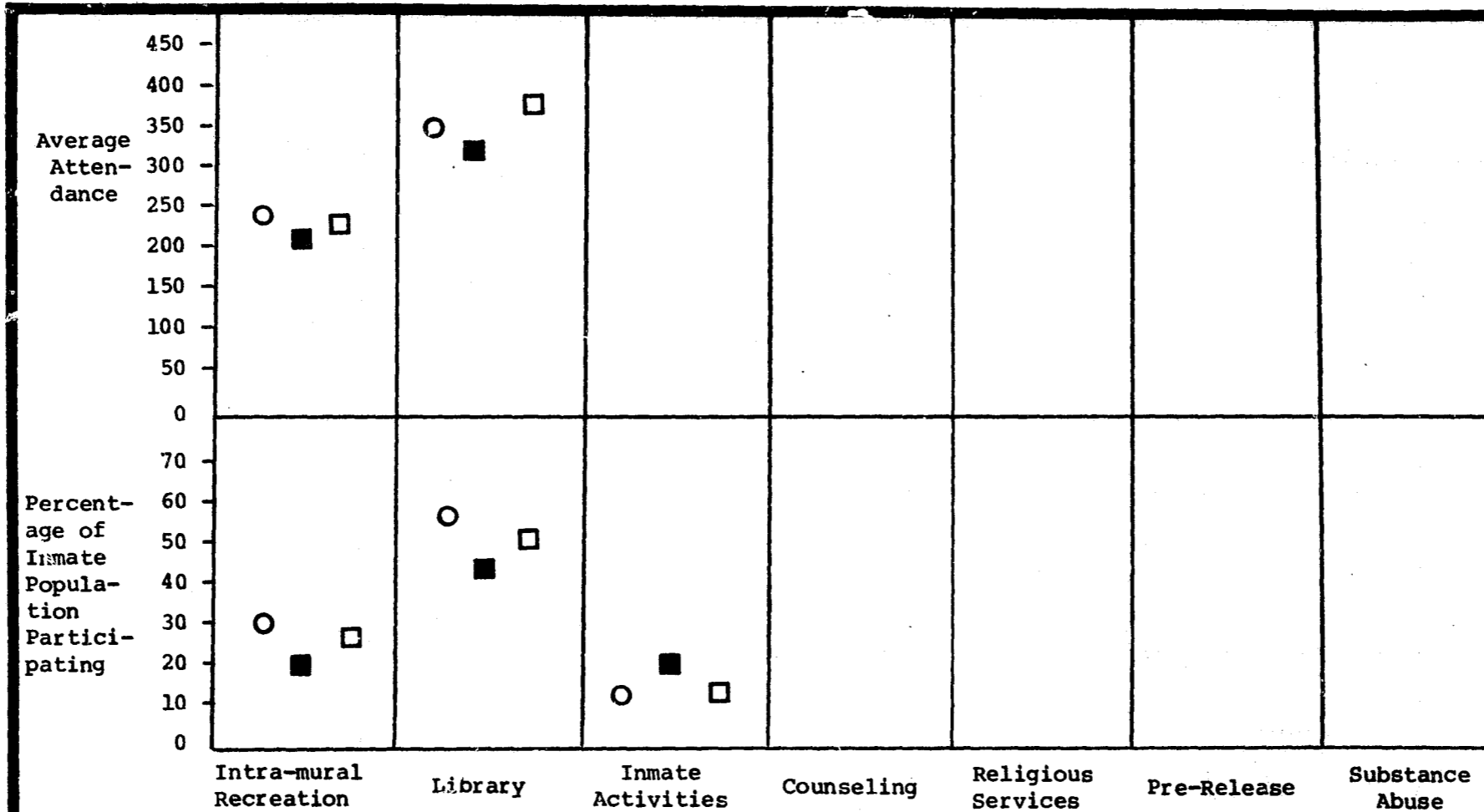
Program Services

DISPLAY TYPE

Table

TIME PERIOD

One Year

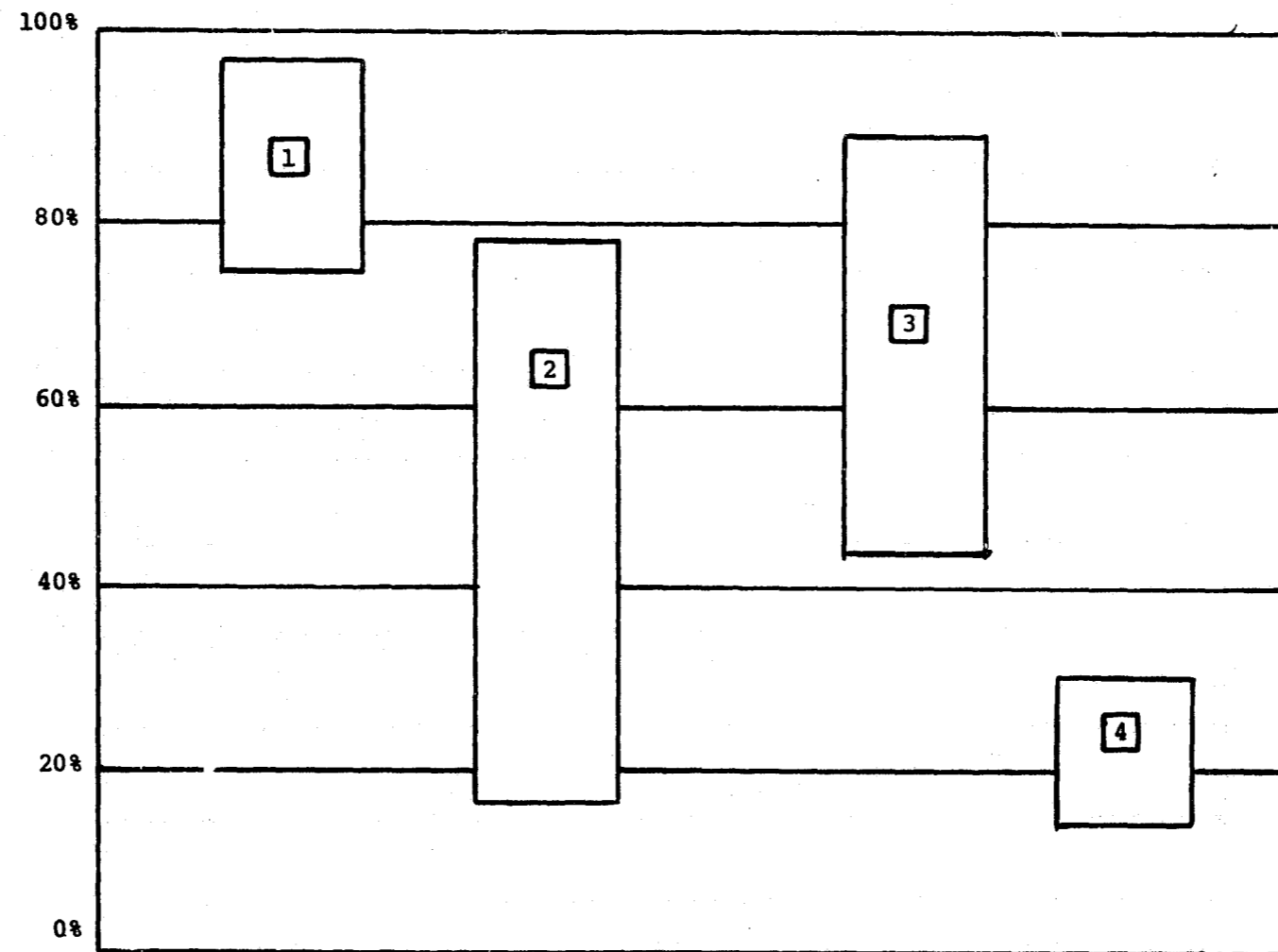


○ = 1977
 ■ = 1978
 □ = 1979

THE PERCENTAGE OF THE INMATE POPULATION PARTICIPATING AND THE AVERAGE AMOUNT OF PARTICIPATION IN THE INMATE SERVICES, 1977, 1978, AND 1979

EXHIBIT
IV-4
CATEGORY
Institutional Services
DATA ELEMENTS
Inmate Participation in Services
DISPLAY TYPE
Bar Chart (Multiple Symbol)
TIME PERIOD
Trend

Percent of Population



1. Attendance at Intramural Sports Events
2. Outside Volunteer Entertainment Programs
3. Religious Services
4. Substance Abuse Group Session

PERCENTAGE RANGE OF ATTENDANCE AT VOLUNTARY SERVICES FOR 1979

EXHIBIT

IV-5

CATEGORY

Institutional Services

DATA ELEMENTS

Inmate Participation in Services

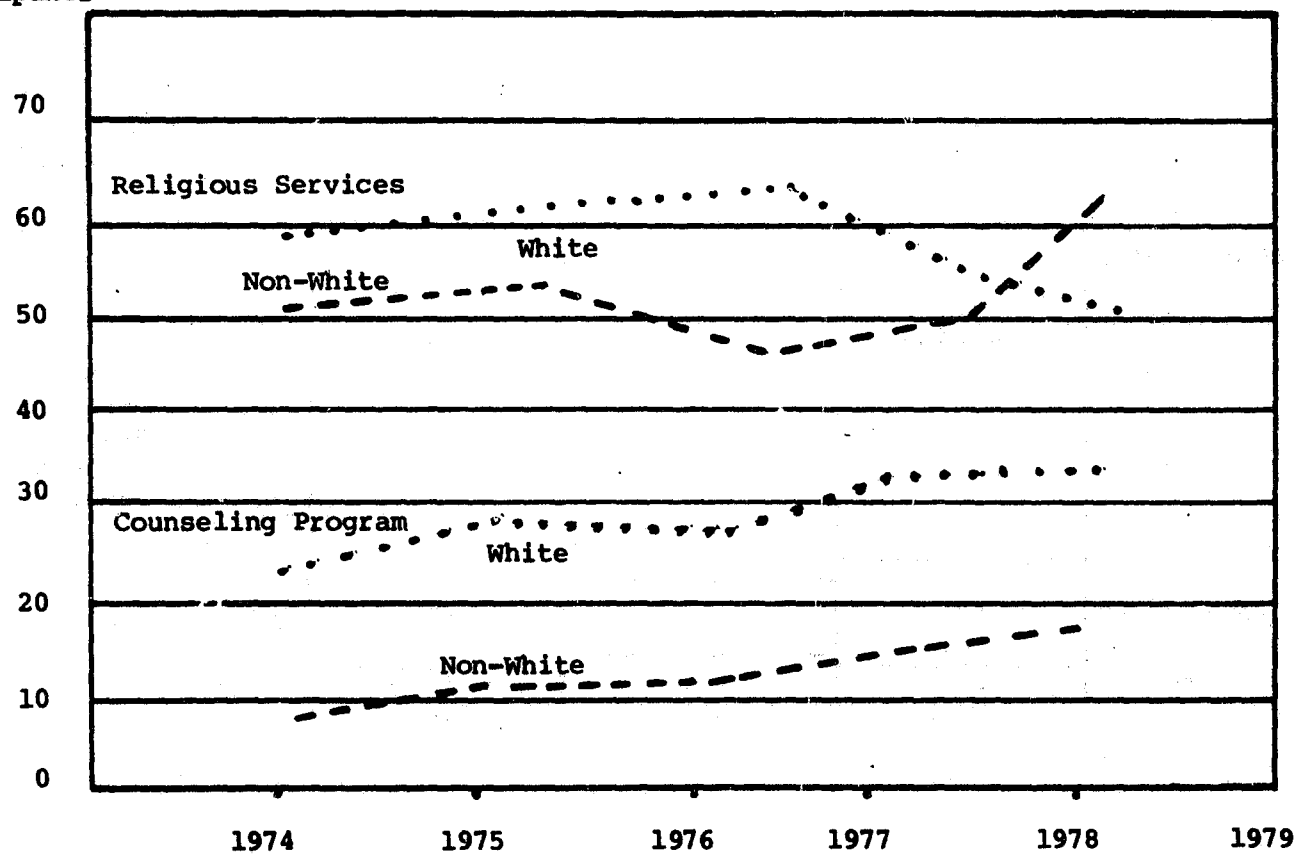
DISPLAY TYPE

Range Bar Chart

TIME PERIOD

One Year

Average Percentage
of Inmate
Participants



AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF INMATES ATTENDANCE: RELIGIOUS SERVICES AND
COUNSELING PROGRAMS

EXHIBIT

IV-6

CATEGORY

Institutional Services

DATA ELEMENTS

Inmate Participation
In Services

DISPLAY TYPE

Line Graph
(4 Variables)

TIME PERIOD

Trend

Percentage
of Inmates
Participating
in Sports
Programs

100%	18%	15%	17%	Other Sports
80%	16%	19%	12%	Softball
60%	36%	41%	40%	Football
40%				
20%	25%	17%	26%	Basketball
	5%	8%	5%	Boxing
	1978	1979	1980	

INMATE PARTICIPATION IN SPORTS PROGRAM
1978 - 1980

EXHIBIT

IV-7

CATEGORY

Institutional Services

DATA ELEMENTS

Inmate Participation
-Sports

DISPLAY TYPE

Area Bar Chart
(Percentage)

TIME PERIOD

Trend

Facility A
550



Facility B
380



Facility C
236



(Each symbol equals 100 beds)

NUMBER OF BEDS AT FACILITIES A, B AND C

EXHIBIT

V-1

CATEGORY

Institutional
Environment

DATA ELEMENTS

Capacity
-Location

DISPLAY TYPE

Pictorial Unit Chart

TIME PERIOD

Point in Time

EXHIBIT

V-2

CATEGORY

Institutional Environment

DATA ELEMENTS

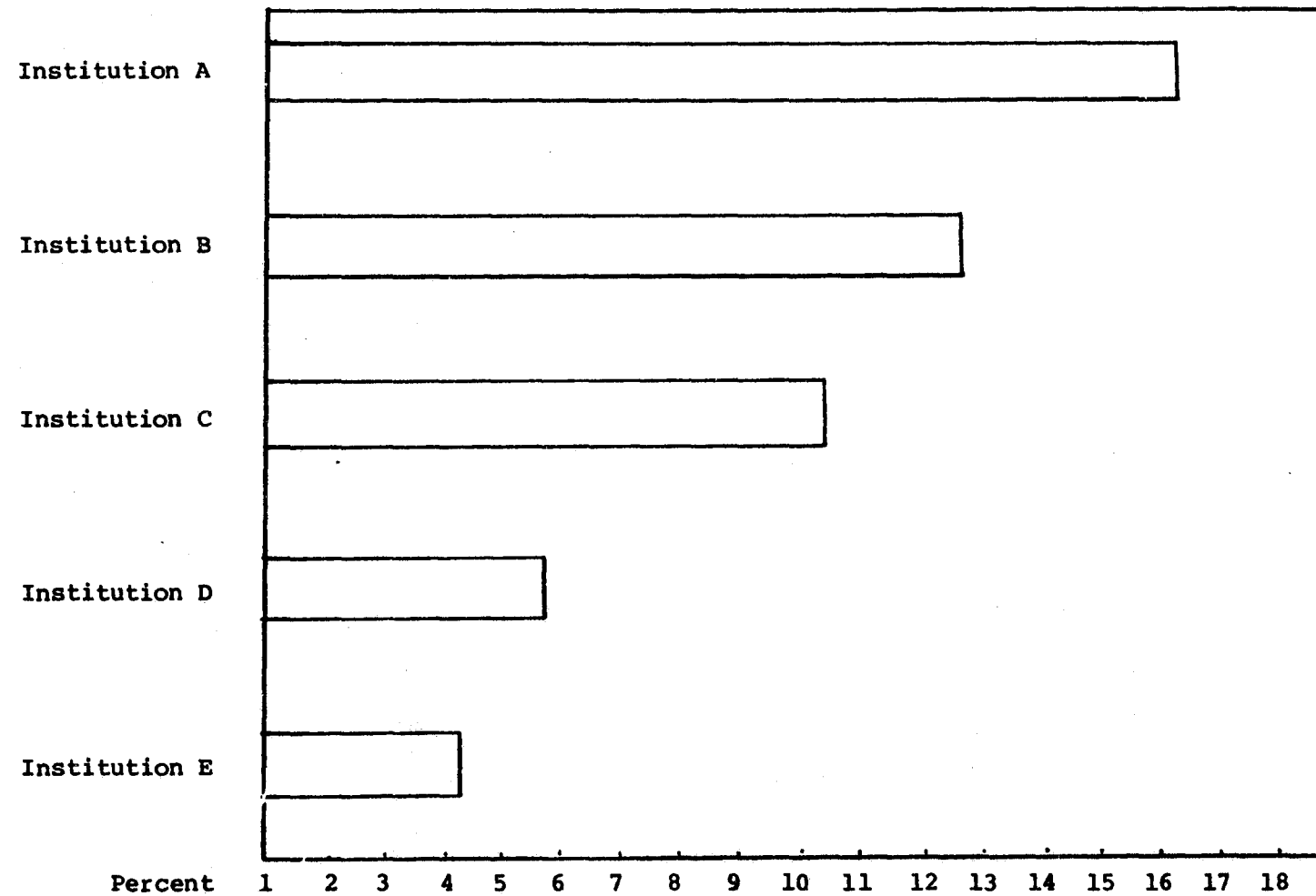
Inmate Patients
-Number Receiving
Prescriptions
for Stress
Medications

DISPLAY TYPE

Bar Chart

TIME PERIOD

6 Months



PERCENTAGE OF INMATES REQUIRING MEDICATION FOR RELIEF OF MENTAL STRESS
FOR THE 6 MONTHS JANUARY 1 - JUNE 30, 1979

Note: The degree of mental stress is a measure recommended by the Urban Institute,
Measuring Prison Results: Ways to Monitor and Evaluate Corrections Performance,
by Martha Burt.

<p>MAXIMUM SECURITY 900</p>	<p>MEDIUM SECURITY 650</p>	
	<p>MINIMUM SECURITY 350</p>	<p>WORK RELEASE 150</p>

NUMBER OF BEDS ACCORDING TO SECURITY CLASSIFICATION

EXHIBIT

V-3

CATEGORY

Institutional
Environment

DATA ELEMENTS

Capacity
-Security Level of
Each Bed

DISPLAY TYPE

100% Area Surface
Chart

TIME PERIOD

Point in Time

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT STATISTICAL REPORT FOR CY-79

- I. General Workload:
 - A. Clinical Visits-509,515
- II. Consultant Services:
 - A. Referrals to Specialists-38,709
- III. Ancillary Services:
 - A. Laboratory Tests-90,551
 - B. Audiograms-2,283
 - C. ECG's-1,623
 - D. Immunizations-5,620
 - E. X-Ray Procedures-14,133
 - F. Tuberculin Testing-3,983
 - G. Visual Acuity Tests-3,916
 - H. Physical Examinations-5,665
 - I. Pharmacy Units-2,071,991
 - J. EEG's-130
 - K. Telebinocular-2,993
 - L. Eye Refractions-2,409
 - M. Physical Therapy-4,204
 - TOTAL Ancillary Services-2,212,156
- IV. Communicable Disease:
 - A. Communicable Diseases Treated-443
- V. Deaths:
 - A. Inmate Deaths-16
- VI. Dental:
 - A. Procedures Performed-55,458
- VII. Surgical Procedures:
 - A. Institution-281
 - B. Community-293
- VIII. Accidents and Trauma:
 - A. Inmate-Inmate Assaults Resulting in Trauma-418
 - B. Inmate-Staff Assaults Resulting in Trauma-106
 - TOTAL Assaults Resulting in Trauma-525
 - C. Inmate Accidents Resulting in Trauma-2,588
 - D. Staff Accidents Resulting in Trauma-279
 - TOTAL Accidents Resulting in Trauma-2,867
- IX. In-Patient Hospitalization:
 - A. Institution:
 - 1. Number of Patients Admitted-2,023
 - 2. Number of Patient Days-18,895
 - 3. Average Length of Stay-7.9 days
 - B. Community:
 - 1. Number of Patients Admitted-375
 - 2. Number of Patient Days-2,063
 - 3. Average Length of Stay-5.5 days

Credit: Pennsylvania Department of Corrections

EXHIBIT

VI-1

CATEGORY

Health Care

DATA ELEMENTS

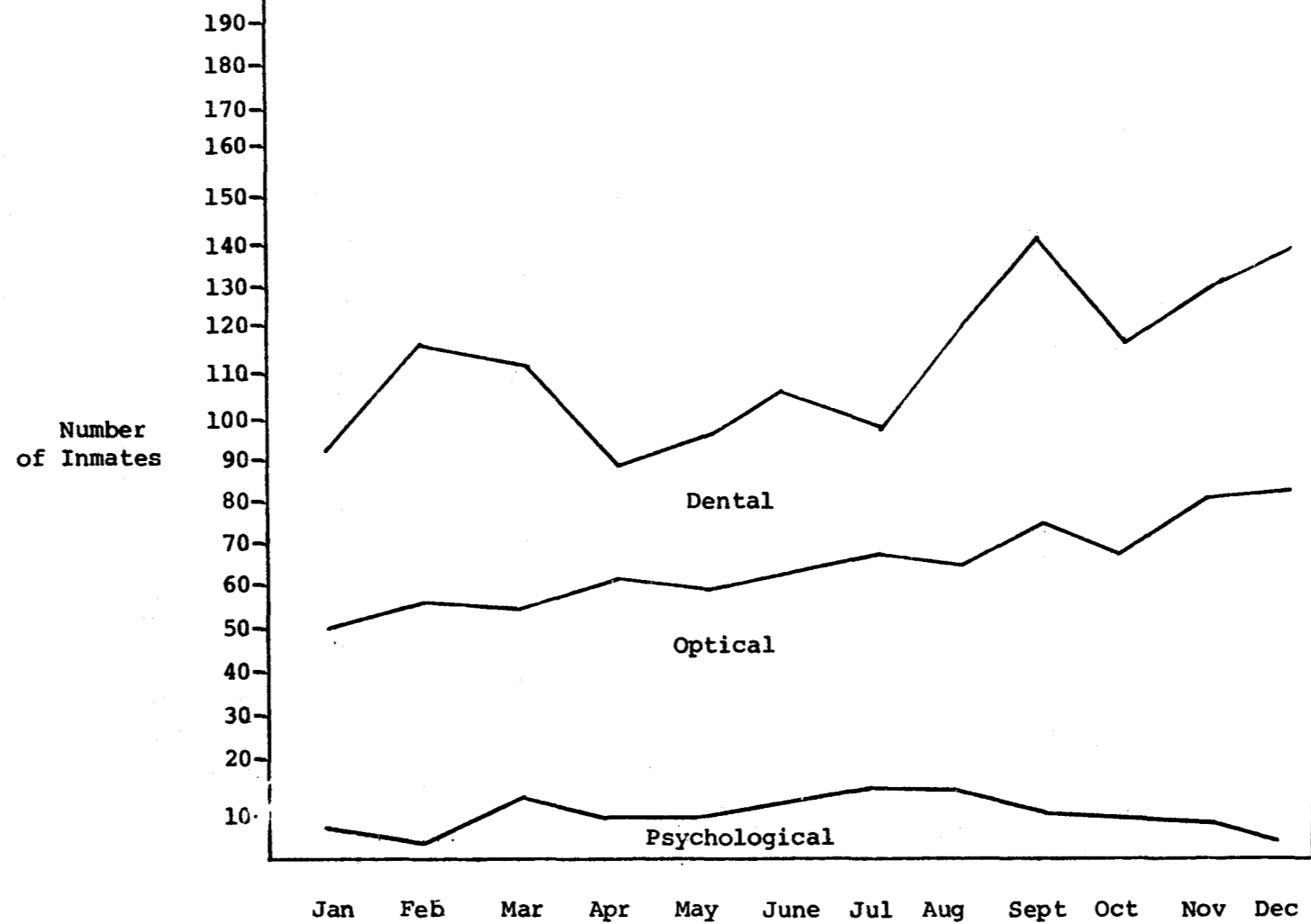
Medical Statistics

DISPLAY TYPE

Table

TIME PERIOD

One Year



AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES REQUIRING DENTAL, OPTICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL CARE PER MONTH, 1979

EXHIBIT

VI-2

CATEGORY

Health Care

DATA ELEMENTS

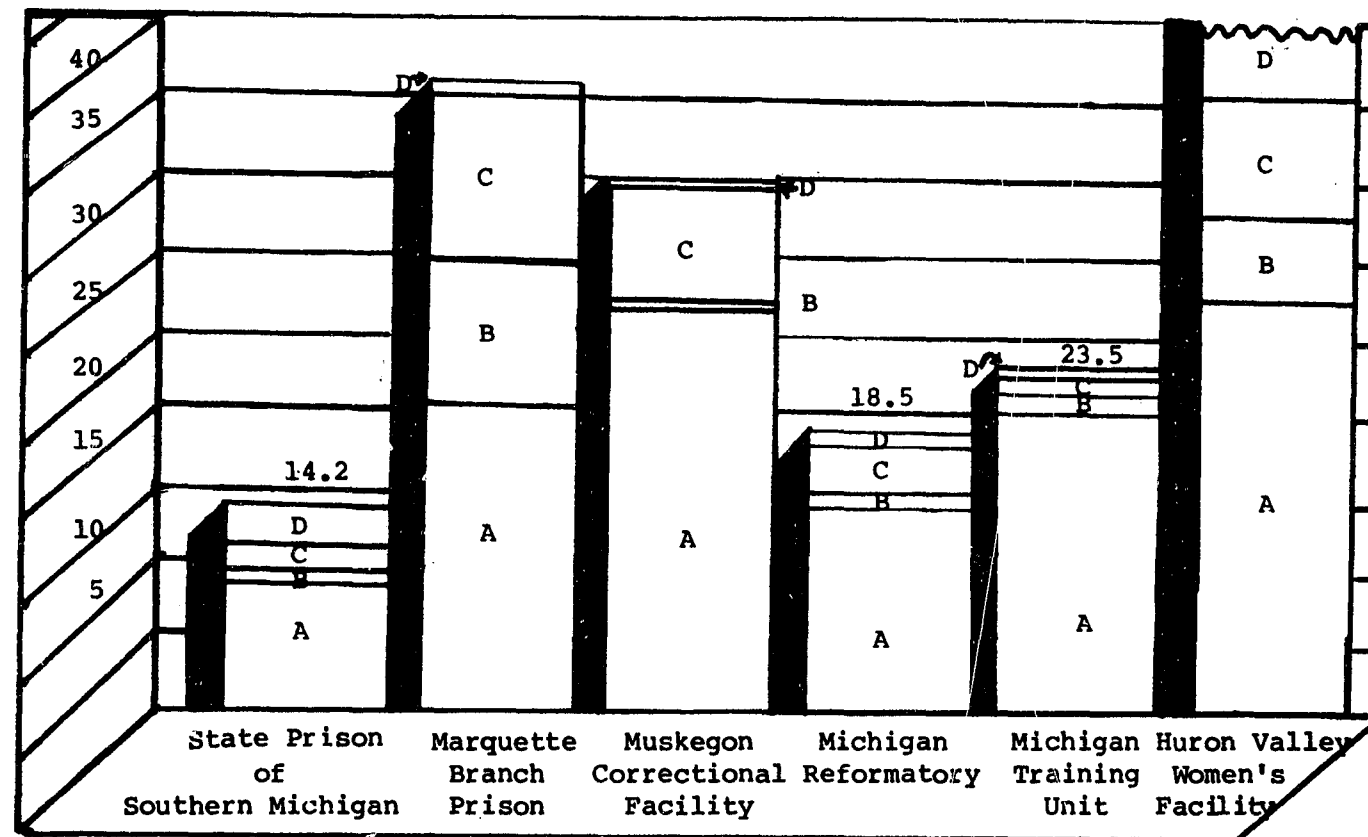
Number of Inmates
Receiving Treatment
Monthly
-Psychological
-Optical
-Dental

DISPLAY TYPE

Line Graph

TIME PERIOD

One Year



Sick Call



Unscheduled and Emergency



Appointment



Specialty Clinics

Credit: Michigan Department of Corrections

AVERAGE NUMBER OF OUTPATIENT VISITS PER RESIDENT PER YEAR BY INSTITUTION

Note: In the original, the subdivisions are monochromatic shades; while this method is very graphic in the original, it does not reproduce, cross hatching is recommended. Subdivisions here are identified by A, B, C, & D.

EXHIBIT

VI-3

CATEGORY

Health Care

DATA ELEMENTS

- Medical Statistics
- Sick Call
- Unscheduled and Emergency
- Appointment
- Specialty Clinics
- Location

DISPLAY TYPE

3 Dimensional Column Chart

TIME PERIOD

One Year

INMATES PHYSICAL HEALTH STATUS WEEKLY REPORT BY INSTITUTION						DATE
INSTITUTIONS						
Physical Status	A	B	C	D	TOTAL	
Inmates at Sick Call	176	81	91	49	397	
Health Category 1	1,150	735	488	387	2,760	
Health Category 2	478	391	231	...	...
Health Category 3	132	84	103	...	...
Health Category 4	46	0	59	...	...
TOTAL FOR EACH INSTITUTION HEALTH CATEGORIES 1-4	1,806	1,210	...	...	TOTAL ALL INSTITUTIONS

EXHIBIT

VI-4

CATEGORY

Health Care

DATA ELEMENTS

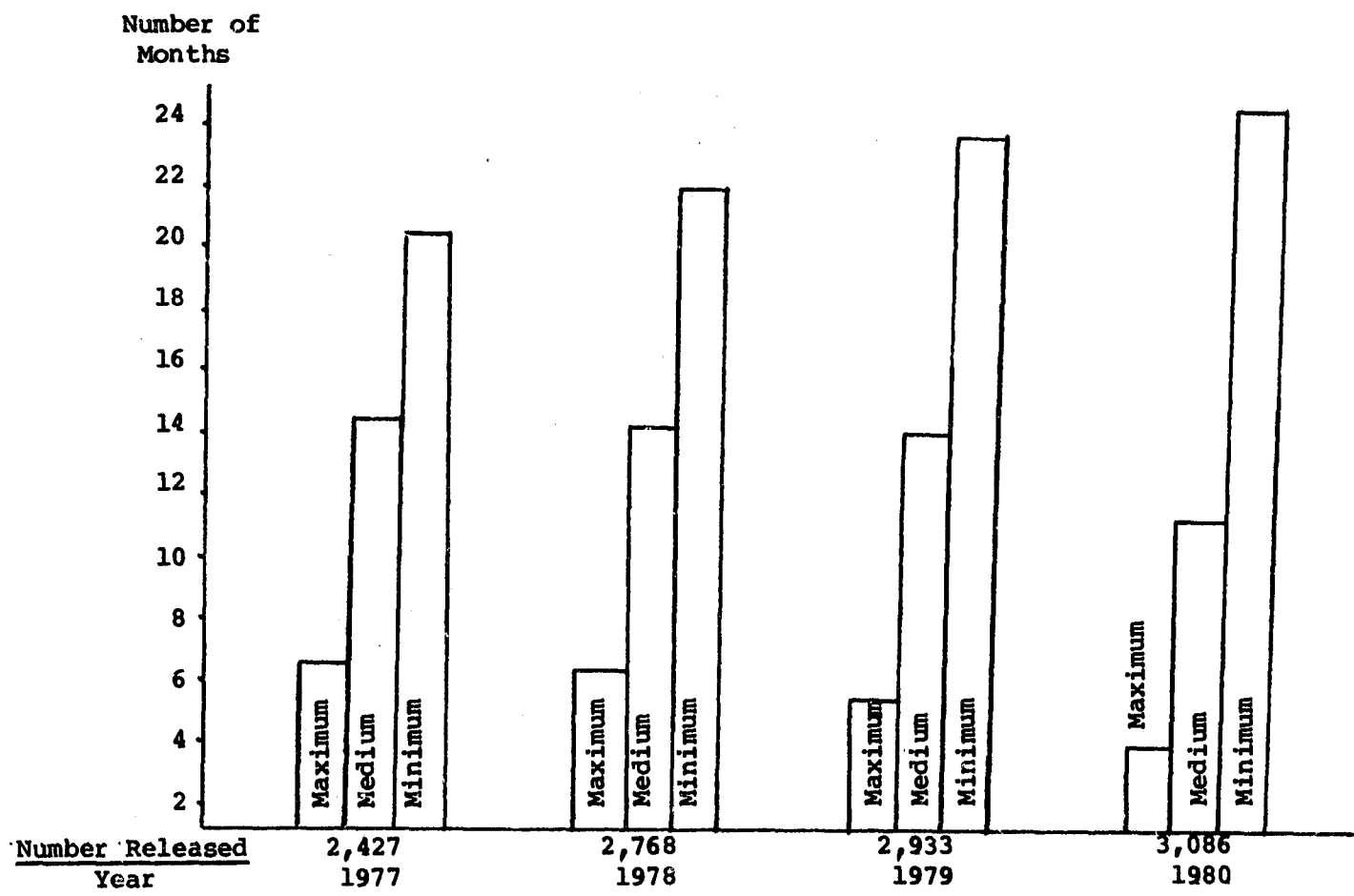
Health Status
-Sick Call Count
-Locations

DISPLAY TYPE

Table

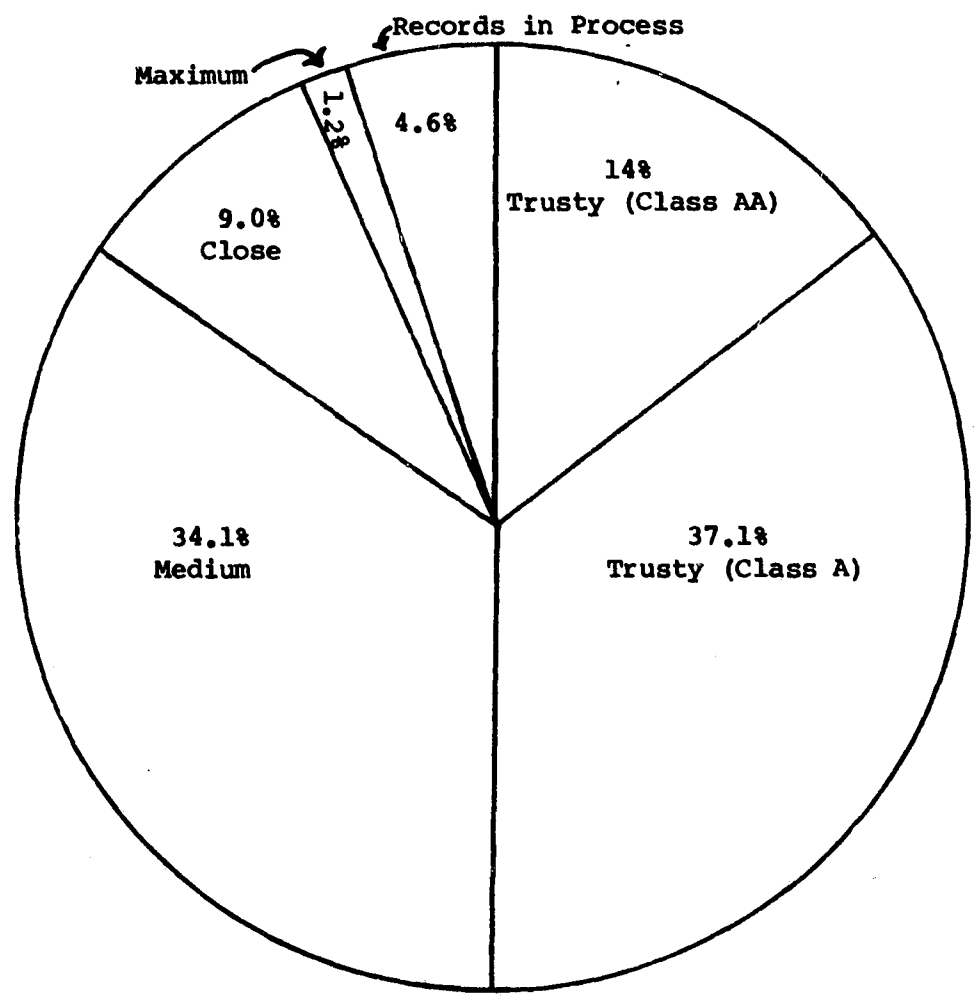
TIME PERIOD

One Week



AVERAGE NUMBER OF MONTHS AN OFFENDER SPENDS IN EACH CLASSIFICATION
 BASED ON RECORDS OF OFFENDERS RELEASED IN SPECIFIED YEARS

REPORT
VII-1
CATEGORY
Administrative Status
DATA ELEMENTS
Custody Classification -Exit Date -Months in Each Classification
DISPLAY TYPE
Vertical Bar Chart
TIME PERIOD
Trend



CUSTODY GRADE DISTRIBUTION AS OF JUNE 30, 1979

Credit: South Carolina Department of Corrections

EXHIBIT
VII-2
CATEGORY
Administrative Status
DATA ELEMENTS
Percentage of Inmates in Each Custody Classification
DISPLAY TYPE
Pie Chart
TIME PERIOD
Point in Time

SEGREGATIVE CLASSIFICATION OF INMATES ON HAND DECEMBER 31, 1977

Segregative Classification	Male		Female		Total		Cumulative Percent
	Number of Inmates	Percent	Number of Inmates	Percent	Number of Inmates	Percent	
First Offender 17-21	2,672	13.06	92	11.56	2,764	13.01	13.01
First Offender 22-25	2,693	13.16	153	19.22	2,846	13.39	26.40
First Offender 26-over	3,814	18.64	256	32.16	4,070	19.15	45.55
Recidivist 17-21	1,078	5.27	23	2.89	1,101	5.18	50.73
Recidivist 22-25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Recidivist 26-over	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Habitual 26-over	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
High Security Risk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Data Not Available	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Credit: Texas Department of Corrections

EXHIBIT

VII-3

CATEGORY

Administrative Status

DATA ELEMENTS

Inmates in Each Segregation Classification -Sex

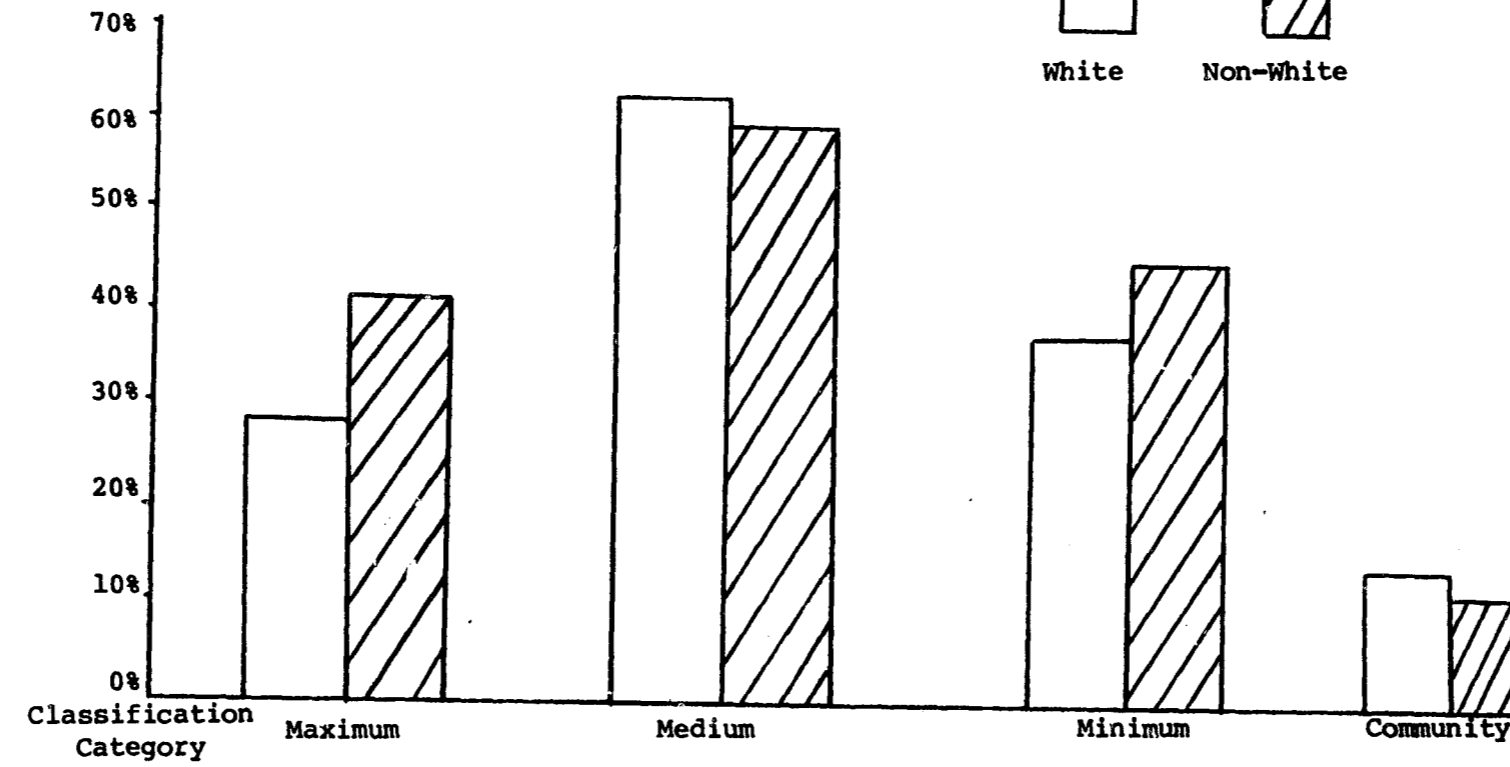
DISPLAY TYPE

Table

TIME PERIOD

Point in Time

Percentage of
Inmates



DISTRIBUTION OF INMATES IN CLASSIFICATION CATEGORIES
ACCORDING TO RACE AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1978

EXHIBIT

VII-4

CATEGORY

Administrative Status

DATA ELEMENTS

Percentage of Inmates
in Each Security
Classification
-Race

DISPLAY TYPE

Vertical Bar Chart
(2 Variables)

TIME PERIOD

Point in Time

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF INMATES IN SEGREGATION, JUNE 15, 1978

Institution	Administrative Segregation		Disciplinary Segregation	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Institution A	8	1.15%	0	0.00%
Institution B	14	1.42%	3	0.30%
Institution C	13	2.21%	1	0.17

EXHIBIT

VII-5

CATEGORY

Administrative Status

DATA ELEMENTS

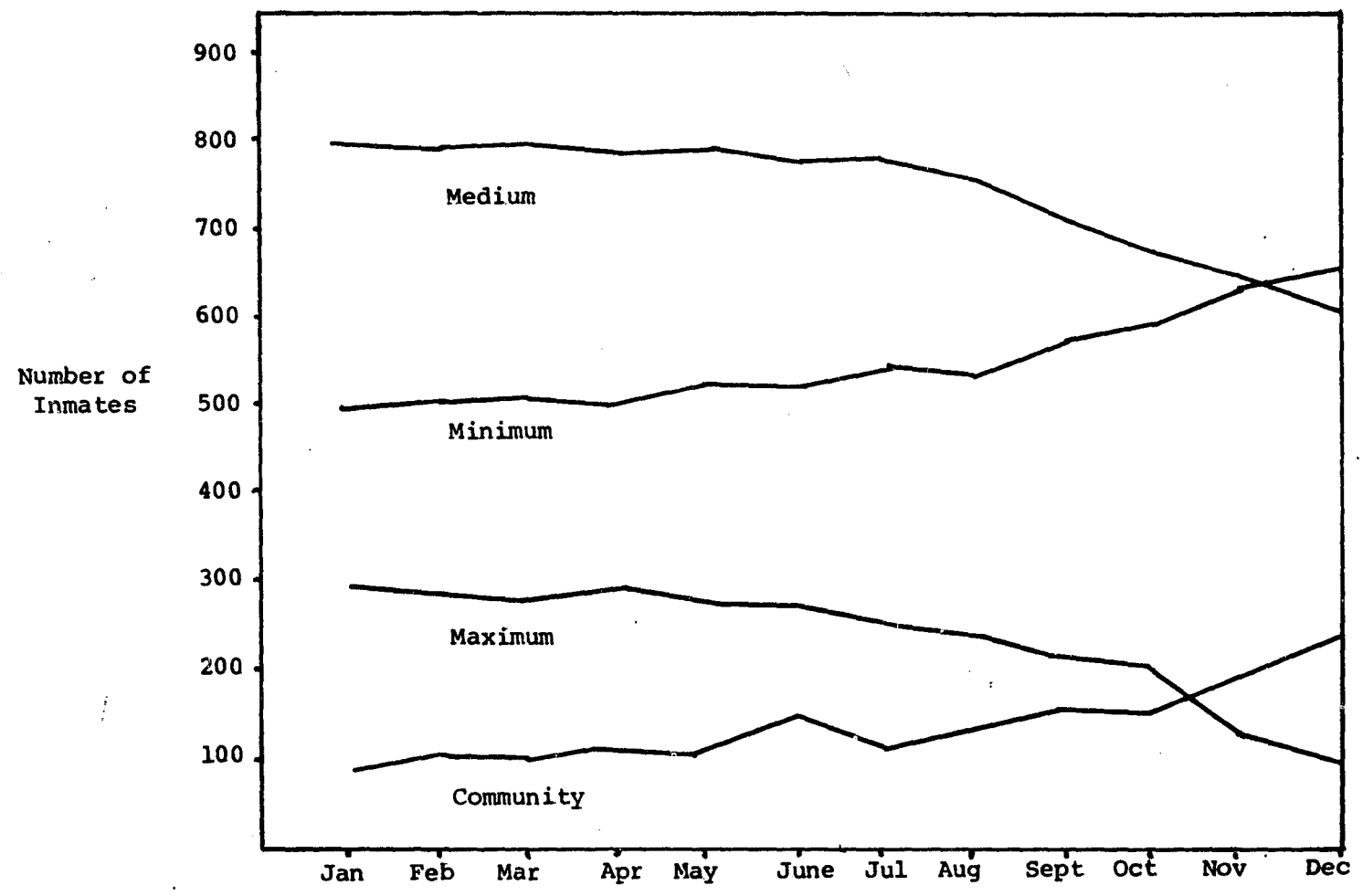
Number of Inmates in Segregation
-Location

DISPLAY TYPE

Table

TIME PERIOD

Point in Time



THE CHANGE IN STATUS DURING A ONE YEAR PERIOD (1978) OF THOSE INMATES ADMITTED PRIOR TO 1978

EXHIBIT

VII-6

CATEGORY

Administrative Status

DATA ELEMENTS

Status Change of Inmates' Security Classification
 -Admittance Date
 -Date of Status Change

DISPLAY TYPE

Line Graph
 (4 Variables)

TIME PERIOD

One Year

ON WORK RELEASE--HOW PLACED

Location	Parole		Court		Total		Grand Total
	Misdemeanor	Felony	Misdemeanor	Felony	Misdemeanor	Felony	
Institutions	11	74	23	56	34	150	164
Youth Control	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Eastern Area	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
North Central Area	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Credit: Adapted from North Carolina Department of Correction

REPORT

VII-7

CATEGORY

Administrative Status

DATA ELEMENTS

Work Release
-Location
-Offense
-Assignment

DISPLAY TYPE

Table

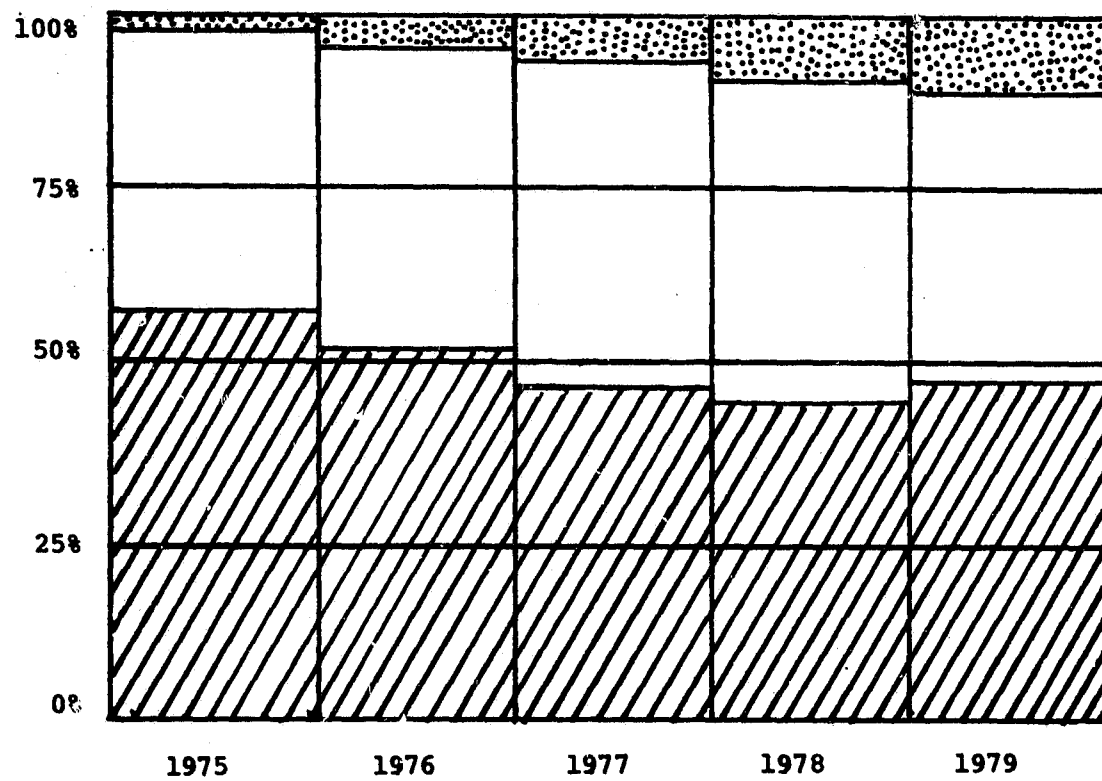
TIME PERIOD

3 Months

Study and Work Release 100%

Farms and Work Camps 75%

Inside the Institution 25%



PROPORTION OF INMATES IN STATUS CATEGORIES FROM 1975-1979

REPORT

VII-8

CATEGORY

Administrative Status

DATA ELEMENTS

Proportion of Inmates According to Each Status Category

DISPLAY TYPE

100% Area Chart

TIME PERIOD

Trend

NUMBER OF INMATES WITH DETAINERS ACCORDING TO SOURCE LOCATION

Agency Location	<u>Total</u> number with detainers	<u>Number</u> within 3 months release	<u>Number</u> within 6 months release	<u>Number</u> within 12 months release
State	196	22	30	44
State	122	11	25	45
State	70	4	9	29
Federal	229	17	31	60

EXHIBIT

VII-9

CATEGORY

Administrative Status

DATA ELEMENTS

Inmates with Detainers
-Agency Issuing
Detainers
-Release Date

DISPLAY TYPE

Table

TIME PERIOD

3 Months

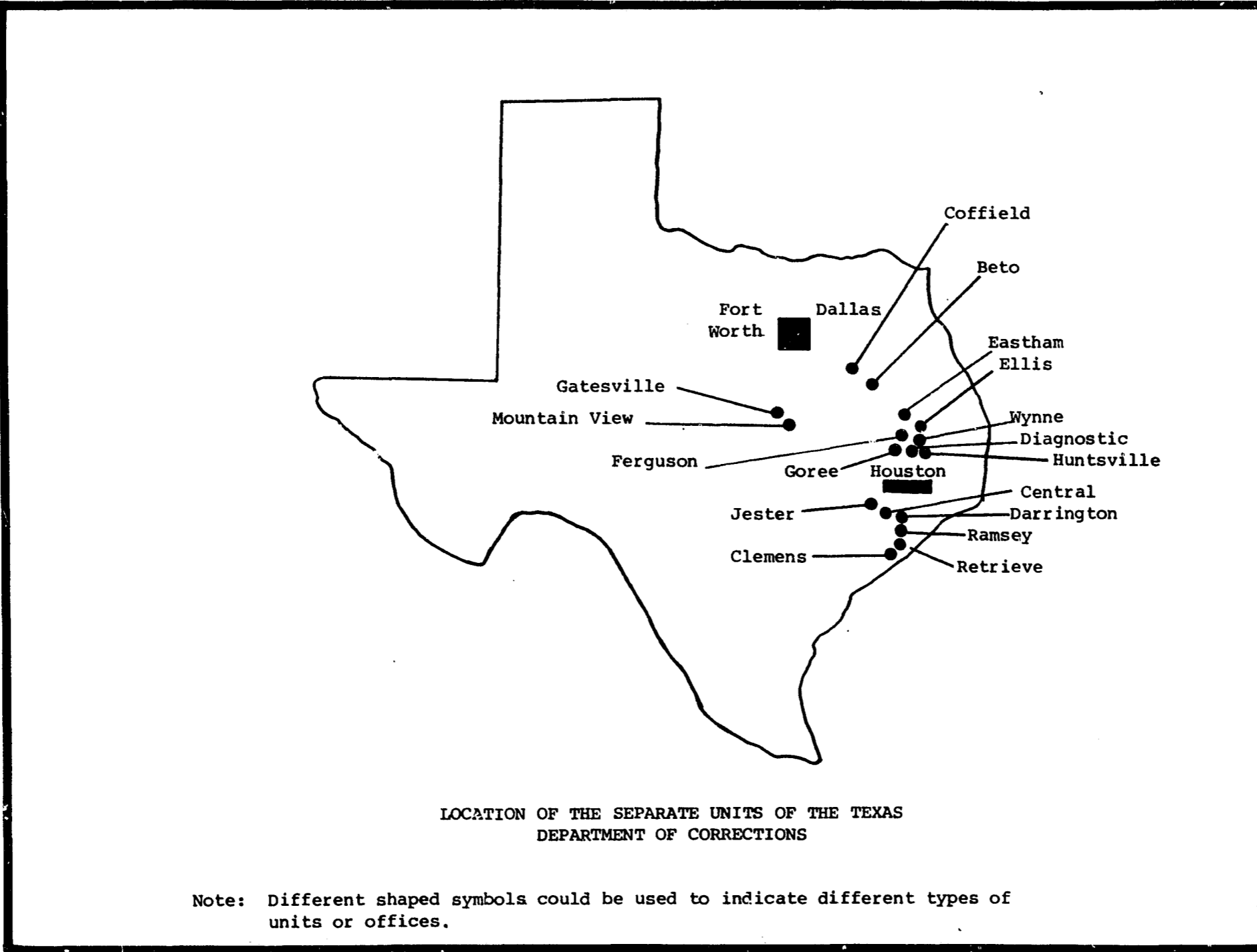


EXHIBIT
VIII-1
CATEGORY
Location
DATA ELEMENTS
Location of Units
DISPLAY TYPE
Spot Map
TIME PERIOD
Point in Time

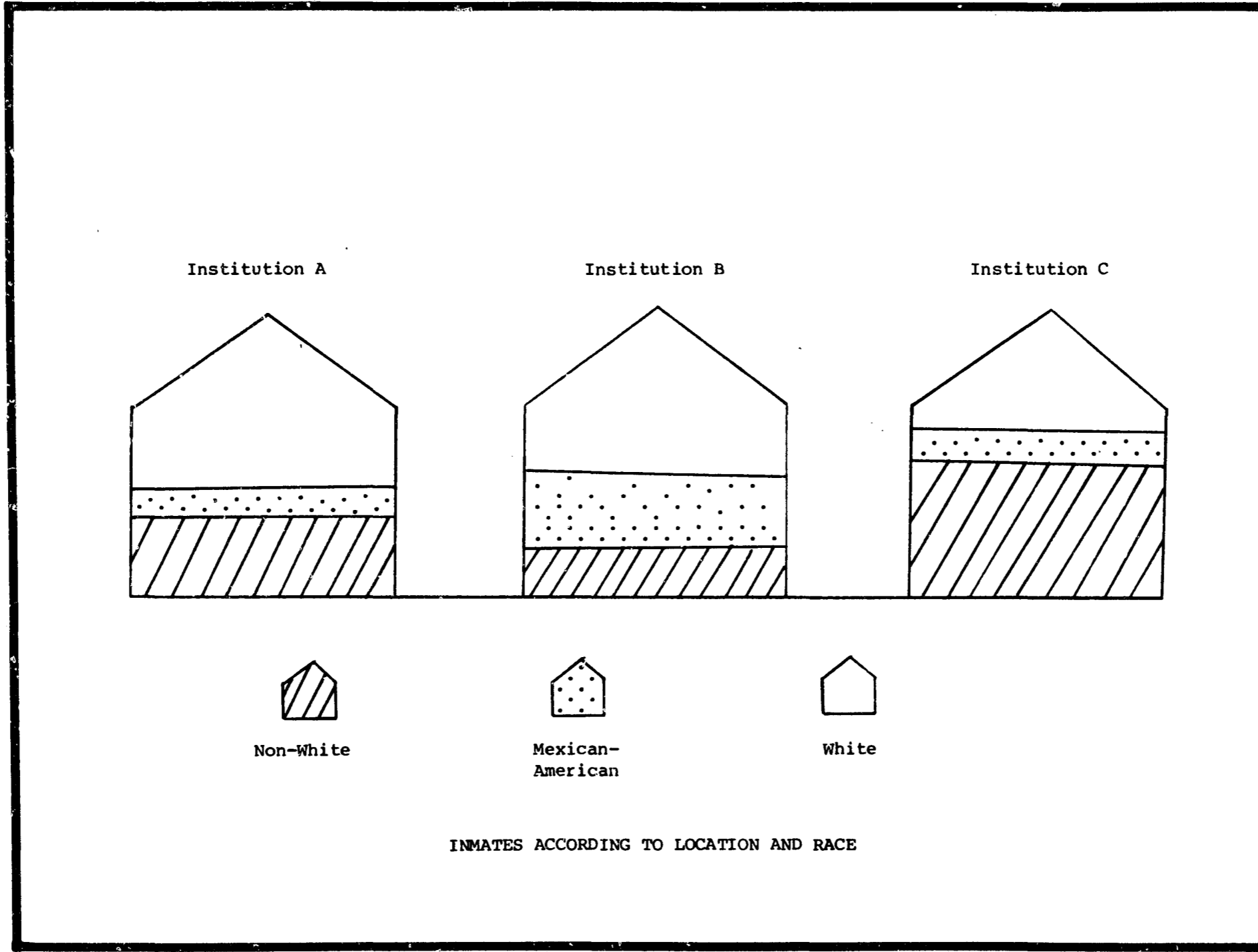


EXHIBIT
VIII-2

CATEGORY
Location

DATA ELEMENTS
Location
-Race

DISPLAY TYPE
100% Area Chart
(pictorial form)

TIME PERIOD
Point in Time

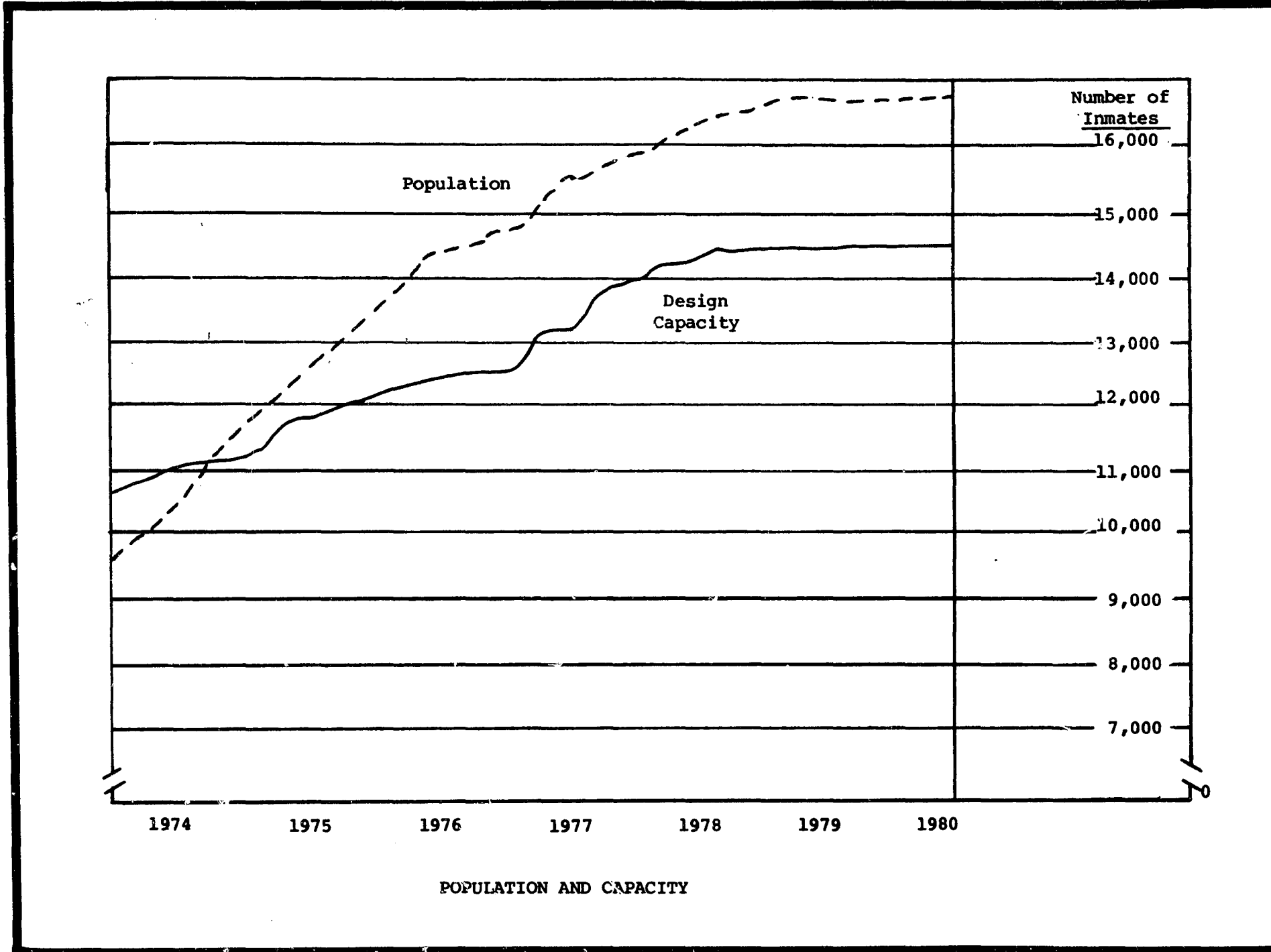


EXHIBIT
VIII-3
CATEGORY
Location
DATA ELEMENTS
Capacity - Population
DISPLAY TYPE
Line Graph (2 Variables)
TIME PERIOD
Trend

REGION 2 MAJOR INSTITUTIONS

Facility	Superintendent	Design Capacity	Maximum Capacity	June 30 Population	Percent of Design Capacity
Institution A	Name	400	600	435	109%
Institution B	Name	296	391	394	133%
Institution C	Name	1,330	1,480	1,406	106%

Credit: Florida Department of Corrections

EXHIBIT

VIII-4

CATEGORY

Location

DATA ELEMENTS

Capacity
 -Maximum Capacity
 -Population
 -Location

DISPLAY TYPE

Table

TIME PERIOD

Point in Time

DAILY WORK REPORT

POPULATION

- Previous Day Total .. 15,517
 - Admissions .. 42 Releases .. 48
 - Captures 2 Escapes ... 1
 - Trans In243 Trans Out.. 242
 -
 -
 - Sub Total ...287 Sub total.. 291
 - Today Total..15,513
 Temp Assigned to 10

UNASSIGNED

- New Inmates ... 243
 - Admin. Seg..... 659
 - Discip Seg 181
 - C Health 217
 - Others 2,876
 -
 - Sub Total ... 4,176

Total 15,513
 Total Head Count 15,330

CUSTODY

- Felons ... 13,084 Misdem..... 2,286
 - Maximum . 473 Min 3 143
 - Close ... 995 Min 4 315
 - Medium .. 7,079 Min 5 0
 - Minimum . 4,537 Safekeepers. 80
 - Min 3 .. 487 P.S.D. 48
 - Min 4 .. 1,686 Death Row .. 15
 - Min 5 .. 3
 -
 - Total..... 15,513
 Temp Assigned Away 193

ASSIGNED

- Dietary1,140 Hwy Patrol.. 44
 - Housekeeping.1,145 Study Rel .. 123
 - Pris Entr ...1,088 School 2,298
 - Pris Maint... 369 Work Rel ... 1,288
 - Highway 913 Others 2,929

Sub Total ... 11,337

Total Population ... 15,513

Credit: North Carolina Department of Correction

EXHIBIT

VIII-5

CATEGORY

Location

DATA ELEMENTS

General Information
 -Entries (Types)
 -Exits (Types)
 -Security Status
 -Administrative Status
 -Work Assignment
 -Population

DISPLAY TYPE

Table

TIME PERIOD

One Year

STATE PRISONERS IN COUNTY JAILS
Month Ending April 30, 1979

County	Number of State Prisoners	State Custody Classified		Number on Work Release or Similar Programs
		Yes	No	
County A	17	12	5	12
County B	41	27	14	21
County C	24	18	6	14

EXHIBIT

VIII-6

CATEGORY

Location

DATA ELEMENTS

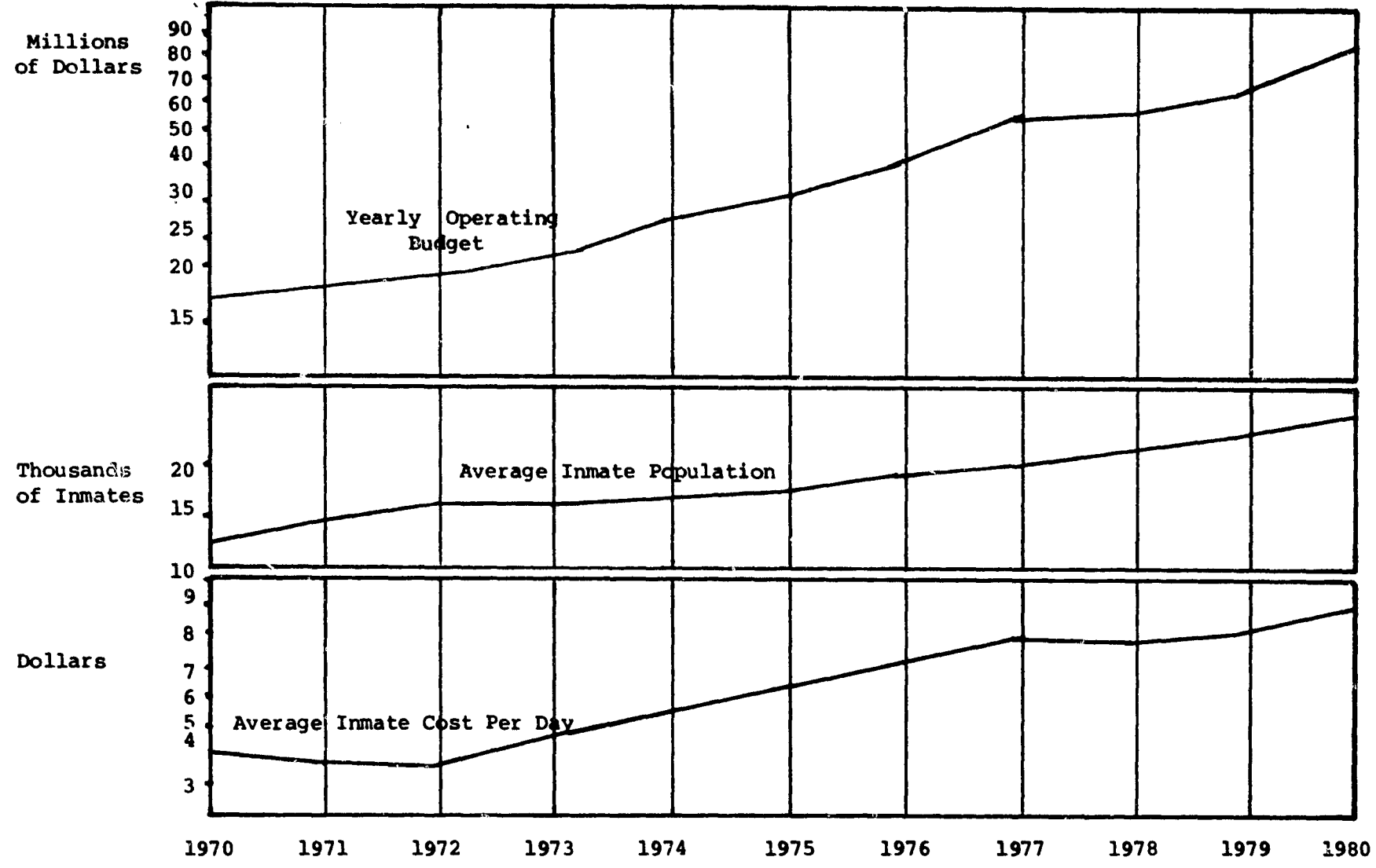
Number of State Prisoners in County Jails
-County
-Number on County Program
-Number Classified by State Prison

DISPLAY TYPE

Table

TIME PERIOD

Month



A COMPARISON OF THE RATE OF CHANGE AMONG THE YEARLY BUDGET, THE INMATE POPULATION AND THE AVERAGE INMATE COST PER DAY

Credit: Adapted from Texas Department of Corrections
 Note: A logarithmic scale is the most accurate method for showing proportional rates of change, especially with figures in unlike units. Plotting data on logarithmic graph paper automatically converts the data into a logarithmic scale.

EXHIBIT

VIII-7

CATEGORY

Location

DATA ELEMENTS

- General Information
- Population
- Budget (Yearly)
- Average Cost Per Inmate, Cost Per Day

DISPLAY TYPE

Semi-log Chart
(3 Variables)

TIME PERIOD

Trend

CONTINUED

2 OF 5

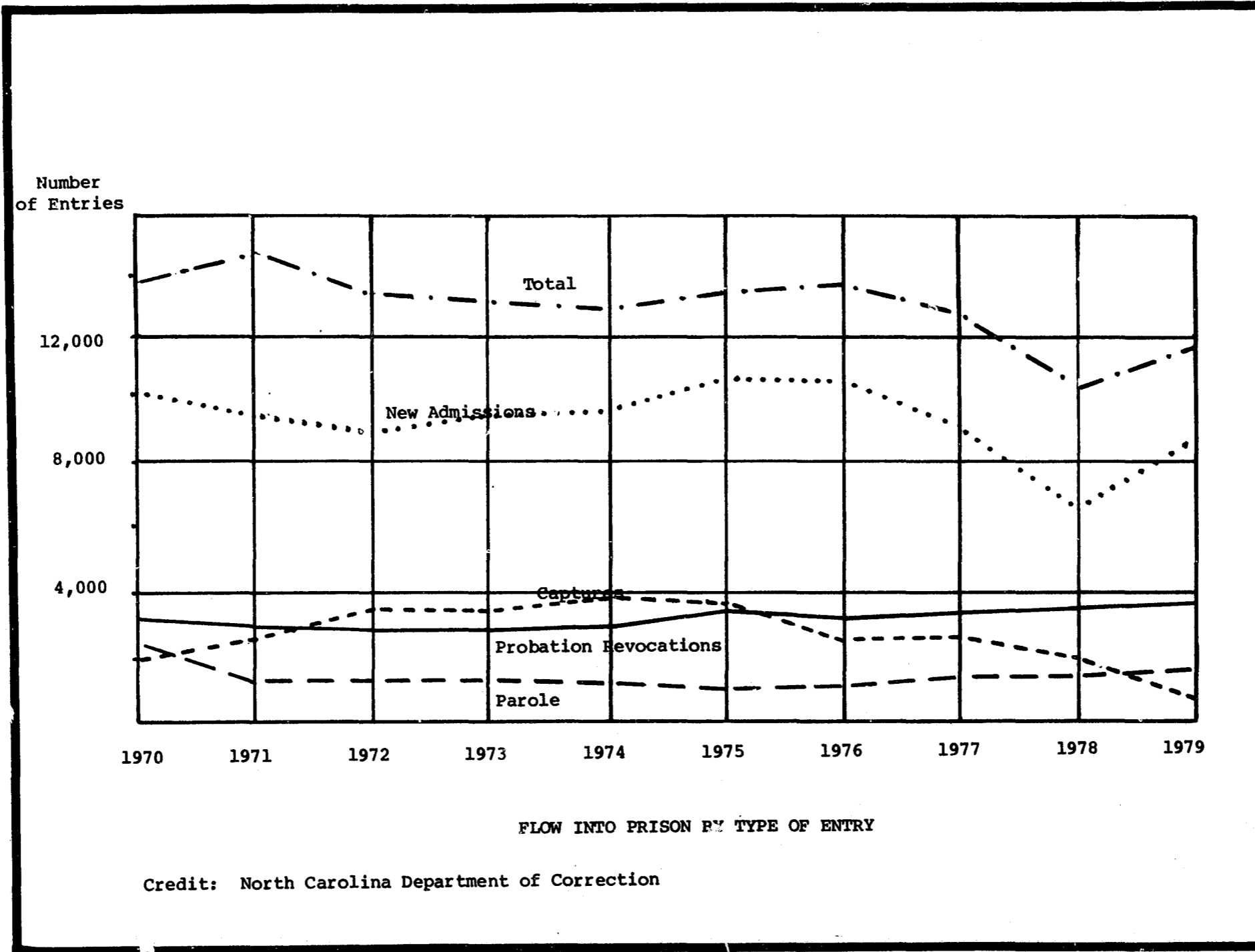


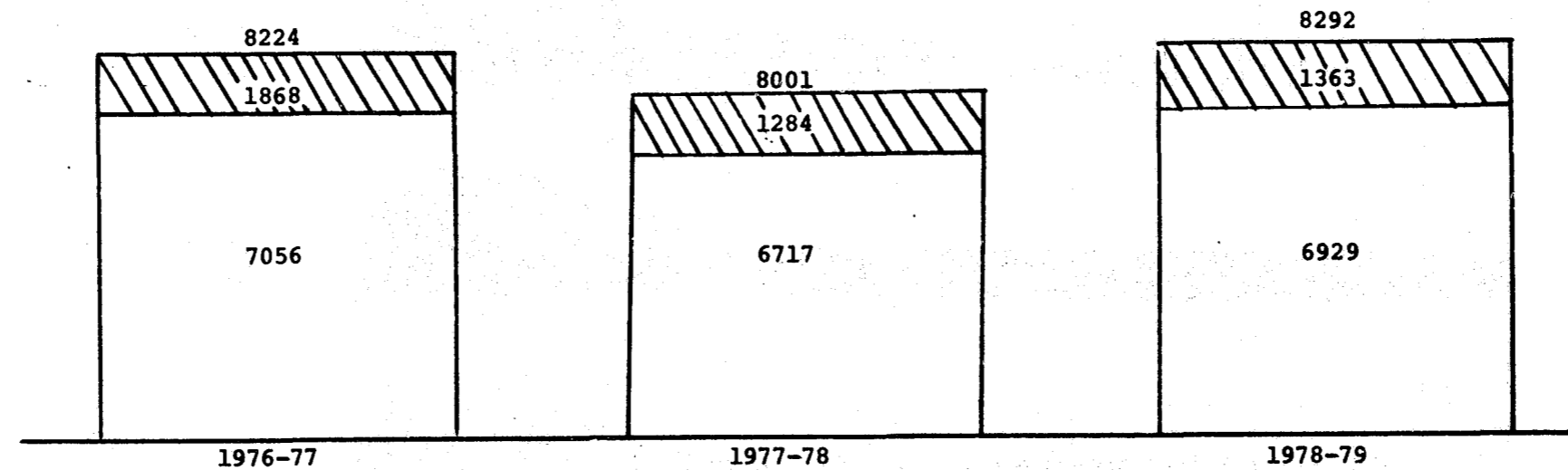
EXHIBIT
IX-1
CATEGORY
Movement
DATA ELEMENTS
Entries (Types)
DISPLAY TYPE
Line Graph (5 Variables)
TIME PERIOD
Trend

Inmate Admissions

Although there was a net gain of only 197 inmates, the total prison admissions for this fiscal year increased by 3.6% as compared to fiscal year 1977-78.

New Admissions from the court increased 3.2%.

Admissions of violators of parole and mandatory conditional release increased 6.2%.



Parole and Mandatory Conditional Release Violators



New Admissions from Court

PRISON ADMISSIONS DURING PAST THREE FISCAL YEARS

Credit: Florida Department of Corrections

EXHIBIT

IX-2

CATEGORY

Movement

DATA ELEMENTS

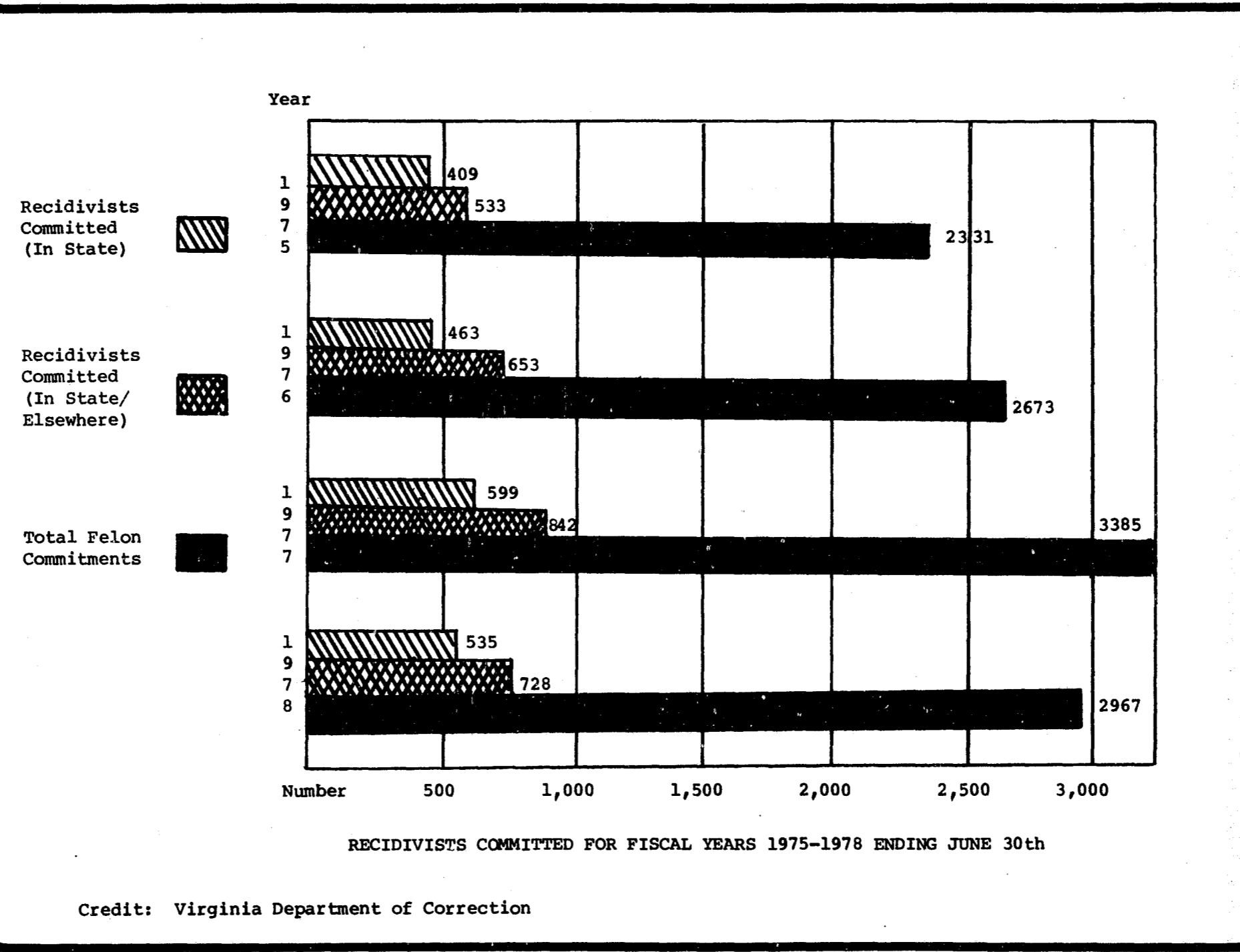
Entries (Types)

DISPLAY TYPE

Vertical Bar Chart

TIME PERIOD

Trend



Credit: Virginia Department of Correction

EXHIBIT
IX-3
CATEGORY
Movement
DATA ELEMENTS
Entries -Prior History
DISPLAY TYPE
Horizontal Bar Chart
TIME PERIOD
Trend

ADMISSIONS

County of Conviction	Type Admissions												Grand Total
	New Adm.		Prob. Rev.		Capture		Par. Rev.		Cond. Rel. Rev.		Total		
	Mis.	Fel.	Mis.	Fel.	Mis.	Fel.	Mis.	Fel.	Mis.	Fel.	Mis.	Fel.	
Alamance	31	24	21	3	1	4	3	1	0	0	56	32	88
Alexander	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	2	6
Alleghany	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	5	1	6
Anson	7	8	6	6	0	1	0	1	0	0	13	16	29
Ashe	6	0	4	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	12	1	13
Avery	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Beaufort	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bertie	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bladen	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Brunswick	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Buncombe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Burke	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cabrrus	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
...
...
...

Credit: North Carolina Department of Correction

EXHIBIT

IX-4

CATEGORY

Movement

DATA ELEMENTS

Entries (Types)
-Offenses
-County of Commitment

DISPLAY TYPE

Table

TIME PERIOD

Quarterly

ADMISSIONS

Sentencing Court	Type Admissions											Grand Total	
	New Adm.		Prob. Rev.		Capture		Par. Rev.		Cond. Rel. Rev.		Total		
	Mis.	Fel.	Mis.	Fel.	Mis.	Fel.	Mis.	Fel.	Mis.	Fel.	Mis.		Fel.
Superior	300	1,244	91	225	21	118	18	131	1	34	431	1,752	2,183
District	593	0	174	0	60	0	46	0	2	0	875	0	875
Mayor's City Recorder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Magistrate	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Justice of Peace	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Domestic Relations	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Not Reported	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Credit: North Carolina Department of Correction

EX-501

IX-5

CATEGORY

Movement

DATA ELEMENTS

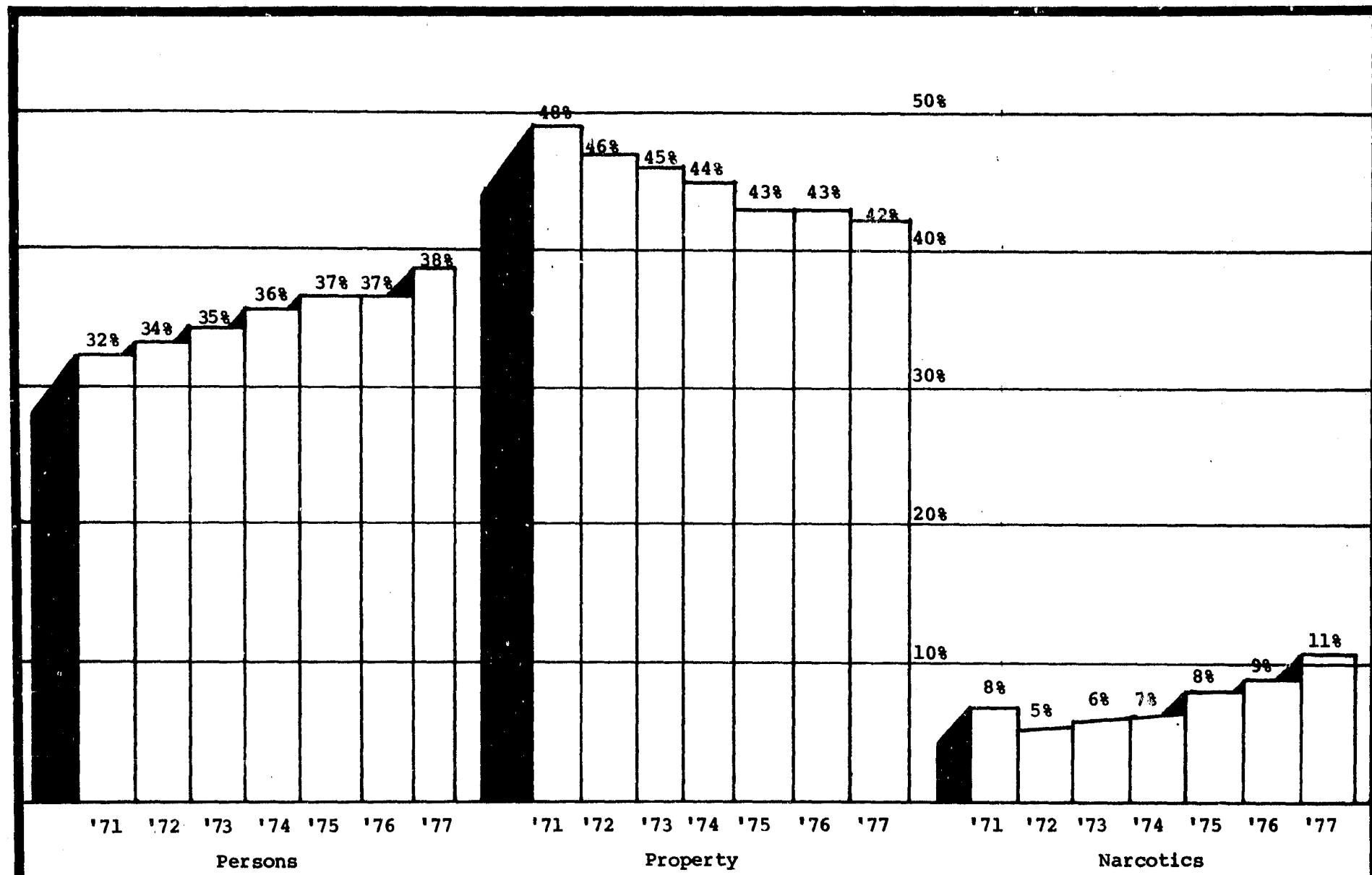
Entries (Types)
-Offense
-Sentencing Court

DISPLAY TYPE

Table

TIME PERIOD

Quarterly



COMMITMENTS FOR THE THREE MAJOR CRIME AREAS, 1971-1977

Credit: Michigan Department of Corrections

IX-6
CATEGORY
Movement
DATA ELEMENTS
Entries -Offense
DISPLAY TYPE
Vertical Bar Chart (Oblique Projection)
TIME PERIOD
Trend

ADMISSIONS

Current Offenses	Type Admissions												Total
	New Admissions		Prob. Rev.		Capture		Parole Rev.		Cond. Rel. Rev.		Total		
	Mis.	Fel.	Mis.	Fel.	Mis.	Fel.	Mis.	Fel.	Mis.	Fel.	Mis.	Fel.	
Murder 1st Degree	0	21	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	24	24
Murder 2nd Degree	0	33	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	38	38
Manslaughter	7	59	0	3	1	4	0	7	0	0	8	73	81
Robbery	0	156	1	16	0	18	1	19	0	3	2	212	214
Burglary	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assault	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Breaking and Entering - Larceny	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Auto Theft	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rape	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sexual Assault	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sex Crime--	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Miscellaneous	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Burnings	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Credit: North Carolina Department of Correction

EDUCAT

IX-7

CATEGORY

Movement

DATA ELEMENTS

Entries (Types)
-Offenses

DISPLAY TYPE

Table

TIME PERIOD

Quarterly

EXHIBIT

IX-8

CATEGORY

Movement

DATA ELEMENTS

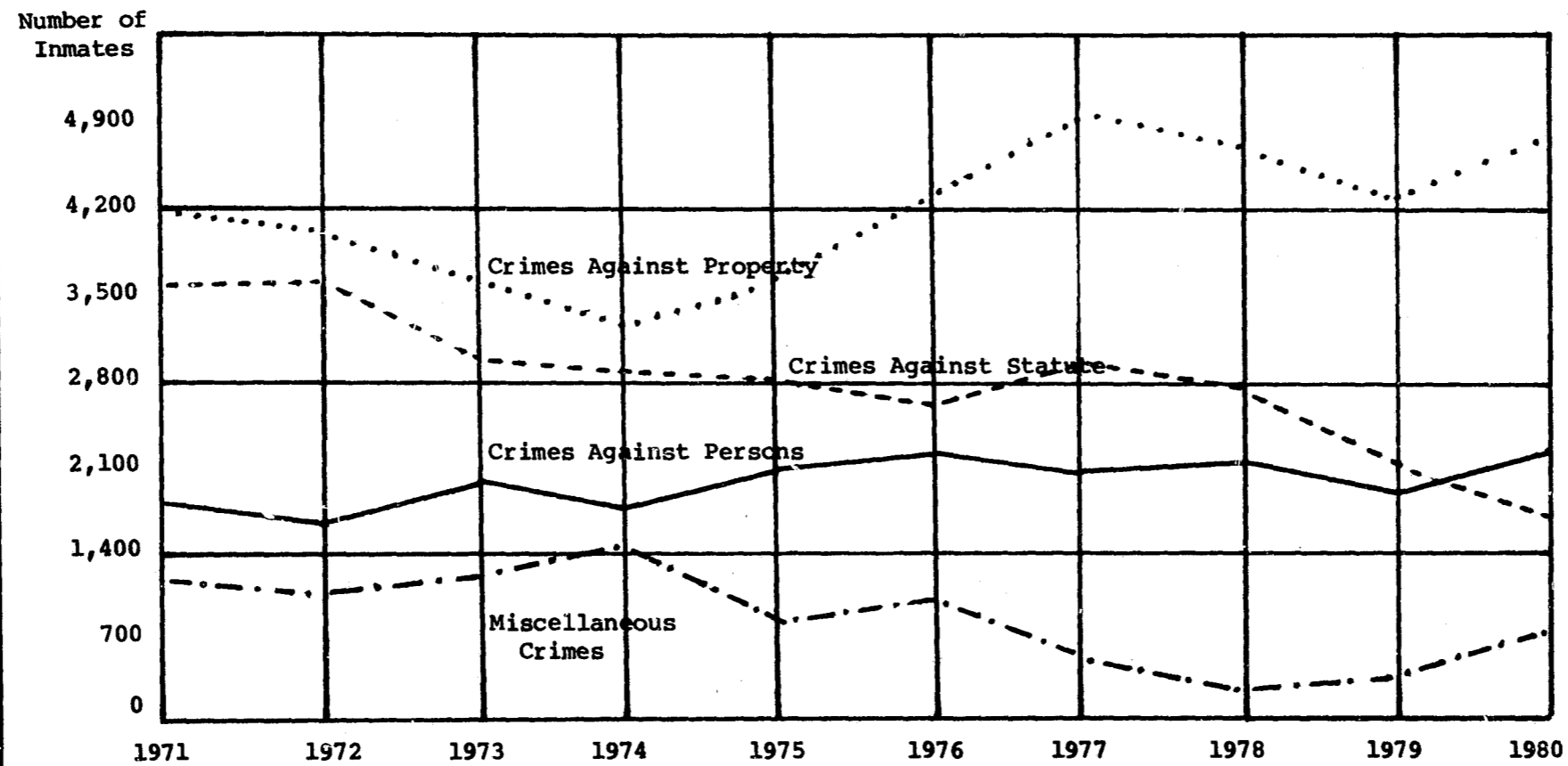
Entries
-Offenses

DISPLAY TYPE

Line Graph
(4 Variables)

TIME PERIOD

Trend



FLOW INTO PRISON BY CRIME CATEGORY

Credit: North Carolina Department of Correction

ALL PRISONER MOVEMENTS FOR EACH INSTITUTION, 1977

Population and Movement	Total Inmates	Total Males	Institution A	Institution B	Institution C	Institution D	Institution E	Institution F
Beginning Population	12,369	11,971	472	5,199	804	87	285	9
New Commitments	3,826	3,618	3,563	...	...	...	...	...
Tech. Viol. of Prob.	438	404	403	...	...	...	...	...
Probations with New Sentence
Parole Viol. with New Sentence
Escape with New Sent.
...
Other Movement In
Ret'd from M.H.H.
Tech. Parole Viol. Ret.
Ret'd by Court Order
Total Movement In
...
Paroles
Paroled
Reparoled on Same Term
...
Other Movement Out
Disc. on Max. with Parole
Disc. on Max. without Parole
...
Total Movement Out
End of Year Population

Credit: Adapted from Michigan Department of Corrections

EXHIBIT

IX-9

CATEGORY

Movement

DATA ELEMENTS

Entries
-Exits (Types)
-Location

DISPLAY TYPE

Table

TIME PERIOD

One Year

ADMISSIONS AND RELEASES

Counts by Month Indicated for OSP	01/79	02/79	03/79	04/79	05/79	06/79	07/79	08/79	09/79	10/79	11/79	12/79	Total
Admissions													
Comm. Tran. from OSCI	1	1	0	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Comm. Tran. from OSP	0	0	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
New Commitment	82	53	63	87	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
...	
...	
Release/Discharges													
Discharged	19	22	15	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Paroled	74	56	75	79	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Commitment Transfer	0	0	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
...	
...	
NET TOTAL	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	

Credit: Oregon Corrections Division

EXHIBIT

IX-10

CATEGORY

Movement

DATA ELEMENTS

Entries (Types)
-Exits (Types)

DISPLAY TYPE

Table

TIME PERIOD

Monthly

MALE FELONS RETURNED TO CALIFORNIA PRISON EACH YEAR AFTER RELEASE

Year of Release from Prison												
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Returned after release by parole or by discharge from prison												
Number Released	9,226	7,193	7,339	6,450	7,583	8,310	9,776	7,448	5,096	4,914	1,156	7,286
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Year of release	120	86	94	74	61	52	42	68	59	40	24	46
1st year after release	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2nd year after release	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3rd year after release	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4th year after release	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5th year after release	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Credit: California Department of Corrections

EXHIBIT

IX-11

CATEGORY

Movement

DATA ELEMENTS

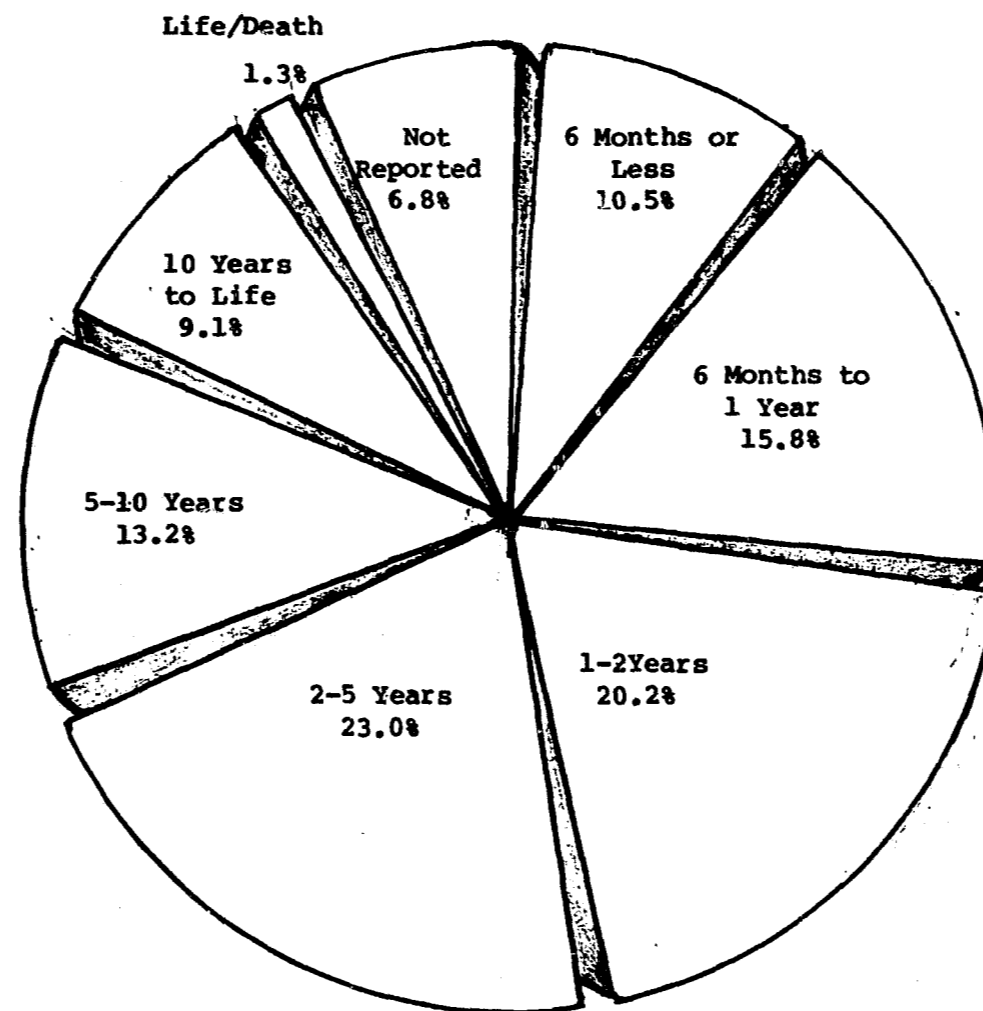
Entries
-Exits

DISPLAY TYPE

Table

TIME PERIOD

Trend



AVERAGE SENTENCE LENGTH OF NEW ADMISSIONS 4/1/80 - 6/30/80

EXHIBIT

IX-12

CATEGORY

Movement

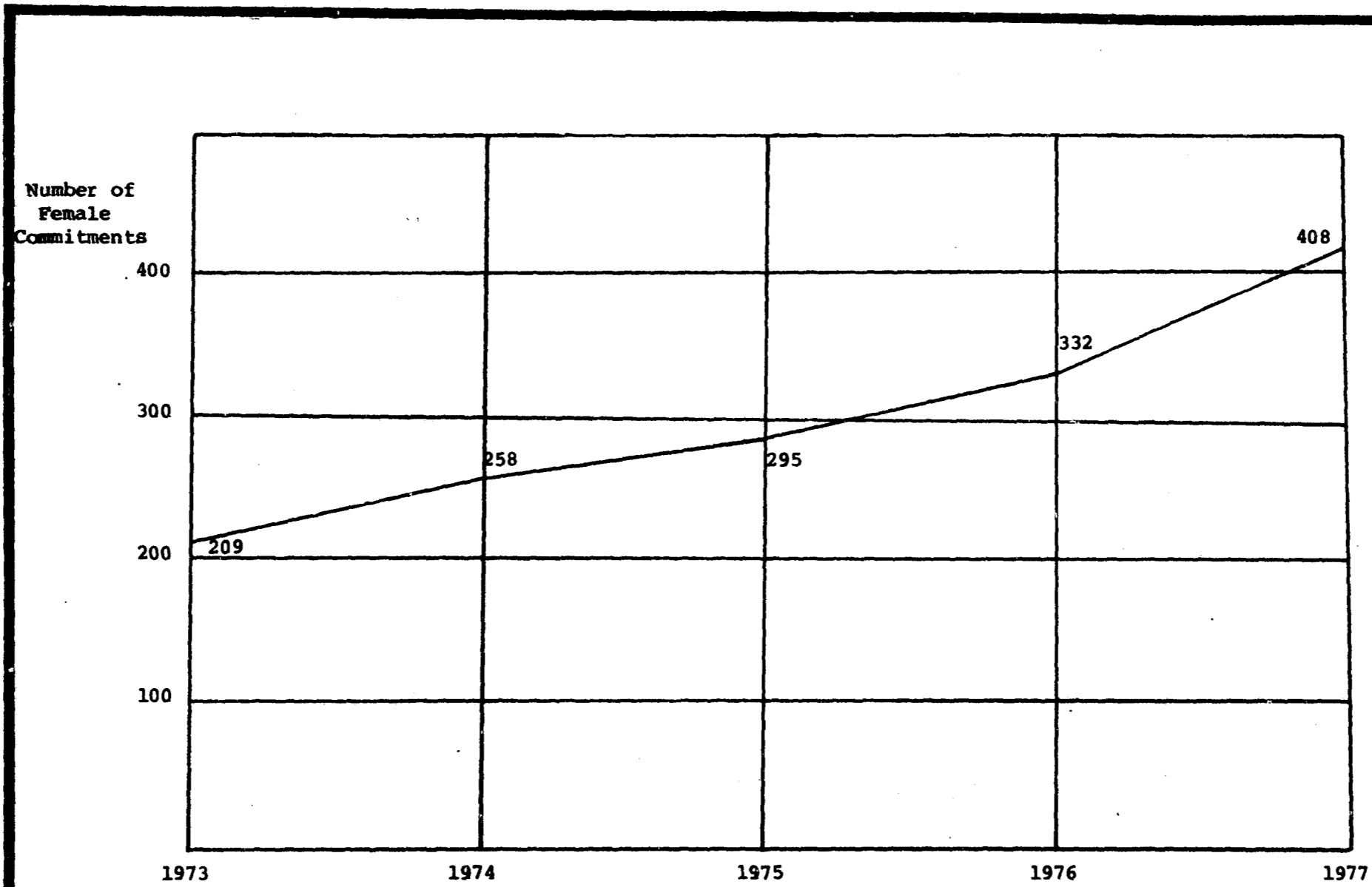
DATA ELEMENTS

Entries
-Sentence

DISPLAY TYPE

Pie Chart
(Isometric Projection)

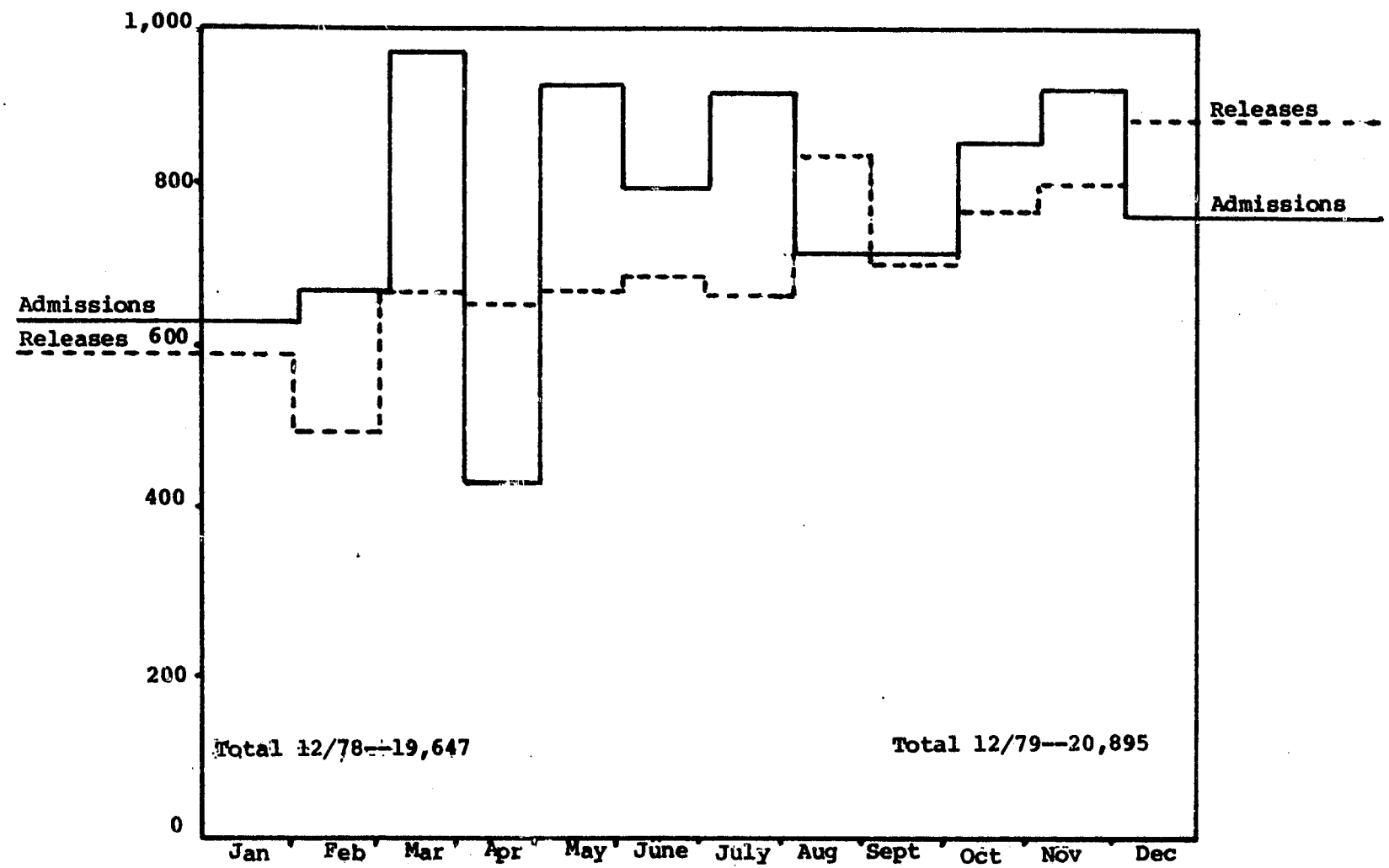
THE REPORT



FEMALE COMMITMENTS, 1973-1977

Credit: Michigan Department of Corrections

IX-13
CATEGORY
Movement
DATA ELEMENTS
Entries -Sex
DISPLAY TYPE
Line Graph
TREND
Trend



ADMISSIONS AND RELEASES

Credit: New York Department of Corrections

IX-14

Category

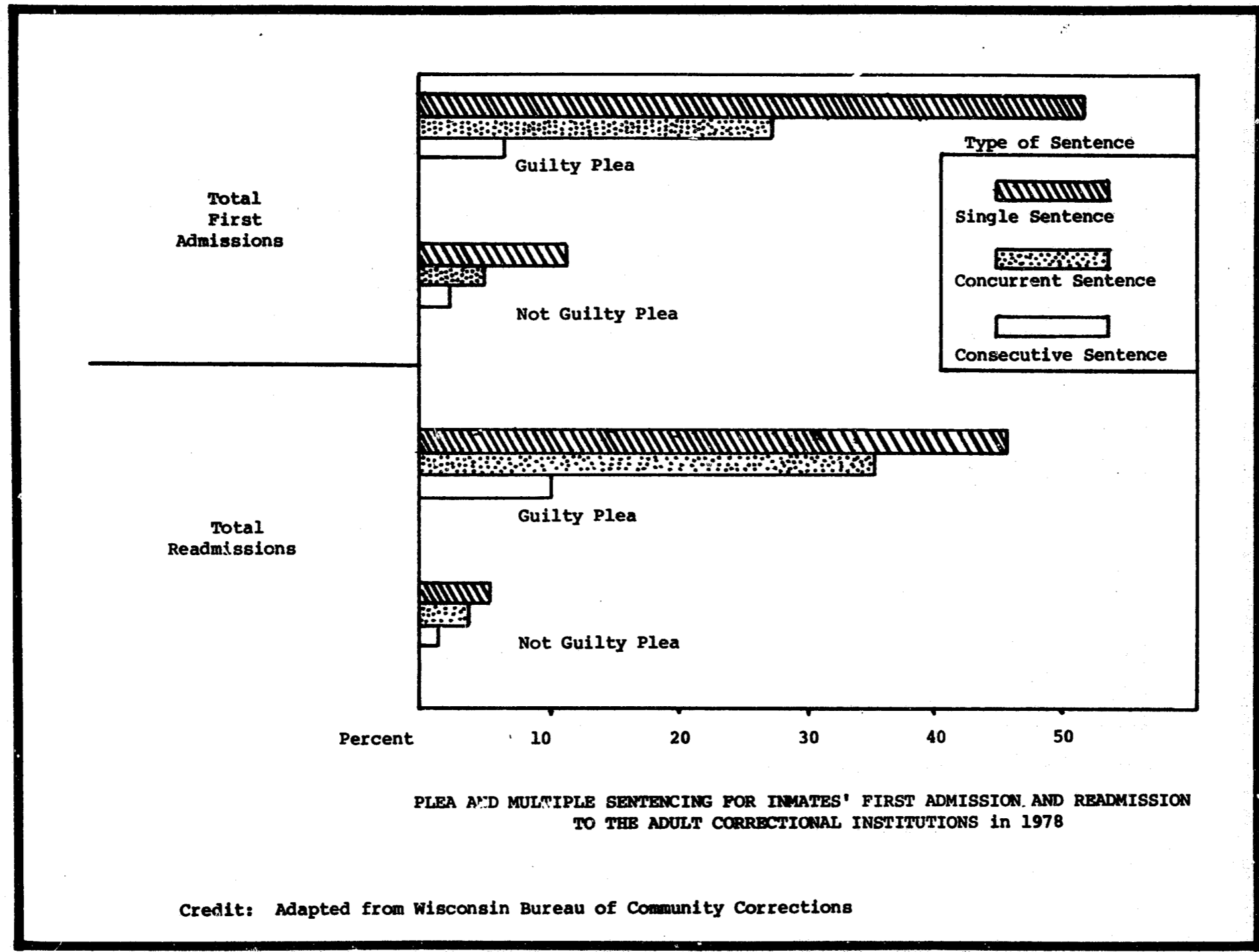
Movement

DATA ELEMENTS

Entries
-Exits

Vertical Bar Chart
(2 Variables)

One Year



IX-15
Movement
Entries (Type) -Plea -Sentence
Horizontal Bar Chart (3 Variables)
One Year

IX-16

CAUTION

Movement

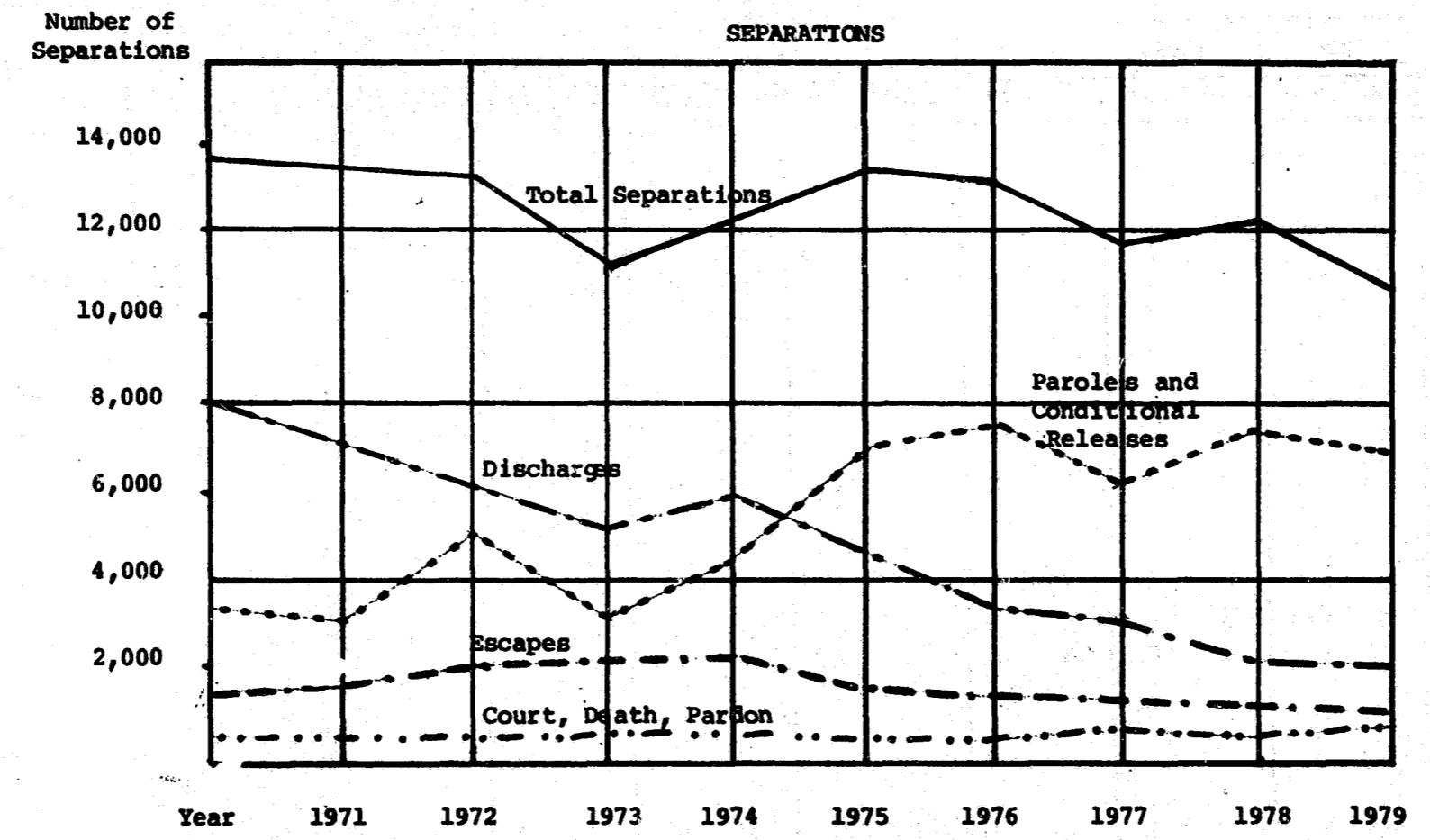
DATA ELEMENTS

Exits (Types)

DISPLAY TYPE

Line Graph
(5 Variables)

Trend



FLOW OUT OF PRISON BY TYPE OF SEPARATION

Credit: North Carolina Department of Correction

SEPARATIONS FOR QUARTER ENDING XX/XX/XX

Separation Location	TYPE SEPARATION														Grand Total		
	Discharge		Court		Parole		Cond. Rel.		Death		Escape		Pardon			Total	
	Mis.	Fel.	Mis.	Fel.	Mis.	Fel.	Mis.	Fel.	Mis.	Fel.	Mis.	Fel.	Mis.	Fel.		Mis.	Fel.
<u>Institutions</u>																	
Central Prison	5	4	8	61	3	4	0	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	17	74	91
Corr. Ctr. for Women	13	15	4	8	67	33	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	84	58	142
<u>Youth Control</u>																	
Western Corr. Ctr.	15	2	2	9	20	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	7	56
Burke	1	0	0	0	7	9	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	20	28
<u>Eastern Area</u>																	
Carteret	5	6	0	0	20	19	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	25	27	52
Currituck	0	4	0	0	0	5	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	11	12
<u>North Central Area</u>																	
Durham	5	3	1	1	2	20	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	8	28	36
Franklin	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4

Credit: North Carolina Department of Correction

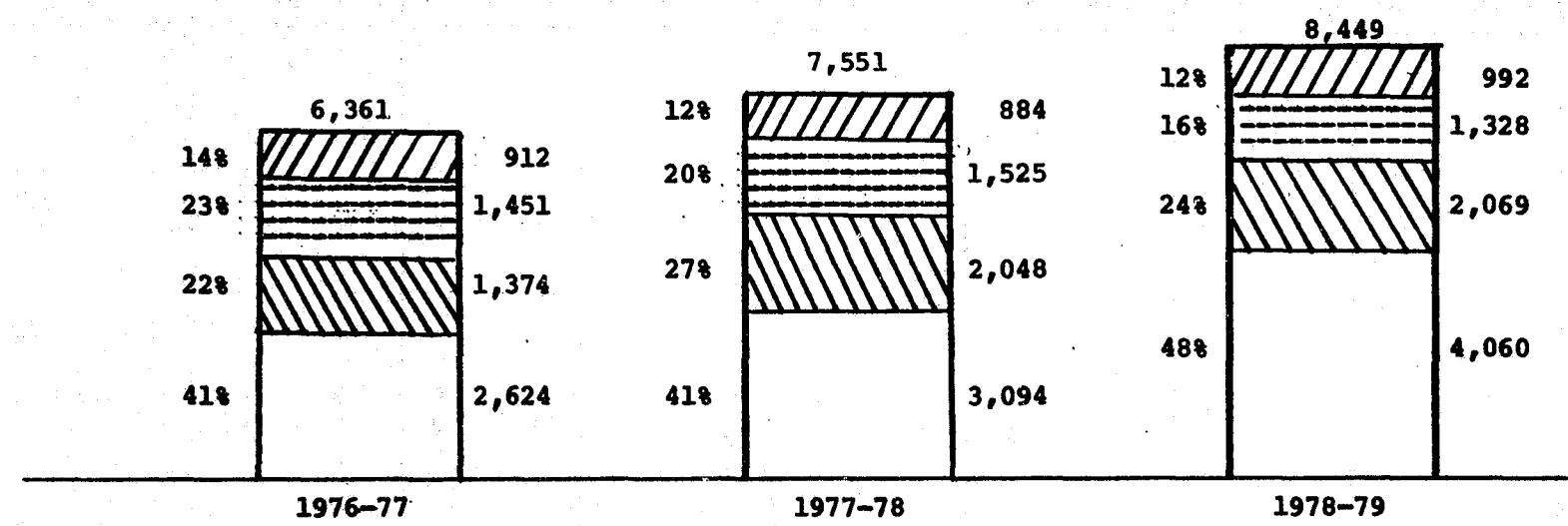
REPORT
IX-17
CATEGORY
Movement
DATA ELEMENTS
Exits (Types) -Location -Offenses
TABLE
Table
Quarterly





Movement

Exits (Types)

Vertical Bar Chart
(4 Variables)

Trend



 Deaths, Escapes, Pardons, Etc.
 Expiration of Sentence
 Mandatory Conditional Release
 Parole

PRISON RELEASES DURING PAST THREE FISCAL YEARS

Credit: Florida Department of Corrections

TEMPORARY LEAVES FOR QUARTER ENDING XX/XX/XX

Location	TYPE VISIT														Grand Total
	Job		Medical		Training		Funeral		Illness		Other		Total		
	Mis.	Fel.	Mis.	Fel.	Mis.	Fel.	Mis.	Fel.	Mis.	Fel.	Mis.	Fel.	Mis.	Fel.	
<u>Institutions</u>															
Central Prison	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
Corr. Ctr. for Women	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
...
<u>Youth Control</u>															
Western Corr. Ctr. Burke	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
...	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	9
...
<u>Eastern Area</u>															
Carteret	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	5
Currituck	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	4
...
...
<u>North Central Area</u>															
Durham	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Franklin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
...
...
TOTALS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Credit: North Carolina Department of Correction

REPORT

IX-19

CATEGORY

Movement

DATA ELEMENTS

Exits
-Offense
-Location

DISPLAY TYPE

Table

TIME PERIOD

Quarterly

EXIT

IX-20

CATEGORY

Movement

DATA ELEMENTS

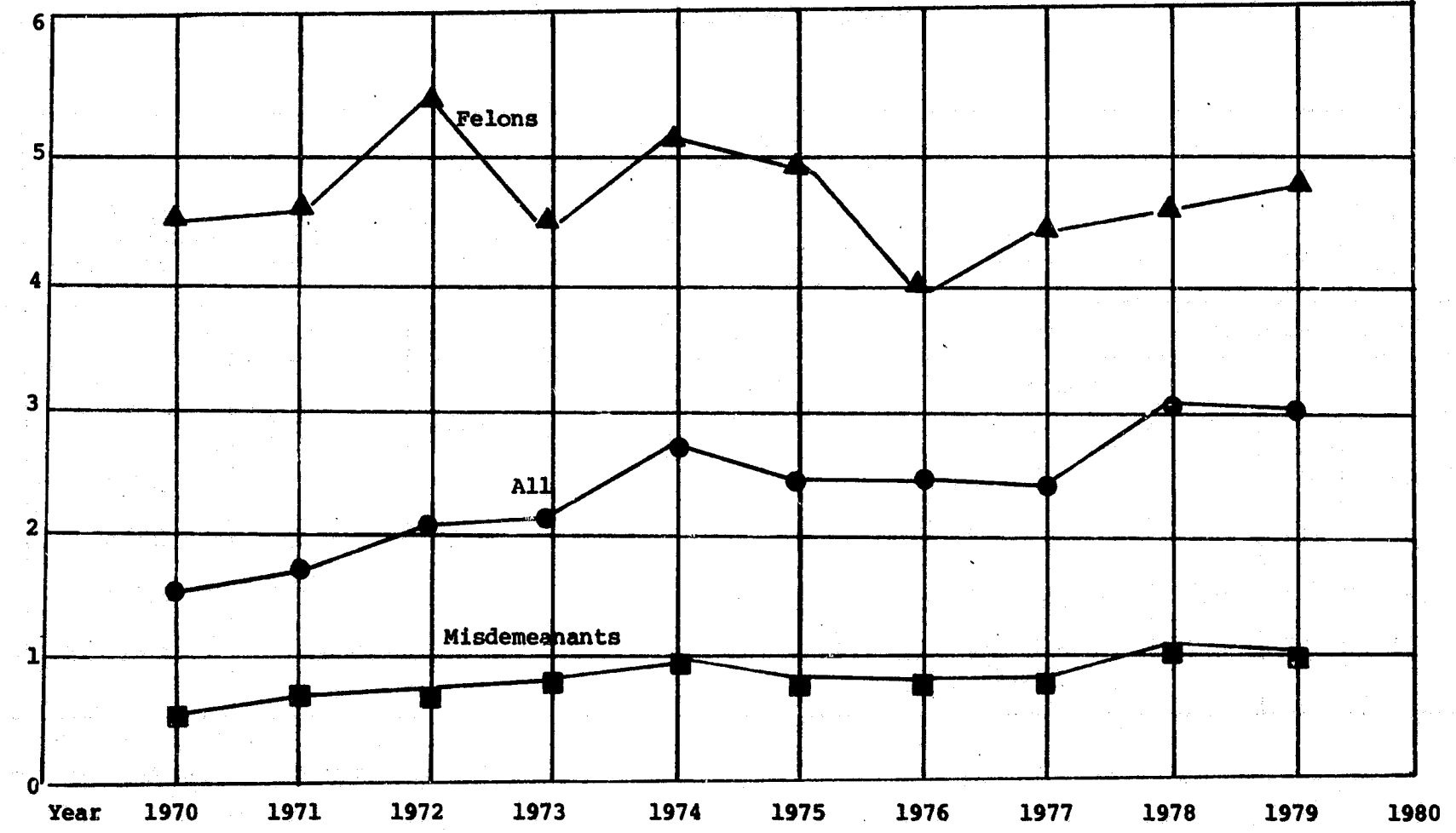
Exits
-Sentence Served
-Offense

DATA TYPE

Line Graph
(3 Variables)

Trend

Years



FLOW OUT OF PRISON BY ESTIMATED* TIME SERVED

*For comparative purposes only. Does not exclude time on parole, CR, or escape. Uses midpoints as averages for time served categories up to two years. Felon/Misdemeanant is based upon sentence being served at time of leaving prison.

Credit: North Carolina Department of Correction

Note: Good features of this chart are the caveats and definitions included for interpretation.

**AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION OF CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS
BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION AND SEX
(Fiscal Years 1975 through 1979)**

Fiscal Year	Total Institution Population	Adult Population	Type of Institution				Youthful Offenders	Juveniles			
			Adults		Residential Centers						
			Institutions	Male	Female	Male		Female	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1975	3,312	2,587	2,493	94	First Center Opened 7/29/77		Program Began 7/1/76		725*		
1976	3,741	3,027	2,900	127					714	656	58
1977	4,040	3,294	3,150	144			35	-	711	659	52
1978	4,113	3,286	3,120	144	22	-	94	1	732	667	65
1979	4,065	3,432	3,189	131	91	21	Repealed 7/1/78		633	581	52

*Sex of juveniles was not reported in 1975

Credit: Wisconsin Bureau of Community Corrections

IX-21

CATEGORY

Movement

DATA ELEMENTS

Population
-Age
-Sex
-Location

Table

Trend

IX-22

INMATE POPULATION AS OF JUNE 30TH OF EACH YEAR
1969-1979
(Incarcerated Offenders)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
White Male	3,986	4,124	4,264	4,354	4,350	4,897	6,102	7,646	8,644	9,317	9,668
White Female
Total White
Black Male
Black Female
Total Black
Other Male
Other Female
Total Other
Population, June 30th
Others in Custody
Total in Custody
Increases/Decreases Over Previous Year

Credit: Florida Department of Corrections

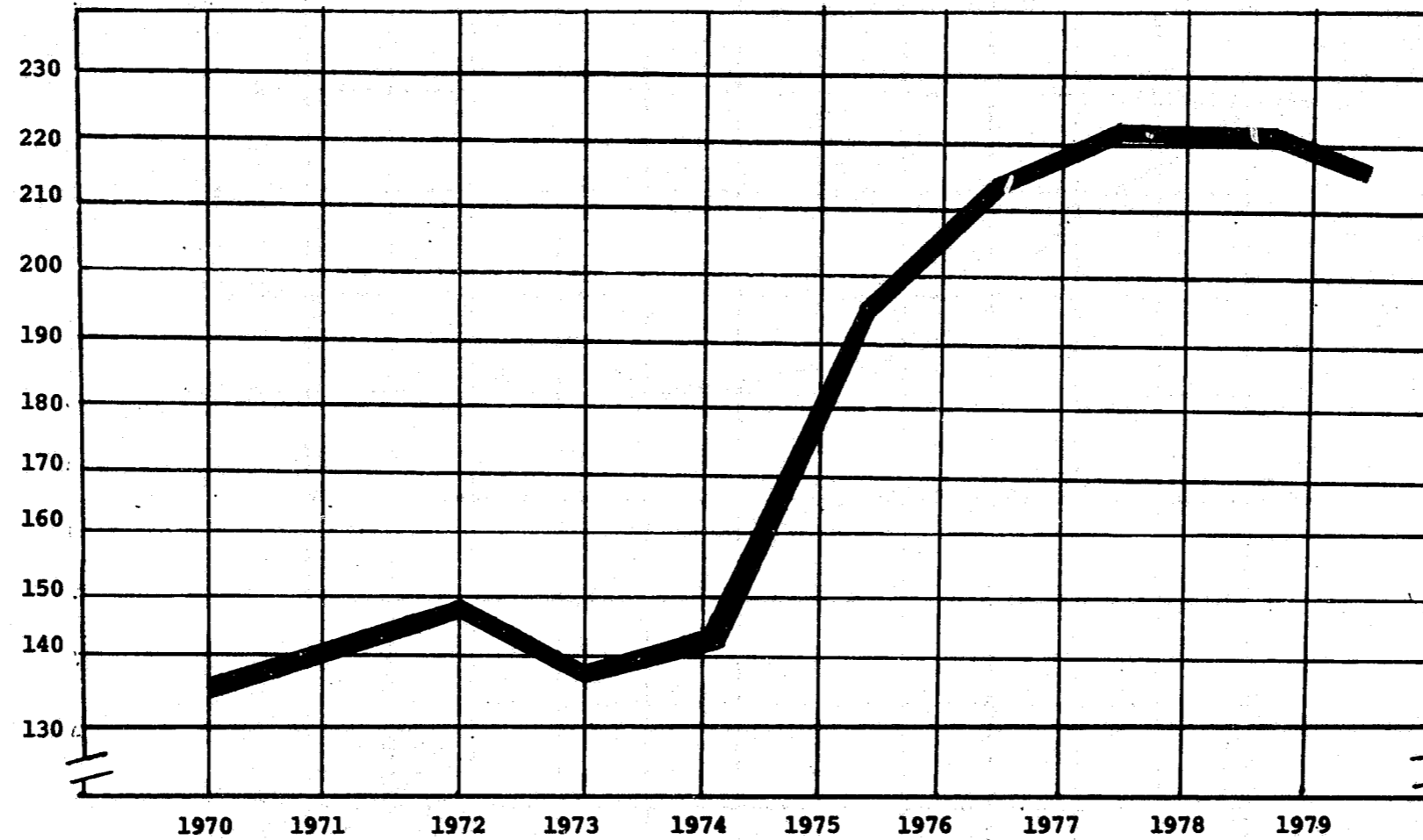
Movement

 Population
-Sex
-Race

Table

Trend

Number of Inmates
Per 100,000 Population



NUMBER OF INMATES INCARCERATED PER 100,000 FLORIDA POPULATION

Credit: Florida Department of Corrections

IX-23

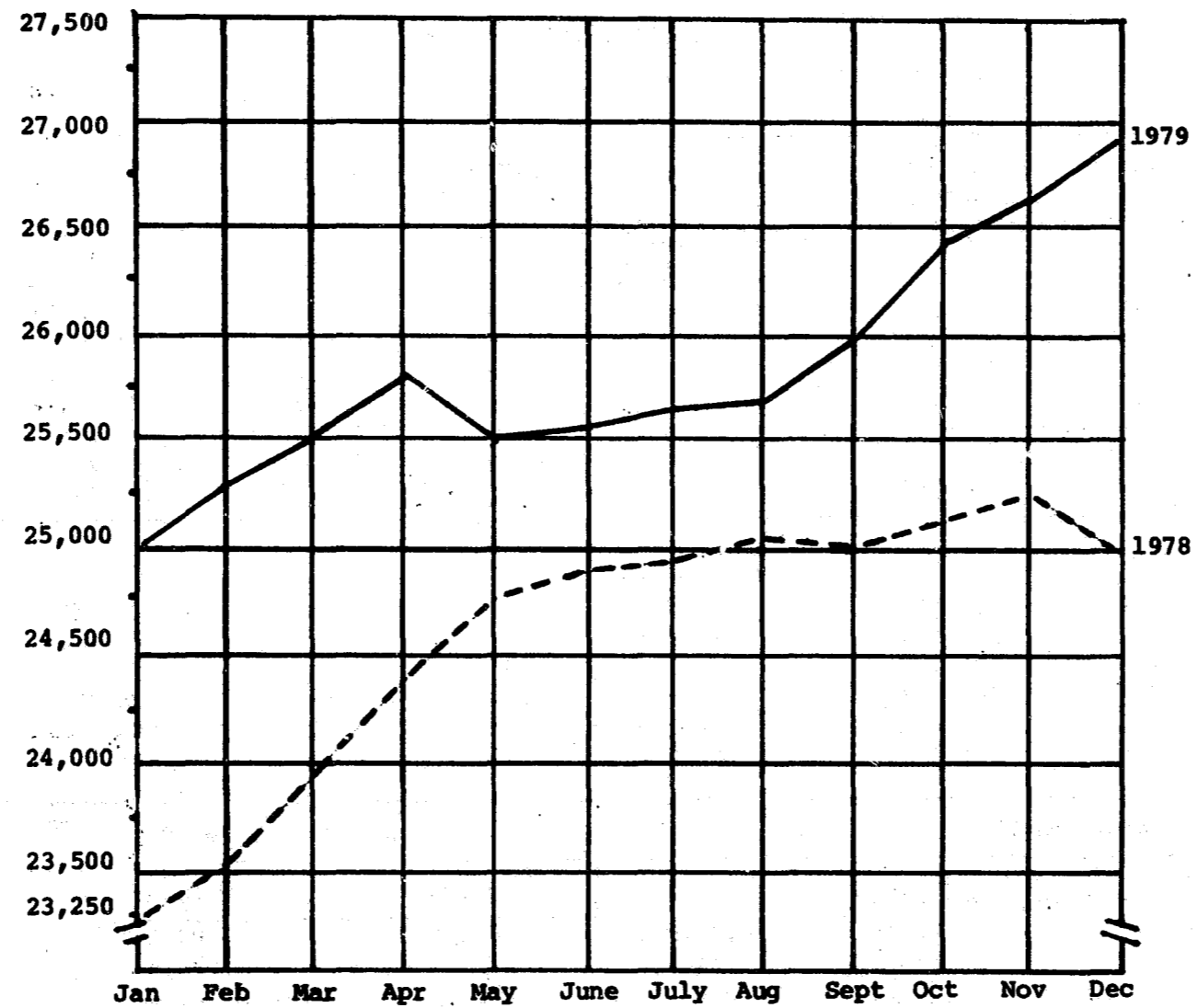
Movement

Population
-State Population

Line Graph

Trend

Inmate
Population



INMATE POPULATION FLUCTUATIONS BY MONTH

Credit: Texas Department of Corrections

IX-24

Movement

Population

Line Graph
(2 Variables)

2 Years

PRISON POPULATION FLOW

	Max. Oper. Capacity	Today's Total	Previous Day Total		Max. Oper. Capacity	Today's Total	Previous Day Total
<u>Institutions</u>				<u>Caledonia-Odom Complex</u>			
Central Prison	M/C 900	1,438	1,452	Caledonia	MED 700	687	687
NCCC for Women	MED 500	513	514	Odom	M/C 300	380	380
Piedmont C Ctr.	MED 480	426	432	Halifax	MIN 100	160	161
INSTITUTIONS	1,880	2,377	2,398	COMPLEX TOTAL	1,100	1,227	1,228
<u>Youth Services</u>				<u>Eastern Area</u>			
Western Cor.	MED 460	481	485	Carteret	MIN 132	151	152
Burke Youth	MIN 50	41	41	Currituck	MED 153	192	163
Sandhill Youth	MIN 225	197	196	Duplin	MIN 107	94	91
Harnett Youth	MED 500	619	625	Gates	MIN 132	143	145
Polk Youth	MED 500	605	601	Greene	MIN 132	145	141
YOUTH TOTAL	2,285	2,440	2,450	AREA TOTAL	1,391	1,608	1,590
Subtotal by Custody				Grand Totals			
	Capacity	Population			Today	Previous Day	
Max/Close	1,304	1,518		Population	15,513	15,517	
Medium	6,467	7,133		Capacity	14,498		
Minimum	6,727	6,832		Pre-Release/Aftercare	2,070	2,055	

Credit: North Carolina Department of Correction

UNIT

IX-25

CATEGORY

Movement

DATA ELEMENTS

Population -Location

DISPLAY TYPE

Table

TIME PERIOD

Point in Time

**AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION BY MONTH AND INSTITUTIONS
(Incarcerated Offenders)**

Facilities	7-78	8-78	9-78	10-78	11-78	12-78	1-79	2-79	3-79	4-79	5-79	6-79	1978-79 Average
Institution A	1,146	1,161	1,182	1,171	1,158	1,172	1,178	1,150	1,118	1,130	1,149	1,179	1157.8
Institution B	1,309	1,287	1,298	1,302	1,284	1,264	1,279	1,280	1,264	1,280	1,229	1,239	.
Institution C
Institution D
Institution E
Institution F
Institution G
Institution H
Institution I
Institution J
Institution K
Institution L
TOTALS

Credit: Florida Department of Corrections

EXHIBIT

IX-26

CATEGORY

Movement

DATA ELEMENTS

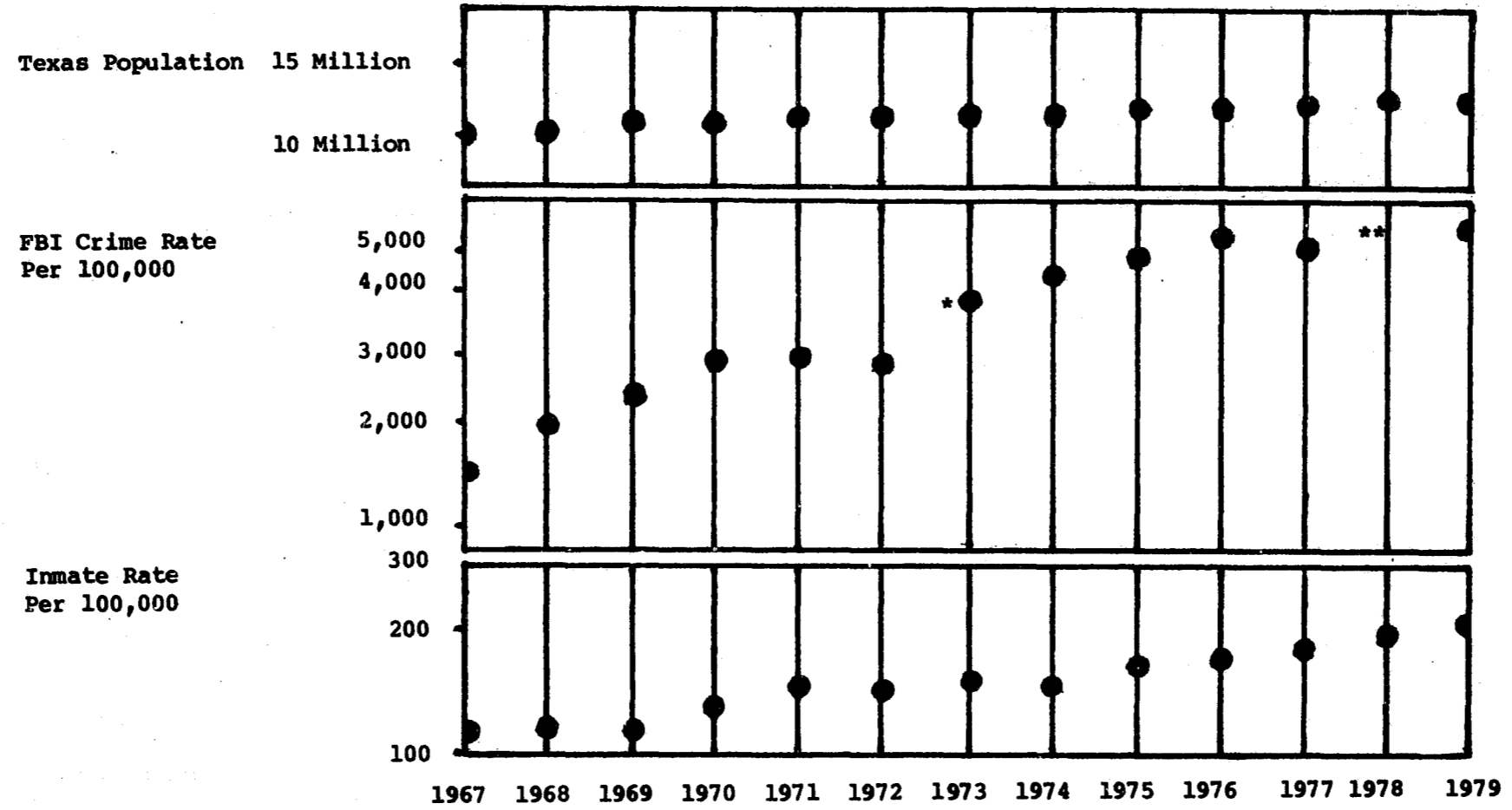
Population
-Location

DISPLAY TYPE

Table

TIME PERIOD

One Year



TEXAS POPULATION COMPARED TO CRIME RATE AND INMATE STATISTICS

*Change in FBI reporting methods
 **Data not available

IX-27

Movement

Population
 -State Population
 -FBI Crime Rate
 -Inmate Rate

Semilog Graph
 (3 Variables)

Trend

INMATES PER 100,000 POPULATION BY
TEXAS STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS*

Texas SMSA	Population**	Number of Inmates	Rate per 100,000
Abilene	135,481	250	184.00
Amarillo	162,610	313	192.94
Austin	491,534	780	158.69
Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange	.	.	.
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito	.	.	.
Bryan-College Station	.	.	.
Corpus Christi	.	.	.
Dallas-Fort Worth	.	.	.
El Paso	.	.	.
Galveston-Texas City	.	.	.
Houston	.	.	.
Laredo	.	.	.
Longview***	.	.	.
Lubbock	.	.	.
McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg	.	.	.
Midland	.	.	.
Odessa	.	.	.
San Angelo	.	.	.
San Antonio	.	.	.
Sherman-Denison	.	.	.
Temple	.	.	.
Texarkana	.	.	.
Tyler	.	.	.
Waco	.	.	.
Wichita Falls	.	.	.

*Based upon place of conviction (most serious offense).
 **Data obtained from Texas Department of Public Safety.
 ***First year the SMSA has appeared in this table.

Credit: Texas Department of Corrections

EXHIBIT
IX-28
CATEGORY
Movement
DATA ELEMENTS
Population
-SMSA Population
-Place of Conviction
DISPLAY TYPE
Table
TIME PERIOD
Point in Time

APRIL 1979 MONTH END REPORT WITH AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION

Location	First of Month Total	End of Month Total	Assignments		Average Daily Population
			To	From	
Annex	202	203	110	109	204.7
Court	1	1	0	0	1.0
*Escape	40	40	0	0	40.0
Forest Camp	70	69	47	48	73.0
Hospital	10	19	42	33	15.7
Lodging	.	.	.	.	.
Release Center	.	.	.	.	.
Psychiatric	.	.	.	.	.
Segregation	.	.	.	.	.
Cell Units	.	.	.	.	.
...
...
...
TOTAL	.	.	.	.	.

*Unless there are methods other than capture and death for removable from escape status, the size of the group will continue to increase

Credit: Oregon Department of Corrections

EXHIBIT

IX-29

CATEGORY

Movement

DATA ELEMENTS

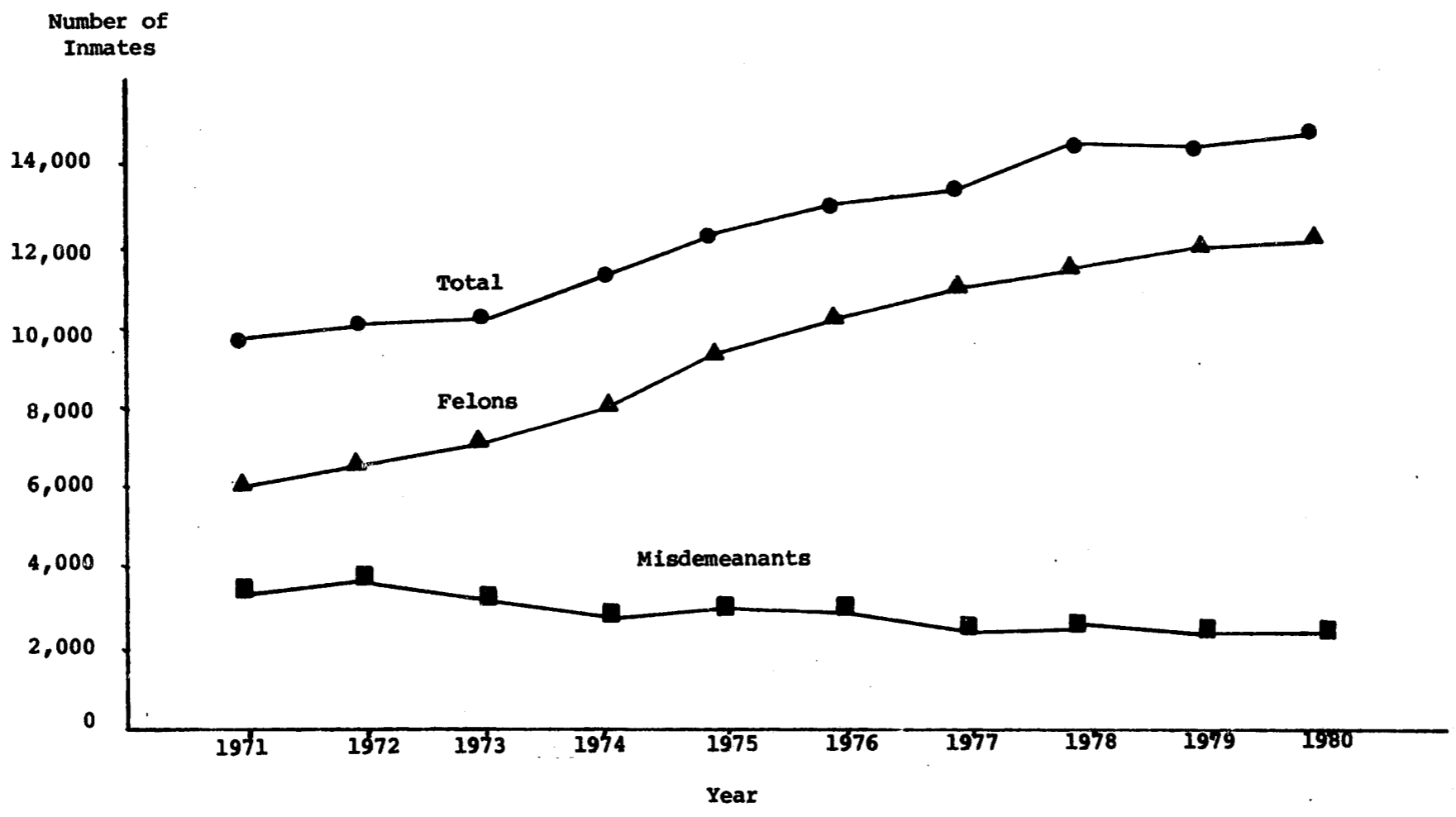
Population
-Location
-Entries
-Exits

DISPLAY TYPE

Table

TIME PERIOD

Monthly

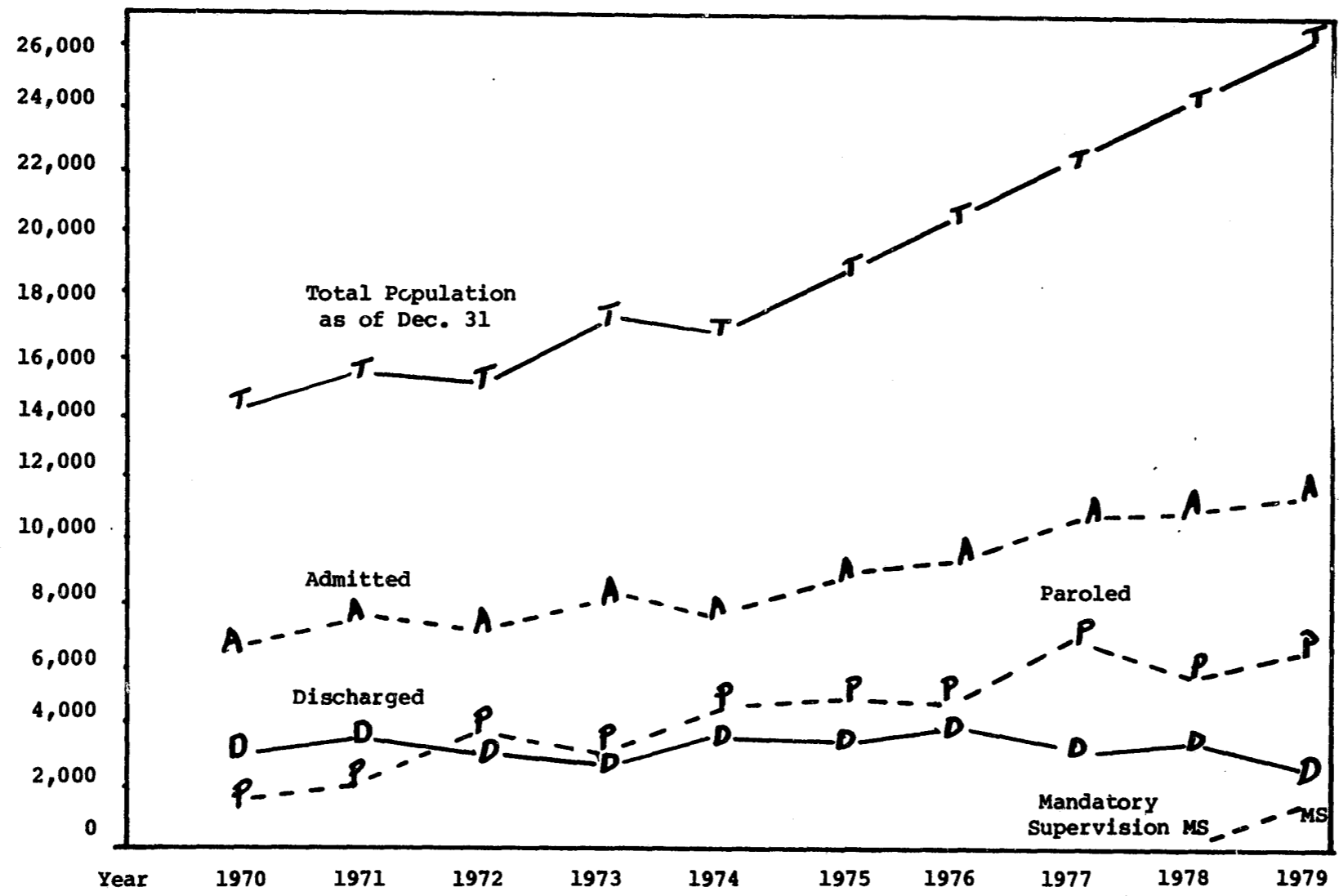


DAILY AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION

Credit: North Carolina Department of Correction

EXHIBIT
IX-30
CATEGORY
Movement
DATA ELEMENTS
Population -Offense
DISPLAY TYPE
Line Graph (3 Variables)
TIME PERIOD
Trend

Number of
Inmates



POPULATION SUMMARY

Credit: Adapted from Texas Department of Corrections

REPORT

IX-31

CATEGORY

Movement

DATA ELEMENTS

- Population
- Entries
- Parole
- Discharge
- Mandatory Supervision

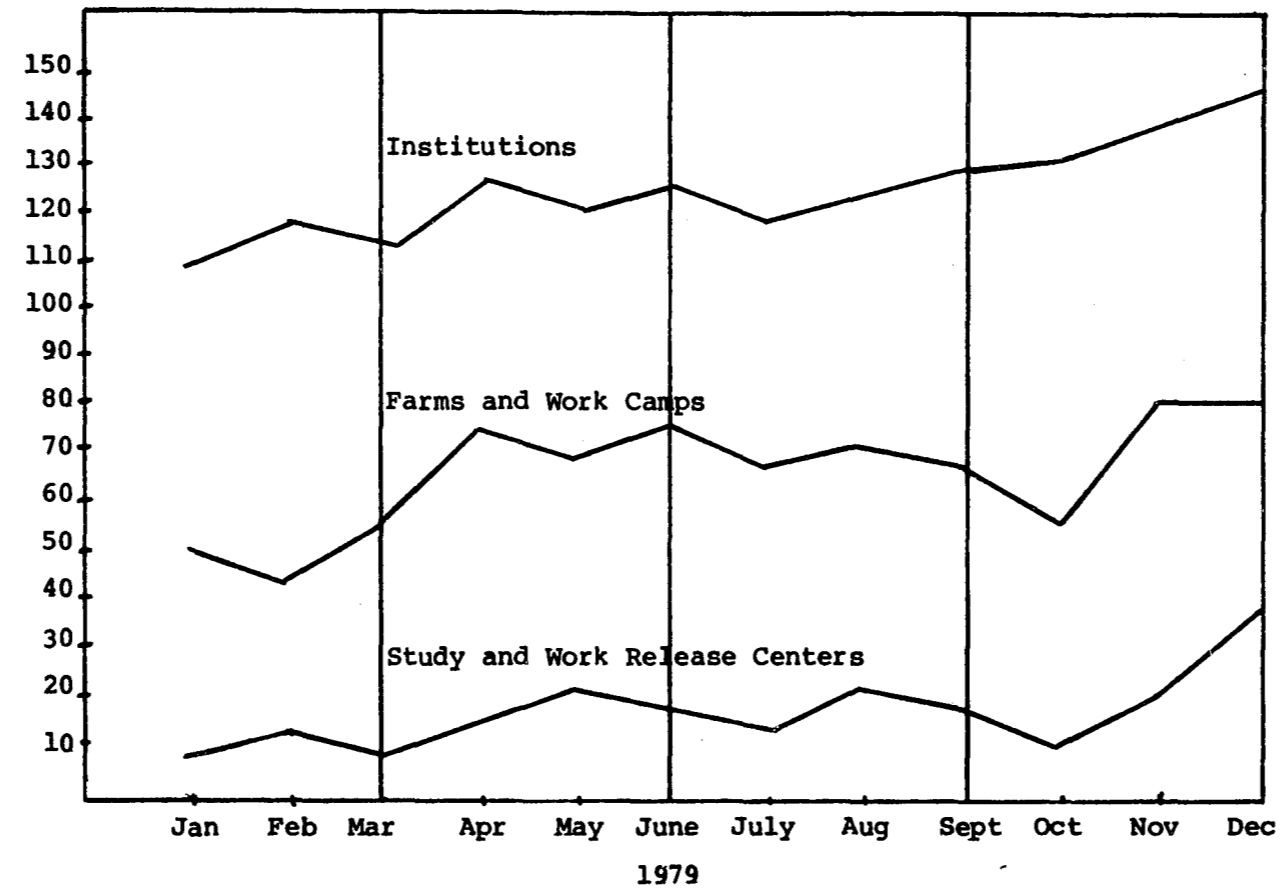
DISPLAY TYPE

Line Graph
(5 Variables)

TIME PERIOD

Trend

Number of
Final Exits



NUMBER OF FINAL EXITS PER MONTH FROM THE INSTITUTIONS, FARMS AND WORK CAMPS, AND STUDY AND WORK RELEASE CENTERS

EXHIBIT

IX-32

CATEGORY

Movement

DATA ELEMENTS

Number of Final Exits
-Location

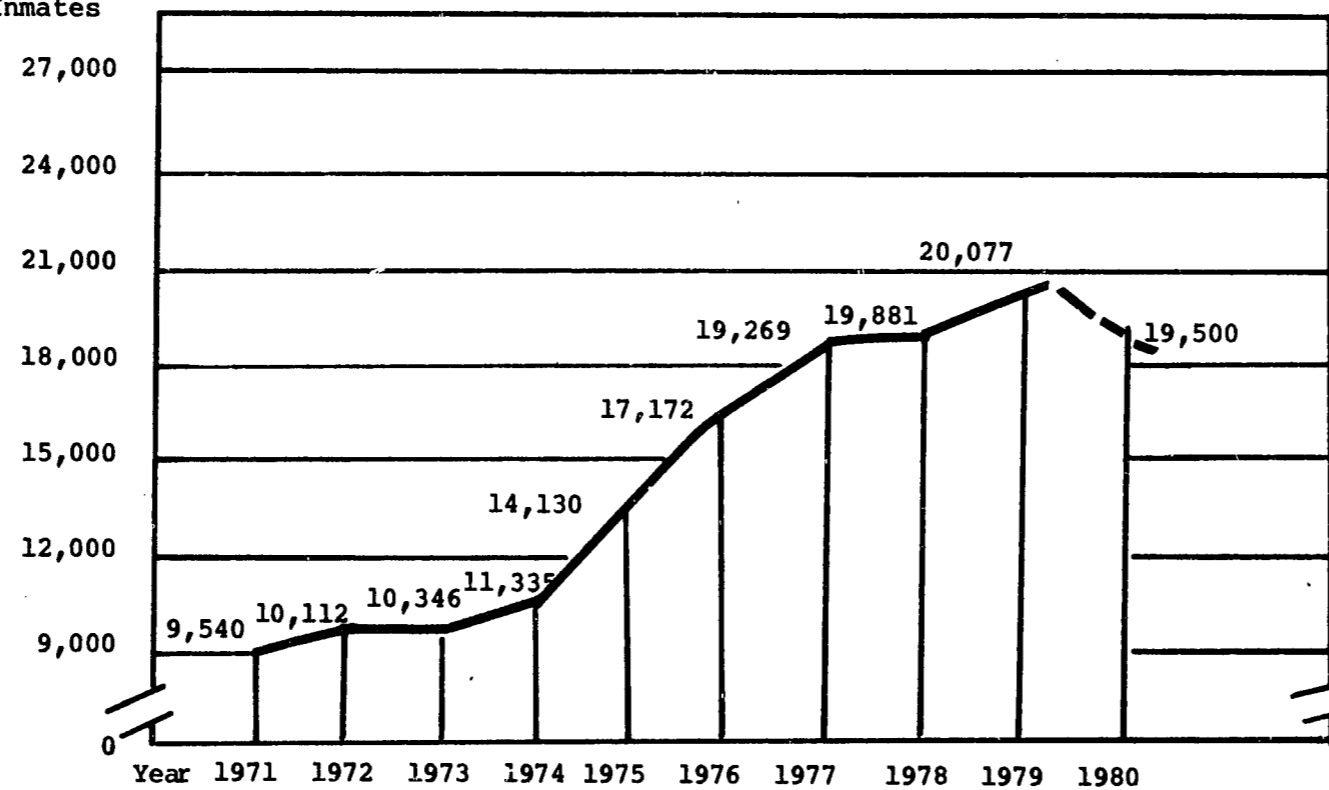
DISPLAY TYPE

Line Graph
(3 Variables)

TIME PERIOD

One Year

Number of
Inmates



ACTUAL INMATE POPULATION (1971-1979) AND POPULATION PROJECTIONS
THROUGH 1980

Credit: Florida Department of Corrections

EXHIBIT

IX-33

CATEGORY

Movement

DATA ELEMENTS

Population Projection

DISPLAY TYPE

Line Graph

TIME PERIOD

Trend

UNIT EVALUATION SYSTEM
INMATE-STAFF RATIO

JULY - SEPTEMBER, 1980
(Number of Inmates Per Staff Member)

QUARTERLY REPORT

Unit	Custody Code	Staff	Inmates	Rate	Quintile Ranking
<u>Institutions</u>					
Central Prison	5 3100	563	1,428	2.53	1
NCCC for Women	3 3200	166	526	3.16	2
Caledonia	4 3305	261	697	2.67	1
Caledonia	5 3310	209	383	1.83	1
<u>Youth Services</u>					
Western C.C.	4 3905	227	483	2.12	1
Burke Youth	1 3910	16	50	3.12	1
Sandhills Youth	1 3915	73	205	2.80	1
<u>Eastern Area</u>					
Carteret	2 4110	22	143	6.50	5
Currituck	4 4120	50	182	3.64	3
<u>Combined Data</u>	..	..	..	..	..
<u>Number of Units</u>	..	..	..	..	..

Credit: North Carolina Department of Correction

EXHIBIT

IX-34

CATEGORY

Movement

DATA ELEMENTS

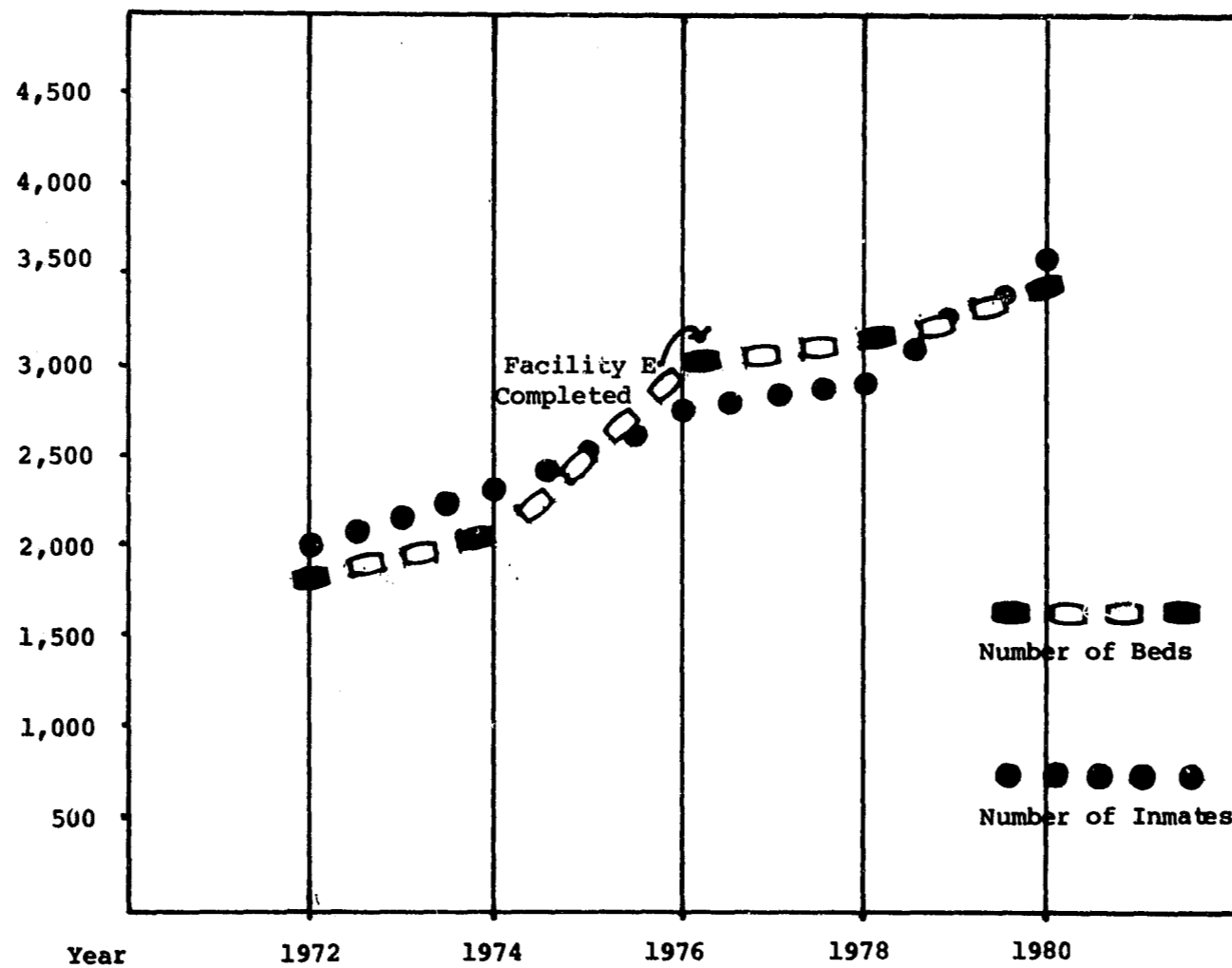
Population (Inmate)
-Population (Staff)
-Location

DISPLAY TYPE

Table

Quarterly

Number of
Inmates



INMATE CAPACITY AND POPULATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

EXHIBIT

IX-35

CATEGORY

Movement

DATA ELEMENTS

Population
-Number of Beds

DISPLAY TYPE

Line Graph
(2 Variables)

TIME PERIOD

Trend

UNIT EVALUATION SYSTEM
RACIAL BALANCE

JULY - SEPTEMBER, 1980
(Percent White Staff Minus Percent White Inmates)

QUARTERLY REPORT

Unit	Custody Code	White Staff	Other Staff	White Inmates	Other Inmates	Imbalance	Quintile Ranking
<u>Institutions</u>							
Central Prison	5 3100	70	30	42	58	28.00	2
NCCC for Women	3 3200	47	53	41	59	6.00	1
Caledonia	4 3305	52	48	30	70	22.00	2
Odom Prison	5 3310	54	46	34	66	19.00	2
Halifax	2 3315	84	16	21	79	63.00	5
Piedmont C.C.	4 3500	77	23	46	54	31.00	3
<u>Youth Services</u>							
Western C.C.	4 3905	81	19	52	48	29.00	3
Burke Youth	1 3910	88	13	74	26	14.00	1
Sandhill Youth	1 3915	59	41	54	46	5.00	1
<u>Eastern Area</u>							
Carteret	2 4110	82	18	38	62	43.00	4
Currituck	4 4120	70	30	31	69	39.00	4
<u>Combined Data</u>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of Units	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Credit: North Carolina Department of Correction

REPORT

IX-36

CATEGORY

Movement

DATA ELEMENTS

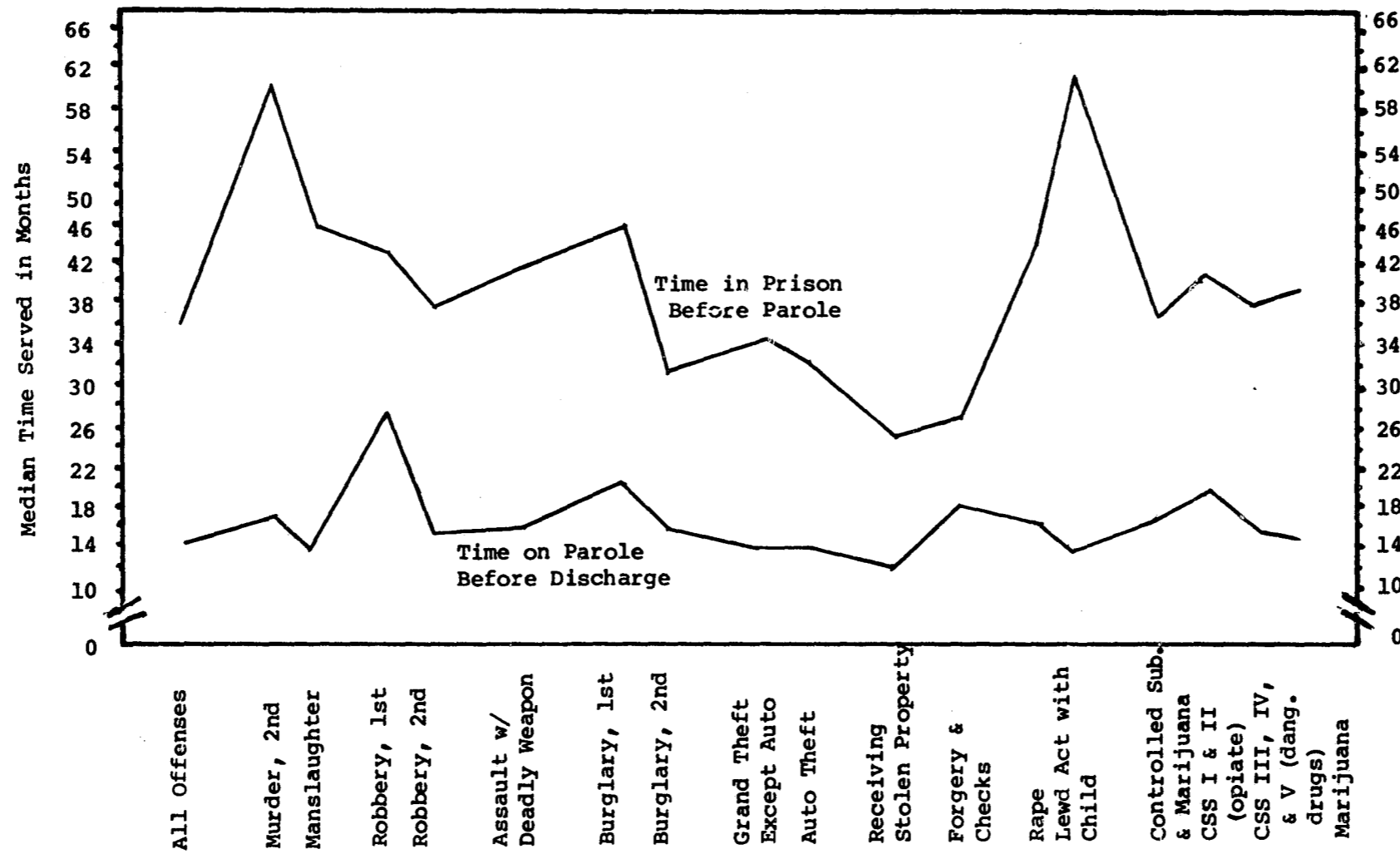
Population
-Locaton
-Race (Inmate)
-Race (Staff)

DISPLAY TYPE

Table

TIME PERIOD

3 Months



MEDIAN TIME SERVED IN PRISON BEFORE PAROLE AND ON PAROLE BEFORE DISCHARGE ACCORDING TO OFFENSE (MALE FELONS DISCHARGED FROM FIRST PAROLE--1976)

EXHIBIT

X-1

CATEGORY

Sentence

DATA ELEMENTS

Sentence Served
-Parole Time Served
-Offense

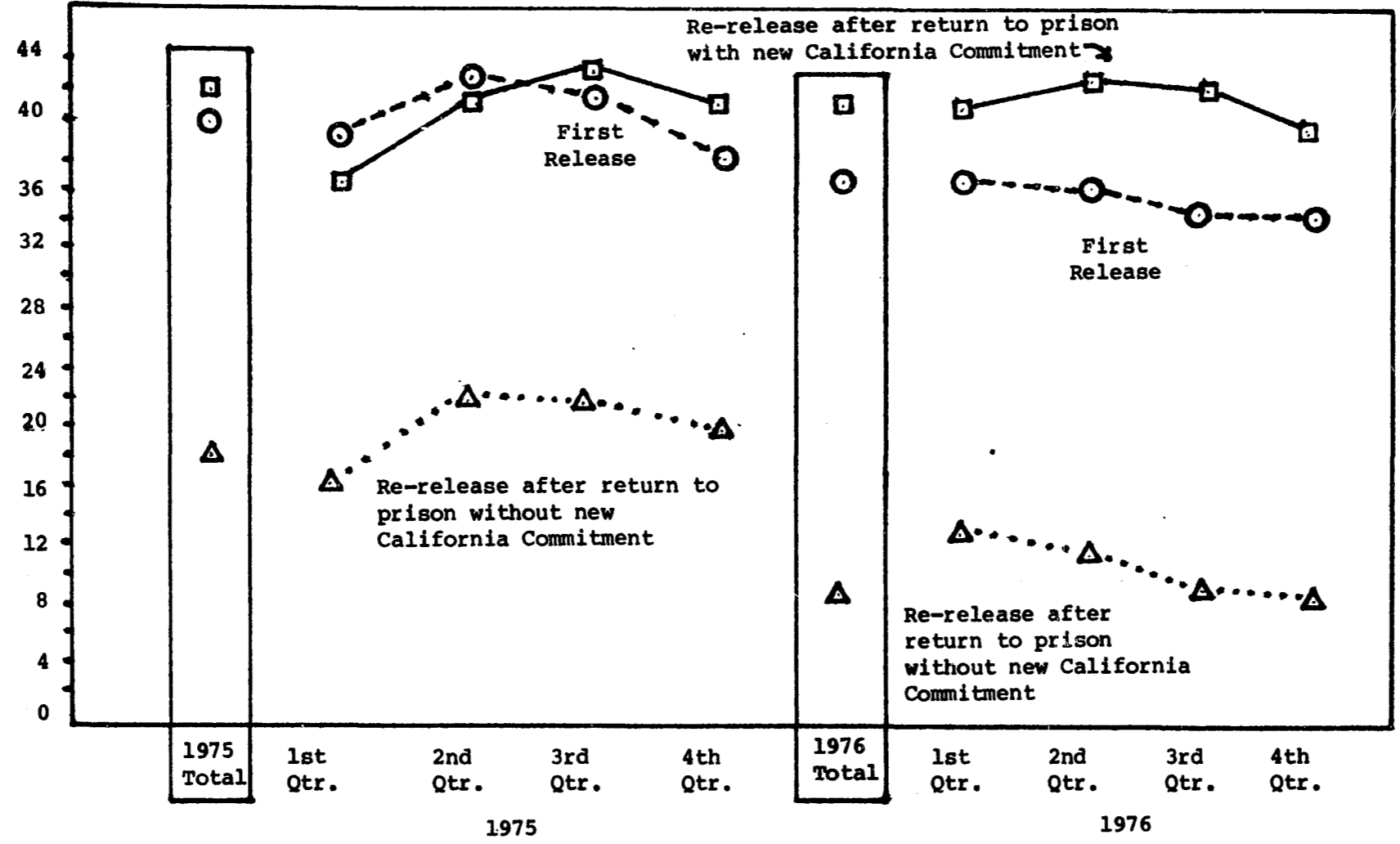
DISPLAY TYPE

Line Graph
(2 Variables)

TIME PERIOD

Two Years

Median Time Served
in Months



MEDIAN TIME SERVED IN PRISON BY MALE FELONS BEFORE RELEASE 1975-1976 (by Quarter)

Credit: Adapted from California Department of Corrections

EXHIBIT

X-2

CATEGORY

Sentence

DATA ELEMENTS

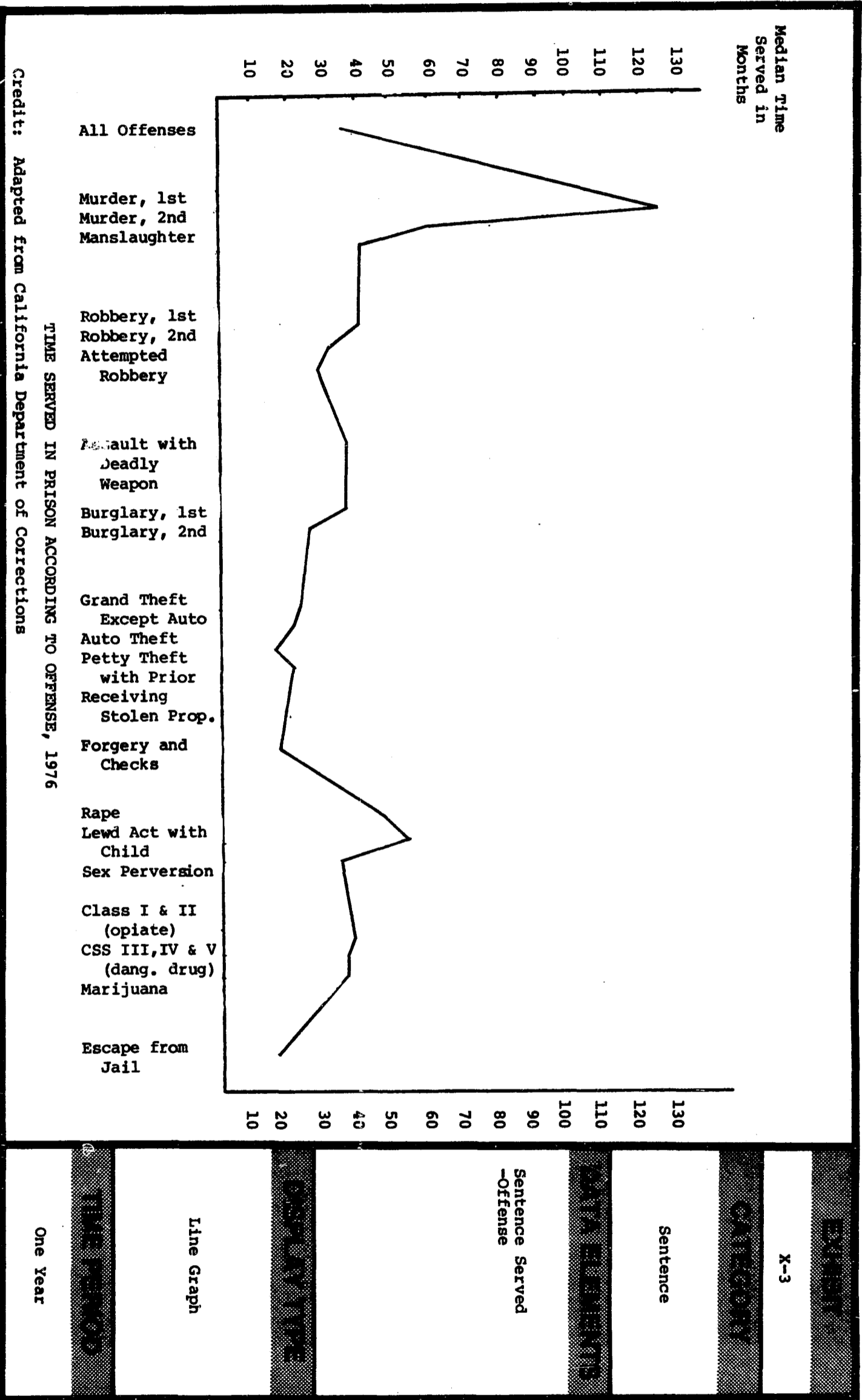
Sentence Served
-Exit (Type)

DISPLAY TYPE

Line Graph
(3 Variables)

TIME PERIOD

Two Years



PENAL CODE SECTION--STATUTORY SENTENCE
 MONTHS TO MINIMUM ELIGIBLE PAROLE AS OF 1/1/75
 MALE FELONS PAROLED 1970 AND 1975
 NUMBER AND TIME SERVED IN PRISON BEFORE FIRST PAROLE
 (Time Served not Computed for Offense Groups with
 Less than 15 Cases)

Offense	Penal Code Section (Unless Other- wise Indicated)	Statutory Sentence Years	Months* To Minimum Eligible Parole (Non-aggravated sentence)	Male Felons First					
				1970			1975		
				Number	Time Served in Months		Number	Time Served in Months	
					Median	Middle 80% Range		Median	Middle 80% Range
		Total		5,007	36	18-77	6,918	39	22-78
Murder, 1st	190	Death or Life	84 (Life)	49	139	99-234	122	153.5	100-217
Murder, 2nd	190	5 - Life	20	117	72	46-113	265	66	44-123
Murder, 2nd w/use of firearm	190	5 - Life	40	.	.	.	.	.	.
Manslaughter	193	6 Months - 15	6	.	.	.	.	.	.
Manslaughter by vehicle	193	6 Months - 15	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
Robbery, 1st	213	5 - Life	20	.	.	.	.	.	.
Robbery, 1st w/use of firearm	213, 120	5 - Life & 5 - Life	40	.	.	.	.	.	.
...
...

*Offense committed under age 23, minimum sentence 6 months, except death penalty offenses.

Credit: California Department of Corrections

EXHIBIT
X-4
CATEGORY
Sentence
DATA ELEMENTS
Sentence Served -Months to Minimum Parole Eligibility -Penal Code Section -Offense -Sex
DISPLAY TYPE
Table
TIME PERIOD
Trend

**SENTENCE LENGTH
(Incarcerated Offenders)**

Category	Year	WM	WF	BM	BF	OM	OF	Total	Percent	Cumulative Total
1 Year	1978-79*	206	15	89	9	0	0	319	3.85	319
	6/30/79**	216	11	102	9	0	0	338	1.69	338
2 Years	1978-79*	1,002	73	631	81	2	0	1,789	21.58	2,108
	6/30/79**	1,093	69	735	87	2	0	1,986	9.93	2,324
3 Years	1978-79*	964	45	703	76	0	0	1,788	21.56	3,896
	6/30/79**	1,503	56	1,108	82	0	0	2,749	13.75	5,073
4 Years	1978-79*	278	5	203	9	0	0	522	6.30	4,418
	6/30/79**	490	8	406	24	0	0	928	4.64	6,001
5 Years	1978-79*	892	40	754	47	3	0	1,736	20.94	6,154
	6/30/79**	1,975	61	1,812	126	3	0	3,977	19.89	9,978
—	—
—	—
—	—
TOTAL	1978-79*	4,379	204	3,433	270	6	0	8,292	100.0	
	6/30/79**	9,668	313	9,499	509	6	0	19,995	100.0	
AVERAGE	1978-79*	5	3	7	5			6		
	6/30/79**	9	6	12	7			10		
MEDIAN	1978-79*	4	3	5	3			4		
	6/30/79**	4	5	8	5			6		
MODE	1978-79*	2	2	5	2					
	6/30/79**	5	2	5	5			5		

*Admission during FY 1978-79
 **Status population as of June 30, 1979
 Credit: Florida Department of Corrections

EXPORT

X-5

CATEGORY

Sentence

DATA ELEMENTS

Sentence Length
 -Sex
 -Race

DISPLAY TYPE

Table

TIME PERIOD

One Year and
 Point in Time

SENTENCE LENGTH AND OFFENSE FOR END OF PERIOD

04/01/80-06/30/80

Current Offenses	Total Sentence Length (Most Serious Offense)										Grand Total								
	6 Months		6 mo-1 yr		1 yr-2 yr		2 yr-5 yr		5 yr-10 yr			10 yrs +		Life/Death	Not Rep.	Total			
	Mis Fel	Mis Fel	Mis Fel	Mis Fel	Mis Fel	Mis Fel	Mis Fel	Mis Fel	Mis Fel	Mis Fel		Mis Fel	Mis Fel	Mis Fel	Mis Fel	Mis Fel			
Murder, 1st Deg.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	18	0	18	0	38	0	12	0	43	435
Murder, 2nd Deg.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	14	0	824	0	217	0	2	0	1059	1059
Manslaughter	0	5	3	2	10	6	2	74	0	181	0	375	0	0	0	1	15	644	659
Robbery
Assault
Break & Ent.-- Larceny
Auto Theft
Rape
Sexual Assault
Sex Crime-- Misc.
Burnings
Forgery
Kidnapping & Abduc.
Narc. & Drugs
TOTAL

Credit: North Carolina Department of Correction

EXHIBIT

X-6

CATEGORY

Sentence

DATA ELEMENTS

Sentence Length -Offense

DISPLAY TYPE

Table

TIME PERIOD

Quarter

**MALE FELONS FIRST ADMITTED TO PRISON IN 1965-1974 BY OFFENSE
WITH PERCENT STILL IN PRISON
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1966 THROUGH 1975**

Offense and Year of Admission	Male First Admissions	Percent in Prison December 31 after Admission									
		Same Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	6th Year	7th Year	8th Year	9th Year	10th Year
All Offenses											
1965	5,626	Data not available for persons in Reception-Guidance Centers	76.4	50.4	31.2	18.1	10.8	5.4	3.2	2.5	2.0
1966	5,169		77.4	54.9	31.8	17.5	7.8	4.8	3.9	3.2	1.6
1967	4,872		84.9	56.1	31.3	13.8	7.0	5.2	4.5	2.1	
1968	4,667		83.8	53.2	23.2	11.2	8.0	6.3	3.1		
1969	4,496		80.0	43.7	20.2	13.8	10.1	4.0			
1970	4,426		71.2	40.1	24.9	17.5	6.4				
1971	4,472		70.4	48.0	31.0	10.6					
1972	4,272		80.5	61.2	21.9						
1973	4,839		85.2	44.2							
1974	5,081		73.0								

Credit: California Department of Corrections

Note: This report can be compiled for selected offenses, and the report provides a variety of information.

By reading the exhibit:

- a. Horizontally—indicates the percentage remaining in the institution on December 31 each year after admission.
- b. Vertically—allows a comparison of the percentage as of December 31 for each successive year after the year of admission.
- c. Diagonally—from the lower left to the upper right, the bottom diagonal row gives the population stratification as of December 31, 1975. The diagonal row immediately above is the status on December 31, 1974. The difference between the percentages in each column of the two diagonal rows represents the changes that occurred during one calendar year. This allows a quick comparison of releasing patterns of the paroling boards.

EXHIBIT

X-7

CATEGORY

Sentence

DATA ELEMENTS

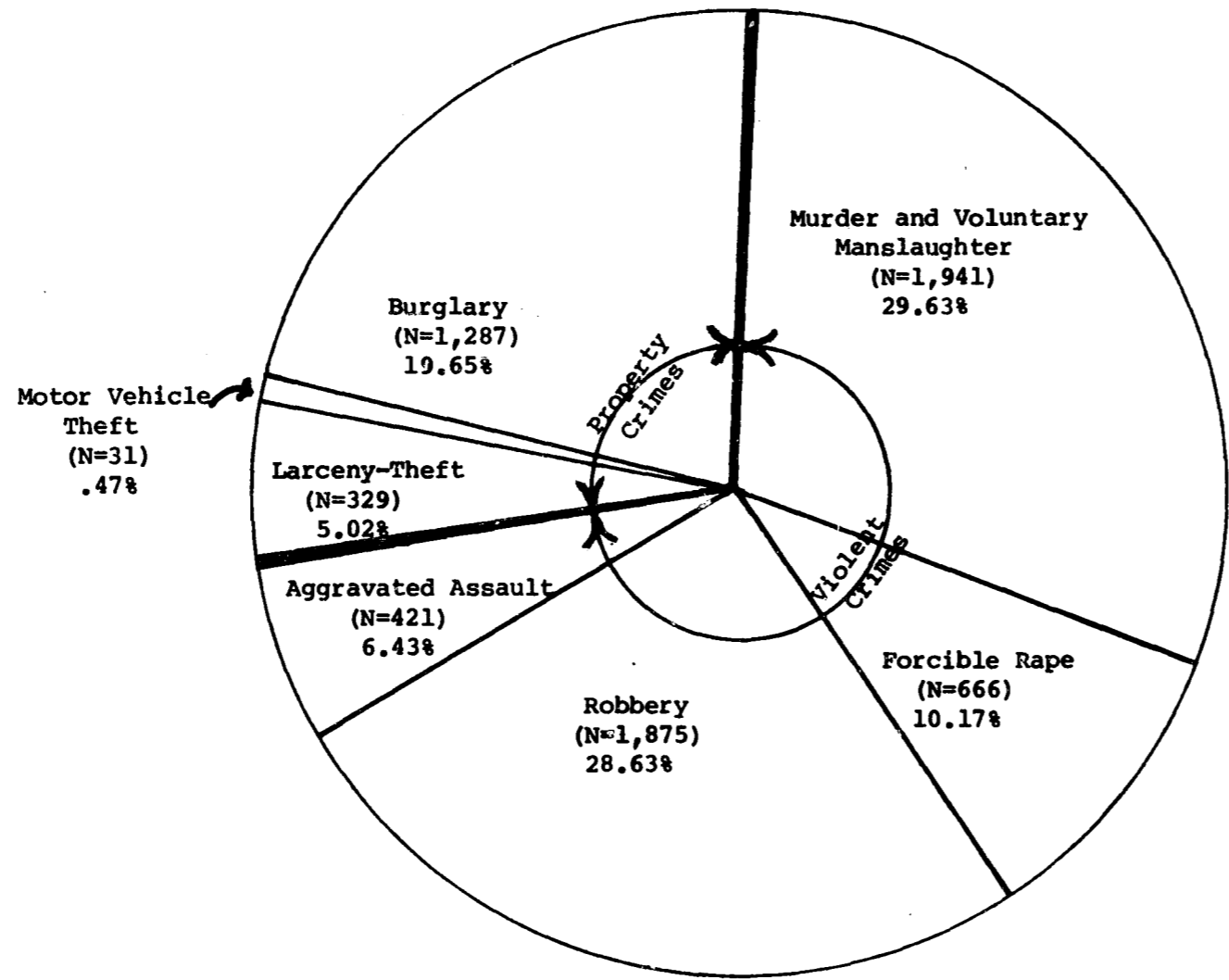
Year of Admission
-Offense

DISPLAY TYPE

Table

TIME PERIOD

Trend

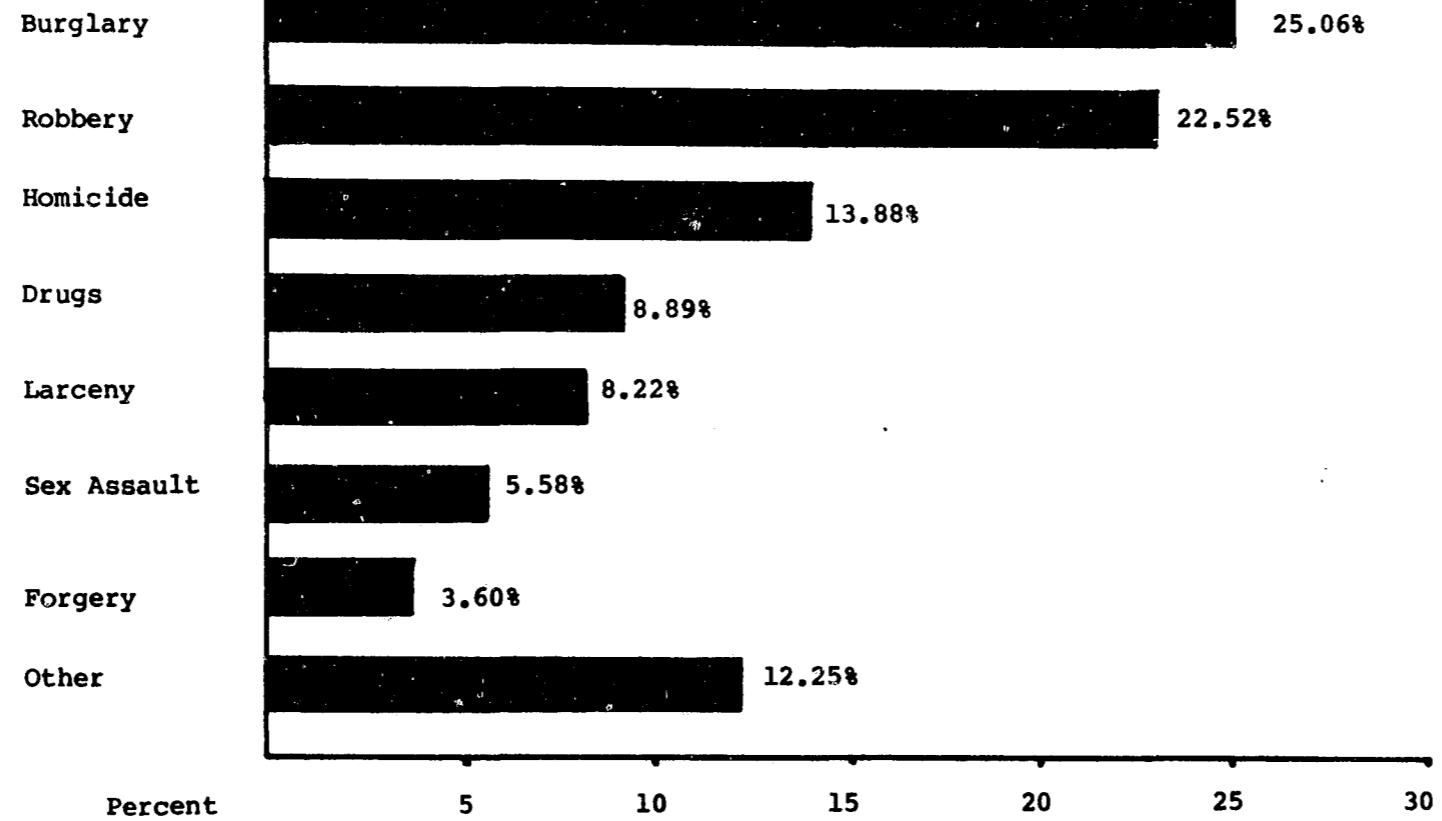


OFFENSE DISTRIBUTION FOR CRIME INDEX OFFENSES FOR INCARCERATED POPULATION AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1979

Credit: Pennsylvania Bureau of Corrections

EXHIBIT
XI-1
CATEGORY
Offense
DATA ELEMENTS
Offense
DISPLAY TYPE
Pie Chart
TIME PERIOD
Point in Time

Offense



OFFENSE BREAKDOWN OF INMATES ON HAND, DECEMBER 31, 1979

Credit: Texas Department of Corrections

EXHIBIT

XI-2

CATEGORY

Offense

DATA ELEMENTS

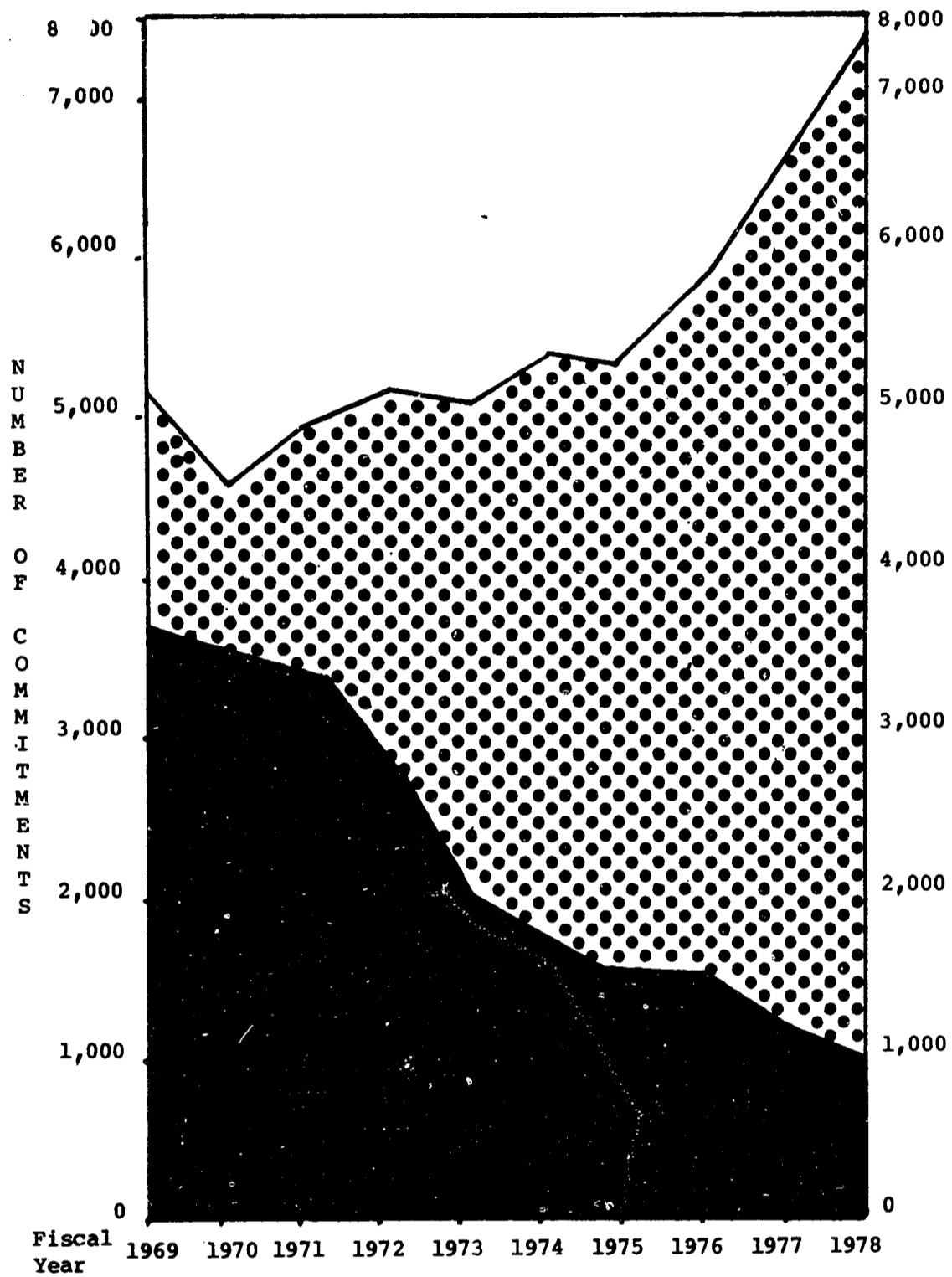
Offense

DISPLAY TYPE

Horizontal Bar
Chart

TIME PERIOD

Point in Time



FELON AND MISDEMEANANT COMMITMENTS FOR FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1969-1978

Misdemeanant Commitments
 Felon Commitments

Credit: Adapted from Virginia Department of Corrections

EXHIBIT	XI-3	CATEGORY	Offense	DATA ELEMENTS	Offense -Population	DISPLAY TYPE	Line Graph (2 Variables--Shaded)	TIME PERIOD	Trend
---------	------	----------	---------	---------------	------------------------	--------------	-------------------------------------	-------------	-------

1977 YEAR END RESIDENT POPULATION
OFFENSES IN ORDER OF FREQUENCY

Compiled Law No.	Offense	Population
	TOTAL	13,824
750,529	Robbery, Armed	2,158
750,110	Breaking and Entering	1,279
750,317	Murder, Second Degree	983
750,89	Assault to Rob Armed	929
750,360	Larceny from a Building	560
335,02	Narcotic Drug, Unlawful Sale, Distribution, Manufacture	551
...	.	.
...	.	.
...	.	.
...	.	.
...	.	.
...	.	.
...	.	.

Credit: Michigan Department of Corrections

EXHIBIT

XI-4

CATEGORY

Offense

DATA ELEMENTS

Offense
-Law Number
-Population

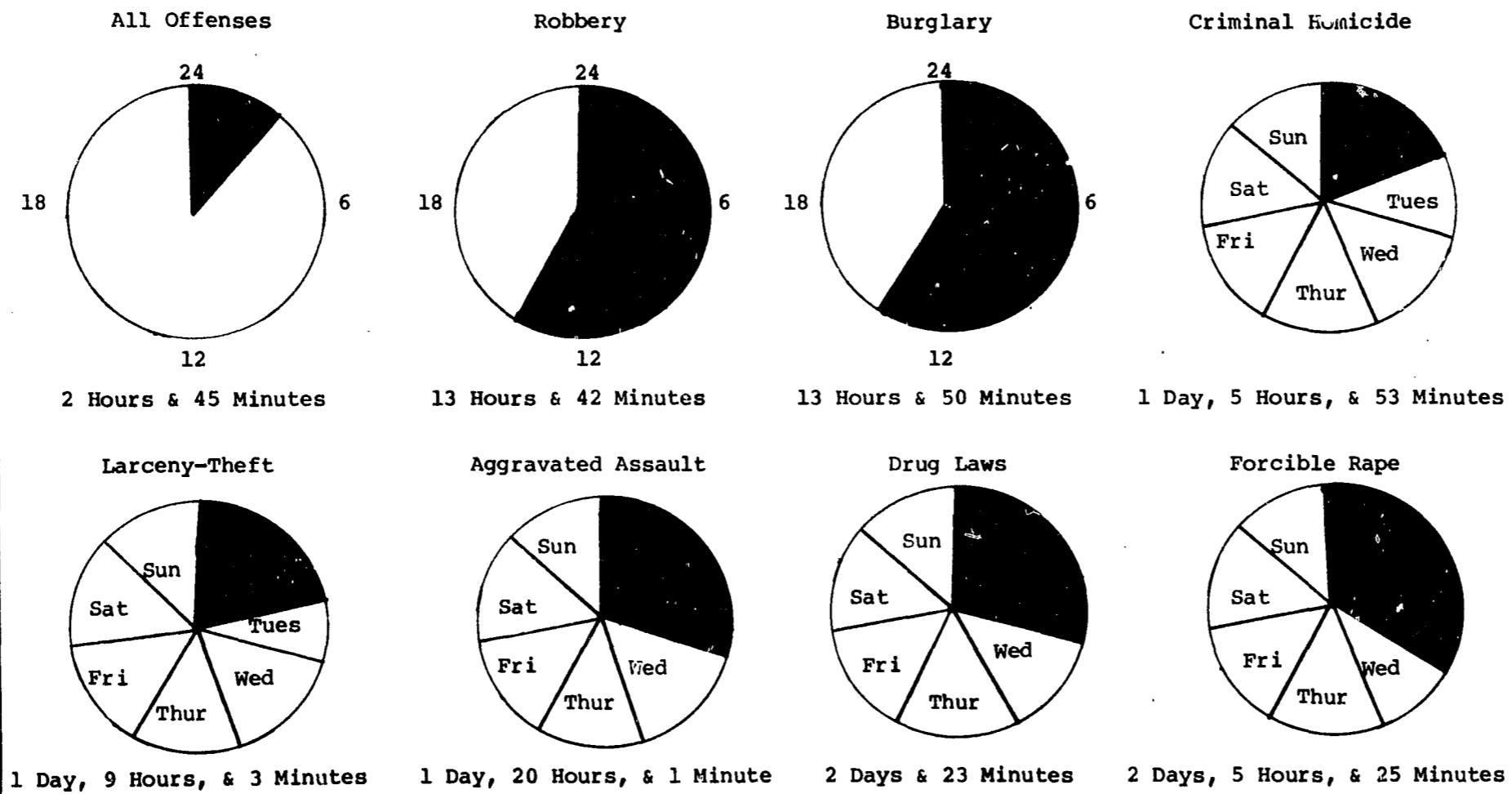
DISPLAY TYPE

Table

TIME PERIOD

One Year

ONE INMATE ADMITTED EVERY ...



Credit: Pennsylvania Bureau of Corrections

EXHIBIT
XI-5
CATEGORY
Offense
DATA ELEMENTS
Offense -Number Admitted
DISPLAY TYPE
Pie Chart (Time Lapse)
TIME PERIOD
Point in Time

CONTINUED

3 OF 5

PRIMARY OFFENSE
(Incarcerated Offenders)

Category	Year	WM	WF	BM	BF	OM	OF	Total	Percent
Arson	1978-1979*	28	0	11	0	0	0	39	.47
	6/30/79**	57	1	28	4	0	0	90	.45
Assault/Battery Aggravated	1978-1979*	264	7	286	39	1	0	597	7.20
	6/30/79**	397	5	470	50	1	0	923	4.62
Assault with Intent to Kill	1978-1979*	31	0	47	2	0	0	80	.96
	6/30/79**	128	4	160	8	0	0	300	1.50
Auto Burglary or Unauthorized Use	1978-1979*	159	1	112	1	0	0	273	3.29
	6/30/79**	227	0	183	1	0	0	411	2.06
Auto Theft	1978-1979*	197	0	69	0	0	0	266	3.21
	6/30/79**	266	2	92	0	0	0	360	1.80
...									
...									
...									

* Admission during FY 1978-1979
**Status population as of June 30, 1979

Credit: Florida Department of Corrections

EXHIBIT

XI-6

CATEGORY

Offense

DATA ELEMENTS

Offense
-Sex
-Race

DISPLAY TYPE

Table

TIME PERIOD

One Year and
Point in Time

Offense

Murder, 1st Degree

Murder, 2nd Degree

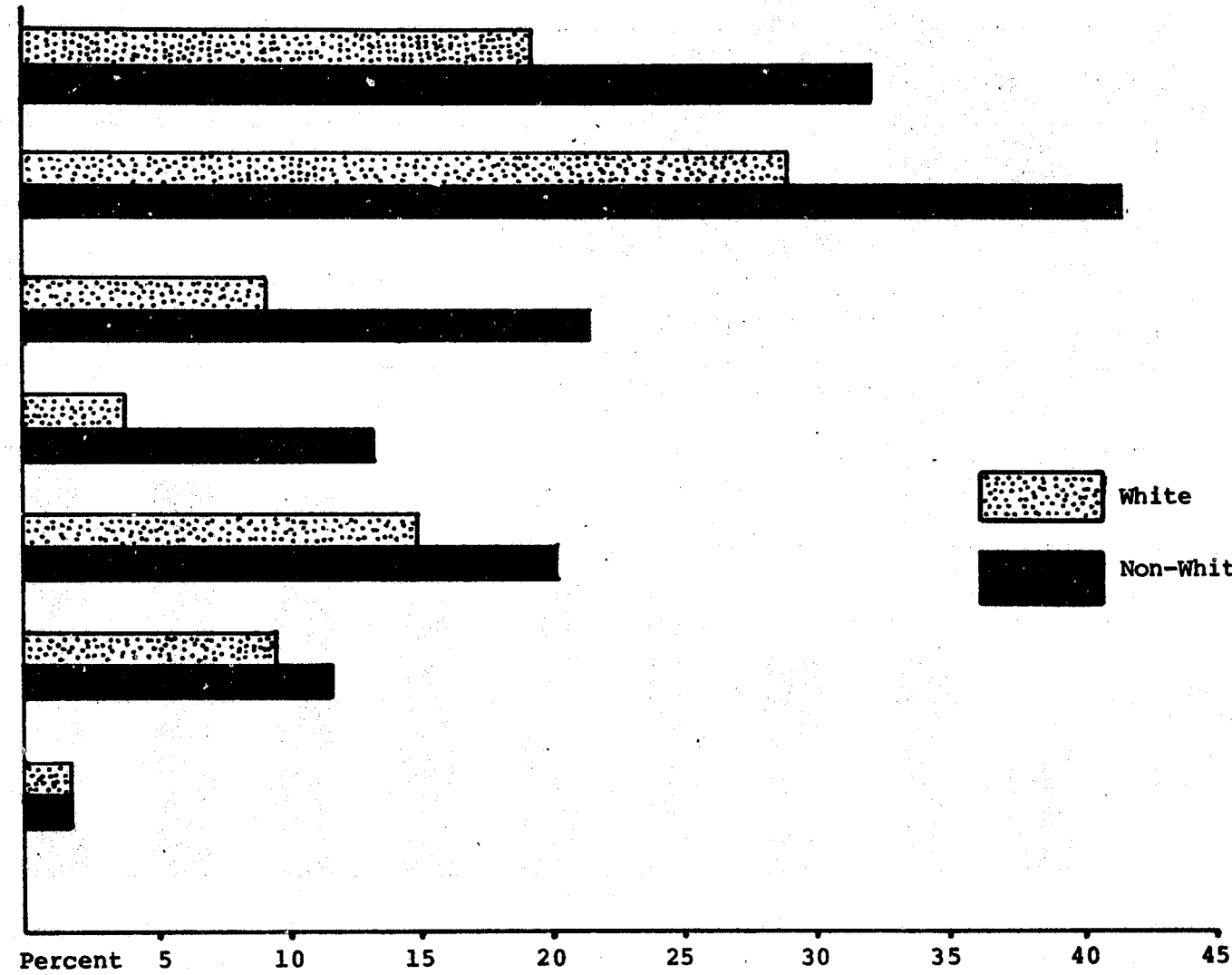
Murder, Degree Not Specified

Murder, Attempted

Manslaughter, Voluntary

Manslaughter, Involuntary

Manslaughter, Unspecified



FELONS BY OFFENSE ACCORDING TO RACE, ADMISSIONS FOR YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1978

Credit: Adapted from Virginia Department of Corrections

EXHIBIT

XI-7

CATEGORY

Offense

DATA ELEMENTS

Offense
-Race

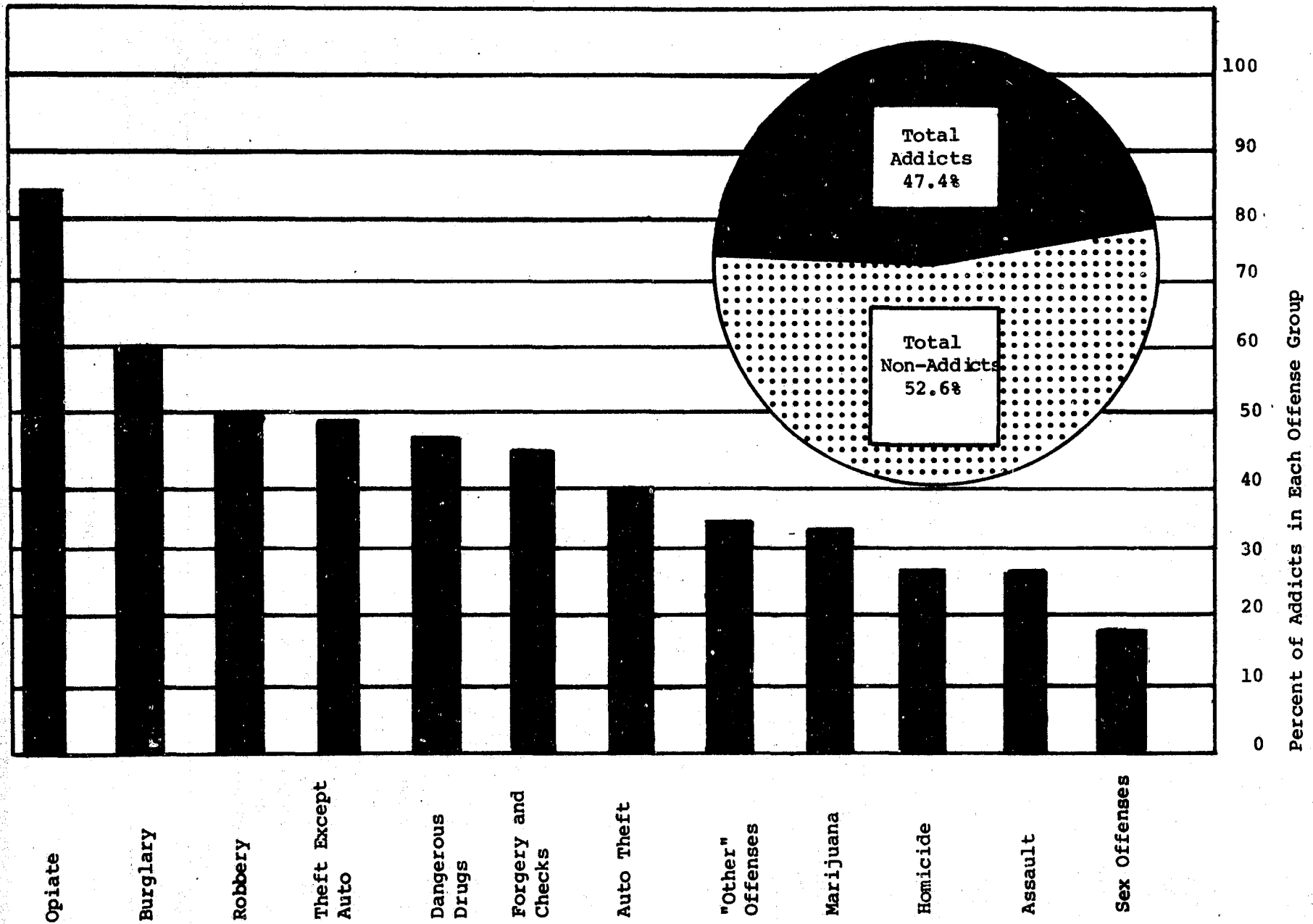
DISPLAY TYPE

Horizontal
Bar Chart

TIME PERIOD

One Year

OFFENSE AND NARCOTIC ADDICTION, MALE FELONS NEWLY RECEIVED FROM COURT, 1977



Credit: California Department of Corrections

EXHIBIT
XI-8
CATEGORY
Offense
DATA ELEMENTS
Offense -Narcotic Addiction -Sex
DISPLAY TYPE
Horizontal Bar and Pie Chart
TIME PERIOD
One Year

CRIMES FOR WHICH FEMALE FELONS
ARE SERVING A SENTENCE
December 31, 1977

Compiled Law No.	Offense	Population
	TOTAL	538
750.360	Larceny from a Building	99
750.529	Robbery, Armed	62
750.317	Murder, Second Degree	51
750.249	Uttering and Publishing	47
750.321	Manslaughter	41
335.02	Narcotic Drugs, Unlawful Sale, Manufacture, Distribution	35
750.89	Assault to Rob, Armed	18
750.316	Murder, First Degree	16
335.03	Narcotic Drugs, Possession of	15
750.110	Breaking and Entering	13
750.84	Assault Less than Murder	12
750.248	Forgery of Records	11
335.19	Non Narcotic Drugs, Unlawful Sale, Manufacture, Distribution	11
750.193	Escape from Prison	9
750.357	Larceny from a Person	9
750.356	Larceny over \$100	9
750.535	Receiving Stolen Property	8
750.227	Carrying Concealed Weapon	8
750.530	Robbery, Unarmed	7
335.06	Marijuana, Unlawful Sale, Distribution	7
750.82	Felonious Assault	6
750.218	False Pretense to Defraud	6
750.131A	Checks without Sufficient Funds or Account	5
750.157Q	Sale or Use of Credit Cards	4
750.72	Burning a Dwelling House	3
750.83	Assault with Intent to Commit Murder	2
769.10	Habitual Criminal Second Felony	2
750.349	Kidnapping	2
750.520C	Criminal Sexual Conduct, Second Degree	2
752.861	Careless Use of Firearm	2
750.174	Attempted Embezzlement Agency Employee over \$100	2
335.21	Attempted Violation of Drug Law	1
750.413	Unlawfully Driving Away Auto	1
750.422	Perjury	1
750.157A	Conspiracy	1
750.157R	Forge or Alter Credit Cards	1
750.338A	Gross Indecency	1
750.414	UDAA without Intent to Steal	1
750.199A	Absconding or Forfeiting Bond	1
750.377A	Malicious Destruction of Property over \$100	1
750.73	Burning Other Real Property	1
750.213	Extortion	1
750.74	Burning of Personal Property	1
257.625	Drunk Driving Third Offense	1
400.60	Fraudulent Device to Obtain Relief	1

Credit: Michigan Department of Corrections

Point in Ti

TIME PERI

Table

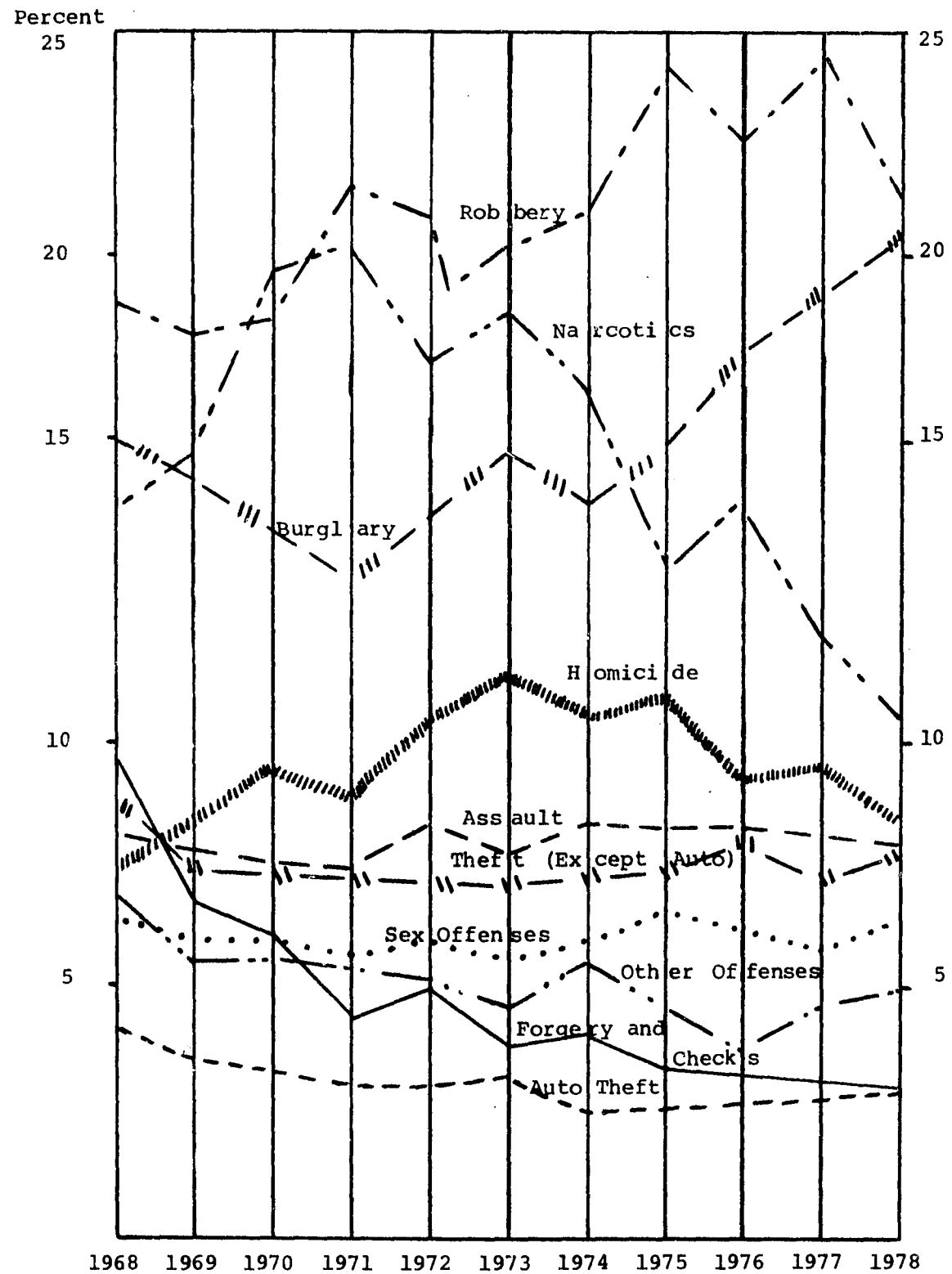
DISPLAY T

Offense
-Sex
-Law Number
-Population

Offense

XI-9

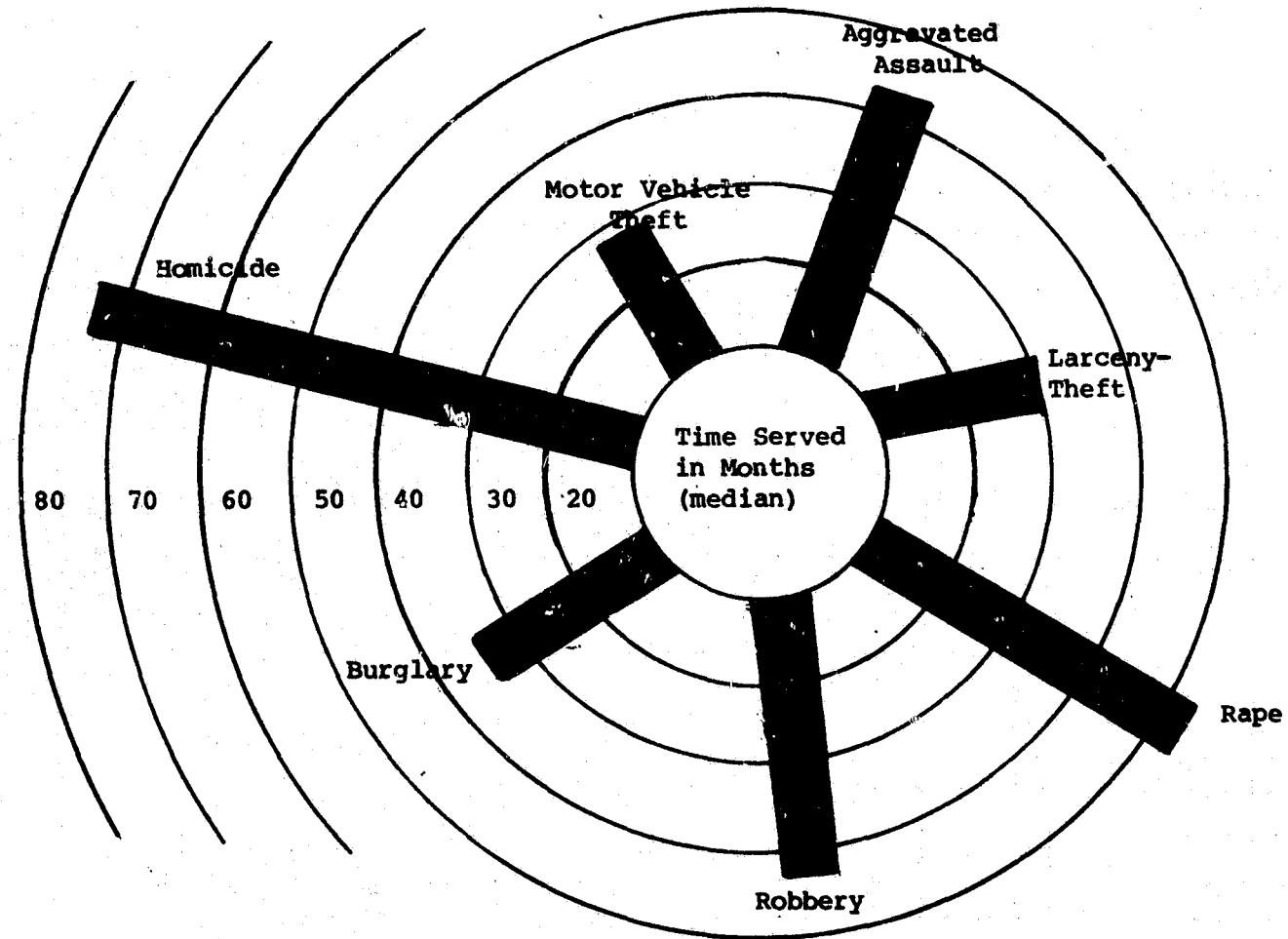
EXHIBIT



OFFENSE GROUPS EXPRESSED IN PERCENTAGES, MALE FELONS NEWLY RECEIVED FROM COURT, 1968 THROUGH 1978

Credit: California Department of Corrections
 Note: Usually three lines which intersect are considered a visual maximum for a line graph. This graph, though informative, is somewhat difficult to read.

TIME PER
Trend
 DISPLAY
Line Graph
(10 Variable
 DATA ELEMENT
Offense
-Sex
 OFFENSE
 XI-10
 EXHIBIT



TIME SERVED ACCORDING TO OFFENSE, 1978

Credit: California Department of Corrections

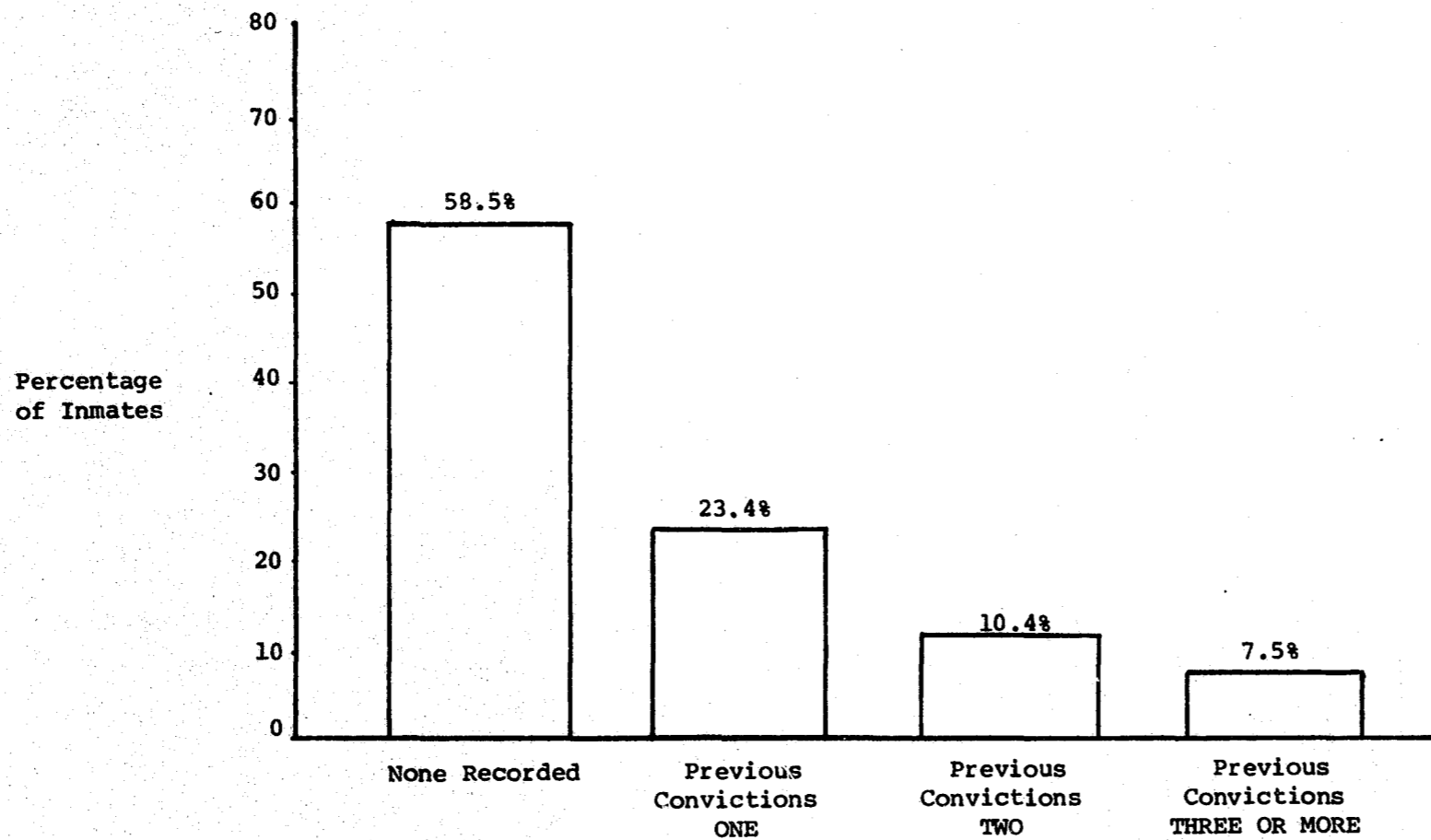
EX-11
XI-11
CATEGORY
Offense
DATA ELEMENTS
Offense -Sentence Served
DISPLAY TYPE
Bar Chart (Circular Form)
TIME PERIOD
One Year

1977 COMMITMENTS: OFFENSES IN RANK ORDER OF MAXIMUM TERMS (INCLUDES ATTEMPTS)

Offense	Max	Distribution of Minimum Terms																										
		.5	1	1.5	2	2.5	3	3.5	4	4.5	5	5.5	6	6.5	7	7.5	8	9	10	11	12	15	20	25	35	*Life	Flat	Life
Total Commitments	7,071	92	897	952	1,276	496	846	278	280	37	523	18	129	31	137	137	86	37	274	8	71	124	93	26	10	158	85	
Murder, 1st Degree	Life	85																										
Robbery, Armed	*Life	894	33	22	108	30	101	28	61	6	124	8	29	5	36	47	33	12	74	3	30	48	21	10	5	20		
Murder, 2nd Degree	*Life	288	1	2	6	1	4	1	3	1	22	1	5	4	9	14	6	6	45	3	13	30	21	3	1	86		
Criminal Sexual Conduct, 1st Deg.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assault to Rob, Armed	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assault with Intent to Commit Murder	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rape	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Conspiracy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kidnapping	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Habitual Crim. Fourth Felony	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Habitual Crim. Second Fel.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
...
...

Credit: Michigan Department of Corrections
 Note: The sentence "*Life" is not defined in the Michigan report.

EXHIBIT
 XI-12
 CATEGORY
 Offense
 DATE REPORTED
 Offense -Sentence
 DISPLAY TYPE
 Table
 One Year



PREVIOUS FELONY CONVICTIONS, ADMISSIONS, 1978

Credit: Wisconsin Adult Correctional Institutions

EXHIBIT

XII-1

CATEGORY

Prior History

DATA ELEMENTS

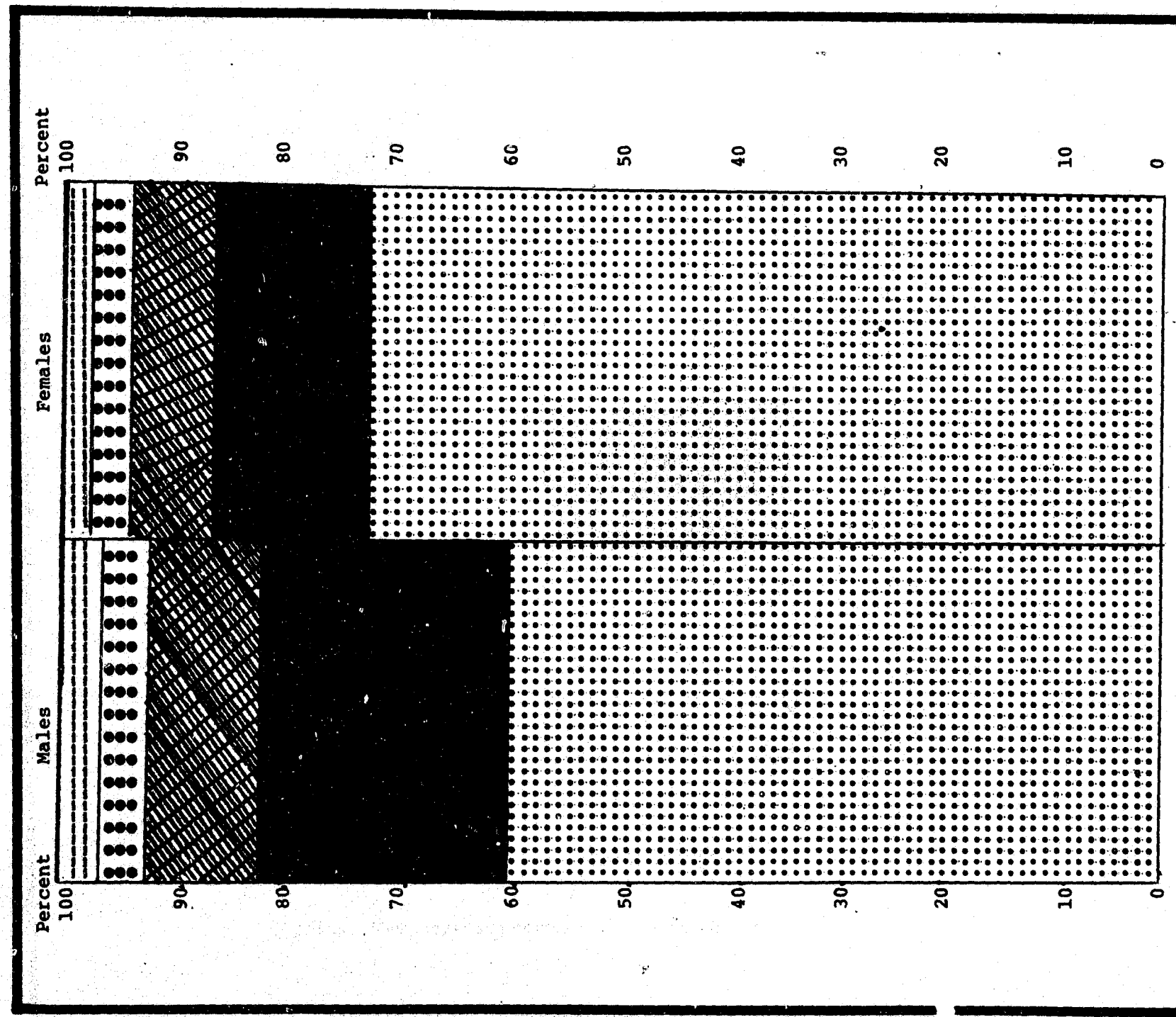
Previous Felony Conviction

DISPLAY TYPE

Vertical Bar Chart

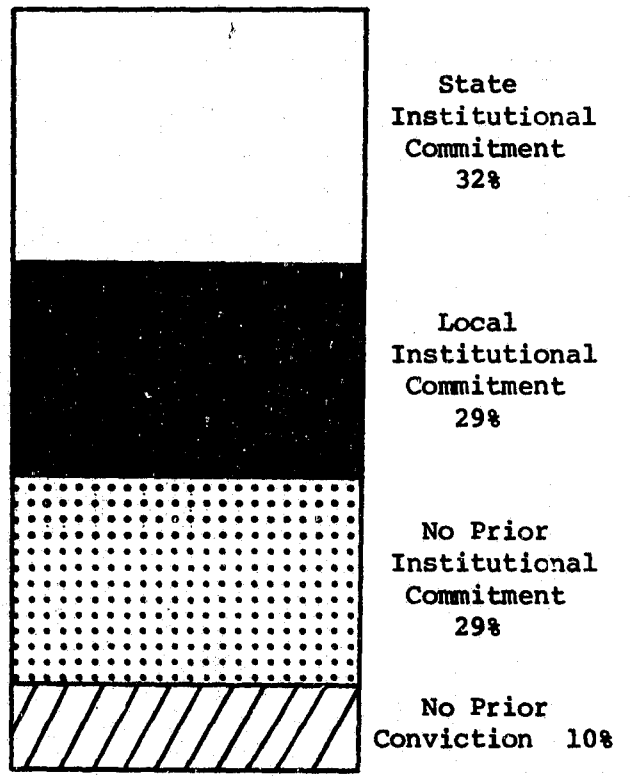
TIME PERIOD

One Year



Number of Prior Confinements: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 or More
 NUMBER OF PRIOR CONFINEMENTS IN TDC OF INMATES ON HAND
 December 31, 1979
 Credit: Texas Department of Corrections

EXHIBIT
XII-2
CATEGORY
Prior History
DATA ELEMENTS
Prior Confinements -Sex
DISPLAY TYPE
100% Area Chart
TIME PERIOD
Point in Time



PRIOR RECORD

Credit: New York Department of Corrections

EXHIBIT
XII-3
CATEGORY
Prior History
DATA ELEMENTS
Prior Commitments
DISPLAY TYPE
100% Area Bar Chart
TIME PERIOD
Point in Time

**CRIMINAL HISTORY: PRIOR COMMITMENTS TO
THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
(Incarcerated Offenders)**

Category +	Year	WM	WF	BM	BF	OM	OF	Total	Percent	Cumulative Total
0	1978-79*	3,772	197	2,609	235	4	0	6,817	82.21	6,817
	6/30/79**	7,656	284	6,645	409	4	0	14,998	75.01	14,998
1	1978-79*	415	7	552	27	2	0	1,003	12.10	7,820
	6/30/79**	1,265	21	1,842	80	2	0	3,210	16.05	18,208
2	1978-79*	129	0	184	6	0	0	319	3.85	8,139
	6/30/79**	469	7	623	16	0	0	1,115	5.58	19,323
3	1978-79*	38	0	52	0	0	0	90	1.09	8,229
	6/30/79**	164	1	251	2	0	0	418	2.09	19,741
4	1978-79*	17	0	23	0	0	0	40	.48	8,269
	6/30/79**	65	0	85	0	0	0	150	.75	19,891
5	1978-79*	7	0	5	1	0	0	13	.16	8,292
	6/30/79**	29	0	27	1	0	0	57	.29	19,948
TOTAL	1978-79*	4,375	204	3,433	270	6	0	8,292	100.00	
	6/30/79**	9,668	313	9,499	509	6	0	19,995	100.00	

*Admission during FY 1978-79
 **Status population as of June 30, 1979
 +Category 6 through 9 eliminated from example

Credit: Florida Department of Corrections

EXHIBIT

XII-4

CATEGORY

Prior History

DATA ELEMENTS

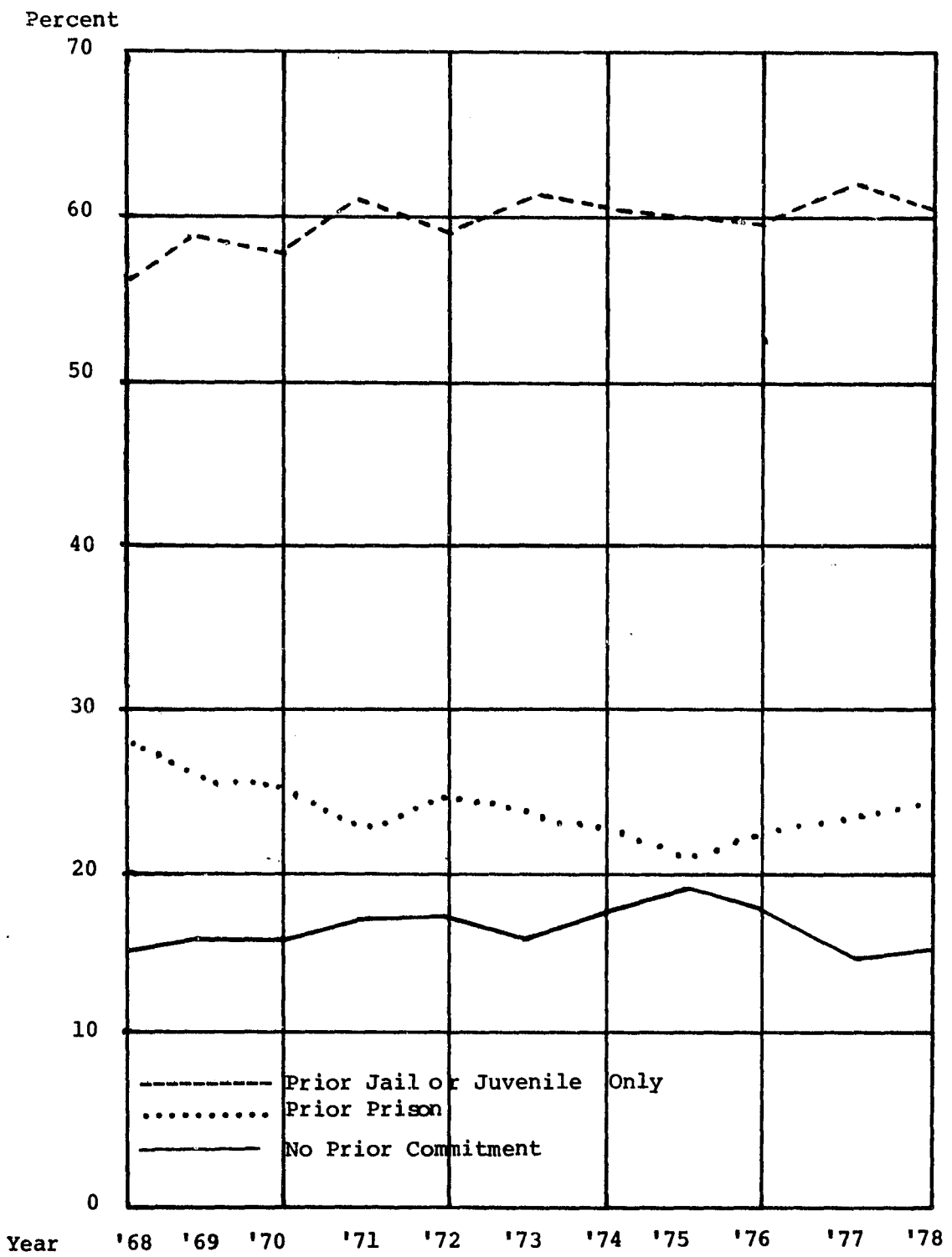
Prior Commitments
 -Race
 -Sex

DISPLAY TYPE

Table

TIME PERIOD

One Year and
 Point in Time



PRIOR COMMITMENT RECORD, MALE FELONS NEWLY RECEIVED FROM COURT, 1968 THROUGH 1978

Credit: California Department of Corrections

Trend

Line Graph
(3 Variable)

DISPLAY

Prior Commitment
-Sex

DATA FILE

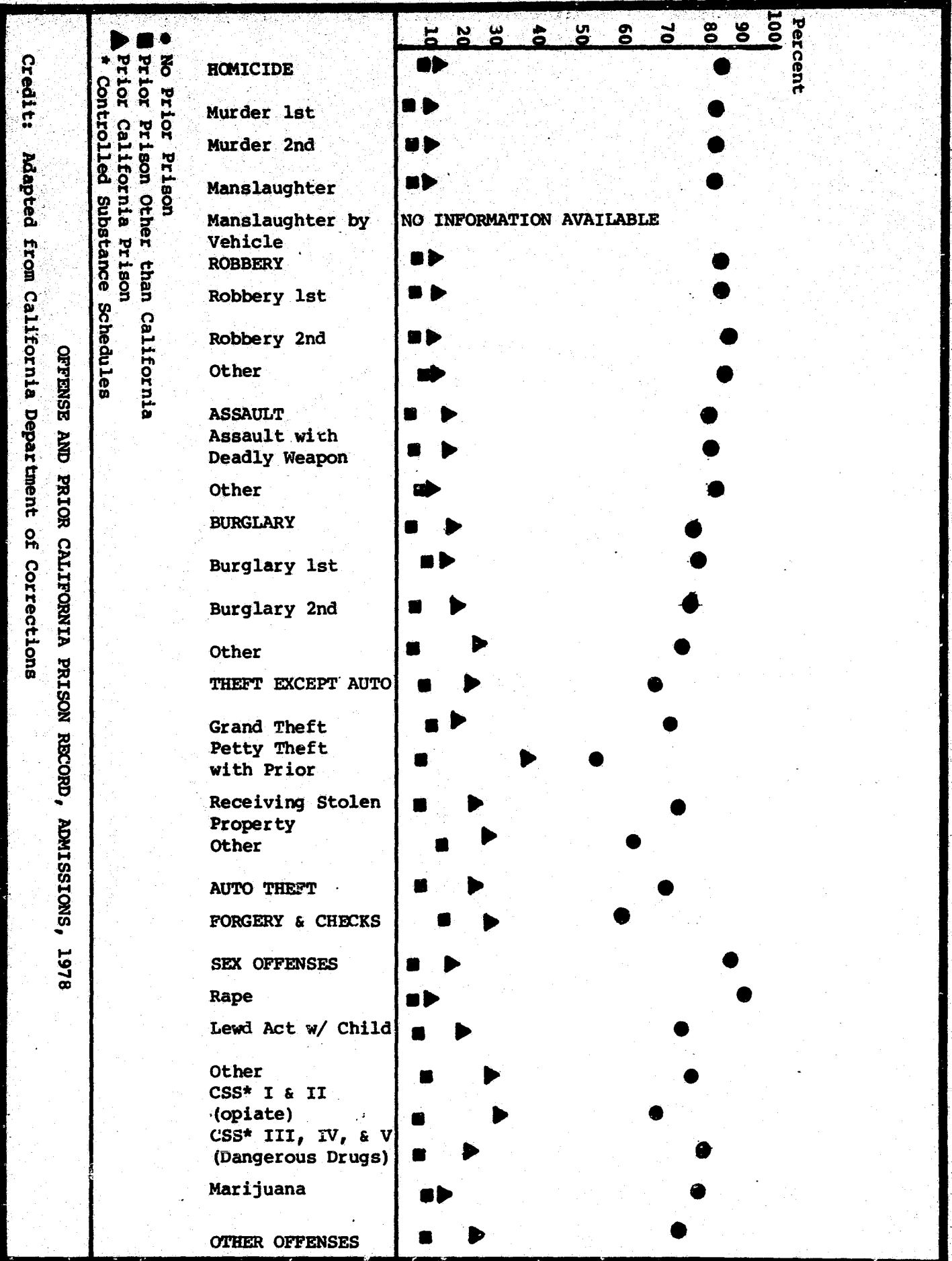
Prior Histc

CATEG

XII-5

EXHIB

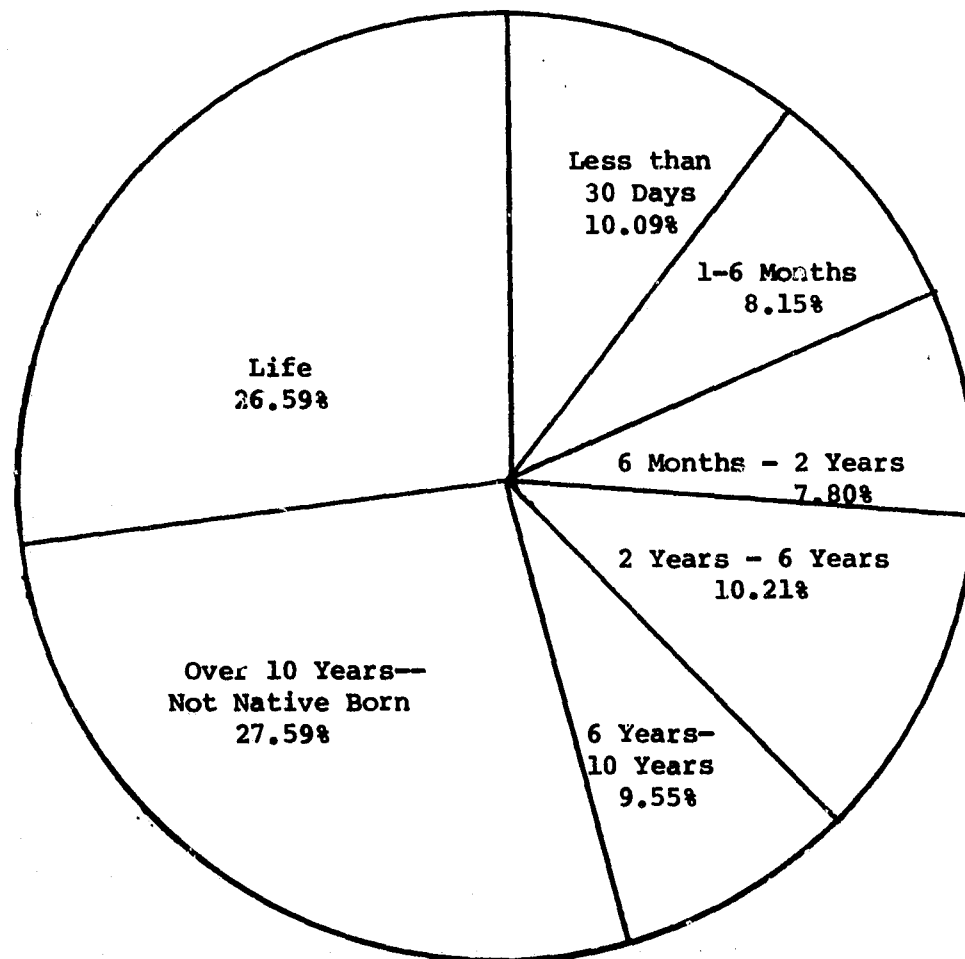
pa



● No Prior Prison
 ■ Prior Prison Other than California
 ▲ Prior California Prison
 * Controlled Substance Schedules

OFFENSE AND PRIOR CALIFORNIA PRISON RECORD, ADMISSIONS, 1978
 Credit: Adapted from California Department of Corrections

XII-6
 Prior History
 Prior Commitments - Offense (Current)
 Line Graph (3 Variables)
 One Year



LENGTH OF RESIDENCY IN FLORIDA PRIOR TO OFFENSE
(Incarcerated Offenders)

Credit: Adapted from Florida Department of Corrections

EXHIBIT

XII-7

CATEGORY

Prior History

DATA ELEMENTS

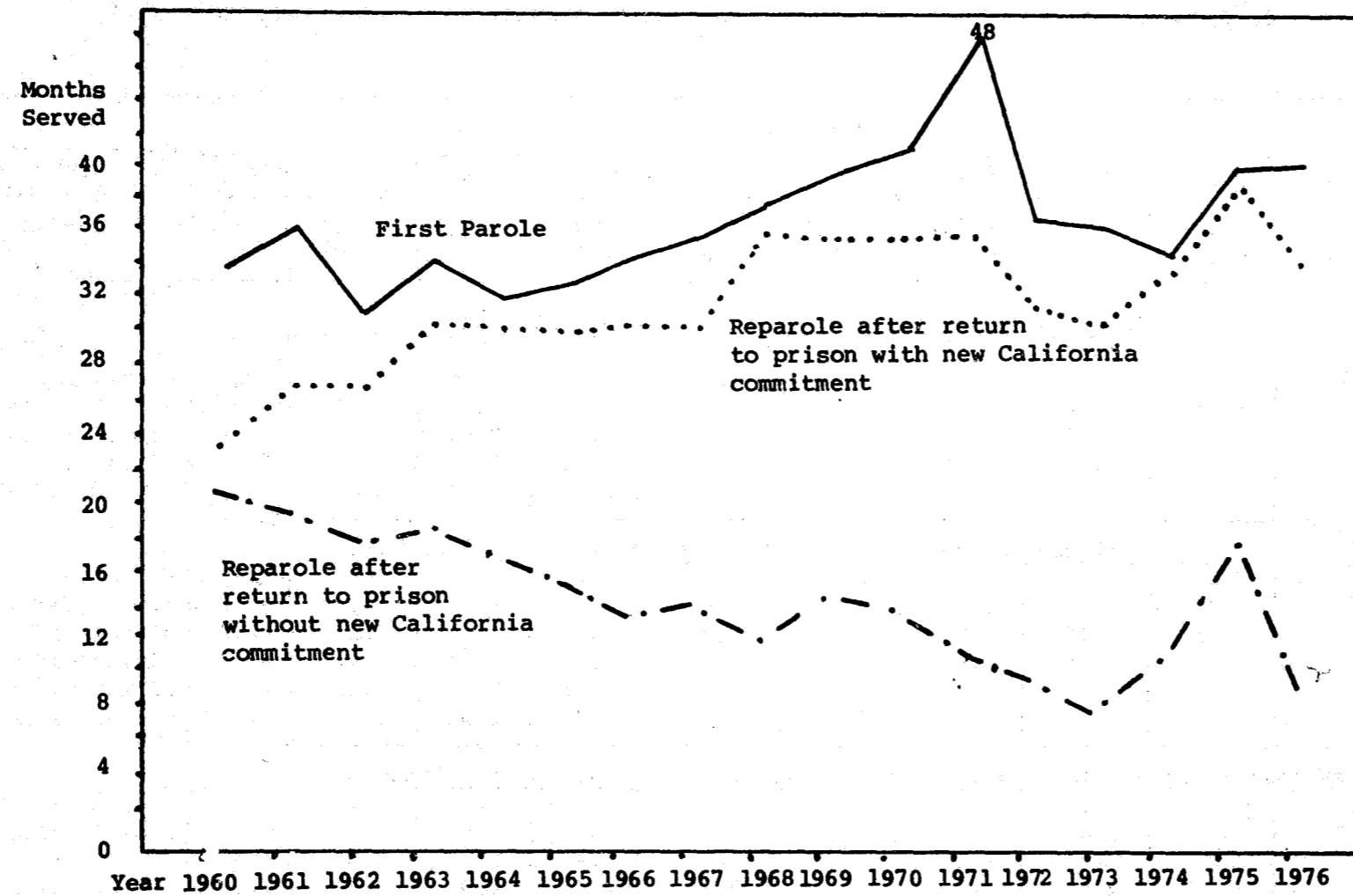
Length of Residency
in the State

DISPLAY TYPE

Pie Chart

TIME PERIOD

Point in Time



TYPE OF PAROLE AND MEDIAN TIME SERVED IN PRISON BEFORE LAST PAROLE BY YEAR;
 MALE FELONS PAROLED FROM 1960 THROUGH 1976

Credit: Adapted from California Department of Corrections

EXHIBIT
XIII-1
CATEGORY
Parole
DATA ELEMENTS
Parole (Type of) -Parole Time Served -Offense
DISPLAY TYPE
Line Graph (3 Variables)
TIME PERIOD
Trend

MALE FELONS RETURNED TO CALIFORNIA PRISON EACH YEAR AFTER PAROLE IN 1965 THROUGH 1975

Year of Parole											
Year of Return	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Number Paroled	8,163	6,489	6,709	6,021	7,217	8,016	9,489	7,288	4,899	4,717	10,578
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Returned from Parole without a new California Felony Commitment											
Year of Parole	9.5	6.5	7.9	6.2	4.8	4.1	2.8	5.0	4.7	2.8	1.1
1st Year after Parole	22.7	20.4	21.6	18.5	15.4	12.0	13.1	17.1	15.1	8.9	
2nd Year after Parole	28.8	26.9	27.6	24.8	20.4	17.9	20.5	23.3	19.2		
3rd Year after Parole	31.0	28.8	29.9	26.5	22.9	21.1	23.2	24.9			
4th Year after Parole	31.7	29.6	30.5	27.4	24.2	22.6	23.7				
5th Year after Parole	32.1	30.0	30.8	28.0	24.7	22.9					
Returned from Parole with a new California Felony Commitment											
Year of Parole	3.5	2.7	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.4	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.4
1st Year after Parole	10.0	9.1	7.1	6.8	5.8	5.6	6.8	7.9	6.8	7.1	
2nd Year after Parole	12.3	11.7	9.5	9.3	8.3	8.3	9.7	10.9	10.2		
3rd Year after Parole	13.2	12.7	10.4	10.1	9.4	9.4	10.9	11.9			
4th Year after Parole	13.4	12.9	10.7	10.6	9.8	9.9	11.4				
5th Year after Parole	13.4	13.0	10.9	10.7	10.0	10.1					
Returned with a new California Felony Commitment after Discharge from Parole											
Year of Parole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.0
1st Year after Parole	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	
2nd Year after Parole	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5		
3rd Year after Parole	1.4	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.1	1.0			
4th Year after Parole	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.6	2.1	2.4	2.1				
5th Year after Parole	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.4	3.0	3.3					

Credit: California Department of Corrections

EXHIBIT

XIII-2

CATEGORY

Parole

DATA ELEMENTS

Parole Violators
-Entry (Type)
-Date of Parole

DISPLAY TYPE

Table

TIME PERIOD

Trend

NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION
 PAROLE SUPERVISION STATISTICS FOR OCTOBER - DECEMBER, 1980

	Race	Conditional Release		Parole Regular		Parole CYO		Reentry Parole		90 Day		Special		Not Reported	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Placed on Parole this Period	White	60	1	175	16	1	1	465	35	0	0	62	6	13	2
	Black	56	1	236	18	2	0	459	25	0	0	95	9	16	2
	Indian	5	0	11	0	0	0	27	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
	Other	1	0	5	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
	Total	122	2	427	34	3	1	946	62	0	0	161	15	29	2
Terminated this Period	White	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Black	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Indian	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Other	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Death this Period	White	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Revoked this Period	White	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Temporary	...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Ended this Period	White	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Absconded this Period	White	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

TOTAL POPULATION AT END OF PERIOD	White	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Credit: North Carolina Department of Correction

EXHIBIT

XIII-3

CATEGORY

Parole

DATA ELEMENTS

Parole (Type)
 -Sex
 -Race
 -Exit (Type)

DISPLAY TYPE

Table

TIME PERIOD

3 Months

PAROLE OR PARDON STATUS OF FELONS CONFINED ACCORDING TO RACE AND SEX
Year Ended June 30, 1978

Parole or Pardon Status at Commitment	White			Non-White			Grand Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
On Parole	116	4	120	304	10	314	434
On Conditional Pardon	1	.	1	.	.	.	1
Discharged from Parole	100	1	101	204	2	206	307
Discharged from Conditional Pardon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
None of the Above	2,607	80	2,687	3,883	147	4,030	6,717
Grand Total	2,824	85	2,909	4,391	159	4,550	7,459

Credit: Virginia Department of Corrections

EXHIBIT

XIII-4

CATEGORY

Parole

DATA ELEMENTS

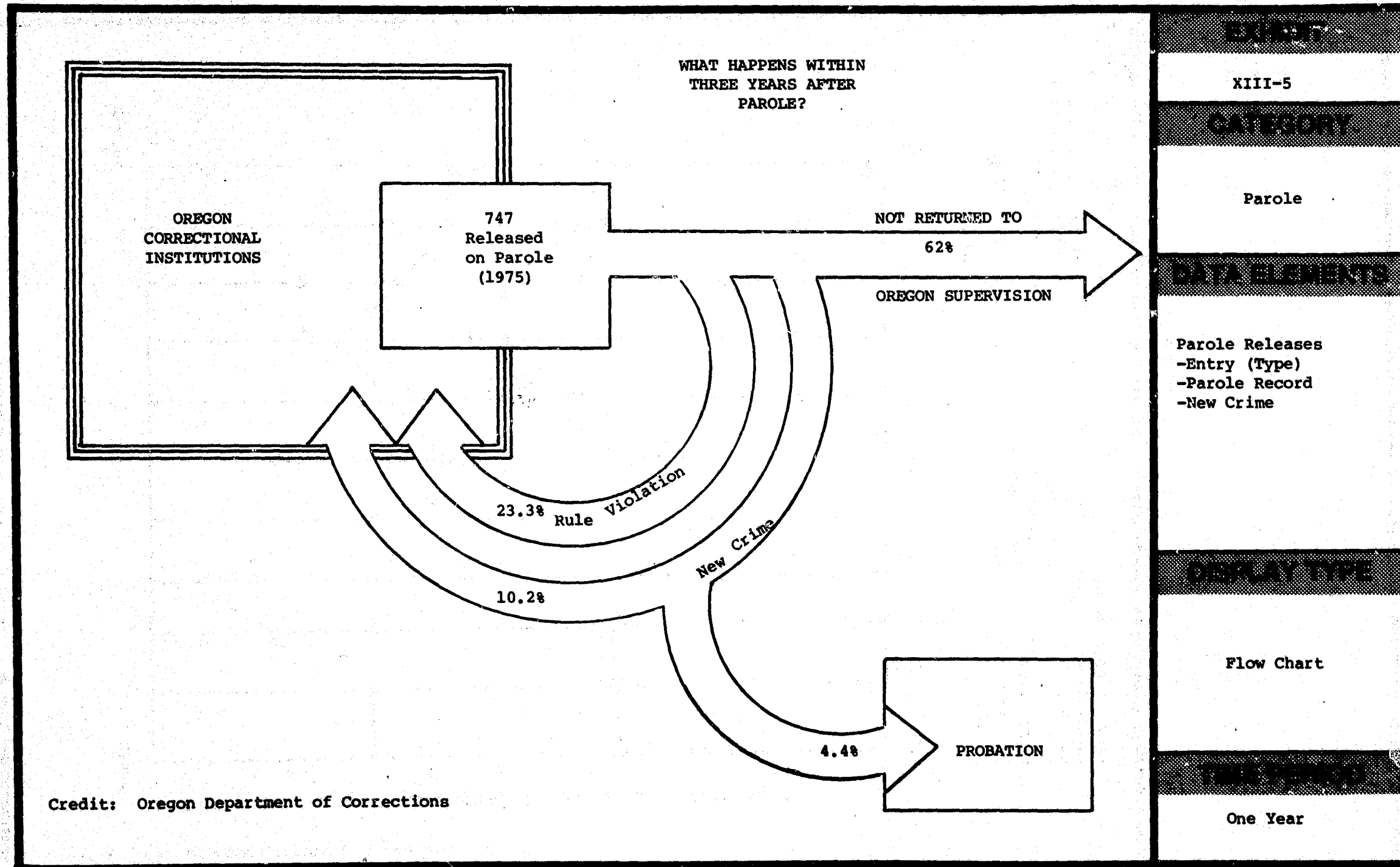
Parole Status
-Entry (Type)
-Race
-Sex

DISPLAY TYPE

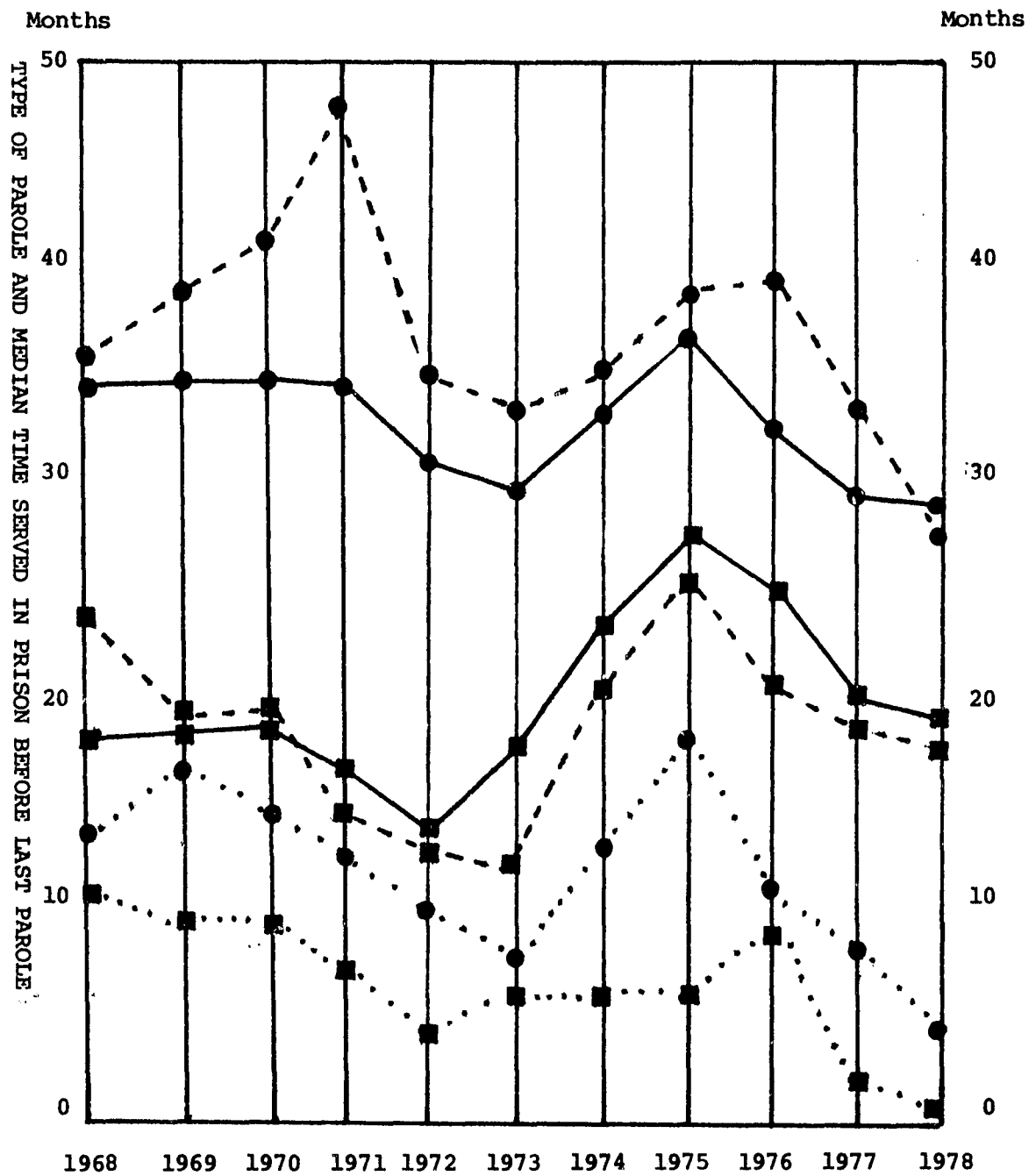
Table

TIME PERIOD

One Year



Credit: Adapted from California Department of Corrections



MALE

—●—●—
First Parole

-●- - - ●-
Re-parole after Return
with New Commitment

● ●
Re-parole after
Return without
New Commitment

FEMALE

—■—■—
First Parole

-■- - - ■-
Re-parole after Return
with New Commitment

■ ■
Re-parole
after Return w/o Commitment

pa

Trend

Line Graph
(6 Variables)

DISPLAY

Parole (Type)
-Sentence Serv
-Parole Violat

DATA FILE

Parole

CATG

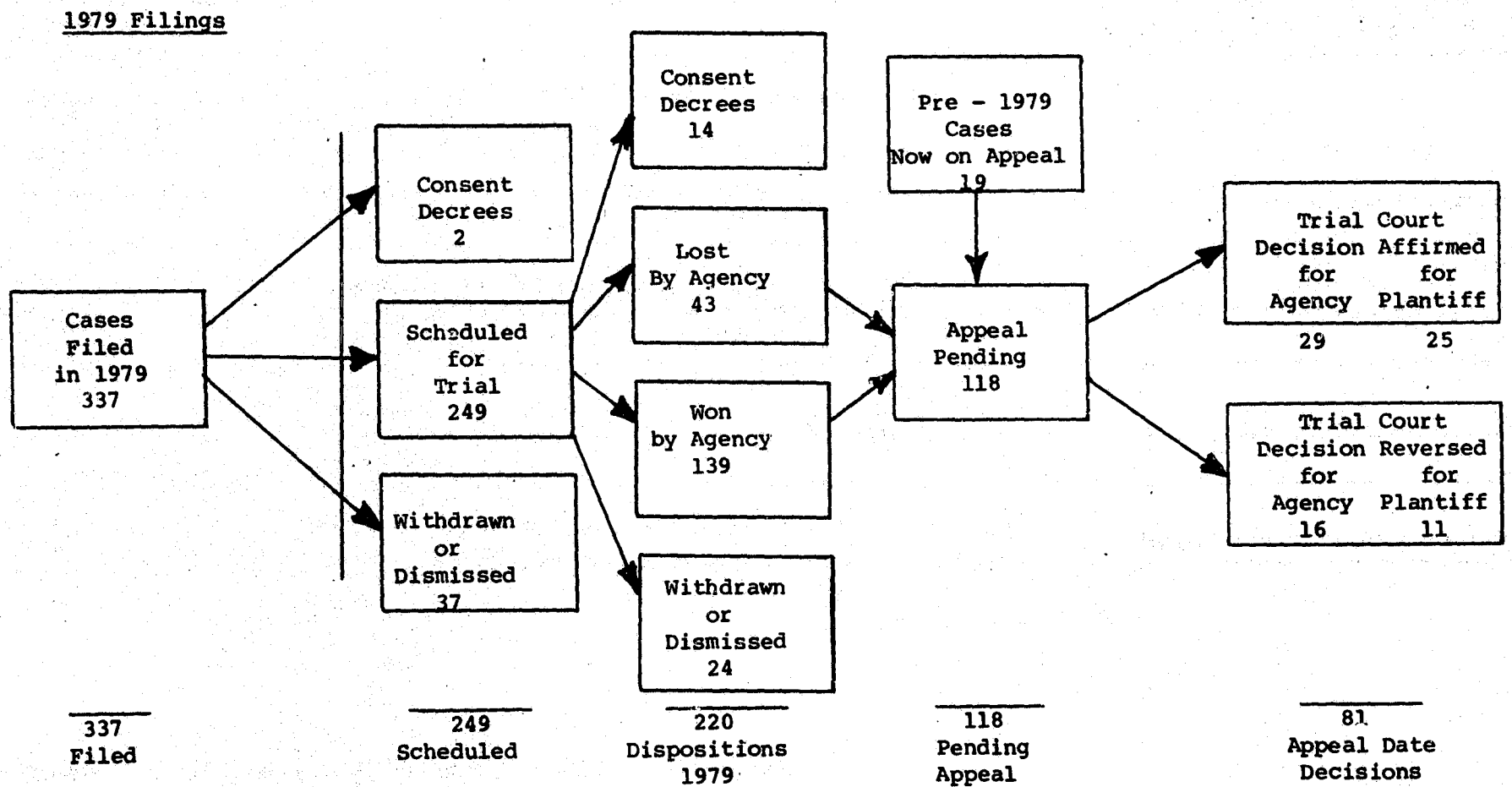
XIII-6

EX-10

MONTHLY LITIGATION LOG

MONTHLY LITIGATION LOG							EVENT
							XIV-1
Office of Attorney General	CASE	/	HOURS	CASE	/	HOURS	CATEGORY
Attorney (AT)	(AT)	A v B	36	---	---	---	Litigation
	(PA)	"	64	---	---	---	
Paralegal (PA)	(CL)	"	24	---	---	---	
	(AT)	B v C	12	---	---	---	
Clerical (CL)	(PA)	"	72	---	---	---	
	(CL)	"	64	---	---	---	
Legal Services Division of Correctional Agency	CASE	/	HOURS	CASE	/	HOURS	DATA ELEMENTS
Attorney (AT)	---	---	---	---	---	---	Litigation Case Name -Hours Per Case for Personnel Involved
Paralegal (PA)	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Clerical (CL)	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Correctional Agency Not Legal Services Division	CASE	/	HOURS	CASE	/	HOURS	DISPLAY TYPE
Administrative Staff (AD)	---	---	---	---	---	---	Table
Support Staff (SU)	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Line Personnel (LP)	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Clerical (CL)	---	---	---	---	---	---	
<p>Note: Personnel cost can be estimated by figuring the average hourly cost of the personnel involved. These figures are not usually recorded by the agency but with the increasing amount of litigation some basis for funding needs to be established.</p>							TIME PERIOD
							Month

INMATE CIVIL RIGHTS CASES, 1979
(1979) Dispositions



EXHIBIT

XIV-2

CATEGORY

Litigation

DATA ELEMENTS

Litigation -Case Dispositions

DISPLAY TYPE

Flow Chart

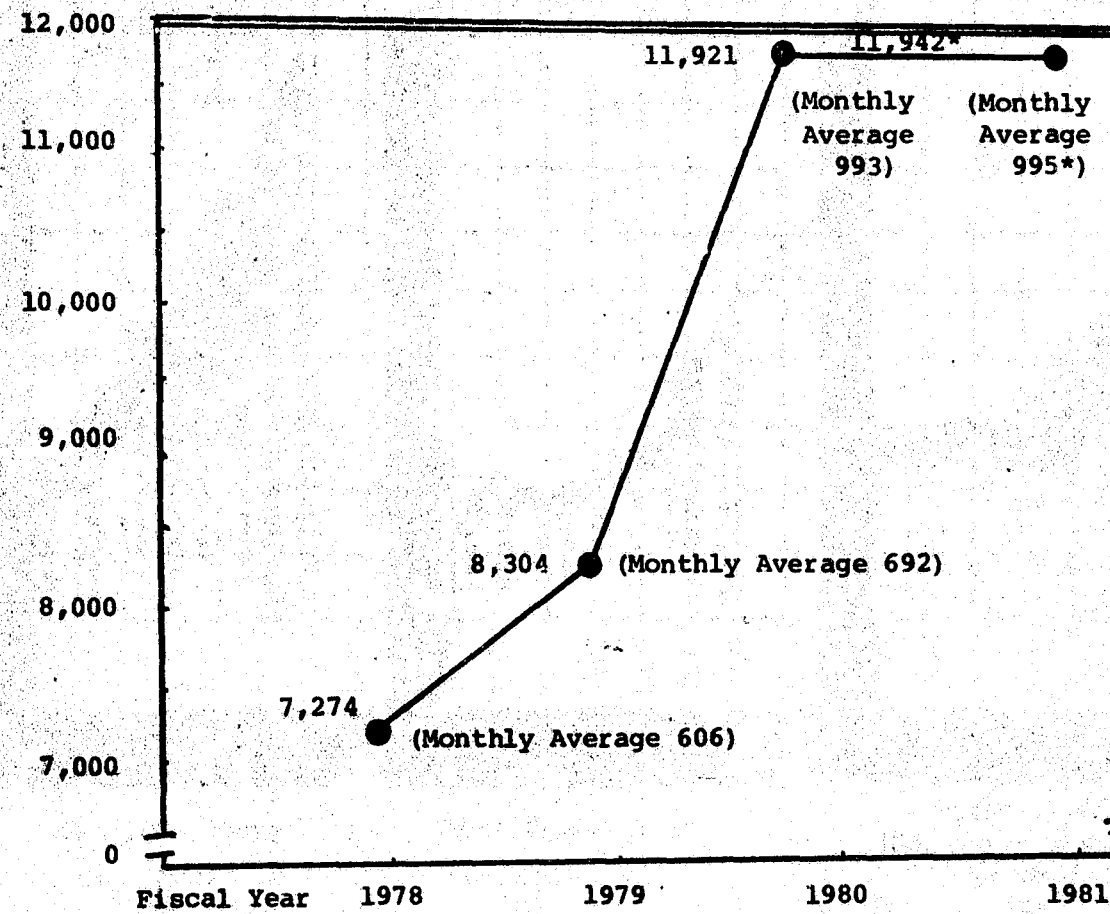
TIME PERIOD

One Year

CORRECTIONS LITIGATION CHART

CORRECTIONS LITIGATION CHART			REPORT
			XIV-3
			CATEGORY
			Litigation
			DATA ELEMENTS
			Litigation -Case Disposition During Fiscal Year
			TABLE TYPE
			Table
			TIME PERIOD
			One Year
Litigants	Case	Dispositions During FY 1977	
1. Spencer, et al. v. Chang, et al.	Contesting the conditions of confinement at Halawa Correctional Facility.	Pending Trial	
2. Matias v. Olim	Alleging numerous complaints about the conditions of confinement at Hawaii State Prison.	Won by Corrections Division	
3. Olivera v. Ariyoshi	Complaint for injunctive and declaratory relief seeking to prevent the State from transferring Olivera to a Mainland Federal institution.	Won by Corrections Division	
4. Lono v. Ariyoshi	Complaint for injunctive and declaratory relief also seeking to prevent Lono's transfer to a Mainland penal institution.	Won by Corrections Division	
5. Matias v. Olim	Petition alleging various constitutional deprivations at his criminal trial.	Won by Corrections Division	
Credit: Hawaii Department of Social Services and Housing			

Number of Yearly
Requests for Legal
Assistance



*Based on Six Months

REQUESTS FOR LEGAL ASSISTANCE

Credit: Adapted from Texas Department of Corrections

REQUEST

XIV-4

CATEGORY

Litigation

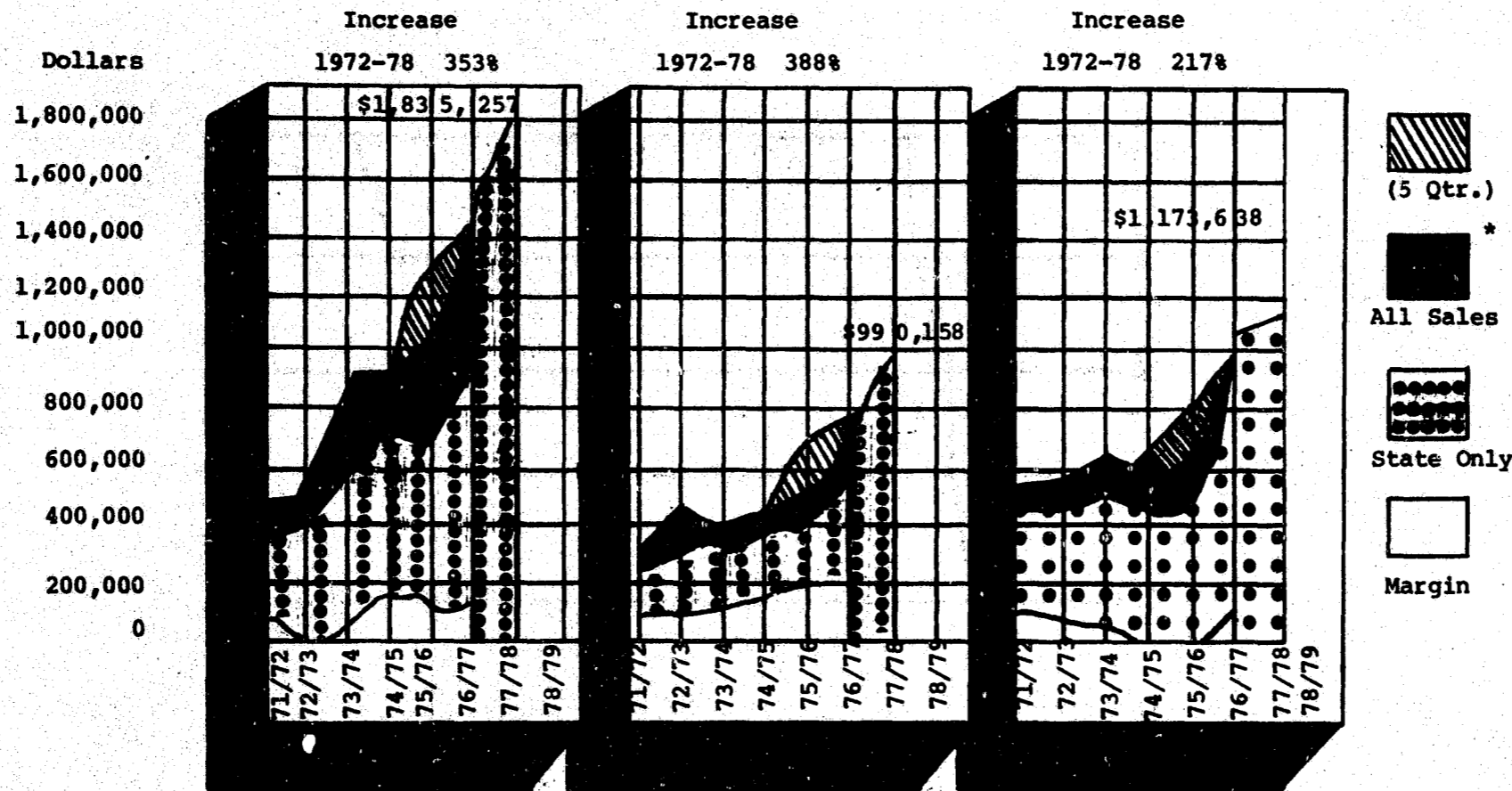
DATA ELEMENTS

Litigation
-Requests for Legal
Assistance

TABLE TYPE

Table

Trend



Textile Factory
Avg. Empl. 77
160

Wood Furniture**
Avg. Empl. 77
127

Metal Products (Furniture and Chairs)
Avg. Empl. 77
186

Michigan State Industries—3 Largest Factories Sales History

*All sales includes State, Non-State, Inter-factory and Miscellaneous.
 **Includes new chair plant

Credit: Michigan Department of Corrections

REPORT

XV-1

CATEGORY

Inmate Work

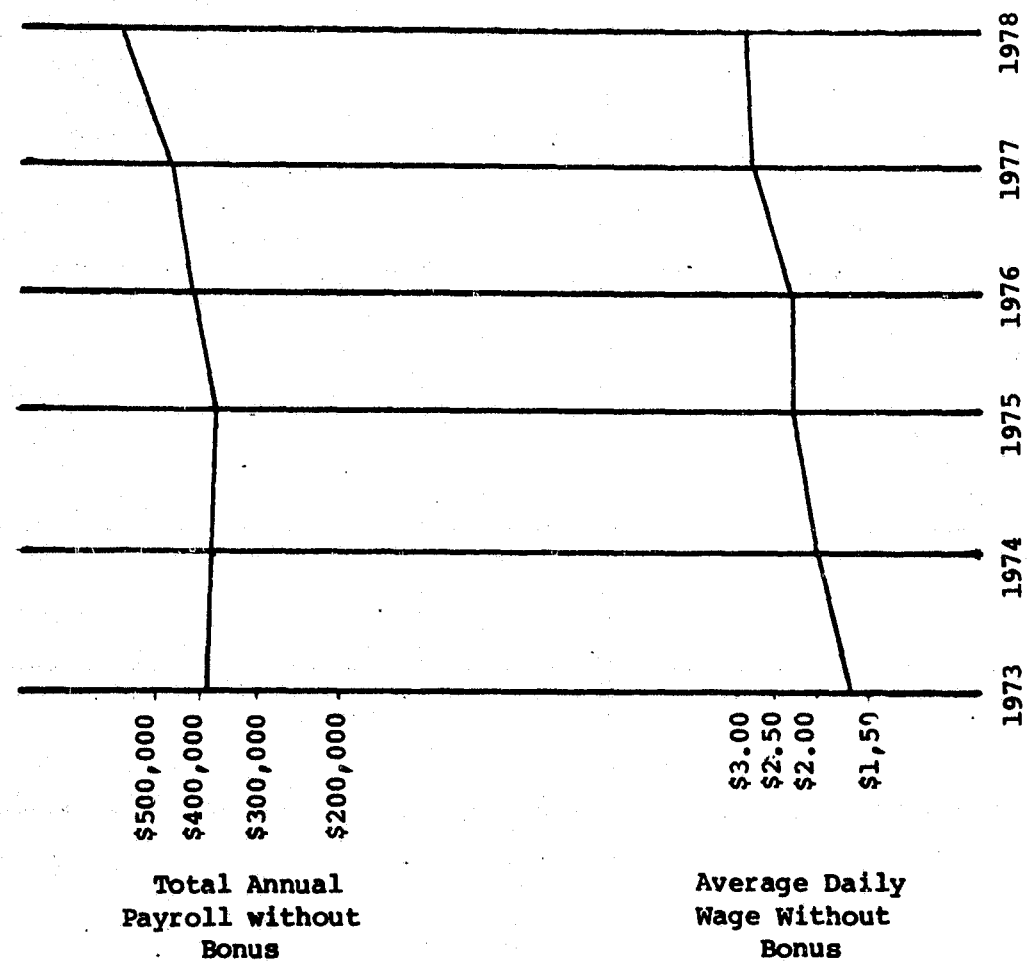
DATA ELEMENTS

Industry
 -Sales Dollars
 (Types of Sales)
 -Number Inmates
 Employed

DISPLAY TYPE

Line Graphs
 (Triple)
 (Projection Display)

Trend

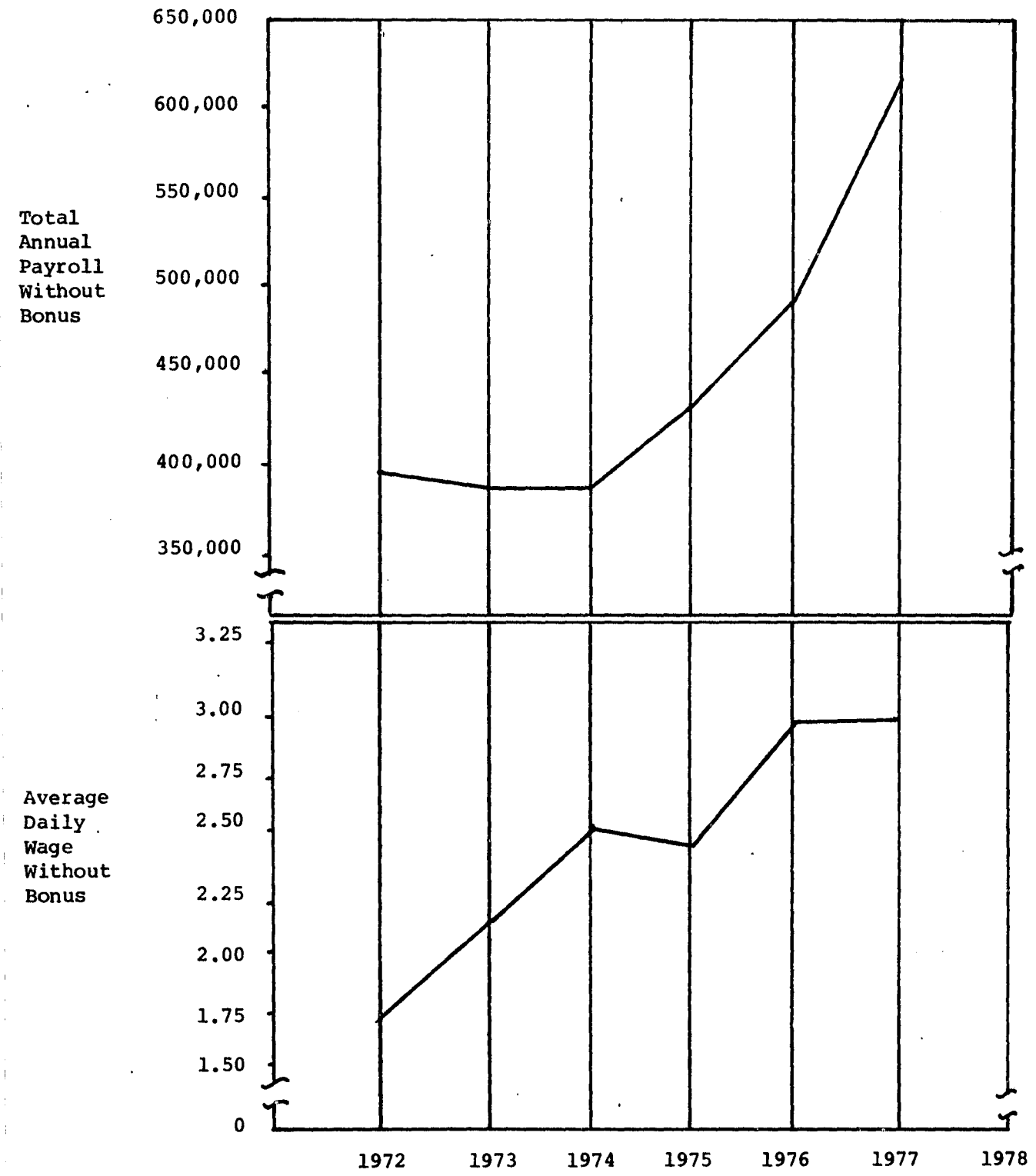


MICHIGAN STATE INDUSTRIES--WAGES AND ANNUAL PAYROLL

Credit: Adapted from Michigan Department of Corrections
 Note: Compare the graphed curves of chart Number XV-3. Notice the different slope of the semi-log graph compared to the line graph for the identical data.

EXHIBIT
XV-2
CATEGORY
Inmate Work
DATA ELEMENTS
Daily Wage -Total Annual Payroll
DISPLAY TYPE
Semi-Log Graph
TIME PERIOD
Trend

MICHIGAN STATE INDUSTRIES--WAGES AND ANNUAL PAYROLL



Credit: Adapted from Michigan Department of Corrections

TIME PER Trend

2 Line Gr

DISPLAY

Daily Wage -Total Annual

DATA FILE

Inmate

CATED

XV-3

FILE

XV-4

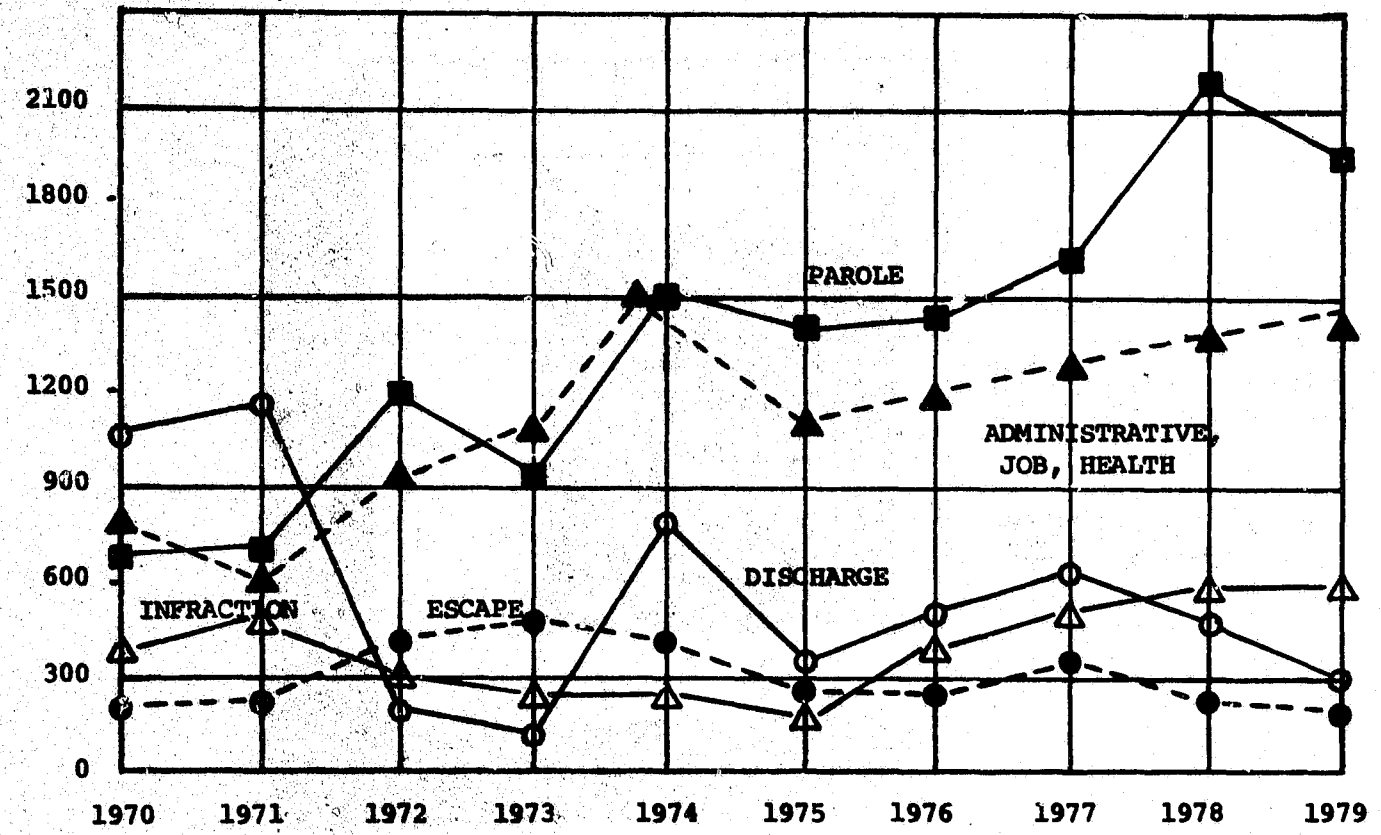
Inmate Work

Work Release
-Terminations

Line Graph
(5 Variables)

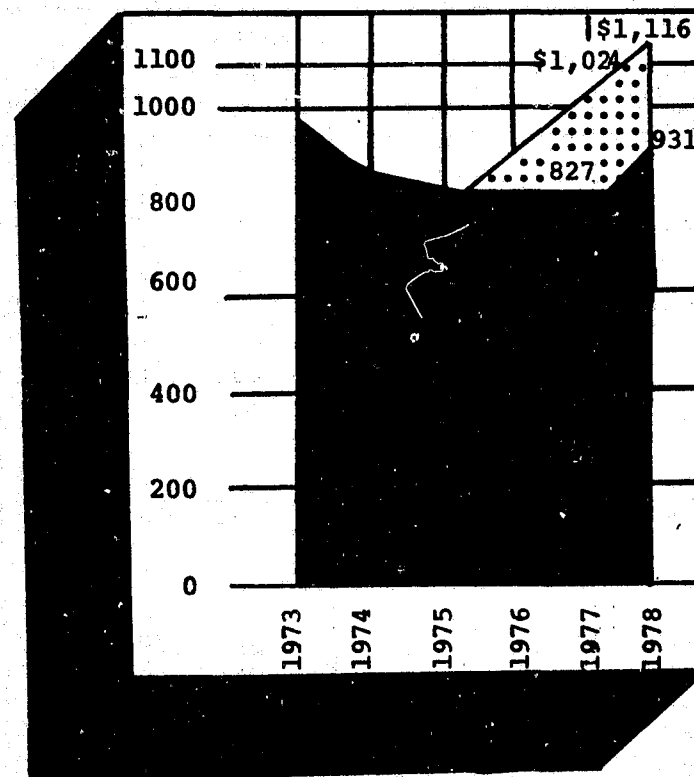
Trend



Terminations



Work Release Terminations by Reason

Credit: North Carolina Department of Correction



 Average Annual Income Per Inmate Employee
 Average Annual Employment

EMPLOYMENT LEVELS AND INDIVIDUAL AVERAGE ANNUAL INCOME

Credit: Michigan Department of Corrections

EXHIBIT
XV-5
CATEGORY
Inmate Work
DATA ELEMENTS
Number Inmates Employed -Income Per Inmate Employee
DISPLAY TYPE
Line Graph (2 Variables) (Projection Display)
TIME PERIOD
Trend

MICHIGAN STATE INDUSTRIES
STATEMENT OF INMATES EMPLOYED

Month Ending: September 30, 1978					Year to Date: October 1, 1977 thru September 30, 1978				
Beginning Inmates on Assignment	Hired	Released	Ending Inmates on Assignment	Turnover	Total Hired	Total Released	Average # of Inmates	Average Monthly Turnover	Average Annual Turnover
Jackson Factories:									
Textile	166	12	15	163		182	157	160	
Shoe	60	11	10	61		108	100	54	
License Plate	149	16	20	145		168	103	132	
Metal Furniture	164	9	13	160		165	208	163	
Sign	25	5	3	27		36	28	22	
Chair	27	2	2	27		41	14	23	
Misc.	95	5	2	98		87	80	93	
Total	686	60	65	681	9%	787	690	647	9%
Ionia Factories:									
Cotton Garment	38	3	2	39		55	53	37	
Wood Furn.	125	26	24	127		187	182	127	
Laundry	58	7	11	54		76	74	55	
Misc.	6	0	0	6		9	9	6	
Total	227	36	37	226	16%	327	318	225	12%
Marquette Factory:									
Work Garment	53	1	3	51		18	20	56	
Misc.	3	0	0	3		0	1	3	
Total	56	1	3	54	5%	18	21	59	3%
Total All Factories	969	97	105	961	11%	1,132	1,029	931	9%

Credit: Michigan Department of Corrections

EXHIBIT

XV-6

CATEGORY

Inmate Work

DATA ELEMENTS

Work Assignments
-Releases

DISPLAY TYPE

Table

TIME PERIOD

One Month and
One Year

Appendix A

TIPS ON CHARTS AND GRAPHS

Graphics are invaluable aids in organizing and presenting information. They can display vast amounts of information in ways which are easy to understand and quick to visualize.

Charts and graphs have several advantages over textual and tabular forms of presenting data, including:

- Simplification of complex material
- Presenting historical trends
- Reducing the probability that the user will misinterpret or fail to recognize important relationships
- Underscoring regularities or irregularities in the data not easily observed in tables
- Visual presentations are more frequently remembered than tabular presentations
- Reduces the time it takes the reader to grasp essential trends and relationships
- Have more eye appeal than tables

This is not to imply that charts and graphs should always be used in place of narratives or tables. A general rule for choosing between a chart or a table is whether or not the analysis deals with precise quantities versus trends or gross comparisons. Graphics do not display data with the accuracy of a table. Therefore, if the actual value of a number is important, use a

table. However, if the point of the analysis is a trend or a relationship between two variables, a chart is far superior. A narrative can accompany either a chart or a table for purposes of description or explanation, but the use of a narrative in place of a chart or a table should be avoided.

This Appendix includes a brief discussion of a number of graphic techniques including:

- Line Graph
- Frequency Polygon
- Logarithmic Graph
- Pie Chart
- Bar and Column Charts
- Organization and Flow Charts
- Pictorial Charts
- Point-Symbol Maps

Line Graph

The line graph is one of the most widely used graphic techniques.

Applications

A line graph is an excellent choice for:

- Illustrating relationships between continuous variables
- Showing changes in a continuous variable
- Showing changes in a variable over time (trend)

Limitations

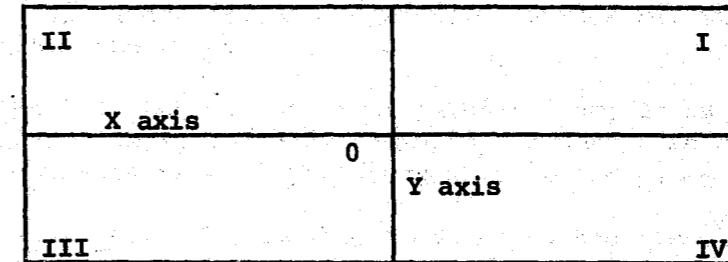
Other graphic techniques may be more appropriate if:

- 1) There are only a few values in the series.
- 2) If the emphasis is on the change in the status of the variable rather than the movement of the series.
- 3) If differences among values on different dates is to be emphasized.
- 4) If the trend in the data is extremely irregular.

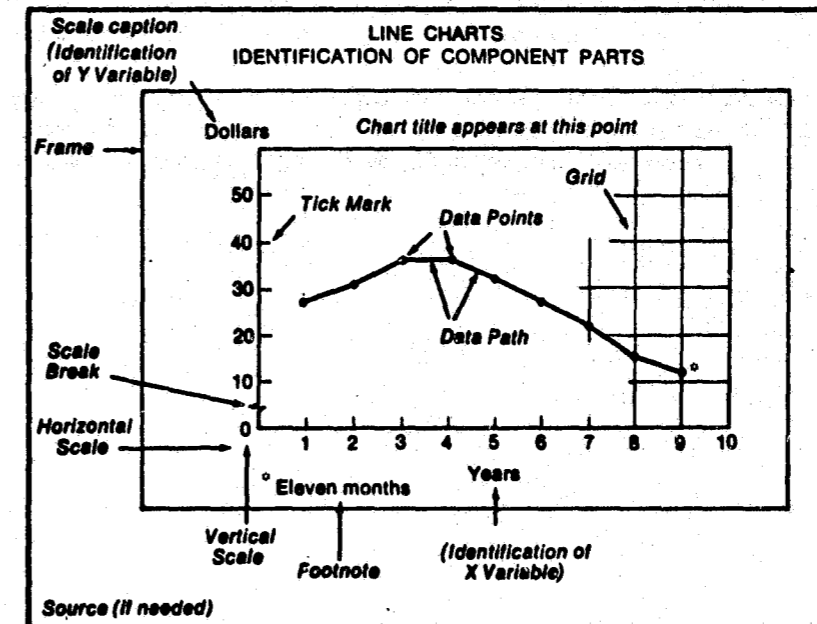
Construction Guidelines

Although the coordinate system (Cartesian Plane) is the basis for making line graphs, most line graphs use only the first quadrant of the plane. Thus, most graphs will be drawn with a zero point at the lower left-hand corner, showing only positive values of the X and Y axes. Any point on the graph can be located by noting the intersection of a perpendicular dropped from that point to the X and Y axes.

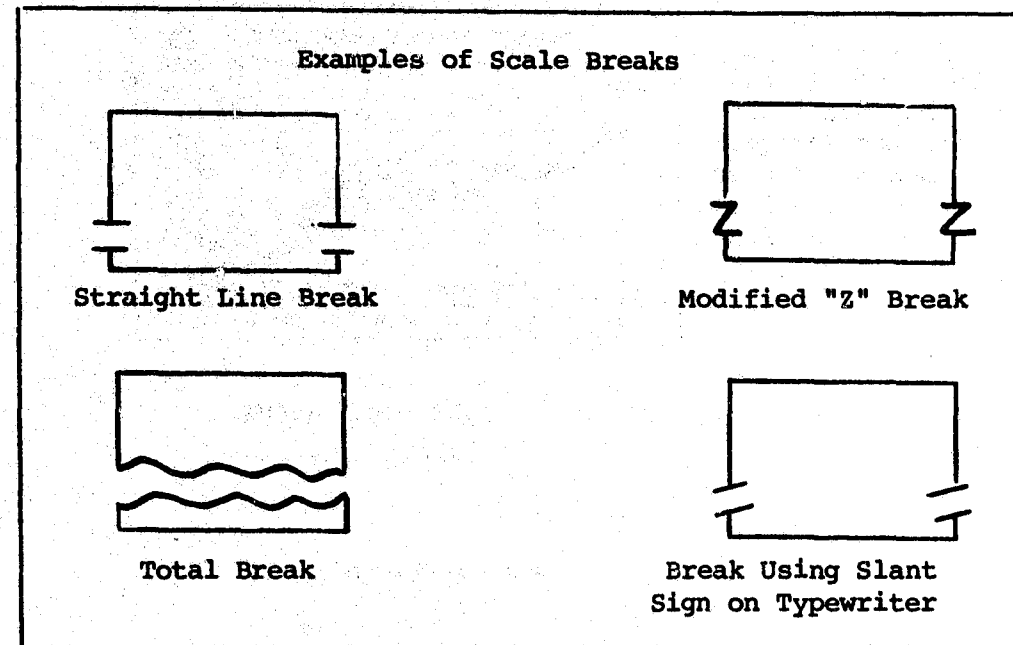
LINE GRAPHS AND THE QUADRANT SYSTEM (Most line graphs utilize only quadrant I)



Labeling formats are adaptable to specific types of information, but the following example is generally the accepted form.



Origin: The origin (zero) should be shown. If the data path is too far above the X axis, a break may be shown on the Y axis slightly above the zero line to indicate an irregular interval between zero and the first tick mark on the Y axis.



Rectangle Size and Proportion: The size of the rectangle and its grid (whether or not the grid is drawn) should convey accurate representation of change.

Grid Lines: If lines are used, they should be drawn very lightly. Usually tick marks on the side are sufficient guides for the eye, since grid lines clutter the graph.

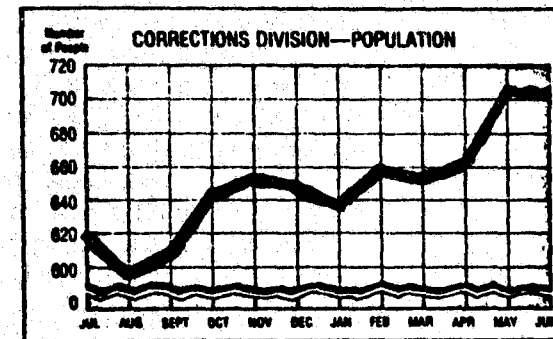
Data Paths: If two or more data paths appear, it is essential that the paths be clearly labeled. Normally no more than three data paths should be placed on a graph, especially if the paths intersect.

Numerical Values: The numerical values on the Y scale should be clearly marked and the numbers should be stated in an easy-to-read manner. Generally numbers ending in zero or five are preferred.

Graph Title: The title of the graph should contain as few words as possible yet permit the user to understand the subject of the graph.

Data Table: The data from which the graph was derived should be available to the user. If the graph is merely illustrative, the data in tabular form will probably not be shown.

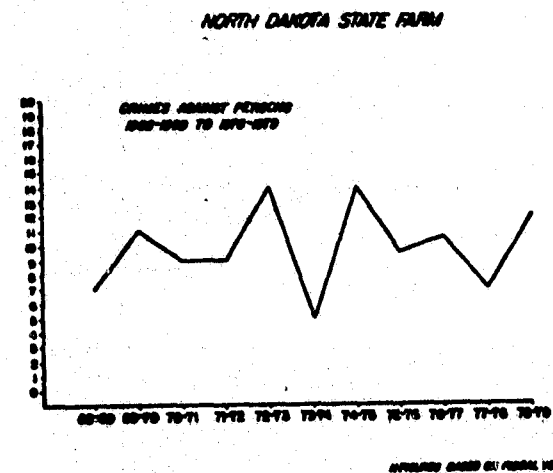
Data Point Accuracy: Data point placement should be as accurate as possible. When a table is readily available to the user, it may be consulted for the precise figures if desired.



This example is a pure type of line graph. It represents one of the simplest and clearest ways to present data. Notice the complete scale break on the Y axis.

SIMPLE LINE GRAPH

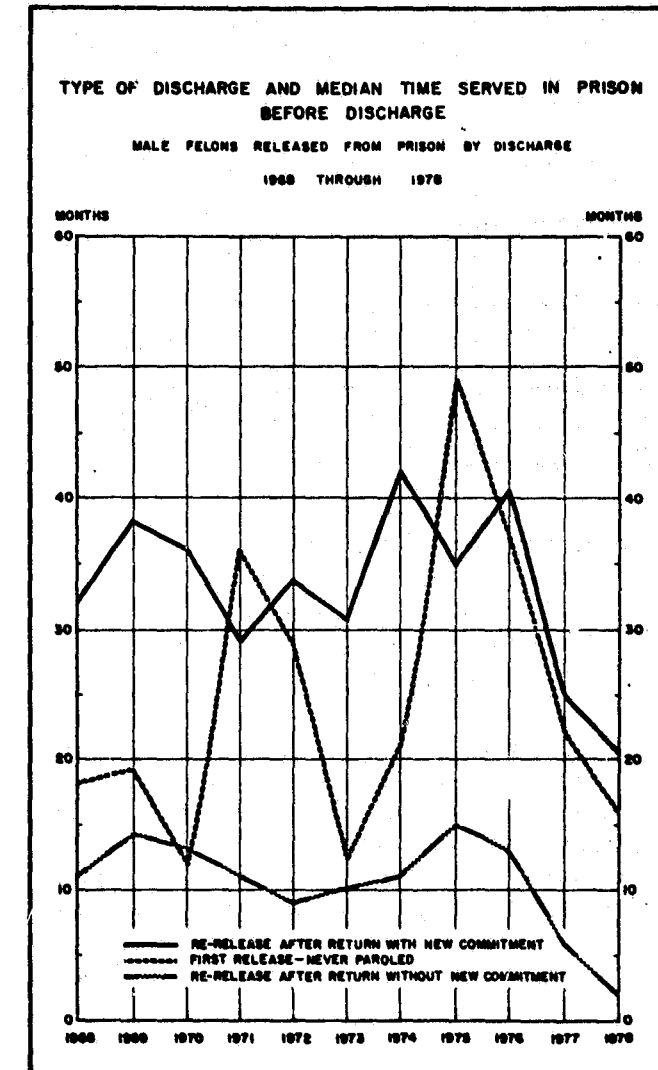
Credit: Hawaii



In this simple line graph the data rectangle or frame is not complete making the graph appear very uncluttered.

INCOMPLETE DATA RECTANGLE

Credit: North Dakota

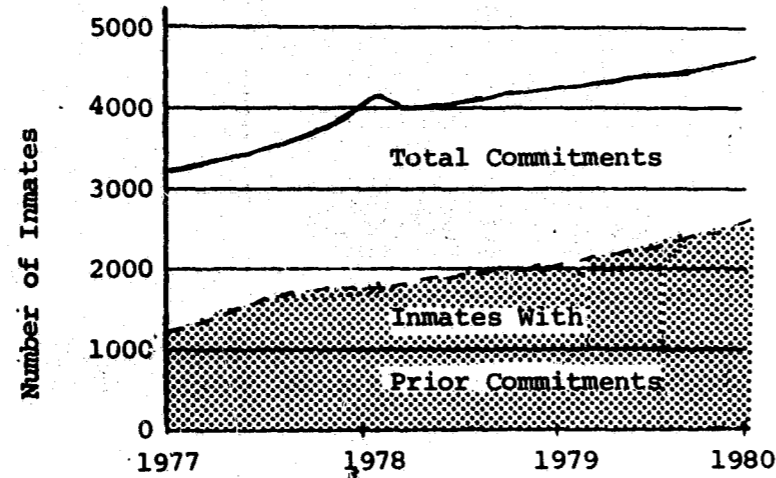
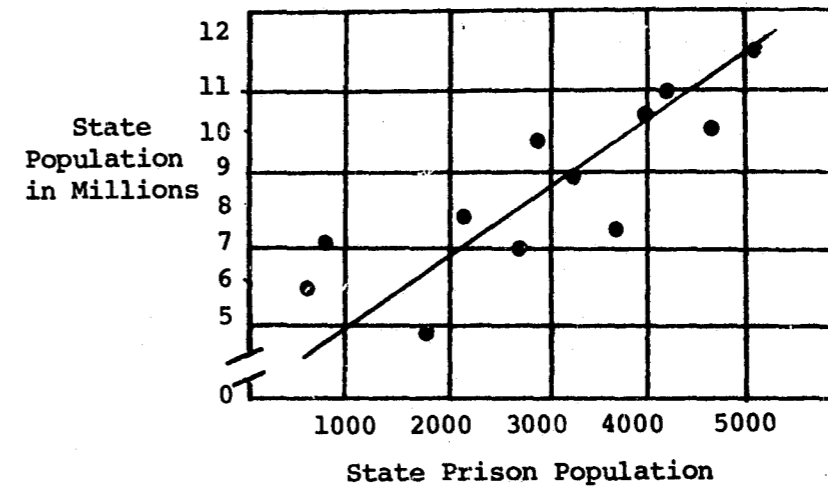
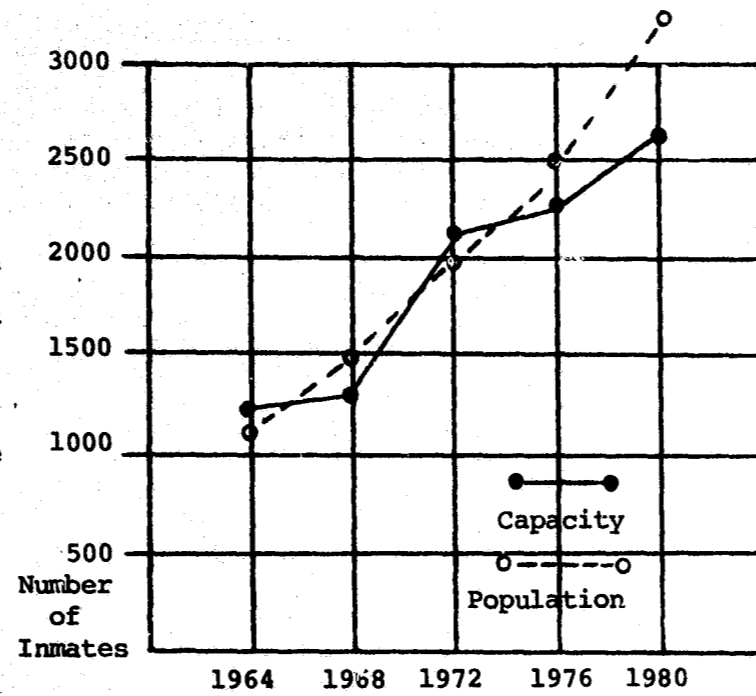


A line graph is not limited to one variable. This example shows a variation of a pure line graph with three variables or data paths.

LINE GRAPH WITH THREE DATA PATHS

Credit: California Department of Corrections

Here the data path breaks through the grid illustrating that the population has literally outgrown the graph. Although it has a certain dramatic flair for these data, it is not generally recommended. Also, the grid lines have been varied by extending them slightly through both the axes.

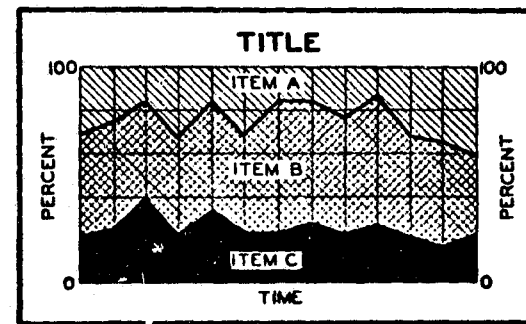
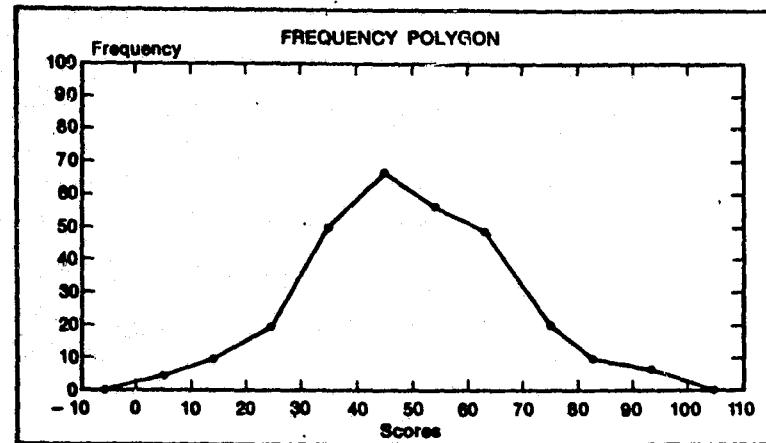


Varieties of shadings or crosshatching can be very effective for emphasizing the parts of the total.

The graph above shows a straight-line trend or regression line. This line can be used to estimate the future based on the past by representing the average data path of the data points. With regression lines, the data points are mapped onto the graph and not connected with straight lines because no such data path exists. The data points exist only as points, never as a path. This is a very simplistic method for projecting future data.

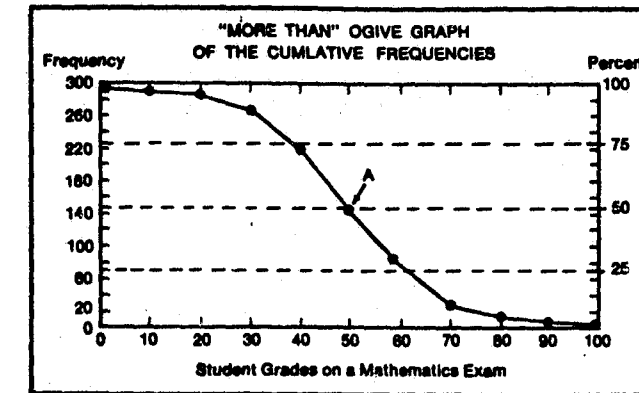
Frequency Polygon

The frequency polygon shows the number of individuals (frequency on the Y axis) who have a particular continuous (as opposed to discrete) characteristic. The example below shows the distribution of scores on an educational test.



The one-hundred percent surface graph is an effective method of displaying parts of a total over a period of time.

This data path is known as a "more than" or ogive curve because any data point which occurs at a Y value indicates the frequency of cases that have a value of more than the corresponding X coordinate value. For example, 220 students score better than 40 on this exam.

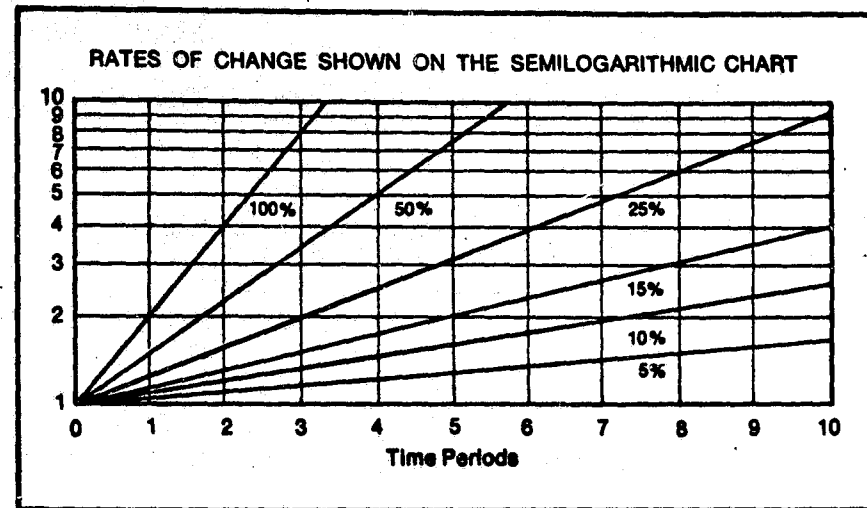


Logarithmic Graphs

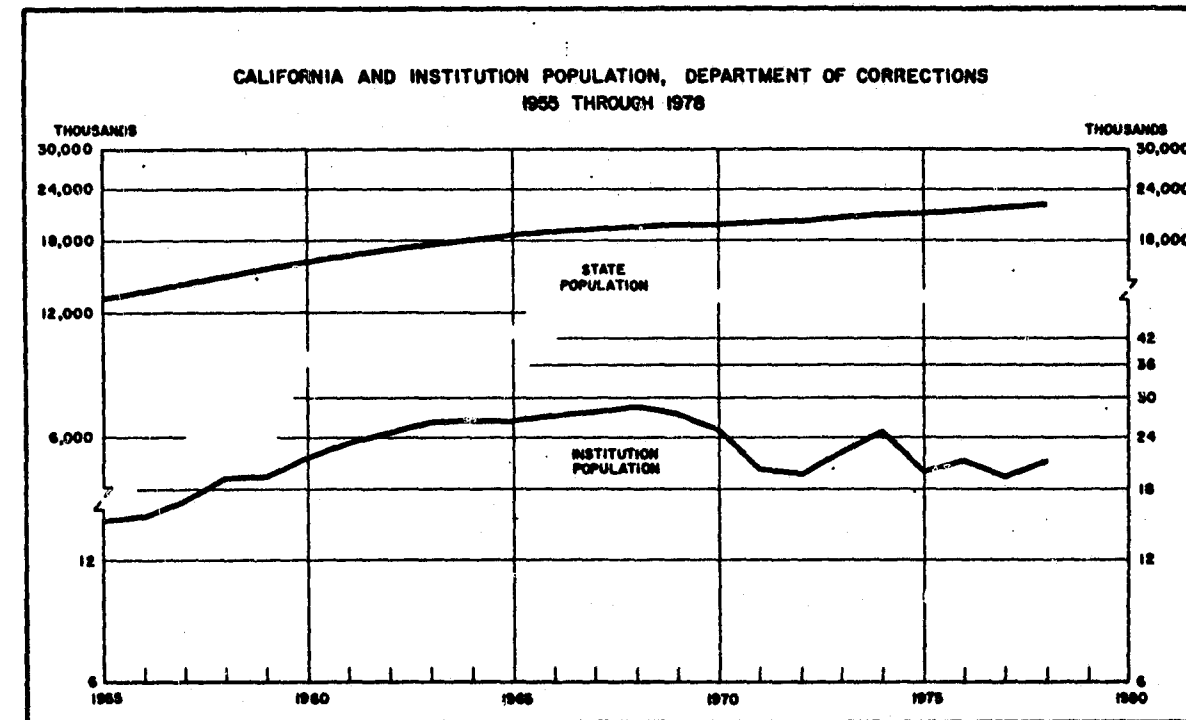
Logarithmic graphs are useful for illustrating relationships between variables that are not expressed in the same units of measurement (i.e., number of inmates and cost per day).

Special graph paper is used for these illustrations to facilitate plotting the data. Full log graph paper (also called log-log or double ratio) is available if it is necessary to measure the rate of change of both the X and Y variables. Semi-logarithmic paper is available for measuring the change in one variable over time.

The rate of change of a variable on a log graph is indicated by the slope of the data path. The steeper the slope--the greater the rate of change. The rate of change graph below illustrates slopes and various rates.



The graph below is a semi-log graph used by the California Department of Corrections to compare changes in the state population with changes in the population of its institutions.



Credit: California Department of Corrections

Pie Charts

Pie charts are sometimes known as circle charts or sector charts. Pie charts are easy to construct but limited in application.

Applications

- Ease of data visualization The basic design of a pie chart involves the notion of the part-to-whole relationship, which can be forcefully represented.
- Flexibility of design Although the basic pattern of a pie chart is a circle, flexibility of design is available through size, shading, color, and lettering.

Limitations

- Restricted to part-to-whole relationships.
- Cannot be updated as a trend line can.
- Presents a limited amount of data.
- Presents only a modest level of abstraction.
- Not appropriate for functions, curves, or inequalities.

Guidelines for Constructing Pie Charts

- Size of circle must be in proportion to the page on which the chart is to appear.
- When labeling a pie chart, the labels and sector ("slice") identifications should be horizontal on the page.

- If the chart is to be reproduced by a copying machine, commercial shading may be used effectively.
- Pie charts begin sectoring ("slicing") at 12 o'clock, continuing in a clockwise direction, in descending order of size.

The following method can be used to construct a pie chart with accurately sized "slices."

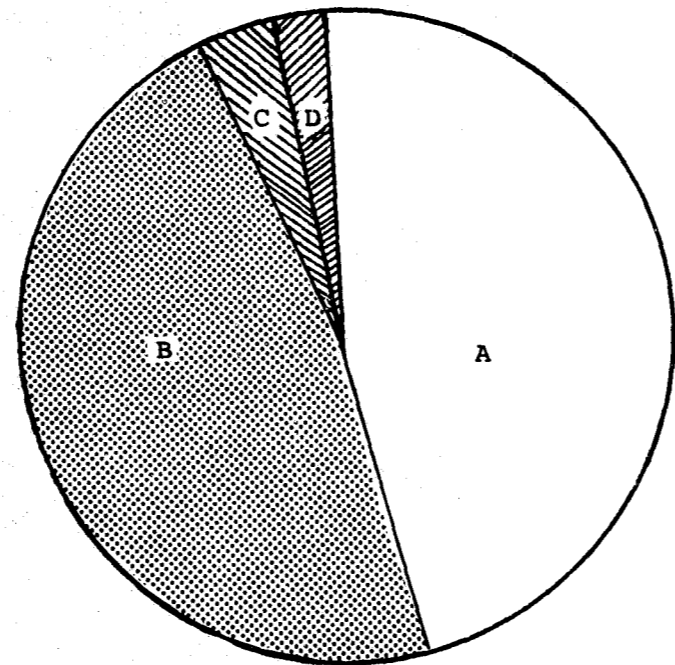
- (a) Calculate the proportion of the total represented by each category of the variable:

● $\frac{\text{White male}}{\text{Total inmates}}$	=	$\frac{1077}{2329}$	=	0.462
● $\frac{\text{Non-white male}}{\text{Total inmates}}$	=	$\frac{1099}{2329}$	=	0.472
● $\frac{\text{White female}}{\text{Total inmates}}$	=	$\frac{83}{2329}$	=	0.036
● $\frac{\text{Non-white female}}{\text{Total inmates}}$	=	$\frac{70}{2329}$	=	0.03

- (b) Multiply each proportion by 360° , (the total degrees of a circle) to obtain the number of degrees for each sector.
- (c) Measure the degrees with the protractor and divide the circle accordingly.
- (d) See example on the next page.

Examples:

This pie chart has shaded sectors to depict the race and sex of inmates.

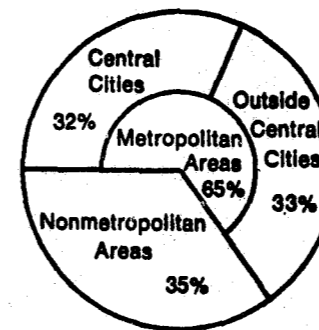


A-White Male (46.2%)
B-Non-White Male (47.2%)
C-White Female (3.6%)
D-Non-White Female (3%)

Credit: South Carolina Department of Corrections

Although the sections of a pie chart traditionally go to the center of the circle, other sectioning techniques are possible as in the dual-circle chart shown here.

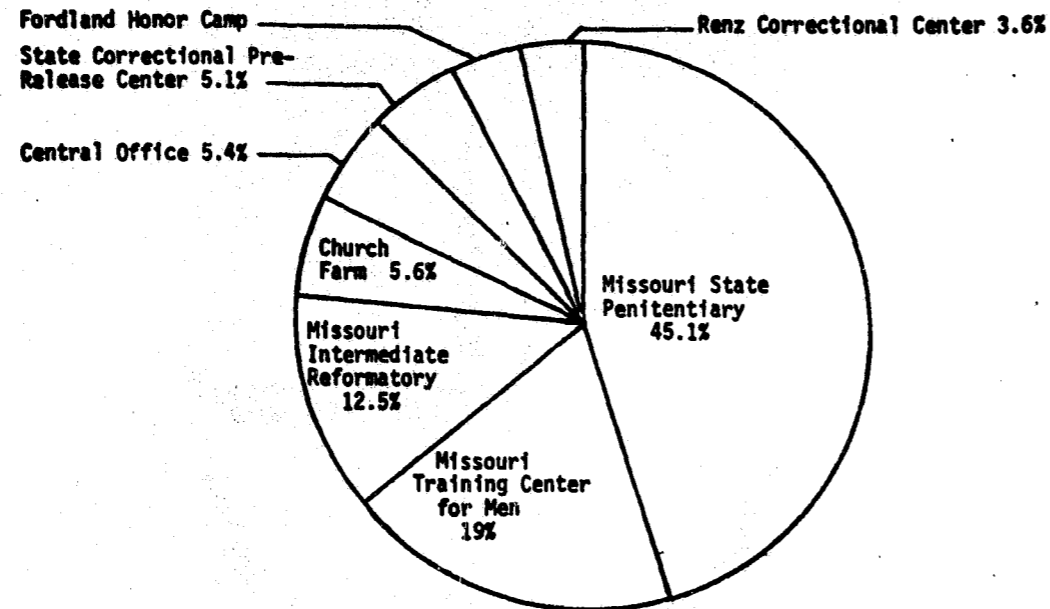
RESIDENCE OF INMATES



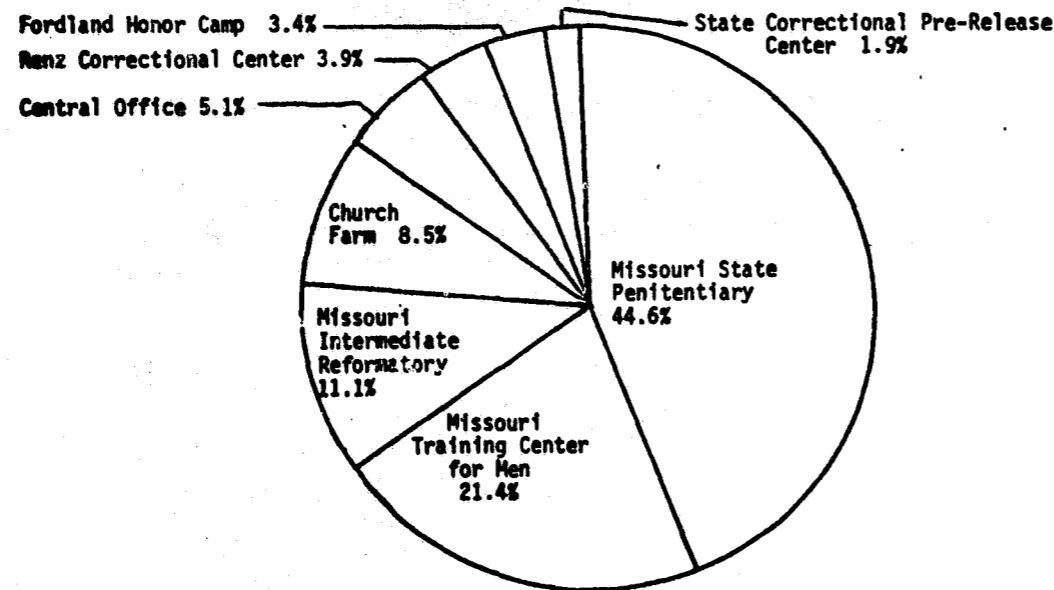
DUAL CIRCLE CHART

A series of pie charts like the two on the next page can compare data for different time periods or different data for the same period.

DISTRIBUTION OF GENERAL REVENUE APPROPRIATION
EXCLUDING CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS
\$17,940,882

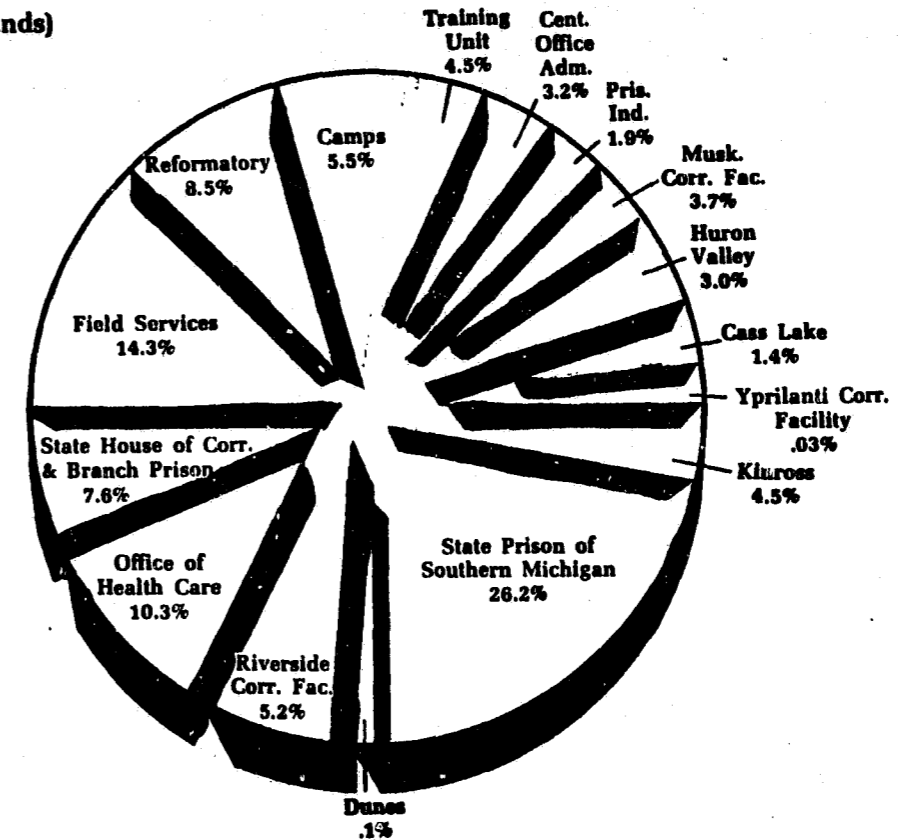


DISTRIBUTION OF AVERAGE MONTHLY POPULATION
4887



Credit: Missouri Division of Corrections

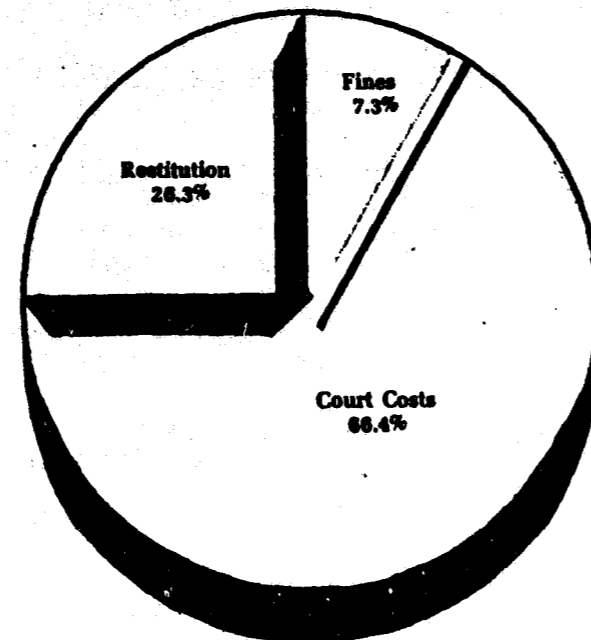
ORGANIZATIONAL COMPONENTS AS PERCENT OF ESTIMATED 1977-78 EXPENDITURES OF
\$126,000,000
(Excludes Federal Funds)



Credit: Michigan Department of Corrections

For added emphasis, the sections of a pie chart can be separated as in the example, or one sector can be moved apart slightly to accentuate the relationship of one part to the total.

**CIRCUIT AND RECORDERS COURT COLLECTIONS FOR
FINES, COSTS AND RESTITUTIONS**



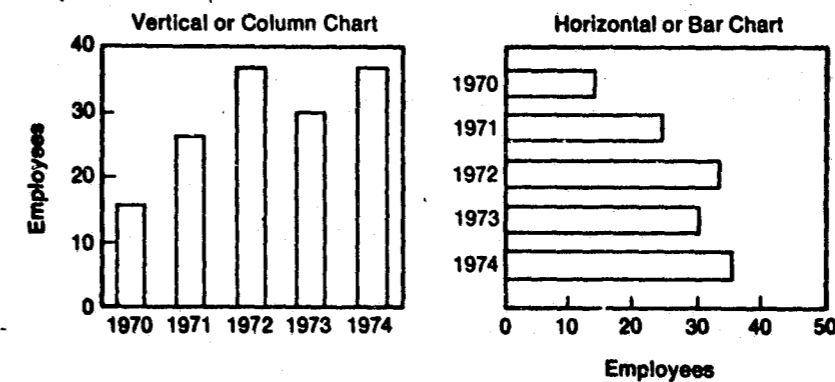
Credit: Michigan Department of Corrections

Pictorial symbols can be added around the chart which are related to the data. Pictures are very effective in attracting interest.

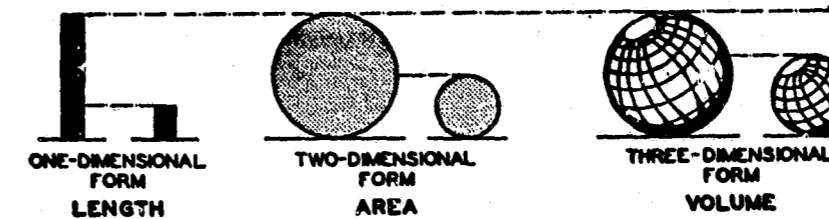
Bar and Column Charts

Bar and column charts are very useful and easy to construct. The techniques are identical except for position: the bar chart is arranged horizontally and the column chart vertically.

VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL CHARTS



Although two and three dimensional forms are possible, the most common form for comparing magnitude is the one-dimensional bar and column chart. The bars necessarily possess width, but it is the length of each bar that determines magnitude.



Three Basic Types of Geometric Forms for Comparing Sizes. It will be noted that in each form the smaller figure is one-fourth the larger.

Application

- Flexibility: Capable of almost infinite variation and applicable to a wide variety of circumstances, the bar and column charts are effectively used with either discrete data, grouped continuous data or descriptive data.
- Visual Impact: Enhances the visual impact of quantitative comparisons.
- Ease of Construction: Fairly easy to construct with adequate tools. Some require additional time in construction, as the amount of shading, lettering, and detail increase.
- Rapid Message Transfer: Transfers information from designer to user in a minimum time.
- Ease of Comparison: Allows comparison of the size or magnitude of variables or parts of a total.

Limitations

- Use of blackened or crosshatched bars can create optical illusions if care is not taken during construction.
- Number of variables is limited by the space required to construct the bars plus too many bars are confusing to the viewer.

Guidelines for Constructing Bar and Column Charts

- Width of Bars A matter of convenience. The size of the chart itself and the number of bars that must be placed in the space determine the bar size. Although there are exceptions, (as in the area bar chart), once a width is selected, all other bars in the chart are usually of the same width.
- Spacing of Bars Also a matter of convenience, within the space limitations of the chart itself. In general, the space between the bars should not be much more than one-half the uniform width selected for the bars

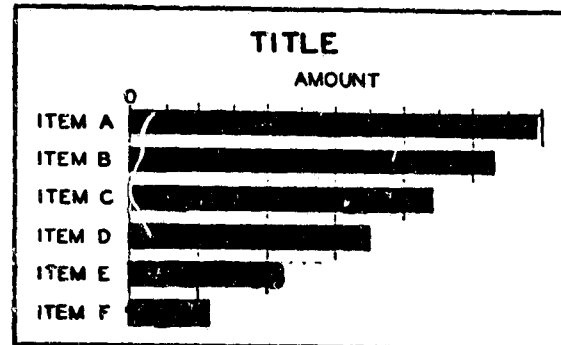
when uniform width is appropriate. Where a number of bars must be shown in a relatively small rectangle, a space equal to one-third of the bar width is usually appropriate.

- Labeling Should be neatly inverted to add to the visual impact of the chart.
- Vertical or horizontal bars Depends on the taste of the designer. However, if several data categories are to be included, the increased size will probably call for the horizontal. When numerical and descriptive components are charted together, the numerical component is usually placed on the Y axis if the chart is of the horizontal (bar) type.
- Symbols or colors If certain categories of data are to be highlighted, symbols or colors can often be effectively used.
- Numerical values These can often be conveniently placed on the bar chart itself, rather than relegated to a table. This enhances the informational content of the chart.
- Grid lines For some charts a few grid lines help the user to visualize magnitudes. If the user needs to know approximate numerical values, horizontal or vertical grid lines may be drawn if they do not clutter the graph.
- Base line The base line showing the zero value should be clearly indicated, unless there is good reason for not doing so.
- Descriptive information This should be very brief. It should not interfere with the display of other components.
- Shading Care is important if bars are to be shaded. In some cases, shading or crosshatching clutter the appearance of a chart. However, careful shading can do much to improve attractiveness and readability. Vertical or diagonal shading (with a ruler or triangle) is probably easiest for the amateur.
- Data rectangle This need not be drawn for all charts. Some bar charts require only two or three sides.
- Frame A frame around the bar chart often helps reinforce the visual impact and set it apart from accompanying narrative or other charts.

- **Ranked data** Horizontal bars are often used for this type of data. The category ranking first (or last) is graphed at the top of the rectangle, with successive categories shown in descending (ascending) order of rank.

Examples:

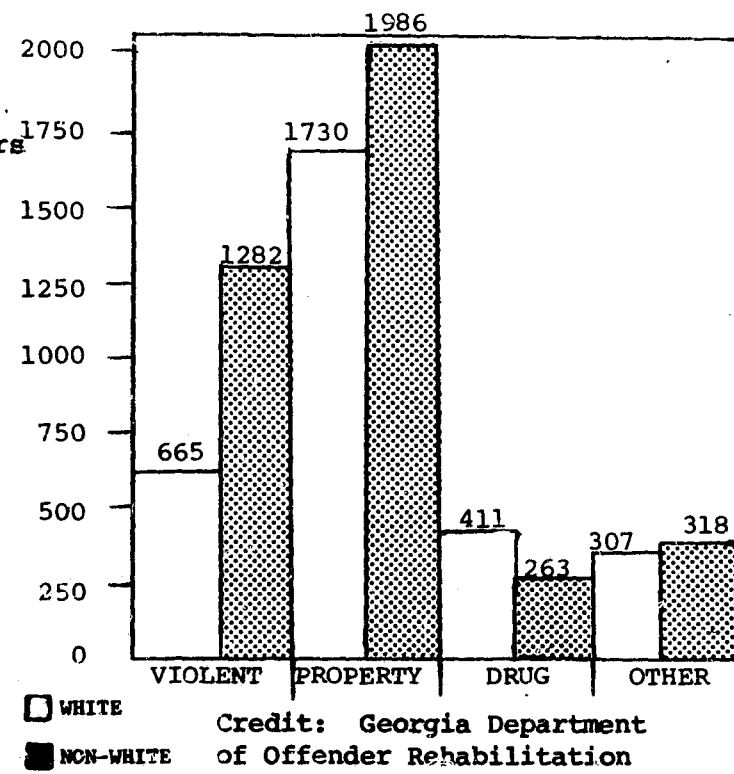
- **Simple Bar Chart:**



This simple bar chart is used to compare two or more items.

NEW ADMISSIONS FY 78 BY CRIME AND RACE

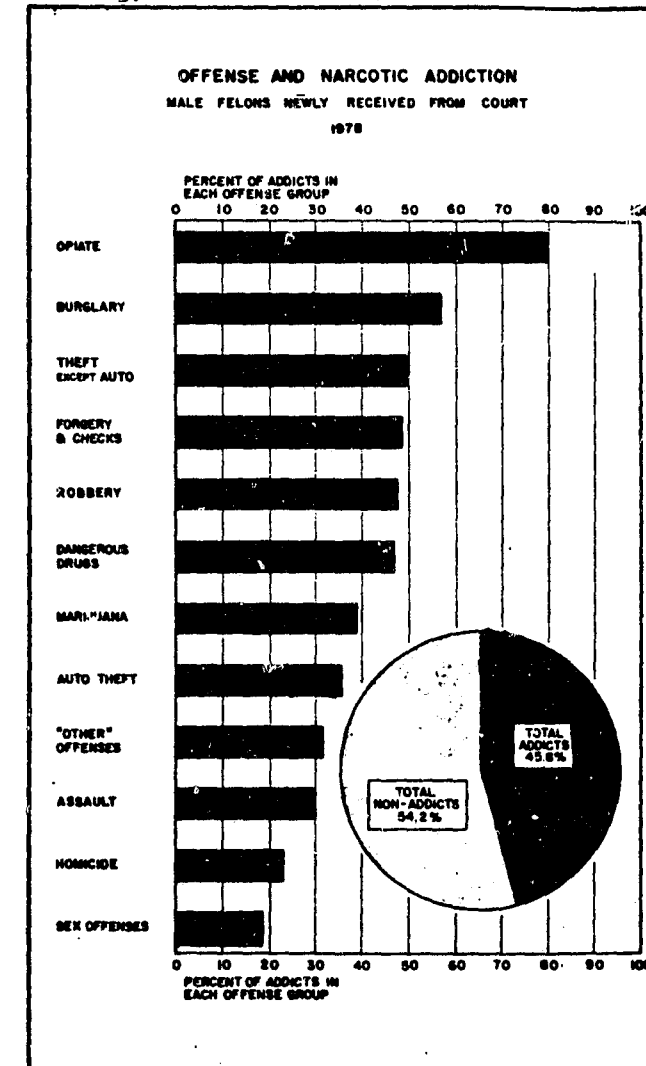
Variables can be divided to show proportions or parts of each by using groups of two or more bars or columns.



Credit: Georgia Department of Offender Rehabilitation

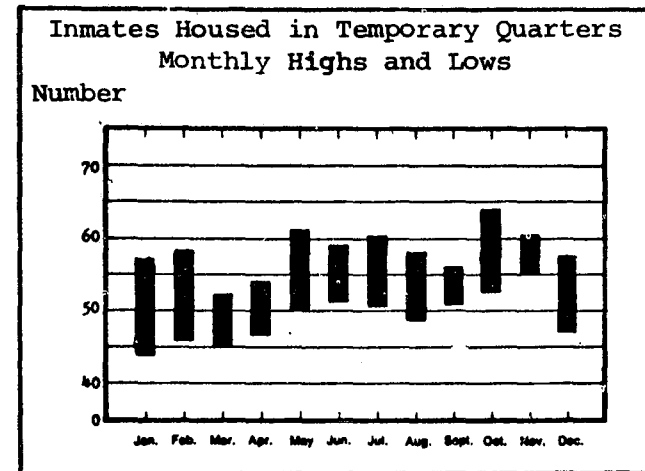
- **Ranked Data:**

Horizontal bars are often used for this type of data. The category ranking first (or last) is graphed at the top of the rectangle, with successive categories shown in descending (or ascending) order of rank.

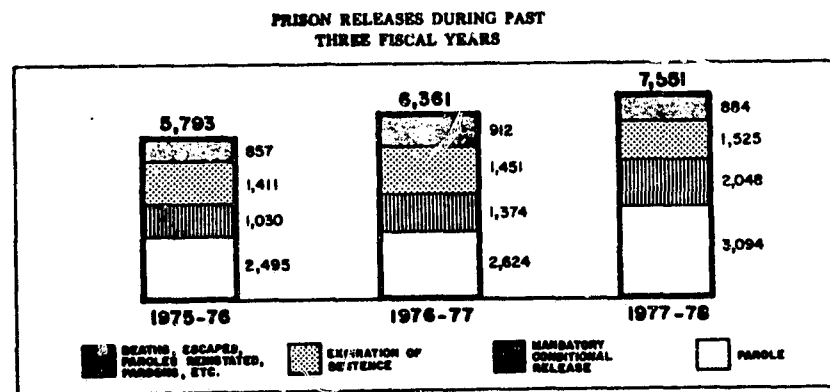


Credit: California Department of Corrections

- **High-Low Range Bar Chart** The high-low range chart is designed to show the range of a variable over a period of time (day, week, month, year) or from several sources (test scores in different classes, quantity of agricultural products produced by each prison farm unit, etc.)

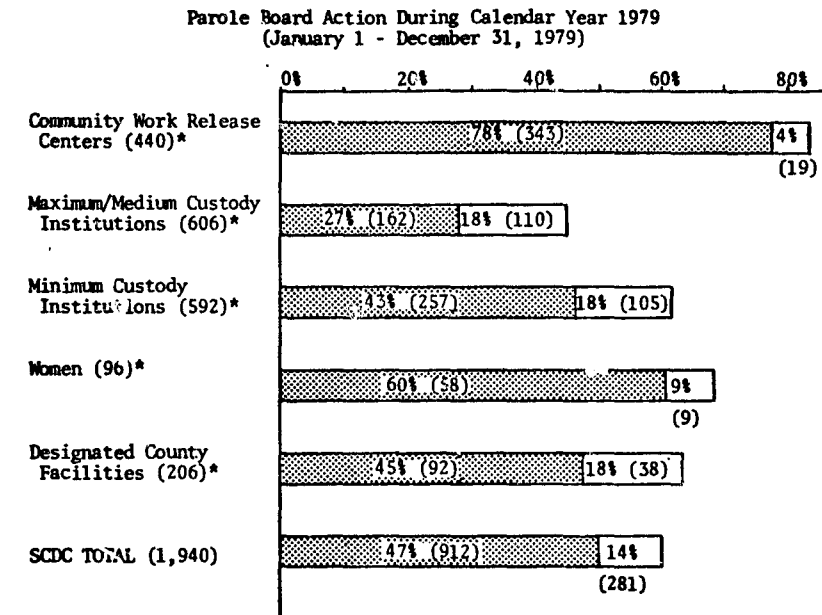


- **Subdivided Bar Chart** Subdivisions of the total are indicated on the columns or bars by shadings, cross-hatching or colors (see below).



Credit: Florida Department of Corrections

- **Percent of Total Bar Chart**



*This is number considered for parole at each location.

■ Parole
□ Provisional Parole

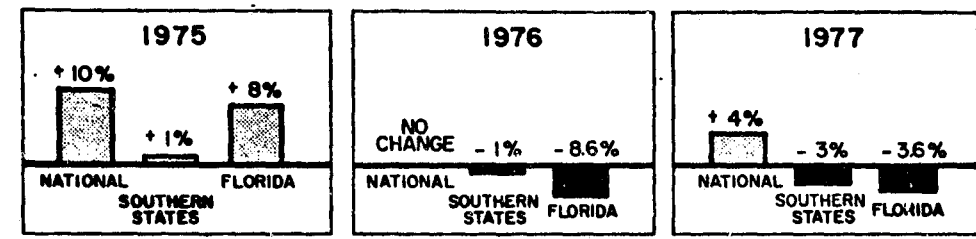
Credit: Florida Department of Corrections

- **Percentage Change Chart** A variation of the bar chart, shown below, can be used very appropriately to depict percentage changes in variables even if the changes include both positive and negative values. While this example is shown as a vertical bar or column chart, a horizontal chart would be just as appropriate. This example from the Florida Department of Corrections is a good illustration of the use of a chart to emphasize narration.

● **INDEX CRIMES IN FLORIDA DECREASED 3.6% DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1977**

The uniform crime report provides a general indicator of criminal activity in the state. Crime report data historically has not been related to prison admissions. This may be explained by the fact that the uniform crime report counts crimes, not criminals. In addition, the index crimes reported include a significant number of misdemeanor offenses not resulting in prison admissions.

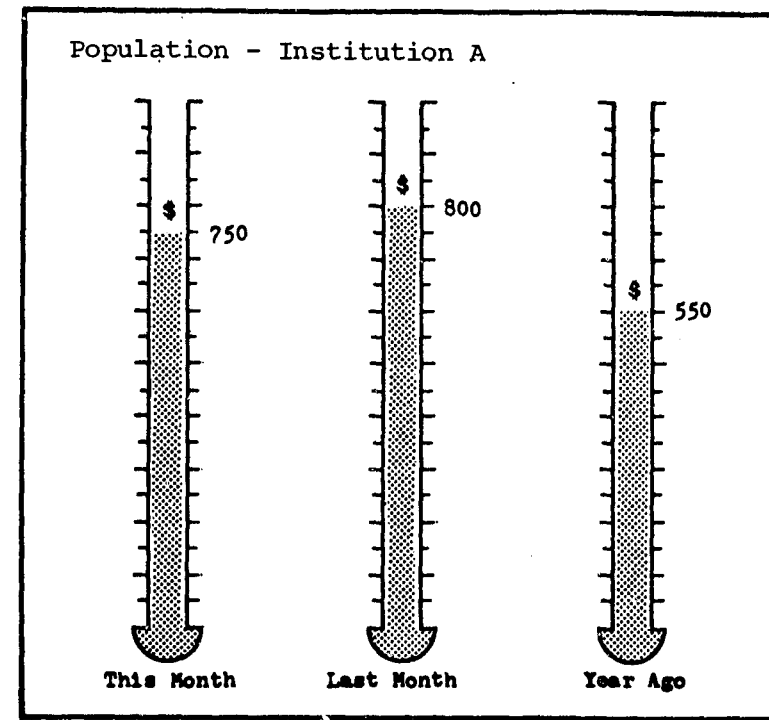
CRIME TREND DATA
CALENDAR YEARS 1975-77



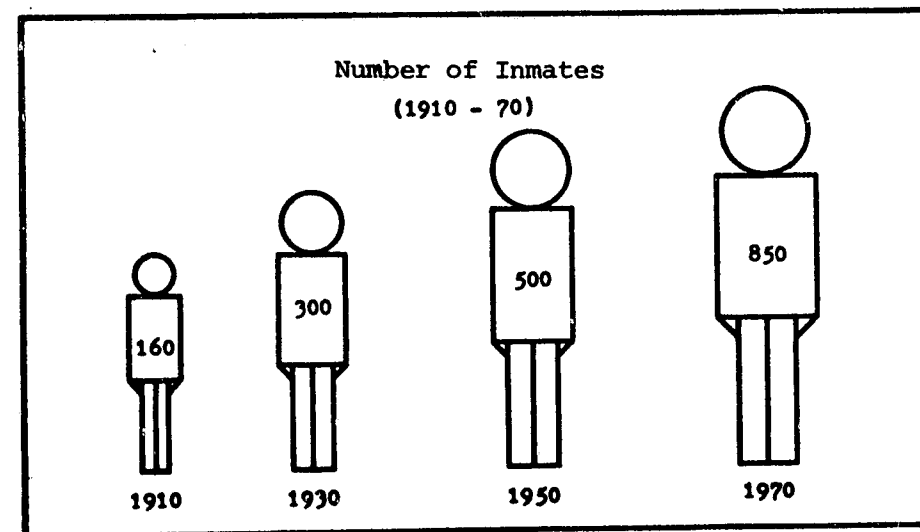
Credit: Florida Department of Corrections

Other Varieties of Bar Charts

- **Thermometer Chart**



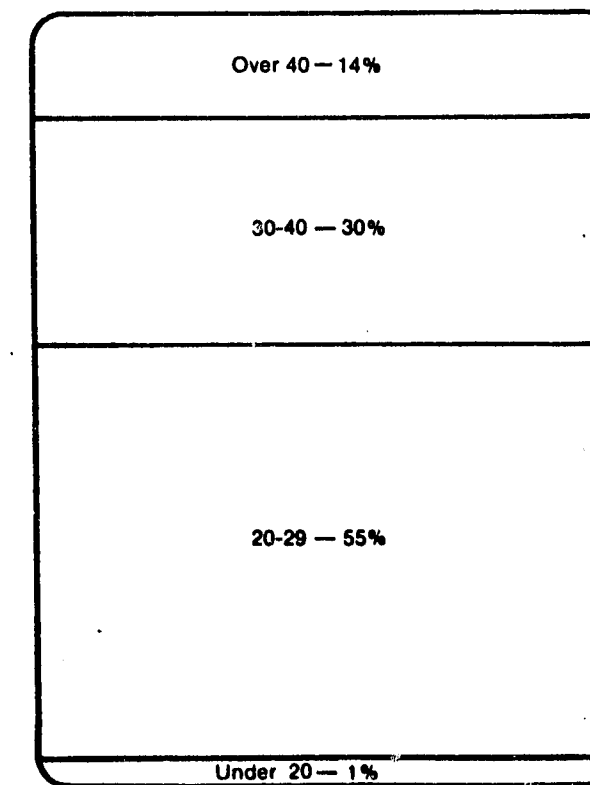
- **Picture Chart** Bar charts can also be in a picture or symbol form for added interest. The symbols should be used sparingly to avoid clutter and to ensure that the user is not distracted from the primary message of the chart. Despite a simple, neat appearance, design of the picture chart may be quite difficult and time consuming to construct. When the picture chart is appropriate, the major problems are drawing acceptable symbols and avoiding misleading propositions. This calls for a good deal of experimentation and creative imagination.



- **One Hundred Percent Area Bar Chart**

The area of the column is divided according to the percentage of the total that each section represents--an excellent visual aid.

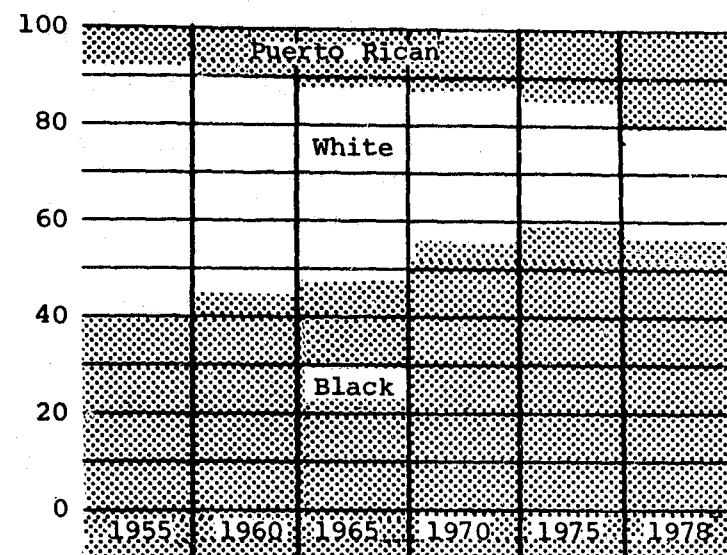
Age Distribution (Felon Population)



Credit: California Department of Corrections

Several columns together have formed this one-hundred percent area chart to portray the relationship of the parts to the total over time.

ETHNIC DISTRIBUTION* (percent)



*Other ethnic groups less than 1/2 percent

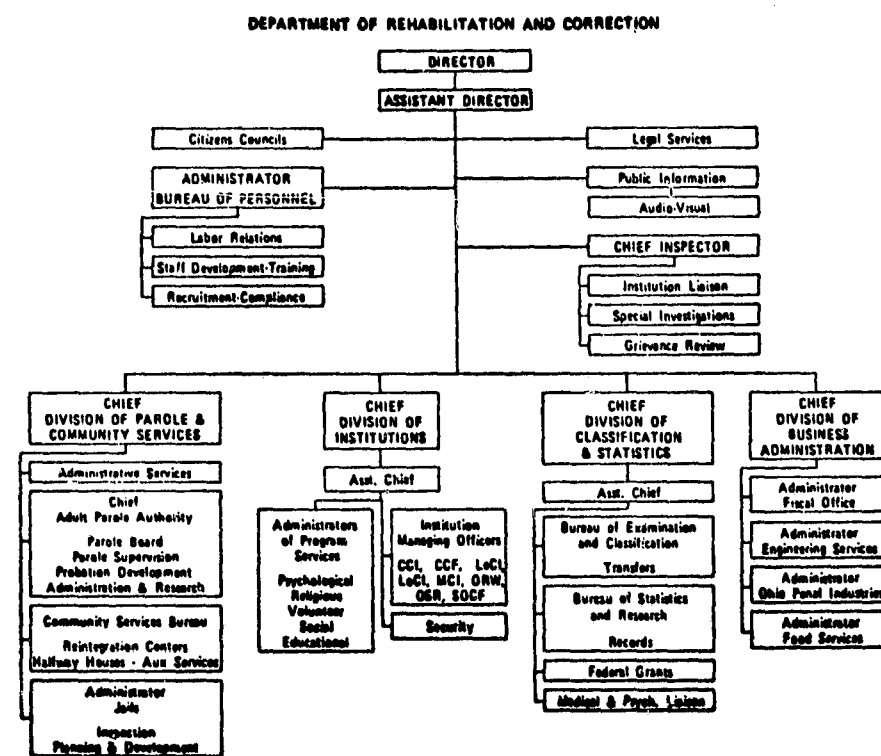
Credit: New York Department of Corrections

Organization and Flow Charts

Organization charts and flow charts are used to portray quantitative information as opposed to statistical information.

Applications:

The organization chart displays every essential part of an organization and the corresponding inter-relationships.



Credit: Ohio Department of Corrections

Limitations:

The major prerequisite for the construction of an organization chart is a very thorough understanding of the organization. Several drafts may be necessary in order to portray the relationships with clarity and detail.

It can be very difficult to construct. A complex organization may require a very elaborate organizational chart and it may occupy several pages.

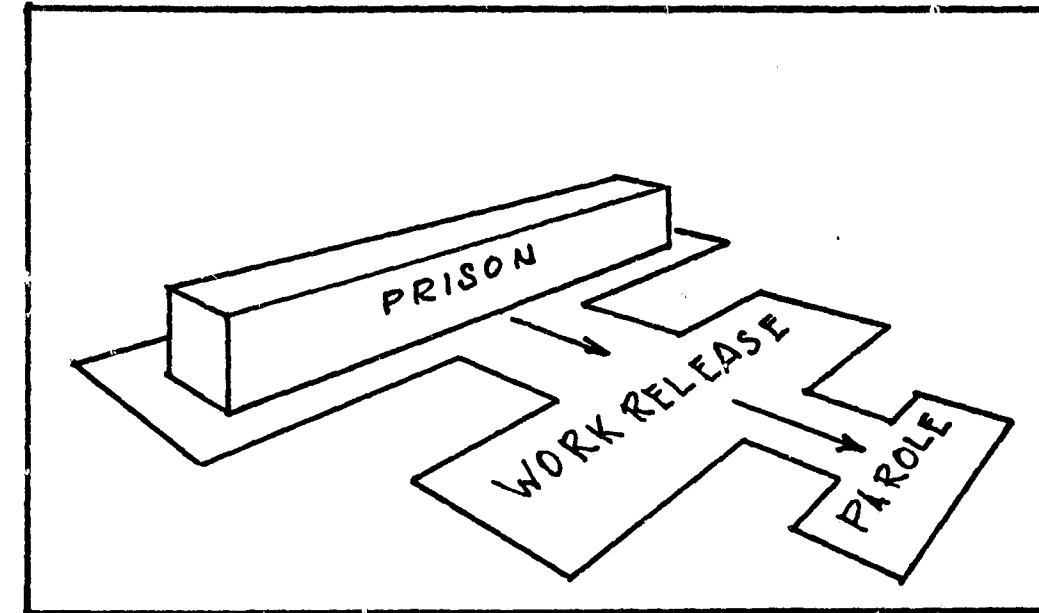
Organization charts usually illustrate the formal organizational structure which ignores the informal lines of communication and authority which may be present in an organization.

The primary goal in constructing an organizational chart is to portray clearly the logical relationship of each part of the organization to all other parts. Avoid crossing organizational lines, if possible. The office, title, name, and/or descriptive label of each sub-unit should be included.

Flow Charts

Applications

Flow charts portray the successive steps in a process. The process can be planning, operations, distribution, etc. A flow chart can be an effective management tool by revealing blocks, weaknesses and other inefficiencies in the process being charted.



WORK RELEASE PROGRAM

Limitations:

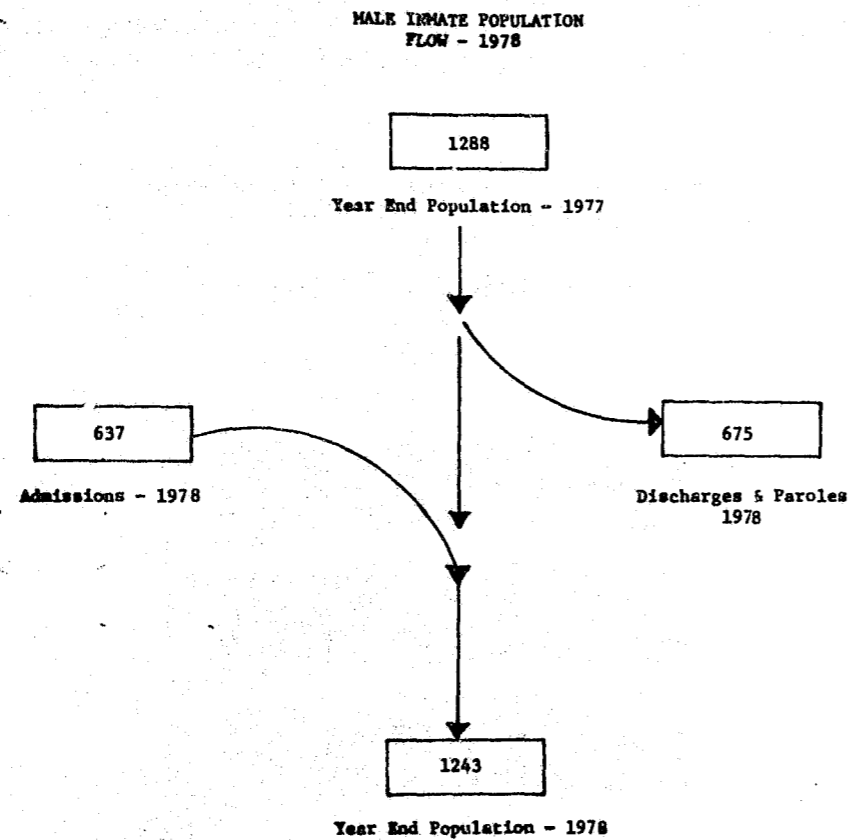
Some complex processes may require extensive study and hours of preparation in order to be able to portray them in flow diagram.

Several drafts may be required to accurately and clearly depict the process.

CONTINUED

4 OF 5

The simple flow chart below is a good example of an uncluttered, easy to read chart.



Credit: Nebraska Department of Corrections

Pictorial Charts

Applications:

Pictorial charts are extremely effective for portraying data to the layman or one who is ignorant of the data or has a dislike of statistical charts.

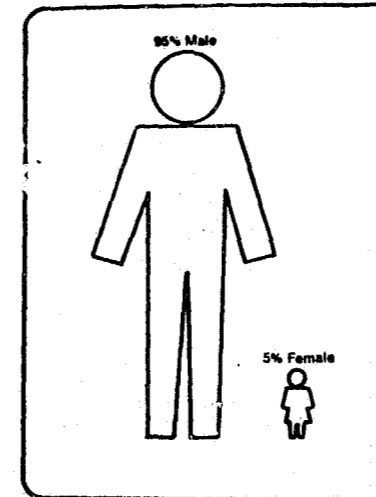
Pictorial charts display data simply and yet can be dramatic and interesting.

Limitations:

These charts are usually very difficult and time consuming to construct.

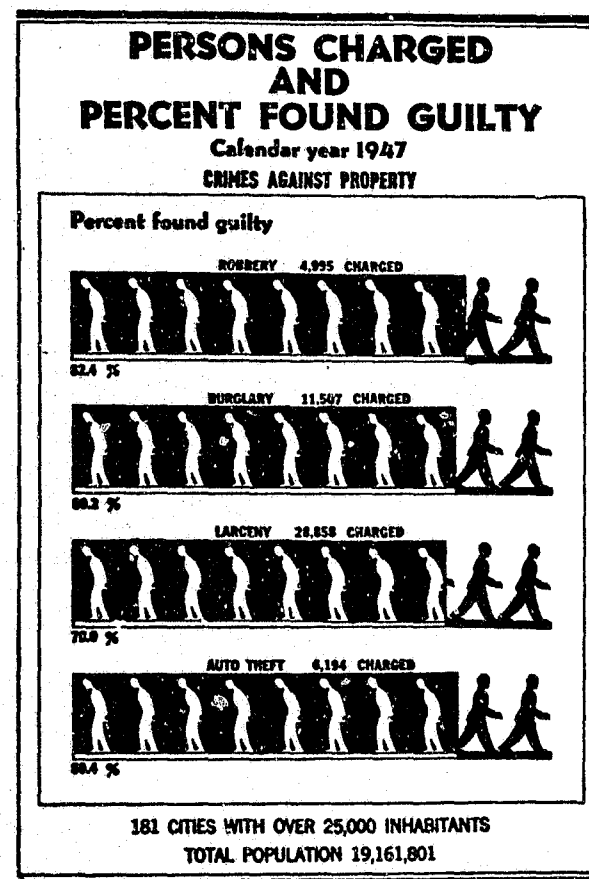
They can also be seriously misleading.

In choosing symbols or pictures, be aware of their psychological effect and be careful of the effect of disproportionate sizes for equal or similar data. For example, in the chart below it is impossible, even for an expert, to judge the size relationships of the figures. However, the point of the message, the predominance of males in the inmate population is made quite clear.

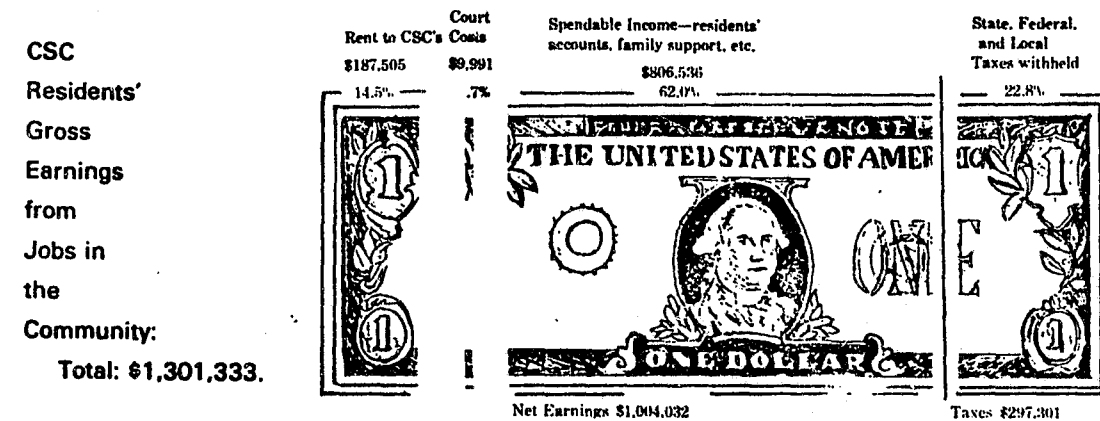


Credit: California Department of Corrections

Pictorial forms, in addition to showing proportionate relationships, can be unit graphs where each symbol represents a specified value. Pictures or symbols are also used in combination with other chart forms. For example, this chart is a 100% Bar Chart in Pictorial Form.



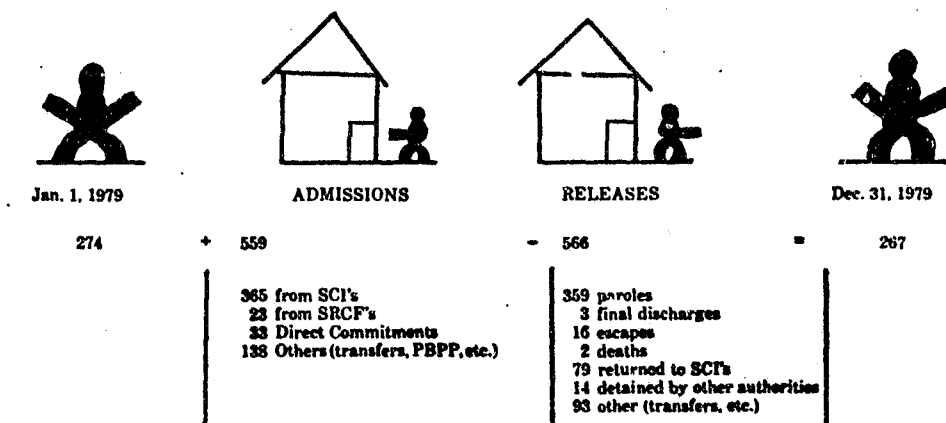
The picture of the divided dollar is a very effective and interesting way of showing how the gross earnings of Community Services Center residents were distributed.



Credit: Pennsylvania Department of Corrections

Even simple stick figures can be used to enhance a statistical report.

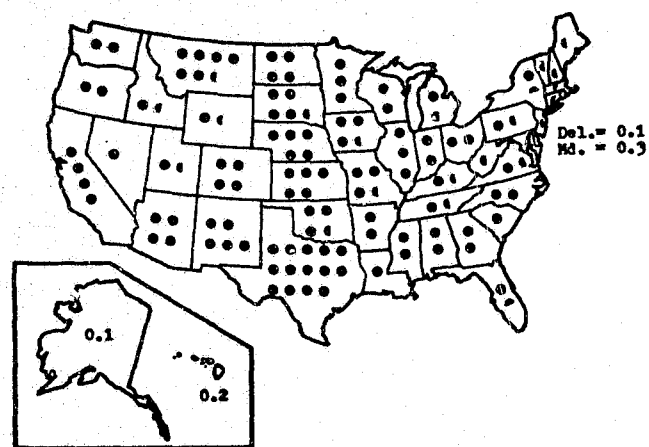
POPULATION — COMMUNITY SERVICE CENTERS



Credit: Pennsylvania Department of Corrections

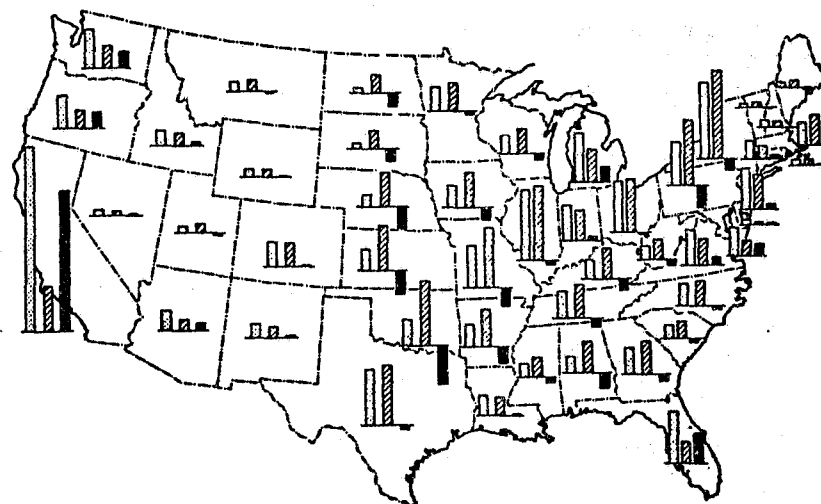
Point-Symbol Maps

These maps are usually easier to construct than the shaded maps if the number of dots or symbols rather than their proportional size or their density reflects the value of the data. A map similar to the one below could be used to reflect prison populations of the states, the number of prisoners from each state in Federal institutions, etc. The example here depicts farm acreage.



Maps may also have other graphs such as a line, bar, pictorial form superimposed. An example is the map below with bar charts superimposed. The map below deals with population and migration, but similar maps could apply to each state for the inmate population or the number of inmates in a state's correctional institutions from each county.

IN- AND OUT-MIGRANTS, UNITED STATES: 1935 TO 1940



KEY WORD INDEX

AGE
2,3,4,5,6,

Age
1,13,41,45,106

Assaults on Staff
40

Budget
85

CAPACITY
63,65,81,82

Capacity
82,120

Captures
43

Conviction
113

Cost Per Inmate, Per Day
85

COUNTY OF COMMITMENT
20, 21

County of Commitment
1,89

Court, Sentencing
90

DETAINERS
78

Detainers
78

DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS
36

Disciplinary Actions, Hearings
36,37

DRUG/ALCOHOL USE
31,32

Drug/Alcohol Use
136

EDUCATION REPORTED, TESTED
24,25,27,28

EMPLOYMENT HISTORY
30

ENTRY
86,87,88,89,90,91,92,93,94,95,
96,97,98,99,100

Entries
3,5,6,83,114,116,133,149,151,152

ENTRY DATE
128

Entry Date
75

ESCAPES
43,44,45,46

EXITS (TYPES)
101,102,103,104,105,117

Exits (Types)
54,83,94,95,96,99,114,116,
123,150,163

Exit Date
70,78

GRIEVANCES
37,38

HEALTH CARE
64

Health Care
57

HEALTH STATUS
68,69

INCIDENTS
33,34,35,39,40,41,42

Incidents
4,33,36

INDUSTRY
158

Industry, Sales
158

INDUSTRY, INMATES EMPLOYED
162

Industry, Inmates Employed
158

INDUSTRY WAGES
159,160

Industry Wages
159,160,162

Inmate Movement
11,12

I.Q. Measurement
26

JAILS, COUNTY
84

Jails, County
84

LITIGATION
154,155,156,157

Litigation
154

LOCATION (INMATES)
80

Location (Inmates)
13,22,33,34,35,36,37,38,45,55,
57,63,68,69,74,76,82,94,102,104,
106,110,111,114,117,119,121

LOCATION OF INSTITUTION (UNITS)
79

Mandatory Supervision
116

MARITAL STATUS
15,16

MEDICAL
57,66,68

MEDICAL TREATMENT
64,67

Medical Treatment
64,67,68

MILITARY STATUS
29

OFFENSE
129,130,131,132,133,134,135,136,
137,138,139,140

Offense
1,7,13,24,39,44,45,55,76,89,90,91,
92,93,102,104,105,115,122,124,125,
127,128,146,148

Offense, Date of
19

Offense While on Escape
44

PARENTS, STATUS
17

PAROLE
148,150,153

Parole
116

Parole Date
149

Parole, Eligibility Date
125

Parole Record
152

PAROLE RELEASES
152

PAROLE STATUS
151

Parole Time Served
122,148

PAROLE VIOLATORS
149

Parole Violators
153

Pay
54

Penal Code
125,132,137

Plea
100

POPULATION
106,107,108,109,110,111,112,113,
114,115,116,118,119,120,121

Population
81,82,83,85,131,132,137

Population (State)
108,112,113

PRIOR COMMITMENT
142,143,144,145,146

Prior Commitment
1

PRIOR HISTORY
141,142,143,144,145,146

Prior History
88

PROGRAMS
48,49,50,51,52

Programs
54

Programs, Academic
50,51,52

PROGRAM APPLICATION
53

Program Applications
49

PROGRAM SERVICES
58

Programs, Sports
62

Programs, Vocational
50,51

RACE
7,8,9,10,11

Race
1,13,16,17,19,23,26,27,28,29,31,41,
47,48,53,55,73,80,107,121,126,134,
135,144,150,151

Rate, Crime FBI
112

Rate, Incarceration
112

RELIGIOUS PREFERENCE
22,23

RESIDENCY, STATE
18,19,147

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION (ALSO CUSTODY)
47,70,71,73,75

Security Classification
65,66,70,83

SEGREGATIVE CLASSIFICATION
72,74

Sentence
12,45,97,100,140

SENTENCE LENGTH
126,127

Sentence Length
1

SENTENCE SERVED
122,123,124,125

Sentence Served
1,7,54,105,139,153

Service Contact Hours
56

SERVICE PARTICIPANTS
56,59,60,61,62

SEX
12,13,14

Sex
1,2,7,11,16,17,18,19,23,27,28,
29,48,72,98,106,107,125,126,134,
136,137,138,142,144,145,150,151

Sick Call
58,69

Staff
119,121

Status (Administrative)
83

STATUS CATEGORIES
77

WORK ASSIGNMENT
163

Work Assignment
83

WORK RELEASE
54,55,76,161,163

Work Release
76,83,161

FORMAT INDEX

AREA CHART

Surface--9,10,30,62,65,77,80,
142,143

BAR CHART

Circular - 139
Horizontal - 20,31,64,88,100,
130,135,136
Sliding (Range) - 24,60
Symbol - 59
Vertical - 26,34,37,47,49,68,
70,73,87,91,99,103,141

FLOW CHART
152,155

LINE GRAPH

6,32,42,45,46,98,108,118,124,157,160
Multi-Variable - 3,38,43,52,53,61,
67,75,81,86,93,101,105,109,115,116,
117,120,122,123,138,145,146,148,
153,158,161,162
Proportions - 4,8,30,131

MAP

Spot - 21,79

PICTORIAL CHART
14,25,63

PIE CHART

15,50,71,97,129,133,136,147

SEMI-LOGARITHMIC CHART
85,112,159

SURFACE CHART

Area Chart - 9,10,30,62,65,77,
80,142,143

TABLE

1,2,5,7,11,12,13,16,17,18,19,22,23,
27,28,29,33,35,36,39,41,44,48,51,54,
55,56,57,58,66,69,72,74,76,78,82,83,
84,89,90,92,94,95,96,102,104,106,107,
110,111,113,114,119,121,125,126,127,
128,132,134,137,140,144,149,150,151,
154,156,163

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Allie, H.J.; Friel, C.M.; Hart, B.L.; and Pennel, R.L. Interface in Corrections: From Data Base to Statistical Reports. Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., 1982.
- American Correctional Association. Manual of Standard for Adult Correctional Institutions, 1977.
- Arnold, E.C. Ink on Paper: A Handbook of the Graphic Arts. New York: Harper and Row, 1963.
- Beiswinger, G.L. "Corporate Identity Belongs in Your Financial Reports Too," Public Relations Journal, June, 1974, 20, 6-8; 31.
- Blair, L.H.; Hatry, H.P.; Bunn, K.; Stevens, L.; and Parker, K. Monitoring the Impacts of Prison and Parole Services: An Initial Examination. Washington, D.C.: The Urban Institute, 1977.
- Braznell, W. "How to Overcome the Annual Report Drag Factor," Public Relations Journal, August, 1978, 34, 22-9.
- Broekhuizen, R.J. Graphic Communications. Bloomington, Ill.: McKnight Publishing Co., 1973.
- Burke, E.M. "A New Profit Source--Multilingual Annual Reports," Public Relations Journal, September, 1974, 30, 14; 16-17.
- Burt, Martha. Measuring Prison Results: Ways to Monitor and Evaluate Corrections Performance. Washington, D.C.: The Urban Institute, 1980.
- Cahill, W.R. "Annual Reports: Exercise in Self-Love?" Public Relations Journal, September, 1976, 32, 18-21; 34-36.
- Carlson, D.E. and Tryon, V.A. Communications: Graphic Arts. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1976.
- Charting the Company Organization Structure. New York: National Industrial Conference Board, 1959.
- Dardenne, P. "Emerging Trends in Annual Reports," Public Relations Journal, September, 1977, 33, 8; 48.
- de Butts, J.D. "The Annual Report as a Policy Vehicle," Public Relations Journal, August, 1978, 34, 18-20.
- Enrick, N.L. Effective Graphic Communications. Princeton, N.J.: Auerback Publishers, 1972.
- Fabun, D. "Company Publications," (Chapter 15), in Lesley, P. Lesley's Public Relations Handbook. (2nd Edition), Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1978, 166-175.
- Fowler, J.E. "The Many Facets of Association Annual Reports," Public Relations Journal, September, 1977, 33, 20-22.
- Fox, M. and Brown, D.R. The Print Casebooks/First Annual Edition/The Best in Annual Reports. Washington, D.C.: RC Publishing, 1975.
- Fox, M. and Brown, D.R. Print Casebooks 2/Second Annual Edition/The Best in Annual Reports. Washington, D.C.: RC Publishing, 1977.
- Friel, C.M.; Allie, H.J.; Hart, B.L.; and Moore, J.B. Correctional Data Analysis Systems. Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.
- Friel, C.M.; Allie, H.J.; Hart, B.L.; and Pennel, R.L. Forecasting Correctional Populations: Issues and Techniques. Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., 1982.

- Goff, H.H. "Annual Reports: They Don't Have to be Dull," Public Relations Journal, September, 1977, 33, 28-34.
- Graves, J.J., Jr. "Critical Questions and Honest Answers," Public Relations Journal, September, 1977, 33, 17-18.
- Graves, J.J., Jr. "The Job Isn't Done Until You Evaluate the Impact," Public Relations Journal, September, 1975, 31, 32.
- Hawver, C.F. "The Public Relations of Government," (Chapter 29) in Lesley, P. Lesley's Public Relations Handbook. (2nd Edition), Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1978, 311-321.
- Herdeg, W. Graphis/Diagrams: The Graphic Visualization of Abstract Data. Zurich, Switzerland: The Graphis Press, 1974.
- Hunter, B.W. "Crisis Public Relations: Communicating in an Emergency," Public Relations Journal, June, 1974, 30, 14-17; 32.
- Karch, R.R. How to Plan and Buy Printing. New York: Prentice-Hall, 1950.
- Koestler, F.A. Creative Annual Reports--A Step-by-Step Guide. New York: National Public Relations Council of Health and Welfare Services, Inc., 1969.
- Lambie, J.M., Jr. "How to Write for Readership," (Chapter 50), in Lesley, P. Lesley's Public Relations Handbook (2nd Edition), Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1978, 526-536.
- Lee, C. "The PR Role in Good Annual Report Photography," Public Relations Journal, September, 1977, 33, 36-41.
- Lesley, P. Lesley's Public Relations Handbook, (Second Edition), Englewood Cliffs, N.J. Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1978.
- Lewis, R.A. and Herdeg, W. Annual Reports: Conception and Design of Annual Reports. Zurich, Switzerland: The Graphis Press, 1971.
- Lockwood, A. Diagrams: A Visual Survey of Graphs, Maps, Charts and Diagrams for the Graphic Designer. New York: Watson-Gapfill Publishers, 1969.
- Lustig, T. "Seems I've Heard That Theme Before," Public Relations Journal, September, 1975, 31, 30-31.
- Marston, J.E. "A Strategy for Public Relations Communication," Public Relations Journal, September, 1975, 31, 10.
- Mayall, R.L. "Sensitizing Your Management to the Needs of the Annual Report," Public Relations Journal, September, 1977, 33, 12-14, 16.
- Meyers, C.H. Handbook of Basic Graphs: A Modern Approach. Belmont, Calif.: Dickenson Publishing, 1970.
- Miller, E. "Financial Public Relations--Basic Planning and Programs," (Chapter 11), in Lesley, P. Lesley's Public Relations Handbook (2nd Edition), Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1978, 105-135.
- Miller, M. and Pagani, F. "5 Techniques for Annual Report Covers," Public Relations Journal, September, 1976, 32, 16-17.
- National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals. Corrections. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1973.
- National Court Statistics Project. State Court Model Annual Report. Williamsburg, Va.: National Center for State Courts, 1980.
- Nelson, P.R. "How to Use Graphics and Printing," (Chapter 51) in Lesley, P. Lesley's Public Relations Handbook (2nd Edition), Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1978, 537-564.
- Newton, H. "Winning Public Support for an Idea or Cause," (Chapter 10) in Lesley, P. Lesley's Public Relations Handbook (2nd Edition), Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1978, 96-104.

- Northart, L.J. "A Few New Approaches to Annual Reports," Public Relations Journal, August, 1978, 34, 10.
- Northart, L.J. "What They're Saying About Annual Reports," Public Relations Journal, August, 1979, 35, 9-15.
- Oregon Law Enforcement Council. Facts and Fiction in Oregon. Salem, Oregon: Author: August, 1979.
- Pennel, R.L.; Friel, C.M.; Allie, H.J.; and Hart, B.L. The Correctional Annual Report: Concepts and Examples. Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., 1982.
- Preparing the Annual Report--A Guidebook and Working Calendar. Cloquet, WI.: Potlatch Corporation, 1976.
- Rimer, I.I. "How the Non-Profits Do It," Public Relations Journal, September, 1975, 31, 24-25.
- Roop, J.J. and Capozzi, L. "Annual Reports: 10 Ways to Fight Those Internal Battles," Public Relations Journal, August, 1978, 34, 21.
- Rosenthal, H.C. "Five Ways to Get More Attention for Your Annual Report," Public Relations Journal, September, 1974, 30, 31-33.
- Rosenthal, H.C. and Pagani, F. "Rating Your Annual Report," Public Relations Journal, August, 1978, 34, 12-14.
- Schmid, C.F. Handbook of Graphic Presentation. New York: Ronald Press, 1954.
- Schultz, H.G. "An Evaluation of Formats for Graphic Trend Displays," Human Factors, 1961, 3, 99-107.
- SEARCH Group, Inc. OBSCIS: Offender Based State Correctional Information System, Technical Report 10, Sacramento, Calif.: 1975.
- Selame, E. "The Annual Report Probably Does More to Create Corporate Identity than any Other Single Public Relations Vehicle, but Far Too Many Companies Ignore Its Design Potential," Public Relations Journal, September, 1975, 16-18.
- Shapiro, I. "Let Your Photos Do More Talking," Public Relations Journal, September, 1974, 30, 10-13; 35-36.
- Smart, L.S. "A Guide to Preparing Your Annual Report," Business Quarterly, Winter, 1979, 44, 36-42.
- Smedley, A.B. "Is the Annual Report a Corporate Dinosaur?" Public Relations Journal, September, 1975, 31, 21-23.
- Speaking Out on Annual Reports. New York: S.D. Scott Printing Co., 1977.
- Toros, V. "Who's Afraid of Transparency?" Public Relations Journal, July, 1977, 33, 14-17.
- Toros, V. "The European Approach to Annual Reports," Public Relations Journal, August, 1978, 34, 30-31.
- Zmud, R.W. "Concepts, Theories and Techniques: An Empirical Investigation of the Dimensionality of the Concept of Information," Decision Sciences, 1978, 9, 187-195.

ANNUAL REPORTS FROM CORRECTIONAL AGENCIES

- Alabama Board of Corrections. Annual Report, 1976-1977.
- Alabama Board of Corrections. Annual Report, 1977-1978.
- Arizona State Department of Corrections. 1978-1979, Annual Report.
- Arkansas Department of Correction. 1979 Annual Report.
- California Department of Corrections. Annual Report, 1978.
- California Department of Corrections. California Prisoners, 1974 and 1975.
- California Department of Corrections. California Prisoners, 1977 and 1978.
- Colorado Department of Corrections, Office of Research and Evaluation. Annual Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1978-1979.
- Connecticut Department of Correction. Annual Report, 1977.
- Connecticut Department of Correction. Annual Report, 1979.
- Delaware Department of Correction. Annual Report for Fiscal Year 1978.
- Delaware Department of Correction. Annual Report for Fiscal Year 1979.
- Delaware Department of Correction. Statistical Report for the Month of May, 1980.
- District of Columbia Department of Corrections. Annual Report, 1975-1976.
- Federal Prison System. 1978 Report.
- Federal Prison System. 1979 Report.
- Federal Prison System. 1980 Report.
- Federal Prison System. Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1975.
- Florida Department of Corrections. Annual Report, 1977-1978.
- Florida Department of Corrections. Annual Report, 1978-1979.
- Georgia Department of Offender Rehabilitation. 1977 Annual Report.
- Georgia Department of Offender Rehabilitation. 1978 Annual Report.
- Hawaii Department of Social Services and Housing. 1977 Annual Report.
- Hawaii Intake Service Centers. Annual Report 1979.
- Idaho State Board of Correction. Annual Report, July 1, 1974 to June 30, 1975.
- Illinois Department of Corrections. Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1978.
- Illinois Department of Corrections. Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1979.
- Iowa Department of Social Services. Annual Report, 1979.
- Kansas Department of Corrections. Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1979.
- Kansas Department of Corrections. Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1978.
- Kentucky Bureau of Corrections. Annual Report, 1977.

Kentucky Bureau of Corrections. Annual Report; Fiscal Year 1978-1979.

Louisiana Department of Corrections. Annual Report; 1975-76 and 1976-77.

Maine State Government. Annual Report; 1977-1978.

Maryland Division of Correction. Fiftieth Report; Fiscal Year 1978.

Massachusetts Department of Correction. A Statistical Description of Residents of the Massachusetts Institutions on January 1, 1979.

Massachusetts Department of Correction. A Statistical Description of Residents of the Massachusetts Institutions on January 1, 1980.

Michigan Department of Corrections. Dimensions; 1976-1977.

Michigan Department of Corrections. Dimensions; 1977-1978.

Michigan Department of Corrections. 1978 Statistical Presentation.

Minnesota Department of Corrections. Update '78; Fiscal Years 1977 and 1978.

Missouri Division of Corrections. Biennial Report; July 1, 1976 - June 30, 1978.

Nebraska Department of Correctional Services. Fourth Annual Report; July 1, 1977 - June 30, 1978.

Nebraska Department of Correctional Services. Fifth Annual Report; July 1, 1978 - June 30, 1979.

Nebraska Department of Correctional Services. Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1978-1979.

New Hampshire State Prison. Biennial Report; 1976-1978.

New Hampshire State Prison. Biennial Report, 1978-1980.

New Jersey Department of Corrections. Annual Report; Fiscal Year 1979.

New Jersey Department of Corrections, Adult Diagnostic and Treatment Center; Annual Report; July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979.

New Jersey Department of Corrections, Adult Diagnostic and Treatment Center. Annual Report; July 1, 1979 to June 30, 1980.

New Jersey Department of Corrections, State Prison Leesburg. Annual Report; 1978-1979.

New Jersey Department of Corrections, State Prison Rahway. Annual Report; July 1, 1979 to June 30, 1980.

New Mexico Corrections Division. Annual Report; 66th Fiscal Year, July 1, 1977 through June 30, 1978.

New Mexico Department of Corrections. Annual Report; 61st Fiscal Year; July 1, 1972 through June 30, 1973.

New Mexico Department of Corrections. Annual Report; 62nd Fiscal Year; July 1, 1973 through June 30, 1974.

New Mexico Department of Corrections. Annual Report; 64th Fiscal Year; July 1, 1975 through June 30, 1976.

New York State Department of Correctional Services. Report of Operations and Development for 1977.

New York State Department of Correctional Services. Report of Operations and Development for 1978.

New York State Department of Correctional Services. Report of Operations and Development; 1979-80.

North Carolina Department of Correction. Statistical Abstract, January through December; 1979.

North Dakota Director of Institutions. Fourth Biennial Report to the Governor; July 1; 1975 to June 30; 1977.

North Dakota Director of Institutions. Fifth Biennial Report to the Governor; July 1; 1977 to June 30; 1979.

Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction. Annual Report, July 1; 1977 to June 30; 1978.

Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction. Annual Report, 1979.

Oklahoma Department of Corrections. Bi-Annual Report; Fiscal Year 1979 and 1980.

Pennsylvania Bureau of Correction. 1978 Annual Report;

Pennsylvania Bureau of Correction. 1979 Annual Report.

Pennsylvania Bureau of Correction. 1978 Annual Statistical Report.

Pennsylvania Bureau of Correction. 1979 Annual Statistical Report.

Pennsylvania Bureau of Correction. 1980 Annual Statistical Report.

Rhode Island Department of Corrections. Annual Report; Fiscal Year 1978.

Rhode Island Department of Corrections. Annual Traffic Report, July; 1977 - June; 1978.

South Carolina Department of Corrections. Annual Report of the Board of Corrections and the Commissioner of the South Carolina Department of Corrections for the Period July 1, 1979 to June 30; 1980.

South Carolina Department of Corrections. Annual Report of the Board of Corrections and the Commissioner of the South Carolina Department of Corrections for the Period July 1, 1979 to June 30; 1980.

South Carolina Department of Corrections. Statistical Report; July 1 - December 31; 1979.

South Dakota Board of Charities and Corrections, Office of Correctional Services. Annual Report; Fiscal Year 1980;

South Dakota State Penitentiary; 1979 Annual Report.

Tennessee Department of Correction. Annual Report; Fiscal Year, 1977-1978.

Tennessee Department of Correction. Annual Report; Fiscal Year, 1978-1979.

Texas Department of Corrections. 1977 Annual Report.

Texas Department of Corrections. 1979 Annual Report.

Texas Department of Corrections. 1980 Annual Report.

Texas Department of Corrections. 1979 Annual Statistical Report.

Texas Department of Corrections. 1979 Fiscal Year Statistical Report.

Utah State Prison. Utah Prisoner Statistics; January 1, 1980.

Virginia Department of Corrections. Annual Report; 1978.

Virginia Department of Corrections. Annual Report; 1979.

Washington Human Resources Agencies. 1979 Annual Report.

West Virginia Department of Corrections. Annual Report; Fiscal Year 1977-1978.

West Virginia Department of Corrections. Annual Report; Fiscal Year 1978-1979.

Wyoming Corrections Facility. 1978 Annual Report.

Wyoming State Penitentiary. 1978 Annual Report.

Wyoming Women's Center. 1978 Annual Report.

END