



Historical Corrections Statistics in the United States, 1850 – 1984

102529

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with the assistance of
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Westat, Inc.
Rockville, Md.

NCJ – 102529
December 1986

U.S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Justice Statistics

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Report of work performed by Westat, Inc.

This report was supported by grant number 84-BJ-CX-005, awarded to Westat, Inc., Rockville, Md., by the Bureau of Justice Statistics under the Omnibus Control and Safe Streets Act of 2968, as amended.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report was prepared under Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) Data Analysis Program, Grant Number 84-BJ-CX-0005. I would especially like to thank David Hinners of BJS who served as Project Monitor and provided valuable suggestions, access to unpublished data, helpful review of the work, and firm patience and encouragement. I would also like to thank Patrick Langan, and Lawrence Greenfeld of BJS for overall review and additional information on available reports. Barbara Allen-Hagen of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) and Melissa Sickman of BJS carefully reviewed and provided suggestions for clarification and improvement of the chapter on juvenile facilities.

Lee Parsons had the major responsibility for table preparation. Jody Klein and Scotty Fallah also worked on preparation of the tables. The tables were typed by Donna Williams, Debby McMurray, Eleanor Austin, and Rebecca Downes. Heather Banks and Judy Padilla provided much needed editing of the manuscript and tables.

I was fortunate to have the support of Westat Vice Presidents Lance Hodes and Dave Bayless, both of whom provided extra encouragement and corporate resources for project completion.

I would like to express sincere appreciation for the assistance provided by all these people in the preparation of this report.

I would also like to thank the American Correctional Association for permission to include their tables on military prisons; Northeastern University Press for permission to include information on capital punishment from the work Legal Homicide by Bowers, Pierce, and McDevitt; and Donnell Pappenfort, Tom Young, and Chris Marlow for permission to use information from the University of Chicago School of Social Services Administration's National Survey of Residential Group Care Facilities. Tables included from these sources are printed by permission and are not to be printed elsewhere without permission of the authors or publishers.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This work presents summary tables and commentary for published national government reports on corrections statistics for the period of U.S. history from 1850 (the date of the first national reports on the topic) to 1984. Historical comparison within this area has often been difficult because of the change over time in the agencies responsible for data collection, differences in reporting units, and the fact that separate reports have usually been issued covering local, State, Federal, and juvenile levels. In many cases these reports did not have a wide distribution and are currently unavailable in libraries.

In preparing this report, we attempted to locate and review all published government reports covering national corrections statistics since 1850. It is hoped that, in addition to providing summary comparisons over time, the work will provide a reference of available information for those interested in statistical planning and further historical research. A review of the data items included and the style of reporting in a given period can also provide insight into major issues of concern and the ideological perspectives of the time.

Over the period, the primary entities responsible for government data collection in the area of corrections have been the Census Bureau and several agencies within the Department of Justice. In addition, data related to juveniles have been collected by the Office of Education and the Children's Bureau. This chapter presents a brief history of the data collection efforts and an overview of the structure and limitations of the report.

THE CENSUS BUREAU

Institutional Population Series

The earliest national data concerning use of incarceration come from the Census Bureau in conjunction with the Decennial Census of 1850. Later the Census Bureau developed two yearly series; "Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions," which continued under

the Census until 1946, and "Judicial Criminal Statistics," begun in 1932 and discontinued in the 1940's.

Between 1880 and 1933 at 10-year intervals, the Census reports on institutional population included considerable detail and analysis. Later reports (between 1940 and 1980) consisted primarily of tables and omit data items specific to crime. The Census reports are the only source of national jail statistics prior to the 1970 survey conducted by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA).

Early Census Institutional Population Reports (1850-1890)

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

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

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

In 1880, the census of prisoners was part of a larger effort to collect information on what were called the "Defective, Dependent and Delinquent Classes." The report included statistics on inhabitants of almshouses, mental institutions, and other institutions of the time (see Appendix A). In this census a new method was followed which involved a special supplemental schedule for individual returns of all prison inhabitants. The form specified that the

returns were to include every State or local prison, penitentiary, reformatory, work-house and jail.

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

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

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

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

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

It was recognized that such a departure was necessary to correct

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

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

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

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

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

adults out of prisons and jails, and to make and view correctional institutions for juveniles as different from prisons and jails as possible.

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

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

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

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

Between 1940 and 1980 the Census of Institutions was again done in conjunction with the decennial census, and information was presented in one report for those present in all types of functionally different institutions. Information collected was the same for all types of institutions and was limited to age, sex, race, marital status, education, and sometimes occupation and nativity. The surveys no longer contained data items related to the person's criminal status (except in 1960 when a special schedule was included, the results of which

were published by the Bureau of Prisons rather than as part of the institutional population report). The institutional population report includes data by State and metro-status. There is little or no text except that concerning survey methods.

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

Beginning with 1950, the institutional population reports were done in conjunction with analysis of the characteristics of families. The 1950 report presents complete count data on the age, race, and sex of those in each of the types of institutions and 3.5 percent sample data on metro-status, nativity, citizenship, school enrollment, education, marital status, mobility, and income. Information was frequently obtained from institutional records rather than direct interview and was reported to contain a higher degree of missing data than the general census of population.

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

The 1970 and 1980 reports include those in non-institutional group quarters (defined as having more than 6 unrelated inhabitants in 1970 and 10 in 1980). Institutions, however, are distinguished from other group quarters because they involve care or custody and are included independent of size. Institutions were classified as special places and, rather than the self-enumeration used in the population survey, enumerators visited each facility. In 1980 each separate budget unit was classified as a separate

institution, unlike the procedure in 1970 when the unit was the institution as a whole. This resulted in considerably different estimates of the number of institutions for each of the reports. The 1970 Census estimates are much closer to those of the Justice Department and American Correctional Association counts for the same period, than are those in 1980.

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

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

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

The Census Bureau prison reports were able to obtain data from almost all States. Exceptions were Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Michigan for several years and other States for single years. In certain years estimates were made of the missing State data. In the 1930's the series began to include a section on executions and military prisons, and a section was included from the beginning on staff and expenditures.

Although the number of persons present on the day of the survey is reported, almost all of the characteristic information is on prisoners received and released. Data presented usually included: age, race, nativity, marital status, type and length of sentence, offense, type of release and time served. Considerable analyses are related to examining sentence differences and the

impact of the use of determinate versus indeterminate sentence.

While many of the data are comparable, this series like the Census of Institutional Populations suffers from the changes of reporting units. For example, changes in whether the average or median is given for time served, and the length of reporting categories for sentence make direct time series analysis difficult. The reports also began to distinguish between felony and misdemeanor sentences and eventually limited analysis of characteristics to those under felony commitment. In some years detailed information is presented only for male prisoners. Despite these limitations, these reports present the most consistent national yearly reports available on State and Federal prisons. Later reports have in general been less detailed and consistent.

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

Judicial Criminal Statistics

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

It is the purpose of the Census Bureau, through cooperation with the several States, to develop a national system of collecting judicial criminal statistics which will be mutually advantageous to the States and the Federal government...It is hoped that eventually each State will adopt the Census forms and classifications. If this is

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

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

Somewhat similar data were collected under the Uniform Crime Reports Program between 1955-1977. During this period information was included on the judicial disposition of arrests.

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

The Office of Education

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

The U.S. Children's Bureau

Beginning in 1927 and continuing until 1967, the Children's Bureau collected some statistics on the juvenile courts. Initially these covered only about 15 percent of the

population; by 1943 coverage was about 37 percent and by 1955 data were obtained by means of a representative sample. Information included place of detention, disposition, age, sex, and type of case.

For the 1933 Institutional Census, the Children's Bureau had cooperated with the Census Bureau on the report of "Children in Public Institutions for Delinquent Children" and the report on "Children Under Institutional Care and in Foster Homes." Beginning in 1945, the Children's Bureau initiated a yearly series on Children Served by Public Institutions. Initially coverage included complete reports from only 36 States. By 1967 all States but Nevada were reporting. The series remained limited to public institutions. Later reports were issued separately for delinquent and dependent children. In 1971, this series was transferred to the Justice Department's LEAA, which continued the reports under the title "Children in Custody."

THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

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

The Federal Bureau of Prisons

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

prisons began, relatively speaking more information is available about prisoners at this level than for State and jail inmates.

Annual Report of the Attorney General of the United States

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

Report of the Work of the Federal Bureau of Prisons

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

Bureau of Prisons Statistical Report

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

Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories

When the Census Bureau discontinued its series on prisoners in State and Federal prisons and reformatories in 1946, there was a three-year period in which the Census Bureau continued to collect the information

but did not publish reports. The series was evidently in danger of being discontinued entirely, according to American Correctional Association resolutions of the time, urgently asking that funds be appropriated so that the Federal Bureau of Prisons could take over the series and the effort not be abandoned. In 1950 the program was officially transferred to the Bureau of Prisons. Between 1950 and 1970, 47 bulletins and 7 special reports were issued. The first several covered information on the years between 1946 and 1950. Between 1950 and 1964, two bulletins a year were issued, one on prisoners in State and Federal prisons and one on executions. For a brief period, between 1958 and 1962, a third yearly bulletin was issued concerning personnel in penal institutions. The yearly bulletins contained less information on prisoner characteristics, sentence, and time served than did the Census reports.

The special reports, covering the years 1950, 1951, 1952-1953, 1960 and 1964, present information similar to that in the previous yearly Census reports. The focus of several of the special reports was prisoners released. Two reports were issued covering 1960, one on characteristics of State prisoners (using Census data) and one on releases from State and Federal prisons. In 1964 only State prisoners were included in the reports. Certain changes were made in reporting categories. Time-served data were now calculated only for first releases (this had been done only for 1940 in the Census series). As had been the case for the last years of the Census series, only those with commitments of one year or longer were included in presenting the data. State participation increased up to 1964 to include those States which had not or had irregularly participated in the Census Bureau series. However, the 1970 special report on characteristics of State prisoners, done at a time when the transfer to LEAA was occurring, included only 33 States. A note at the beginning of the report states that several State responses were not obtained in time to be included. National totals were not done for this year on many characteristics. (Certain tables to follow utilize these data; notation is made that the data are based on only 33 States).

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

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

National Prisoner Statistics

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

With the creation of LEAA and the initiation of several new series, data collection efforts in the area of criminal justice were greatly expanded. The series covered such areas as Victimization, Children in Custody, Employment and Expenditure, State Court Case Loads, Criminal Justice Agencies, and Probation and Parole, as well as special non-series studies. However, yearly published reports on those in State and Federal prisons did not return to the level of detail of the Census Bureau reports from 1924-1946, or the special reports of the Federal Bureau of Prisons. With the increased use of computers, much additional information became available only from data tapes.

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

primary focus of the Census and Bureau of Prison series.

The Jail Reports

When LEAA was initiated, apart from Census Bureau reports done at 10-year intervals, no national reports had been done on jails. The last Census Bureau report on jails to contain special criminal justice related information such as offenses or sentence data had been in 1933. LEAA initiated Jail Surveys covering the years 1970, 1972, and 1978. These counted inmates present on the day of the survey, rather than received during the year.

Children in Custody

In 1971, the Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census was initiated. The census was designed by LEAA and HEW and carried out by the Census Bureau. Subsequent surveys have been conducted in 1974, 1975, 1977, 1979, 1982, and 1985. Beginning in 1974, private facilities were included and separate reports published. The series is currently under the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Parole and Probation Statistics

While some information is available on the use of parole from State and Federal discharge data, almost no national statistics on such things as the number of persons on parole and probation are available (except at the Federal level) until the last 20 years. In 1965, the National Council on Crime and Delinquency began the Uniform Parole Reporting project. This project attempted to collect national parole statistics and published data for certain years in the Uniform Parole Reports Newsletter. With an LEAA grant in 1975, a special study was done of parole and probation systems and of the feasibility of yearly reporting. The first NCCD/LEAA Uniform Parole reports covered the years 1976 and 1977. The first National Probation Report covered data from 1979. Currently BJS publishes national probation and parole data.

The Bureau of Justice Statistics

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

BJS has continued and regularized most correction-related series begun under LEAA and has added some additional data and reports. Special analytical reports and bulletins have been issued utilizing data not currently regularly published on such things as offenses and sentences of those received and time served of those released. These statistics had been regularly included in the Census Bureau series of 1926-1946 and included by the Federal Bureau of Prisons in special reports in the years between 1950 and 1970 when they were responsible for reporting. However, they had not been included in the yearly State and Federal Prison reports in the 1970's.

STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT

Chapter II summarizes information on capital punishment including data on illegal lynchings, which it is necessary to include in order to understand any regional comparisons of the use of executions. Chapters III, IV, and V present statistics on State and Federal, jail, and juvenile facilities, respectively. Chapter VI presents

information from Federal reports on Federal prisoners only and Chapter VII presents limited information on probation and parole. Chapter VIII combines information on Federal, State, jail and juvenile facilities to provide an overall picture of incarceration levels since 1850.

Appendix A presents a summary of Census reports on the use of other forms of institutionalization since 1850.

Appendix B presents tallied data on capital punishment; Appendix C presents collected tables on military prisoners; Appendix D presents a listing of major sources of corrections statistics; and Appendix E discusses some implications of the historical review for current statistical efforts.

This report almost exclusively relies on government statistics. An exception is the information on capital punishment and illegal lynchings for which data compiled by independent researchers has been used. Selected data on probation and parole collected by the National Council of Crime and Delinquency and data collected by the University of Chicago on juveniles in correctional facilities have also been included.

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

CHAPTER II

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT STATISTICS

In reporting mortality statistics, the population census of 1850 listed the cause of death of 21 persons as execution; the 1860 census, 59 persons; and the 1870 census, 31 persons. However, national government statistics separately addressing capital punishment date from 1880, when the Census Bureau special report on "Dependent, Defective and Delinquent" listed 80 persons as "present under the sentence of death" on the day of the survey. Information on persons under capital sentence was first reported in 1904, when 106 persons were listed as received under this sentence. Government information is available only at 10-year intervals from the decennial reports until 1930, when the Census Bureau series, "Prisoners in State Prisons and Reformatories," began to contain a section on executions. After the series was transferred to the Bureau of Prisons in 1947, separate special reports were issued. The series has continued with the subsequent transfers of the National Prisoner Statistics series to the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) in 1971 and to the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) in 1980. Information is now included on legal developments and on the movement of those under sentence of death.

Because of the seriousness of capital punishment and the corresponding concern with this form of punishment as a moral and legal issue, additional information covering years before government reports were issued is available from non-governmental sources. Bowers, Pierce, and McDevitt in their book, Legal Homicide, combine information on both State and local executions beginning in the 1890's and on State executions after the first State-imposed execution in 1864. Information used by Bowers et al. on local executions

was obtained from compilations by Bye, Bedau, Barnes, Teeters, and Sellin (see tables for complete citations). Information on persons executed under State authority before 1930 can be obtained from a complete listing compiled by Teeters and Zibulka in the 1960's and updated by Espy in the 1970's. A listing of illegal lynchings, dating from the year 1882, has been compiled by the Department of Records and Research, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

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

Executions

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

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

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

Table 2-1. Executions per Decade Under Civil Authority and Illegal Lynchings: 1890-1984

	1890's ^a	1900's	1910's	1920's	1930's	1940's	1950's	1960's	1970's	1980's - 1984	Total 1984
Total Under State Authority	155	289	636	1,038	1,523	1,177	684	192	3	29	5,726
Race											
Number Nonwhite	70	157	286	481	745	706	361	99	1	9	2,915
Percent Nonwhite	55%	62%	47%	49%	52%	63%	56%	52%	33%	31%	54%
Race Unknown	(27)	(37)	(26)	(51)	(79)	(55)	(32)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(308)
Offense											
Murder	155	281	570	961	1,383	980	564	152	3	29	5,078
Rape	0	5	40	69	112	172	92	28	0	0	518
Other	0	3	26	8	28	23	19	8	0	0	115
Offense Unknown	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(2)	(9)	(4)	(0)	(0)	(15)
Total Under Local Authority	1,060	901	406	131	147	110	35	0	0	0	2,790
Total Under Civil Authority (State and Local)	1,215	1,190	1,042	1,169	1,670	1,287	719	192	3	29	8,516
Illegal Lynchings	1,540	895	621	315	130	33	8	1	b	b	3,543
Total per Decade (Legal and Illegal)	2,755	1,995	1,663	1,484	1,800	1,292	721	192	3	29	12,059

Notes:

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

Sources:

- State Authority: Data for 1890-1980 tabulated from listing compiled by Negley K. Teeters and Charles J. Zibulka, 1864 to 1967, and revised by M. Watt Espy, Jr. Listing published in Bowers, William; Pierce, Glen; and McDevitt, John, Legal Homicide: Death as Punishment in America 1864-1982. Boston: Northeastern University Press, 1984. Used by permission.
- Local Authority: Data taken from Table 2-3 in Bowers, William; Pierce, Glen; and McDevitt, John, Legal Homicide: Death as Punishment in America 1864-1967. Boston: Northeastern University Press, 1984. Used by permission. Sources for table include: Bye, R.T., Capital Punishment in the United States. Philadelphia: The Committee of Philanthropic Labor of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends, 1919, pgs. 57-58, for 1890-1917; Bedau, The Death Penalty in America. New York: Anchor Press, 1967, pg. 35, for 1918-1920; Barnes, H.E., and Teeters, N.K., New Horizons in Criminology. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1942, pg. 425, for 1921-1926; and Sellin, T., "A Note on Capital Executions in the U.S." British Journal of Delinquency 1:6, 1950, pg. 7, for 1927-1919. NPS and BJS Bulletins after 1930.
- Illegal Lynchings: Table published in Bureau of the Census, Historical Statistics of the United States from Colonial Times to 1957, and compiled by Department of Records and Research, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, printed in Ploski, Harry, and Williams, James; The Negro Almanac: A Reference Work on the Afro-American, 4th ed. New York: Wiley, 1983. Updates included to Census Bureau table, 1960, pg. 218.
- 1980-1984: Data taken from
U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Washington, D.C.
Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin; Capital Punishment 1984; 1985; pg. 7.

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

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

Notes:

a. Statistics for 1880's are for 1882 through 1889.

b. Statistics for 1960's are for 1960, 1961, and 1962; no lynchings are recorded after 1962.

Source: Tabulations based on data compiled by Department of Records and Research, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. Taken from Ploski, Harry, and Williams, James; The Negro Almanac: A Reference Work on the Afro-American, 4th edition. New York: Wiley, 1983.

The Legal Status of the Death Penalty

The Bureau of Prisons and the Bureau of Justice Statistics have prepared tables summarizing the legal status of the death penalty within the States since 1846. Table 2-3 presents some of this information. During the early 19th century, legislative efforts at capital punishment reform (limiting offenses and privatization) were more frequently passed than abolition legislation (Bowers et al., Legal Homicide; 1983, p.8). Michigan, in 1847, was the first State to abolish execution.

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

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

In the years following *Furman*, several States have enacted new capital punishment legislation. These have been of two types: those calling for mandatory imposition for specific crimes and those providing for guided discretion. In subsequent court cases, guided discretion laws have been upheld in Florida, Georgia, and Texas and mandatory laws have been struck down in Louisiana and North Carolina. The Court has also ruled that the death penalty is a disproportionate penalty for rape of an adult

woman and that mitigating factors cannot be limited to those specified on a list. Another case has ruled that jurors cannot be excluded on the basis of being affected by the possibility of capital sentence. By the end of 1982, laws providing for capital punishment were in effect in 37 States and the Federal government. This was only two fewer States than before *Furman*.

Regional Comparisons

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

Proportionate to the population, executions and lynchings have occurred most frequently in the South and the West. While the percent of total U.S. population in the South has ranged between 31 and 33 since 1890, this region has had 50 percent of the total executions under State authority and 83 percent of illegal lynchings. The West had 5 percent of the U.S. population in 1890 but 19 percent in 1980. The West has had 15 percent of State executions. The North East population has ranged from 28 percent in decades prior to 1930 to 22 percent in 1980 and has had 24 percent of executions. The North Central area has utilized capital punishment least frequently, with a population ranging from 36 percent to 26 percent, yet only 11 percent of the executions.

While overall the South has had relatively more executions than the West, when we compare the data by decade we see that the State execution rates were highest not in the South but in the West prior to 1930. Regional comparisons by race (Table 2-5) indicate that State executions per 100,000 nonwhite population have been higher in the West than the South in every decade except 1970 and 1980. Also, in the period between 1910 and 1930, State execution rates for nonwhites were higher in the

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

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

Notes:

- a. Iowa, Maine, and Oregon appear twice in the list because each has had two distinct periods of abolition.
- b. Death penalty retained for treason until 1963.
- c. Death penalty restored in 1882 for any life term convict who commits murder.
- d. In 1837, a law was passed to provide that no condemned person could be executed until 1 year after his sentencing, and then only upon a warrant from the governor.
- e. In 1872, a law was passed similar to the 1837 Maine statute (see note d above).
- f. Death penalty retained for murder by a prisoner serving a life term for murder.
- g. Death penalty retained for rape.
- h. Death penalty retained for murder of a police officer on duty or guard or by a prisoner guilty of a prior murder, kidnapping for ransom, and killing or destruction of vital property by a group during wartime.
- i. Death penalty retained for murder of a police officer on duty, or of anyone by a prisoner under life sentence.
- j. Death penalty retained for the crime of killing a police officer or prison or jail guard while in the performance of his duties, and in cases where the jury recommends the death penalty and the defendant commits a second capital felony after time for due deliberation following commission of the first capital felony.
- k. Death penalty abolished by State supreme court decision.

Sources:

Bowers, William; Pierce, Glen; and McDevitt, John, Legal Homicide: Death as Punishment in America 1864-1982. Boston: Northeastern University Press, 1984, pg. 9. Used with permission.

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

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

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

Notes:

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

Sources:

Execution data: Tabulated from a listing compiled by Negley K. Teeters and Charles J. Zibulka, 1864 to 1967, and revised by M. Watt Espy, Jr. Listing published in Bowers, William; Pierce, Glen; and McDevitt, John, Legal Homicide: Death as Punishment in America 1864-1982. Boston: Northeastern University Press, 1984.
U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Washington, D.C. (1981-1983) Bulletin: Capital Punishment 1983; 1984.

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

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

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

Notes:

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

Sources:

Execution data: Tabulated from a listing compiled by Negley K. Teeters and Charles J. Zibulka, 1864 to 1967, and revised by M. Watt Espy, Jr. Listing published in Bowers, William; Pierce, Glen; and McDevitt, John, Legal Homicide: Death as Punishment in America 1864-1982. Boston: Northeastern University Press, 1984.
U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Washington D.C.
(1981-1983) Bulletin: Capital Punishment 1983; 1984.
(1984) Bulletin: Capital Punishment 1984; 1985; pg. 7.

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

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

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

Notes:

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

Source: Tabulations made from data compiled by the Department of Records and Research, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama; and published in: Ploski, Harry, and Williams, James; The Negro Almanac: A Reference Work on the Afro-American, 4th ed. New York: Wiley, 1983.

North East than in the South or West. This disparity reflects the fact that illegal lynchings were occurring in the South and West much more frequently than in the North East.

Number Received Under Sentence of Death

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

These statistics indicate that the number of prisoners reported received under sentence of death has ranged from a low of 42 in 1973, the year after Furman, to a high of 322, just two years later in 1975. Declines also occurred during World War II. The first four years of the 1980's have averaged over 250 persons sentenced to death a year. This is the highest average for any decade in U.S. history since information has been kept. The percent of those receiving capital sentences who are nonwhite has ranged from a high of 61 percent in 1972 to a low of 37 percent in 1980.

Between 1960 and 1984, there were 4050 persons reported received in State and Federal prisons under sentence of death. In the same period 228 persons were executed (192 in the 1960's and 21 in 1984 alone). At the end of 1984, there were 1405 persons

awaiting execution, by far the largest number in U.S. history (Table 2-8).

Table 2-9 gives the offense of those received under sentence of death from 1961 to 1981.

Removals from the Sentence of Death

In the period before 1960, most persons received in prison under a death sentence were executed. In fact, in the 1930's and 1940's slightly fewer persons were reported received under sentence of death in State and Federal prisons than were executed. This anomaly is because the data on executions are more complete than those on persons received under the death sentence, but the data do indicate that the sentence was usually carried out. (There were exclusions from the number of prisoners reported received from States such as Alabama and Georgia and some exclusions of local executions, for instance in Cook County, Illinois).

By 1960, however, those received under the sentence of death far exceeded those executed. Increasingly those received under a death sentence had final dispositions other than execution (Table 2-10). In the 1960's, 1125 persons were received and 192 persons were executed. In the 1970's, there were 1644 persons received under the death sentence and 3 were executed. Between 1968 and 1982, of the 2637 persons sentenced to death, 2038 persons had dispositions other than execution. These data indicate that not only are sentences of death selectively given, but that once the sentence is handed down, it is very selectively enforced. The rise in the number awaiting executions in the 1980's indicates sentence changes are no longer occurring as frequently (BJS Bulletin, "Capital Punishment 1982"). In 1984, death sentences were removed for only 63 persons; there were 21 executions and 280 persons received under a sentence of death (BJS Bulletin, "Capital Punishment 1984").

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

1904-1984				1904-1923			
Year	Number ^{a,b}	Total	Percent	Year	Number ^{a,b}	Total	Percent
		Female	Nonwhite			Female	Nonwhite
1904	106	2	41	1904	106	2	41
1910	130	0	c	1910	130	0	c
1923	116	0	c	1923	116	0	c
1904	98	c	c	1926	98	c	c
1937	134	3	c	1937	134	3	c
1944	140	2	c	1938	140	2	c
1945	139	0	c	1939	139	0	c
1946	125	2	c	1940	125	2	c
1947	132	3	c	1941	132	3	c
1948	157	3	c	1942	157	3	c
1949	149	4	c	1943	149	4	c
1950	158	0	c	1936	158	0	c
1951	150	3	c	1935	150	3	c
1952	128	3	c	1934	128	3	c
1953	126	2	c	1933	126	2	c
1954	112	1	c	1932	112	1	c
1955	91	c	c	1931	91	c	c
1956	75	c	c	1930	75	c	c
1957	128	c	c	1929	128	c	c
1958	150	c	c	1928	150	c	c
1959	157	c	c	1927	157	c	c
1960	172	c	c	1926	172	c	c
1961	183	c	c	1925	183	c	c
1962	197	c	c	1924	197	c	c
1963	249	c	c	1923	249	c	c
1964	272	c	c	1922	272	c	c
1965	285	c	c	1921	285	c	c
1966	322	c	c	1920	322	c	c
1967	166	c	c	1919	166	c	c
1968	174	c	c	1918	174	c	c
1969	197	c	c	1917	197	c	c
1970	193	c	c	1916	193	c	c
1971	83	c	c	1915	83	c	c
1972	42	c	c	1914	42	c	c
1973	75	c	c	1913	75	c	c
1974	113	c	c	1912	113	c	c
1975	104	c	c	1911	104	c	c
1976	60	c	c	1910	60	c	c
1977	45	c	c	1909	45	c	c
1978	61	c	c	1908	61	c	c
1979	74	c	c	1907	74	c	c
1980	47	c	c	1906	47	c	c
1981	62	c	c	1905	62	c	c
1982	155	c	c	1904	155	c	c
1983	209	c	c				
1984	197	c	c				
	252	c	c				
	264	c	c				
	245 (228)	3	c				
	198	0	c				
	172 (159)	3	c				
	209 (183)	4	c				
	159 (133)	c	c				
	249 (233)	c	c				
	322 (285)	c	c				
	166 (151)	c	c				
	174	c	c				
	197	c	c				
	193	c	c				
	83	c	c				
	42	c	c				
	113	c	c				
	104	c	c				
	60	c	c				
	45	c	c				
	61	c	c				
	26	c	c				
	79	c	c				
	155	c	c				
	95	c	c				
	74	c	c				
	47	c	c				
	62	c	c				
	104	c	c				
	46	c	c				
	40	c	c				

Notes: a. Between 1904 and 1923, total reported includes a certain number sentenced to death in local jails. In 1923, of the total reported, 26 percent were under local jurisdiction. Between 1926 and 1950, totals include only those sentenced to State and Federal prisons. After 1950, totals include all received. By this time almost all executions were at the State level.
 b. Between 1930 and 1946, data exclude certain States. Exclusions are as follows: Alabama (1930-1936); Mississippi (1931-1946); Idaho (1930); Georgia (1930-1946); South Carolina (1932); Michigan is excluded but had no death penalty. In 1933-34, the report indicated that exclusions were about 6-8 percent of total.
 c. Data unavailable or if recent not yet published.
 d. Data in parentheses are totals reported in first reports published for year. Data not in parentheses are revised totals given in later years.

Sources: U.S. Department of Interior Census Office, Washington, D.C. (1904) Prisoners and Juvenile Delinquents, 1904; 1905. (1904) U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, Washington, D.C. (1910) Prisoners and Juvenile Delinquents in USA, 1910; 1918; pgs. 41-42. (1923) Prisoners in State and Federal Reformatories; 1926; pgs. 111-112. (1926-1946) Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories, 1926-1946. U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons, Washington, D.C. (1947-1971) National Prisoner Statistics Bulletins: Capital Punishment; Numbers 10, 12, 14, 23, 28, 32, 37, 41, 42, 45, 46. U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service; Washington, D.C. (1971-1979) National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin: Capital Punishment, SD-NPS-CF, Number 1-8. U.S. Department of Criminal Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Washington, D.C. (1980-1983) Capital Punishment; Numbers NCJ-70945, NCJ-78600, NCJ-86484. Bulletin: Capital Punishment 1984; 1985; pg. 6. (1984)

Table 2-8. Number Present Under Sentence of Death on Day of the Survey by Sex, Race, Offense, Age and Elapsed Time For Years in Which Data Are Available: 1880-1984

	Total Number ^b	Total Female	Total Nonwhite	Percent Nonwhite	Offense			Median Age in Years	Median Elapsed Time in Months
					Murder	Rape	Other		
1880	80	2	30	36	a	a	a	a	a
1890	162	1	53	33	a	a	a	a	a
1904	133	0	30	23	133	0	0	a	a
1910	143	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
1923	92	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
1953	131	4	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
1954	147	4	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
1955	125	0	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
1956	146	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
1957	151	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
1958	147	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
1959	164	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
1960	212	a	a	a	171	35	6	a	13
1961	257	a	a	a	207	43	7	a	14
1962	267	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	17
1963	297	a	a	a	247	46	4	a	24
1964	315	a	a	a	267	44	4	a	27
1965	331	a	a	a	279	47	5	a	31
1966	406	a	a	a	332	65	9	31	30
1967	435	0	240	55	357	65	13	30	29
1968	479	3	254	53	405	60	14	31	33
1969	524	0	281	54	439	73	12	a	39
1970	608	4	327	54	517	78	13	30	37
1971	620	6	329	53	538	72	10	30	40
1972	330	4	168	51	297	26	7	30	37
1973	162	3	98	61	146	13	3	31	38
1974	254	3	138	54	222	29	3	27	10
1975	479	8	262	55	436	39	4	26	9
1976	444	7	201	45	421	18	5	27	14
1977	443	8	200	45	440	1	2	28	20
1978	445	5	200	45	442	1	2	29	a
1979	567	7	223	39	566	1	0	29	20
1980	688	9	270	39	687	1	0	29	a
1981	838	11	350	42	836	2	0	30	24
1982	1,053	14	433	41	1,052	0	0	a	a
1983	1,202	13	579	48	1,202	0	0	31	28
1984	1,405	17	601	42.8	1,405	0	0	31	33

Notes:

- a. Data unknown or not obtained.
- b. Includes those present under death sentence in local facilities.

Sources:

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

Table 2-9. Offenses of Those Received Under Sentence of Death: 1961-1981

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

Notes:

a. Not available.

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

Sources:

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons; Washington, D.C.
(1961-1970) National Prisoner Statistics Bulletins: Capital Punishment; Numbers 28, 32, 37, 41, 42, 45, 46.

U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service; Washington, D.C.
(1971-1979) National Prisoner Statistics Bulletins: Capital Punishment, SD-NPS-CP, Numbers 1-8.

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Washington, D.C.
(1980-1981) Capital Punishment; Numbers NCJ-70945 and NCJ-78600.
(1984) Bulletin: Capital Punishment 1984; 1985; pg. 6.

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

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

Notes:

a. Not available or not yet published.

Sources:

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

Executions by the Military, by the Federal Government, and of Women

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

Between 1930 and 1963 (the last year of a Federal execution), 32 persons were executed under the auspices of the civil Federal government (Table 2-12). These included 15 for murder, 6 for kidnapping (5 of which involved murder), and 12 for other offenses. Thirty-three women were executed between 1930 and 1962 (Table 2-13).

Between 1962 and 1984 there were no executions of women. In 1985, the first execution of a woman since 1962 occurred.

Table 2-11. Executions by Military: 1930-1983^a

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

Notes:

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

Source:

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

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

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

Note: There have been no Federal executions since 1963.

- Represents zero.

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

Source: Complete table taken from

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

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

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

Notes:

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

Source: Complete table taken from

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

CHAPTER III

STATE AND FEDERAL PRISON STATISTICS

This chapter concentrates on national data on State prisons and reformatories and includes Federal institutions insofar as they were traditionally included in national reports dealing with State prisons and reformatories. The extensive reports of the Federal Bureau of Prisons dealing exclusively with Federal prisons are summarized in Chapter VI.

Comparatively more information is available on State and Federal prisons than on jails and correctional facilities for juveniles. However, national prison statistics have been transferred among several agencies, and reporting units have often changed with the change in agency sponsorship. The extent of State participation has also varied over time.

In this chapter national reports are summarized from the following agencies:

- The Census Bureau's decennial series on Institutional Populations from 1850-1980 and the yearly series on State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories between 1926 and 1946;
- The Federal Bureau of Prisons' reports on State and Federal prisons between 1947 and 1970, in the National Prisoner Statistics series;
- The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration's (LEAA) continuation of the National Prisoner Statistics series between 1970 and 1980;
- The Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS) reports and bulletins issued between 1980 and 1984.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

Persons Present and Received in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories

As indicated in Chapter I, the earliest national statistics on persons in penitentiaries comes from the 1850 Census; however, this report and those in 1860 and 1870 are not viewed as comparable in completeness to later reports. Table 3-1 summarizes the number reported present and court convictions in the 1850-1870 reports. The major problem with the court conviction data was the absence of a clear definition of terms such as "conviction" and "criminals". For example, in 1850 Pennsylvania reported 2930 convictions and New York, 58,067. In the eyes of later census reporters these disparities indicated that differing definitions were being used. It was later reported that Pennsylvania had restricted reports to those convicted by a court of record, while New York had included convictions at police courts. In 1860, an attempt was made to include less serious offenses and hence a much larger number of convictions is reported.

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

Those reporting later Census results identified 1880 as the first Census report comparable to later reports (Census Bureau, "Prisoners and Juvenile Delinquents, 1910;" pp.10-13). Tables 3-2 and 3-3 present Census Bureau data on the number and rate

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

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

Notes:

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

Source: Complete table taken from

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

Table 3-2. Persons Present in State and Federal Prisons on the Day of Survey, Census Data: 1880-1980

	1880	1890	1904	1910	1923	1930	1940	1950 ^c	1960 ^c	1970 ^c	1980 ^c
United States	30,659	45,233	57,070	68,735	81,959	120,496	165,585	178,128	226,344	198,831	302,377
Federal Institutions	b	b	1,641	1,904	4,664	12,964	19,260	(17,170)	(25,020)	(21,094)	(41,085)
State Institutions	(30,659)	(45,233)	55,429	66,831	77,295	107,532	146,325	(160,958)	(201,324)	(177,737)	(261,292)
Northeast	11,138	14,477	13,390	15,932	16,164	20,983	31,365	34,748	36,821	34,542	45,552
Maine	213	170	183	201	379	433	608	703	831	513	627
New Hampshire	154	116	160	147	138	124	262	238	152	246	259
Vermont	143	91	274	170	316	412	343	318	310	299	354
Massachusetts	1,085	1,530	1,958	1,966	1,448	2,124	2,993	3,639	3,829	3,385	2,535
Rhode Island	107	122	451	421	466	366	308	385	348	482	769
Connecticut	252	340	474	605	891	1,210	1,146	1,620	1,937	3,547	4,459
New York	6,300	8,190	5,732	7,073	6,316	8,135	15,353	15,872	17,449	13,588	20,874
New Jersey	1,047	1,557	1,470	1,839	1,912	2,865	3,662	4,286	4,573	5,606	6,248
Pennsylvania	1,837	2,361	2,688	3,510	4,298	5,314	6,690	7,687	7,392	6,876	9,427
North Central	8,862	10,990	14,933	16,507	24,317	43,266	48,439	53,692	58,967	48,939	68,500
Ohio	1,278	1,652	2,348	2,561	4,234	8,804	8,758	10,342	11,796	9,635	13,091
Indiana	1,238	1,416	1,792	2,362	2,302	3,986	4,361	6,912	8,100	6,334	6,747
Illinois	1,838	2,057	2,419	2,509	4,416	7,949	11,374	9,292	8,044	7,823	12,288
Michigan	1,183	1,108	1,398	1,596	3,641	7,103	7,656	10,449	10,287	8,314	14,145
Wisconsin	308	530	842	953	1,158	1,933	2,671	2,041	2,703	3,336	4,052
Minnesota	248	432	917	1,092	1,634	2,360	2,589	2,018	2,893	2,169	2,853
Iowa	546	623	860	963	1,794	2,468	2,574	2,088	2,294	1,662	2,006
Missouri	1,280	1,701	2,163	2,307	2,205	3,971	4,208	4,675	5,296	4,096	5,692
North Dakota	a	65	151	212	244	330	353	333	350	191	318
South Dakota	a	97	196	207	326	462	400	437	569	384	1,077
Nebraska	256	391	327	481	789	1,124	1,064	1,162	1,276	986	1,300
Kansas	687	918	1,520	1,264	1,574	2,776	2,431	3,880	5,359	4,009	4,931
South	8,417	15,707	21,248	26,722	28,628	29,477	50,004	67,206	90,426	78,744	138,264
Delaware	a	a	a	a	a	a	386	a	256	256	1,327
Maryland	685	690	1,502	1,675	1,483	2,281	2,933	4,216	5,215	6,315	7,471
District of Columbia	a	a	a	a	a	a	1,597	a	a	112	1,398
Virginia	749	1,167	1,546	2,145	1,960	2,664	4,144	8,682	11,419	6,521	8,618
West Virginia	266	278	1,014	1,071	1,628	2,174	2,691	3,227	2,906	1,607	2,249
North Carolina	811	1,422	674	710	1,046	2,232	4,272	8,694	11,006	7,466	16,526
South Carolina	259	806	660	848	528	686	1,276	2,213	4,578	2,673	7,166
Georgia	a	1,729	1,915	2,638	3,738	a	a	5,331	11,246	9,070	11,672
Florida	a	374	1,105	1,297	1,368	1,592	3,648	5,159	7,303	8,633	17,833
Kentucky	802	1,235	1,943	2,028	2,079	3,143	4,537	3,893	3,357	3,750	5,362
Tennessee	1,310	1,484	1,637	1,813	1,630	2,676	3,233	3,041	3,008	3,321	6,328
Alabama	387	1,086	1,890	3,381	3,169	a	6,446	4,803	5,525	3,502	3,688
Mississippi	735	429	1,049	1,690	1,620	a	a	2,167	2,023	1,677	2,411
Arkansas	564	832	792	794	1,410	1,153	1,904	1,508	1,896	1,365	2,942
Louisiana	547	856	1,331	1,999	1,593	2,130	2,946	2,797	3,809	5,248	7,408
Oklahoma	a	a	a	1,110	1,799	3,690	3,921	3,372	4,084	4,180	5,141
Texas	1,302	3,319	4,190	5,523	3,577	5,056	6,070	8,103	12,795	13,048	30,724
West	2,242	4,059	5,858	7,670	8,186	13,806	16,517	22,482	40,130	36,606	50,061
Montana	53	225	444	691	331	668	522	569	588	330	627
Idaho	22	102	142	220	284	381	409	498	507	368	846
Wyoming	19	10	192	257	355	357	363	373	304	201	424
Colorado	185	526	864	851	1,015	1,250	1,556	1,803	2,469	2,002	2,891
New Mexico	a	112	247	313	239	489	646	682	1,260	924	1,613
Arizona	31	144	294	405	355	509	796	1,149	2,141	2,192	3,703
Utah	53	180	173	270	200	278	438	540	542	543	1,339
Nevada	150	96	91	199	174	245	255	352	412	675	1,522
Washington	54	251	694	1,249	1,010	1,741	2,312	3,582	4,120	4,128	4,753
Oregon	180	362	334	399	406	817	1,038	1,471	1,352	1,500	2,746
California	1,495	2,051	2,383	2,816	3,837	7,071	8,182	11,463	25,739	23,217	28,417
Alaska	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	156	259	443
Hawaii	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	540	267	737

Notes:

a. Data not available.

b. There were no separate Federal institutions in 1880 and 1890. The total number of Federal prisoners in 1880 was 2,162 and 1890 was 3624.

c. Individual State totals include those present in Federal institutions within the State.

Sources:

U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C.

(1880) Report on the Defective, Dependent and Delinquent Classes of the Population of the United States, As Returned at the Tenth Census: 1880; 1888; pg. 485.

(1890) Report on Crime, Pauperism, and Benevolence in the United States at the Eleventh Census: 1890; part II; 1895; pg. 11.

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C.

(1904, 1910, 1923) Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1926; 1929; pg. 4.

(1910,

1923)

(1930) Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1929 and 1930; 1932; pg. 3.

(1940) Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1940; 1943; pg. 11.

(1950) U.S. Census of Population 1950: Special Reports, Institutional Population; 1953; pgs. 2C-72 to 2C-79.

(1960) U.S. Census of Population, 1960: Subject Reports, Inmates of Institutions; 1963; pgs. 66-82.

(1970) U.S. Census of Population, 1970: Subject Reports, Persons in Institutions and Other Group Quarters; 1973; pgs. 5, 74-77.

(1980) 1980 Census of Population: Persons in Institutions and Other Group Quarters; 1984; pgs. 19, 73-76.

Table 3-3. Persons Present per 100,000 U.S. Population in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories by Region and State, Census Data: 1880-1980

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

Notes:

- Calculations based on estimated population for 1904 and 1923 and do not include Delaware and District of Columbia or Oklahoma in 1904.
- There were no separate Federal institutions in 1880 and 1890. The total number of Federal prisoners in 1880 was 2,162 and in 1890 was 3,624.
- Data not available or not obtained.
- Rate low because of States missing.
- Individual State rates sometimes include those present in Federal institutions within the State.

Sources:

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

per 100,000 present by State in prisons from 1880 to 1980. Table 3-4 presents similar Justice Department data for the years 1950 to 1984. Table 3-5 specifically compares national totals for the Census Bureau and the Justice Department for 1950 to 1980. Table 3-6 presents rates per 100,000 total population and population aged 20 to 44 for national data at 10-year intervals since 1880. Table 3-7 presents the number and rate per 100,000 under sentence in State and Federal prisons from 1925 to 1982.

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

The numbers reported over the 100-year period indicate that the rates present in State and Federal prisons and reformatories per 100,000 total U.S. population have tripled between 1880 and 1984. In 1880 the rate was 61, and in 1984 it was 188. The rates per population aged 20 to 44 demonstrate similar increases. The increase was not a steady one. Rates increased somewhat from 1880 up to 1910, were stable between 1910 and 1923, and then increased greatly during the Depression up to 1940. The rates then decreased somewhat between 1940 and 1950, increased into the 1960's, decreased again around 1970, and have dramatically risen during the later 1970's and 1980's. Regionally, rates in the

South have increased the most over the period, and the South continues to have the largest prison population.

Numbers Received

Data on those received in prison during an entire year were first collected by the Census Bureau in 1904. At this time the statistic was presented to correct notions that were obtained by only looking at those present on the day of the survey. Data on the number of prisoners received annually were then included in the Census Institutional Population reports in 1910 and 1923. When the yearly series was initiated in 1926, those received during the year became the basis for reporting detailed information rather than those present. Table 3-8 includes available yearly data on the number reported received from 1904 to 1983. These rates have ranged from about 35 to 45 per 100,000 in years before 1929 and again in the late 1960's, to about 75 per 100,000 in the early 1980's. Tables 3-9 and 3-10 present number and rate received, by State, at 10-year intervals.

Sentences

The first national information on sentencing comes from the 1880 Census report. Of the total population in penitentiaries, 99 percent were reported to be under sentence at the time of the survey (p.520) and 88 percent of these had sentences listed of over 1 year (Table 3-11). Comparable data for jails for the same year indicate that about 55 percent of the inmates were under sentence and of these only 8 percent had sentences of 1 year or longer.

In 1890 data were not tallied on sentence by type of prison; however, extensive information was presented on average sentence of the total penal facility population by sex, race, nativity, and offense. This information is presented in Table 3-12. The average sentence ranged from 7.77 years for offenses against the person to .76 years for offenses against society. It was noted that the average sentence of blacks was 1 year longer and that of Chinese, 3 years longer than that of

Table 3-4. Number of Persons Present and Rate per 100,000 U.S. Population in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories by State and Region, Justice Data: 1950-1984

Region and State	Rate per 100,000 ^{a,c}					Number Present ^a				
	Total		With sentences of 1 year or longer ^b			Total		With sentences of 1 year or longer ^b		
	1950	1960	1970	1980	1984	1950	1960	1970	1980 ^d	1984 ^b
United States	110	119	97	139	188	165,796	212,953	196,429	315,974	445,381
Federal Institutions	11	13	10	9	12	17,134	23,218	20,038	20,611	27,602
State Institutions	99	106	87	130	176	(148,662)	189,735	176,391	295,363	417,779
Northeast	80	63	58	87	136	31,645	28,177	28,595	43,165	67,835
Maine	81	77	52	61	72	736	750	516	671	840
New Hampshire	44	30	33	35	57	235	180	244	326	561
Vermont	69	69	36	67	74	259	269	162	342	392
Massachusetts	51	38	36	56	84	2,375	1,953	2,053	3,150	4,890
Rhode Island	37	51	d	65	92	284	439	d	611	888
Connecticut	51	59	52	68	119	1,020	1,497	1,568	2,750	3,748
New York	103	91	66	123	187	15,313	15,287	12,059	21,639	33,155
New Jersey	83	d	80	76	138	3,991	d	5,704	5,564	10,363
Pennsylvania	71	69	53	68	109	7,432	7,802	6,289	8,112	12,998
North Central	98	98	74	109	144	43,515	50,545	41,941	64,494	85,429
Ohio	115	114	86	125	174	9,128	11,104	9,185	13,489	18,694
Indiana	120	118	80	114	165	4,738	5,505	4,137	6,281	9,063
Illinois	90	91	57	94	149	7,886	9,199	6,381	10,724	17,187
Michigan	134	123	102	163	161	8,591	9,602	9,079	15,124	14,604
Wisconsin	59	70	67	85	105	2,017	2,784	2,973	3,980	5,023
Minnesota	63	60	42	49	52	1,879	2,063	1,585	2,001	2,167
Iowa	79	81	62	86	97	2,084	2,233	1,747	2,479	2,836
Missouri	85	86	73	112	175	3,400	3,698	3,413	5,726	8,808
North Dakota	38	39	24	28	54	235	248	147	185	374
South Dakota	69	77	59	88	127	451	527	391	609	900
Nebraska	86	90	67	89	95	1,147	1,269	1,001	1,402	1,535
Kansas	104	106	85	106	173	1,959	2,313	1,902	2,494	4,238
South	114	133	111	188	231	53,201	72,874	69,590	142,650	187,925
Delaware	49	49	109	183	263	158	218	596	1,087	1,615
Maryland	168	171	132	183	285	3,892	5,316	5,186	7,731	12,442
District of Columbia	191	267	188	426	649	1,478	2,037	1,423	2,719	4,031
Virginia	138	154	100	161	185	4,439	6,127 ^e	4,648	8,581	10,493
West Virginia	144	129	54	64	82	2,904	2,407	938	1,257	1,599
North Carolina	108	148	117	244	246	4,335	6,734	5,969	14,456	15,219
South Carolina	73	88	105	238	284	1,513	2,097	2,726	7,427	9,434
Georgia	142	177	111	219	254	4,845	6,985	5,113	11,922	14,944
Florida	143	144	135	208	242	3,973	7,125 ^e	9,187	20,211	26,933
Kentucky	112	118	88	99	128	3,259	3,598	2,849	3,588	4,793
Tennessee	84	88	83	153	154	2,780	3,134	3,268	7,022	7,302
Alabama	146	164	110	149	256	4,454	5,369	3,790	6,368	10,246
Mississippi	100	91	78	132	229	2,158	1,975	1,730	3,793	5,974
Arkansas	80	113	d	128	188	1,514	2,016	d	2,911	4,427
Louisiana	99	115	115	211	310	2,674	3,749	4,196	8,889	13,919
Oklahoma	108	115	142	151	236	2,401	2,679	3,640	4,796	7,872
Texas	84	118	130	210	226	6,424	11,308	14,331	29,892	36,682
West	105	120	104	105	166	20,274	33,633	36,277	45,054	76,590
Montana	101	89	37	94	121	595	603	260	738	1,005
Idaho	87	82	58	87	127	514	549	411	817	1,282
Wyoming	144	102	70	113	143	410	338	231	534	740
Colorado	114	118	93	96	104	1,490	2,071	2,066	2,609	3,347
New Mexico	105	131	73	106	133	705	1,248	742	1,199	1,908
Arizona	118	116	82	160	247	878	1,516	1,461	4,360	7,638
Utah	82	62	46	64	84	562	553	491	928	1,407
Nevada	152	145	141	230	380	240	413	690	1,839	3,510
Washington	99	86	84	106	156	2,290	2,455	2,864	4,399	6,821
Oregon	101	97	86	120	170	1,534	1,722	1,800	3,172	4,563
California	106	137	125	98	162	11,056	21,574	25,033	23,264	41,780
Alaska	d	d	d	143	252	d	d	d	571	1,290
Hawaii	d	93	29	65	124	d	591	228	624	1,299

Notes:

- a. Prisoners present on December 31.
- b. Includes prisoners sentenced to more than a year; total number present in 1980 was 329,821 and in 1984, 463,866.
- c. As rates were compiled individually, sum of State and Federal rates may not exactly equal United States rate.
- d. Data not available or not obtained.
- e. Figures estimated.

Sources:

- U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons; National Prisoner Statistics; Washington, D.C.
 - (1950) Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions: 1950; 1954; pgs. 41, 44-45.
 - (1960) Characteristics of State Prisoners: 1960; 1965; pg. 57.
 - (1970) Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions for Adult Felons: 1968, 1969, 1970; Number 47; 1972; pgs. 2, 10-11.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Washington, D.C.
 - (1980) Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics: 1983; 1984; pgs. 568, 570.
 - (1984) Bulletin: Prisoners in 1984; 1985; pg. 2.
- U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C.
 - Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1970, Part I; 1975; pgs. 22-37.
 - Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1984; 1985.

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

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

Notes:

- a. Not separately enumerated.
- b. Revised totals. Reported to give complete coverage for institutions for adult offenders.
- c. Totals are for all present. These differ from Table 3-4 which are only for those with sentences of 1 year or longer.

Sources:

- U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons; National Prisoner Statistics; Washington, D.C.
 - (1950) Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions: 1950; 1954; pg. 6.
 - (1960,1970) Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions for Adult Felons: 1968, 1969, 1970; Number 47; 1972; pg. 2.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Washington, D.C.
 - (1980) Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1981; 1983; pg. 13.
 - (1984) Bulletin: Prisoners in 1984; 1985; pg. 2.
- U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C.
 - (1950) U.S. Census Population 1950: Special Reports, Institutional Populations; 1953; pg. 2c11.
 - (1960) U.S. Census of Population, 1960: Subject Reports, Inmates of Institutions; 1963; pgs. 13-14.
 - (1970) Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1970; 1976; pgs. 419-420.
 - (1980) U.S. Census of Population, 1980: Subject Reports, Persons in Institutions and Group Quarters; 1984; pgs. 4-5.

Table 3-6. Rate per 100,000 Population and Rate per 100,000 Aged 20-44 Present in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories by Decade: 1880-1983, Summary Table

Year	United States Population (Thousands)	United States Population Aged 20-44 (Thousands)	Number Present on Day of Survey	Rate per 100,000 Total Population	Rate per 100,000 Population Aged 20-44
1880 (Census)	50,155	18,007	30,659	61	170
1890 (Census)	62,622	23,055	45,233	72	196
1904 (Census)	82,165	31,632	57,070	69	180
1910 (Census)	92,407	35,867	68,735	74	192
1923 (Census)	111,950	43,196	81,959	73	190
1933 (Census)	125,590	48,294	137,997	110	286
1940 (Census)	132,457	51,260	165,585 ^b	125	323
1950 (Justice)	151,868	56,691	165,796 ^b	109	292
1960 (Justice)	179,979	57,700	212,953	118	369
1970 (Justice)	203,810	64,366	196,429	96	305
1980 (Justice)	227,700	85,056	329,821	145	388
1983 (Justice)	234,200	89,500 ^a	419,731	179	469

Notes:

a. Estimated.

b. Justice Department revised figure for 1940 was 173,706 and for 1950, 166,123.

Sources:

U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C.

(1880) Report on the Defective, Dependent and Delinquent Classes of the Population of the United States, As Returned at the Tenth Census: 1880; 1888; pg. 485.

(1890) Report on Crime, Pauperism, and Benevolence in the United States at the Eleventh Census: 1890, part II; 1895; pg. 11.

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C.

(1904, 1910, 1923) Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1926; 1929; pg. 4.

(1933) Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1933; 1935; pg. 3.

(1940) Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1940; 1943; pg. 11.

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons; National Prisoner Statistics; Washington, D.C.

(1950) Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions: 1950; 1954; pgs. 44-45.

(1960) Characteristics of State Prisoners: 1960; 1965; pg. 57.

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

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Washington, D.C.

(1980) Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics: 1983; 1984; pg. 570.

(1983) Bulletin: Prisoners at Midyear 1983; 1983; Table 2, pg. 2.

Population Sources:

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C.

Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1970, part I; 1975; pgs. 22-37.

Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1984; 1983.

Table 3-7. Number and Rate per 100,000 Population of Sentenced Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions: 1925-1982^a

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

Notes:

- a. The count, until 1977, was limited to those prisoners remanded to the custody of the State or Federal adult correctional system. Beginning in 1977, the count includes all persons under the jurisdiction of the individual correctional systems. Examples of inmates under the jurisdiction of a given system, but not under its custody, are those housed in local jails, in other States, or in hospitals (including mental health facilities) outside the correctional system; inmates out on work release, furlough or bail; and State prisoners held in Federal prisons or vice versa. Figures for both the custody and jurisdiction populations are given for 1977 in order that 1977 can be compared with both previous and subsequent years. Over the years, the sentenced prisoner population has been variously defined to include "felons age 18 and over," "adult felons," "prisoners sentenced to a maximum term of at least a year and a day," and since 1978, "prisoners sentenced to over 1 year."

Source: Complete table taken from

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

Table 3-8. Number and Rate per 100,000 of State and Federal Prisoners Received from Court: 1904-1983

Year	Number	Rate Per 100,000	Year	Number	Rate Per 100,000
1904	27,740	33.6	1953	74,240	47.1
1910	29,710	32.5	1954	80,900	50.3
1923	38,628	34.6	1955	78,414	47.9
			1956	77,924	46.7
			1957	80,482	47.4
1926	48,108	42.3	1958	88,633	51.2
1927	51,936	45.1	1959	87,192	49.5
1928	55,746	47.7	1960	88,575	49.3
1929	58,906	51.4	1961	93,513	51.3
1930	66,013	56.2	1962	89,082	48.1
1931	71,520	60.8	1963	87,826	46.8
1932	67,477	57.8	1964	87,578	46.0
1933	62,801	52.8	1965	87,505	45.4
1934	62,251	51.9	1966	77,857	40.0
1935	65,723	54.3	1967	77,850	39.6
1936	60,925	50.0	1968	72,058	36.3
1937	63,552	49.3	1969	75,277	37.6
1938	68,326	52.6	1970	79,351	39.1
1939	66,024	50.4	1971	a	a
1940	73,104	55.5	1972	a	a
1941	68,700	52.3	1973	a	a
1942	58,858	45.5	1974	a	a
1943	50,082	39.4	1975	129,573	60.0
1944	50,162	39.5	1976 ^b	129,482	59.4
1945	53,212	40.0	1977 ^b	128,050	58.2
1946	61,338	43.7	1978 ^b	126,121	56.7
1947	64,804	45.0	1979 ^b	131,047	58.2
1948	63,777	43.6	1980 ^b	142,122	62.4
1949	68,925	46.3	1981 ^b	160,272	69.7
1950	69,473	46.1	1982 ^b	177,109	76.3
1951	67,165	44.1	1983	173,289	74.0
1952	70,892	45.8			

Notes:

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

Sources:

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

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

Region and State	1904 ^d (Major Offenders)	1910 ^e	1923 ^e	1930 ^e	1940 ^e	1950 ^e	1960 ^e	1970 ^e	1980 ^e
United States ^d	27,740	29,710	38,628	66,013	73,456	69,473	88,575	79,351	142,122
Federal Institutions	c	987	3,703	9,800	15,109	14,237	13,723	12,047	10,907
State Institutions	27,740	26,745	33,882	56,213	58,347	55,236	74,852	67,304	131,215
Northeast	8,639	7,217	6,594	10,049	10,073	9,172	12,072	11,098	17,365
Maine	115	69	202	216	337	471	495	346	432
New Hampshire	106	43	35	107	100	72	83	153	196
Vermont	100	a	277	389	222	210	217	114	280
Massachusetts	1,211	1,114	693	972	915	851	955	860	1,102
Rhode Island	80	658	294	179	393	250	104	a	248
Connecticut	252	186	346	679	541	440	675	a	2,401
New York	3,679	3,188	2,666	3,349	3,633	3,456	5,168	4,134	7,184
New Jersey	781	814	825	1,761	1,574	1,555	2,274	2,901	2,635
Pennsylvania	2,315	1,145	1,256	2,397	2,358	1,867	2,101	2,590	2,887
North Central	7,768	6,382	11,561	20,031	17,798	14,599	18,544	15,950	29,914
Ohio	1,232	1,115	2,264	3,712	2,532	2,727	3,733	4,083	7,495
Indiana	829	770	1,358	1,942	1,362	1,134	1,396	700	3,395
Illinois	1,150	844	1,387	2,658	1,526	1,868	2,826	2,428	6,383
Michigan	653	559	1,996	3,949	2,395	3,076	3,706	3,180	4,379
Wisconsin	452	527	532	1,258	4,906	1,051	1,315	1,371	1,540
Minnesota	408	444	659	864	887	679	633	a	726
Iowa	442	333	753	976	753	632	845	631	1,045
Missouri	1,051	839	912	1,950	1,668	1,550	1,841	1,743	2,631
North Dakota	81	102	136	233	263	124	134	110	167
South Dakota	112	152	185	308	243	302	363	256	343
Nebraska	226	197	378	636	483	623	767	590	626
Kansas	1,132	500	1,001	1,545	780	833	985	858	1,184
South	8,646	11,573	12,507	20,154	24,655	23,569	32,349	30,113	63,446
Delaware	a	a	a	a	149	123	244	528	377
Maryland	536	1,700	1,390	2,899	2,994	3,060	4,369	a	4,146
District of Columbia	a	a	a	a	668	580	678	1,196	1,056
Virginia	645	662	608	1,336	1,665	1,751	1,884	1,874	2,917
West Virginia	539	425	772	1,171	1,019	702	511	252	527
North Carolina	404	192	368	1,362	1,245	1,928	2,709	1,955	6,674
South Carolina	228	237	351	554	611	607	903	1,681	3,336
Georgia	929	774	876	a	a	1,606	2,524	2,637	5,951
Florida	392	428	451	1,042	1,359	1,516	3,026	4,395	8,069
Kentucky	917	855	827	2,260	1,895	1,365	1,793	1,641	2,229
Tennessee	758	652	599	1,459	1,278	1,026	1,294	1,611	2,947
Alabama	613	1,785	1,057	a	5,307	2,514	2,357	1,469	3,759
Mississippi	369	624	478	991	a	753	856	667	1,649
Arkansas	552	570	957	1,266	833	695	998	a	1,675
Louisiana	452	750	559	1,070	939	1,164	1,649	1,627	2,887
Oklahoma	5	818	1,711	2,137	2,021	1,183	1,511	1,970	2,404
Texas	1,307	1,131	1,503	2,607	2,663	2,996	5,043	6,610	12,843
West	2,687	3,551	4,263	5,979	5,821	7,896	11,969	9,622	20,490
Montana	168	297	243	398	305	410	425	229	308
Idaho	29	95	119	a	231	290	275	215	498
Wyoming	68	123	125	135	173	195	235	126	229
Colorado	447	596	562	872	691	957	1,193	874	1,144
New Mexico	106	193	164	280	331	437	495	341	472
Arizona	163	279	207	369	335	452	816	557	1,861
Utah	109	149	186	223	164	239	268	204	361
Nevada	44	80	75	125	165	172	222	268	793
Washington	414	510	750	1,053	742	933	987	1,135	1,386
Oregon	215	221	262	501	530	689	891	912	1,583
California	924	1,008	1,570	2,023	2,154	3,122	6,028	4,690	11,347
Alaska	a	a	a	a	a	a	134	71	313
Hawaii	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	195

Notes:

- a. Data not available: No State prisons in Delaware or District of Columbia prior to 1930.
- b. In 1904 statistics on commitments were categorized as "major" and "minor" rather than by type of facility. This statistic does not necessarily include all prisoners in State and Federal prisons and reformatories.
- c. Figures for Georgia, Kansas and Washington include statistics for Federal prisons which were not separately compiled by the Census Bureau.
- d. As rates were computed individually, sum of State and Federal rates may not equal "United States" rate.
- e. Between 1910 and 1960 State data is inconsistent as to whether all received or only those with sentences of 1 year or longer are included. In 1970 an attempt was made to include only those with sentences of 1 year or more. 1980 includes all new court commitments only. This total reported here for Federal prisoners received (10,907) is substantially less than that reported in subsequent summary tables on those received from court in Federal facilities from fiscal year 1980 (15,376).

Sources:

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

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

Region and State	1904 ^b	1910 ^e	1923 ^e	1930 ^e	1940 ^e	1950 ^e	1960 ^e	1970 ^e	1980 ^e
United States ^d	34.1	32.2	35.1	53.6	55.6	45.9	49.4	39.0	62.7
Federal Institutions	c	1.1	3.4	8.0	11.4	9.4	7.7	5.9	4.8
State Institutions	34.1	28.9	30.8	45.6	44.2	36.5	41.7	33.1	57.9
Northeast	38.3	27.9	21.4	29.2	28.0	23.2	27.0	22.6	35.3
Maine	16.2	9.3	26.0	27.1	39.8	51.5	51.1	34.8	38.4
New Hampshire	24.9	10.0	7.8	23.0	20.3	13.5	13.7	20.7	21.3
Vermont	28.7	a	78.7	108.1	61.8	55.6	55.6	25.6	54.8
Massachusetts	39.9	33.1	17.3	22.9	21.2	18.1	18.5	15.1	19.2
Rhode Island	17.3	121.2	47.2	26.1	55.1	31.6	12.1	a	26.2
Connecticut	25.8	16.7	23.7	42.3	31.7	21.9	26.6	a	77.3
New York	47.3	35.0	24.7	26.6	27.0	23.3	30.8	22.7	40.9
New Jersey	37.9	32.1	24.6	43.6	37.8	32.2	37.5	40.5	35.8
Pennsylvania	34.4	14.9	13.9	24.9	23.8	17.8	18.6	21.9	24.3
North Central	27.8	21.4	32.8	51.9	44.3	32.8	35.9	28.2	50.8
Ohio	28.3	23.4	37.3	55.8	36.7	34.3	38.5	38.3	69.4
Indiana	31.3	28.5	45.3	60.0	39.7	28.8	29.9	13.5	61.8
Illinois	22.0	15.0	20.6	34.8	19.3	21.4	28.0	21.9	55.9
Michigan	25.8	19.9	50.7	81.6	45.6	48.3	47.4	35.8	47.3
Wisconsin	20.3	22.6	19.5	42.8	156.4	30.6	33.3	31.0	32.7
Minnesota	21.1	21.4	26.5	33.7	31.8	22.8	18.5	a	17.8
Iowa	18.7	15.0	30.6	39.5	29.7	24.1	30.6	22.3	35.9
Missouri	32.0	25.5	26.5	53.7	44.1	39.2	42.6	37.3	53.5
North Dakota	21.8	17.7	20.4	34.2	41.0	20.0	21.2	17.8	25.6
South Dakota	26.5	26.0	28.3	44.4	37.8	46.2	53.3	38.4	49.6
Nebraska	21.2	16.5	28.4	46.2	36.7	47.0	54.4	39.7	39.9
Kansas	76.1	29.6	55.8	82.1	43.3	43.7	45.2	38.2	50.1
South	32.8	39.4	36.5	53.2	59.2	49.9	58.8	47.9	84.2
Delaware	a	a	a	a	55.9	38.7	54.7	96.4	63.5
Maryland	42.9	131.3	92.9	177.6	164.4	130.6	140.9	a	98.3
District of Columbia	a	a	a	a	100.7	72.3	88.7	158.0	165.5
Virginia	33.3	32.1	25.5	55.2	62.2	52.8	47.5	40.3	54.6
West Virginia	51.9	34.8	50.2	67.7	53.6	35.0	27.5	14.4	27.0
North Carolina	20.1	8.7	13.8	43.0	35.1	47.5	59.5	38.5	113.5
South Carolina	16.1	15.6	20.2	31.9	32.2	28.7	37.9	64.9	106.9
Georgia	39.2	28.5	29.4	a	a	46.6	64.0	57.5	108.9
Florida	67.0	56.8	43.6	71.0	71.6	54.7	61.1	64.7	82.8
Kentucky	40.5	37.3	33.7	86.4	66.6	46.3	59.0	50.9	60.9
Tennessee	35.7	29.8	25.1	55.8	43.8	31.2	36.3	41.0	64.2
Alabama	31.3	83.5	43.8	a	187.3	82.1	72.1	42.7	94.4
Mississippi	22.3	34.7	26.7	49.3	a	34.6	39.3	30.1	65.4
Arkansas	37.1	36.2	53.0	68.3	42.7	36.4	55.9	a	73.3
Louisiana	13.4	45.3	30.3	50.9	39.7	43.4	50.6	44.6	68.6
Oklahoma	0.9	49.4	79.8	89.2	86.5	53.0	64.9	77.0	79.5
Texas	94.3	29.0	30.7	44.8	41.5	38.9	52.6	59.0	90.3
West	59.8	52.0	44.7	48.5	41.9	39.1	42.7	27.6	47.5
Montana	59.2	79.0	40.4	74.0	54.6	69.4	63.0	33.0	39.1
Idaho	15.1	29.1	25.6	a	44.0	49.2	41.2	30.2	52.8
Wyoming	64.8	84.2	59.8	59.7	69.0	67.0	71.2	38.0	48.7
Colorado	75.6	74.6	57.2	84.2	61.5	72.2	68.0	39.5	39.6
New Mexico	50.5	59.0	44.2	66.2	62.2	64.2	52.1	33.5	36.2
Arizona	119.0	136.8	55.3	84.6	67.1	60.3	62.7	31.4	68.5
Utah	35.9	39.9	39.3	43.9	29.8	34.7	30.1	19.3	24.7
Nevada	104.8	97.6	97.4	137.4	150.0	107.5	77.9	54.8	99.1
Washington	70.9	44.7	52.7	67.4	42.7	39.2	34.6	33.3	33.5
Oregon	47.5	32.8	32.0	52.5	48.6	45.3	50.4	43.6	60.1
California	57.9	42.4	41.9	35.6	31.2	29.5	38.4	23.5	47.9
Alaska	a	a	a	a	a	a	59.3	23.4	77.9
Hawaii	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	20.2

Notes:

- a. Data not available: No state prisons in Delaware or District of Columbia prior to 1930.
- b. In 1904 statistics on commitments were categorized as "major" and "minor" rather than by type of facility. This statistic does not necessarily include all prisoners in State and Federal prisons and reformatories.
- c. Figures for Georgia, Kansas and Washington include statistics for Federal prisons which were not separately compiled by the Census Bureau.
- d. As rates were computed individually, sum of State and Federal rates may not equal "United States" rate.
- e. Between 1910 and 1960 State data is inconsistent as to whether all received or only those with sentences of 1 year or longer are included. In 1970 an attempt was made to include only those with sentences of 1 year or more. 1980 includes all new court commitments only. This total reported here for Federal prisoners received (10,907) is substantially less than that reported in subsequent summary tables on those received from court in Federal facilities for fiscal year 1980 (15,376).

Sources:

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

Table 3-11. Percentage Having Sentence of 1 Year or Longer by Place Found: 1880

	Total Present	Number Under Sentence	Percent of Those With Sentences Having Term of More than 1 Year
Penitentiaries	30,659	30,655	88
County Jails	12,691	6,975	8
City Prisons	1,666	1,194	<.1
Workhouses	7,865	7,855	4
Leased Out	4,879	4,879	9
Military Prisons	499	486	96
Insane Hospitals	350	350	63
Total	58,609	52,394	61

Source:

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

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

	Male	Female
<u>Region</u>		
North Atlantic	2.95	1.05
South Atlantic	4.55	2.67
North Central	4.12	1.98
South Central	5.51	2.95
Western	4.75	1.24
<u>Color, Nativity, Race</u>		
White	3.66	1.12
Native	3.79	1.51
Parents Native	4.25	1.76
One Parent Foreign	3.66	1.08
Parents Foreign	3.10	1.08
Unknown	3.74	2.14
Foreign Born	3.32	.72
Unknown	2.47	1.28
Colored	5.04	2.79
Negroes	5.01	2.80
Chinese	6.58	2.54
Indians	5.64	.20
<u>Offense</u>		
Against		
Government	2.76	1.75
Society	.79	.67
Person	7.80	6.99
Property	3.90	2.29
On High Seas	2.75	a
Other	4.67	.80

Note:

a. Not separately enumerated.

Source:

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

whites. In 1890 there is the first mention of the term indefinite sentence; however, it is used to refer to life prisoners (p.199).

A concern of the 1904 report was the relationship between sentence and offense as well as differences by sex and region in sentences. The report noted that females had shorter sentences for homicide and for offenses against society than males. This fact was attributed to the assumption that crimes within the categories might have been less serious. The report also noted that 57.5 percent of those present who were guilty of homicide received sentences of less than life in prison (p.27).

In 1910 the most significant change in sentence patterns since the 1880 census was reported to be the introduction of the indeterminate sentence. This category had first appeared in 1904 when 15 percent were reported under this sentence. By 1910, 37 percent of those committed to State and Federal penitentiaries were under indeterminate sentence (Table 3-13). It was observed that the corresponding decrease in percent serving definite terms was in the category having sentences of 1 year or more, indicating that the indeterminate sentence was replacing the long-term, definite sentence (1910, p.42).

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

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

the duration of one's minority. Comparisons of the tables led the writers of the report to state:

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

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

Another striking fact noted by the authors of the 1923 report was the wide disparity between the maximum and minimum indeterminate sentences. The report notes that, among those having a sentence maximum of 20 years, one-third (34 percent) had minimum sentences of 1 year (p.126).

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

Table 3-16 compares reported sentences using a compilation of median maximum indeterminate sentence and the median determinate sentences. This procedure was followed by the Federal Bureau of Prisons in 1950 and 1960. We followed the same procedure to calculate the median sentence for the 1923 data. Recently published BJS

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

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

Notes:

- a. Based upon the total number excluding those sentenced to death, but including those sentenced for minority; for 1923, covered the first 6 months, for 1910, the whole year.
- b. A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.
- c. Data not available
- d. Percent not shown where base is less than 100.
- e. Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.

Source: Complete table taken from

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

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

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

Notes:

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

Sources:

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

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

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

Notes:

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

Sources:

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

Table 3-16. Median Sentence in Months by Offense for Selected Years, Prisoners Received: 1923-1981

Offense	State and Federal Institutions				State Institutions Only			
	1923 ^a		1950 ^a		1960 ^a		1981 ^b	
	Number	Median	Number	Median	Number	Median	Number	Median
All Offenses	18,982	67	55,625	55	69,235	63	109,233	53
Person								
Homicide	1,705	251	2,822	230	3,571	191	7,802	160
Assault	958	59	2,613	54	3,890	49	7,587	48
Rape	758	163	1,720	118	3,635 ^c	109 ^c	3,070	112
Property								
Robbery	1,500	224	5,506	127	7,514	122	20,698	68
Embezzlement, Forgery and Fraud	1,919	58	7,943	47	10,244	52	6,395	34
Burglary	3,209	87	11,687	67	19,224	62	29,722	41
Larceny	3,538	68	8,139	45	9,303	41	9,851	33
Auto Theft	d	d	4,314	44	3,342	62	1,665	38
Stolen Property	335	47	d	d	d	d	d	d
Morals								
Drug Law Violations	1,098	22	2,039	29	2,927	120	8,396	41

Notes:

- a. In 1923, 1950, and 1960 median sentence length was calculated as median of combination of maximum indeterminate and definite sentences; in 1981 the basis for calculation was not given in table.
- b. In 1923, 1950, and 1960 only felons are included; in 1981 table does not specify inclusiveness.
- c. Includes other sex offenses.
- d. Not available.

Sources:

- U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C.
(1923) Prisoners 1923; 1926; pg. 137.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons; National Prisoner Statistics; Washington, D.C.
(1950) Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions: 1950; 1954; pgs. 70-71.
(1960) Characteristics of State Prisoners: 1960; 1965; pgs. 54.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Washington, D.C.
(1981) Special Report: Prison Admissions and Releases, 1981; 1984; pg. 3.

data on median sentence for 1981 are also included (the 1981 BJS report does not indicate how the sentence length was calculated). Perhaps reflective of the lessened use of indeterminate sentences, the 1981 data indicate a reduction in sentence length for most offense categories.

Offense Distribution of State and Federal Prisoners

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

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

In discussing offense distribution it should be noted that several classification or reporting techniques have changed over time which may contribute to finding higher percentages present for violent offenses. The broad classification scheme used for both Census Bureau prison statistics and the F.B.I. Uniform Crime Reports up until the 1960's utilized three major categories. These were offenses against the person, property, and society (morals/order). In this classification, robbery was included as an offense against property. When the classification "violent crimes" came into use, robbery was taken out of the property category and included as a violent offense. This does not affect detailed comparisons but may have an impact on summary tables. In addition, the most recent reports classify certain sex offenses as "other violent" which

previously were included in the morals category.

Offense distributions have also differed as to whether all prisoners are included or only those with sentences of 1 year or longer. At their peak in 1940, misdemeanor commitments were about 15 percent of the total, but 98 percent were from only 13 States. Offense data prior to the late 1930's include all prisoners, while data between 1940 and 1974 include only those with sentences of 1 year or longer. Recent classifications have also typically reported the most serious offense listed, while earlier reports are less specific as to whether this criterion was used. Within the tables, years are listed as to inclusiveness.

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

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

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

Category and Offense	Total 1910	Total 1923	Total 1933	Total 1940	Felonies Only 1940	Felonies Only 1950	Felonies Only 1960 ^b	One Year or Longer 1970 ^b	1981 ^b
Person									
Homicide, Manslaughter	9.7	9.5	6.2	4.4	5.2	5.4	4.2	6.3	6.5
Assault	9.9	5.2	5.7	5.5	5.2	4.8	4.7	6	6.4
Rape	3.9	4.1	2.3	2.6	3	3	4.5 ^c	3	2.5
Total	23.5	18.8	14.2	12.5	13.4	13.2	13.4	15.3	15.4
Property									
Robbery	4.8	8.1	12.4	7.3	8.5	9.7	9.2	14.4	17.9
Embezzlement, Forgery, Fraud	7.8	9	9	10.6	11.9	14.6	15.3	9.5	6.5
Burglary	22.1	17.4	23.5	16.8	19.5	20.3	22.6	16.7	24.4
All Larceny	25.7	19.2	21.4	20.7	22.6	22.2	20.4	18.8	10.8
Arson	d	d	1	d	d	d	d	d	d
Stolen Property	d	d	d	0.8	0.8	0.7	d	d	d
Total	60.4	53.7	67.3	56.2	63.3	67.5	67.5	59.4	59.6
Morals, Order, Government Charges									
Other Sex-related Crimes	1.1	1.2	3.3	2.8	3.1	2.6	d ^b	0.1 ^b	0.03 ^b
Liquor-law Violations	1.2	7.5	5.5	11.3	10.5	3.1	2.6 ^b	1.3 ^b	0.01 ^b
Drunkenness, Disorderly Conduct, Vagrancy	2.1	1	1.6	6.6	d	d	0.4 ^b	d	d
Drug-Law Violations	0.1	6	2.4	2.5	2.8	3.9	5.1	10.3	9.3
Traffic Violations	d	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.4	d	d	d
Carrying and Possessing Weapons	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.1 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.5 ^b
Nonsupport	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.9	1	2.1	d	d	d
Selective Service Violations	d	d	d	d	d	1.2	0.2 ^b	0.8 ^b	d
National Security Violation	d	d	d	d	d	0.2	0.1 ^b	0.03 ^b	0.01 ^b
Crimes Related to the Admin. of Govt. ^e	d	d	d	d	d	1.7	1.9 ^b	2.4 ^b	2.1 ^b
Public Order	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	4
Total	5.5	17.3	14.7	25.6	18.4	15.7	10.4	15.33	16
Other ^f	10.9	11.1	3.8	5.8	4.9	3.6	8.7	10 ^g	9 ^g
Total Reported	27,404	36,356	62,792	73,456	62,692	57,988	86,018	50,652	121,713
Unknown or Unclear	328	1,279	9	d	d	d	d	d	d

Notes:

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

Sources:

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

Table 3-18. Percentage Distribution of Offenses Reported for Prisoners Received in State Prisons and Reformatories During Selected Years: 1923-1981

Category and Offense	1923 Total	1937 Felony	1946 Felony	1950 Felony	1960 Felony	1960 Felony	1964 Felony	1964 Felony	1970 Felony	1981 Felony
Number of States	(48)	(46)	(47)	(46)	(48)	(32) ^a	(48) ^b	(32) ^{a,b}	(32) ^{a,b}	(33)
Person										
Homicide, Manslaughter	10.2	7.6	7.6	6.7	5.2	4.9	5.6	5.7	8.4	7.1
Assault	5.6	5.9	7.1	5.8	5.6	6.3	5.8	6.6	7.7	6.9
Rape	4.4	4.2	4.2	3.6	5.3	5.0	5.2 ^c	5.5 ^c	4.0 ^c	2.8
Other ^d	e	0.1	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e
Total	20.2	17.8	18.9	16.1	16.1	16.2	16.6	17.8	20.1	16.8
Property										
Robbery	8.6	10.7	11.1	11.7	10.9	11.6	11.7	12.7	16.8	18.9
Embezzlement, Forgery, Fraud	8.7	9.8	9.5	13.7	14.8	15.1	14.0	13.8	9.3	5.9
Burglary	18.5	24.6	22.7	25.1	27.8	25.9	29.4	25.9	22.1	27.2
All Larceny	20.1	25.6	24.6	20.8	18.3	18.0	16.9	16.3	14.4	10.5 ^h
Arson	e	0.8	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e
Stolen Property	e	1.0	0.8	0.6	e	e	e	e	e	e
Total	55.9	72.5	68.7	71.9	71.8	70.6	72.0	68.7	62.6	62.5
Morals, Order Charges^f										
Other Sex-related Crimes	1.3	3.3	3.2	2.8	e	e	e	e	e	e
Liquor-law Violations	7.4	0.5	0.8	0.6	e	e	e	e	e	e
Drug-law Violations	1.5	0.6	0.5	1.1	4.2	4.9	4.1	4.9	9.8	7.7
Traffic Violations	0.06	0.7	0.4	0.4	e	e	e	e	e	e
Carrying and Possessing Weapons	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.5	e	e	e	e	e	e
Nonsupport	0.8	1.1	2.1	2.6	e	e	e	e	e	e
Public Order	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	4.5
Total ^f	11.8	7.0	7.9	8.0	4.2	4.9	4.1	4.9	9.8	12.2
Other ^g	12.1	2.8	4.3	4.0	8.1	8.3	7.4	7.3	7.5	8.4
Total Reported	17,077	48,355	43,679	46,496	69,235	43,357	67,879	40,704	37,415	109,233

Notes:

- Offense data were reported by only 32 States, representing about 56 percent of the total number of inmates in State prisons in the United States. To compare these figures with the listings for 1960 and 1964, the offense distributions were calculated for the same 32 States as reported in 1970.
- Listings specify that the distribution includes only those persons whose sentences are 1 year or longer.
- Includes other sex offenses.
- In 1937, this category included kidnapping.
- Not categorized.
- Data not comparable because of variance in the detail of categorization.
- Includes those offenses labeled "e" and other known offenses, but most crimes listed accounted for less than 1 percent of the total.
- 1981: 9.0 Larceny, 1.5 Auto Theft.

Sources:

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

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

Category and Offense	Offense of State and Federal Prisoners	Offense of State and Federal Prisoners with Sentences of at Least 1 Year
	1923	1974 ⁱ
Person		
Homicide, Manslaughter	19.4	16.6
Assault	4.9	4.5
Rape	5.4	4.1
Other ^a	0.1	1.2
Total	29.8	26.4
Property		
Robbery	11.1	22.5
Embezzlement, Forgery, Fraud ^b	19.1	16.3
Burglary	7.6	5.0
All Larceny	16.8	9.1
Arson	1.3	0.9
Stolen Property	0.6	0.5
Total	56.5	54.3
Morals, Order, Government Charges		
Other Sex-related Crimes	3.5	1.1 ⁱ
Liquor-law Violations	2.4	0.1 ⁱ
Drunkenness, Vagrancy	2.6	h
Disorderly Conduct	0.1	h
Drug-law Violations	2.3	12.0 ⁱ
Traffic Violations ^c	h	0.5 ⁱ
Carrying and Possessing Weapons	0.5	1.4
Nonsupport	0.5	h
Revenue-related Offenses	<.1	0.1 ⁱ
Selective Service Violations	h	0.1 ⁱ
Custody ^d	0.5	0.1 ⁱ
National Security Violations	0.1	<.1 ⁱ
Crimes Related to the Admin. of Govt. ^e	0.4	0.1 ⁱ
Total ^f	12.9	15.5
Other ^g	0.8	3.5
Total Reported	80,583	207,738
Unknown or Unclear	352	h

Notes:

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

Sources:

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

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

Category and Offense	Offenses of All State Prisoners Present Under Felony Commitment: 1960	Most Serious Offense of State Prisoners Present with Sentences of at Least 1 Year: 1974	Offense of State Prisoners Present: 1979
Person			
Homicide, Manslaughter	11.8	18.3	17.6
Assault	4.9	4.8	6.4
Rape, Other Sex-related Crimes ^a	8.0 ^a	5.8 ^a	6.2 ^a
Other	b	1.2	2.4
Total	24.7	30.1	32.6
Property			
Robbery	16.6	22.8	24.9
Embezzlement, Forgery, Fraud	10.8	4.4	4.4
Burglary	14.3	18.2	18.1
All Larceny	14.3	8.3	6.7
Arson	b	0.5	b
Stolen Property	b	1.0	b
Other	b	b	3.4
Total	65.7	55.2	57.5
Morals, Order, Government Charges			
Drug-law Violations	5.3	10.1	5.7
Traffic Violations	b	0.6	b
Carrying and Possessing Weapons	b	1.2	b
Public Order	b	b	4.0
Total	5.3	11.9	9.7
Other ^c	5.4	3.2	0.3
Total Reported	150,702	186,100	274,564

Notes:

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

Sources:

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

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

Type of Release

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

Time Served Before Release

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

Tables 3-23 to 3-28 present summary information on time served from 1923 to

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

National comparisons over time are hampered by variation in methods of measuring time served. One difference is the basis for time-served calculations. Prior to 1939, the Census Bureau used reports from individual institutions which were not always consistent in method of calculation. In 1940, in an attempt to produce consistency, first releases were separated from other releases and time served calculated only for first releases. This procedure was dropped after 1 year, according to subsequent reports because of lack of resources to do the cross referencing. From 1941 to 1946 a different method was used which was based on the date of discharge and the date the prisoner first began to serve the sentence. According to the 1943 report, this method exaggerated the time served because it:

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

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

Another source of differences is the inclusion of misdemeanor releases. Prior to 1940, misdemeanor releases were included. Between 1940 and 1964 release data are available only for those with felony or sentences of 1 year or longer. The most

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

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

Notes:

- a. 1960 - Felony first-releases only.
- b. 1936 - "Other" is the 659 conditionally released by Court Order. Conditional Release is a method used primarily by the Federal penal institutions and is, by definition, similar to parole; therefore, 6,663 classified as "Conditional Release" are classified as "Parole" here.
- c. 1923 - Estimated yearly releases based on rates for January 1 thru June 30. Pardoned prisoners were not separately enumerated and were estimated as evenly divided between conditional and unconditional releases.
- d. 1950 and 1970 - Only categorized by conditional/nonconditional.
- e. Category not used.

Sources:

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

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

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

Source:

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

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

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

Notes:

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

Sources:

- U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C.
 (1923) Prisoners 1923; 1926; pgs. 179-180.
 (1935) Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories 1935; 1937; pg. 51.
 (1945) Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories 1945; 1947; pgs. 79 and 80.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons; National Prisoner Statistics; Washington, D.C.
 (1953) Prisoners Released from State and Federal Institutions 1952 and 1953; pg. 41.
 (1960) Characteristics of State Prisoners 1960; 1965; pg. 69.
 Prisoners Released from State and Federal Institutions 1960; pgs. 15-19.

recent data (1974 to 1982) appear once again to include all first releases.

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

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

A question causing considerable debate has been whether the use of indeterminate sentence and parole lengthened or shortened time in prison. The simple comparison, by State, of time served by type of release can be somewhat misleading (Table 3-24). Typically, within States the use of parole varied by offense. Often parole was used for more serious offenses, and hence had a longer median time served. For most offenses there was little consistent difference in time served by type of release (Table 3-25).

Other comparisons have been those by State, offense, race, and sex. Those wishing to obtain more information can find much data, even by offense by State, for some years in the Census Bureau and Federal Bureau of Prisons Special reports. Comparisons by State (Table 3-24) indicate substantial differences in State median time

served patterns. Some States, such as several in the South having high incarceration rates, historically have had a shorter median time served. Others have both high rates and high median time served. Regional comparisons indicate that the South overall has had a somewhat lower median time served than other regions. These differences in part make national comparisons by race difficult. Tables 3-27 and 3-28 present racial comparisons for selected available years.

Prior Commitments and Recidivism

Recidivism has also been of interest since the earliest Census reports. Tables 3-29 and 3-30 summarize information spanning 1890 to 1980. In 1890 information is reported on the percent of prisoners present by region who had one or more previous terms. The statistics are not separately tallied by type of facility. These data indicate that overall about 26 percent of those in adult correctional facilities reported previous terms, with percents being as high as 39 percent in the North Atlantic region (the extent of missing data is unknown because reports simply note the number having previous terms reported). Reports for 1923 are the first to include detailed data on prior commitments for State and Federal prisoners. A special report was published entitled "Prisoners Antecedents" which gave detailed information on characteristics of those received. About 65 percent were reported to have had at least one prior commitment. The report also included information on the percent who had had other forms of institutionalization, about 5 percent. This was noted to be small, but higher than that of the general population. Between 1926 and 1938 the Census Bureau yearly series also included data on prior commitments, ranging from 45 to 61 percent. After 1939, information was given sporadically on the prior commitments of those released rather than those received. This figure was similar to that on those received, for example about 60 percent in 1940. The Bureau of Prisons reports on State and Federal prisoners from 1950 to 1964 did not include prior commitment data.

Table 3-24. Median Months Served in State Prisons and Reformatories by State by Type of Release, Selected Years: 1923 - 1982

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

Table 3-24 (Continued)

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

Table 3-24 (Continued)

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

Table 3-24 (Continued)

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

Notes:

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

Sources:

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

Table 3-25. Median Months Served in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories by Offense by Type of Release, Selected Years: 1923 - 1982

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

Table 3-25 (Continued)

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

Notes:

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

Sources:

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

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

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

Source:

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

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

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

Notes:

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

Source:

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

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

Offense	All releases					
	Male felons, 14 Southern States only ^c		First Releases on Sentence ^c			
	1937 ^a		1952		1964 ^d	
	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
All Offenses	16.4	19.5	21	24	20	24
Murder	58.0	72.8	101	84	b	b
Manslaughter	21.8	34.5	25	32	b	b
Homicide	e	e	e	e	46	51
Robbery	37.3	37.3	33	38	37	36
Aggravated Assault	14.5	16.0	20	20	22	21
Burglary	18.1	20.8 ^b	22	25	19	22
Larceny	12.0 ^b	12.4 ^b	16	19	16	17
Auto Theft	24.0	20.3	20	21	18 ^b	17 ^b
Embezzlement and Fraud	b	b	15	20	17 ^b	17 ^b
Forgery	14.0	17.6	18	21	e	e
Rape	26.4	33.4	33	41	b	b
Other Sex Offenses	15.6	18.0	26	26	29	36
Drug Laws	e	e	18	15	32	33
Weapons	e	e	21	14	e	e
All Other Offenses	11.1	10.6	12	12	14	15

Notes:

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

Sources:

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

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

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

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

Notes:

a. Separate data unavailable.

Source:

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

1923 Penal History: State Prisoners

Total commitments (first 6 months)	(19,083)
Total with report as to prior commitments	(14,018)

	<u>Percent</u>
Previously committed to penal	51
3 or more times	9
2 times	11
1 time	31
Not previously committed to penal	50

Nonpenal Institution History: 1923

Total 1923 commitments (first 6 months)	(19,083)
Total with report on nonpenal history	(10,462)

	<u>Percent</u>
Previously admitted - all nonpenal institutions	5
Mental hospitals	1
Feeble-minded	.2
Tuberculosis	.9
Almshouses	.2
Other nonpenal	2.8
Not previously admitted	95

Source:

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

1926-1938 Percent of State and Federal Prisoners Received with Prior Commitment

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

Note:

a. Not enumerated.

Source:

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

Table 3-30A. Prior Conviction History at Time of Entry to State Prison in 1979^a

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

Notes:

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

Source: Complete table taken from

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Washington, D.C.
(table taken in its entirety)
Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report: Examining Recidivism;
1985; pg. 7.

Table 3-30B. Percentage of Releases Returned to Prison, by State, Year of Release, and Follow-up Period

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

Notes:

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

Source: Complete table taken from

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

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

Demographic and Other Characteristics of State and Federal Prisoners

Table 3-31 summarizes Census Bureau Institutional Population demographic data available on persons present in State and Federal prisons from 1910 to 1980. The distribution between male and female indicates the percent of women present has ranged from 3 to 5 percent. In 1910, 4 percent were women; in 1980 the corresponding figure was 5 percent, up from a 3 percent low in 1970. The percent foreign born has declined from 12 percent in 1923 to 3 percent in 1980. The percent white has declined from 68 percent in 1923 to just under half (47 percent in 1980). Correspondingly, the percent black has increased from 31 percent to 44 percent. The percent under 18 was 2.0 percent in 1923 and 1.6 percent in 1980. Looking at data available on those received (Table 3-32), from 1910 to 1981, we can see that the median age has remained between 25 and 29, and the percent 18 and under has ranged from 14 in 1910 to about 7 in 1980.

In both 1923 and 1979 more extensive profiles of those admitted to prisons were obtained (Tables 3-33 and 3-34). These present remarkably similar results for certain items. In both years about 25 to 30 percent were unemployed prior to arrest and

educational levels were below the norm for the time. About 20 to 25 percent had military service and about 50 percent had ever been married.

Facilities and Staff

Table 3-35 presents the number of institutions included in selected reports by the Census Bureau and Justice Department over the period 1880 to 1982/83. In 1960 and 1980 the number reported by the Census Bureau is much larger than that reported in comparable data from other sources. This is apparently due to the fact that the Census Bureau reports counted each budget unit separately, so that in some cases what is identified as part of one facility by the Justice Department would be classified as two or three by the Census Bureau. This resulted in Census counts of 2090 State institutions in 1980 compared to a count of 791 by Justice for 1979. Earlier Census reports and the Census for 1970 were apparently comparable to the Justice Department in the way institutions were counted. The data indicate that the number of State and Federal institutions has increased from about 62 in 1880 (Census), to 850 in 1979 (Justice).

In 1926 the Census Bureau began to collect data on correctional institutional staff. This was continued by the Bureau of Prisons. Tables 3-36 to 3-38 present summary statistics on number of staff and inmate-staff ratio by State for selected years from 1926 to 1979. This illustrates the decline in inmate-staff ratio, from approximately 11/1 in 1926 to 3/1 in 1979. Because the earlier rates are calculated based upon all staff and later on full-time-equivalents, earlier rates may slightly overestimate the ratio relative to later reports. However, part-time staff were never reported to be more than 4 percent of the total.

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

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

Notes:

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

Sources:

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

Table 3-32. Characteristics of Prisoners Received in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories by Age, Sex, and Race: 1910-1982

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

Notes:

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

Sources:

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

Table 3-33. Characteristics of Those Committed to State and Federal Prisons in First 6 Months of 1923

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

Notes:

a. Of the U.S. population, 7 percent had no formal education reported. Of those committed to prison, 14 percent had no formal education reported.

Source:

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C. (1923) The Prisoners Antecedent; 1929; pgs. 4, 8, 12, 19, 23, 27, 35, 49.

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

Characteristic	Total
Number of admissions	153,465
<u>Median Age</u>	24.9 years
<u>Race</u>	<u>Percent</u>
White	53.7
Black	43.5
Other	2.8
<u>Education</u>	
0-6 years	5.2
7-8 years	11.0
9-11 years	49.7
12 years	23.1
More than 12 years	10.9
Median	10.4 years
<u>Marital status</u>	
Married	25.8
Widowed/divorced/separated	21.7
Never married	52.5
<u>Military service</u>	
Percent with military service	24.0
Percent of those serving with undesirable/ bad conduct/dishonorable discharges	20.4
Percent of those serving who were sentenced to confinement in the military	18.8
<u>Employed prior to arrest</u>	
Not employed	26.1
Full-time	63.2
Part-time	10.7
<u>Family member ever incarcerated</u>	35.3
<u>Drug user</u>	
Ever used heroin regularly	20.3
Use heroin month before arrest	9.5
Under influence any drug at time of offense	33.7
Under influence of heroin at time of offense	6.9
<u>Alcohol use</u>	
Drinking at time of offense	50.1
Very drunk at time of offense (percent of those drinking)	36.1

Source:

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

Table 3-35. Number of Federal and State Institutions Reported by Census Bureau and Justice Department, Selected Years: 1880-1982/83

	Federal	State
1880 (Census)	1 ^b	61
1890 (Census)	1	a
1904 (Census)	4	67
1910 (Census)	3	58
1923 (Census)	3	61
1933 (Census)	16	101
1940 (Census)	31	114
1950 (Census)	31	127
1960 (Census)	45	1,027 ^c
1970 (Census)	55	578
1970 (Justice)	a	a
1972/74 (Justice)	39	592
1978/79 (Justice)	64	791
1980 (Census)	470 ^c	2,090 ^c
1982/83 (Justice)	64	a

Notes:

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

Sources:

- U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; Washington, D.C. (1880, 1890, 1904, 1910, 1923) Children Under Institutional Care, 1923; 1927; pgs. 262-263.
- (1923) Prisoners 1923; 1926; pg. 3.
- (1933) Juvenile Delinquents in Public Institutions 1933; 1936; pg. 1.
- Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories 1933; 1935; pg. 1.
- (1960) U.S. Census of Population 1960: Inmates of Institutions; 1963; pg. 13.
- (1970) U.S. Census of Population 1970: Persons in Institutions and Other Group Quarters; 1973; pg. 23.
- (1980) 1980 Census of Population: Persons in Institutions and Other Group Quarters; 1984; pg. 5.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons; Washington, D.C. (1972-1983) Statistical Report of the Fiscal Years 1981-1983; pgs. 255-261.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration; National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service; Washington, D.C. (1972-74) Census of State Correctional Facilities 1974: Advance Report: National Prisoner Statistics Special Report Number SD-NPS-SR-1; 1975; Table 1.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Washington D.C. (1979) Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin: Prisons and Prisoners; 1982; pg. 3.

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

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

Notes:

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

Sources:

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

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

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

Notes:

- Calculations based on total staff and total population present on December 31 of year or average for year.
- Calculations based on full-time staff and total population present on December 31 of year or average for year.
- Ratio unusually high partly due to use of inmates as staff.
- Data not separately enumerated or not available.
- Excludes Detroit House of Corrections for Women.

Sources:

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

Table 3-38. Number of Staff and Inmate-Staff Ratio in State Prisons and Reformatories, by State: 1971-1979

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

Notes:

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

Sources:

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

CHAPTER IV

JAIL STATISTICS

Although almost 40 percent of the total number of persons in adult correctional facilities in 1880 were in local jails, and one-third were there in 1980, far fewer national statistics exist on jails than other forms of incarceration. Prior to 1970, all national statistics came from the Census Bureau reports on the institutional population done only at 10-year intervals between 1880 and 1980. Between 1880 and 1933 these reports did, however, contain a significant amount of detailed jail information. This information has been largely ignored. It is not uncommon to read that the first jail census did not occur until 1970.

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

OVERVIEW OF REPORTS AVAILABLE

Census Bureau Reports

The Census reports of 1880 and 1890 were published in volumes which also contained statistics of the total institutional population. While certain statistics such as race, nativity, sex, and age are reported on local facilities separate from other prisons, most of the data specific to crime are reported only for all prisoners (State, Federal, and local) combined (see Chapter VIII). The data which are separately presented are broken down into counts for county jails, city prisons, workhouses, houses of correction, and leased county prisoners. The counts must be combined to obtain a

classification comparable to what is now included under the title "jails." Not until the 1923 report were totals from the differing types of local facilities routinely combined under the heading "jails."

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

For 1923, a special report was published entitled "Prisoners, 1923." This report included data on State and Federal facilities, and jails. Information on juveniles was now placed with a report on "Children Under Institutional Care." In this report for the first time all data are presented separately for jails and State and Federal prisoners. The 1923 report is very complete in the data items covered and the analysis presented. However, as is discussed in Chapter VIII, it may be that there were undercounts of jail prisoners both present and committed during the year due to omissions of certain jails thought not to contain sentenced jail inmates. This report, like those in 1904, 1910, and 1933, excluded those not under sentence. The 1923 report presented data both on jail prisoners present on the day of the survey and totals received for the first 6 months of the year by age, sex, race, nativity, offense, and sentence. Data are presented only on those received during the period for number of prior commitments, marital condition, and State or country of birth. Discharge information is given for the first time and includes sentence, offense, time served, and type of discharge.

In 1933, a separate volume was issued by the Census Bureau, entitled "County and City Jails." In this report, as was the case in 1923, commitment data were again based on sentenced inmates received during the

first 6 months of the year, with estimates made for the total year. Much the same information was collected as in 1923, with the addition of the amount of fine. Most data on jail inmate characteristics are presented for total number received during the year rather than for the total present on a given day of the year.

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

The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and Bureau of Justice Statistics Reports

For the year 1970, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) sponsored the first special study of jails since 1933. This was also conducted by the Census Bureau but was a different survey than the Institutional Population Survey which was part of the decennial census of population. The focus was on those present on the day of the survey and on jail characteristics. Information published on those present included data on legal status, sentence length (1 year or longer), age, and sex. Information on jails included age of cells, overcrowding, use for juveniles, expenditures, staff, and type of facilities available (eg. recreational, educational).

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

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

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

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

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL JAIL STATISTICS

Number of Persons Present in Jails: 1880-1983

Tables 4-1 and 4-2 present the total number and rate per 100,000 reported present by State for years available up to 1983. Table 4-3 presents the number and rate by State for those years in which data are available only for those under sentence (1910, 1923, 1933), and 1970. Caution should be used in making State comparisons. Notable differences exist between States in the use of jails versus other forms of incarceration. In certain states such as Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware and Hawaii there are State integrated jail systems and they are sometimes either excluded or have unusually low estimates reported. Large

changes over the period by States often reflect differences in the classification of facilities.

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

As can be seen from Tables 4-1 and 4-2, there are differences in estimates for surveys done in the same time period but utilizing different methods. The tables include estimates from the 1970 Census Report on Institutional Populations and those for the LEAA/Justice Department census of the same year (also done by the Census Bureau). Nationally, the estimates of number present differ by about 15 persons per 100,000 population. Probable reasons for this include some sampling error or undercounting in the Institutional Population survey, and some differences in classification. Estimates by the differing studies for State and Federal prisoners in the same years are much closer (see Chapter III).

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

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

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

As a proportion of the total number incarcerated at a given time in State, Federal, and local adult facilities, the jail population has not declined substantially since 1880. It has ranged from a high of 45 percent in 1970 to 34 percent in 1983, reflecting the large increases in State prison use in the late 1970's and early 1980's. In 1880, jails housed 39 percent of the total, not too different from the percentage in 1983 (34 percent). There have been, however, significant changes in the adjudication status of those present. In 1880, 75 percent of those in jails were under sentence. By 1970, slightly less than half were under sentence, and in 1983 less than half were convicted. In 1983 jails held only 19 percent of those in adult facilities who had been convicted of offenses. These statistics reflect the increasing use of jails as holding facilities.

Jail Commitments and Admissions

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

The only other years for which commitment data are available are 1904, 1910, 1923, and 1933 (Table 4-7). As previously discussed, these reports include only those committed under sentence, and 1904 excludes those committed for nonpayment of fine. In 1923 there were 319,980 reported committed to jails, and in 1933 there were 481,860 commitments.

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

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

Notes:

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

Sources:

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

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

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

Notes:

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

Sources:

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

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

	1910 Number	1910 Ratio	1923 Number	1923 Ratio	1933 ^A Number	1933 Ratio	1970 Number	1970 Ratio
United States	43,627	47	28,140	26	51,436	42	69,096	34
Northeast	18,621	72	10,601	34	18,587	54	12,461	25
Maine	529	71	132	17	323	41	151	15
New Hampshire	361	84	106	24	171	37	211	29
Vermont	225	63	41	12	67	19	b	c
Massachusetts	4,741	141	1,686	42	2,157	51	1,362	24
Rhode Island	600	111	192	31	163	24	b	c
Connecticut	914	82	264	18	564	35	b	c
New York	5,424	60	4,319	40	7,870	63	6,767	37
New Jersey	1,162	46	682	20	1,606	40	1,570	22
Pennsylvania	4,665	61	3,179	35	5,666	59	2,400	20
North Central	9,072	30	7,006	20	12,505	32	12,258	22
Ohio	1,444	30	1,404	23	2,443	37	2,474	23
Indiana	508	19	609	20	394	12	720	14
Illinois	2,602	46	1,750	26	3,111	41	1,730	16
Michigan	993	35	1,081	28	1,701	35	2,720	31
Wisconsin	722	31	464	17	1,390	47	1,297	29
Minnesota	521	25	577	23	1,006	39	918	24
Iowa	391	18	152	6	572	23	307	11
Missouri	1,216	37	521	15	1,045	29	1,106	24
North Dakota	155	27	94	14	70	10	62	10
South Dakota	72	12	51	8	133	19	112	17
Nebraska	175	15	143	11	344	25	450	30
Kansas	273	16	160	9	296	16	362	16
South	12,673	43	8,235	24	15,159	40	25,257	40
Delaware	290	143	102	45	453	190	b	c
Maryland	1,043	81	968	65	181	11	659	17
District of Columbia	787	238	473	101	238	54	2,081	275
Virginia	1,094	53	506	21	2,102	87	1,335	29
West Virginia	404	33	344	22	707	41	498	29
North Carolina	710	32	692	26	348	11	597	12
South Carolina	843	56	727	42	919	53	2,217	86
Georgia	2,356	90	1,884	63	2,278	78	3,799	83
Florida	539	72	223	22	742	51	4,019	59
Kentucky	701	31	405	17	736	28	1,042	32
Tennessee	829	38	356	15	1,819	70	1,715	44
Alabama	306	14	402	17	1,242	47	1,297	38
Mississippi	595	33	188	11	485	24	694	31
Arkansas	513	33	145	8	281	15	481	25
Louisiana	401	24	347	19	741	35	1,549	43
Oklahoma	558	34	158	7	834	35	942	37
Texas	704	18	315	6	1,053	18	2,332	21
West	3,263	48	2,298	24	5,185	42	19,120	55
Montana	272	72	74	12	130	24	148	21
Idaho	67	21	53	11	272	61	187	26
Wyoming	30	21	23	11	48	21	79	24
Colorado	379	47	169	17	252	24	471	21
New Mexico	95	29	23	6	39	9	461	45
Arizona	240	117	67	18	31	7	1,201	68
Utah	124	33	64	14	78	15	191	18
Nevada	90	110	35	45	78	86	262	54
Washington	403	35	348	25	342	22	1,022	30
Oregon	224	33	171	21	348	37	610	29
California	1,339	56	1,271	34	3,567	63	14,340	72
Alaska	c	c	c	c	c	c	113	37
Hawaii	c	c	c	c	c	c	35	5

Notes:

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

Sources:

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

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

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

Notes:

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

Sources:

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

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

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

Notes:

- a. Unavailable or not published.
- b. Included in total are 9,700 inmates awaiting transfer for whom conviction status was unknown.
- c. Includes only adult inmates. Actual total in jail was 223,551.

Sources:

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

Table 4-6. Admissions and Releases for the Annual Period Ending June 30, 1983, by Legal Status, Sex, and Region

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

Note:

a. Releases include expirations of sentence, transfers to probation or parole, transfers to State and Federal correctional facilities, and transfers to other jurisdictions.

b. Legal definition of juvenile in each State used.

Source: Complete table taken from

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

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

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

Notes:

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

Sources:

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

Type and Length of Sentence

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

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

Regionally, by 1923, the practice of imprisonment for nonpayment was most frequent in the South and the North Central region (Table 4-8). In 1923 the average fine was reported to be \$45, and the most common practice was to require 1 day of time for each dollar of fine. Of those sentenced for nonpayment of fine almost two-thirds (64 percent) had sentences of less than 1 month. The 1923 report also cites the inequality of the fact that those able to pay fines escape imprisonment while those who are poor do not.

In 1923 the sentence length for those committed to imprisonment only was also relatively short. Thirty percent had sentences of less than 30 days and 82 percent of less than 6 months (Table 4-9). However, it appears that sentence length in jails was increasing somewhat over the period up to 1933. In 1880, only 5 percent of the total sentenced inmates present in jails on the day of the survey had sentences of more than 1 year. This compares to about 27 percent in 1933. In 1970, 16 percent of the total under sentence were

reported to have sentences of more than 1 year.

Offense Distribution of Jail Inmates

Table 4-10 presents the offense distribution of those committed under sentence for the years 1910 to 1933. Data were not located on the offense distribution of jail commitments after this date. Table 4-11 presents the offense distribution of those present on the day of the survey for 1923, 1933, 1972, and 1978. Since the data from 1923 and 1933 include only those under sentence, they are not comparable to the 1978 data which include all present. For 1972, data are available and presented in Table 4-11, for both those under sentence and the total number present.

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

The data on jail commitments show the predominance of morals and public order commitments. For the years for which data are available (1910, 1923, and 1933) between 73 and 84 percent of commitments fell into this category. The largest number of commitments (71 percent of the total in 1910 and 53 percent in 1933) were for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Consistent with the fact that the percent having sentences of more than 1 year rose over the period of 1910 to 1933, the offense distribution in 1933 reflects somewhat more serious offenses than in 1910 or 1923.

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

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

Sentence Type of Jail Commitments: 1923 ^a			
Region	Imprisoned Only	Imprisoned and Fined	Imprisoned for Nonpayment of Fine
	Percent	Percent	Percent
United States	30	16	53
New England	56	17	27
Middle Atlantic	42	9	48
East North Central	15	24	60
West North Central	36	13	50
South Atlantic	24	11	64
East South Central	15	39	45
West South Central	10	19	69
Mountain	36	13	49
Pacific	45	10	45
Total Number ^b	44,505 ^b	23,146 ^b	77,926 ^b

Notes:

- a. Not included here are 14 prisoners sentenced to jail.
- b. Totals are for first 6 months of year only.

Sources:

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

Table 4-3. Sentence Length by Offense for Those Released in 1923

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

Note:

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

Source:

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

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

Category and Offense	Offense of Sentenced Jail Inmates Received 1910	Offense of Sentenced Jail Inmates Received 1923 ^b	Offense of Sentenced Jail Inmates Received January-June 1933 ^c
Person			
Homicide, Manslaughter	0.1	0.2	0.2
Assault	4.5	3.5	4.9
Rape	0.1	0.2	0.2
Total	4.7	3.9	5.3
Property			
Robbery	0.1	0.2	0.3
Embezzlement, Forgery, Fraud	2.0	1.8	1.8
Burglary	0.5	0.7	1.3
All Larceny	7.3	6.5	10.2
Total	9.9	9.2	13.6
Morals, Order, Government Charges			
Other Sex-related Crimes	1.3	1.5	1.9
Liquor-law Violations	1.7	11.8	7.4
Drunkenness, Vagrancy, Disorderly Conduct	70.7	55.6	52.6
Drug-law Violations	0.1	1.6	0.6
Traffic Violations	d	3.7	7.0
Carrying and Possessing Weapons	1.4	1.7	0.9
Nonsupport	0.6	1.1	1.0
City Ordinance Violations	1.2	3.3	d
Malicious Mischief	2.2	1.9	d
Gambling	1.5	1.3	1.1
Total	80.7	83.5	72.5
Other	4.9	4.4	8.2
Total Reported	441,628 ^f	310,618 ^b	(240,930) ^e
Unclassified and Unknown	10,427 ^f	9,290 ^f	10,978 ^f

Notes:

- a. These are the only years for which national reports were available describing the offense of jail inmates received during the year.
- b. The jail survey for this year was based on reports received for the first 6 months of the year; the year's figures were then estimated by the Census Bureau.
- c. The jail survey reports were again based on the first 6 months of the year, but offense information was not obtained from all reporting jurisdictions. Because of the incomplete jail reports, it is not possible to combine all the levels to estimate the distribution of offenses of the total number of inmates received.
- d. Not categorized.
- e. Less than one-half of jail inmates received during the year.
- f. Content varies because of detail of categorization.

Sources:

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

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

Category and Offense	Offense of Sentenced Jail Inmates 1923	Offense of Sentenced Jail Inmates 1933	Most Serious Offense of Sentenced Jail Inmates 1972	Most Serious Offense of Total Jail Inmates 1972 ^k	Most Serious Offense of Total Jail Inmates 1978 ^k
Person					
Homicide, Manslaughter	1.2	1.2	2.8 ^a	6.6	6.7
Assault	6.9	7.0	5.6 ^b	5.4	8.0
Rape	1.0	d	0.5 ^b	1.8	1.7
Other ^c	0.1	d	d	d	1.5
Total	9.2	8.2	8.9	13.8	17.9
Property					
Robbery	1.2	2.3	5.2	11.2	11.7
Embezzlement, Forgery, Fraud ^e	3.0	4.1	4.0	4.6	5.7
Burglary	4.3	6.3	9.5	13.2	18.3
All Larceny	15.7	17.5	13.3	11.9	13.4
Arson	0.1	d	d	d	0.6
Stolen Property	0.6	d	d	d	2.8
Total	24.9	30.2	32.0	40.9	52.5
Morals, Order, Government Charges					
Other Sex-related Crimes	3.2	d	d	d	0.4
Liquor-law Violations	14.3	12.7	d	d	d
Drunkenness, Vagrancy	17.3	23.4	17.1	10.0	3.8
Disorderly Conduct	8.2	j	d	d	d
Drug-law Violations	7.1	2.7	9.1	10.8	8.6
Traffic Violations	1.0	2.1	11.5	6.7	7.2
Carrying and Possessing Weapons	3.5	d	d	d	2.0
Nonsupport	2.8	d	2.2	d	1.0
Other	1.7	3.4 ⁱ			0.9
Total ^g	59.1	44.3	39.9	27.5	23.9
Other ^h	6.9	17.2	18.8	16.5	5.1
Total Reported	27,985	41,261	60,200	141,600	158,394
Unknown or Unclear	155				

Notes:

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

Sources:

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

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

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

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

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

Data on Release (Type of Release and Time Served)

In 1983 it was reported that 7.9 million persons were released and 8.1 million were admitted (Table 4-6). But recent national information on time served is not yet

available. Some data are available on the type of release and time served for 1923 and 1933. These data are presented in Tables 4-12 to 4-14.

Table 4-12 presents type of release by sex and type of sentence for 1923. As indicated by the table, most jail inmates were released when their sentence expired, but a certain percentage were released under parole or pardoned. Of those in jail for nonpayment of fine, slightly over one-third were released because their fine was paid. There were no notable differences by sex overall, but among those in jail for nonpayment of fine, women were somewhat more frequently released for payment of fine rather than expiration of sentence (46 percent, compared to 35 percent of males).

Table 4-13 presents time served by offense for 1923. Only 4 percent of the total served more than 6 months, 67 percent served less than 1 month, and 82 percent served 1 month or less. Table 4-14 gives median time served in 1933 by region by race/nativity by offense. This breakdown reflects the concern with the extent to which regional variation and racial/ethnic discrimination existed in time served.

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

Characteristics of Jail Prisoners

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

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

Sentence: Imprisonment Only			
Type of Release	Total	Male	Female
Sentence Expired	75	75	74
Paroled or Pardoned	16	16	17
Other Reasons & Unknown	9	9	10
Number ^a	44,242 ^a	40,551 ^a	3,691 ^a
Sentence: Imprisonment and Fine			
Type of Release	Total	Male	Female
Sentence Expired	58	58	56
Fine Paid	11	11	11
Paroled or Pardoned	16	16	19
Other Reasons & Unknown	15	15	13
Number ^a	22,697 ^a	21,130 ^a	1,567 ^a
Sentence: Imprisoned for Nonpayment of Fine			
Type of Release	Total	Male	Female
Sentence Expired	49	49	41
Fine Paid	36	35	46
Paroled or Pardoned	7	7	6
Other Reasons & Unknown	8	9	6
Number ^a	77,197 ^a	71,057 ^a	6,140 ^a

Note:

a. Number for first 6 months of year only.

Source:

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

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

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

Notes:

a. Percent not calculated because base was less than 100.

b. Number of commitment given is for first 6 months of year only.

Source:

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

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

(Median not shown where base is less than 25)

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

Source: Complete table taken from

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

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

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

Notes:

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

Sources:

- U.S. Department of Interior, Census Office; Washington, D.C.
(1880) Report on the Defective, Defendent, and Delinquent Classes of the United States as Returned at the Tenth Census: 1880; 1888; pg. 485.
- U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C.
(1904) Prisoners and Juvenile Delinquents in Institutions: 1904; 1907; pgs. 13, 65.
(1910) Prisoners and Juvenile Delinquents in the United States: 1910; 1918; pgs. 22-23, 26, 79, 90.
(1923, 1910, 1904) Children Under Institutional Care, 1923: Section III Juvenile Delinquents; 1927; p. 295.
(1923, 1910) Prisoners 1923; 1926; pgs. 3, 15, 24, 48, 58, 60, 61.
(1933) County and City Jails 1933; 1935; pgs. 2, 5, 15.
(1940) Sixteenth Census of the United States Population 1940: Institutional Population; 1943; pgs. 2-4, 6, 10.
(1950) U.S. Census of Population 1950: Institutional Population; 1953; pgs. 2C-16, 2C-47.
(1960) U.S. Census of Population 1960: Inmates of Institutions; 1963; pgs. 4, 12-13, 21.
(1970) 1970 Census of Population: Persons in Institutions and Other Group Quarters; 1973; pgs. 5-6, 23.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistical Service; Washington, D.C.
(1970) National Jail Census, 1970; 1971; pgs. 2, 9-11.
(1972) Survey of Inmates of Local Jails, 1972; 1974; pgs. 3, 17.
(1972) The Nation's Jail 1972; 1975; pgs. 22-23.
- U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Statistics; Washington, D.C.
(1980) 1980 Census of Population: Persons in Institutions and Other Group Quarters; 1984; pgs. 4-5, 19-20, 23.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Washington, D.C.
(1982, 1978) Jail Inmates 1982; 1983; pgs. 1-2.
(1983, 1978) The 1983 Jail Census; 1984; pgs. 2-4, 6.

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

Minorities have consistently been imprisoned in jails, as in other forms of incarceration, at a higher rate than others. The earliest reports on those in prisons, do not give separate jail data. But the report from 1850 categorized 36 percent of those in prisons as foreign-born at a time when the foreign-born were about 10 percent of the population. After 1850 the over-representation of foreign-born declined consistently and had disappeared by 1923. Attention continued, however, to be paid to the topic. Table 4-16 presents comparisons made for 1910 and 1923 of jail commitments by race and nativity, and for 1923 by country of birth of foreign-born prisoners.

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

As can be seen from Table 4-16, blacks were more over-represented in the number present on the day of the survey than in the number of commitments. Twenty-three

percent of commitments to jails in 1923 were black, compared to 32 percent of those present, indicating that blacks on the average served more time in jail (Table 4-14).

Prior Commitments

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

The Number of Jails

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

The largest differences occur not over time but in different reports done for the same year. The Census of Institutional Population for 1970 estimated 2317 jails, and the LEAA jail census of 1970 reported 4037. This difference may have arisen because the Institutional Population Census estimation

Table 4-16. Country of Birth of Foreign-Born Persons Committed to Jails: 1923 (Rate per 100,000 Population in Country) and 1933 (Percent of Total); Percentage Distribution of Commitments to Jails by Nativity and Race: 1923 and 1910; Persons Present in Jails by Nativity and Race 1923

Foreign-Born Statistics		1923 Jails per 100,000		1933 % of Total	
Country of Birth	1923 Jails per 100,000	1933 % of Total			
England	a	2			
Scotland	444	2			
Wales	a	.1			
Ireland	801	11			
Norway	575	3			
Sweden	565	4			
Denmark	183	.7			
Netherlands	175	.5			
Belgium	345	-			
Switzerland	153	-			
France	192	.6			
Germany	144	5			
Poland	516	15			
Czechoslovakia	119	1			
Austria	602	7			
Hungary	434	2			
Yugoslavia	256	1			
Russia	435	11			
Lithuania	385	2			
Finland	1,364	3			
Rumania	255	.1			
Greece	508	3			
Italy	352	13			
Spain	-	.8			
Portugal	255	-			
Canada	a	6			
Mexico	1,071	.8			
South America	-	.3			
Other Countries	374	4			
Total Number	57,514	24,717			

Color or Race and Nativity	1920		1910		1923		1910		Present in Jails and Workhouses Jan. 1, 1923	
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
White	90		90		75		78		67	
Native	71		68		53		51		48	
Foreign-born	19		22		20		21		18	
Nativity Unknown	-		-		2		6		.7	
Black	9		10		23		22		32	
Other and Unknown Races	.4		.5		2		.7		2	
All Classes Number	66,708,602		57,100,954		319,908		452,055		28,140	

Notes:
a. Not separately enumerated. England and Wales together were 196 per 100,000. Canada was separated into 225 per 100,000 for French Canadians and 293 per 100,000 for other Canadians.

Sources:
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C. Prisoners 1923; 1926; pgs. 58, 60, 64, 94.
(1910, 1920, 1923) County and City Jails: Prisoners in Jails and Other Penal Institutions Under County or Municipal Jurisdiction 1933; 1935; pg. 37.

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

Percent Distribution of Commitments with Prior Commitments: 1923			
Number of Prior Commitments	Total	Male	Female
Reported as to Prior Commitments	64	64	62
Previously Committed	30	29	36
10 Times or More	3	3	5
6-9 Times	2	2	3
5 Times	1	1	2
4 Times	2	2	3
3 Times	3	3	4
2 Times	7	6	8
1 Time	12	12	11
Number of Times Unknown	.3	.3	1
Not Previously Committed	34	35	26
Not Reported as to Prior Commitments	36	36	38
Total Number ^a	147,276 ^a	135,134 ^a	12,142 ^a

Note:

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

Source:

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

Table 4-18. Jail Prisoners Received, by Offense and Previous Commitments: 1933

	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent
	Homicide		Robbery		Aggravated Assault		Auto Theft		Embezzlement, Etc.		Stolen Property	
Total	362	--	782	--	1,572	--	637	--	3,496	--	584	--
Reporting Status	103	100.0	320	100.0	673	100.0	217	100.0	1,557	100.0	257	100.0
None	73	70.9	170	53.1	345	51.3	114	52.5	845	54.3	153	59.5
One	15	14.6	75	23.4	169	25.1	56	25.8	310	19.9	52	20.2
Two	11	10.7	34	10.6	78	11.6	26	12.0	174	11.2	26	10.1
Three or More	4	3.9	41	12.8	81	12.0	21	9.7	228	14.6	26	10.1
Not Reporting	259	--	462	--	899	--	420	--	1,939	--	327	--
	Forgery		Rape		Prostitution and Commercialized Vice		Other Sex Offenses		Violating Drug Laws		Carrying Weapons, Etc.	
Total	718	--	348	--	1,677	--	2,757	--	1,461	--	2,114	--
Reporting Status	281	100.0	158	100.0	1,056	100.0	1,576	100.0	656	100.0	883	100.0
None	157	55.9	114	72.2	424	40.2	737	46.8	288	43.9	459	52.0
One	65	23.1	23	14.6	268	25.4	279	17.7	104	15.9	189	21.4
Two	27	9.6	10	6.3	123	11.6	183	11.6	83	12.7	117	13.3
Three or More	32	11.4	11	7.0	241	22.8	377	23.9	181	27.6	118	13.4
Not Reporting	437	--	190	--	621	--	1,181	--	805	--	1,231	--
	Nonsupport or Neglect		Driving While Intoxicated		Road and Driving Laws		Other Motor Vehicle Laws		Gambling		Other Offenses	
Total	2,386	--	3,984	--	2,987	--	9,240	--	2,510	--	18,827	--
Reporting Status	1,350	100.0	1,582	100.0	1,053	100.0	3,195	100.0	867	100.0	7,578	100.0
None	653	48.4	1,022	64.6	726	68.9	1,991	62.3	495	57.1	3,998	52.8
One	314	23.3	300	19.0	168	16.0	602	18.8	159	18.3	1,423	18.8
Two	159	11.8	142	9.0	85	8.1	290	9.1	100	11.5	829	10.9
Three or More	224	16.6	118	7.5	74	7.0	312	9.8	113	13.0	1,328	17.5
Not Reporting	1,036	--	2,402	--	1,934	--	6,045	--	1,643	--	11,249	--

Source: Complete table taken from

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

procedure is based on persons present, and may have excluded those not having inmates on the day of the census. However, the total count of persons present is also lower for the Institutional Population report than in the Justice report. The Census reports for 1970 contain no notes discussing these differences. In 1980 when separate budget units were counted as separate institutions, Census estimates were closer to those of Justice for jails (they are more different for State and Federal facilities). If one used only the Institutional Population Census reports, it would appear that the number of jails almost doubled between 1970 and 1980. Again, the Census reports provide no explanatory notes on this. Assuming that Justice Department procedures have been consistent over the last few years, there appears to be a small decline in the number of jails since the early 1970's, although the number of persons present has increased by almost 40 percent. This is attributed to the trend to merge small- or medium-sized facilities into larger complexes.

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

Tables 4-19 to 4-23 present summary results of data not already included in prior tables from the Jail surveys between 1970 and 1983. These surveys collected extensive information on the characteristics of the

facilities and of those present. The 1970 Jail Census reported that 5 percent of jails were over capacity and that one-fourth were more than 50 years old.

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

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

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

Table 4-19. Selected Jail Characteristics Reported by the 1970 Jail Census

<u>Total Inmates</u>	160,863	<u>Percent of Jails Over Capacity</u>	5.1
<u>Total Number of Jails</u>	4,037		
<u>Ratio of Inmates to Full-Time Equivalent Employees</u>	5.6	<u>Cell Age: Percentage Distribution</u>	
		0-25 years	44
		26-50 years	31
		51-75 years	13
<u>Type of Retention of Inmates: Percentage Distribution</u>		76-100 years	7
Held for Other Authorities	17	Over 100 years	6
Arraigned and Awaiting Trial	35		
Convicted Awaiting Further Legal Action	5	<u>Percent of Jails with Some:</u>	
Sentences of 1 Year or Less	36	Recreational Facilities	86
Percent Serving Sentences of More Than 1 Year	7	Educational Facilities	11
		Medical Facilities	51
		Visiting Facilities	75
		Toilet Facilities	98

Source:

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

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

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

Notes:

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

Source:

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

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

Characteristic	Total	Male	Female	Characteristic	Total	Male	Female
<u>Sex</u>	Percent ^d	Percent ^d	Percent ^d	<u>Employment Status</u>	Percent ^d	Percent ^d	Percent ^d
Male	94	-	-	Working	57	58	33
Female	6	-	-	Full-Time	45	46	26
				Part-Time	12	12	7
<u>Race</u>				Not Working	43	42	67
White	56	57	49	Looking for Work	27	27	31
Black	41	41	48	Not Looking for Work	16	15	36
Other	2	2	3	Not Reported	<1	<1	<1
				Number Not Reported	(767)	(660)	(107)
<u>Age</u>				<u>Annual Income</u>			
Under 30	70	69	73	With Income	93	93	90
30 and Over	30	31	27	Without Income	7	7	10
55 and Over	2	2	1	Number Not Reported	(7,947)	(7,343)	(604)
Median Age	25	25	25	Median Income	\$3,714	\$3,821	\$2,416
<u>Marital Status</u>				<u>Main Source of Income</u>			
Married	21	21	19	Wages and Salaries	69	71	36
Separated/Divorced	23	23	30	Transfer Payments ^b	12	11	31
Widowed	2	2	4	No Independent Income ^c	14	14	25
Never Married	54	54	47	Illegal Income	4	4	6
Number Not Reported	(58)	(42)	(16)	Other	1	1	2
				Number Not Reported	(1,564)	(1,373)	(191)
<u>Dependents at Time of Admission</u>				<u>Drug Experience</u>			
With Dependents	44	43	48	Never Used	31	31	34
Without Dependents	56	57	52	Used Drugs	69	69	66
Number Not Reported	(1,351)	(1,218)	(133)	Daily	40	40	45
				Weekly	8	8	4
<u>Highest Grade of School Completed</u>				Less than Weekly ^e	21	21	17
0-8	19	19	13	Number Not Reported	(1,784)	(1,574)	(210)
9-11	42	42	46	<u>Drug Influence at Time of Offense for Convicted Inmates</u>			
12	30	30	30	Total Number	(91,411) ^a	(85,935)	(5,476)
13 or More	10	9	12	Under Influence	22	22	23
Number Not Reported	(187)	(159)	(27)	Heroin Only	4	4	7
Median Grade	10	10	10	Marijuana Only	7	7	2
				Other Drugs Only	5	5	5
<u>Military Service</u>				Multiple Drugs	6	6	7
No Service	75	73	99	Heroin and Other	2	2	5
Service	25	27	1	All Other Combinations	3	3	3
Number Not Reported	(48)	(42)	(5)	Not Under Influence	78	78	77
				Number Not Reported	(3,309)	(2,945)	(364)
Total	(158,394 ^a)	(148,839)	(9,555)	<u>Alcohol Influence Just Prior to Offense for Convicted Inmates</u>			
				Total Number	(91,411) ^a	(85,935)	(5,476)
				Consumed ^f	47	49	23
				Less than 4 Ounces	16	17	10
				4 Ounces or More	29	30	10
				Amount Unknown	2	2	2
				Not Consumed	52	51	77
				Number Not Reported	(2,412)	(2,248)	(164)
				Total	(158,394 ^a)	(148,839)	(9,555)

Notes:

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

Source:

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

Table 4-22. Adult Inmates Held Because of Crowding at Other Facilities, by Type of Jurisdiction for Which Held, and Region, February 15, 1978 and June 30, 1983

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

Source: Complete table taken from

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

Table 4-23. Number of Inmates per Employee, by Occupational Category and Size of Facility, June 30, 1983^a

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

Notes:

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

Source: Complete table taken from

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

CHAPTER V

STATISTICS OF INSTITUTIONS FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENTS

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

Because of the nature of these laws, there has always been overlap between juvenile correctional facilities and those facilities for children in need of care or services for other reasons. Reflecting this mixture, government agencies concerned with education, social welfare, and criminal justice (in addition to the Census Bureau) have at various times collected information on juvenile correctional facilities. Each of these series utilized somewhat different, not always clearly defined, inclusion criteria. There were two periods (one between 1880 and 1917 and another more recently) when differing agencies collected information for similar years. Not surprisingly, because of the mixture in facility functions, these studies did not always yield completely consistent figures, especially with regard to private facilities.

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

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

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

OVERVIEW OF AVAILABLE DATA

Barnard and the Bureau of Education Reports

The earliest national information on reformatories for juveniles comes from the work of Henry Barnard in the 1850's and in the Annual Reports of the United States Commissioner of Education, which included a section on reform schools between 1870 and 1917.

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

In 1867 the U.S. Office of Education (later the Bureau of Education) was established. One of the congressionally mandated purposes was the collection of statistics on all types of schools. Henry Barnard, the first commissioner, set forth an inclusive

plan for education statistics in 1868, which incorporated statistics on what was called "class education." "Class education" referred to education of the deaf, blind, juvenile offenders, orphans, girls, and "colored" or "freedmen." The earliest Bureau of Education figures published in 1870, just after Barnard left his post, were based on data collected by Wines and Dwight in 1867 and included facilities in 20 States (Marks, Rachel B. "Institutions for Dependent and Delinquent Children: Histories, Nineteenth-Century Statistics, and Recurrent Goals"; in Pappenfort, Kilpatric, Roberts, Child Caring, 1973, Aldine, p.9). Data were collected on both the school and the children, and especially on factors thought to be related to delinquency and reformation. Many of these items remain the focus of today's reports; others would no longer warrant notice. These included idleness, use of profane language, use of tobacco and alcohol, visiting theaters, parent's employment, parent's marital status, parent's quarreling, church attendance, and truancy.

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

The Census Bureau Reports

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

The Census of 1880 included 53 institutions from 23 States and the District of Columbia, and the 1890 report included 58 institutions

from 25 States and D.C. It is probable that these reports covered most institutions operating specifically for delinquents at the time, as they are comparable with the Office of Education reports of similar years which were only slightly more inclusive.

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

It appeared that the very diversity of methods existing between the States in the treatment of their juvenile offenders was itself a fact of considerable significance which the limitation of the presentation to inmates of juvenile reformatories almost entirely obscured (Census Bureau, "Prisoners and Juvenile Delinquents in the United States, 1910;" 1918, p. 154).

Hence the report presented data on all persons under 18 according to the type of correctional facility in which they were found. This method was also followed in the studies of 1923 and 1933. Recent critiques of the Children in Custody Series have called for a similar approach to current data collection.

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

Between 1940 and 1980 the reports are part of the single report devoted to institutional populations and include much less detailed

information. In 1940 the analysis for the entire institutional population report is presented only for those 14 years of age and older; therefore, it has very limited value for juvenile facility statistics.

The U.S. Children's Bureau

In 1927 the Children's Bureau began to collect voluntary data on the juvenile courts. Then in the early 1940's they began the series on Children Served by Public Institutions. Initially, voluntary reporting was limited, with only 36 States participating; however, these data were used to make some national estimates. By 1967, when the series was transferred to LEAA, all States but Nevada were reporting. In later years separate reports were issued for delinquent and dependent children. Data items collected and frequency of reports varied, but information is available for certain years on the number present, number served, age, sex, length of stay, facility type, staff, overcrowding, and runaways.

The Children in Custody Reports

In 1971, the Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census was initiated. Prior to 1977 the survey included all facilities caring for a minimum of about 10 percent delinquent children. Currently the series includes any facility which receives delinquent children. The Census was initially designed by LEAA and HEW and carried out by the Census Bureau. Surveys were conducted in 1974, 1975, 1977, 1979, and 1982. Beginning in 1974 private facilities were included, but reports continue to be published separately. The series is currently under the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

The National Survey of Residential Group Care Facilities

In 1966 and in 1981 the University of Chicago School of Social Service Admin-

istration conducted censuses of all residential facilities serving children and youth with special needs. In 1966 the study was funded by the Children's Bureau and conducted under the auspices of the Center for Urban Studies. In 1981 the study was funded by the National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (NIJJDP). Institutions whose primary function was to care for the physically handicapped, chronically ill, or mentally retarded were not included in the censuses. These surveys provide extensive data on facilities, residents, program, and staff categorized by primary function, as well as information on the overlap of functions between facilities under correctional, mental health, and social welfare auspices.

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

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL STATISTICS ON JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

The Number and Rate per 100,000 Present

Table 5-1 presents Census Bureau Institutional Population data on the number of persons present in juvenile correctional facilities by State for the years 1880 to 1980, and Table 5-2 presents the corresponding rates per 100,000 U.S. population aged 10 to 20. Table 5-3 presents recent figures on the average number present by State and corresponding rates from the combined public and private Children in Custody reports for 1979 and 1982/83. The statistics reflect the fact that States established separate facilities for juveniles at different times, as much as actual change in the rate of juveniles in correctional facilities. Moreover, it is apparent from examination of the data by State that considerable differences have existed in the inclusiveness and estimation procedures over the period. The data

Table 5-1. Number Present in Institutions for Juvenile Delinquents by State, Census Data: 1880-1980

	1880	1890	1904	1910	1923	1933 Public Only	1950	1960	1970	1980
United States ^a	11,468	14,846	23,034	25,038	27,238	(30,516)	44,015	57,883	76,729	59,414
Northeast	6,805	7,388	10,877	9,837	9,216	(8,079)	13,083	12,583	16,153	9,552
Maine	116	169	226	343	288	(355)	255	124	401	237
New Hampshire	111	102	181	199	167	(125)	163	128	323	61
Vermont	149	86	137	173	207	(253)	142	210	339	52
Massachusetts	726	698	1,107	1,505	1,229	(787)	1,038	1,243	1,170	225
Rhode Island	180	270	356	359	196	(232)	308	200	162	b
Connecticut	429	626	702	699	516	(594)	532	428	358	398
New York	4,114	3,675	5,826	3,585	3,202	(1,967)	3,756	4,252	8,647	4,368
New Jersey	166	608	650	836	887	(1,133)	821	1,367	794	1,176
Pennsylvania	814	1,154	1,692	2,138	2,524	(2,628)	6,068	4,631	3,959	3,035
North Central	3,184	5,451	8,040	9,361	8,215	(8,730)	10,601	13,263	17,469	14,254
Ohio	1,051	1,529	1,741	1,974	1,604	(1,584)	2,290	2,013	3,554	3,198
Indiana	463	636	872	1,099	832	(775)	977	1,394	1,750	1,890
Illinois	217	383	1,386	1,914	1,200	(856)	1,846	2,286	3,053	2,007
Michigan	314	696	1,114	1,158	750	(951)	1,289	2,009	2,836	2,590
Wisconsin	523	591	543	606	601	(643)	622	871	1,197	795
Minnesota	112	284	360	392	738	(734)	792	1,017	1,046	977
Iowa	257	527	714	566	555	(721)	465	440	599	527
Missouri	247	360	670	930	904	(1,258)	1,014	1,291	1,516	608
North Dakota	b	b	39	52	160	(245)	194	180	136	97
South Dakota	b	b	65	103	94	(161)	127	231	689 ^c	248
Nebraska	b	237	164	133	336	(447)	587	1,200 ^c	496	380
Kansas	b	208	372	434	441	(355)	398	331	597	937
South	1,314	1,652	2,916	4,089	7,276	(10,901)	12,387	18,513	24,520	17,242
Delaware	b	45	98	101	153	(527)	162	231	341	170
Maryland	759	1,061	1,070	1,182	912	(762)	1,106	2,997	1,776	1,175
District of Columbia	168	187	405	409	380	(603)	847	580	243	d
Virginia	b	b	279	380	542	(749)	862	1,066	2,101	1,138
West Virginia	b	b	314	341	481	(612)	599	500	1,007	369
North Carolina	b	b	b	b	544	(1,129)	930	1,224	2,687	1,102
South Carolina	b	b	b	b	477	(400)	584	937	647	841
Georgia	b	b	99	148	403	(729)	894	936	1,295	1,524
Florida	b	b	31	98	349	(498)	836	1,809	2,558	2,426
Kentucky	223	273	301	835	618	(1,106)	708	733	836	977
Tennessee	12	b	246	71	272	(479)	1,109	849	2,228	1,090
Alabama	b	b	37	171	575	(907)	844	774	585	672
Mississippi	b	b	b	b	b	(216)	250	457	295	403
Arkansas	b	b	b	54	205	(206)	358	426	710	421
Louisiana	144	86	36	114	135	(171)	679	1,465	1,330	1,120
Oklahoma	b	b	b	b	293	(615)	674	1,056	1,315	1,050
Texas	8	b	b	185	938	(1,192)	945	2,473	4,566	2,756
West	165	355	1,201	1,751	2,531	(2,811)	7,944	13,524	18,587	18,366
Montana	b	b	78	87	182	(276)	308	322	459	593
Idaho	b	b	b	b	271	(41)	174	b	281	218
Wyoming	b	b	b	b	59	(157)	88	177	754	b
Colorado	b	149	288	432	483	(403)	433	520	829	643
New Mexico	b	b	b	17	42	(164)	255	443	412	274
Arizona	b	b	31	47	92	(78)	248	736	944	561
Utah	b	b	79	77	b	(158)	159	297	311	405
Nevada	b	b	b	b	15	(25)	23	174	471	376
Washington	b	b	158	232	334	(186)	833	1,040	1,569	1,202
Oregon	b	b	93	114	193	(166)	497	928	682	855
California	165	206	474	745	860	(1,157)	4,926	8,598	11,681	12,951
Alaska	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	19	97	207
Hawaii	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	270	97	81

Note:

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

Sources:

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

Table 5-2. Persons Present in Facilities for Juvenile Delinquents per 100,000 U.S. Population Aged 10-20 by State, Census Data: 1880-1980

	1880	1890	1904	1910	1923 ^a	1933 ^b Public Only	1950	1960	1970	1980
United States	97	100	126	125	125	(118)	174	180	184	136
Northeast	212	197	236	190	165	(118)	215	171	170	102
Maine	82	121	163	241	197	(231)	160	70	200	107
New Hampshire	159	134	232	243	206	(144)	190	122	215	34
Vermont	207	123	203	252	307	(367)	215	292	361	50
Massachusetts	197	153	193	233	177	(96)	143	145	103	20
Rhode Island	312	366	375	327	170	(169)	243	136	85	c
Connecticut	327	406	369	320	207	(183)	177	102	60	67
New York	370	291	367	197	170	(82)	172	158	250	132
New Jersey	65	192	150	162	149	(140)	114	139	58	84
Pennsylvania	81	96	117	135	146	(129)	353	243	173	136
North Central	75	104	131	146	122	(113)	146	146	149	124
Ohio	137	178	187	204	151	(121)	181	117	161	153
Indiana	91	122	153	194	144	(122)	149	165	161	174
Illinois	28	44	126	162	97	(57)	138	135	137	91
Michigan	83	149	203	200	110	(98)	120	142	149	138
Wisconsin	161	151	108	113	111	(107)	110	124	129	84
Minnesota	60	97	84	83	149	(139)	159	164	129	120
Iowa	63	114	142	115	115	(146)	106	90	105	93
Missouri	45	54	92	128	129	(176)	160	175	163	65
North Dakota	c	c	41	41	109	(152)	164	146	100	75
South Dakota	c	c	59	79	68	(105)	108	182	481 ^d	182
Nebraska	c	97	63	49	123	(154)	264	484 ^d	163	128
Kansas	c	59	103	116	118	(91)	126	86	129	213
South	33	31	44	57	92	(122)	143	176	186	117
Delaware	c	116	238	236	361	(1,121)	318	296	294	140
Maryland	340	428	389	419	308	(229)	284	581	218	140
District of Columbia ^e	437	355	725	691	528	(718)	737	472	160	
Virginia	c	c	59	77	100	(133)	137	138	211	109
West Virginia	c	c	124	122	145	(151)	152	140	289	101
North Carolina	c	c	c	c	86	(140)	111	131	245	95
South Carolina	c	c	c	c	109	(87)	129	182	110	130
Georgia	c	c	16	23	55	(101)	133	119	131	138
Florida	c	c	21	57	162	(159)	183	215	202	146
Kentucky	53	57	57	155	113	(189)	125	125	124	135
Tennessee	3	c	47	14	49	(79)	339	124	277	123
Alabama	c	c	7	33	98	(140)	137	119	80	86
Mississippi	c	c	c	c	c	(44)	56	102	60	76
Arkansas	c	c	c	14	47	(46)	97	126	183	96
Louisiana	66	29	10	28	30	(35)	133	228	164	127
Oklahoma	c	c	c	c	60	(109)	166	248	255	185
Texas	2	c	c	19	83	(89)	67	135	191	98
West	46	59	119	136	157	(119)	243	265	256	226
Montana	c	c	151	130	180	(249)	308	256	308	388
Idaho	c	c	c	c	295	(41)	160	c	185	118
Wyoming	c	c	c	c	167	(327)	166	285	1,077	c
Colorado	c	203	231	277	264	(191)	191	160	172	116
New Mexico	c	c	c	23	51	(166)	182	223	176	101
Arizona	c	c	100	118	136	(81)	176	289	248	107
Utah	c	c	105	91	c	(132)	116	160	125	137
Nevada	c	c	c	c	128	(156)	96	348	486	256
Washington	c	c	106	108	136	(62)	219	201	220	156
Oregon	c	c	88	88	134	(93)	205	294	161	179
California	91	83	140	180	156	(117)	309	312	287	295
Alaska	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	40	133	259
Hawaii	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	205	56	45

Notes:

- Does not include 2,147 nondelinquent children.
- Public facility only. Calculation based on population for 1930.
- Data not available or no facilities.
- Rate appears out of normal range presumably because of sampling error or differences in classification.
- Rates in District of Columbia reflect the fact that differences have occurred in classification and that facilities housing juveniles are located outside the District in Maryland or Virginia. Data for 1980 unusually low.

Sources:

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

Table 5-3. Average Daily Population Present and Rates per 100,000 U.S. Population Aged 10-20 in Public and Private Juvenile Correctional Facilities as Reported by Children in Custody: 1979 and 1982

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

Notes:

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

Sources:

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

therefore have limited value for State or time comparisons. They do, however, indicate the problems of using Census data for these types of comparisons.

Nationally, Census Bureau statistics indicate a steady increase in the rate per 100,000 population present in juvenile correctional facilities up to 1960, a leveling by 1970, and then a decrease between 1970 and 1980. The rate for 1880 was 97 per 100,000 aged 10 to 20. The rate for 1960 was 180 (almost double the 1880 rate), and the rate for 1980 was 136. Studies done by differing groups did not always arrive at similar estimates.

Comparison of Early Series

Table 5-4 compares the numbers of facilities included and persons reported present in the Bureau of Education series between 1868 and 1917 with those of the Census Bureau reports for the years between 1880 and 1923. The two series initially were fairly consistent, with the Bureau of Education being only slightly more inclusive. For example, in 1880 the Office of Education reported 68 facilities and 11,921 residents, while the Census Bureau reported 53 facilities with 11,468 residents. A comparison of the school names indicates that the same facilities were included in both series. Over the period in which the Bureau of Education Reform School reports were issued, coverage was expanded to include facilities other than reformatories. By 1912 the actual title was changed to "State Industrial Schools." According to the introductory text, many of the facilities insisted that their schools not be classified as reform schools. While almost all the children were admitted through legal commitment, they were not necessarily committed on account of criminal acts. The text notes that, "some are dependent and ill-treated and rescued from criminal surroundings," (United States Bureau of Education, "Annual Report to the Commissioner;" 1912, p.595). In 1912, of the 117 facilities included, only 20 retained the title reformatory. In 1917, the last year

in which the Education series was issued, the average enrollment was reported to be 35,603. The number reported by the Census Bureau 5 years later in facilities for delinquents was about 8000 less (27,238). It is clear that the Census Bureau classified certain facilities included in the reform school series elsewhere, if at all.

Comparison of Recent Studies

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

Table 5-5 compares the results of three recent series: the censuses done in 1966 and 1981 by the University of Chicago School of Social Service Administration, the Census Bureau decennial Institutional Population surveys from 1960 to 1980 and the Children in Custody series in 1974, 1979, and 1982/83. Table 5-6 compares the corresponding rates per 100,000 aged 15 to 19. The comparison indicates that the Census Bureau and the University of Chicago studies report rather similar overall figures for the total present in public and private facilities. For example Census reported 59,414 for 1980 and Chicago 60,512 for 1981. The overall figure obtained by combining the total present in the Children in Custody separate reports for public and private facilities is much higher (74,113 for 1979 and 82,272 for 1982/83).

Both Census Bureau and University of Chicago include all present regardless of age. The Children in Custody total also counts all present; but in presenting many statistics such as breakdowns by type of facility, only those legally classified as juveniles are included. Therefore, for Children in Custody counts, Table 5-5 includes all present in the totals but only juveniles by facility type in the breakdowns. Because there are only a small percentage of

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

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

Notes:

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

Sources:

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

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

Type of Facility	1960 ^a	1966 ^a	1970 ^a	1974 ^a	1979 ^a	1980 ^a	1981 ^a	1982 ^a
	Census Bureau	University of Chicago	Census Bureau	Children in Custody	Children in Custody	Census Bureau	University of Chicago	Children in Custody
Residents								
Total	57,883	65,875	76,729	79,017	74,113	59,414	60,512	82,272
Public	50,547	56,626	g	47,268	45,396	g	49,552	50,799
Private	7,336	9,249	g	31,749	28,717	g	10,960	31,473
Facilities for Delinquents (longer term/training schools, other)								
Total	45,695	55,000	66,457	63,308 ^f	59,004 ^f	41,945	45,089 ^c	63,221 ^f
Public	38,359	46,410	57,691	32,356 ^f	31,049 ^f	33,184	34,375 ^c	33,498 ^f
Private	7,336	8,590	8,766	30,952 ^f	27,955 ^f	8,761	10,714 ^c	29,723 ^f
Detention Centers (short term)								
Total	12,188 ^b	10,875	10,272	13,363 ^f	12,918 ^f	17,469	15,423	16,870 ^f
Public	12,188 ^b	10,216	g	12,566 ^f	12,185 ^f	g	15,177	15,203 ^f
Private	g	659	g	797 ^f	783 ^f	g	246	1,667 ^f
Facilities								
Total Institutions	663	656	1,226	2,166	2,551	2,383 ^e	1,445	2,900
Public	567	507	g	829	993	g	903	1,023
Private	96	149	g	1,337	1,558	g	542	1,877
Facilities for Delinquents^a (longer term)								
Total	454	414	976	1,719	2,019	1,628 ^e	1,067 ^d	2,277
Public	96	271	233	458	535	1,131 ^e	539 ^d	564
Private	358	143	743	1,261	1,484	497 ^e	528 ^d	1,713
Detention Centers^a (short term)								
Total	209 ^b	242	250	447	532	755 ^e	378	623
Public	209 ^b	236	g	371	458	g	364	459
Private	g	6	g	76	74	g	14	164

Notes:

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

Sources:

- U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C.
 - (1960) U.S. Census of Population, 1960: Subject Reports, Inmates of Institutions; 1963; pg. 11.
 - (1970) U.S. Census of Population, 1970: Subject Reports, Persons in Institutions and Other Group Quarters; 1973; pgs. 5, 20.
 - (1980) 1980 Census of Population: Persons in Institutions and Other Group Quarters; 1984; pgs. 19, 69.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service, Washington, D.C.
 - (1974) Children in Custody: A Report on the Juvenile Detention and Correction Facility Census of 1975; 1979; pg. 49.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention; Washington, D.C.
 - (1974) Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1979 Census of Public Juvenile Facilities; 1980; Table 1.
 - Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1979 Census of Private Juvenile Facilities; 1980; Table 1.
 - (1979, 1982) Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1982 Census of Public Juvenile Facilities; 1983; Table 4.
 - Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1982 Census of Private Juvenile Facilities; 1984; Table 4 unpublished, (Draft).
- University of Chicago, School of Social Service Administration; Young, Thomas M.; Pappenfort, Donnell M.; Marlow, Christine R.; Chicago, IL.
 - (1981) Residential Group Care, 1966 and 1981: Facilities for Children and Youth with Special Problems and Needs; 1983; pg. 53. (Preliminary report)
- University of Chicago, School of Social Science Administration; Pappenfort, Donnell; Kilpatrick, Dee Morgan; Kirby, Alma; Chicago, IL.
 - (1966) A Census of Children's Residential Institutions in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands: 1966; 1970; Table 1 and Table 17.

Table 5-6. Comparison of Total Reported Present and Rate per 100,000 of Population Aged 15-19 as Reported in Census Bureau (1960-1980), University of Chicago (1966 and 1981), and Children in Custody (1974-1982/83)

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

Notes:

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

Sources:

- U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C.
 (1960) U.S. Census of Population, 1960: Subject Reports, Inmates of Institutions; 1963; pg. 11.
 (1970) U.S. Census of Population, 1970: Subject Reports, Persons in Institutions and Other Group Quarters; 1973; pgs. 5, 20.
 (1980) 1980 Census of Population: Persons in Institutions and Other Group Quarters; 1984; pgs. 19, 69.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention; Washington, D.C.
 (1974) Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1979 Census of Public Juvenile Facilities; 1980; Table 1.
 (1979, 1982) Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1979 Census of Private Juvenile Facilities; 1980; Table 1.
 Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1982 Census of Public Juvenile Facilities; 1983; Table 4.
 Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1982 Census of Private Juvenile Facilities; 1984; Table 4.
- University of Chicago, School of Social Service Administration; Young, Thomas M.; Pappenfort, Donnell M.; Marlow, Christine R.; Chicago, IL.
 (1981) Residential Group Care, 1966 and 1981: Facilities for Children and Youth with Special Problems and Needs; 1983; pg. 53. (Preliminary draft)
- University of Chicago, School of Social Service Administration; Pappenfort, Donnell M.; Kilpatrick, Dee Morgan; Kirby, Alma; Chicago, IL.
 (1966) A Census of Children's Residential Institutions in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands: 1966; 1970; Table 1 and Table 17.

Population Sources:

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

adults present, this number does not make a large difference in the comparisons. For example, in 1982 about 2000 of the 82,000 counted by the Children in Custody series were legally classified as adults.

A closer look indicates that the differences between Children in Custody and the studies done by the Census Bureau and University of Chicago are almost entirely in the number reported present in private facilities, with public facility totals being relatively consistent for all three studies. For public longer term facilities, the Census Bureau reported 33,184 children present in 1980; the University of Chicago, 34,375 for 1981; and the Children in Custody series, 33,498 for 1983 (juveniles only). In the same years for private longer term facilities, the Census Bureau reported 8,761; the University of Chicago 10,714; and the Children in Custody 29,723 (juveniles only) present.

One reason for the discrepancy among the Children in Custody Series and the other two series is that since 1977, the Children in Custody survey includes any facility housing more than three persons which cares for delinquents even if they are only 1 percent of the total. Prior to 1977 a facility had to include at least 10 percent delinquents to be included. This inclusiveness has resulted in larger totals being reported for private facilities, and the difference between the Census Bureau and the Children in Custody series has grown. In 1983, 45 percent of juveniles reported present in private longer-term facilities by the Children in Custody series were categorized as neither delinquents nor status offenders (see Table 5-18). This categorization is indicative of the intermixture of facility functions for children with problems.

Recent studies, such as that done by the University of Chicago, indicate that this intermixture is growing. This study found that more than three-fourths of all facilities stated they had other functions in addition to their primary function, compared to less

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

In both the Census Bureau and University of Chicago studies, those facilities which do not have care of delinquents as a primary function were classified elsewhere. The complete University of Chicago study included all residential facilities for children and youth with special problems or needs, with the exception of schools for the mentally or physically handicapped. Included were facilities housing more than six children who were in need of care because of mental illness, delinquency, dependency, pregnancy, or substance abuse. Data in Table 5-5 include information only on the number of children in facilities which classified themselves as having a primary function of caring for children or youth who were delinquent or status offenders.

The Census Bureau classification scheme for juveniles in institutions and group quarters classifies separately only training schools for delinquent children, juvenile detention facilities, and homes for dependent children if their primary status is to care for children and youth. Facilities for mentally or emotionally ill children are included with mental health facilities. Halfway houses are

not categorized by age of population served. All facilities providing care and custody were reportedly included regardless of size.

Because of the differences in the types of facilities included in the various surveys, it is somewhat difficult to answer the question about trends in the area of incarceration of juveniles in correctional facilities. Over the longer term, both Census data and Office of Education data indicate an increase in the rate per 100,000 population of persons held in juvenile correctional facilities from 1880 to 1923, which Census data indicate continued until the 1960's.

The University of Chicago study which employed similar classification procedures in 1966 and 1981 found a small decrease between 1966 and 1981 in the number present (65,875 to 60,512) which results in a larger decrease in the rate per 100,000 aged 15-19 (412 to 280). In addition, a decrease was found in the overall population present in all institutions that care for children and youth covered by this study (155,905 to 125,323, or 974 to 579 per 100,000 aged 15 to 19).

A Note on the Number of Facilities

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

while, as indicated above, the Census of Institutional Population counted each budget unit as a separate institution. As previously noted, this also resulted in Census estimates of a much larger number of State and Federal prisons for adults than the counts of the Department of Justice or the American Correctional Association. Currently these and other classification procedures used in the 1980 Institutional Population Census are under review in planning for the 1990 census. Because of the fact that tables in the varying reports often bear very similar labels, the person looking for data on this topic finds these discrepancies without adequate explanation for their occurrence.

Location of Juveniles in Correctional Facilities

One of the reform movements of the 20th century has been the attempt to remove juveniles from jails and adult prisons. In 1923 the Census report noted that:

The care of delinquent children is increasingly being recognized as protective and educative rather than a penal function of the State or local community. Juvenile court laws affirm that the delinquent child shall not be deemed a criminal, but a child in need of the care and protection of the State (Census, "Children Under Institutional Care, 1923;" 1926, p.261) .

Because of this concern, census takers between 1910 and 1933 focused especially on the location of juveniles within the correctional system. They asked, "What percent of the total juveniles in correctional facilities are in institutions designed for juveniles?" Table 5-7 presents Census data for those years in which age information is available for those present. These data, spanning the period from 1880 to 1980, indicate that in 1880 about 19 percent of the total under 18 who were in correctional facilities were in jails or prisons. One hundred years later, in 1980, the distribution was about the same, with 18

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

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

Notes:

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

Sources:

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

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

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

Note:

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

Source:

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

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

	1904	1910	1923
<u>Total Number of Juvenile Admissions</u> ^b	a	(25,422)	(25,420)
Percent Admitted to:			
Institutions for Juvenile Delinquents	a	53	73
Penal Institutions	a	47	26
Prisons and Reformatories	a	8	7
Jails and Workhouses	a	39	19
<u>Admissions Excluding Non-payment of Fine</u>	(16,972)	(19,364)	(23,248)
Institutions for Juvenile Delinquents	66	70	80
Penal Institutions	34	30	20
Prisons and Reformatories	a	10	8
Jails and Workhouses	a	20	12

Notes:

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

Source:

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

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

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

Notes:

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

Source:

- U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C.
 (1904-1923) Children Under Institutional Care 1923; 1927; pg. 295.
 (1933) Juvenile Delinquents in Public Institutions 1933; 1936; pg. 7.
- U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Social Security Administration; Children's Bureau Statistical Series; Washington, D.C.
 (1953) Some Facts About Public State Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents: 1956, Number 33; pg. 11.
- U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social and Rehabilitation Service; Children's Bureau Statistical Series; Washington, D.C.
 (1967) Statistics on Public Institutions for Delinquent Children: 1967, Number 94; 1969; pg. 1.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention; Washington, D.C.
 (1977) Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1979 Census of Public Juvenile Facilities; 1980; Table 1.
 Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1979 Census of Private Juvenile Facilities; 1980; Table 1.
 (1982) Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1982 Census of Public Juvenile Facilities; 1983; Table 1.
 Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1982 Census of Private Juvenile Facilities; 1984; Table 1.

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

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

Notes:

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

Sources:

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

percent of those under 18 who were sentenced to correctional facilities found housed in prisons or jails. The low point was in 1923 when only about 10 percent of those under 18 in correctional institutions were reported to be in jails or prisons. However, in 1980, of the total in any type of correctional facility (adult or juvenile), those under 18 were 11 percent, down from 18 percent in 1970. This figure is consistent with the fact that since 1970 the use of prison for young adults (those over 18) has increased much more substantially than use of juvenile facilities.

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

Commitments to Juvenile Facilities

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

While the data on the number present are somewhat unclear concerning continuing trends, the national data on admissions indicate dramatic increases. Table 5-10 compares the number admitted with the number reported present for selected years between 1904 and 1982. It is striking that the number of admissions has grown so much, especially as a ratio of those present. In early reports of both the Census Bureau and the Office of Education, the number of

admissions for a calendar year was far fewer than the number reported present on the day of the survey (for Bureau of Education data see Table 5-25). By 1933 the number admitted in a year and the number present on the day of the survey were about the same. By the 1950's admissions had increased to double the number present. By the 1970's admissions had increased even more dramatically and outnumbered those present by almost eight to one. The Children in Custody series reported over one-half million admissions (624,928) in 1982 compared to about 82,000 present. This is about one admission for every 30 youths aged 15 to 19. As Lerman has indicated, while there may have been some impact of deinstitutionalization on the total number of juveniles present in institutions over the last 30 years, the number of episodes of admissions to juvenile facilities has not declined (Lerman, P., Deinstitutionalization and the Welfare State; 1982). Within the last few years, however, admissions as reported by Children in Custody have shown a small decrease (Table 5-11).

Type and Length of Sentence

The first data on type of sentence come from the 1868 report in the Bureau of Education series (Table 5-12). Almost all facilities listed "the minority of the youth or until reformed" as the type of sentence. Only five of the 30 institutions mentioned ever having specific term sentences as well as minority duration sentences. Data for 1910 on all aged under 18 who were committed to correctional facilities indicate that juveniles who went to jails and prisons more frequently had definite sentences (Table 5-13). Of those committed to jails, 92 percent had sentences of under 1 year. In 1933, 91 percent of the youth received in juvenile facilities had commitments either for minority or for an indefinite term (Table 5-14).

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

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

Source:

U.S. Office of Education; Washington, D.C.
 (1868) Annual Report of the Commissioner of Education; 1870; pg. 545.

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

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

Notes: a. Not available or not enumerated.

Source:

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

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

	Total Number	Definite Term		Until Age -			Indeterminate
		Under 1 Year	Over 1 Year	16, 17, or 18 Years	19 or 20 Years	21 Years	
Male	13,153	2	7	4	a	42	46
Robbery	245	a	15	5	a	37	42
Assault	209	2	7	2	a	31	59
Burglary	2,166	.3	8	4	a	40	48
Larceny, Except Auto Theft	3,727	1	7.3	5	a	36	51
Auto Theft	579	1	7.3	5	a	37	51
Sex Offenses	142	a	11	4	a	53	32
Disorderly Conduct and Vagrancy	163	3	1	a	a	31	65
Violating Parole or Probation	183	7	27	a	a	2	63
Running Away	184	a	1	9	a	13	77
Incorrigibility	1,579	4	2.2	3	a	45	46
Delinquency	2,572	2	5.4	a	a	61	32
Truancy from School	370	2	6.3	24	a	16	52
Female	3,864	1	3.4	1	2	57	36
Larceny, Except Auto Theft	149	1	4	a	4	61	28
Sex Offenses	146	a	11	a	3	71	15
Immorality and Sex Delinquency	487	.2	2.2	.2	1	75	22
In Danger of Leading Immoral Life	121	a	9	a	2	69	22
Running Away	177	a	2	a	a	62	37
Incorrigibility	977	2	1.6	3	2	61	30
Delinquency	1,503	a	4.5	.3	3	46	46

Notes: a. Not available or not enumerated.

Source:

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

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

Offense Information

Offense information for juveniles is limited, and difficult to evaluate and compare. Table 5-16 presents Census Bureau data on the offense distribution for juveniles present on the day of the survey in public and private facilities for the years 1880, 1890, and 1910. Table 5-17 presents similar information for the total committed over a year in 1910 and, for public facilities only, in 1933. These distributions indicate that for the years 1880 to 1933, about 25 to 40 percent were reported there for property offenses; and about 50 to 60 percent for offenses such as incorrigibility, immorality, running away, vagrancy, truancy, homelessness, vicious habits or surroundings, and delinquency. Very few were classified as having committed violent offenses.

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

decline in the use of public facilities for status offenders over the period. In 1977, status offenders and the category "other non-offenders and voluntary admissions" were 14 percent of those held in public facilities; in 1983 they were only 7 percent.

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

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

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

Length of Stay and Type of Release

Table 5-20 summarizes data on length of stay from several sources since 1868. While data are sporadic, it is clear that there has been a decline in the average length of stay. In 1868, at a time when commitments to juvenile facilities were frequently for the youth's remaining minority, the average length of stay was reported as 22 months. The next available data indicate that this average had fallen to about 17 months by 1923. The Children's Bureau series on public facilities in the 1950's and 1960's reported averages of 9 to 11 months.

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

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

Note:

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

Sources:

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

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

Offense	1880	1890	1910
	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total Number	(11,468)	(14,846)	(24,974)
Murder	.06	a	.06
Manslaughter	.05	a	.2
Assault	1.2	1.9	1.3
Suicide or Threat To Do Bodily Harm	a	a	.08
Robbery	.2	.2	.8
Embezzlement, Forgery, Fraud and Counterfeiting	.2	.4	1.0
Burglary	2.9	3.7	8.2
Larceny	24.2	25.0	25.7
Receiving Stolen Goods	.009	.07	.1
Violating Revenue Laws	a	.007	.09
Arson	.3	.2	.3
Trespassing and Malicious Mischief	.5	.8	1.0
Rape	.03	.1	.4
Other Sex Offenses	1.2	1.7	5.1
Escaping Custody; Effecting and Aiding Prisoner Escape	.07	.1	.04
Carrying Concealed Weapon, Violating City Ordinances	a	.07	.4
Violating Liquor Laws, Gambling, Cruelty to Animals	a	.03	.1
Drunk and Disorderly, Disorderly Conduct	2.9	5.0	.8
Vagrancy	24.0	9.0	3.8
Disobedience, Incurigibility, Running Away, Delinquency	21.4	27.4	32.6
Truancy	4.0	3.4	8.6
Homeless, Vicious Habits or Surroundings, Dependency	4.4	a	7.0
Offense Not Stated, Unclassified, Other	12.7	20.8	1.4

Notes:

a. Not separately enumerated. There were 16 homicides or .1 percent of total offenses in 1890.

Sources:

U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C.

(1880) Report on the Defective, Dependent and Delinquent Classes of the Population of the United States as Returned at the Tenth Census: 1880; 1888; pg. 562.

(1890) Report on Crime, Pauperism and Benevolence in the United States at the Eleventh Census: 1890; 1895; pg. 593.

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C.

(1910) Prisoners and Juvenile Delinquents in the United States: 1910; 1918; pgs. 28-29.

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

Offense	1910	1933 (public only)
Total Number	14,147	(17,017)
Homicide	.2 ^a	.3
Assault	1.1	1.3
Suicide or Threat To Do Bodily Harm	.2	b
Robbery	.5	1.5
Forgery	.9	.5
Burglary	5.8	12.8
Larceny	23.9	26.2 ^c
Receiving Stolen Goods	.1	b
Violating Revenue Laws	.06	b
Violating Traffic and Motor Vehicle Laws	b	.2
Arson	.3	b
Trespassing and Malicious Mischief	1.1	b
Rape	.5	.5
Other Sex Offenses	3.5	1.2
Violating Parole or Probation	.03	1.4
Carrying Weapons	.6	.2
Violating Liquor Laws, Gambling, etc.	.2	.3
Violating Drug Laws	b	.04
Drunk and Disorderly, Disorderly Conduct, Drunkenness, Vagrancy	5.3 ^d	1.5
Delinquency	14.2	23.9
Incorrigibility	21.0	15.0
Running Away	b	2.1
Truancy	11.0	2.4
Immorality, Sex Delinquency, in Danger of Leading Immoral Life	b	4.0
Dependency	5.9	b
Other Offenses Peculiar to Children	1.7	b
Other, Offense Not Stated, Unclassified	2.1	2.5

Notes:

- a. Murder was 3 or .02 percent of total, and manslaughter was 23 or .2 percent of total offenders.
- b. Not separately enumerated for this year.
- c. Larceny category includes extortion, embezzlement, fraud, and forgery in 1933.
- d. Vagrancy constituted 632 offenders or 4.5 percent of total offenders.
- e. Includes auto theft. Larceny was 3,876 or 22.8 percent of total offenses and auto theft was 579, or 3.4 percent of total offenses.

Sources:

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

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

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

Notes:

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

Sources:

- U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention; Washington, D.C.
 - (1977) Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1979 Census of Public Juvenile Facilities; 1980; Table 1, Table 2.
 - Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1979 Census of Private Juvenile Facilities; 1980; Table 1, Table 2.
 - (1979-1982/83) Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1982 Census of Public Juvenile Facilities; 1983; Table 1, Table 3.
 - Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1982 Census of Private Juvenile Facilities; 1984; Table 1, Table 3.

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

Offense ^b	All Delinquents						Detained			Committed				
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female
	(45,351)	(40,400)	(4,951)	(11,917)	(10,165)	(1,732)	(33,434)	(30,215)	(3,219)					
Total Number	27	28	20	22	24	14	28	29	23					
Violent Crime	20	21	12	16	18	8	21	21	14					
More Serious	7	7	8	6	6	6	7	8	9					
Less Serious	50	51	40	38	39	28	54	55	47					
Property Crime	37	38	24	29	30	17	40	41	28					
More Serious	13	13	16	9	9	10	14	14	19					
Less Serious	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2					
Alcohol-Related	3	3	5	4	4	5	3	3	4					
Drug-Related	6	5	12	6	5	12	5	5	12					
Public Order	13	12	21	28	26	39	7	7	12					
Not Available														

Notes:

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

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

Source:

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

Table 5-19B. Offenses of Delinquents in Private Juvenile Custody Facilities: 1982/83^a

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

Notes:

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

Source: Complete table taken from

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

Table 5-20. Information on Time in Care and Type of Release from Differing Sources: 1868, 1923, 1953-1967, 1977-1982, and 1966 and 1981

<u>Bureau of Education</u>		<u>Children's Bureau^a</u>			<u>Children in Custody^a</u>				
1868	Average Length of Stay - 22.2 mo.			Number of States and Territories Reporting		Type of Institution	Average Length of Stay in Months		
	Based on 28 Public and Private Institutions	Average Length of Stay (Months)				Total	Detained	Committed	
		1953	11.8	49	1977	Public	3.6	.4	6
		1956	9.5	51		Private	9	b	b
		1962	9.5	53					
		1963	9.5	53	1979	Public	3.6	.47	5.9
		1964	9.3	53		Private	8.7	b	b
		1967	10.1	52					
		Average length of stay is for those present, not those released.			1982	Public	3.5	.5	5.4
						Private	8.7	b	b
<u>Bureau of Census^a</u>									
1923	Average Length of Stay - 16.8 mo.								
Excludes Mississippi and Utah. Calculations from group data.									
<u>University of Chicago^c</u>									
1966	Facility Average Length of Stay - 6.4 mo.								
1981	Facility Average Length of Stay - 6.3 mo.								
Calculated from group data									

Notes:

- a. Rates based on number of children.
- b. Not available or not separately enumerated.
- c. Rates based on facilities.

Sources:

- U.S. Office of Education; Washington, D.C.
(1868) Annual Report of the Commissioner of Education; pg. 545.
- U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C.
(1923) Children Under Institutional Care: 1923; 1927; pg. 374.
- U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Children's Bureau Statistical Series; Washington, D.C.
(1953) Some Facts About Public State Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents: 1956, Number 33; pg. 15.
Statistics on Public Institutions for Delinquent Children;
(1956) Number 48; 1958; pg. 7.
(1962) Number 70; 1963; pg. 1.
(1963) Number 78; 1964; pg. 1.
(1964) Number 81; 1965; pg. 1.
(1967) Number 94; 1969; pg. 10.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention; Washington, D.C.
(1977) Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1979 Census of Public Juvenile Facilities; 1980; Table 2.
(1977) Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1979 Census of Private Juvenile Facilities; 1980; Table 2.
(1979, 1982) Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1982 Census of Public Juvenile Facilities; 1983; Table 3.
(1979, 1982) Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1982 Census of Private Juvenile Facilities; 1984; Table 3.
- University of Chicago, School of Social Services Administration; Young, Thomas M.; Pappenfort, Donnell M.; Marlow, Christine R.; Chicago, IL.
(1966, 1981) Residential Group Care, 1966 and 1981: Facilities for Children and Youth with Special Problems and Needs; 1983; pgs. 107, 109.

Recently the Children in Custody Series reports averages of about 4 months for public and 9 months for private facilities. If only those committed were included, and those merely detained were excluded, the average length of stay in public facilities was reported as about 6 months in 1982 by Children in Custody. The University of Chicago study, which reported facility averages from grouped categories, reported averages for public and private combined of about 6 months of stay for both 1966 and 1981. These data on the decline in time in care are consistent with the fact that admissions have dramatically increased over the period while the number present has not shown these dramatic increases.

Type-of-release data are limited. Table 5-21 presents information for the year 1868 and Table 5-22 for 1933. As can be seen, in 1868 the usual type of release was indenture. By 1933, a majority of youths were released on parole. Of the total discharges for this year, 11 percent were escapes and 8 percent of the admissions were recaptures.

Additional Characteristics of the Youth Present and of the Facilities

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

Age comparisons indicate an increase in age. The median age for 1890 was 14.0; in 1980 it was 16.6.

Table 5-24 presents a summary of data collected for the earliest report of the Office of Education Reform School Series, that of 1868. This report included extensive information on the 30 facilities then operating. Information on how time was spent indicates that the average resident spent about 6 1/4 hours working, 4 1/4 hours studying, 4 1/4 hours in meals and 9 1/4 hours in sleep. The average age at admission was 13. While in almost all cases the child was committed for the term of his or her minority, the average length of stay was reported to be 1 year and 10 months. The most frequent method of discharge was indenture. Employment in the institution was reported to be shoemaking, tailoring, or basket and broom making. The usual method listed for punishment for disciplinary infractions was corporal punishment or diminution of food. In some places punishment was solitary confinement or loss of correspondence. Somewhat surprisingly, on the average 71 percent of the residents were reported "reformed," although most schools left this item blank. Fifty-five percent of the children were either half or full orphans, and almost one-third were reported to be homeless. About 27 percent were reported to be wholly illiterate. As can be seen from Table 5-25, which summarizes data from subsequent Office of Education reports, the percent reported illiterate had declined to 6 percent by 1912.

Tables 5-26 and 5-27 present summaries of data on characteristics of persons present in juvenile facilities in 1890 and 1923 respectively. In 1923 over 60 percent of those admitted had previously been under some form of institutional care or on probation. Similar data were reported for 1933 (Table 5-28). In 1933, about 40 percent of the youths admitted were living with both parents (Table 5-29).

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

State	School	Method of Release
California	Industrial School	Indenture, probation, and discharge
Connecticut	State Reform School	Indenture and discharge
Illinois	Chicago Reform School	Indenture, discharge, and ticket-of-leave
Indiana	House of Refuge	Indenture and discharge
Kentucky	House of Refuge	Indenture and discharge
Louisiana	House of Refuge	
Maine	State Reform School	Indenture, discharge, and probation
Maryland	House of Refuge	Indenture, ticket-of-leave, and discharge
Massachusetts	State Reform School	Indenture and discharge
	Nautical Reform School	Indenture, discharge, and probation
	State Industrial Girl's School	Indenture, discharge, and probation
	House of Reformation	Indenture, probation, and discharge
Michigan	State Reform School	
Missouri	House of Refuge	Indenture and discharge
New Hampshire	State Reform School	
New Jersey	State Reform School	
New York	Catholic Protectory	
	House of Refuge	Indenture and discharge
	Juvenile Asylum	Placed in homes and sent to friends
	Western House of Refuge	Indenture and discharge
Ohio	House of Refuge	Indenture and discharge
	State Reform School	Indenture and discharge
Pennsylvania	House of Refuge, (white dept.)	Indenture and discharge & sent to alms house
	House of Refuge, (colored dept.)	Indenture and discharge
	Western House of Refuge	Indenture and discharge
Rhode Island	Providence Reform School	Indenture and discharge
Vermont	State Reform School	
Wisconsin	State Reform School	Discharge and ticket-of-leave

Source:

U.S. Office of Education; Washington, D.C.
(1868) Annual Report of the Commissions of Education; 1870; pg. 545.

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

	Total	Male	Female
Number of Admissions During the Year	25,329	18,807	6,522
Percent:			
From Courts	67	70	59
Transferred from Other Institutions	2	2	1
By Voluntary Agreement	2	3	1
Parole Violators Returned	16	14	19
Escaped Delinquents Recaptured	8	9	7
Other Admissions	5	3	12
Number of Discharges During the Year	27,339	20,070	7,269
Percent:			
Term Expired	14	15	11
Paroled	66	65	69
Pardoned	1	1	1
Transferred to Other Institutions	4	4	6
Escaped	11	12	7
Died	.2	.3	.1
Otherwise Discharged	4	4	6

Source:

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

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

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

Notes:

- a. Not enumerated or information not available.
- b. In 1933 includes public facilities only.
- c. For 1933 characteristic data on sex, race, nativity, and age calculated on basis of total received in year (17,017) rather than number present. This data was unavailable for number present.
- d. Foreign born data is for Public Training Schools only.
- e. Classified by white (61%), Negro (36%), and other race (4%).
- f. Classified by white, black, and Spanish origin: persons of Spanish origin may be of any race (11%).
- g. Children in Custody estimated 71,992 in juvenile correction facilities in 1979. This series includes children in facilities having any delinquents.

Sources:

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

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

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

Notes:

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

Source:

U.S. Office of Education; Washington, D.C.
(1868) Annual Report of the Commissioner of Education; 1870; pgs. 546-547.

Table 5-25. Summary of Data Reported by Office of Education Annual Reports: 1868-1912

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

Notes:

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

Sources:

U.S. Office of Education; Washington, D.C.
(1868) Annual Report of the Commissioner of Education; 1870; pgs. 542-547.
(1892) Education Report 1892-93: Reform Schools; pgs. 2067-2068.
(1902) Education Report, 1902; pgs. 2097-2099.
(1907, 1912) Education Report, 1912; pgs. 595-601.

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

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

Notes:

- Percentage calculated on the basis of reported numbers and details may not add up to total because of rounding.
- The persons reported to be able to both read and write also include all those for whom literacy was not reported because it is assumed by the Census Office that when the enumerators did not report an individual as unable to read or write, the affirmative answer was intended.
- The number reported in good health also includes those for whom health status was not reported because Census Bureau assumed that when the health question was not answered, the individual was in good health.
- Data not enumerated or not available.

Source:

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

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

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

Notes:

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

Source:

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

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

Previous Institutional or Probational History	All Classes			White			Black			Other Races Total
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
Total Number	17,017	13,153	3,864	12,959	9,716	3,243	3,610	3,057	553	448
No Previous History	46	44	52	49	47	53	36	35	43	42
Previously Under Agency Care	2	1	5	2	1	5	2	1	6	1
Previously in Institution for Dependent Children	2	1	4	2	1	4	1	1	1	1
Previously Placed on Probation	29	32	19	29	32	18	31	32	28	20
Previously in Institution for Juvenile Delinquents	10	11	6	10	11	7	11	12	4	8
No Reports as to Previous History	9	11	14	9	7	13	20	20	18	28

Source:

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

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

Persons with Whom Living at Time of Commitment	All Classes			White		Black	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Number	(17,017)	(13,153)	(3,864)	(9,716)	(3,243)	(3,057)	(553)
Living with:							
Both Parents	43	46	30	52	33	31	16
Mother Only	21	21	20	19	19	30	30
Father Only	9	9	10	8	10	10	8
Mother and Stepfather	7	7	6	7	6	7	7
Father and Stepmother	3	3	4	3	4	3	3
Other Relatives	9	7	13	6	11	13	24
In Adoptive Home	2	2	2	2	2	2	4
In Other Family Home	3	2	7	2	7	2	7
In Institution	1	1	3	1	4	1	1
Not Reported	2	2	4	2	4	1	2

Source:

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

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

Table 5-32 lists the number of facilities included in Census Bureau, Children's Bureau, University of Chicago, and Children in Custody series during the period since 1880. Although differences in reporting make exact comparisons difficult, these data clearly indicate a large increase in the number of facilities over the 100-

year period. In 1880 there were 53 reformatories included in the Census Report; by 1960 there were 663. Between the University of Chicago census in 1966 and the similar study in 1981, the number of facilities more than doubled. This figure is consistent with the decline in average facility size also reported by the University of Chicago study.

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

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

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

Notes:

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

Sources:

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

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

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

Notes:

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

Sources:

U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention; Washington, D.C.
 (1971-1979) Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1979 Census of Public Juvenile Facilities; 1980; Table 1, Table 2.
 (1974-1979) Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1979 Census of Private Juvenile Facilities; Table 1, Table 2.
 (1982) Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1982 Census of Public Juvenile Facilities; 1983; Table 1, Table 3.
 Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1982 Census of Private Juvenile Facilities; 1984; Table 1, Table 3.

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

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

Notes:

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

Sources:

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

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

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

Notes:

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

Sources:

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

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

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

Sources:

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

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

	Facility						Staff						Facility								
	Short			Long			Total			Full-Time			Part-Time			Ratio Juveniles per Full-Time Staff			Occupancy Rate for Juveniles Only		
	Number	Percent	Percent	Number	Percent	Percent	Number	Percent	Percent	Number	Percent	Percent	Number	Percent	Percent	Number	Percent	Percent	<70%	70%-100%	>100%
1971	722	47	53	384	43,372	39,521	91	3,851	9	1.4	7,002	36	46	16							
Public	a	b	b	a	a	a	b	a	b	a	a	a	a	a							
Private	a	b	b	a	a	a	b	a	b	a	a	a	a	a							
Total																					
1973	794	45	55	439	44,845	39,216	87	5,629	13	1.2	9,577	44	44	12							
Public	a	b	b	a	a	a	b	a	b	a	a	a	a	a							
Private	a	b	b	a	a	a	b	a	b	a	a	a	a	a							
Total																					
1974	829	45	55	458	46,276	39,391	85	6,885	15	1.1	10,354	42	46	12							
Public	1,337	6	94	1,261	28,612	20,600	72	8,012	28	1.5	8,544	21	72	7							
Private	2,166	21	89	1,919	74,888	59,991	80	14,897	20	a	a	a	a	a							
Total																					
1975	874	44	56	487	52,534	41,156	78	11,378	22	1.1	11,469	36	51	13							
Public	1,277	5	95	1,211	27,651	a	b	a	b	a	9,516	21	c	c							
Private	2,151	21	79	1,698	80,185	a	b	a	b	a	a	a	a	a							
Total																					
1977	992	45	55	544	61,060	43,322	71	17,738	29	1.0	14,123	32	59	9							
Public	1,600	8	92	1,474	30,918	22,381	72	8,537	28	1.3	12,269	20	78	2							
Private	2,592	22	78	2,018	91,978	65,703	71	26,275	29	a	a	a	a	a							
Total																					
1979 ^d	1,015	44	56	551	61,108	44,350	73	16,758	27	1.0	16,509	34	55	11							
Public	1,561	5	95	1,486	32,921	23,538	71	9,383	29	1.2	15,078	22	76	2							
Private	2,576	21	79	2,037	94,029	67,888	72	26,141	28	a	a	a	a	a							
Total																					
1982/83	1,023	45	55	564	58,654	45,376	77	13,278 ^e	23	1.1	21,926	a	a	a							
Public	1,877	9	91	1,713	37,411	27,070	72	10,341	28	1.2	21,256	a	a	a							
Private	2,900	21	79	2,277	96,065	72,446	75	23,619	25	a	a	a	a	a							
Total																					

Notes:

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

Sources:

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

CHAPTER VI

FEDERAL PRISON STATISTICS

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

With the establishment of the Department of Justice in 1870, a campaign was begun to urge Congress to establish its own prison system. The 1886 report submitted by the Attorney General included strong recommendations that a Federal prison system be established. The report argued that the cost of maintaining prisoners had increased because of the decline of the contract system of prison labor in the States, and that conditions in many State facilities were unacceptable (Department of Justice, "Report of the Attorney General, 1886," p.11). The 1886 report also notes that:

U.S. prisoners as a rule are of a better class of men than the ordi-

nary convict and capable of performing better work, (Department of Justice, "Annual Report of the Attorney General, 1886;" p.12)

It was suggested that if Federal prisons were built, special work programs could be established which would involve products of use to the Federal government. Also there had been an increase in Federal laws punishable by prison. In response to the requests for Federal prisons, in 1891 Congress authorized the construction of three Federal prisons. Money for construction did not become available until several years later, but by 1905 three prisons were operating, the first beginning operation in 1896. Those at Atlanta and Leavenworth were constructed by prison labor. The third, at McNeil Island, was a territorial prison built in 1865 which had been offered to and refused by the new State of Washington. In 1984 about 60 facilities were operated by the Federal Bureau of Prisons (see Chapter III).

Justice Department Statistics on Federal Prisoners

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

After the establishment of the Bureau of Prisons in 1930, the statistics were moved to the Bureau's Annual Report. The statistical

report was expanded to include information on Federal prisoners in local jails, and more data items were included. Statistics in this period were used to illustrate the work of the Bureau.

In 1960, an Office of Research was established within the Bureau of Prisons and statistical reporting was reorganized. The research office began to publish separate statistical reports containing yearly data but published every 1 or 2 years. The inclusion of Federal prisoners in jails and State facilities was dropped, probably because there were far fewer Federal prisoners in local facilities by 1960 than there had been in 1930.

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

Persons Present and Received Under Federal Jurisdiction

Tables 6-1 to 6-6 present summary information on the numbers present and received under Federal jurisdiction. The most important variation in reporting statistics on the number of Federal prisoners is whether only those in Bureau of Prison institutions are included or whether those in other institutions are included as well. Another variation is whether the total includes only those present or received under sentence or includes all in Federal facilities. In general, data between 1930

and 1974 included only those under sentence. Totals after 1974 usually include all present. This made a difference of only about 1000 between 1974 and 1975; however, in some periods this difference is more substantial.

If one considers only those reported present in Federal facilities under the Bureau of Prisons, the rate per 100,000 has gone from about 2 in 1910 to about 12 in 1983 (Table 6-6). As in the State system, the period since 1970 has seen large increases in the number present (from about 20,000 to over 30,000); however, the rate of increase has not been as dramatic as that in the State system. Nationally the State prison population has more than doubled since 1970. In the same period the Federal prison population increased by about 60 percent. As a percent of the total present in State and Federal facilities, those in Federal prisons have gone from 3 percent in 1910 to 7 percent in 1983. In the period between 1930 and 1970 the percent was somewhat higher, about 10 percent of the total.

Federal Prisoners in Jails

In the period prior to 1930, statistics usually included those Federal prisoners present in State as well as Federal facilities (Table 6-1), but except for sometimes including jails in the District of Columbia, the reports did not include data on Federal prisoners present in local facilities. As indicated above, in 1930 the newly formed Federal Bureau of Prisons initiated a statistical reporting system which included those present and received in local facilities as well. This procedure continued until 1960. In 1930 there were more than 11,000 short-term Federal prisoners in local facilities. This number declined over the period, partly because of changing legislation, including the repeal of prohibition, and also because of a policy of using jail detention as little as possible. By 1960 only 3,177 (of the total of 26,646) Federal prisoners were reported in facilities other than those under the Bureau of Prisons.

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

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

Notes:

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

Sources:

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

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

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

Source: Complete table taken from

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

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

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

Notes:

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

Source: Entire table taken from

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

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

Fiscal Year Ended, June 30	Population Beginning of Year	Received, Except Transfers					Discharged, Except Transfers					Transferred to Other Institutions	Escaped or Rpt. Away	Other	Population End of Year			
		Violators Returned					Mandatory Release	Escaped Prisoners Returned	Transferred from Other Institutions	Total	Sentence Expired					Mandatory Release ^b	Paroled ^c	Died
		Total	From Courts	Parole	From Other Institutions	Other												
1935	12,175	14,580	14,156	163	126	109	26	2,249	11,293	5,062	3,319	2,479	86	79	268	2,111	15,600	
1936	15,600	15,383	14,582	152	225	41	383	3,001	13,645	5,267	5,545	2,289	108	43	393	3,083	17,256	
1937	17,256	15,371	14,815	123	335	61	237	3,468	15,464	5,404	6,795	2,841	105	43	276	3,435	17,396	
1938	17,396	15,675	14,764	142	469	49	251	2,832	14,318	4,480	6,789	2,640	93	60	256	2,804	18,781	
1939	18,781	17,028	15,813	144	652	46	373	3,930	15,565	5,211	7,377	2,568	104	65	240	3,976	20,198	
1940	20,198	16,318	15,292	184	700	132	10	4,667	16,506	5,265	7,754	2,908	99	138	642	3,286	20,345	
1941	20,345	16,843	15,800	211	727	94	11	4,667	17,316	5,986	8,045	2,888	121	109	167	4,583	19,956	
1942	19,956	16,066	14,994	222	730	95	25	3,206	16,995	6,300	7,554	2,758	106	84	193	3,337	18,896	
1943	18,896	13,447	12,567	186	568	115	11	2,301	15,771	4,874	6,618	3,883	69	106	221	2,334	16,559	
1944	16,559	14,731	13,938	226	450	108	9	2,588	12,893	4,176	5,153	3,202	73	101	188	2,573	18,392	
1945	18,392	15,793	14,982	338	363	106	4	3,837	14,069	4,856	4,990	3,697	66	102	358	3,966	19,987	
1946	19,987	15,664	14,832	321	367	144	0	3,842	15,328	4,974	5,347	4,496	69	152	290	4,982	19,183	
1947	19,183	15,923	14,812	466	471	174	0	3,702	16,455	5,552	4,855	5,445	54	193	356	3,903	18,450	
1948	18,450	14,015	12,845	499	476	195	0	3,565	14,504	4,816	5,147	3,985	47	218	291	3,545	17,981	
1949	17,981	14,330	12,738	751	694	147	0	2,775	14,853	5,258	5,146	3,868	50	137	394	2,770	17,463	
1950	17,463	16,024	14,403	710	789	122	0	3,442	15,488	5,616	5,744	3,693	37	138	460	3,511	17,930	
1951	17,930	16,252	14,676	662	787	127	0	3,472	15,946	5,598	6,000	3,717	52	152	427	3,291	18,417	
1952	18,417	16,081	14,823	577	547	134	0	4,010	15,816	6,655	2,005	3,687	42	160	267	4,135	18,557	
1953	18,557	17,333	16,166	576	410	181	0	4,666	16,186	9,287	2,230	4,204	60	223	182	4,637	19,733	
1954	19,733	18,623	17,448	657	349	169	0	5,004	17,318	10,272	2,413	4,243	55	185	150	5,165	20,877	
1955	20,877	17,808	16,699	620	332	157	0	4,501	16,950	9,599	2,598	4,411	47	170	125	4,650	21,606	
1956	21,606	15,126	13,971	678	364	113	0	4,736	15,743	8,373	2,791	4,295	33	134	117	4,769	20,956	
1957	20,956	15,287	14,112	666	363	146	0	5,128	14,964	6,983	3,282	4,357	49	155	138	5,225	21,182	
1958	21,182	15,289	13,907	732	510	140	0	5,766	14,657	6,929	3,313	4,087	50	176	102	5,681	21,899	
1959	21,899	15,900	14,324	782	517	179	98 ^f	6,148	14,972	7,085	3,263	4,209	54	201	160	6,137	22,838	
1960	22,838	16,042	14,210	852	555	196	229 ^f	8,062	14,900	6,651	3,194	4,432	54	197	372	8,068	23,974	
1961	23,974	16,331	14,185	965	594	226	361 ^f	6,873	15,279	6,301	3,555	4,599	49	242	533	6,974	24,925	
1962	24,925	16,054	13,624	1,041	597	324	468 ^f	7,254	16,401	6,359	3,757	5,195	45	346	699	7,219	24,613	
1963	24,613	16,100	13,536	1,071	615	419	459 ^f	7,811	16,467	6,376	3,740	5,083	57	490	721	7,809	24,248	
1964	24,248	15,638	13,220	1,031	579	379	429 ^f	7,518	16,908	6,283	3,788	5,590	68	383	796	7,522	22,974	
1965	22,974	15,491	12,982	1,180	648	239	442 ^f	7,230	16,194	6,232	3,652	5,131	64	229	886	7,155	22,346	
1966	22,346	14,781	12,370	1,174	595	256	386 ^f	7,617	16,117	5,962	3,388	5,575	57	243	792	7,587	21,040	
1967	21,040	14,265	11,691	1,264	497	416	397 ^f	7,804	15,491	4,970	3,080	6,181	60	527	673	7,796	19,822	
1968	19,815	14,370	11,653	1,408	490	423	396 ^f	7,858	13,601	4,490	2,739	5,181	44	480	667	8,272	20,170	
1969	20,170	13,802	11,162	1,566	475	374	425 ^f	8,168	12,472	4,237	2,398	4,758	44	406	629	9,460	20,208	
1970	20,208	13,662	11,060	1,234	399	493	476 ^f	9,342	12,502	4,167	2,625	4,106	35	640	729	10,224	20,686	

Notes:

- a. Comparable data for fiscal years 1931 to 1934 are not available since during those years commitments to Federal correctional institutions and detention headquarters were classified with those to local jails.
- b. Beginning in 1958 the term mandatory release replaces the term conditional release.
- c. Includes discharges of Selective Service Act violators paroled under the provisions of Executive Order No. 8641 as follows: 1941-11, 1942-33, 1943-266, 1944-493, 1945-719, 1946-126, 1947-151.
- d. Runaway is used instead of escape in connection with offenders committed to institutions for juveniles.
- e. 1970 figures include only prisoners in Bureau of Prisons institutions.
- f. Beginning with fiscal year 1959, "Other" includes number of A208-B study cases received and discharged.

Source:

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

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

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

Notes:

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

Source: Complete table taken from

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

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

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

Total Commitments

Notes:

a. Data not available.

b. 1886-1929 are total commitments; 1930-1933 are court commitments only.

Sources:

U.S. Department of Justice; Washington, D.C. Report of the Attorney General: (1886-1925)

1886; pgs. 220-221, 222-223.

1895; pg. XIV.

1900; pg. 36.

1905; pg. 42.

1910; pg. 67.

1915; pg. 362.

1920; Exhibit 19.

1925; Exhibit 8.

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

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

Year	Federal and State, Only	Federal and Local, Only
1931	42,351	b
1932	52,834	b
1933	42,766	b
1934	17,863	11,000 ^c
1935	14,156 ^d	17,000 ^c
1936	14,582	14,582
1937	14,815	14,815
1938	14,764	14,764
1939	15,813	15,813
1940	15,292	15,292
1941	15,800	15,800
1942	14,994	14,994
1943	12,567	12,567
1944	13,938	13,938
1945	14,982	14,982
1946	14,832	14,832
1947	14,812	14,812
1948	12,845	12,845
1949	12,738	12,738
1950	14,403	14,403
1951	14,676	14,676
1952	14,823	14,823
1953	16,166	16,166
1954	17,448	17,448
1955	17,456 ^e	17,456 ^e
1956	14,625 ^e	14,625 ^e
1957	14,925 ^e	14,925 ^e
1958	14,857 ^e	14,857 ^e
1959	13,326 ^e	13,326 ^e
1960	14,833 ^e	14,833 ^e

Notes:

a. Excludes returns of parole violators and escapees.

b. See Table 6-5A.

c. Available sources vary on number of prisoners in Federal facilities between 1934 and 1935. Statistical Review in Federal Offenders: 1934-35 reports 11,000 in 1934-35. Federal Prisons: 1960 reports 14,156 for Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1935.

d. Summary table indicates data given are for fiscal year ending June 30 of the year stated. Data differ from those given in Statistical Report Fiscal Year 1984. In that source, totals are: 1955, 16,699; 1956, 13,971; 1957, 14,112; 1958, 13,907; 1959, 14,324; 1960, 14,210.

e. Source:

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

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

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

Source:

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

Notes:

a. Data prior to 1974 reflect sentenced prisoners only.

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

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

Note:

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

Sources:

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

In the period around 1930, the Bureau implemented an expanded jail inspection program involving about 3,000 local jails. Initially the purpose of the program was to inspect jails to see if they were fit to house Federal prisoners, but the program developed into a mechanism for upgrading the nation's jails. By 1955 there were six full-time inspectors. In response to conditions, Federal standards were developed and a voluntary upgrading program was initiated. Some Federal money became available for jail upgrading and training.

In the 1930's the annual report listed the following as major policies and the statistical reports focused on reporting information related to these policies: (1) marked emphasis on the use of probation, (2) wider use of parole, (3) development of better facilities for institutional treatment, (4) reduction of jail detention if safe and feasible ("Report of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, 1934-35," p. 139). Perhaps partly due to this policy, the numbers of Federal prisoners in jails declined, and reporting was dropped in 1960.

Offense Distribution

The distribution of Federal offenses shows clearly the impact of legislative shifts and shows more variation than that of State prisons. The U.S. Constitution specifically authorizes Congress to enact criminal legislation in only two areas: counterfeiting, and piracies and felonies committed on the high seas. Other Federal criminal laws have been enacted under Congress's authority to "make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution," the powers granted to it. (Luther Huston, p.187). The first laws concerned treason, counterfeiting, the use of postal service, and revenue. A Federal criminal code was not adopted until 1909.

Tables 6-7 to 6-13 contain distributions of offenses for those present and received for the period 1886 to 1984. Tables have been

divided by time span and according to the manner of classification and inclusiveness of data. As can be seen from Table 6-7, in the years before 1900 the only categories listed related to revenue, counterfeiting, and postal laws. The large category of "other offenses" included those related to governing territories and Indian reservations.

In the period after 1900, a series of what were known as "new laws" were enacted. These related to interstate commerce, immigration, narcotics, white slave traffic, auto theft, and between 1920 and 1933, liquor prohibition. These new laws resulted in large increases in the number of prisoners received in Federal institutions. Table 6-8 is a copy of a summary table included in the 1934-35 report which illustrates the growth produced by the "new offenses." One can see the very large impact of Prohibition on the number of prisoners received. This report notes that while there was a tenfold increase in the total number received over the period, there was only a threefold increase in prisoners received for "old offenses." In the period between 1929 and 1934, 43 percent of those received in Federal prisons were convicted of liquor law violations.

In the early 1920's the largest single new group of offenders were drug law violators. By the 1930's the largest group of offenders was liquor law violators. The repeal of Prohibition resulted in a decrease in liquor law offenders received in 1934; however, enforcement of other liquor law violations continued under revenue laws. Hence, as a percent of the total, this category continued to be high into the 1940's.

During World War II the distribution of offenders in Federal prisons again changed. First, there was the increase of selective service violations. Members of the Jehovah's Witnesses constituted the largest group, over half of the 4,703 conscientious objectors serving sentences in 1945. Second, there were those sentenced for crimes while serving in the military. These

Table 6-7. Percentage Distribution of Offenses for Total Federal Prisoners Received in State and Federal Facilities: Selected Years 1886-1925

Offense	1886	1895	1900	1905	1910	1915	1920	1925
Total Number ^a	(1,388)	(1,589)	(1,536)	(1,709)	(1,450)	(2,753)	(3,815)	(8,095)
Violation of Revenue Laws	18 ^b	9	9	10	11	9	10	14
Counterfeiting and Forgery	18 ^b	14 ^c	14 ^c	8	14	7	3	3
Embezzlement and Fraud	e	12	2 ^d	e	e	e	e	e
Violation of Postal Laws	18 ^b	e	18	23	32	23	12	10
Violation of Pension Laws	e	e	5	1	.4	.2	.1	.02
Murder/Manslaughter	e	e	3	4	3	1	3	.2
Assault	e	e	e	5	2	6	3	.2
Larceny	e	e	15	17	3	3	6	.8
Robbery, Burglary, Housebreaking	e	e	e	7	4	5	4	.6
Stealing Goods in Interstate Commerce	e	e	e	e	e	11	12	5
Violation of Motor Vehicle Act	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	1
Violation of National Banking Laws	e	e	e	e	e	2	.6	.2
Violation of Bankruptcy Laws	e	e	e	e	e	1	.1	e
Violation of Volstead Act/ Liquor Laws	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	10
Violation of Indian-country Liquor Laws	e	e	13	4	6	4	.6	.8
Violation of Drug Laws	e	e	e	e	e	e	11	33
Violation of White Slave Laws/ Mann Act	e	e	e	e	e	7	4	2
Conspiracy	e	e	.7	e	e	e	e	e
Violation of Articles of War	e	e	e	.4	e	3	3	.4
Violation of Selective Draft Laws	e	e	e	e	e	e	.3	e
Violation of Espionage Laws	e	e	e	e	e	e	.8	e
Violation of Sabotage Laws	e	e	e	e	e	e	.03	e
Parole Violations	e	e	e	e	e	.6	.5	.5
Returned from Escape	e	e	e	e	e	e	.3	.5
Violation of Immigration/ Naturalization Laws	e	e	e	.8	e	e	e	e
Perjury	e	e	2	2	.7	e	e	e
Other Offenses	46	65	14	18	23	19	27	18

Notes:

- Total may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.
- 1886 total for counterfeiting and violation of postal laws: 36.2 percent.
- Includes 13.5 percent for counterfeiting and 1.5 percent for forgery in 1900.
- Figures for embezzlement only.
- Data not available or not separately enumerated.

Sources:

U.S. Department of Justice; Washington, D.C.
 Report of the Attorney General:
 (1886) 1886; pg. 221.
 (1895) 1895; pgs. XIII-XIV.
 (1900) 1900; pg. 36.
 (1905) 1905; pg. 42.
 (1910) 1910; pg. 67.
 (1915) 1915; pg. 362.
 (1920) 1920; pg. 606.
 (1925) 1925; pg. 333.

Table 6-8. Proportion of Liquor Law Violators, Other "New" Offenders, Counterfeiters, and Other "Old" Offenders Among Court Commitments to Federal Institutions by Fiscal Periods: July 1, 1909 to June 30, 1935^a

FISCAL PERIOD	PERCENT OF TOTAL											
	NUMBER											
	Total	"New" Offenses		"Old" Offenses		"New" Offenses		"Old" Offenses				
	Liquor Law Violations	Other "New" ^b	Counterfeiting and Forgery	Other "Old" ^c	Liquor Law Violations	Other "New" ^b	Counterfeiting and Forgery	Other "Old" ^c	Liquor Law Violations	Other "New" ^b	Counterfeiting and Forgery	Other "Old" ^c
5-Year Period:												
1909-1914.....	5,426	659	386	687	3,694	12.1	7.1	12.7	14.6	6.6	68.1	69.8
1914-1919.....	10,600	957	1,544	704	7,395	9.0	14.6	6.6	39.5	4.5	49.2	49.2
1919-1924.....	17,121	1,176	6,760	766	8,419	6.9	39.5	4.5	45.6	3.5	33.7	33.7
1924-1929.....	27,387	4,684	12,500	964	9,239	17.1	45.6	3.5	29.6	7.3	19.6	19.6
1929-1934.....	47,322	20,547	14,016	3,465	9,294	43.4	29.6	7.3	42.0	12.3	20.2	20.2
Fiscal Year 1934-35.....	11,000	4,615	2,084	1,354	2,227	42.0	25.5	12.3				

Notes:

- a. Includes penitentiaries, reformatories, and camps.
- b. Includes White Slave Traffic Act, Narcotic Drug Act, and National Motor Vehicle Theft Act violations.
- c. Includes all offenses except counterfeiting and forgery and the "New" offenses.

Source: Complete table taken from

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons; Washington, D.C.
Federal Offenders: 1934-35; pg. 153, Table H.

Table 6-9. Percentage Distribution of Offenses of Sentenced Federal Prisoners Received in Federal, State, and Local Institutions: Selected Years 1930-1960

Offense	1930-31	1935	1940	1945	1950	1955	1960
Total Number ^a	(42,351)	(23,489)	(23,003)	(21,200)	(18,063)	(20,013)	(16,783)
Violation of Revenue Laws	f	f	0.2	0.07	0.9	1	1
Counterfeiting and Forgery	2 ^b	8	7	3 ^c	9 ^c	9 ^c	11
Embezzlement and Fraud	f	f	1	2	f	f	4
Violation of Postal Laws	3	5	6	d	f	f	f
Murder/Manslaughter	0.04	f	f	f	f	f	f
Kidnapping	f	f	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Assault	f	f	f	f	f	f	0.2
Larceny	f	f	f	f	f	f	27
Robbery, Burglary, Housebreaking	f	f	f	0.2	0.5	1	2
Stealing Goods in Interstate Commerce	1	1	1	2	2	2	f
Violation of Motor Vehicle Act	5	5	7	5	14	15	f
National Bank and Federal Reserve Act	f	0.5	0.7	f	f	f	f
Violation of National Banking Laws	f	f	0.4	f	f	f	f
Violation of Bankruptcy Laws	f	f	0.2	f	f	f	f
Violation of Volstead Act/and Other Liquor Laws	68	51	44	14	13	12	13
Violation of Indian-country Liquor Laws	0.5	f	3	f	f	f	f
Violation of Drug Laws	5	9	10	5	11	9	9
Violation of White Slave Laws/Mann Act	1	0.6	2	1	1	1	1
Violation of Selective Draft Laws	f	f	f	12	0.8	1	1
Gov't Reservation, D.C., Territorial Cases	f	f	5	5	6	7	9
Court Martials	f	f	f	9	4	1	1
Returned from Escape	f	f	f	f	f	f	0.1
Violation of Immigration/Naturalization Laws	11	11	10	19	19	25	9
Juvenile Delinquency	f	1	1	4	4	4	5
Other Offenses	5	9	3	18 ^e	12 ^e	11 ^e	6

Notes:

- Total may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.
- Figures for counterfeiting only.
- Includes .2 percent for counterfeiting and 3.0 percent for forgery in 1945; in 1950, 1.4 percent and 7.1 percent respectively; in 1955, .5 percent and 8.1 percent respectively; in 1960, 1.3 percent and 10.6 percent respectively.
- The 3.5 percent for violation of postal laws for 1945 have been classified by type of offense: in this table, .4 percent as counterfeiting and forgery, .9 percent as embezzlement and fraud, and 2.2 percent as other.
- Category includes 10.1 percent other national defense and security laws violations in 1945; .7 percent in 1950, .8 percent in 1955.
- Data not available or not separately enumerated.

Sources:

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons; Washington, D.C.
 (1930-31) Report of the Attorney General, Statistical Review; pg. 112.
 (1935,1940) Federal Offenders: 1940; pgs. 292, 293.
 (1945,1950, 1955,1960) Federal Prisoners: 1960; pg. 28.

Table 6-10. Percentage Distribution of Offenses of Federal Sentenced Prisoners Received from Court into Federal Institutions: Selected Years 1970-1984

	1970	1975	1980	1984
Total Number	(13,237)	(15,372)	(12,545)	(17,847)
Assault	.4	.3	.5	.4
Bankruptcy	.04	.03	.1	.04
Burglary	.8	.8	.2	.2
Counterfeiting	3	2	2	2
Drug Laws, Total	12	26	22	27
Marihuana	(4)	a	a	a
Narcotics	(8)	a	a	a
Embezzlement	2	2	2	2
Escape, Flight or Harboring				
a Fugitive	.8	.6	.9	.7
Extortion	.4	.6	.5	.6
Firearms	2	6	3	4
Forgery	6	4	4	3
Fraud	2	3	6	7
Immigration	8	15	22	24
Income Tax	.8	2	2	2
Juvenile Delinquency	3	1	.008	0
Kidnapping	.5	.6	.4	.3
Larceny/Theft, Total	31	15	13.4	8
Motor Vehicle, Interstate	(22)	(6)	(2)	(1)
Postal	(4)	(5)	(6)	(3)
Theft, Interstate	(2)	(2)	(1)	(.6)
Other	(2)	(3)	(4)	(3)
Liquor Laws	5	1	.1	.03
National Security Laws	.1	.04	.04	.1
Robbery	7	9	8	6
Securities, Transporting False or Forged	3	2	.4	.2
Selective Service Acts, Total	3	.2	0	.01
Jehovah's Witnesses	(.6)	a	a	a
Religious Objectors	(.1)	a	a	a
Other	(2)	a	a	a
White Slave Traffic	.3	.3	.3	.06
Other and Unclassifiable	5	4	6	9
Government Reservation, High Seas, Territorial, and District of Columbia	4	4	5	5
Assault	(.6)	(.6)	(.8)	(.7)
Auto theft	(.1)	(.1)	(.06)	(.08)
Burglary	(.5)	(.5)	(.4)	(.4)
Forgery	(.1)	(.1)	(.2)	(.05)
Homicide	(.4)	(.6)	(.6)	(.5)
Larceny/Theft	(.6)	(.7)	(.5)	(.3)
Robbery	(.4)	(.8)	(.7)	(.6)
Rape	(.4)	(.2)	(.2)	(.1)
Sex Offenses, Except Rape	(.05)	(.05)	(.1)	(.2)
Other and Unclassifiable	(.6)	(.6)	(2)	(2)
Military Court-Martial Cases	.5	.1	.4	.1

Note:

a. Not separately enumerated.

Sources:

U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service; Washington, D.C.
 (1970) Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics: 1973; 1973; pg. 363.
 (1975) Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics: 1977; 1978; pg. 649.
 (1980) Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics: 1982; 1983; pg. 551.
 U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons; Washington, D.C.
 (1984) Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1984; pgs. 44-45.

Table 6-11. Percentage Distribution of Offenses of Sentenced Federal Prisoners Received in Federal Institutions: Selected Years 1923-1983

	1923	1930	1950	1970	1983
Total Number	(2,003)	(9,800)	(11,492)	(13,237)	(19,365)
Person:					
Homicide/Manslaughter	.3	.1	.2	.3	1.0
Assault	.3	.2	.5	1.0	1.1
Rape	.2	.07	.3	.4	.2
Total	.8	.37	1.0	1.7	2.3
Property:					
Robbery	2.0	1.0	1.0	8.0	9.0
Embezzlement, Forgery & Fraud	9.0	3.0	18.0	10.1	12.0
Burglary	3.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	.7
All Larceny	5.0	2.0	28.0	31.2	11.3
Stolen Property	c	12.0	1.0	c	c
Total	19.0	19.0	49.0	50.3	33.0
Morals, Order, Government Charges:					
Other Sex-Related Crimes	c	2.0	1.0	.4	.3
Liquor Law Violations	6.0	49.0	14.0	5.0	.04
Drug Law Violations	42.0	15.0	16.0	11.0	27.0
Carrying & Possessing Weapons			.3	1.0	4.0
Non Support	c	c	.009		
Selective Service Violations	c	c	c	3.0	.005
National Security Violations	c	c	1.0	.1	.07
Immigration Violations	c	c	8.0	9.0	18.2
Crimes Related to the Administration of Government	c	c	c	.8	
Total	48.0	66.0	40.3	30.3	49.6
Other	32.0	14.0	9.0 ^a	17.0	15.0 ^b

Notes:

- a. Includes 759 military court martials.
- b. Includes 29 military court martials.
- c. Included in "other" category.

Sources:

- U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; Washington, D.C.
(1923) Prisoners 1923; 1926; pg. 32.
- (1930) Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1929 and 1930; 1932; pgs. 13-15.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons, National Prisoner Statistics; Leavenworth, KS
(1950) Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions: 1950; 1954; pg. 63.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service; Washington, D.C.
(1970) Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics: 1973; 1973; pg. 363.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons; Washington, D.C.
(1983) Statistical Report Fiscal Years 1981-1983; pgs. 200-201.

Table 6-12. Percentage Distribution of Offenses of Those Present in Federal Facilities: Selected Years 1910-1940

Year	Total Number For Which Data Reported ^a	Counter- feiting and Forgery	Homicide	Immigration Act Violations	Liquor Law Violations	Narcotic Drug Act Violations	National Motor Vehicle Theft Act Violations	Postal Law Violations	Theft from Interstate Commerce ^b	White Slave Traffic Act Violations ^c	Other Offenses
1910	(2,075)	18	13	.1	4	d	d	27	.05	d	38
1915	(2,937)	9	7	.5	6	2	d	23	5	8	38
1920	(3,889)	3	9	.5	9	8	1	13	12	5	40
1925	(7,170)	4	4	2	11	35	7	13	3	3	20
1930	(13,103)	3	1	2	37	21	13	8	1	2	12
1935	(13,708)	14	2	2	28	16	12	12	3	1	10 ^e
1940	(15,732)	11	2	2	29	11	15	12	2	4	13 ^e

Notes:

- a. Totals may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.
- b. Prior to fiscal year 1935, figures cover a few violations of other interstate commerce laws, as well as thefts from interstate commerce.
- c. Prior to fiscal year 1935, figures cover Mann Act cases only. Beginning with fiscal year 1935, "white slave" immigration cases are also included.
- d. Data not available.
- e. Includes a few cases unclassifiable as to offense.

Source: Complete table taken from

U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons; Washington, D.C.
Federal Offenders: 1940; pg. 336.

Table 6-13. Percentage Distribution of Offenses of Persons Present in Federal Facilities: Selected Years 1945-1984

Offenses	1945	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1984
Total Number	(19,987)	(17,930)	(21,749)	(24,084)	(22,346)	(20,686)	(20,949)	(21,533)	(28,448)
Assault	.05	.3	.2	.1	.2	.6	.5	.5	.6
Burglary	.7	.9	1	1	2	1	1	.3	.3
Counterfeiting	.9	2	.7	.7	2	3	2	2	2
Drug Laws	7	11	15	17	18	16	27	23	29
Marihuana	(2)	(4)	(4)	(3)	a	a	a	a	a
Narcotics	(5)	(7)	(11)	(15)	a	a	a	a	a
Embezzlement and Fraud	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	6
Escape, Flight or Harboring									
a Fugitive	.3	.6	.3	.3	.2	.8	.6	.7	.8
Firearms	.2	.2	.3	.5	.5	1	5	3	4
Forgery	3	7	8	8	8	5	4	3	2
Homicide (killing a Federal officer)	a	.03	.07	.06	.03	.09	.06	.2	.2
Immigration	3	4	6	3	3	3	4	4	5
Income Tax	a	.4	.7	.4	.4	.3	.5	.8	1
Juvenile Delinquency (except D.C.)	6	5	5	6	5	3	2	a	.02
Kidnapping	1	1	1	.8	.8	1	2	2	2
Larceny/Theft	14	29	28	31	32	29	16	11	9
Transportation, etc., of Stolen Vehicles	(9)	(21)	(22)	(24)	(25)	(22)	(8)	(3)	(2)
Other	(6)	(7)	(6)	(7)	(6)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(7)
Liquor Laws	9	7	7	7	6	3	.5	.08	.03
National Security Laws	4	.6	.5	.2	.2	.09	.03	.03	.09
Robbery	2	3	4	5	8	15	20	20	19
Selective Service Acts	24	.6	.9	.5	.7	2	.03	.01	.01
White Slave Traffic	2	2	2	.9	.7	.3	.3	.2	.1
Other and Unclassifiable	3	4	5	5	6	7	6	5	8
Government Reservations, D.C., High Seas & Territorial Cases	4	7	8	7	5	4	6	11	12
Assault	(.2)	(.5)	(.5)	(.7)	(.5)	(.7)	(.7)	(1)	(1)
Homicide	(1)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Rape	(.4)	(.6)	(.6)	(.5)	(.4)	(.4)	(.4)	(.8)	(.7)
Robbery	(.2)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(.8)	(.6)	(1)	(2)	(2)
Other and Unclassifiable	(2)	(3)	(4)	(3)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Military Court-Martial Cases	14	13	6	2	.5	.5	.3	.3	.2
Not Reported	a	a	a	a	a	a	.7	10	1

Note:

a. Data not available or not separately enumerated.

Sources:

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons; Washington, D.C.

(1945-1960) Federal Prisons: 1960; pg. 29.

U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service; Washington, D.C.

(1965-1975) Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics: 1977; 1978; pg. 667.

U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons; Washington, D.C.

(1980,1984) Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1984; pg. 35.

Table 6-14A. Percentage Distribution by Time Served for Principal Types of Discharges from Federal Institutions^a by Fiscal Years: July 1, 1930 to June 30, 1933.

TIME SERVED	EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE ^b		1932-33				
	1930-31	1931-32	Expiration of Sentence ^c	Conditional Release	Parole	Other Types	Total
Under 6 months	1.7	4.1	6.9	-----	4.2	34.7	6.4
6 months under 1 year	36.6	37.6	35.0	98.1	54.6	29.0	44.3
1 year under 1 year 6 months	22.7	21.5	21.5	1.0	26.4	14.9	23.3
1 year 6 months under 2 years	22.1	17.7	17.8	1.0	6.6	4.0	12.2
2 years under 3 years	9.2	11.5	11.5	-----	5.3	2.6	8.4
3 years under 4 years	5.6	5.4	5.5	-----	.8	2.0	3.2
4 years under 5 years .....	.8	.9	.4	-----	.2	1.0	.3
5 years under 10 years	1.1	1.1	1.1	-----	.2	3.3	.7
10 years and over .....	.2	.2	.3	-----	d	.3	.2
Unclassified	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.6	8.3	.9
Total Number	(4,973)	(5,273)	(5,509)	(104)	(4,855)	(303)	(10,771)

Notes:

- a. Includes penitentiaries, reformatories, and camps.
- b. Exclusive of extra time served on account of committed fines.
- c. Includes extra time served on account of committed fines.
- d. Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.

Table 6-14B. Average Time Served, by Type of Discharge for Jail Discharges, by Fiscal Years: July 1, 1930 to June 30, 1933.

TYPE OF DISCHARGE	Average Time Served on Sentence		
	1930-31 (days)	1931-32 (days)	1932-33 (days)
Expiration of sentence:			
Expiration only	84.1	81.0	73.1
Payment of fine and expiration	a	72.1	73.0
Poor convict's oath and expiration	a	130.1	129.9
Payment of fine only	a	5.6	4.9
Poor convict's oath only	a	30.1	30.8
Other types of discharge ^b	42.5	40.3	51.0
Total	80.0	71.3	70.0

Notes:

- a. Not separately tabulated.
- b. Includes deportation, death, escape, probation, amendment of sentence, suspended sentence, etc.

Table 6-14C. Average Time Served, by Offense, for Jail Discharges Each Fiscal Year: July 1, 1930 to June 30, 1933.

OFFENSE	Average Time Served		
	1930-31 (days)	1931-32 (days)	1932-33 (days)
Counterfeiting and forgery	130.2	118.5	102.7
Homicide	a	a	a
Immigration Act violation	49.3	42.0	45.6
Interstate Commerce Act violation	78.0	101.8	103.4
Liquor Law violations	82.1	72.9	69.4
Mann Act violation	117.0	126.6	121.0
Motor Vehicle Act violation	111.7	124.4	116.0
Narcotic Drug Act violation	160.6	150.9	147.6
National Bank and Federal Reserve Act violations	97.1	161.0	144.7
Postal Law violations	108.2	101.3	109.7
All other Federal offenses	83.5	86.3	88.8
Not reported	a	a	a
All offenses	80.0	71.3	70.0

Note:

- a. Average not computed for groups of less than 25 prisoners.

Source: Complete tables taken from

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons; Washington, D.C. Statistical Review: 1932; pgs. 124, 125, 127.

were noted to be younger than the usual Federal prisoner and to often have long sentences for serious crimes that might not have been committed but for the stress of war.

Describing changes in the distribution of offenses after the war during the 1950's, the authors of the reports noted that between 1941 and 1955 the number of liquor law and selective service violators decreased by 54 percent. Those received in prisons were described as being a younger and more hostile population. In this period auto theft, drugs, immigration offenses, and Indian territory commitments constituted the largest categories of those received. The last 30 years have seen a decline in auto theft and increases in immigration and drug offenses. In 1984 immigration offenses were the largest category of those received, making up 24 percent of the total (Table 6-10). Drug violations continue to be the largest percent of those present at a given time (27 percent in 1983).

Sentence and Length of Time Served

Bureau of Prisons data on time served are available from 1931. Tables 6-14A to 6-14C present data taken from a 1932 report summarizing time served in Federal prisons and reformatories as well as in local jails for the early 1930's. In these years most releases from Federal prisons and reformatories fell within the time span of 6 months to 1 year, and the average time served in jails was about 70 to 80 days.

Tables 6-15 to 6-17 summarize data for the period 1940 to 1983. In 1940 data were available only for those released on parole. Comparable data from 1955 to 1983 indicate that, for the years included, sentences had increased up to 1979 and the percent of sentence served had declined. The average time served ranged from about 14 months in 1955 to about 21 months in 1979. By 1983 average time served had fallen again to 16 months. In part, these recent shifts are reflective of changes in the offense

distribution of those released. In the period since 1980, a larger percentage of those released have been immigration offenders, who have served an average time of 4 to 5 months.

Type of Release

Tables 6-18 to 6-20 summarize information on type of release for the years 1895 to 1982. These tables indicate the growth of conditional release. Parole was a release category after 1910. Conditional release was introduced in 1933 and later changed to mandatory release in 1958. In 1982 conditional releases made up 51 percent of total releases.

Recidivism

Some recidivism data are available since 1895; however, it is unknown how complete the early data are. Table 6-21 pulls together this information at 5-year intervals. Between 1950 and 1960 data were located only for those with sentences of 1 year or longer. In 1895 only 9 percent of those received were reported as known to have had prior commitments. By 1935 the percent was almost half (46 percent). For the years in which information is available for all prisoners received (percents were somewhat higher when only those with sentences of 1 year were included), the highest percent of those received with known prior commitments was in 1970. In that year, 61 percent of the total prisoners received were reported to have had prior commitments. In that period, also, the numbers received had declined and reflected a larger percent of commitments for property offenses such as auto theft. In 1984 about 43 percent of prisoners were reported to have had prior commitments. These percents are consistent with those reported for State prisons and reformatories (see Chapter III).

Table 6-15. Length of Sentence and Time Served by Offense. Parole Releases from Federal Institutions Together with Average Length of Sentence and Average Time Served for Male Parolees by Offense: Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1940^a

Offense	Number of Parole Releases	Average for Male Parole Releases		
		Length of Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percentage Which Average Time Served Was of Length of Sentence
Counterfeiting and Forgery ^b	232	32.1	15.1	47.0
Customs Act Violations ^b	5	c	c	c
Embezzlement and Fraud ^b	57	23.6	10.9	46.2
Escape, Flight, Mutiny, etc.	1	c	c	c
Extortion and Racketeering ^b	1	c	c	c
Firearms Acts Violations ^b	--	--	--	--
Immigration Act Violations ^b	26	20.8	10.5	50.5
Internal Revenue Act Violations ^b	8	c	c	c
Interstate Commerce Act Violations ^b	3	c	c	c
Kidnapping ^b	--	--	--	--
Larceny/theft ^b :				
National Motor Vehicle Theft Act				
Violations (Dyer Act)	138	26.0	13.0	50.0
National Stolen Property Act Violations	2	c	c	c
Theft from Interstate Commerce				
(Car Seal Act)	55	37.0	16.5	44.6
Theft or Illegal Possession of Government				
Property	20	c	c	c
Other and Not Specified	--	--	--	--
Liquor-law Violations	1,198	19.6	9.4	48.0
Narcotic Drug Act Violations:				
Marihuana Tax Act	42	24.0	12.2	50.8
Other and Not Specified	102	34.7	17.7	51.0
National Bank and Federal Reserve Act				
Violations ^b	126	28.3	12.8	45.2
National Bank Robbery	2	c	c	c
National Bankruptcy Act Violations	18	c	c	c
Postal-law Violations:				
Burglary	15	c	c	c
Counterfeiting and Forgery	19	c	c	c
Embezzlement	54	23.0	10.5	45.7
Extortion	12	c	c	c
Fraud	72	29.8	14.4	48.3
Larceny/Theft	80	24.3	12.2	50.2
Lottery Promotion	--	--	--	--
Mailing Obscene Matter	4	c	c	c
Mailing Other Nonmailable Matter	5	c	c	c
Robbery	3	c	c	c
Other and Not Specified	8	c	c	c
White Slave Traffic Act violations	7	c	c	c
Government and Indian Reservations,				
D.C., High Seas, Military, Naval				
and Territorial Cases ^b	33	73.1	33.5	45.8
Other and Not Classifiable	44	26.0	12.2	46.9
Total	2,392	24.8	11.8	47.6

Notes:

- a. Includes penitentiaries, reformatories, medical center and prison camps.
- b. Not elsewhere classified.
- c. Average not computed for groups of less than 25 prisoners.

Source: Complete table taken from

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons; Washington, D.C.
Federal Offenders: 1940; pg. 399.

Table 6-16. Average Sentence Length in Months by Offense of First Releases from Federal Institutions: Selected Years 1955-1983

Offense	1955	1960	1970	1979	1983 ^d
Total	23	27	39	43	35
Assault	50	49	29	41	55
Bankruptcy	a	a	49	35	27
Burglary	49	46	49	44	40
Counterfeiting	40	39	42	45	33
Drug Laws, Total	34	53	68	54	44
Marihuana	(32)	(51)	(48)	(a)	(a)
Narcotics	(35)	(54)	(76)	(a)	(a)
Embezzlement	18	20	29	21	19
Escape, Flight, or Harboring					
a Fugitive	23	24	28	31	30
Extortion	35	38	34	47	51
Firearms	27	29	29	34	31
Forgery	21	22	36	32	32
Fraud	22	19	31	23	21
Immigration	5	10	11	7	6
Income Tax	12	17	17	18	14
Juvenile Delinquency	33 ^b	34 ^b	35	43	9
Kidnapping	123	253	147	229	219
Larceny/Theft, Total	26	26	33	37	32
Motor Vehicle, Interstate	(a)	(29)	(35)	(45)	(37)
Postal	(a)	(22)	(30)	(27)	(25)
Theft, Interstate	(a)	(20)	(21)	(45)	(40)
Other	(a)	(39)	(33)	(41)	(35)
Liquor Laws	12	15	18	21	14
National Security Laws	27	20	11	47	17
Robbery	108	122	128	140	143
Securities, Transporting False or Forged	30	29	42	6	53
Selective Service Acts	29	21	37	55	a
White Slave Traffic	30	31	47	56	67
Other and Unclassifiable	15	23	24	37	31
Government Reservation, High Seas, Territorial, and D.C. ^c	43 ^c	17 ^c	53	73	65
Assault	28	23	36	49	46
Auto Theft	26	8	28	44	75
Burglary	28	25	52	68	84
Forgery	a	a	20	69	69
Homicide	200	125	114	158	128
Larceny/Theft	17	13	27	47	52
Robbery	42	45	110	99	149
Rape	83	100	242	91	133
Sex Offenses, Except Rape	a	a	75	86	66
Other and Unclassifiable	26	5	12	37	22
Military Court-Martial Cases	94	154	105	91	71

Notes:

- Data not available or not separately enumerated.
- Juvenile delinquency was calculated separately for the District of Columbia. In 1955, the average sentence length was 48 months. In 1960, it was 51 months.
- The average sentence length was calculated separately for the District of Columbia for 1955 and 1960.

	1955	1960		1955	1960		1955	1960
Total Cases	58	63	Burglary	60	81	Rape	122	144
Assault	66	15	Homicide	450	240	Robbery	102	134
Auto Theft	31	33	Larceny/Theft	32	31	Other and Unclassified	58	12

- Source for 1983 does not specify that figures are for first release.

Sources:

- U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons; Washington, D.C. (1955) Federal Prisons: 1955; pgs. 80-81. (1960) Federal Prisons: 1960; pgs. 62-63.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service; Washington, D.C. (1970) Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics: 1973; 1973; pg. 418.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Washington, D.C. (1979) Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics: 1981; 1982; pg. 491.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons; Washington, D.C. (1983) Statistical Report, Fiscal Years 1981-1983; pgs. 244-245.

Table 6-17. Average Time Served and Percent of Sentence Served for First Release from Federal Facilities by Offense: Selected Years 1955-1983

Offense	Average Time Served					Percent of Sentence Served				
	1955	1960	1970	1979	1983 ^a	1955	1960	1970	1979	1983 ^a
Total	14.4	17.4	19.7	20.6	15.9	62	64	51	48	45
Assault	31.9	33.0	14.9	24.2	28.8	64	68	51	59	52
Bankruptcy	b	b	19.0	19.6	11.2	b	b	39	56	42
Burglary	32.8	31.3	28.1	27.5	19.5	67	68	57	62	48
Counterfeiting	23.9	23.7	17.8	21.7	14.7	60	60	42	49	45
Drug Laws, Total	22.2	35.0	33.4	25.9	19.4	65	66	49	48	44
Marihuana	(19.9)	(30.7)	(18.0)	(b)	(b)	(63)	(61)	(38)	(b)	(b)
Narcotics	(23.3)	(36.1)	(39.6)	(b)	(b)	(66)	(67)	(52)	(b)	(b)
Embezzlement	9.1	10.3	11.4	10.9	9.6	52	52	40	52	52
Escape, Flight, or Harboring a Fugitive	16.9	17.7	15.4	20.1	20.3	72	75	55	64	68
Extortion	22.1	23.8	16.2	22.3	22.3	63	63	48	47	44
Firearms	19.6	19.2	15.1	19.9	16.9	73	66	51	59	55
Forgery	14.4	15.4	18.8	18.5	15.1	69	69	53	58	47
Fraud	13.5	18.9	13.7	12.6	11.9	61	66	44	54	57
Immigration	4.1	7.3	6.5	4.8	4.1	82	75	61	70	65
Income Tax	7.1	9.6	9.5	9.8	7.7	57	58	57	53	55
Juvenile Delinquency	16.9 ^c	20.0 ^c	18.8	28.8	6.5	51 ^c	59 ^c	63	67	72
Kidnapping	59.5	131.9	62.9	70.0	69.7	48	52	43	31	32
Larceny/Theft, Total	17.6	18.3	18.9	20.6	15.6	69	69	58	56	49
Motor Vehicle, Interstate	(b)	(19.9)	(20.8)	(25.4)	(18.9)	(b)	(70)	(60)	(56)	(51)
Postal	(b)	(15.6)	(16.1)	(16.1)	(12.7)	(b)	(72)	(53)	(60)	(50)
Theft, Interstate	(b)	(13.3)	(13.0)	(22.6)	(18.4)	(b)	(72)	(61)	(50)	(46)
Other	(b)	(b)	(14.8)	(21.7)	(16.7)	(b)	(45)	(45)	(53)	(48)
Liquor Laws	8.0	9.4	9.7	10.1	9.0	66	63	54	48	64
National Security Laws	18.1	14.3	8.7	11.3	12.3	67	72	77	24	74
Robbery	61.4	60.5	51.9	50.8	51.7	57	50	41	36	36
Securities, Transporting False or Forged	20.7	19.6	24.4	27.4	26.4	68	67	55	50	50
Selective Service Acts, Total	12.6	10.0	17.2	5.0	b	44	47	46	83	b
Jehovah's Witnesses	(12.2)	(10.8)	(17.7)	(b)	(b)	(38)	(41)	(46)	(b)	(b)
Religious Objectors	(12.5)	(7.2)	(17.1)	(b)	(b)	(39)	(57)	(47)	(b)	(b)
Other	(b)	(11.0)	(17.0)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(57)	(46)	(b)	(b)
White Slave Traffic	19.7	21.2	24.9	25.1	33.0	65	69	53	45	49
Other and Unclassifiable	9.7	14.3	12.9	17.4	14.3	66	63	54	52	46
Government Reservation, High Seas, Territorial, and District of Columbia ^d	24.0 ^d	10.6 ^d	26.6	31.7	26.1	56 ^d	63 ^d	50	44	40
Assault	18.7	14.7	20.2	27.0	24.6	68	65	55	55	54
Auto Theft	17.1	6.3	18.3	23.5	17.4	66	78	66	54	23
Burglary	18.3	16.3	25.7	25.0	33.9	66	66	50	37	41
Forgery	b	b	7.3	30.7	28.0	b	b	36	44	40
Homicide	94.5	58.4	54.4	53.0	40.8	47	47	48	34	32
Larceny/Theft	10.8	9.2	11.9	21.8	21.7	62	72	44	46	42
Robbery	26.1	29.9	60.8	44.5	55.4	62	67	55	45	37
Rape	41.6	60.4	114.6	44.9	54.7	50	61	47	49	41
Sex Offenses, Except Rape	b	b	36.7	46.0	26.0	b	b	49	54	39
Other and Unclassifiable	16.7	3.8	6.2	18.8	10.6	66	76	52	51	48
Military Court-Martial Cases	45.6	78.0	45.9	43.3	32.4	49	51	44	48	46

Notes:

- a. 1983 source does not specify that figures are for first release.
- b. Data not available or not separately enumerated.
- c. Juvenile delinquency does not include District of Columbia. Average time served for Juvenile Delinquency in D.C. in 1955 was 18.1 months; in 1960, 22.0 months. Percent of sentence served for Juvenile Delinquency in D.C. in 1955 was 38 percent; in 1960, 43 percent.
- d. Average time served and percent of sentence served was calculated separately for the District of Columbia for 1955 and 1960.

	Average Time Served		% Sentence Served			Average Time Served		% Sentence Served		Average Time Served		% Sentence Served		
	1955	1960	1955	1960		1955	1960	1955	1960	1955	1960	1955	1960	
Total Cases	29.7	30.6	52	49	Burglary	40.1	51.1	67	63	Rape	78.3	83.3	64	58
Assault	39.5	12.5	60	83	Homicide	227.0	86.0	50	34	Robbery	61.4	75.5	60	56
Auto Theft	20.0	20.0	64	61	Larceny/Theft	23.8	24.0	75	77	Other and Unclassifiable	87.5	9.3	64	78

Sources:

- U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons; Washington, D.C.
(1955) Federal Prisons: 1955; pgs. 80-81.
(1960) Federal Prisons: 1960; pgs. 62-63.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service; Washington, D.C.
(1970) Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics: 1973; 1973; pg. 418.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Washington, D.C.
(1979) Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics: 1981, 1982; pg. 491.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons; Washington, D.C.
(1983) Statistical Report, Fiscal Years 1981-1983; pgs. 244-245.

Table 6-18. Percentage Distribution of Federal Prisoners' Type of Release from State and Federal Institutions: Selected Years 1895-1925

Type of Release	1895	1900	1905	1910	1915	1920	1925
Total Released (excluding transfers)	(1,161)	(1,640)	(1,888)	(1,332)	(1,837)	(3,830)	(6,753)
By Expiration of Sentence	87	93	87	90	80	59	80
Paroled	0	0	0	0	11	24	14
Died	8	3	3	1	2	1	1
Pardoned or Commuted	4	3	4	7	4	8	1
Habeas Corpus or Court Order	2	1	1	2	2	7	3
Escapes	0	0	a	b	1	1	1

Notes:

- a. Escapes not separately enumerated. Transfers and escapes totaled 96.
- b. Only 3 escapes; equals less than 1 percent of total releases.

Sources:

U.S. Department of Justice; Washington, D.C.
 Report of the Attorney General:
 (1895) 1895; pg. XIII.
 (1900) 1900; pg. 36.
 (1905) 1905; pg. 42.
 (1910) 1910; pg. 67.
 (1915) 1915; pg. 362.
 (1920) 1920; Exhibit 19.
 (1925) 1925; Exhibit 8.

Table 6-19A. Percentage Distribution of Type of Release of Federal Prisoners Released from State and Federal Institutions: Selected Years 1931-1960

Fiscal Year Ended June 30-	1931	1935	1940	1945	1950	1955	1960
Type of Release							
Total Discharged	(42,156)	(18,824)	(24,426)	(20,273)	(19,192)	(20,931)	(17,652)
Sentence Expired	64	60	52	48	43	59	48
Conditional/Mandatorily Released ^a	0	18	32	25	50	13	19
Paroled ^b	11	13	12	19	19	21	26
Died	.3	.5	.5	.4	.2	.2	.3
Escaped or Ran Away ^c	.5	.5	.8	.7	.8	1	1
Other	24	8	3	7	7	6	6 ^d

Notes:

- a. Conditional release cases occur first in 1933 as a result of new legislation; in 1958 became mandatory release.
- b. Includes 719 discharges of Selective Service Act violators paroled under the provisions of Executive Order No. 8641 for 1945.
- c. "Runaway" is used instead of "escape" in connection with offenders committed to institutions for juveniles or private social agencies.
- d. "Other" includes number of Study cases discharged.

Source:

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice; Washington, D.C.
 Federal Prisons: 1960; pg. 31.

Table 6-19B. Percentage Distribution of Type of Release of Federal Prisoners Released from Federal Institutions Only: Selected Years 1935-1960

Fiscal Year Ended June 30-	1935	1940	1945	1950	1955	1960 ^d
Type of Release						
Total Discharged (except transfers)	(11,293)	(16,506)	(14,069)	(15,488)	(17,724)	(15,472)
Sentence Expired	45	30	35	36	58	46
Conditional/Mandatorily Released ^a	29	47	35	37	15	21
Paroled ^b	22	18	26	23	25	29
Died	1	1	.5	.2	.2	.4
Escaped or Ran Away ^c	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other	2	4	3	3	1	3

Notes:

- a. Beginning in 1958 the term mandatory release replaces the term conditional release.
- b. Includes 719 discharges of Selective Service Act violators paroled under the provisions of Executive Order No. 8641 for 1945.
- c. "Runaway" is used instead of "escape" in connection with offenders committed to institutions for juveniles or private social agencies.
- d. "Other" includes number of study cases discharged.

Source:

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons; Washington, D.C.
Federal Prisons: 1960; pg. 31

Table 6-20. Percentage Distribution of Type of Release of Federal Prisoners Released from Federal Institutions: Selected Years 1970-1982

Type of Release	1970	1975	1979	1982
Total Number Discharged (excludes transfers)	(16,713)	(16,505)	(19,227)	(13,772)
Releases	70	83	78	87
Conditional	34 ^a	45 ^a	54 ^a	51 ^a
Unconditional	36	38	23	35
Deaths	.2	.4	.3	.3
Executions	0	0	0	0
Escapes	b	4	3	3
Out on Appeal or Bond	b	b	1	.5
Other	30	12	18	10

Notes:

- a. Includes parole.
- b. Data not available.

Sources:

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons; National Prisoner Statistics; Washington, D.C.
(1970) Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions for Adult Felons: 1968, 1969, 1970; Number 47; 1972; pg. 6.

U.S. Department of Justice; Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service; Washington, D.C.
(1975) Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1975; National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-3; 1977; pgs. 22-23.

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Washington, D.C.
(1979) Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1979; National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin NPS-PSF-7, NCJ-73719; 1981; pgs. 20-21.
(1982) Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1982; National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-9, NCJ-93311; 1984; pgs. 26-27.

Table 6-21. Recidivism of Federal Offenders Received from Court: Selected Years 1895-1984

Year	Total for Which Recidivism Is Reported ^a	Percent Distribution				
		No Known Prior Commitments	One or More	One	Two	Three or More
1895	1,589	91	9	e	e	e
1900	1,536	90	10	e	e	e
1905	1,709	87	13	e	e	e
1910	1,450	78	22	e	e	e
1915	2,739	78	22	e	e	e
1920	3,405	82	18	e	e	e
1925	7,472	77	23	e	e	e
1932	10,496	e	45	24	11	10
1935	10,956	54	46	e	e	e
1940 ^b	(11,302)	(49)	(50)	(21)	(11)	(18)
1945	10,502	49	51	19	11	21
1950 ^c	9,603	(37)	(63)	(21)	(14)	(27)
1955 ^c	10,429	(35)	(65)	(21)	(15)	(29)
1960 ^c	10,735	(33)	(67)	(20)	(14)	(33)
1970	7,867 ^d	39	61	7	4	50
1975	11,949 ^d	54	46	17	10	18
1981	6,530 ^d	57	43	17	9	17
1984	11,318 ^d	57	43	16	9	17

Notes:

- a. Numbers reflect available information. Totals are not the same as total received reported for the same years in other tables. Those listed in the following years are unaccounted for: 1915, 16; 1920, 335; 1925, 626; 1935, 44; 1975, 66; 1981, 1,346; 1984, 11.
- b. Information on recidivism of those received from court was unavailable. Figures here are based on prisoners discharged from federal penitentiaries, reformatories, medical centers, and prison camps by number of known previous commitments. Recidivism for 170 or 1 percent of the prisoners was not reported.
- c. Totals for 1950, 1955, and 1960 are only for those prisoners under a sentence of more than 1 year.
- d. In 1970, recidivism for 3,198 or 28 percent of all received, was not reported; in 1975, 3,482 or 23 percent; in 1981, 5,996 or 48 percent; in 1984 6,529 or 37 percent.
- e. Data not available.

Sources:

- U.S. Department of Justice; Washington, D.C.
Report of the Attorney General:
(1895) 1895; pg. XIV.
(1900) 1900; pg. 36.
(1905) 1905; pg. 42.
(1910) 1910; pg. 67.
(1915) 1915; pg. 362.
(1920) 1920; Exhibit 19.
(1925) 1925; Exhibit 8.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons; Washington, D.C.
(1932) Report of the Attorney General, Statistical Review; pg. 75.
(1934-35) Federal Offenders: 1934-35; pg. 160.
(1940) Federal Offenders: 1940; pg. 370.
(1945) Federal Prisons: 1945; pg. 78.
(1950) Federal Prisons: 1950; pg. 67.
(1955) Federal Prisons: 1955; pg. 71.
(1960) Federal Prisoners: 1960; pg. 59.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service; Washington, D.C.
(1970) Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics: 1973; 1973; pg. 373.
(1975) Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics: 1977; 1978; pg. 651.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons; Washington, D.C.
(1981) Statistical Report, Fiscal Years 1981-1983; pg. 46.
(1984) Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1984; pg. 52.

Demographic Characteristics

Table 6-22 summarizes data on sex, race, age, and marital status of Federal commitments from 1886 to 1960. Over this period the percentage of women in the Federal system increased more than the percentage of women in the State system. In 1886, women were about 1 percent of the total received. In 1984, they were 9

percent. Given the nature of Federal laws, foreign born have remained a larger percent of the total than in the State system. In 1983, Hispanics were almost 20 percent of the total present. The system also receives a higher proportion of white inmates than the State system. Of the total received in the Federal institutions in 1984, 77 percent were white, compared to about 55 percent in State institutions.

Table 6-22. Sex, Nativity, Race, Marital Status, Age, Habit of Life, and Literacy of Federal Prisoners Received from Court: Selected Years 1886-1960

Characteristics of Those Received in Federal and State Facilities								Habit of Life		Literacy		
Year	Number Reported	Percent Male	Percent Foreign-Born	Percent White	Percent Other Races	Percent Married	Median Age ^a	Percent Claiming Temperance	Percent Admitting Intemperance	Percent Can Not Read or Write	Percent Can Read Only	Percent Can Read and Write
1886 ^b	1,027	(99)	(18)	(74)	(26)	(49)	(31.1)	c	c	c	c	c
1895	1,589	97	16	75	25	39	28.7	70	30	17	3	80
1900	1,536	98	14	66	34	40	28.1	c	c	23	3	74
1905	1,709	98	13	68	32	43	28.9	54	46	18	1	81
1910	1,450	98	20	72	28	45	30.1	54	46	14	1	85
1915 ^d	2,755	98	18	69	31	48	30.0	45	55	11	2	87
1920 ^e	3,740	95	17	75	25	47	28.9	22	78	17	1	82
1925	8,098	96	26	75	25	56	32.3	47	53	12	1	87
1930-1 ^f	10,178 ^f	(96)	(9) ^g	(84)	(16)	(52)	(30.7)	c	c	(13)	h	(87)
1934-5 ^f	11,000 ^f	(97)	(7) ^g	(80)	(20)	(53)	(30.8)	c	c	(9)	h	(91)

Characteristics of Federal Prisoners Received from Courts into Federal, State, and Local Institutions

1940	23,003	95	15	73	27	c	27.2	c	c	c	c	c
1945	21,200	95	c	c	c	c	28.8	c	c	c	c	c
1950 ⁱ	18,063	96	22	74	26	40 ^f	28.1	c	c	c	c	c
1955 ⁱ	20,013	95	26 ^j	73	27	39 ^f	27.6	c	c	c	c	c
1960 ⁱ	16,783	95	11 ^j	70	30	37 ^f	28.5	c	c	c	c	c

Notes:

- Median age calculated from group data.
- Characteristics are for the 1,261 Federal prisoners present on June 30, 1886.
- Data not available.
- All characteristics exclude 2 returned from escape that are included in total received.
- Calculations based on total reported by each characteristic, not necessarily on the total reported received.
- Characteristics are for prisoners received in Federal institutions only.
- Foreign-born is for White only. Other ethnic groups include Black, Mexican, Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and others.
- Literacy was categorized as those who could read and write and those who could do neither.
- All sentenced Federal offenders.
- In 1955, 3,624 or 89.6 percent of the 4,043 foreign-born prisoners received in Federal institutions were born in Mexico. In 1960, 192 or 78 percent of the 1,528 foreign-born prisoners received in Federal institutions were born in Mexico.

Sources:

- U.S. Department of Justice; Washington, D.C.
 (1886-1925) Report of the Attorney General:
 1886; pgs. 220-221, 222-223.
 1895; pg. XIV.
 1900; pg. 36.
 1905; pg. 42.
 1910; pg. 67.
 1915; pg. 362.
 1920; Exhibit 19.
 1925; Exhibit 8.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons; Washington, D.C.
 (1930-1935) Federal Offenders: 1934-35, pgs. 166, 173, 176, 178, 179.
 (1940-1945) Federal Prisons: 1945; pg. 7.
 (1950) Federal Prisons: 1950; pgs. 64, 65.
 (1955) Federal Prisons: 1955; pgs. 68, 69.
 (1960) Federal Prisons: 1960; pgs. 47, 49, 50.

CHAPTER VII

PAROLE AND PROBATION STATISTICS

Other than at the Federal level, the first attempt to collect yearly national Uniform Parole Reports was begun in the mid-1960's by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency. In the late 1970's the same group began to collect similar information on probation. Earlier national information must be obtained from sporadic special studies of parole or probation and information on type of release contained in reports of State and Federal prisoners. This chapter pulls together selected tables from the following sources:

- Information on parole in 18 States published in the series State and Federal Prisoners in the 1930's;
- The Attorney General's Survey of Release Procedures completed in 1939;
- The series "Judicial Criminal Statistics" issued from 1932 to 1940 by the Census Bureau;
- The study "Corrections in the United States" prepared by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency in 1965 for the Task Force Report on Corrections of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice;
- The LEAA study "State and Local Probation and Parole Systems" covering the year 1976;
- Uniform Parole Reports issued by NCCD from 1966 to 1980 and currently continued by BJS as Parole and Probation reports.

Information on Federal parole and probation has been available on a yearly basis since these became Federal options in 1911 and 1925 respectively. This information is included in the Reports of the Attorney

General prior to 1930 and after this from Bureau of Prisons and Parole reports. Recent statistics are widely available in the Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics. The remainder of this chapter concentrates on national parole and probation and considers Federal data only if it is included in national totals.

The Legislative Spread of Parole and Probation

The "Attorney General's Survey of Release Procedures" published in 1939 contains brief histories of the spread of the use of probation and parole in the United States. This report notes that the first good time law was passed by the New York State legislature in 1817; however, the first laws providing for systems of parole date from 1876 and the Elmira, New York Reformatory under Z. B. Brockway. Although it was originally connected with the reformatory and indeterminate sentence movements, parole soon developed independently and became more widespread. By 1900 only 11 States had provisions for reformatories, but 20 States had instituted parole. By 1922 parole was used in 44 States and the indeterminate sentence in 37. By 1939 only 3 States (Virginia, Florida, and Mississippi) had no parole provision, and 12 had no indeterminate sentence. Table 7-1 presents the extent of parole use by States in 1936, and Table 7-2 presents a comparison of the extent of parole use by type of sentence. Table 7-2 shows the large but not total link between the indeterminate sentence and use of parole. None of the jurisdictions in which the determinate sentence was exclusive or predominant had parole use of over 62 percent, while 17 of the 27 States in which the indeterminate sentence was dominant had parole use of over 77 percent. As discussed in Chapter III, the indeterminate sentence was first listed as a sentence type in the 1904 Census report. By 1910, 36 percent and by 1923, 55 percent were reported committed under this type of sentence (see Table 3-13).

Table 7-1. The Extent to Which Parole Is Used in the States: 1936^a

Jurisdiction	Percent Paroled of Total Released	Jurisdiction	Percent Paroled of Total Released
Colorado	94	Arkansas	47
Indiana	94	Arizona	46
New Hampshire	94	Oregon	45
Vermont	94	Iowa	41
New York	93	Tennessee	38
Washington	91	South Dakota	36
Ohio	87	Texas	29
Illinois	87	West Virginia	29
Michigan	86	Rhode Island ^b	25
New Jersey	86	Nebraska	23
Nevada	85	North Carolina	23
Pennsylvania	85	North Dakota	23
Maine	83	Louisiana	20
Kansas	82	Oklahoma	14
Massachusetts	81	Florida	12
Utah	78	Delaware ^b	10
Connecticut	77	Missouri ^b	8
New Mexico	67	Wyoming	8
Montana	62	Maryland ^b	5
Minnesota	58	South Carolina	1
Kentucky	53	Idaho ^c	0
Wisconsin	51	Virginia ^d	0
California	49	Mississippi ^d	0

Notes:

- a. Statistics compiled by the Survey from original schedules submitted by the States to the Bureau of the Census. The base figure is released by officials (i.e., except death, suicide, and escape). Data for Alabama and Georgia are not available. The figure for the District of Columbia is 19 percent. The figures for the Federal parole system are 45 percent for the reformatories and 24 percent for the penitentiaries.
- b. The figures for Rhode Island, Delaware, Missouri, and Maryland are not absolutely representative of the extent to which parole is used in these jurisdictions. The figures of total releases for the institutions in Rhode Island include a number of misdemeanants and those in Delaware and Maryland include a number of short-term prisoners. Prisoners in that category usually are not eligible for parole. The parole figures on Missouri do not include cases classified as conditional releases which are also supervised. The data cover a period prior to the passage of the 1937 law.
- c. In practice, parole was discontinued in Idaho in 1933 in favor of conditional pardon.
- d. Virginia and Mississippi have no parole law.

Source: Complete table taken from

U.S. Department of Justice; Washington, D.C.
 Attorney General's Survey of Release Procedures, Vol. IV, Parole; 1939;
 pg. 122.

Table 7-2. Comparison of Extent of Parole with Type of Sentence (1936)^a

Jurisdictions Where Definite Sentences Are Exclusive or Predominant	Percent Paroled of Total Released	Jurisdictions Where Indeterminate Sentences Are Exclusive or Predominant	Percent Paroled of Total Released
Montana	62	Colorado	94
Kentucky	53	Indiana	94
Arkansas	47	New Hampshire	94
Tennessee	38	Vermont	94
South Dakota	36	New York	93
Texas	29	Washington	91
West Virginia	29	Ohio	88
Rhode Island	25	Illinois	87
Nebraska	23	Michigan	86
North Dakota	23	New Jersey	86
Oklahoma	14	Nevada	85
Florida	12	Pennsylvania	85
Delaware	10	Maine	83
Missouri	8	Kansas	82
Maryland	5	Massachusetts	81
South Carolina	1	Utah	78
		Connecticut	77
		New Mexico	67
		Minnesota	58
		Wisconsin	51
		California	49
		Arizona	46
		Oregon	45
		Iowa	41
		North Carolina	23
		Louisiana	20
		Wyoming	8

Note:

- a. Virginia and Mississippi have no parole law, and Idaho discontinued parole in 1933 in favor of conditional pardon. Data were not reported for Alabama and Georgia.

Source: Complete table taken from

U.S. Department of Justice; Washington, D.C.

Attorney General's Survey of Release Procedures, Vol. IV, Parole; 1939; pg. 126.

Table 7-3 lists States in the order of their adoption of adult probation options up to 1938. The first statutes were adopted in Massachusetts in 1878. By 1917 only Wyoming had no provision for juvenile probation, but adult probation spread more slowly. By 1937 only 12 States had no adult probation laws, operating instead with suspension of sentence provisions.

Use of Parole as a Method of Release

Historically there have been two major aspects to parole: (1) the use of a parole board's or institution's discretion in release, and (2) a period of community supervision and the fulfilling of certain release requirements by the parolee. In the years since 1970, several States have modified the first aspect, while generally maintaining the second. In these States, prisoners are released under mandatory release provisions following expiration of determinate sentence (minus time off for good behavior) into some form of parole-like supervision. This modification is apparent from the statistics available on use of traditional parole.

Information on type of release from 1923 (the first year for which this data are available) indicates that 60 percent of those released from State and Federal prisons and reformatories were reported released on parole (Table 3-21). As discussed in Chapter III, the percent of those conditionally released grew to 83 percent by 1982; however, parole board releases, which once accounted for almost all conditional releases, accounted for only 61 percent of the conditional releases by 1982. The other 40 percent of those released conditionally were under supervised mandatory release and probation.

The Use of Probation

The earliest national data on the use of probation come from the Census Bureau series, "Judicial Criminal Statistics." This series attempted to collect statistics from all trial courts of general criminal jurisdictions

in each of the States. Coverage ranged from 24 States at the start of the series in 1932 to 30 in 1935. In the 1940's, when the series was dropped, 27 States and the District of Columbia were participating. As authors of the series point out, differences in court organization made the inclusiveness of the series differ by State. In general, the attempt was made to include any court whose responsibility included felony cases.

Tables 7-4A and 7-4B present a summary of the percent of persons found guilty who were reported to be placed on probation in 1935 by State and by offense. Table 7-5 presents similar information for 1940. The data indicate that in 1935 about 30 percent of the total convicted were placed on probation. Of the States participating, overall usage by State ranged from 62 percent in Rhode Island to 15 percent in Utah. As the reports note, it is necessary to look at the data by offense by State for meaningful comparisons. In some States, courts handling minor cases were included, and in others they were not. These data are available in the Census Bureau reports from 1932 to 1940.

Due to problems in comparability, limited State participation, and the ending of the Census Bureau's direct responsibility for publication of criminal justice statistics, the series was dropped in the early 1940's. The only more recent similar data come from the F.B.I. Uniform Crime Reports, which from 1955 to 1977 included some information on disposition of arrests.

The Numbers Present on Probation and Parole

Except for the data on parole from 18 States collected in the 1930's (Table 7-6) there is little information on the national totals for numbers present on parole or probation at a given time until the survey completed by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency for the President's Task Force in the 1960's. A major focus of this study was to gain an overall picture of corrections

Table 7-3A. Progress in Adoption of Adult Probation Statutes: 1878-1938^a

Jurisdiction	Year First Statute Passed	Jurisdiction	Year First Statute Passed
Massachusetts	1878	Wisconsin	1909
Missouri	1897	District of Columbia	1910
Vermont	1898	Delaware	1911
Rhode Island	1899	Illinois	1911
New Jersey	1900	Arizona	1913
New York	1901	Georgia	1913
California	1903	Montana	1913
Connecticut	1903	Idaho	1915
Michigan	1903	Virginia	1918
Maine	1905	Washington	1921
Kansas	1907	Utah	1923
Indiana	1907	Federal Government	1925
Ohio	1908	West Virginia	1927
Colorado	1909	Oregon	1931
Iowa	1909	Tennessee	1931
Minnesota	1909	Maryland	1931
Nebraska	1909	Kentucky	1934
North Dakota	1909	Arkansas	1937
Pennsylvania	1909	North Carolina	1937
		New Hampshire	1938

Notes:

- a. The dates given in this table have been selected from the Survey digests of the probation legislation in each jurisdiction. In some instances there are discrepancies between the dates selected as marking the introduction of probation into a particular State and those selected by other writers in the field. These differences are explained by the fact that it is sometimes difficult to decide when a particular statute is a probation law, due to the peculiarities of phraseology and terms employed within the States themselves. In making the above selection of dates we have been guided by the principle that in this study we are concerned only with adult probation and, therefore, have in all cases selected statutes that have reference to adult offenders.

Table 7-3B. States Having Suspension of Sentence Statutes Only: 1938

Alabama	Nevada ^b	South Dakota
Florida ^a	New Mexico	Texas
Louisiana	Oklahoma ^c	Wyoming
Mississippi	South Carolina	

Notes:

- a. No statute, but common law suspension of imposition of sentence allowed.
b. In desertion and nonsupport cases only, but of doubtful constitutionality. See *State v. Moran*, 43 Nev. 150, 182 Pac. 927 (1919).
c. Suspended sentence permitted only as to minors; family deserters may be "paroled" by the Governor on recommendation of the trial judge.

Source: Complete tables A and B taken from

U.S. Department of Justice; Washington, D.C.
Attorney General's Survey of Release Procedures, Vol. II, Probation; 1939;
pgs. 27, 29.

Table 7-4A. Defendants Placed on Probation or Given Suspended Sentence With or Without Supervision, by States: 1935^a

State	Total Defendants Sentenced	Placed on Probation or Given Suspended Sentence With or Without Supervision		State	Total Defendants Sentenced	Placed on Probation or Given Suspended Sentence With or Without Supervision	
		Number	Percent			Number	Percent
Thirty States.	59,530	17,844	30.0	New Mexico.	557	140	25.1
Rhode Island.	639	396	62.0	Connecticut	786	186	23.7
New Hampshire	310	142	45.8	Iowa.	1,570	367	23.4
New Jersey.	4,534	1,886	41.6	District of Columbia.	1,240	281	22.7
Massachusetts	2,358	941	39.9	Illinois.	2,422	550	22.7
Maine	307	115	37.5	Indiana	3,275	688	21.0
Michigan.	2,257	818	36.2	Wyoming	272	54	19.9
Ohio.	4,847	1,742	35.9	Vermont	487	96	19.7
Wisconsin	2,703	969	35.8	Nebraska.	1,065	207	19.4
California.	5,523	1,877	34.0	Montana	422	79	18.7
Minnesota	1,878	585	31.2	South Dakota.	503	92	18.3
Idaho	360	109	30.3	Colorado.	1,048	182	17.4
Pennsylvania.	15,554	4,513	29.0	Kansas.	1,545	243	15.7
Arizona	515	135	26.2	North Dakota.	387	60	15.5
Oregon.	548	142	25.9	Washington.	1,323	205	15.5
				Utah.	295	44	14.9

Notes:

- a. States vary as to jurisdiction of trial courts of general jurisdiction which form the basis of table, so comparisons are of limited value.

Source: Complete table taken from

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C.
Judicial Criminal Statistics: 1935; 1937; pg. 21.

Table 7-4B. Defendants Sentenced to Probation or Suspended Sentence, by Offense, in 30 States: 1935

Offense	Total Defendants Sentenced	Placed on Probation or Given Suspended Sentence	
		Number	Percent
Total Major Offenses.	59,530	17,844	30.0
Stolen Property.	1,254	505	40.3
Embezzlement and Fraud	3,837	1,479	38.5
Auto Theft	4,737	1,750	36.9
Forgery.	3,172	1,034	32.6
Burglary	13,587	4,382	32.5
Larceny, Except Auto Theft	13,155	4,141	31.5
Carrying Weapons, etc.	1,441	441	30.6
Violating Drug Laws.	939	283	30.1
Other Sex Offenses	3,301	983	29.8
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	661	189	28.6
Aggravated Assault	4,273	1,140	26.7
Manslaughter	845	207	24.5
Rape	2,197	510	23.2
Robbery.	5,256	780	14.8
Murder	875	20	2.3
Selected Combinations of Offense Groups			
Homicide (2 groups).	1,720	227	13.2
Larceny (4 groups).	22,983	7,875	34.3
Sex Offenses (3 groups).	6,159	1,882	27.3
Offenses Against Property (6 groups)	39,742	13,291	33.4

Source: Complete table taken from

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C.
Judicial Criminal Statistics: 1935; 1937; pg. 22.

Table 7-5. Defendants Convicted and Sentenced, by Type of Sentence, by States: 1940

State	Defendants Sentenced	State Prisons and Reformatories		Probation and Suspended Sentence		Local Jails, Workhouses, etc.		All Other Sentences	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total, 27 States	59,026	22,084 ^a	37.4	19,847	33.6	12,952	21.9	4,143	7.0
California	4,987	1,524	30.6	1,689	33.9	1,607	32.2	167	3.3
Colorado	1,054	628	59.6	371	35.2	39	3.7	16	1.5
Connecticut ^b	780	230	29.5	250	32.1	265	34.0	35	4.5
District of Columbia	1,088	680	62.5	297	27.3	108	9.9	3	0.3
Idaho	473	246	52.0	132	27.9	83	17.5	12	2.5
Indiana	2,233	1,180	52.8	689	30.9	220	9.9	144	6.4
Iowa	1,697	698	41.1	303	17.9	585	34.5	111	6.5
Kansas	1,130	805	71.2	211	18.7	105	9.3	9	0.8
Massachusetts	2,647	1,429 ^c	54.0	735	27.8	-	-	483	18.2
Michigan	2,186	933	42.7	1,098	50.2	105	4.8	50	2.3
Minnesota	1,807	788	43.6	719	39.8	240	13.3	60	3.3
Montana	453	351	77.5	62	13.7	24	5.3	16	3.5
New Hampshire	381	104	27.3	202	53.0	66	17.3	9	2.4
New Jersey	5,519	1,960	35.5	2,098	38.0	1,053	19.1	408	7.4
New Mexico	685	360	52.6	237	34.6	47	6.9	41	6.0
New York	7,834	3,227	41.2	2,845	36.3	1,719	21.9	43	0.5
North Dakota	426	262	61.5	50	11.7	77	18.1	37	8.7
Ohio	4,453	2,090	46.9	1,880	42.2	295	6.6	188	4.2
Oregon	976	504	51.6	326	33.4	132	13.5	14	1.4
Pennsylvania	12,328	1,619	13.1	3,411	27.7	5,442	44.1	1,856	15.1
Rhode Island	571	116	20.3	423	74.1	27	4.7	5	0.9
South Dakota	416	246	59.1	95	22.8	60	14.4	15	3.6
Utah	320	153	47.8	122	38.1	33	10.3	12	3.8
Vermont	325	117	36.0	91	28.0	66	20.3	51	15.7
Washington	1,343	770	57.3	381	28.4	182	13.6	10	0.7
Wisconsin	2,664	917	34.4	1,052	39.5	364	13.7	331	12.4
Wyoming	250	147	58.8	78	31.2	8	3.2	17	6.8

Notes:

- a. Includes 63 death sentences.
- b. Statistics are for the year July 1, 1940 through June 30, 1941.
- c. Includes defendants sentenced to local jails, workhouses, etc.

Source: Complete table taken from

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C.
Judicial Criminal Statistics 1940; pg. 6.

Table 7-6. Movement of Paroled Prisoners, for a Selected Group of States:
1931

(Includes 46 institutions in the following States: Ariz., Colo, Conn., Ind., Kans., Minn., Nebr., N.H., N.J., N.Y., Ohio, Oreg., Pa., R.I., Utah, Wash., W.Va., and Wis.)

Item	Number
Prisoners on parole, Jan. 1, 1931	18,564
Prisoners released on parole during 1931	16,763
Prisoners whose parole periods terminated during 1931	12,620
Prisoners on parole, Dec. 31, 1931	22,707
Within State in which released	11,404
Outside State in which released	2,026
Whereabouts unknown	1,728
No report	7,549

Source: Complete table taken from

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C.
Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1931 and
1932; 1934; pg. 42.

both in the community and in prisons, and for both adults and juveniles. In addition, there was interest in the relative use and cost of each type of corrections. Tables 7-7A and 7-7B are copies of summary tables from this report. It was reported that 1.2 million adults and juveniles were under correctional supervision. The report showed that 67 percent of all those under correctional supervision at a given time were in the community (54 percent on probation and 13 percent on parole or aftercare). Expenditures for community supervision were, however, only 19 percent of the total.

The next comprehensive study of probation and parole was done in 1976 by the Census Bureau for LEAA. Tables 7-8A and 7-8B are copies of summary tables from this report which present the distribution of the total correctional population. It was reported that 1.92 million adults and juveniles were under correctional supervision. By 1976 the percent of the total under correctional supervision who were in the community had risen to 76 percent (65 percent on probation and 11 percent on parole). A total of 1.46 million persons were reported under correctional supervision in the community. If only those under adult corrections are considered, the number at that time was 1.45 million of which about 75 percent were in the community (63 percent on probation and 12 percent on parole).

BJS reports for 1983, covering only adults, indicate that 7 years later the total number under correctional supervision, had risen to 2.4 million, an increase of 59 percent (Table 7-9B). Of the total, once again, about 74 percent were under community supervision, indicating that the large increases in prison population had been accompanied by large increases in probation and parole. Sixty-three percent (1.5 million) were on probation and 11 percent (251,708) were on parole. Tables 7-10 to 7-12 include parole and probation information taken from

NCCD and BJS reports for more recent periods by State and region.

Organization and Caseload Size

One concern in the 1930's, a period when parole was under considerable attack, was the type of supervision given to parolees. Table 7-13, taken from the 1931 report, lists the number of prisoners released on parole by the type of supervision. At this time only about 64 percent of parolees were under the supervision of a full-time salaried parole officer. By 1965, concern was more with the caseload of those responsible for parole and probation supervision. At this time 79 percent of adult probation officers had caseloads of over 80, and 44 percent of parole officers had caseloads of over 70 (Table 7-14). Tables 7-15A and 7-15B present an estimate of the number of probation and parole agencies, and the use of presentence investigation taken from the Census Bureau report done for LEAA in 1976.

Length of Parole

National information on the length of parole was found for 1931 and for 1965 (Tables 7-16 and 7-17). In 1931, the modal category of the length of parole was 12 to 14 months. Over half of all paroles were terminated by 14 months. In 1965, the national average was 29 months.

Parole Outcome

In the 1960's and 1970's the National Council on Crime and Delinquency collected considerable information on parole outcome. A selected table from the Uniform Parole Newsletter is presented in Table 7-18.

Table 7-7A. Some Characteristics of Corrections in the United States: 1965

Type of Program	Offenders		Operating Costs			Employees	
	Average Daily Population	Percentage Distribution	Annual Operating Costs ^a	Percentage Distribution	Average Cost per Offender per Year ^b	Number	Percentage Distribution
Juvenile Corrections:							
Institutions	62,773	4.9	\$ 226,809,600	22.5	\$3,613	31,687	26.2
Community	285,431	22.2	93,613,400	9.3	328	9,633	8.0
Subtotal	348,204	27.1	320,423,000	31.8	--	41,320	34.2
Adult Felon Corrections:							
Institutions	221,597	17.3	435,594,500	43.3	1,966	51,866	42.8
Community	369,897	28.9	73,251,900	7.3	198	6,352	5.2
Subtotal	591,494	46.2	508,846,400	50.6	--	58,218	48.0
Misdemeanant Corrections:							
Institutions	141,303	11.0	147,794,200	14.7	1,046	19,195	15.8
Community	201,385	15.7	28,682,900	2.9	142	2,430	2.0
Subtotal	342,688	26.7	176,477,100	17.5	--	21,625	17.8
Total	1,282,386	100.0	1,005,746,500	100.0	0	121,163	100.0

Notes:

- a. Rounded to the nearest \$100.
b. Rounded to the nearest dollar.

Source: Complete table taken from

Task Force on Corrections, The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice; Washington, D.C.
Task Force Report: Corrections; 1967; pg. 1.

Task Force Report Source for Table 7-7A:

Computed from the National Survey of Corrections and Special Tabulations provided by the Federal Bureau of Prisons and the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts.

Table 7-7B. Some National Characteristics of Correction: 1965

	Received in 1965		Average Daily Population		Cost of Operating, 1965		Treatment ^a		Educational ^b		Custodial		Other		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Juvenile Detention	409,218	1.0	13,113	1.0	\$53,353,507	5.7	671	3.8	917	16.0	5,108 ^c	8.4	1,202	4.5	7,898	7.1
Juvenile Probation	189,878	18.3	223,805	18.3	74,750,727	8.0	6,320	35.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,320	5.7
State Juvenile Institutions	--	3.5	42,389	3.5	144,596,618	15.4	1,154	6.5	2,495	43.6	8,666	14.3	8,932	33.1	21,247	19.1
Local Juvenile Institutions ^d	--	5	6,024	5	23,460,288	2.5	309	1.7	410	7.1	1,235 ^c	2.0	50	.2	2,004	1.8
Juvenile Aftercare ^e	--	4.9	59,686	4.9	18,408,655	1.9	1,359	7.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,359	1.2
Misdemeanor Probation	300,440	16.5	201,385	16.5	28,682,914	3.0	1,944	11.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,944	1.7
Adult Probation	144,199	18.9	230,468	18.9	31,507,204	3.4	2,557	14.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,557	2.3
Local Institutions and Jails	1,016,748 ^f	11.6	141,303	11.6	147,794,214	15.7	258	1.5	243	4.3	14,993	24.7	3,701	13.7	19,195	17.5
State Adult Institutions	125,647 ^f	16.5	201,220	16.5	364,980,648	40.9	1,124	6.3	1,654	29.0	30,809	50.6	13,093	48.5	46,680	42.0
Adult Parole	62,513	8.3	102,036	8.3	32,932,719	3.5	1,999	11.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,999	1.8
Total	--	100	1,221,429	100	940,467,494	100	17,695	100	5,719	100	60,811	100	26,978	100	111,203	100

Notes:

- a. Includes social workers, counselors, psychologists, and psychiatrists in institutions; supervisors, intake personnel, and field personnel prorated for probation, parole, and aftercare.
- b. Academic and vocational.
- c. Includes group supervisors in detention homes and personnel with custodial as well as other duties in local training schools.
- d. Total for 83 institutions, and estimated for 28 institutions unreported.
- e. For 40 States and estimated for 10 States and Puerto Rico.
- f. Includes 45,901 misdemeanants.
- g. Does not include 32 parole employment specialists.

Source: Complete table taken from

Task Force on Corrections, The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice; Washington, D.C. Task Force Report: Corrections; 1967; pg. 202.

Table 7-8A. Number of Adults and Juveniles Under Probation or Parole Supervision on September 1, 1976, by Sex

Type of Supervision	Total Population		Adults		Juveniles	
	Total	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	1,461,459	1,079,258	939,845	139,413	382,201	87,717
Probation	1,251,918	923,064	795,231	127,833	328,854	77,073
Parole	209,541	156,194	144,614	11,580	53,347	10,644

Source: Complete table taken from

U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service; Washington, D.C. State and Local Probation and Parole Systems; 1978; pg. 3.

Table 7-8B. Number of Persons Under Probation or Parole Supervision on September 1, 1976 Compared to the Number of Persons in Confinement (State and Local Governments Only)

Type of Offender	Under Probation or Parole Supervision		In Confinement	
	Total	On Probation	On Parole	In
Total	1,461,459	1,251,918	209,541	457,528
Adults	1,079,258	923,064	156,194	370,515 ^a
Juveniles	382,201	328,854	53,347	87,013 ^b

Notes:

- a. The number of incarcerated adults is based on National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin No. SD-NPS-PSF-4 (December 1977), which reported 241,670 inmates in State institutions on December 31, 1976; and on The Nation's Jails, Report No. SD-J4 (May 1975) which estimated 128,845 adult inmates in locally administered jails at mid-year 1972. The latter report does not include persons confined in "lock-ups," i.e., units with a retention authority of less than 48 hours; nor does it include adults in community-based correction facilities, e.g., halfway houses and group homes.
- b. The number of juveniles in confinement is based on the 1975 Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census, which counted 46,980 juveniles in public facilities and 27,290 in private facilities as of mid-year 1975; and on The Nation's Jails, Report No. SD-J4 (May 1975), which estimated 12,743 juveniles confined in locally administered adult jails at mid-year 1972.

Source: Complete table taken from

U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service; Washington, D.C. State and Local Probation and Parole Systems; 1978; pg. 3.

Table 7-9A. Comparison of the Sentenced Prison Population to the Probation and Parole Populations: 1979-1983

Year	Sentenced Prison Population ^a	Probation Population	Ratio Probationers to Prisoners	Parole Population	Ratio Prisoners to Parolees
1979	301,470	1,086,535	3.60	218,690	1.38
1980	315,974	1,118,097	3.54	220,438	1.43
1981	353,673	1,225,934	3.47	223,774	1.57
1982	395,948	1,357,264	3.43	224,604	1.76
1983	419,820	1,502,247	3.58	251,708	1.67

Notes:

a. Defined as prisoners in State/Federal institutions with sentences greater than 1 year.

Source: Complete table taken from

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Washington, D.C.
 Probation and Parole 1983; 1984; pg. 2.

Table 7-9B. The Combined Correctional Population: 1983

Type of Supervision	Number	Percent of Total
Probation	1,502,247	62.6%
Jail	207,853	8.7
Prisoners	438,830 ^a	18.3
Parole	251,708	10.5
Total	2,400,638	100.0

Note:

a. The majority of those under correctional care on a given day (62.6%) are on probation.

Source: Complete table taken from

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Washington, D.C.
 Probation and Parole 1983; 1984; pg. 6.

Table 7-10. Estimated Adult Prison Releases and Parole Entries, State and Federal: 1965, 1970, 1975 (By Region)

Agency	1965			1970			1975		
	Total Prison Releases	Total Parole Entries	Ratio of Paroles/ Releases	Total Prison Releases	Total Parole Entries	Ratio of Paroles/ Releases	Total Prison Releases	Total Parole Entries	Ratio of Paroles/ Releases
State and Total Estimate	89,900	54,300	.604	92,200	57,500	.624	106,800	73,000	.683
Northeast	16,000	12,000	.750	18,000	11,400	.633	18,400	13,400	.728
North Central	25,300	16,400	.648	24,400	15,300	.627	21,700	16,200	.746
South	31,900	12,800	.401	34,400	17,600	.512	47,500	26,800	.564
West	16,700	13,100	.784	15,400	13,200	.857	19,200	16,600	.865

Source: Complete table taken from

U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Criminal Justice Information and Service;
Washington, D.C.

Parole in the United States: 1976 and 1977, Uniform Parole Reports; 1978; pgs. 54-55.

Table 7-11. Number of Persons Present on Parole and Rate per 100,000 of Population Aged 10-20: Selected Years 1976-1983

	1976		1979		1981		1983	
	Number	Rate per 100,000 Total Population	Number	Rate per 100,000 Total Population	Number	Rate per 100,000 Total Population	Number	Rate per 100,000 Population 18 and Older
United States	168,000 ^a	78	199,600 ^a	92	225,539	98	251,708	147
Federal State	16,794 ^d	8	24,037	11	22,121	10	19,641	12
State	140,039 ^d	65	175,711	81	203,418	89	232,067	135
Northeast	36,965 ^b	75	38,014	78	45,311	92	54,110	145
Maine	780	73	432	40	153	14	135	16
New Hampshire	494	60	442	51	479	51	471	67
Vermont	380	80	360	74	271	53	305	79
Massachusetts	3,729	64	4,247	74	3,405	59	5,039	115
Rhode Island	184	20	202	22	244	26	371	51
Connecticut	1,673	54	2,099	68	1,450	46	1,287	54
New York	13,746	76	13,334	75	19,865	113	23,489	177
New Jersey	8,397	114	7,386	101	9,706	131	12,287	219
Pennsylvania	7,582	64	9,512	81	9,738	82	10,726	115
North Central	19,353	34	31,771	55	37,053	63	46,644	109
Ohio	5,452	51	6,829	64	8,471	78	10,327	132
Indiana	1,708	32	1,997	37	2,317	42	2,954	75
Illinois	c	c	9,006	80	9,394	82	11,556	138
Michigan	4,183	46	6,580	72	6,585	71	8,791	134
Wisconsin	2,369	51	2,380	51	2,853	60	3,366	97
Minnesota	1,934	49	2,051	51	1,633	40	1,498	50
Iowa	524	18	641	22	785	27	1,556	73
Missouri	1,387	29	1,564	32	2,948	60	3,752	103
North Dakota	135	21	139	21	129	20	170	35
South Dakota	127	19	215	31	259	38	391	79
Nebraska	467	30	369	24	255	16	364	31
Kansas	1,067	46	c	c	1,424	60	1,919	108
South	52,575 ^b	76	67,477	96	81,281	106	90,643	157
Delaware	405 ^b	70	563	97	624	105	718	159
Maryland	5,264	127	5,763	139	6,132	144	6,076	189
District of Columbia	c	c	2,021	301	3,281	518	2,821	578
Virginia	2,750	55	3,669	71	5,070	93	7,395	179
West Virginia	346	19	505	27	485	25	599	42
North Carolina	5,801	106	6,400	115	6,875	116	5,074	113
South Carolina	1,850	65	2,494	86	3,306	104	3,236	138
Georgia	3,234	65	3,341	66	2,652	48	6,677	162
Florida	5,548	66	8,251	96	6,620	65	6,359	77
Kentucky	5,165	151	8,477	242	9,188	251	3,500	131
Tennessee	2,096	50	3,048	70	3,280	71	3,563	104
Alabama	2,165	59	2,129	57	2,361	60	1,985	70
Mississippi	834	35	2,004	83	2,734	108	3,207	179
Arkansas	2,424	115	2,397	110	2,793	122	3,417	204
Louisiana	1,946	51	2,235	56	1,913	45	1,963	64
Oklahoma	2,002	72	1,635	57	2,305	74	1,922	81
Texas	10,745	86	12,545	96	21,662	147	32,131	290
West	31,146	81	36,649	91	39,773	90	40,670	122
Montana	533	71	589	75	642	81	691	119
Idaho	230	28	449	51	396	41	421	63
Wyoming	68	17	117	28	227	46	292	82
Colorado	2,975	115	1,752	66	1,096	37	1,520	66
New Mexico	794	68	829	68	1,181	89	1,660	171
Arizona	1,374	61	1,645	70	1,319	47	1,684	79
Utah	390	32	568	44	773	51	1,082	107
Nevada	502	82	805	122	1,172	139	1,082	163
Washington	5,130	142	13,092	347	15,102	358	4,403	140
Oregon	1,636	70	2,257	92	1,269	48	1,812	93
California	16,820	78	14,069	63	16,080	66	25,462	137
Alaska	154	40	c	c	101	24	104	32
Hawaii	540	61	477	53	415	42	457	62

Notes:

- a. State and Federal do not add up to total for United States due to estimates.
b. Excludes Puerto Rico and includes parole population for Delaware (405) inadvertently omitted from required total in source cited for 1976.
c. Not reported in sources utilized.

Sources:

- U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistical Service; Washington, D.C.
(1976) Parole in the United States: 1976 and 1977; 1978; pgs. 46-47, 52-53.
U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics (Research Center West; National Council on Crime and Delinquency, San Francisco).
(1979) Parole in the United States, 1979; 1980; pgs. 38-39.
U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Washington, D.C.
(1981) Probation and Parole 1982 (Bulletin); 1983; pg. 4.
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; Washington, D.C.
(1981) Statistical Abstracts of the United States 1984; 1983; pg. 11.
U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Washington, D.C.
(1983) Probation and Parole 1983 (Bulletin); 1984; pg. 2.

Table 7-12. Probation Population by State: 1977, 1979, and 1983

	Probation Population 12-31-77	Probation Population 12-31-79	Probation Population 12-31-83	1983 Probationers per 100,000 Residents
United States	822,485 ^a	1,086,535 ^a	1,502,247	897
Federal Institutions	46,665	42,441	51,448	30
State Institutions	775,820 ^a	1,044,094 ^a	1,450,799	866
Northeast	258,125	271,007	270,098	726
Maine	2,348	2,394	3,495	417
New Hampshire	1,891	1,721	2,229	315
Vermont	2,476	2,670	4,264	1,108
Massachusetts	98,661	103,947	24,573	560
Rhode Island	4,080	5,111	6,495	892
Connecticut	17,136	19,917	40,751	1,714
New York	51,801	55,427	82,867	626
New Jersey	31,981 ^b	31,641 ^b	41,740	746
Pennsylvania	47,751	48,179	63,684	712
North Central	118,891	169,594	236,978	609
Ohio	3,554	4,062	36,225	462
Indiana	14,155	16,227 ^b	c	c
Illinois	51,258	60,875	58,512	698
Michigan	c	24,337	31,120	475
Wisconsin	16,788	18,520	21,029	607
Minnesota	c	2,924	27,745	920
Iowa	7,911	8,005	11,366	537
Missouri	10,611	13,460	22,575	617
North Dakota	704	761	1,367	282
South Dakota	c	3,764	1,528	308
Nebraska	6,077	7,146	10,935	946
Kansas	7,833	9,513	14,576	820
South	202,318	376,381	621,308	1,075
Delaware	3,507	3,748	5,419	1,202
Maryland	28,736	37,851	61,481	1,914
District of Columbia	4,965	5,430	9,602	1,968
Virginia	c	10,601	16,204	393
West Virginia	c	3,407	2,798	196
North Carolina	33,450	37,556	45,863	1,023
South Carolina	18,167	19,056	16,568	709
Georgia	34,979	39,288	91,183	2,219
Florida	34,342	38,862	61,647	750
Kentucky	c	5,392	14,999	561
Tennessee	5,858	7,654	11,979	349
Alabama	10,404	10,883	15,763	554
Mississippi	3,485	4,234	6,293	352
Arkansas	545	741	3,653	218
Louisiana	11,104 ^b	12,908 ^b	24,494	795
Oklahoma	12,776	17,880	16,012	673
Texas	c	120,890	217,350	1,961
West	190,526	220,962	322,415	963
Montana	1,772	2,043	2,471	424
Idaho	2,831	2,757	3,163	471
Wyoming	1,762 ^b	1,122 ^b	1,495	421
Colorado	10,571 ^b	13,424 ^b	15,563	679
New Mexico	c	2,072	4,050	418
Arizona	c	10,894	15,757	740
Utah	5,189	6,542	8,035	796
Nevada	2,722	4,073	5,095	770
Washington	12,560	13,776	62,475	1,981
Oregon	c	9,524	19,873	1,018
California	149,587	150,566	176,555	948
Alaska	846	886	1,791	551
Hawaii	2,686	3,283	6,092	824

Notes:

- Includes 5,960 in Puerto Rico in 1977. Includes 6,002 in Puerto Rico and 148 probationers under supervision in Guam in 1979.
- Probations under supervision.
- Data not available.

Source:

National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West; San Francisco, CA. (1977-1979) Probation in the United States 1979; 1981; pg. 22.
U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Washington, D.C. (1983) Probation and Parole 1983; 1984; pg. 2.

Table 7-13. Prisoners Released on Parole, by Kind of Supervision, for a Selected Group of States: 1931

(Includes 45 institutions in the following States: Ariz., Colo., Conn., Ind., Kans., Minn., Nebr., N.H., N.J., N.Y., Ohio, Oreg., Pa., R.I., Utah, Wash., W.Va., and Wis.)

Kind of Supervision	Number of Prisoners Released on Parole	Percent Distribution
Total	16,763	100.0
Full-time salaried agents resident in the State	10,760	64.2
Part-time salaried and official parole officers resident in the State	22	0.1
Public servants or agencies in the State	39	0.2
Private agencies in the State	229	1.4
Private individuals resident in the State	1,343	8.0
Official parole officers or field agents in other States	299	1.8
Other agencies or individuals in other States	643	3.8
Supervised only through periodical written reports by the prisoner	2,642	15.8
Released on parole in custody of a penal institution	429	2.6
Released on parole in custody of the U.S. Government on a deportation warrant	309	1.8
Without supervision of any kind	48	0.3

Source: Complete table taken from

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C.
Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1931 and 1932; 1934; pg. 42.

Table 7-14. Average Caseload in Probation and Parole: 1965

Size of Caseload ^a	Juvenile Probation (percent)	Juvenile Aftercare (percent)	Misdemeanant Probation (percent)	Adult Probation (percent)	Adult Parole (percent)
Under 40	3.66	19.10	0.68	0.78	3.08
41 to 50	8.10	9.06	0.18	2.32	4.81
51 to 60	11.60	4.68	4.26	2.65	25.38
61 to 70	19.55	48.81	3.86	6.51	20.74
71 to 80	29.71	5.73	2.38	7.64	23.22
81 to 90	5.65	4.45	1.39	6.64	3.66
91 to 100	11.05	5.75	10.91	6.41	14.70
Over 100	10.68	2.42	76.34	67.05	4.41
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Complete table taken from

Task Force on Corrections, The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice; Washington, D.C.
Task Force Report: Corrections; 1967; pg. 196.

Table 7-15A. Number of State and Local Agencies Performing Probation or Parole Functions, by Level of Government, September 1, 1976

Level of Government	Agency Function ^a								Parole Authorities	
	Probation				Parole					
	Adult Probation		Juvenile Probation		Adult Parole		Juvenile Parole		Number	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
State/Local Total	1,929	100	2,126	100	1,154	100	1,221	100	65	100
State	1,087	56	916	43	984	85	992	81	64	98
County	788	41	1,167	55	165	15	227	19	0	0
Municipal	54	3	43	2	5	b	2	b	1	2

Notes:

- a. Agencies having multiple functions are counted in more than one column.
- b. Percent rounds to zero.

Source: Complete table taken from

U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service; Washington, D.C.
State and Local Probation and Parole Systems; 1978; pg. 2.

Table 7-15B. Number and Percentage of State and Local Probation Agencies That Conducted Presentence Investigations During 1975 Distributed by Proportion of Agency Workload Accounted for by Investigations

Type of Agency	Total Agencies ^a	Number of Agencies That Conduct Presentence Investigations					
		Total	Percent	Distributed by Percent of Agency Workload Accounted for by Investigations			
				1 to 25	26 to 50	51 to 75	76 and over
Total	3,303	2,540	77	1,392	863	220	65
Adult probation only	340	286	84	114	114	43	15
Juvenile probation only	808	542	67	298	189	44	11
Adult and juvenile probation	546	453	83	215	179	47	12
Adult probation and parole	702	542	77	293	194	45	10
Juvenile probation and parole	564	439	78	329	74	22	14
Adult and juvenile probation and parole	343	278	81	143	113	19	3

Note:

- a. Excludes the 565 agencies that have only parole functions.

Source: Complete table taken from

U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service; Washington, D.C.
State and Local Probation and Parole Systems; 1978; pg. 4.

Table 7-16A. Parole Periods Terminated, by Method of Termination, for a Selected Group of States: 1931 (Includes 46 institutions in the following States: Ariz., Colo., Conn., Ind., Kans., Minn., Nebr., N.H., N.J., N.Y., Ohio, Oreg., Pa., R.I., Utah, Wash., W.Va., and Wis.)

Method of Termination	Number of Terminations		Percent Distribution
	Number of Terminations	Percent Distribution	
Total	12,620	100.0	
By final discharge at expiration of sentence	4,799	38.0	
By final discharge prior to expiration of sentence	3,928	31.1	
By action declaring paroled prisoner a violator	2,496	19.8	
By pardon	28	0.2	
By other methods	1,369	10.8	

Source: Complete table taken from

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C.
Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1931 and 1932; 1934; pg. 42.

Table 7-16B. Length of Parole Periods Terminated by Final Discharge, for a Selected Group of States: 1931 (Includes 43 institutions in the following States: Ariz., Colo., Conn., Ind., Kans., Minn., Nebr., N.H., N.J., N.Y., Oreg., Pa., R.I., Utah, Wash., W.Va., and Wis.)

Length of Parole Period	Number of Terminations		Length of Parole Period	Number of Terminations	
	Number of Terminations	Percent Distribution		Number of Terminations	Percent Distribution
Total	7,084	100.0	15 to 17 months	443	6.3
Under 3 months	208	2.9	18 to 23 months	513	7.2
3 to 5 months	475	6.7	24 to 35 months	686	9.7
6 and 7 months	819	11.6	36 months and over	507	7.2
8 to 11 months	1,197	16.9	Length not reported	242	3.4
12 to 14 months	1,994	28.1			

Source: Complete table taken from

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C.
Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1931 and 1932; 1934; pg. 43.

Table 7-17. Average Length of Parole Period by Region: 1965

Region	Average Parole Period (months)
East and Northeast	31
Midwest and Plains	20
Border South	28
South	37
West	24
Insular	39
National	29

Source: Complete table taken from

Task Force on Corrections, The President's Commission on Law
Enforcement and Administration of Justice; Washington, D.C.
Task Force Report: Corrections; 1967; pg. 187.

Table 7-18. Parole Outcome in First Year After Release for Males Paroled in 1969, 1970, and 1971, United States^a

Parole Outcome	Total Number Reported Paroled			Parolees with Probation or Parole Violation Admission to Prison			Parolees with Prior Prison Sentences		
	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971
Continued on Parole	18,863	19,235	20,602	4,526	4,463	4,602	6,169	5,877	6,019
Percent	74	75	79	67	69	73	67	69	72
Absconder	1,683	1,517	1,318	567	520	399	834	723	629
Percent	7	6	5	9	8	6	9	8	8
Return to Prison as Technical Violator	3,751	3,637	3,063	1,190	1,118	938	1,572	1,432	1,212
Percent	15	14	12	18	17	15	17	17	14
Recommitted to Prison with New Major Conviction(s)	1,250	1,201	1,235	433	353	359	588	504	511
Percent	5	5	5	6	5	6	6	6	6
Total	25,547	25,590	26,218	6,725	6,454	6,298	9,163	8,536	8,371
Percentage of Total	100	100	100	26	25	24	36	33	32

Parole Outcome	Parolees with Prior Non-prison Sentences			Parolees with Prior Drug Abuse			Parolees with Prior Alcohol Use		
	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971
Continued on Parole	13,411	13,570	14,574	2,583	3,303	4,862	10,476	10,805	10,717
Percent	71	73	76	66	70	77	71	72	76
Absconder	1,344	1,176	1,073	264	320	311	1,061	964	770
Percent	7	6	6	7	7	5	7	6	5
Return to Prison as Technical Violator	3,083	2,926	2,467	760	772	821	2,534	2,445	1,870
Percent	16	16	13	20	16	13	17	16	13
Recommitted to Prison with New Major Conviction(s)	993	987	993	283	293	352	760	713	656
Percent	5	5	5	7	6	6	5	5	5
Total	18,831	18,659	19,107	3,890	4,688	6,346	14,821	14,927	14,013
Percentage of Total	74	73	73	15	18	24	58	58	8

Note:

- a. These data are tabulated by the Uniform Parole Reports Program, which publishes information voluntarily supplied to it by State parole agencies. However, not all persons paroled by State parole agencies are included in this table. Some States transmitted data for particular years and not for others; some States reported only on a random sample of their parolees. In this report, "minor conviction" is defined as a court conviction and sentence for a minimum term of at least 60 days and a maximum term of less than 1 year; "major conviction" is defined as a court conviction and sentence to confinement for a minimum term of at least 1 year; an "absconder" is defined as a parolee whose whereabouts are unknown to the paroling authority; a "technical violator" is a parolee who has been declared - by the paroling authority - to be in violation of the conditions of his parole and who has been returned to prison. For additional information and definitions, see Gottfredson, et al., "A National Uniform Parole Reporting System," National Council on Crime and Delinquency Research Center, Davis, California, 1970.

Source: Complete table taken from

U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service; Washington, D.C. Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics: 1974; 1975; pg. 488.

Sourcebook source:

National Council on Crime and Delinquency, National Probation and Parole Institutes. Uniform Parole Reports Newsletter; 1973; Summary Table, Part 2.

CHAPTER VIII

COMBINED INFORMATION ON INCARCERATION

This chapter includes tables which present totals obtained if one combines information from the Federal, State, local, and juvenile levels on incarceration. Also included are tables which present data available only in a combined form. In certain early years, information, such as that on offenses, was tabulated only for the combined totals and not broken down by type of facility.

The chapter also includes brief discussions of the possibility of undercounts in the 1923 Census and a discussion of military prisoner counts.

Those Present on the Day of the Survey

Tables 8-1 and 8-2 present information on the number present and the rate per 100,000 population on the day of the survey in Federal and State, local, and juvenile facilities combined and separately at approximately 10-year intervals since 1850. Table 8-3 gives rates per 100,000 for the U.S. population age categories most represented in each type of facility. These tables document the increase in all levels over the period. Comparing the rates in 1880 with those about 100 years later (in 1982/83) the rate per 100,000 population in State and Federal prisons increased from 61 to 179. The increase in rate per 100,000 in jails over the same period was 44 to 95 and that for juveniles, 23 to 35. This increase has not been steady; rather rapid increases occurred in periods such as the Depression, and the most rapid increase for State and Federal prisons occurred in the period since 1972. Corresponding increases in juvenile facilities in the last 10 years have not occurred. Tables 8-4 and 8-5 give combined totals and rate per 100,000 present by State from 1880-1983, including Census data for the period 1880 to 1980.

The Possibility of Undercounts in the 1923 Census

As can be seen from Tables 8-1 and 8-2, between 1910 and 1923 the overall rate of those under sentence in adult facilities declined from 121.2 to 99.7. Looking at the breakdowns by place of incarceration (Table 8-2), it can be seen that the decline was almost exclusively in the jail population. State and Federal rates remained almost stable. These declines have been attributed to the spread of probation, to Prohibition's resulting in some decline in public drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and to the low unemployment rate of 3 percent at the time. The 1923 report discussed the decline as follows:

Too much stress should not be placed on the significance of these figures for individual States or divisions, owing to the possibility that differences noted may be due, at least in part, to variations in the completeness of the returns. Nonetheless, there seems little doubt that, in most parts of the country, there was decided decrease for 1923 as compared to 1910 in the number of prisoners confined in penal and reformatory institutions. This decrease, no doubt, reflects changes in the laws and in law enforcement, as well as the number of offenses occurring. The increased use of probation as a substitute for imprisonment is an important example. This has been especially influential in affecting the decrease of the prison population in New England (Census Bureau, "Prisoners, 1923;" 1926; p.11).

This report alludes to the differences in reporting but notes that there had been a real decline. The question arises if and how much of the decrease between 1910 and 1923 may be due to undercounts rather than actual declines. Examination of a preliminary report done in 1922 by the Census Bureau indicates that apparently there was indeed some undercounting in the

Table 8-1. Total Persons and Rate per 100,000 U.S. Population Reported Present in Adult and Juvenile Correctional Facilities: 1850-1983

		Total U.S. Population in Thousands	All Classes (Adults and Juveniles) ^a		Sentenced Adults and All Juveniles		All Classes (Juvenile Facilities Excluded)		Sentenced (Juvenile Facilities Excluded)	
			Total	Per 100,000 Population	Total	Per 100,000 Population	Total	Per 100,000 Population	Total	Per 100,000 Population
1983	(Justice)	234,200	b	b	b	b	643,282	274.7	533,715	227.9
1982	(Justice)	232,100	704,157	303.4	584,694	251.9 ⁹	621,885	267.9	502,422	216.5
1980	(Census)	227,700	553,229	243.0	b	b	493,815	216.9	b	b
1978/79	(Justice)	222,600	539,666 ⁹	242.4 ⁹	456,710 ⁹	205.2 ⁹	465,553	209.1	382,597	171.9
1972	(Justice)	208,234	b	b	b	b	337,692	162.2	274,292	131.7
1970 ^c	(Justice)	203,810	434,021	213.0	350,942	172.2	357,292	175.3	274,213	134.5
1960	(Census)	179,979	402,531	223.7	d	b	346,015	192.3	d	b
1950	(Census)	151,868	305,437	201.1	d	b	264,557	174.2	d	b
1940	(Census)	132,457	317,168	239.4	d	b	d	b	d	b
1933	(Census)	125,590	e	b	219,929	175.1	e	b	189,433	150.8
1923	(Census)	111,950	e	b	136,857	122.2	e	b	109,619	97.9
1910	(Census)	92,407	e	b	136,472	147.7	e	b	111,498	120.7
1890	(Census)	62,622	95,480	152.5	85,360	136.3	80,634	128.8	70,514	112.6
1880	(Census)	50,155	69,228	138.0	63,591	126.8	57,760	115.2	52,123	103.9
1870 _f	(Census)	38,558	f	b	f	b	32,901	85.3	f	b
1860 _f	(Census)	31,443	f	b	f	b	19,086	60.7	f	b
1850	(Census)	23,191	f	b	f	b	6,737	29.1	f	b

Notes:

- a. The figures include persons incarcerated in State and Federal prisons and reformatories, jails and other local facilities, and juvenile correctional institutions; excluded are persons confined in military prisons and mental hospitals.
- b. Data not available or not obtained.
- c. The National Jail Survey of 1970, conducted by the Department of Justice, LEAA, listed as confined (detained and under sentence) in the jails 31,674 more persons than did the census report on institutionalized persons for that same year. The LEAA data listed 2,402 fewer persons in State and Federal prisons and reformatories. The above table uses the LEAA reports because sentenced and unsentenced offenders were classified separately only in the jail survey. The total for all classes reported by the census was 404,749, a rate of 199.7 per 100,000.
- d. From 1940 until 1980, the census reports provided no breakdown of adjudication status. The 1940 report counted only those persons 14 years and older and did not classify adults and juveniles separately.
- e. From 1904 to 1933, the census counted only sentenced offenders. In addition, the 1904 census excluded those persons incarcerated for nonpayment of a fine.
- f. Census reports for 1850-70 are unclear as to the definition of institutions used in compiling the data. The classification here is based upon the 1923 census report.
- g. Figures for juveniles in 1978/79 are for 1979; figures for juveniles are actually for February 1, 1983 for 1982/83.

Sources:

- U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C.
 - (1850) Compendium of Seventh Census: 1850; 1854; Table CLXXVI.
 - (1880) Report of Defective, Dependent, and Delinquent Classes of the Population of the U.S. as Returned at the Tenth Census: 1880; 1888; pg. 562.
- U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C.
 - (1860,1870) Prisoners, 1923: Crime Conditions in the U.S. as Reflected in Census Statistics of Imprisoned Offenders; 1926; Table 1.
 - (1890,1910) Prisoners and Juvenile Delinquents in the U.S.: 1910; 1918; pgs. 15, 157.
 - (1923) Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1925; 1926; pg. 70.
 - (1933) Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1935; 1935; pgs. 74, 77.
 - (1940) U.S. Census of Population, 1940: Special Reports, Institutionalized Population Fourteen Years of Age and Older; 1943; pgs. 2, 3, 15.
 - (1950) U.S. Census Population 1950: Special Reports, Institutional Population; 1953; pgs. 11, 19.
 - (1960) U.S. Census of Population, 1960: Subject Reports, Inmates of Institutions; 1963; pgs. 4, 13.
 - (1970) U.S. Census of Population, 1970: Subject Reports, Persons in Institutions and Other Group Quarters; 1973; pg. 21.
 - (1980) 1980 Census of Population, Persons in Institutions and Other Group Quarters; 1984; pgs. 78-110.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service; Washington, D.C.
 - (1970) National Jail Census: 1970; 1971; pgs. 10-11.
 - (1972) Survey of Inmates of Local Jails: 1972; 1974; Table 8.
 - (1972) Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics: 1974; 1975; pg. 434.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention; Washington, D.C.
 - (1977,1979) Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1979 Census of Public Juvenile Facilities; 1980; Tables 1, 2.
 - Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1979 Census of Private Juvenile Facilities; Tables 1, 2.
 - (1982) Advance Report on the 1982 Census of Public Juvenile Facilities; 1983; Table 4.
 - Advance Report on the 1982 Census of Private Juvenile Facilities; 1984; Table 4.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Washington, D.C.
 - (1978,1982) Jail Inmates 1982; 1983; pgs. 1-2.
 - (1978,1983) The 1983 Jail Census; 1984; pg. 2.
 - (1982) Prisoners in 1982; 1983; pg. 2.
 - (1983) Bulletin: Prisoners at Midyear, 1983; 1983; Table 2, pg. 2.
 - Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin: The 1983 Jail Census; 1984; pg. 6.

Source for Population:

- U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; Washington, D.C.
 - (1850-1972) Statistical Abstract of United States: 1976; 1976; pg. 5.
 - (1978-1983) Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1983-1984; 1983; pg. 11.

Table 8-2. Persons Reported Present on a Given Day During the Year in State and Federal Prisons, Jails, and Juvenile Facilities: 1880-1983

	Total U.S. Population in Thousands	State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories ^a		Total Offenders in Jail and Other Local Facilities		Sentenced Offenders in Jails and Other Local Facilities		Juvenile Facilities ^b	
		Total	Per 100,000 Population	Total	Per 100,000 Population	Total	Per 100,000 Population	Total	Per 100,000 Population
1983	234,200	419,731	179.2	223,551	95.4	113,984 ^c	48.7	d	d
1982	232,100	412,303	177.6	209,582	90.3	90,119	38.8	82,272 ⁱ	35.4 ⁱ
1980	227,700	329,821	144.8	163,994	72.0	d	d	59,414	26.1
1979	225,100	314,083	139.5	d	d	d	d	74,113	32.9
1978	222,600	307,159	137.9	158,394	71.2	75,438	33.9	d	d
1977	216,500	292,325	135.0	d	d	d	d	75,297	d
1974	211,389	218,205	103.2	d	d	d	d	76,671	36.3
1972	208,234	196,092	94.2	141,600	68.0	78,200	37.6	d	d
1970	203,810	196,429	96.4	160,863	78.9	77,783	38.2	76,729	37.6
1960	179,979	226,344	125.8	119,671	66.5	e	d	56,516	31.4
1950	151,868	178,065	117.2	86,492	57.0	e	d	40,880	26.9
1940	132,457	175,572	132.6	99,249	74.9	e	d	e	d
1933	125,590	137,997	109.9	f	d	51,436	41.0	30,496	24.3
1923	111,950	81,479	72.8	f	d	28,140	25.1	27,238	24.3
1910	92,407	67,871	73.4	f	d	43,627	47.2	24,974	27.0
1904	82,165	60,553	73.7	g	d	h	d	23,034	28.0
1890 ^g	62,622	45,233	72.2	33,093	52.8	22,973	36.7	14,846	23.7
1880 ^g	50,155	30,659	61.1	22,222	44.3	16,585	33.1	11,468	22.9

Notes:

- After 1971, the LEAA reports specify that the totals include only those prisoners with sentences of 1 year or more.
- All figures except 1933 include private juvenile correctional facilities, which received court commitments.
- Figure is for total number convicted. Excludes 1,736 juveniles in jails for whom conviction status was not given. If these were included as convicted, the number in jails becomes 115,720.
- Unavailable or not yet published.
- Not separately enumerated.
- Unsentenced inmates were not included between 1904 and 1933.
- Not included here are 4,879 prisoners in 1880 and 2,308 prisoners in 1890. These were included in Table 8-1, and were categorized as Leased Out by the census reports.
- The 1904 report excluded those persons incarcerated for nonpayment of a fine.
- The 1982 Children in Custody Survey actually collected data for February 1, 1983.

Sources:

- U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C.
 - (1880,1910) Prisoners and Juvenile Delinquents in the U.S.: 1910; 1918; pgs. 15, 157.
 - (1923) Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1925; 1926; pg. 70.
 - (1933) Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1935; 1935; pgs. 71, 74.
 - (1940) U.S. Census of Population, 1940: Special Reports, Institutionalized Population Fourteen Years of Age and Older; 1943; pgs. 2, 3, 15.
 - (1950) U.S. Census Population 1950: Special Reports, Institutional Populations: 1953; pg. 2c11.
 - (1960) U.S. Census of Population, 1960: Subject Reports, Inmates of Institutions; 1963; pgs. 13, 14.
 - (1970) Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1970; 1976; pgs. 419-420.
 - (1980) 1980 Census of Population, Persons in Institutions and Other Group Quarters; 1984; pgs. 78-110.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service; Washington, D.C.
 - (1970) National Jail Census: 1970; 1971; pgs. 10-11.
 - (1972) Survey of Inmates of Local Jails: 1972; 1974; Table B.
 - (1972-1974) Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics: 1976; 1977; pg. 686.
 - (1974) Children in Custody: 1974; 1977; pg. 3.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention; Washington, D.C.
 - (1977,1979) Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1979 Census of Public Juvenile Facilities; 1980; Tables 1, 2.
 - Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1979 Census of Private Juvenile Facilities; Tables 1, 2.
 - (1982) Advance Report on the 1982 Census of Public Juvenile Facilities; 1983; Table 4.
 - Advance Report on the 1982 Census of Private Juvenile Facilities; 1984; Table 4.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Washington, D.C.
 - (1978,1982) Jail Inmates 1982; 1983; pgs. 1-2.
 - (1978,1983) The 1983 Jail Census: 1984; pg. 2.
 - (1982) Prisoners in 1982; 1983; pg. 2.
 - (1983) Bulletin: Prisoners at Midyear, 1983; 1983; Table 2, pg. 2.
 - Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin: The 1983 Jail Census: 1984; pg. 6.

Source for Population:

- U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; Washington, D.C.
 - (1880-1976) Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1976; 1976; pg. 5.
 - (1977) Current Population Reports, Series P.25; 1977; no. 706, pg. 2.

Table 8-3. Rate of Incarceration per 100,000 Population in the Age Categories Most Represented in Correctional Institutions: 1880-1982/83

	U.S. Population Aged 15-19 (thousands)	U.S. Population Aged 20-44 (thousands)	U.S. Population Aged 15-44 (thousands)	Percent of Population Aged 15-44	All Classes (Adults and Juveniles): Rate per 100,000 Aged 15-44	Sentenced Adults and All Juveniles: Rate per 100,000 Aged 15-44	Juveniles Facilities: Rate per 100,000 Aged 15-44	State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories Rate per 100,000 Aged 20-44
1982/83	19,822	89,393	109,215	47.1	644.7 ^c	535.4	75.3 ^c	461.2
1981	20,388	87,230	107,618	46.8	b	b	b	b
1980	20,870	85,056	105,926	46.5	522.3	b	56.1	387.7
1979	21,211	82,673	103,884	46.2	b	b	71.3	379.9
1978	21,413	80,319	101,732	45.7	b	b	b	382.4
1974 ^a	20,619	71,032	91,651	43.4	b	b	371.8	307.2
1970	19,070	64,366	83,437	40.9	520.2	420.6	402.3	305.2
1960	13,219	57,700	70,920	39.4	567.6	b	427.5	392.3
1950	10,617	56,691	76,308	44.3	453.8	b	385.1	314.1
1940	12,334	51,260	63,594	48.0	498.7	b	b	342.5
1933	11,787	48,294	60,081	47.8	b	366.1	258.7	285.7
1923	10,067	43,196	53,263	47.6	b	256.9	270.6	188.6
1910	9,064	35,867	44,931	48.6	b	303.7	275.5	189.2
1890	6,558	23,055	24,565	39.2	388.7	347.5	226.4	196.2
1880	5,011	18,007	23,018	45.9	300.8	276.3	228.9	170.3

Notes:

- a. The population in each of the age categories was estimated for 1974.
- b. Data not available.
- c. The 1982 juvenile data are actually from February 1983.

Sources:

- U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C.
 - (1850) Compendium of Seventh Census: 1850; 1854; Table CLXXVI.
 - (1880) Report of Defective, Dependent, and Delinquent Classes of the Population of the U.S. as Returned at the Tenth Census: 1880; 1888; pg. 562.
- U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C.
 - (1860,1870) Prisoners, 1923: Crime Conditions in the U.S. as Reflected in Census Statistics of Imprisoned Offenders; 1926; Table 1.
 - (1880,1910) Prisoners and Juvenile Delinquents in the U.S.: 1910; 1918; pgs. 15, 157.
 - (1923) Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1925; 1926; pg. 70.
 - (1933) Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1935; 1935; pgs. 71, 74, 77.
 - (1940) U.S. Census of Population, 1940: Special Reports, Institutionalized Population Fourteen Years of Age and Older; 1943; pgs. 2, 3, 15.
 - (1950) U.S. Census Population 1950: Special Reports, Institutional Population; 1953; pgs. 11, 19, 2c11.
 - (1960) U.S. Census of Population, 1960: Subject Reports, Inmates of Institutions; 1963; pgs. 4, 13.
 - (1970) U.S. Census of Population, 1970: Subject Reports, Persons in Institutions and Other Group Quarters; 1973; pg. 21.
 - (1970) Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1970; 1976; pg. 15, 419-420.
 - (1980) 1980 Census of Population, Persons in Institutions and Other Group Quarters; 1984; pgs. 78-110.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service; Washington, D.C.
 - (1970) National Jail Census: 1970; 1971; pgs. 10-11.
 - (1972) Survey of Inmates of Local Jails: 1972; 1974; Table B.
 - (1972) Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics: 1974; 1975; pg. 434.
 - (1972-1974) Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics: 1976; 1977; pg. 686.
 - (1974) Children in Custody: 1974; 1977; pg. 3.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention; Washington, D.C.
 - (1977,1979) Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1979 Census of Public Juvenile Facilities; 1980; Tables 1, 2.
 - Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1979 Census of Private Juvenile Facilities; Tables 1, 2.
 - (1982) Advance Report on the 1982 Census of Public Juvenile Facilities; 1983; Table 4.
 - Advance Report on the 1982 Census of Private Juvenile Facilities; 1984; Table 4.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Washington, D.C.
 - (1978,1982) Jail Inmates 1982; 1983; pgs. 1-2.
 - (1978,1983) The 1983 Jail Census; 1984; pg. 2.
 - (1982) Prisoners in 1982; 1983; pg. 2.
 - (1983) Bulletin: Prisoners at Midyear, 1983; 1983; Table 2, pg. 2.
 - Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin: The 1983 Jail Census; 1984; pg. 6.

Source for Population:

- U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; Washington, D.C.
 - (1850-1976) Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1976; 1976; pgs. 5, 6.
 - (1978-1982) Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1983-1984; 1983; pg. 11.

Table 8-4. Combined Totals of Persons Present in Local (Jails), State, and Federal Correctional Facilities by State: 1880, 1890, 1950-1983

	1880 Census	1890 Census	1950 Census	1960 Census	1970 Census	1970 LEAA	1978 ^b BJS	1980 Census	1983 ^b BJS
United States	58,609	82,330	264,567	346,015	328,021	337,329	465,553	466,371	655,380
Northeast	20,677	28,258	54,612	63,143	56,434	60,053	66,544	73,059	99,433
Maine	405	512	1,097	1,192	729	758	1,036	1,077	1,601
New Hampshire	269	321	536	375	463	577	653	474	928
Vermont	258	200	449	450	403	184	464	373	596
Massachusetts	3,576	5,227	5,762	6,096	5,478	4,179	5,150	5,267	7,812
Rhode Island	317	560	551	420	520	NA	664	769	1,150
Connecticut	718	1,026	2,613	3,468	3,626	1,568	3,489	4,702	5,534
New York	8,728	11,468	23,855	29,111	23,628	29,458	31,125	33,757	45,956
New Jersey	1,573	2,455	6,193	7,829	8,872	10,140	9,744	10,261	14,584
Pennsylvania	4,833	6,489	13,556	14,202	12,715	13,189	14,221	16,379	21,272
North Central	14,971	19,854	69,477	80,330	71,819	71,213	90,154	98,649	119,503
Ohio	2,538	2,909	14,582	17,630	14,290	15,105	18,572	19,114	25,365
Indiana	1,613	1,988	7,895	9,241	8,232	6,858	7,376	9,219	12,903
Illinois	3,320	3,936	13,074	11,522	12,181	11,705	17,039	19,308	22,806
Michigan	1,912	2,155	11,968	14,262	12,898	14,868	20,673	19,938	22,270
Wisconsin	589	1,118	2,684	4,163	4,667	4,951	5,359	6,172	7,679
Minnesota	426	1,041	2,976	4,241	3,228	3,061	3,482	4,305	4,176
Iowa	803	1,016	2,595	2,849	2,275	2,438	2,729	2,789	3,653
Missouri	2,041	2,833	6,809	7,189	6,848	6,398	8,486	8,271	11,580
North Dakota	a	97	418	478	255	305	318	489	645
South Dakota	a	178	561	896	469	698	808	1,313	1,131
Nebraska	374	655	1,443	1,774	1,660	1,824	2,023	2,000	2,570
Kansas	1,295	1,928	4,472	6,085	4,816	3,002	3,289	5,731	4,725
South	19,074	27,494	98,821	133,402	129,141	131,245	198,845	207,217	277,245
Delaware	81	139	502	854	655	596	1,325	1,349	2,158
Maryland	1,259	1,502	5,582	7,183	8,923	7,944	11,519	10,892	16,310
District of Columbia	381	496	1,085	1,230	1,256	4,645	4,251	1,423	c
Virginia	1,543	2,000	11,673	15,018	11,324	8,064	12,576	14,640	16,039
West Virginia	389	450	4,718	4,080	2,301	2,032	2,251	2,969	2,585
North Carolina	1,570	2,033	10,252	12,762	10,850	8,549	16,050	20,450	19,914
South Carolina	626	1,184	4,017	5,987	5,087	6,007	9,758	9,085	12,419
Georgia	1,809	2,938	9,764	16,059	14,447	11,839	19,681	19,468	25,724
Florida	269	667	8,105	13,768	16,189	18,599	31,741	30,208	42,498
Kentucky	1,398	2,110	5,547	5,504	5,625	5,542	5,539	7,720	7,847
Tennessee	2,100	2,451	4,686	5,613	6,716	6,890	10,388	10,493	14,991
Alabama	1,353	2,518	6,143	8,484	5,651	6,808	10,521	8,156	13,796
Mississippi	1,311	1,177	3,061	3,359	2,622	3,366	5,323	4,597	8,159
Arkansas	756	1,473	2,183	3,005	2,121	1,224	3,939	3,730	5,552
Louisiana	1,066	1,609	4,364	6,508	7,748	8,235	12,523	13,898	20,455
Oklahoma	a	a	3,852	5,210	6,035	5,854	5,890	6,671	9,430
Texas	3,163	4,747	13,287	18,778	21,591	25,051	35,570	41,468	52,187
West	3,887	6,724	41,657	69,140	70,627	74,818	80,207	87,446	127,057
Montana	76	432	943	941	612	627	1,014	882	1,328
Idaho	32	150	687	797	617	847	1,341	1,398	1,740
Wyoming	74	74	476	480	315	404	701	599	1,063
Colorado	380	902	2,323	3,586	3,041	3,547	4,167	4,737	6,057
New Mexico	40	205	1,065	2,110	1,522	1,703	2,387	1,763	3,134
Arizona	67	250	1,926	3,565	3,331	3,603	5,957	6,059	9,324
Utah	58	269	805	926	875	1,013	1,587	2,019	2,219
Nevada	199	152	504	849	1,217	1,445	2,262	1,834	3,972
Washington	81	452	5,365	6,247	5,894	5,141	7,016	7,749	9,923
Oregon	233	440	2,375	2,586	2,636	3,287	4,763	4,782	6,276
California	2,647	3,398	25,188	46,052	49,858	52,705	47,531	54,300	78,958
Alaska	a	a	a	255	337	171	756	484	1,428
Hawaii	a	a	a	746	372	325	725	840	1,635

Notes: a. Not separately enumerated. Total for Dakota Territory was 60 in 1880.
 b. Total includes Federal prisoners; individual States exclude Federal prisoners.
 c. Data not clearly obtained. Total reported was 7,818.

Sources:

- U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; Washington, D.C.
 (1880,1890) Prisoners and Juvenile Delinquents in the United States: 1910; 1918; pg. 16.
 (1940) Sixteenth Census of the United States: 1940, Population; 1943; pgs. 32-129.
 (1950) 1950 United States Census of Population, Institutional Population; 1953, pgs. 2C-72 to 2C-79.
 (1960) United States Census of Population 1960: Inmates of Institutions; 1963; pgs. 67-82.
 (1970) 1970 Census of Population, Persons in Institutions and Other Group Quarters; 1973; pgs. 74-77, 78-94.
 (1980) 1980 Census of Population, Persons in Institutions and Other Group Quarters; 1984, pgs. 73-76, 78-110.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service; Washington, D.C.
 (1970) Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics: 1973; 1973; pg. 351.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Washington, D.C.
 (1978) Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics: 1980; 1981; pg. 493, 495.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin; Washington, D.C.
 (1978,1983) The 1983 Jail Census; 1984; pg. 2.
 (1980) Prisoners in 1980; 1981; pg. 2.
 (1983) Prisoners at Midyear 1983; 1983; pg. 2.

Table 8-5. Combined Totals of Rates per 100,000 Persons Present in Local, State, and Federal Correctional Facilities by State: 1880, 1890, 1950-1983

	1880 Census	1890 Census	1950 Census	1960 Census	1970 Census	1970 LEAA	1978 BJS	1980 Census	1983 ^b BJS
United States	117	131	175	193	161	166	210	206	283
Northeast	143	162	138	141	115	122	135	149	201
Maine	62	77	120	123	73	76	93	96	141
New Hampshire	78	85	101	62	63	78	73	51	98
Vermont	78	60	119	115	91	41	93	73	116
Massachusetts	201	234	123	118	96	73	90	92	135
Rhode Island	115	162	70	49	55	c	69	81	120
Connecticut	115	138	130	137	120	52	113	151	176
New York	172	191	161	173	130	161	176	192	260
New Jersey	139	170	128	129	124	141	132	139	196
Pennsylvania	113	123	129	125	108	112	120	138	179
North Central	86	89	156	156	127	126	154	168	203
Ohio	79	79	183	182	134	142	172	177	235
Indiana	82	91	201	198	158	132	135	168	236
Illinois	108	103	150	114	110	105	149	169	199
Michigan	117	103	188	182	145	165	225	215	244
Wisconsin	45	66	78	105	106	112	116	313	161
Minnesota	55	80	100	124	85	80	87	106	101
Iowa	49	53	99	103	81	86	93	96	125
Missouri	94	106	172	166	146	137	174	168	233
North Dakota	a	53	67	76	41	49	49	75	96
South Dakota	a	54	86	131	70	105	117	190	164
Nebraska	83	62	109	126	112	123	130	127	162
Kansas	130	135	235	279	214	133	141	242	196
South	196	137	209	243	206	209	272	275	470
Delaware	55	83	158	191	120	109	222	227	358
Maryland	135	144	238	232	211	202	273	258	382
District of Columbia	215	215	135	161	166	614	634	223	d
Virginia	102	121	352	379	243	173	238	274	292
West Virginia	63	59	235	219	132	117	117	152	133
North Carolina	112	126	252	280	213	168	280	348	331
South Carolina	63	103	190	251	196	232	321	291	388
Georgia	117	160	283	407	315	174	372	356	457
Florida	100	170	292	278	238	274	348	310	408
Kentucky	85	114	189	181	175	172	153	211	214
Tennessee	136	139	142	153	171	175	233	229	322
Alabama	107	166	201	260	164	198	274	205	350
Mississippi	116	91	140	154	118	152	214	182	320
Arkansas	94	131	114	168	110	64	176	163	242
Louisiana	113	144	163	280	213	226	307	330	469
Oklahoma	c	c	173	224	236	229	202	221	297
Texas	199	212	172	196	193	224	264	291	342
West	220	222	206	246	203	215	194	203	282
Montana	194	327	160	139	88	90	129	112	166
Idaho	98	178	117	119	87	119	147	148	180
Wyoming	356	122	164	145	95	122	163	127	212
Colorado	196	219	175	204	138	160	151	164	199
New Mexico	34	134	156	222	150	167	191	135	231
Arizona	166	419	257	274	188	203	237	223	326
Utah	40	129	117	104	83	96	116	138	143
Nevada	320	332	315	298	249	296	315	229	453
Washington	108	129	226	219	173	151	181	187	234
Oregon	133	140	156	146	126	157	190	182	237
California	306	281	238	293	250	264	208	229	319
Alaska	c	c	c	113	111	56	189	120	326
Hawaii	c	c	c	118	48	42	78	87	164

- Notes: a. Not separately enumerated. Total for Dakota Territory: 44.
 b. Calculation based on 1982 preliminary population.
 c. Statistics not available for calculation or data not obtained.
 d. For 1983, the rate for District of Columbia would be 1,138 based on reported total.

Sources:

- U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; Washington, D.C.
 (1880,1890) Prisoner and Juvenile Delinquents in the United States: 1910; 1918; pg. 16.
 (1940) Sixteenth Census of the United States: 1940, Population; 1943; pgs. 32-129.
 (1950) 1950 United States Census of Population, Institutional Population; 1953; pgs. 2C-72 to 2C-79.
 (1960) United States Census of Population 1960: Inmates of Institutions; 1963; pgs. 67-82.
 (1970) 1970 Census of Population, Persons in Institutions and Other Group Quarters; 1973; pgs. 74-77, 78-94.
 (1980) 1980 Census of Population, Persons in Institutions and Other Group Quarters; 1984, pgs. 73-76, 78-110.
 U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service; Washington, D.C.
 (1970) Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics: 1973; 1973; pg. 351.
 U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Washington, D.C.
 (1978) Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics: 1980; 1981; pg. 493, 495.
 U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin; Washington, D.C.
 (1978,1983) The 1983 Jail Census; 1984; pg. 2.
 (1980) Prisoners in 1980; 1981; pg. 2.
 (1983) Prisoners at Midyear 1983; 1983; pg. 2.

Sources for Population used to calculate rates:

- U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; Washington, D.C.
 Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1970; 1976.
 Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1982-83; 1982; pg. 32.
 Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1983-1984; 1983, pg. 11.

1923 Census, but it is unclear whether or not this undercounting also occurred in 1910.

In 1917 and in 1922 special inquiries were made by the Census Bureau in preparation for the census of 1923. The 1917 and 1922 reports were published in a small bulletin not regularly catalogued. Unlike the actual census of 1923, this report included persons not under sentence in jails and lockups and included police stations. Returns for 1917 were not as extensive as those for 1922, but adjusted comparisons were made in the bulletin. These tables indicate that there were also declines reported between 1917 and 1922 in jails. These were attributed to probation use and the reduction in draft evaders present in jails by 1922. Table 8-6 summarizes the totals reported present and the number of institutions in the 1922 preliminary Census report compared to the 1910 and 1923 published Census reports. Since the 1922 reports included unsentenced persons present and did not give complete breakdowns on adjudication status, direct comparisons are not possible. Some estimates have been made of the resulting differences; these are included in Table 8-6.

Table 8-6 shows that the 1922 survey included more institutions than did the 1910 or 1923 regular Census surveys. Most notably, all police stations and chain gangs were included. The 1922 report included some 6,439 total institutions, almost twice as many as those in the 1910 and 1923 reports. Of these, 107 were State and Federal prisons, 296 were chain gangs, and 24 were institutions operated by private charitable groups for women. The rest (6,012) were city or county jails and police stations; of these, 1,960 reported prisoners on the day of the inquiry and 253 did not respond (these were thought to have had no prisoners). The 1923 report which limited itself to only sentenced prisoners included 3,571 institutions, far fewer than did the 1922 report; however, more facilities were included in 1923 than in 1910.

A comparison of the total number of jails canvassed in 1923 and 1910 indicates that the 1923 report included 379 more jails than did the 1910 report, but 750 of the jails in 1923 were classified as nonreporting. The 1923 report indicated that these were thought to contain few, if any more, prisoners. The 1910 report does not indicate the number of nonreporting jails.

Because 1923 counted only those under sentence, estimates of those under sentence for 1922 must be made in order to achieve comparable figures. The 1922 report provides some information on the number of sentenced persons in county jails (54 percent of the total) but does not provide information on the number sentenced in city jails and police station lockups. The report does indicate that the percent of sentenced prisoners was thought to be lower in police stations. Based upon the number sentenced in county jails, Table 8-6 includes some estimates for the total sentenced in 1922. These comparisons indicate that the 1923 census reported about 20,000 fewer sentenced prisoners than the estimated number for 1922. The estimated rate of sentenced prisoners was about 118 to 122 per 100,000 population for 1922, about the same as that reported for 1910.

Thus, it is probable that the 1923 report had undercounts of about 20,000 jail inmates. It is not clear, however, whether the 1910 report may have had a similar degree of undercounting, since the 1923 report included more facilities than did the 1910 report. Hence, there may have been a decline in the period in rate per 100,000 population, while both 1910 and 1923 underreported jail inmates. It may be that both the 1910 and 1923 regular Census reports excluded a certain number of local facilities holding mostly unsentenced prisoners, and also a number of those under minor sentence.

In summary, it appears that the 1910 and 1923 Census may have undercounted the number of sentenced prisoners if the 1922

Table 8-6. Special Comparison 1910, 1922, and 1923: Prisoners Reported Present and Number of Adult Institutions Included in the Census

Type of Institution	Number of Institutions				Number of Persons Present			
	1910	1922	1923	1910 (Sentenced)	1922 (Total)	1922 (Sentenced)	1923 (Sentenced)	
Federal	3	3	3	1,904	5,540	5,540	4,664	
State	78	104	99	65,967	78,673	78,673	76,815	
County Jails	2,502	3,073 ^d	2,650 ^a	35,008	44,283	23,311	19,526	
Municipal Jails/ Police Stations	588	2,939 ^d	819 ^a	8,619	21,635	(8,614-12,600) ^e	8,614	
Chain Gangs	b	296	b	b	12,717	12,717	b	
Other	c	24	c	c	1,041	1,041	c	
Total Number	3,171	6,439	3,571	111,498	163,889	129,896-133,882	109,619	
Rate per 100,000 Population	--	--	--	121	150	118-122	100	

Notes:

- The census reported 750 jails as non-responding and 450 as having no inmates: the 750 have been placed with county jails and 450 with municipal jails.
- Included under appropriate jurisdiction.
- Not enumerated. In 1922, these were primarily private facilities for women.
- In 1922, police stations were included under municipal jails. Of these, 1,390 reported no prisoners and 570 county jails reported no prisoners; 282 jails did not report.
- In 1922, 54 percent of those in county jails were reported sentenced. The census did not collect information on the number unsentenced in municipal jails. It was thought to be much less. A low and high estimate are given here. The low estimate assumes the 1923 figure: the high estimate assumes 54 percent were unsentenced.

Sources:

- U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C.
 (1910) Prisoners and Juvenile Delinquents in the United States: 1910; 1918; pgs. 15-16.
 (1922) Number of Prisoners in Penal Institutions 1922 and 1917; pg. 11 (uncatalogued bulletin).
 (1923) Prisoners 1923; 1926; pgs. 3-13.

report is to be accepted. Without examination of institution by institution reports for each year and more information on the number of sentenced prisoners in municipal jails, any conclusion is tentative.

Military Prisoners

The Census of 1880 reported a total of 468 prisoners present in military prisons. Reports after 1890 until 1933 did not include military prisons. In 1933 the Census Bureau series "Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories" began to include a number of tables on military prisons. This practice was continued until 1946. Appendix C includes several tables from these reports, as well as more recent tables taken from the American Correctional Association and from the Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics.

In 1933 the total present in army and naval prisons was recorded as 421, and in 1940, the total was 486. During the war years this total increased, so that by 1945 the total was 32,253. In commenting on this increase, the Census Bureau noted that although the civilian prison population had declined over the period of the war, the total present in civilian and military prisons actually increased by 2 percent. The report indicated that most of those present in the military prisons were there for military violations and not civilian offenses; therefore, it was true that the number present for civilian offenses had declined over the period (Census Bureau, "Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons, 1946;" p.103).

More recent data indicate that the total present in army facilities (not including other branches) was 4,266 in 1973 during the Viet Nam War. By 1982 the total present in army facilities had declined to 2,655. By the early 1980's the total present in all military facilities was about 4,771 (see Appendix C).

Relative Use

Table 4-4 in the chapter on jails has presented a comparison of the relative use of jails, and State and Federal prisons. This comparison indicates that jails currently house about one-third of those present in adult correctional facilities on a given day. This proportion has declined only slightly since 1880. In 1880, it was reported that 39 percent of the total were in jails. In 1980, the corresponding proportion was 34 percent. However, a larger proportion of those presently in jails are awaiting disposition than was the case in earlier decades (see Table 4-4).

Offense Distribution

In the years 1880 and 1910 it was possible to obtain the distribution of offenses only for the combined totals of jails and prisons. Table 8-7 presents this information along with the combined total distribution of offense for 1923 and a distribution obtained for 1972 by combining separate State, Federal, and jail reports for this year. These data demonstrate the relative consistency of the distribution of offenses over the period. The major changes were the growth in robbery (and corresponding decline in larceny) and drug offenses. To some extent the growth in robbery is related to changes in legal classification (see Chapter III).

Table 8-8 presents the distribution of offenses for all adults committed under sentence during the years 1910 and 1923. (Recent data on offenses of jail prisoners received, which could be combined with State and Federal distributions, were not located.) In 1923, of the total number of prisoners received in State and Federal prisons and jails under sentence, 75 percent were received for morals/order charges. Given the similarity of the 1923 distribution for those present with more recent distributions, it can be expected that the current distribution of those received would not be too dissimilar.

Table 8-7. Percentage Distribution of Offenses Reported for Jail, State, and Federal Inmates Present on a Given Day During the Year: Selected Years 1880-1972/73^a

Category and Offense	Offenses of All Inmates 1880 ^d	Principal Offenses of Sentenced Inmates 1910	Offenses of Sentenced Inmates 1923	Most Serious Offense of Sentenced Inmates 1972/73 ^c	Most Serious Offense of All Inmates 1972/73 ^c
Person					
Homicide, Manslaughter ^d	8.5	12.8	14.9	12.7	11.9
Assault	9.3	8.6	5.5	4.9	5.0
Rape ^e	1.9	4.0	4.4	2.8 ^p	2.9 ^p
Other ^f	0.2	m	0.1	1.7 ^p	1.3 ^p
Total	19.9	25.4	24.9	22.1	21.1
Property					
Robbery	3.4	4.2	8.7	18.8	18.0
Embezzlement, Forgery, Fraud ^g	4.2	4.2	7.5	5.3	5.2
Burglary	17.1	14.6	15.5	13.8	14.2
All Larceny	31.8	19.2	16.4	11.1	11.1
Arson	1.5	m	0.5	0.3 ^p	0.2 ^p
Stolen Property	0.3	m	1.2	0.7 ^p	0.5 ^p
Total	58.3	42.2	49.8	50.0	49.2
Morals, Order, Government Charges					
Other Sex-Related Crimes	2.1	0.7	3.5	0.6 ^p	0.4 ^p
Liquor-Law Violations	0.3	1.9	5.5	0.2 ^p	0.1 ^p
Drunkenness	6.2	12.3	2.6	4.1 ^p	4.2
Disorderly Conduct	3.9	n	2.5	m	m
Vagrancy	3.6	5.4	2.6	n	n
Drug-Law Violations	0.1	m	3.6	9.8	10.3
Gambling	0.1	m	0.1	m	m
Traffic Violations ^h	m	m	0.3	3.0 ^p	3.0 ^p
Malicious Mischief	0.3	0.4	0.7	m	m
Carrying and Possessing Weapons	0.3	m	1.3	1.1 ^p	0.8 ^p
Nonsupport	0.2	m	1.1	0.5 ^p	0.5 ^p
Revenue-Related Offenses	0.5	m	m	<0.1 ^p	<0.1 ^p
Military Crimes ⁱ	0.7	m	m	0.2 ^p	0.1 ^p
Custody Charges	0.2	m	0.2	0.5 ^p	0.4 ^p
National Security Violations	m	m	0.1	<0.1 ^p	<0.1 ^p
Crimes Related to the Admin. of Govt. ^j	0.6	m	0.8	0.3	0.2
Total	19.1	20.7	24.7	20.3	20.0
Other ^k	2.3	11.4	0.7	7.7	9.5
Total Reported	54005	111285	106714	253643	335558
Unknown or Unclear	4602	213	2361	5924	5924

Notes:

- The figures include inmates in all local, State and Federal correctional institutions, except juveniles and offenders in military prisons and mental hospitals. In 1973, reports of offense distribution within State prisons included only those prisoners whose sentences were at least 1 year. Because of rounding, figures do not always total 100 percent.
- Eleven percent of the total were classified as awaiting trial.
- Recent surveys of inmates in the local, State, and Federal facilities have been conducted independently. The most recent jail survey was completed in 1972. This has been combined with a Federal report for the same year and with the closest survey of state institutions, in 1973. Those figures marked "p" were not categorized separately by all three surveys. The "Other" category may contain a percentage of these offense types.
- In the 1972 jail survey, kidnapping is grouped with homicide.
- Includes statutory rape.
- Includes kidnapping and sexual assault other than rape.
- Extortion and counterfeiting are also included in this category.
- Usually driving under the influence of alcohol.
- Includes escape, harboring a criminal, and parole violations.
- Includes unlawful immigration, perjury, contempt, and related offenses.
- Varies in content because of changes in categorization detail, but is largely restricted to those offenses amounting to less than 1 percent of the total. Surveys in 1910 and 1972-73 provided much less detail describing the specific crimes than did those in 1880 or 1923; hence this category is much larger in the former cases.
- Not specified.
- In 1910, disorderly conduct is combined with the figures under the category entitled "drunkenness." In 1972-73, vagrancy and drunkenness are combined.
- See footnote "C".

Sources:

- U.S. Department of the Interior, Census Office; Washington, D.C. (1880) Report on the Defective, Dependent, and Delinquent Classes of the Population of the United States, as Returned at the Tenth Census: 1880; 1888; pgs. 504-510.
- U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C. (1910, 1923) Prisoners 1923; 1926; pgs. 198-199.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons, National Prisoner Statistics; Washington, D.C. (1972) Statistical Report, Fiscal Years 1971 and 1972; 1974; pg. 56.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Criminal Information and Statistics Service; Washington, D.C. (1972) Survey of Inmates of Local Jails: 1972; 1973; pg. 17. (1973) Census of Prisoners in State Correctional Facilities: 1973; 1977; pgs. 20-216.

Table 8-8. Percentage Distribution of Offenses Reported for Jail, State, and Federal Inmates Received: 1910, 1923

Category and Offense	Offense of Sentenced Adults Received On All Levels: 1910	Offense of Sentenced Adults Received On All Levels: 1923 ^a
Person		
Homicide, Manslaughter	0.6	1.1
Assault	4.8	3.6
Rape	0.3	0.6
Total	5.7	5.3
Property		
Robbery	0.4	1.0
Embezzlement, Forgery, Fraud	2.3	2.6
Burglary	1.7	2.5
All Larceny	8.4	7.8
Total	12.8	13.9
Morals, Order, Government Charges		
Other Sex-related Crimes	1.3	1.5
Liquor-law Violations	1.6	11.3
Drunkenness, Vagrancy, Disorderly Conduct	66.6	49.8
Drug-law Violations	0.1	2.0
Traffic Violations	b	3.3
Carrying and Possessing Weapons	1.4	1.6
Nonsupport	0.6	1.1
City Ordinance Violations	1.1	2.9
Malicious Mischief	2.1	1.1
Gambling	1.5	1.2
Total	76.3	75.8
Other	5.2	5.0
Total Reported	469,032	346,974
Not Reported	10,755	10,519

Notes:

- a. The jail survey for this year was based on reports received for the first 6 months of the year; the year's figures were then estimated by the Census Bureau.
- b. Not enumerated.

Sources:

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C.
 (1910, 1923) Prisoners 1923; 1926; Table 14.
 (1933) County and City Jails: Prisoners in Jails and Other Penal Institutions under County or Municipal Jurisdiction 1933; 1935; Table 35.

Characteristics

Table 8-9 is a summary of information in the 1890 Census report on the characteristics of persons present in prisons and jails.

Table 8-9. Characteristics of Those Present in Prisons and Jails in 1890 by Region

	Total		North Atlantic		South Atlantic		North Central		South Central		Western	
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	
Total Number	(82,329)	(25,258)	(11,409)	(19,854)	(16,084)	(6,724)						
Percent Not Speaking English	3	2	.2	1	3	9						
Marital Status												
Single	64	62	63	65	60	77						
Married	30	31	34	26	36	18						
Widowed	5	7	3	6	4	4						
Divorced	1	0.5	0.4	2	0.9	1						
Literacy												
Can Neither Read Nor Write	24	10	51	10	50	13						
Can Read Only	4	3	7	3	6	2						
Can Both Read and Write	72	87	42	87	45	84						
Trade Education												
Mechanics	11	17	4	10	3	16						
Apprentices	15	18	7	19	9	18						
No Trade	74	66	89	70	88	66						
Employment												
Employed	68	65	81	64	76	47						
Idle	32	35	19	36	24	53						
Ardent Spirits												
Total Abstainers	18	14	19	21	24	18						
Moderate or Occasional												
Drinkers	58	60	68	52	54	64						
Drunkards	23	26	13	27	22	18						
Legal Residence												
Reside in State	86	90	90	77	90	96						
Reside Elsewhere	14	10	10	23	10	4						
Health												
In Good Health	89	90	93	87	90	91						
Ill	6	6	5	7	6	5						
Insane	2	2	0.7	3	2	1						
Blind	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4						
Deaf-Mutes	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2						
Idiots	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1						
Crippled	2	2	1	3	2	3						
Average Sentence in Years	4.07	2.95	4.55	4.12	2.95	4.75						
Male	1.59	1.05	2.67	1.98	1.05	1.24						
Female	3.88	2.72	4.42	4.04	2.72	4.65						
Misdemeanants	29	42	24	22	42	25						
Felons	71	58	76	78	58	75						

Source: U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C. Report on Crime, Pauperism, and Benevolence in the United States at the Eleventh Census: 1890; 1896; pgs. 93, 168, 171, 177, 180, 183, 190, 193, 196, 201, Tables 102, 103.

APPENDIX A
SUMMARY OF INSTITUTIONALIZATION RATES
AS REPORTED BY THE CENSUS BUREAU

APPENDIX A

SUMMARY OF INSTITUTIONALIZATION RATES AS REPORTED BY THE CENSUS BUREAU

The tables in this appendix summarize Census Bureau data on the number of persons present in institutions since 1850, when the first counts were made, up to 1980. Examination of these tables places into context the changes that occurred in prison populations over the same period. These reports indicate that, of all institutions, only correctional facilities and homes for the aged are currently undergoing increases.

Data Sources

In addition to data on prisons, the Census Bureau collected counts of persons present in other forms of institutions at approximately 10-year intervals. As is the case with prisons, data prior to 1880 are viewed as incomplete. Since 1880, reporting methods and inclusiveness also varied, and there are significant problems with data comparability. However, this source, despite problems, represents the only national information spanning the period. Attempts have been made to note all significant variations, and in certain years estimates are made of omissions, based on other information. These are noted as estimates in the tables.

In presenting the data, the time span was divided into three periods: 1850-1890, 1904-1933, and 1940-1980. These represent three different periods in the way the data were reported (see Chapter I).

1850-1890

Table A-1 presents the number and rate per 100,000 reported present in institutions for the 1850 to 1890 censuses. Prior to 1880, the only two forms of institutionalization reported were almshouses and prisons. While these two categories probably

constituted the largest percent of those in institutional quarters, it is well known that other types of institutions existed. About 20 mental asylums were in existence by 1850, and the first public facility for juvenile delinquents was established in 1825 in New York. Later Census takers have noted that the 1850 report probably overestimates the number in almshouses due to inclusion of some outdoor paupers and underreports the number in prisons and houses of correction due to omissions.

As was the case with prisons, the first year that reports are considered comparable to later years was 1880. In this year, extensive reports were taken of those in almshouses, prisons and reformatories, mental hospitals, schools for juvenile delinquents, homes/schools for the mentally handicapped, and schools/homes for the deaf and blind. The 1890 report added the category of other "benevolent institutions," largely consisting of homes for the aged and chronically ill. The period can be characterized by increases not only in prisons but also in mental hospitals and other forms of specialized institutions and by declines in almshouses. In this period the number of mental hospitals increased from 20 in 1850 to 162 in 1890. Nevertheless, in 1890 a large portion of those in almshouses were still classified as mentally ill or physically ill. Of the total reported in almshouses in 1890, 23 percent were listed as insane, 5 percent blind, 11 percent feeble-minded, 13 percent crippled, and 18 percent had some other disability. More than half were over 50 years old.

Commenting on the trends observable from 1850 to 1890, the census reporters noted that the growth in prisons was offset by the decline in almshouses. However, they noted that the increase in the population of other charitable institutions (not previously included) was known to have been, "rapid, absolutely and relatively," (Bureau of Census, "Crime, Pauperism and Benevolence at the Eleventh Census of the United States," 1895; p.11).

Table A-1. Number and Rate of Institutionalized Persons as Counted by U.S. Census: 1850-1890

	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890
Corrections (Jails, State, Federal)					
Number	6,727 ^a	19,086 ^a	32,901 ^a	58,609	82,329
Rate per 100,000	29.0	60.7	85.3	116.9	131.5
Rate per 100,000 20 to 44	83.8	172.6	241.2	325.5	357.0
Training School for Juvenile Delinquents/Detention Centers					
Number	b	b	b	11,468	14,846
Rate per 100,000				22.9	23.7
Rate per 100,000 Aged 15 to 19				228.9	226.4
Almshouses (Paupers)					
Number	50,353	82,942	76,737	66,203	73,045
Rate per 100,000	217.1	263.8	199.0	132.0	116.6
Mental Hospitals and Residential Treatment Centers					
Number	c	c	c	40,942	74,028
Rate per 100,000				81.6	118.2
Homes and Schools for Mentally Handicapped					
Number	d	d	d	2,429	5,254
Rate per 100,000				4.8	8.4
Homes for Dependent/Neglected Children					
Number	e	e	e	45,397 ^e	65,651
Rate per 100,000				90.5	104.8
Homes/Schools for Blind and Deaf					
Number	f	f	f	7,425	f
Rate per 100,000				14.8	
Other Benevolent Institutions/Hospitals					
Number	g	g	g	g	25,843
Rate per 100,000					41.3
<u>Total</u>					
Number	*	*	*	232,473	340,996
Rate per 100,000				463.5	544.5

Notes:

- a. Censuses of prisoners before 1880 were generally thought to be incomplete by those working on subsequent reports.
- b. Not separately enumerated.
- c. Prior to 1880, census accounts tried to report the total number of "insane" in the population, but did not note the number in special institutions. In 1850, only 20 special institutions were in existence; by 1890, there were 162 reported. In 1850, the census reported a total of 15,610 insane persons; in 1860, 24,042; in 1870, 37,432 and in 1880, 91,997 of whom 45 percent were in institutions for the insane. Another percentage of the "insane" were in almshouses.
- d. Prior to 1880, census accounts tried to report the total number of "idiots" in the population but did not note the number in special institutions. Prior to 1900, almost all in this group who were in institutions were in almshouses. In 1890, there were 24 institutions reported; in 1910, there were 63. The 1850 census reported 15,787 "idiots"; 1860 reported 18,930, 1870 reported 24,527, and 1880 reported 76,895 of whom 3 percent were in special schools or homes.
- e. The 1890 census is the first to report the number of dependent children in special homes. The 1880 census reports the number of homeless children but does not clarify where these children were to be found; 9,486 have been subtracted from the total of 54,883 homeless children reported because this is the number under 16 in almshouses for the same year.
- f. Some of the earliest census counts are those of the total deaf and blind in the population; however, separate institutional counts are available only sporadically. In 1850 there were 19,597 deaf and blind reported; in 1880 there were 82,806 of which 9 percent were in schools/homes.
- g. Not enumerated.

Sources:

- U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C.
 (1850) Compendium of the Seventh Census: 1850; 1954.
 (1860) Compendium of the Eighth Census: 1860; 1864.
 (1870,1880) Report on Defective, Dependent and Delinquent Classes as Returned at the Tenth Census: 1880; 1888.
 (1890) Crime, Pauperism and Benevolence at the Eleventh Census of the United States: 1890, Vol. II, Part 1; 1895.

Comparisons of the population of the various institutions by national origin and race was an abiding concern of census takers in this period. There was a special focus on the country of origin for foreign-born inmates. Summarizing the differences between institutions, the 1890 census taker notes:

In other words the benevolent institutions absorb a large proportion of the native white population; the almshouses and hospitals for the insane, a large proportion of foreign born white population; and the prisons a large proportion of the colored population (Census Bureau, 1895; p.8).

Commenting on the differences in ages of those in different forms of institutionalization, the Census report of 1890 noted: "Crime is the experience of youth; pauperism on the contrary is an experience of old age." (Census Bureau, 1896; p. 284)

1904 to 1933

Table A-2 summarizes the numbers and rates reported per 100,000 total population for the years 1904 to 1933. Since in these years separate reports were completed for the differing types of institutions, data were combined from a number of reports. In 1933, only partial reports were completed, and there is no information on the category "benevolent institutions" as reported in earlier censuses. The last year in which a report was done on almshouses was 1923. By the late 1930's, few if any of these institutions were in operation. Most of almshouses were closed or converted to homes for the aged, hospitals, or jails. Correspondingly in this period, there was a continued increase in mental hospitals and homes for the mentally handicapped. Homes for dependent and neglected children increased slightly up to 1923 and by the 1933 report had begun a decline in rate per 100,000 total population that was to continue into 1980. The Census reports

began to talk about deinstitutionalization of children by 1904. The report in 1904 notes:

During the last decade there have been marked changes in the methods of dealing with juvenile delinquents, and these changes have been in the direction of noninstitutionalization in the case of first offenders. (Bureau of Census, 1907; p.227)

The reports on the children under institutional care in 1923 and 1933 for the first time reported the numbers in foster care. In 1923, about 33 percent of the children under care were in foster care. By 1933, the percent had increased somewhat to about 42 percent.

As indicated in earlier chapters, information on the number of jail inmates between 1904 and 1933 omits those not under sentence. Estimates of the total number of persons present as of the time of the count can be made on the basis of the percent under sentence in the years before and after this period. Table A-2 in reporting prison and jail data includes both the numbers reported and estimates for the totals including unsentenced inmates. As discussed in Chapter VIII, these figures indicate there were increases up to 1910 in total corrections population, a decline by 1923 (although 1923 may have had some omissions), and large increases by 1933.

1940 to 1980

Table A-3 presents numbers and rates of persons under care for the period 1940-1980. As indicated in previous chapters, in 1940, analysis of institutional population data was done in connection with analysis of the work force. For this reason, the tables of the report include only those aged 14 years and older. The text of the report published by the Census Bureau provides indications of the numbers this policy caused to be omitted, and these have been included in the tables. Some estimates for correctional and mental health facilities

Table A-2. Number and Rate of Institutionalized Persons as Counted by U.S. Census: 1904-1933

	1904	1910	1923	1933
Corrections				
Number as Reported	81,772 ^a	111,498 ^a	109,619 ^a	189,433 ^a
Rate per 100,000	100.6	121.2	99.7	150.8
Estimate of Number if Unsented Prisoners Included				
Number	97,300 ^b	128,314 ^b	120,284 ^b	210,418 ^b
Estimated Rate per 100,000	118.4	138.9	107.4	167.5
Rate per Age <u>20</u> to <u>44</u>	339.8	357.7	278.5	435.7
Training School for Juvenile Delinquents/Detention Centers				
Number	23,034	24,974	27,238	30,496 ^c
Rate per 100,000	28.0	27.0	24.3	24.3
Rate per 100,000 Aged <u>15</u> to <u>19</u>	303.0	275.5	270.6	258.7
Almshouses (Paupers)				
Number	81,764	84,198	78,090	d
Rate per 100,000	101.4	91.5	71.5	
Mental Hospitals				
Number	150,151	187,791	265,829	417,522
Rate per 100,000	183.6	204.2	252.8	332.4
Homes and Schools for Mentally Handicapped				
Number	14,347	20,731	51,731 ^e	90,440 ^e
Rate per 100,000	17.5	22.5	46.2	72.0
Homes for Dependent/Neglected Children				
Number	92,289	111,514	140,312	140,352 ⁱ
Rate per 100,000	112.3	120.6	125.3	111.8
Homes for Adults or Adults and Children				
Number	104,342	116,228	83,949 ^f	j
Rate per 100,000	126.9	125.8	89.8	
Hospitals and Sanitariums^g				
Number	71,427	96,390	g	g
Rate per 100,000	86.9	104.3		
Institutions for Blind and Deaf				
Number	15,153	15,439	j	j
Rate per 100,000	18.4	16.7		
Homes for Unwed Mothers				
Number	h	h	2,389	h
Rate per 100,000			2.1	
Total				
Number	649,807	785,579		
Rate per 100,000	790.9	850.1		
Number Excluding Hospitals	578,380	689,189	769,822	*
Rate per 100,000	703.9	745.8	687.6	

Notes:

- a. Reports from 1904 to 1933 did not count those in jails who were not under sentence. These are included in reports from 1880 and 1890 and after 1933. The 1904 report also did not include those in prison for non-payment of fines.
- b. Corrections for the omission of those not under sentence can be made based upon the percent in jails who were not sentenced in 1880 and 1890 and in years after 1933. These corrections were made and are included in the table.
- c. All years except 1933 include public and private facilities. Private facilities are excluded in 1933.
- d. After 1923, no reports were done on almshouses. By 1923, 75 percent of inhabitants were over 50. Increasingly those with physical or mental ailments and children were removed from almshouses, so that they became precursors of current homes for aged.
- e. Includes separate facilities for epileptics. In 1923, there were 8,777 reported inmates in special facilities for epileptics.
- f. In 1904, this category was reported to include homes for aged with and without means, persons afflicted with incurable diseases and otherwise disabled. Some were specialized, others not. Also included unemployed, temporary shelters, families, wayfarers. These institutions were distinct from poorhouses. Attempts were made to exclude places operated for profit.
- g. This included primarily hospitals which were open to give treatment to all regardless of means to pay. In 1923, the report on hospitals concentrated on treatment episodes and did not give number present on given day.
- h. Separately reported for first time. Continues into 1980 Census. Listed as reason for entrance into poorhouses in some years prior to this.
- i. An additional 102,577 were reported in foster care under state supervision in 1933. In 1923, the number in foster care was 78,211.
- j. Not enumerated.

Sources:

- U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C.
- (1904) Paupers in Almshouses: 1904; 1905.
Benevolent Institutions: 1904; 1905.
Prisoners and Juvenile Delinquents: 1904; 1907.
Insane and Feeble-Minded in Institutions: 1904; 1906.
- (1910) Paupers in Almshouses: 1910; 1918.
Benevolent Institutions: 1910 ; 1918.
Prisoners and Juvenile Delinquents: 1910; 1918.
Insane and Feeble-Minded in Institutions: 1910; 1914.
- (1923) Children Under Institutional Care: 1923; 1927.
Paupers in Almshouses: 1923; 1926.
Prisoners: 1923; 1926.
Patients in Hospitals for Mental Disease: 1923; 1927.
Hospitals and Dispensaries; 1925.
Feeble-Minded and Epileptics in Institutions; 1926.
- (1933) Patients in Hospitals for Mental Disease: 1933; 1935.
Mental Defectives and Epileptics in Institutions: 1933; 1935.
Children Under Institutional Care and In Foster Homes, 1933; 1935.
Juvenile Delinquents in Public Institutions; 1936.
Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories, 1933; 1937.

Table A-3. Number and Rate of Persons Under Care 1940-1980

	1940 ^a (includes a large amount of estimated data)	1950	1960	1970	1980
Corrections					
Number	274,821 ^a	264,557	346,015	328,020 ^b	466,371 ^b
Rate per 100,000	207.4	174.8	193.0	161.4	205.9
Rate per 100,000 aged 20-44	536.1	466.7	599.7	509.7	555.0
Juvenile Training Schools/ Reformatories					
Number	42,347 ^a	40,880	56,516	76,729	59,414
Rate per 100,000	31.9	27.0	30.5	37.8	26.2
Rate per 100,000 aged 15-19	343.3	385.0	427.5	402.4	280.7
Homes for Aged/Dependent					
Number	245,026 ^c	296,783	469,717	927,514	1,426,371
Rate per 100,000	184.9	196.1	261.9	456.4	629.7
Rate per 100,000 aged 65 and over	2713.2	2418.9	2846.8	4684.4	5582.2
Mental Hospitals/Residential Treatment					
Number	593,165 ^a	613,628	630,046	433,890	255,284
Rate per 100,000	447.8	405.5	351.3	213.5	112.8
Homes/Schools for Mentally Handicapped					
Number	included below	134,189	174,727	201,992	149,421
Rate per 100,000		88.7	97.4	99.4	66.0
Homes for Dependent/Neglected Children					
Number	150,000 ^a	96,300	73,306	47,594	38,281
Rate per 100,000	113.2	63.6	40.9	23.4	16.9
Homes for Unwed Mothers					
Number	included below	3,135	3,497	4,209	1,623
Rate per 100,000		2.1	2.0	2.1	.7
Homes for Chronic Disease/ Physically Handicapped/TB					
Number	included below	117,374	131,776	106,771	95,392
Rate per 100,000		77.6	73.5	52.5	42.1
Other/Not Reported					
Number	23,434 ^c		1,367 ^d		
Rate per 100,000	17.7		.8		
Total Number	1,328,793 ^a	1,566,846	1,886,967	2,126,719	2,492,157
Rate per 100,000	1003.1 ^a	1035.4	1052.3	1046.6	1100.3

Notes:

- The 1940 census report on institutional population contains tables presenting results only for those 14 years of age or older. The text, however, contains some mention of the number below age 14 for certain categories. Where possible, adjustments to the numbers reported have been made to include those left out. Based on the text, 1,800 persons were added to the number in mental hospitals and 150,000 were included as the total in Homes for Dependent and Neglected Children. The total number in juvenile correctional facilities was estimated by utilizing Bureau of Prison data for the same year on total in State and Federal prisons and subtracting this from the total reported excluding jails.
- In 1970, LEAA reported 160,863 in jails and 196,429 in State and Federal prisons. This total (357,292) is 29,272 more than census reports for the same year. It is uncertain as to whether LEAA surveys done separately contained duplication. The 1980 estimates are also somewhat lower in census data than BJS reports in a similar time frame.
- In 1940, reports did not break out several categories included in subsequent reports. Excludes children under 14.
- Diagnostic and reception centers in 1960.

Sources:

- U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C.
- (1940) U.S. Census of Population, 1940: Special Reports, Institutionalized Population, Fourteen Years of Age and Older; 1943.
- (1950) U.S. Census of Population, 1950: Special Reports, Institutional Population; 1953.
- (1960) U.S. Census of Population, 1960: Subject Reports, Inmates of Institutions; 1963.
- (1970) U.S. Census of Population, 1970: Subject Reports, Persons in Institutions and Other Group Quarters; 1973.
- (1984) Data for 1980 census from unpublished data obtained from Family Studies Division; 1984.

have also been obtained from other reports and added to the numbers reported in tables. It is clear from even the numbers reported that the rate of institutionalization in 1940 was the highest ever recorded in the U.S. up to that date.

During the period from 1950 to 1980 the Census Bureau had relatively consistent institutional categories. The period since 1950, especially after 1960, has been one in which "deinstitutionalization" has been a dominant theme in social welfare policy. In the area of child welfare, this policy has been followed by "permanency planning" and the attempt to reduce use of foster care as well. The period has witnessed dramatic declines in mental hospitals and in homes for dependent and neglected children, and lesser declines in facilities for the mentally handicapped. It should be noted that admission data (not available in Census reports) present a different picture of the

use of institutions, since admissions have not declined (see Lerman, P. Deinstitutionalization and the Welfare State; 1982).

However, looking only at counts of those present, the total rates of institutionalization are kept high by the large increases in homes for the aged between 1950 and 1980. Table A-3 shows that increases in rates have occurred, not only relative to the population as a whole, but also, to a lesser extent, if one considers only the population over 65 years of age.

This summary indicates that apart from homes for the aged, correctional facilities are the only institutions not undergoing a decline from rates of the 1940's. However, compared to other institutions, correctional rates have been relatively more stable over time.

APPENDIX B
PERSONS EXECUTED UNDER STATE AUTHORITY
BY STATE BY DECADE: 1864 - 1984

Table B-1. Persons Executed Under State Authority by State by Decade: 1864-1984^a

	1890's ^b and Before	1900's	1910's	1920's	1930's	1940's	1950's	1960's	1970's	1980- 1984 ^c	Total
TOTAL	212	289	636	1038	1523	1177	684	192	3	29	5783
White	128	169	324	506	700	419	300	92	2	9	2649
Race Unknown	(29)	(37)	(26)	(51)	(79)	(55)	(32)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(310)
Murder	212	281	570	961	1383	980	564	152	3	29	5134
Rape	0	5	40	69	112	172	92	28			518
Other	0	3	26	8	28	23	19	8			115
Offense unknown						(2)	(9)	(4)			(15)
Alabama (1927-1963)											
Total				14	63	51	20	5		1	154
White				3	7	10	5	2			27
Murder				14	48	40	15	4			121
Rape				0	12	10	5	0			27
Other				0	3	1	0	1			5
Arizona (1910-1963)											
Total			9	16	18	9	8	4			64
White			9	10	15	4	7	3			48
Murder			9	16	18	9	8	4			64
Rape			0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Other			0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Arkansas (1913-1964)											
Total			18	36	53	38	18	9			172
White			4	10	14	7	3	3			41
Race Unknown			(1)								(1)
Murder			16	36	45	31	15	8			151
Rape			2	0	8	7	3	1			21
Other			0	0	0	0	0	0			0
California (1893-1967)											
Total	36	48	46	78	107	83	74	30			502
White	17	17	21	29	59	51	49	19			262
Race Unknown	(9)	(20)	(11)	(37)	(25)	(8)					(110)
Murder	36	48	45	78	102	81	71	26			487
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Other	0	0	1	0	5	2	3	4			15
Colorado (1890-1967)											
Total	12	7	4	7	25	13	3	6			77
White	2	3	1	4	13	8	1	5			37
Race Unknown	(9)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(7)	(5)	(2)				(32)
Murder	12	7	4	7	25	13	3	6			77
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Connecticut (1894-1960)											
Total	8	12	24	8	5	10	5	1			73
White	8	11	24	6	5	8	5	1			68
Murder	8	12	24	8	5	10	5	1			73
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
District of Columbia (1853-1957)											
Total	34	14	3	15	21	22	4				113
White	14	5	1	4	0	7	1				32
Murder	34	13	2	14	21	19	4				107
Rape	0	1	1	1	0	2	0				5
Other	0	0	0	0	0	1	0				1

Notes:

- Does not include executions under local authority. Except for District of Columbia, data is presented from 1864 to 1984. The earliest recorded execution under State authority was in 1864.
- Includes 57 executions prior to 1890.
- Does not include executions after year end 1984.
- Data by State does not include breakdown by race for 1984 executions which was not obtained.

Source: Data tabulated by Westat from a listing compiled by Negley K. Jeeters and Charles J. Zibulka, 1864 to 1967, and revised by M. Watt Espy, Jr. Listing published in Bowers, William; Pierce, Glenn; and McDevitt, John; Legal Homicide: Death as Punishment in America 1864-1982, Northeastern University Press, Boston, 1984. Data from 1981 to 1984 taken from BJS Bulletin, "Capital Punishment 1983" and BJS Bulletin "Capital Punishment 1984."

Table B-1. Persons Executed Under State Authority by State by Decade: 1864-1984^a (Continued)

	1890's ^b and Before	1900's	1910's	1920's	1930's	1940's	1950's	1960's	1970's	1980- 1984 ^c	Total
Florida (1924-1979)											
Total				26	44	66	49	13		10	208
White				6	18	18	16	7			65 ^d
Murder				21	36	48	39	11			163
Rape				5	7	18	10	2			42
Other				0	1	0	0	0			1
Georgia (1924-1964)											
Total				54	136	131	87	14		3	425
White				14	23	22	20	4			83 ^d
Race Unknown				(1)							(1)
Murder				48	118	103	69	13			353
Rape				6	18	26	15	1			66
Other				0	0	2	3	0			5
Idaho (1901-1957)											
Total		4	0	2	0	0	3				9
White		4	0	1	0	0	3				8
Murder		4	0	2	0	0	3				9
Rape		0	0	0	0	0	0				0
Other		0	0	0	0	0	0				0
Illinois (1928-1962)											
Total				7	62	18	9	2			98
White				2	32	4	2	1			41
Race Unknown				(2)	(16)	(13)	(3)				(34)
Murder				7	61	18	9	2			97
Rape				0	0	0	0	0			0
Other				0	1	0	0	0			1
Indiana (1897-1981)											
Total	1	12	4	12	33	7	2	1		1	73
White	0	6	2	7	26	5	1	1		1	49
Murder	1	12	4	12	33	7	2	1		1	73
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
Iowa (1894-1963)											
Total	2	1	1	8	8	7	1	3			31
White	2	0	0	6	8	7	1	3			27
Murder	2	1	1	8	8	7	1	2			30
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1			1
Kansas (1944-1965)											
Total						5	5	5			15
White						4	3	5			12
Murder						5	5	5			15
Rape						0	0	0			0
Other						0	0	0			0
Kentucky (1911-1962)											
Total			30	38	52	34	16	1			171
White			8	18	26	17	7	1			77
Murder			25	32	45	27	12	1			142
Rape			5	6	6	4	1	0			22
Other			0	0	1	3	3	0			7

Notes:

- Does not include executions under local authority. Except for District of Columbia, data is presented from 1864 to 1984. The earliest recorded execution under State authority was in 1864.
- Includes 57 executions prior to 1890.
- Does not include executions after year end 1984.
- Data by State does not include breakdown by race for 1984 executions which was not obtained.

Source: Data tabulated by Westat from a listing compiled by Negley K. Jeeters and Charles J. Zibulka, 1864 to 1967, and revised by M. Watt Espy, Jr. Listing published in Bowers, William; Pierce, Glenn; and McDevitt, John; Legal Homicide: Death as Punishment in America 1864-1982, Northeastern University Press, Boston, 1984. Data from 1981 to 1984 taken from BJS Bulletin, "Capital Punishment 1983" and BJS Bulletin "Capital Punishment 1984."

Table B-1. Persons Executed Under State Authority by State by Decade: 1864-1984^a (Continued)

	1890's ^b and Before	1900's	1910's	1920's	1930's	1940's	1950's	1960's	1970's	1980- 1984 ^c	Total
Louisiana (1957-1961)											
Total							10	1		6	17 ^d
White							1	0			1
Murder							8	1			14
Rape							2	0			2
Other							0	0			0
Maine (1864-1885)											
	(1864-85)										
Total	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		7
White	6										6
Murder	7										7
Rape	0										0
Other	0										0
Maryland (1923-1961)											
Total				12	16	44	6	1			79
White				4	2	10	1	0			17
Murder				9	12	24	6	1			52
Rape				3	4	20	0	0			27
Other				0	0	0	0	0			0
Massachusetts (1901-1947)											
Total		9	13	16	18	9					65
White		3	10	12	8	2					35
Race Unknown		(3)	(3)	(3)	(10)	(7)					(26)
Murder		9	13	16	18	9					65
Rape		0	0	0	0	0					0
Other											0
Mississippi (1955-1984)											
Total							21	10		1	32
White							6	1			7
Murder							15	6			21
Rape							5	4			9
Other							1	0			1
Missouri (1938-1965)											
Total				10	15	10	4				39
White				5	1	5	3				14
Murder				9	13	6	2				30
Rape				1	2	1	2				6
Other				0	0	3	0				3
Nebraska (1903-1959)											
Total		5	3	8		2	2				20
White		4	1	7		1	2				15
Murder		5	3	8		2	2				20
Rape		0	0	0		0	0				0
Other		0	0	0		0	0				0
Nevada (1905-1978)											
Total		9	2	2	8	10	8	2	1	1	43
White		0	2	1	2	5	2	1	1		14
Race Unknown		(5)			(5)	(5)	(6)	(1)			(22)
Murder		9	2	2	8	10	8	2	1		42
Rape		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Other		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0

Notes:

- Does not include executions under local authority.
- Includes 57 executions prior to 1890.
- Does not include executions after year end 1984.
- Data by State does not include breakdown by race for 1984 executions which was not obtained.

Source: Data tabulated by Westat from a listing compiled by Negley K. Teeters and Charles J. Zibulka, 1864 to 1967, and revised by M. Watt Espy, Jr. Listing published in Bowers, William, Pierce, Glenn, and McDevitt, John, Legal Homicide, Death as Punishment in America 19864-1982, Northeastern University Press, Boston, 1984. Data from 1981 to 1984 taken from BJS Bulletin, "Capital Punishment 1983" and BJS Bulletin "Capital Punishment 1984."

Table B-1. Persons Executed Under State Authority by State by Decade: 1864-1984^a (Continued)

	1890's ^b or Before	1900's	1910's	1920's	1930's	1940's	1950's	1960's	1970's	1980- 1984 ^c	Total
New Hampshire (1869-1939)											
	(1869- 1900)										
Total	9	0	2	0	1						12
White	8		2		1						11
Race Unknown	(1)										(1)
Murder	9		2		1						12
Rape	0		0		0						0
Other	0		0		0						0
New Jersey (1907-1963)											
Total		14	39	34	40	14	17	3			161
White		7	29	29	32	6	6	1			110
Race Unknown		(1)									(1)
Murder		14	39	34	40	14	17	3			161
Rape		0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Other		0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
New Mexico (1933-1960)											
Total					2	2	3	1			8
White					1	0	1	1			3
Race Unknown						(1)	(2)				(3)
Murder					2	2	3	1			8
Rape					0	0	0	0			0
Other					0	0	0	0			0
New York (1890-1963)											
Total	51	66	121	125	154	114	55	10			696
White	29	57	99	106	125	69	39	2			526
Race Unknown	(8)	(4)	(4)								(16)
Murder	51	66	121	125	154	112	53	10			692
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0			4
North Carolina (1901-1961)											
Total			43	55	131	113	19	1		2	364
White			5	9	33	25	5	0			77 ^d
Murder			33	41	109	86	12	1			284
Rape			8	14	16	26	5	0			69
Other			2	0	6	1	2	0			11
North Dakota (1905)											
Total		1									1
White											
Race Unknown		(1)									(1)
Murder		1									1
Rape		0									0
Other		0									0
Ohio (1857-1963)											
	(1885- 1900)										
Total	36	25	26	85	82	51	32	7			344
White	31	17	15	52	57	27	18	3			220
Murder	36	25	26	85	82	51	32	7			344
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Oklahoma (1915-1966)											
Total			8	14	35	13	7	6			83
White			1	8	23	7	7	6			52
Murder			8	14	30	11	7	5			75
Rape			0	0	3	2	0	0			5
Other			0	0	2	0	0	1			3

Notes:

- a. Does not include executions under local authority. Except for District of Columbia, data is presented from 1864 to 1984. The earliest recorded execution under State authority was in 1864.
- b. Includes 57 executions prior to 1890.
- c. Does not include executions after year end 1984.
- d. Data by State does not include breakdown by race for 1984 executions which was not obtained.

Source: Data tabulated by Westat from a listing compiled by Negley K. Teeters and Charles J. Zibulka, 1864 to 1967, and revised by M. Watt Espy, Jr. Listing published in Bowers, William; Pierce, Glenn; and McDevitt, John; Legal Homicide: Death as Punishment in America 1864-1982, Northeastern University Press, Boston, 1984. Data from 1981 to 1984 taken from BJS Bulletin, "Capital Punishment 1983" and BJS Bulletin "Capital Punishment 1984."

Table B-1. Persons Executed Under State Authority by State by Decade: 1864-1984^a (Continued)

	1890's ^b and Before	1900's	1910's	1920's	1930's	1940's	1950's	1960's	1970's	1980- 1984 ^c	Total
Oregon (1904-1962)											
Total		15	11	15	2	14	4	1			62
White		15	11	15	2	11	4	1			59
Murder		15	11	15	2	14	4	1			62
Rape		0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Other		0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Pennsylvania (1915-1962)											
Total			58	142	82	36	31	3			352
White			40	79	49	12	16	3			199
Race Unknown			(3)	(5)	(14)	(13)	(10)				(45)
Murder			58	142	82	36	31	3			352
Rape			0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Other			0	0	0	0	0	0			0
South Carolina (1912-1962)											
Total			44	37	68	59	25	8			241
White			3	9	18	9	5	3			47
Murder			27	32	62	36	20	4			181
Rape			4	3	4	15	4	4			34
Other			13	2	2	8	1				26
South Dakota (1947)											
Total						1					1
White						1					1
Murder						1					1
Rape						0					0
Other						0					0
Tennessee (1909-1960)											
Total		2	11	27	47	38	8	1			134
White		1	4	11	10	15	3	0			44
Murder		1	4	22	37	25	6	0			95
Rape		1	7	5	8	13	2	1			37
Other		0	0	0	2	0	0	0			2
Texas (1924-1982)											
Total				56	122	78	76	29	1	4	366
White				12	39	18	32	7	0		108
Race Unknown											(3)
Murder				41	99	59	45	16	1		264
Rape				13	22	19	30	12	0		96
Other				2	1	0	1	1	0		5
Utah (1903-1977)											
Total		2	8	8	2	4	6	1	1	1	33
White		2	8	6	2	4	5	1	1		29
Murder		2	8	8	2	4	6	1	1		32
Rape		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont (1964-1954) (1864-1899)											
Total		13	1	3	0	1	1	2			21
White		11	1	2		NA	NA	2			16
Race Unknown		(2)		(1)		(1)	(1)				(2)
Murder		13	1	3		1	1	2			21
Rape		0	0	0		0	0	0			0
Other		0	0	0		0	0	0			0

Notes:

- a. Does not include executions under local authority. Except for District of Columbia, data is presented from 1864 to 1984. The earliest recorded execution under State authority was in 1864.
b. Includes 57 executions prior to 1890.
c. Does not include executions after year end 1984.
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Table B-1. Persons Executed Under State Authority by State by Decade: 1864-1984^a (Continued)

	1890's ^b and Before	1900's	1910's	1920's	1930's	1940's	1950's	1960's	1970's	1980- 1984 ^c	Total
<u>Virginia</u> (1908-1982)											
Total		20	80	45	28	35	23	6	0	2	239 ^d
White		2	11	4	5	7	2	2		1	34 ^d
Murder		15	58	35	24	24	5	1		2	164
Race Unknown						(2)	(9)	(4)			(15)
Rape		2	12	6	3	7	9	1		0	40
Other		3	10	4	1	2				0	20
<u>Washington</u> (1904-1963)											
Total		12	3	11	23	16	6	2			73
White		10	3	8	21	9	6	2			59
Murder		12	3	11	23	15	6	2			72
Rape		0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Other		0	0	0	0	1	0	0			1
<u>West Virginia</u> (1899-1959)											
Total	3	10	17	24	20	11	9			1	95
White	0	4	4	14	17	6	8				53
Murder	3	9	16	17	17	10	9				81
Rape	0	1	1	7	0	1	0				10
Other	0	0	0	0	3	0	0				3
<u>Wyoming</u> (1912-1965)											
Total			5	1	4	3	0	1			14
White			4	0	2	2		0			8
Race Unknown					(1)						(1)
Murder			5	1	4	3		1			14
Rape			0	0	0	0		0			0
Other			0	0	0	0		0			0

Notes:

- Does not include executions under local authority. Except for District of Columbia, data is presented from 1864 to 1984. The earliest recorded execution under State authority was in 1864.
- Includes 57 executions prior to 1890.
- Does not include executions after year end 1984.
- Data by State does not include breakdown by race for 1984 executions which was not obtained.

Source: Data tabulated by Westat from a listing compiled by Negley K. Teeters and Charles J. Zibulka, 1864 to 1967, and revised by M. Watt Espy, Jr. Listing published in Bowers, William; Pierce, Glenn; and McDevitt, John; Legal Homicide: Death as Punishment in America 1864-1982, Northeastern University Press, Boston, 1984. Data from 1981 to 1984 taken from BJS Bulletin, "Capital Punishment 1983" and BJS Bulletin "Capital Punishment 1984."

APPENDIX C
MILITARY PRISON TABLES

Table C-1.—MOVEMENT OF POPULATION IN PRINCIPAL MILITARY AND NAVAL PRISONS: 1933

ITEM	Total	Military	Naval	ITEM	Total	Military	Naval
Prisoners present at beginning of year.....	421	315	106	Discharges during the year.....	282	197	85
Admissions during the year.....	339	215	124	Sentence expired.....	260	175	85
Received from courts.....	267	150	117	Paroled.....	12	12	-----
Parole violators returned.....	1	1	-----	Released by court order.....	3	3	-----
Transferred from other penal institutions.....	71	64	7	Died.....	1	1	-----
				Escaped.....	6	6	-----
				Transferred to other penal institutions.....	94	86	8
				Prisoners present at end of year.....	384	247	137

Table C-2.—PRISONERS RECEIVED FROM COURTS, BY LENGTH OF SENTENCE AND OFFENSE, FOR PRINCIPAL MILITARY AND NAVAL PRISONS: 1933

LENGTH OF SENTENCE	Total	Homicide	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Other assault	Burglary	Larceny, except auto theft	Auto theft	Embezzlement and fraud	Forgery	Sex offenses, except rape	Disorderly conduct and drunkenness	Other offenses
Total.....	267	3	5	8	34	12	73	19	36	16	31	9	22
Under 1 year.....	50	-----	-----	1	2	-----	28	4	3	3	-----	1	8
1 year.....	103	-----	1	2	19	5	23	8	15	5	9	7	9
2 years.....	47	1	-----	3	6	3	6	4	9	5	9	-----	1
3 years.....	28	1	2	1	2	1	9	1	4	2	3	-----	2
4 years.....	8	1	-----	-----	1	1	2	1	2	-----	-----	-----	-----
5 years.....	21	-----	-----	1	3	-----	4	1	2	1	7	-----	2
6 to 9 years.....	5	-----	1	-----	1	1	1	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----
10 years.....	4	-----	1	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	-----
15 years.....	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----

Table C-3.—PRISONERS RECEIVED FROM COURTS, BY RACE AND NATIVITY AND BY AGE, FOR PRINCIPAL MILITARY AND NAVAL PRISONS: 1933

RACE AND NATIVITY	Total	Military	Naval	AGE	Total	Military	Naval
Total.....	267	150	117	Total.....	267	150	117
White.....	262	150	112	18 to 20 years.....	12	3	9
Native white.....	254	143	111	21 to 24 years.....	74	28	46
Foreign-born white.....	8	7	1	25 to 29 years.....	63	27	36
Negro.....	1	-----	1	30 to 34 years.....	27	9	18
Filipino.....	4	-----	4	35 years and over.....	12	4	8
				Age not reported.....	79	79	-----

Source: Complete table taken from

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Washington, D.C. Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1933; 1935; pg. 68.

Table C-4.—PRISONERS DISCHARGED FROM PRINCIPAL MILITARY AND NAVAL PRISONS, BY METHOD OF DISCHARGE AND OFFENSE, AND BY TIME SERVED: 1933

OFFENSE	Total	Ex- pira- tion	Pa- role	Other meth- ods	TIME SERVED	Total	Ex- pira- tion	Pa- role	Other meth- ods
					Total.....				
Total.....	282	260	12	10	Total.....	282	260	12	10
Homicide.....	8	7	1	---	Under 6 months.....	41	40	---	1
Robbery.....	14	11	2	1	6 to 11 months.....	55	54	---	1
Aggravated assault.....	10	10	---	---	12 to 17 months.....	21	21	---	---
Other assault.....	34	27	4	3	18 to 23 months.....	44	39	3	2
Burglary.....	15	12	1	2	2 years.....	42	38	2	2
Larceny, except auto theft.....	86	81	2	3	3 years.....	41	30	1	1
Auto theft.....	17	17	---	---	4 years.....	13	10	1	2
Embezzlement and fraud.....	21	20	1	---	5 years.....	7	5	1	1
Forgery.....	25	24	1	---	6 to 9 years.....	16	12	4	---
Rape.....	4	4	---	---	10 to 19 years.....	2	2	---	---
Other sex offenses.....	34	34	---	---					
Disorderly cond. and dr.. unkenness.....	3	3	---	---					
Other offenses.....	11	10	---	1					

Table C-5.—PRISONERS DISCHARGED FROM PRINCIPAL MILITARY AND NAVAL PRISONS, BY TIME SERVED AND OFFENSE, AND BY LENGTH OF SENTENCE: 1933

OFFENSE AND LENGTH OF SENTENCE	Total	Under 6 months	6 to 11 months	12 to 17 months	18 to 23 months	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 to 9 years	10 to 19 years
Total.....	282	41	55	21	44	42	41	13	7	16	2
By offense:											
Homicide.....	8	---	---	1	1	2	---	---	2	1	1
Robbery.....	14	---	2	---	---	2	4	4	1	1	---
Aggravated assault.....	10	1	3	---	3	2	1	---	---	---	---
Other assault.....	34	3	13	1	2	2	4	4	---	5	---
Burglary.....	15	---	1	---	2	2	4	---	3	3	---
Larceny, except auto theft.....	86	26	17	8	13	9	8	1	---	4	---
Auto theft.....	17	2	1	2	10	1	---	1	---	---	---
Embezzlement and fraud.....	21	1	5	4	3	5	3	---	---	---	---
Forgery.....	25	2	7	1	5	6	4	---	---	---	---
Rape.....	4	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	1	---	1
Other sex offenses.....	34	---	2	3	3	10	12	3	---	1	---
Disorderly cond. and drunkenness.....	3	1	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other offenses.....	11	5	3	1	---	1	---	---	---	1	---
By length of sentence:											
Under 1 year.....	42	36	6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1 year.....	64	2	48	12	2	---	---	---	---	---	---
2 years.....	41	1	1	6	34	---	---	---	---	---	---
3 years.....	28	1	---	2	3	22	---	---	---	---	---
4 years.....	15	---	---	1	3	10	1	---	---	---	---
5 years.....	48	1	---	---	2	7	34	4	---	---	---
6 to 9 years.....	21	1	---	---	---	3	4	6	3	4	---
10 years.....	12	---	---	---	---	---	1	2	2	7	---
11 to 14 years.....	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	2	---
15 to 19 years.....	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	2	---
20 years and over.....	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	2

Source: Complete table taken from

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Washington, D.C.
Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1933; 1935;
pg. 69.

Table C-6.—ARMY GENERAL PRISONERS PRESENT ON DECEMBER 31, IN UNITED STATES DISCIPLINARY BARRACKS, REHABILITATION CENTERS, AND FEDERAL INSTITUTIONS: 1940 TO 1946

Year	All institutions	Army institutions					Federal institutions ¹
		Total	Disciplinary barracks	Rehabilitation centers	Guard-houses in United States	Overseas installations	
1946.....	15,774	11,884	10,652	-----	357	875	3,890
1945.....	32,253	29,193	10,055	3,629	1,009	8,500	3,040
1944.....	24,217	22,359	8,562	7,710	1,531	4,556	1,858
1943.....	11,701	10,627	2,603	5,642	718	1,574	1,074
1942.....	4,389	3,880	1,938	713	954	275	509
1941.....	1,406	1,194	554	-----	554	86	302
1940.....	486	273	278	-----	-----	-----	208

¹ Statistics for Federal institutions presented in other parts of this report cover the army prisoners confined in such institutions.

Table C-7.—MOVEMENT OF POPULATION, ARMY GENERAL PRISONERS IN UNITED STATES DISCIPLINARY BARRACKS AND REHABILITATION CENTERS: 1946

Movement of population	Total	Disciplinary barracks	Rehabilitation centers
Prisoners present January 1.....	19,684	16,055	3,629
Admissions.....	10,749	10,748	1
Received by commitment.....	10,494	10,493	1
Suspended sentence vacated.....	198	198	-----
Returned from parole.....	7	7	-----
Other admissions.....	50	50	-----
Transferred from Federal institutions, disciplinary barracks, and rehabilitation centers.....	16,053	15,624	429
Reductions.....	18,773	16,707	2,066
Restored to duty.....	6,135	4,204	1,931
Dishonorably discharged.....	10,896	10,803	93
Released on parole.....	444	444	-----
Died.....	14	13	1
Other reductions.....	1,284	1,243	41
Transferred to Federal institutions, disciplinary barracks, and rehabilitation centers.....	17,061	15,068	1,993
Prisoners present December 31.....	10,652	10,652	-----

Table C-8.—GENERAL COURTS-MARTIAL PRISONERS PRESENT ON JUNE 30, IN UNITED STATES NAVAL PLACES OF CONFINEMENT: 1940 TO 1946

Year	Prisoners present	Year	Prisoners present
1946.....	6,936	1942.....	3,450
1945.....	16,000	1941.....	750
1944.....	12,245	1940.....	700
1943.....	6,800		

Source: Complete table taken from

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C.
Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: 1946; 1948; pgs. 103, 104.

Table C-9. Average daily population of U.S. Army confinement and correctional facilities, by facility, 1973-82

Facility	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Fort Bragg	177	154	85	30	10	7	6	9	12	11
Fort Campbell	165	131	86	77	35	24	22	28	30	41
Fort Carson	77	117	47	42	21	10	11	31	39	50
Fort Hood	118	135	96	55	33	31	37	49	67	56
Fort Lewis	140	144	77	49	22	18	20	29	40	54
Fort Meade	131	122	71	20	18	12	16	20	36	35
Fort Ord	162	171	73	42	26	13	12	16	33	78
Fort Polk	42	27	13	10	8	8	13	25	21	16
Fort Riley	93	52	36	24	27	48	57	82	78	84
Fort Benning	127	67	37	27	18	13	12	32	43	52
Fort Bliss	49	42	33	21	14	10	10	7	12	-
Fort Dix	280	171	71	33	19	12	16 ^a	26	20	14
Fort Gordon	125	97	53	38	20	17	19	23	30	38
Fort Jackson	39	20	15	2	2	2	2	1	1	-
Fort Knox	244	196	63	47	21	19	23	27	25	38
Fort Sill	155	109	19	19	21	16	18	21	30	56
Fort Leonard Wood	179	46	21	13	7	4	7	10	4	2
Fort Fitzsimmons	1	1	2	3	2	1	3	2	2	0
U.S. Army Disciplinary Barracks	931	1,153	1,152	1,189	1,038	818	1,022	1,315	1,402	1,452
U.S. Army Retraining Brigade	1,031	953	580	412	450	518	502	714	805	578

^aPrisoners at Navy facility.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Army.

Source: Complete table taken from

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Washington, D.C.
Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics: 1983; 1984; pg. 590,
Table 6.4 4.

Table C-10. Normal capacity and average population of U.S. Army correctional centers, by location, 1982

NOTE: Data have been collected from the organizations or agencies through a mail survey. Facilities listed are for military personnel 17 years of age and older. "Normal capacity" is the number of inmates the facility was designed to hold.

Correctional center and location	Normal capacity	Average population	
		Male	Female
U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas	1,500	1,464	14
Fort Benning Confinement Facility, Fort Benning, Georgia	62	61	1
Fort Gordon Confinement Facility, Fort Gordon, Georgia	60	48	0
Fort Knox Area Confinement Facility, Fort Knox, Kentucky	50	45	0
Fort Sill Confinement Facility, Fort Sill, Oklahoma	70	66	2
U.S. Army Retraining Brigade, Fort Riley, Kansas	1,000	531	11
Fort Campbell Confinement Facility, Fort Campbell, Kentucky	60	35	1
Fort Carson Confinement Facility, Fort Carson, Colorado	62	54	3
Fort Hood Confinement Facility, Fort Hood, Texas	75	78	0
Fort Lewis Confinement Facility, Fort Lewis, Washington	50	46	0
Fort Meade Confinement Facility, Fort George G. Meade, Maryland	55	40	5
Fort Ord Confinement Facility, Fort Ord, California	100	89	3
Fort Polk Confinement Facility, Fort Polk, Louisiana	34	11	0
Fort Richardson Confinement Facility, Fort Richardson, Alaska	25	28	0
Fort Riley Confinement Facility, Fort Riley, Kansas	96	79	4
U.S. Eighth Army Confinement Facility, Camp Humphries, Korea	50	40	1
Berlin Confinement Facility, Berlin, Germany	11	8	0
SETAF Confinement Facility, Camp Darley, Italy	4	1	0
Mannheim Confinement Facility, Mannheim, Germany	156	182	4
Fort Clayton Confinement Facility, Fort Clayton, Panama	19	6	0

Source: American Correctional Association, 1983 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities (College Park, Md.: American Correctional Association, 1983), pp. 341-343. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission of ACA.

Source: Complete table taken from

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Washington, D.C. Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics: 1983; 1984; pg. 591, Table 6.4 5.

Table C-11. **Normal capacity and average population of U.S. Navy correctional centers, by location, 1982**

NOTE: See NOTE, Table C-10. The Navy also operates other small correctional centers and detention spaces in the United States and overseas. All facilities are for Naval personnel 17 years of age and older awaiting court-martial or serving court-martial sentences. "Normal capacity" is the number of inmates the facility was designed to hold.

Correctional center and location	Normal capacity	Average population
Naval Station, Long Beach, California	34	23
Naval Station, San Diego, California	187	170
Naval Station, Treasure Island, San Francisco, California	148	111
Naval Submarine Base, New London, Connecticut	20	14
Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Florida	50	64
Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida	72	46
Naval Station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii	82	54
Naval Administrative Command, Great Lakes, Illinois	170	130
Naval Station, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	210	143
Naval Education and Training Center, Newport, Rhode Island	75	32
Naval Station, Charleston, South Carolina	95	82
Naval Air Station, Millington, Tennessee	68	57
Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Texas	65	35
Naval Station, Norfolk, Virginia	287	264
Naval Station, Seattle, Washington	59	62
Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba	24	6
Naval Station, Guam	23	14
Fleet Activities, Yokosuka, Japan	49	40
Naval Base, Subic Bay, Philippines	56	48
Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico	10	7
Naval Station, Rota, Spain	15	20

Source: American Correctional Association, 1983 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities (College Park, Md.: American Correctional Association, 1983), pp. 345, 346. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Source: Complete table taken from

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Washington, D.C. Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics: 1983; 1984; pg. 591, Table 6.4 7.

APPENDIX D
SOURCES OF CORRECTIONS STATISTICS

GOVERNMENT SOURCES OF CORRECTIONS STATISTICS

Sources cited here include written reports. In addition, data from 1904 to the present on the number of persons present, received in, and released from prison by State will soon be made available as a public use data tape by BJS through the National Criminal Justice Archives at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

(Publication date given in left column. An asterisk (*) indicates publication date not given or not obtained.)

U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C.

1854	Compendium of Seventh Census: 1850.
1864	Compendium of Eighth Census: 1860.
1888	Report on the Defective and Delinquent Classes of the Population of United States as Returned at the Tenth Census: 1880.
1896	Report on Crime, Pauperism, and Benevolence in the United States at the Eleventh Census: 1890, Part I.
1895	Report on Crime, Pauperism, and Benevolence in the United States at the Eleventh Census: 1890, Part II.

U.S. Department of Commerce (or Commerce and Labor), Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C.

1907	Prisoners and Juvenile Delinquents in Institutions: 1904.
1914	Summary of the State Laws Relating to the Dependent Classes: 1913.
1918	Prisoners and Juvenile Delinquents in the U.S.: 1910.
1923	Number of Prisoners in Penal Institutions: 1922 and 1917.
1926	Prisoners, 1923: Crime Conditions in the U.S. as Reflected in Census Statistics of Imprisoned Offenders.
1927	Children Under Institutional Care: 1923.
1929	The Prisoner's Antecedents: Supplementary to "Prisoners, 1923."
	Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories:
1929	1926 Summary
1929	1926
1931	1927
1931	1928
1932	1929 and 1930
1934	1931 and 1932
1935	1933
1936	1934
1937	1935
1938	1936
1939	1937
1941	1938
1941	1939

**U.S. Department of Commerce (or Commerce and Labor), Bureau of Census; Washington, D.C.
(Continued)**

Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories: (Continued)	
1943	1940
1944	1941
1945	1942
1945	1943 and 1942
1946	1943
1946	1944
1947	1945
1948	1946
1935	County and City Jails: Prisoners in Jails and Other Penal Institutions Under County or Municipal Jurisdiction: 1933.
1936	Juvenile Delinquents in Public Institutions: 1933.
	Judicial Criminal Statistics:
1935	1933
1936	1934
1937	1935
1938	1936
*	1938
*	1940
1938	Judicial Criminal Statistics in 43 Ohio Counties: 1937.
1939	Judicial Criminal Statistics: Ohio, Minnesota, and the District of Columbia: 1938.
1943	U.S. Census of Population, 1940: Special Reports, Institutionalized Population Fourteen Years of Age and Older.
1953	U.S. Census of Population, 1950: Special Reports, Institutional Population.
1963	U.S. Census of Population, 1960: Subject Reports, Inmates of Institutions.
1973	U.S. Census of Population, 1970: Subject Reports, Persons in Institutions and Other Group Quarters.
1984	1980 Census of Population: Persons in Institutions and Other Group Quarters.

General Statistical Reference

1926	Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1925.
1935	Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1935.
1976	Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1970.
1976	Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1976.
1983	Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1982-83.
1983	Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1984.

U.S. Office of Education; Washington, D.C.

1868 - 1917 Annual Report of Commissioner of Education (yearly reports on reform schools and State industrial schools).

U.S. Department of Labor, Children's Bureau; Washington, D.C.

1936 The Child-Monthly News Summary: Vol. 1, No. 1.
1937 Social-Statistics Supplement to the Child-Monthly News Summary: No. 1.
1937 Social-Statistics Supplement to the Child-Monthly News Summary: No. 2.

Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration: Children's Bureau Statistical Series; Washington, D.C.

1946 Number 3: Children Served by Public Welfare Agencies and Institutions 1945.
1951 Number 8: Juvenile Court Statistics 1946-1949.

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration; Children's Bureau Statistical Series; Washington, D. C.

1954 Number 18: Juvenile Court Statistics 1950-1952.
1955 Number 28: Juvenile Court Statistics 1953.
1956 Number 31: Juvenile Court Statistics 1954.
1956 Number 33: Some Facts About Public State Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents.
1956 Number 37: Juvenile Court Statistics 1955.
1958 Number 48: Statistics on Public Institutions for Delinquent Children 1956.
1959 Number 52: Juvenile Court Statistics 1957.
1960 Number 57: Juvenile Court Statistics 1958.
1961 Number 65: Juvenile Court Statistics 1960.
1962 Number 69: Juvenile Court Statistics 1961.

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Welfare Administration; Children's Bureau Statistical Series; Washington, D. C.

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| 1963 | Number 70: Statistics on Public Institutions for Delinquent Children 1962. |
| 1963 | Number 73: Juvenile Court Statistics 1962. |
| 1964 | Number 79: Juvenile Court Statistics 1963. |
| 1964 | Number 78: Statistics on Public Institutions for Delinquent Children 1963. |
| 1965 | Number 81: Statistics on Public Institutions for Delinquent Children 1964. |
| 1965 | Number 83: Juvenile Court Statistics 1964. |
| 1966 | Number 85: Juvenile Court Statistics 1965. |
| 1966 | Number 86: Personnel and Personnel Practices in Public Institutions for Delinquent Children: A Survey. |
| 1965 | America's Children and Youth in Institutions: 1950-1960-1964 (Seth Low). |

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social and Rehabilitation Service; Children's Bureau Statistical Series; Washington, D. C.

- | | |
|------|--|
| 1967 | Number 89: Statistics on Public Institutions for Delinquent Children 1966. |
| 1967 | Number 90: Juvenile Court Statistics 1966. |
| 1967 | Number 93: Juvenile Court Statistics 1967. |
| 1969 | Number 94: Statistics on Public Institutions for Delinquent Children 1967 |

U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.

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|-----------|---|
| 1886-1930 | Annual Report of the Attorney General (yearly reports which contain Federal prison reports until 1930). |
|-----------|---|

U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons, Washington, D.C.

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|-----------|---|
| 1930-1960 | Annual Report of the Work of the Federal Bureau of Prisons (contains yearly report on Federal prison system). |
|-----------|---|

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons; National Prisoner Statistics; Washington, D.C.

1951 Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions: 1950; Number 4.
1952 Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions: 1951; Number 7.
1954 Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions: 1950.
1953 Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions: 1952; Number 9.
1955 Prisoners Released from State and Federal Institutions: 1951.
* Prisoners Released from State and Federal Institutions: 1952 and 1953.
1954 Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions: 1953; Number 11.
1957 Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions: 1956; Number 17.
1958 Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions: 1957; Number 19.
1959 Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions: 1958; Number 21.
1960 Personnel in State and Federal Institutions: 1958; Number 22.
1960 Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions: 1959; Number 24.
1961 Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions: 1960; Number 27.
1963 Personnel in State and Federal Institutions: 1961; Number 31.
1964 Personnel: 1962; Number 35.
1965 Characteristics of State Prisoners: 1960.
* Prisoners Released from State and Federal Institutions: 1960.
1967 State Prisoners: Admissions and Releases, 1964.
1967 Executions: 1930-1966; Number 41.
1968 Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions for Adult Felons: 1966;
Number 43.
1969 Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions for Adult Felons: 1967;
Number 44.
1970 State Prisoners - Admissions and Releases: 1970.
1971 Capital Punishment: 1930-1970; Number 46.
1972 Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions for Adult Felons: 1968, 1969,
1970; Number 47.

U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons; Washington, D.C.

- * Federal Bureau of Prisons Statistical Tables: Fiscal Year 1964.
- 1969 Federal Bureau of Prisons Statistical Report: Fiscal Years 1967 and 1968.
- * Federal Bureau of Prisons Statistical Report: Fiscal Years 1969 and 1970.
- 1973 Federal Bureau of Prisons Statistical Report: Fiscal Years 1971 and 1972.
- 1974 Federal Bureau of Prisons Statistical Report: Fiscal Year 1973.
- 1975 Federal Bureau of Prisons Statistical Report: Fiscal Year 1974.
- * Statistical Report: Fiscal Years 1978-1980.
- * Statistical Report: Fiscal Years 1981-1983.

U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service); Washington, D.C.

- 1970 National Jail Census: 1970.
- 1971 National Jail Census: 1970.
- 1974 Capital Punishment 1971-72; National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-1.
- 1974 Children in Custody: A Report on the Juvenile Detention and Correction Facility Census of 1971.
- 1974 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails: 1972.
- 1975 Census of State Correctional Facilities 1974: Advance Report; National Prisoner Statistics Special Report, Number SD-NPS-SR-1.
- 1975 Capital Punishment 1973; National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-2.
- 1975 Capital Punishment 1974; National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-3.
- 1975 The Nation's Jails.
- 1976 Capital Punishment 1975; National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-4.
- 1976 Census of Prisoners in State Correctional Facilities 1973: National Prisoner Statistics Special Report.
- 1977 Capital Punishment 1976; National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-5.
- 1977 Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1975; National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-3.
- 1977 Children in Custody: 1974.
- 1978 Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1976; National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-4.
- 1978 Parole in the United States: 1976 and 1977.

U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service); Washington, D.C. (Continued)

1978	State and Local Probation and Parole Systems.
1979	Children in Custody: A Report on the Juvenile Detention and Correction Facility Census of 1975.
1979	Census of Jails and Survey of Jail Inmates: 1978; National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin, No. SD-NPS-J-6P.
1979	Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1977; National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-5.
1979	Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1977.
	Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics:
1974	1973
1975	1974
1976	1975
1977	1976
1978	1977
1979	1978

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Washington, D.C.

1979	A National Survey of Parole-Related Legislation Enacted During the 1979 Legislation Session.
1980	Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1978; National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-64671.
1980	Profile of Jail Inmates: Sociodemographic Findings from the 1978 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails; National Prisoner Statistics Report SD-NPS-J-6, NCJ-65412.
1980	Parole in the United States: 1979.
1980	Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-7A, Advance Report: Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1979.
1981	Probation in the United States: 1979.
1981	Census of Jails, 1978: Vols. I-IV. Data for Individual Jails in the Northeast, North Central, South, and West.
1981	Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1979; National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin NPS-PSF-7, NCJ-73719.
1981	Characteristics of Parole Population, 1978.
1981	Parole in the U.S., 1979.
1981	Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin: Veterans in Prison.
1981	Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin: Prisoners in 1980.

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Washington, D.C. (Continued)

1981 Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin: Capital Punishment 1980.
1982 Capital Punishment 1981; NCJ-86484.
1982 Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin: Prisoners at Midyear 1982.
1982 Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin: Prisons and Prisoners.
1982 Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin: Prisoners 1925-81.
1982 Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin: Prisoners in 1981.
1983 Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin: Characteristics of Persons Entering Parole During 1978 and 1979.
1983 Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin: Setting Prison Terms.
1983 Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin: Probation and Parole 1982.
1983 Justice Expenditure and Employment in the U.S., 1979; NCJ-87242.
1983 Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1981.
1983 Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin: Prisoners and Alcohol.
1983 Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin: Prisoners and Drugs.
1983 Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin: Prisoners in 1982.
1983 Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin: Jail Inmates 1982.
1983 Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin: Prisoners at Midyear 1983.
1983 Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report: Career Patterns in Crime.
1984 Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin: Case Filings in State Courts, 1983.
1984 Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1982.
1984 Capital Punishment 1982; NCJ-91533,
1984 Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin: Capital Punishment 1983.
1984 Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report: Prison Admissions and Releases, 1981.
1984 Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report: Returning to Prison.
1984 Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin: The 1983 Jail Census.
1984 Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin: Federal Drug Law Violators.
1984 Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report: Time Served in Prison.
1985 Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin: Prisoners in 1984.
1985 Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report: Examining Recidivism.
1985 Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report: Prevalence of Imprisonment.
1985 Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin: Capital Punishment 1984.
1985 Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin: Prison Admissions and Releases, 1982.
1985 Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin: Jail Inmates, 1983.

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Washington, D.C. (Continued)

1986	Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin: Probation and Parole, 1984.
1986	Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin: Parole in the United States, 1980 and 1981.
	Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics:
1980	1979
1981	1980
1982	1981
1983	1982
1984	1983
1985	1984

U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice; Washington, D.C.

1980	American Prisons and Jails, Vol. I: Summary Findings and Policy Implications of a National Survey.
1980	American Prisons and Jails, Vol. II: Population Trends and Projections.
1980	American Prisons and Jails, Vol. III: Conditions and Costs of Confinement.
1980	American Prisons and Jails, Vol. IV: Supplemental Report - Case Studies of New Legislation Governing Sentencing and Release.

U.S. Department of Justice; Washington, D.C.

*	Report: The United States Parole Commission, October 1, 1976 to September 30, 1978.
1939	Attorney General's Survey of Release Procedures, Vol. II, Probation.
1939	Attorney General's Survey of Release Procedures, Vol. IV, Parole.

U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention; Washington, D.C.

1980	Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1979 Census of Private Juvenile Facilities.
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1983	Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1982 Census of Public Juvenile Facilities.
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APPENDIX E
SOME THOUGHTS ABOUT CURRENT STATISTICS

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Throughout the preceding chapters, individual problems with statistics have been mentioned, and the gaps in the tables point to those items for which more consistent data are needed. This Appendix presents a few additional thoughts concerning current data collections gained by the review of existing past data. Any set of recommendations reflects the needs or orientation of the reviewer. This review has been done within the perspective of attempting to construct, through the use of statistics, a picture of trends over a 100-year period. As a result, the discussion focuses on what would be of most use in maintaining and improving this historical picture, which is one part of the history of the United States.

Another major reason for collecting criminal justice statistics concerns providing information to make planning and policy decisions relevant for the present and near future. It is not always clear when the goals of recording an "objective" picture and of formulating policy might conflict. The review has indicated that policy perspectives have been present to differing degrees in each data collection period. Policy issues and perspectives are apparent in the type of data items which are given attention and in the way in which the data are presented.

In general, the data presented by the Census Bureau in the Institutional Population Series and in the State and Federal Prisoner Statistics series up until 1946 reflected the goal of presenting an overall picture of prisons, while addressing, through the data items chosen for study, major issues of concern. The series stopped short of making policy recommendations. The Bureau of Justice Statistics, the major agency currently responsible for data collection in this area, has indicated its interest in producing policy-relevant statistics, and recent bulletins have not hesitated to address policy questions.

To some extent, historical tables in the previous chapters reflect the items of special concern in each particular time period, such as the nativity of prisoners in the late nineteenth century, or juveniles in jails in the 1920's, or criminal careers in the 1980's. However, several of these same concerns have reoccurred over the period. These include race/ethnicity, juveniles in adult facilities, over-crowding, recidivism, the impact of different types of sentences and methods of release on time served, offense distribution, and employment and substance abuse among prisoners.

One factor the review has demonstrated is that there is a common core of data which has been attempted to be collected almost since data collection in this area began. While new series have been instituted, the data items concerning prisons, jails, and facilities for juveniles are not significantly different than they were in 1923.

Differences have existed in the legal mandates and corresponding resources of the various agencies responsible for data collection in this area. Currently more data are being collected in the area of corrections and crime than ever before. New series have been initiated on victimization, probation and parole, and jails, all of which did not have regular data collection efforts prior to the 1970's. No longer is there a simple lack of data, as was the case in many areas prior to 1970. Of more concern is how best to collect and present the information.

The following are some thoughts coming out of the effort to pull together the statistics:

- It would be helpful if there were more coordination between the Census Bureau Institutional Population Census and BJS and OJJDP. The differences which occurred to varying degrees in both 1970 and 1980 in totals reported for persons present and for the number of institutions are significant cause for confusion. Either consistent definitions of institutions should be used, or, if different definitions are used, the methodology sections should explain why.

■ It would be helpful if the Institutional Population Reports contained more explanatory text. The Census Bureau decennial reports in which explanatory text was provided (up to 1940) are more useful than current reports. Perhaps the detailed tables by metro area could be published separately and a smaller national and State report could be prepared which would give more explanation. Because Census reports contain the only unified data on institutionalization, a brief discussion would make the data much more useful, especially for historical purposes.

■ The reconciliation of juvenile reports from various sources is of special concern. The Census Bureau and Children in Custody differ significantly in definitions of facilities included. Studies which attempt to present the total picture of facilities housing juveniles, such as the University of Chicago studies, are especially useful. It is also helpful when studies classify the primary function of a facility and the legal status of residents. Only in this way can one be sure there is no double counting of the same facility: it cannot be counted by one study as a facility for delinquents and by another as a facility for dependent or emotionally disturbed youth.

■ It would be useful to have data on offense and time served of jail commitments. These data were last published for the year 1933.

■ Recent BJS Bulletins on State prisoners contain much data not available or not published in the 1970's, especially on admissions and releases. These data include time served and sentence and recidivism of those received. These bulletins also present much historical information. This information resembles that produced in the yearly reports of the Census Bureau between 1926 and 1946. On the other hand, the bound versions of National Prisoner Statistics (the continuation of the Census/Bureau of Prison series) do not contain extensive information. There are some problems with this policy from an historical perspective. One is format. The unbound short bulletins are easily lost. Many of bulletins published in the 1950's by the Bureau of Prisons are currently unavailable in most government document

were never received. Microforms will be available, but are less readily used. A more substantial publication that is issued at regular intervals and contains consistent information would be more valuable historically. This publication should cover the data items included in the old Census Bureau series and contain sufficient explanatory text. Recent bulletins make the data interesting and relevant to policy issues that are of concern. Many statistical reports have lacked these aspects in the past, but the condensed bulletin format does not provide complete methodological notes. Much of the information in BJS Bulletins has a policy orientation, while the reduced NPS reports contain less information but have a more straightforward data-reporting stance. It would be helpful if NPS reports contained an expanded core of items regularly published.

■ Consideration should be given to a unified study covering all levels of corrections in one year, perhaps every 5 years. The 1880 and 1923 Census reports were useful because they had a unified approach. The 1965 study done for the President's Task Force was very useful because it covered State, Federal, jails, juveniles, and probation and parole data.

■ Statistics published by the Federal Bureau of Prisons would be more useful if they were accompanied by explanatory text. The tables contain extensive statistical information, but the computer-generated tables are sometimes confusing and require some discussion to clarify meaning.

■ Detail should be maintained in the published distribution of offenses. The categories "violent" and "not violent" are too broad to be meaningful but have been used in recent reports on jails and juveniles. The detailed information is available in unpublished tables, at least for jails, and should be published in the reports.

■ It would be helpful to have actual counts of the number of persons who are under certain ages in jails and prisons, rather than only counts of those persons considered legal juveniles, especially as States differ on age definitions of a juvenile.