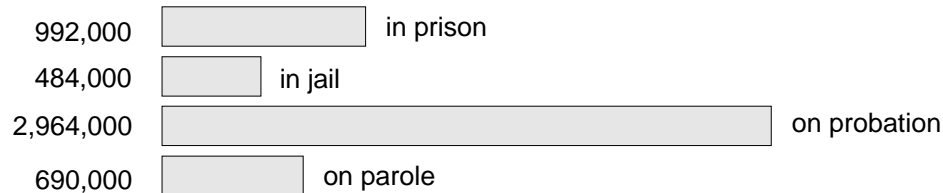




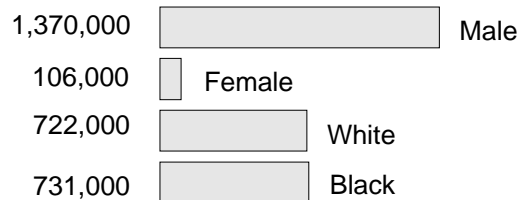
## Bureau of Justice Statistics

# Correctional Populations in the United States, 1994

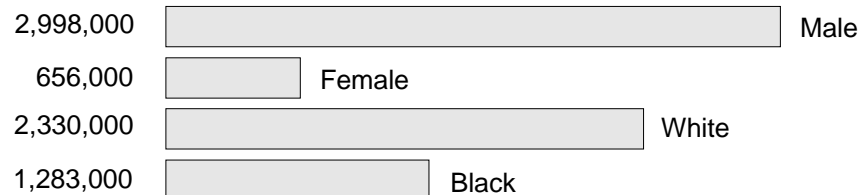
### 5.1 million adults in the United States were under correctional supervision in 1994



### 1.5 million in local jail or prison



### 3.7 million on probation or parole





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# Correctional Populations in the United States, 1994

By Jodi M. Brown, Darrell K. Gilliard, Tracy L. Snell,  
James J. Stephan, and Doris James Wilson  
*BJS Statisticians*

June 1996, NCJ 160091

# Contents

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## U.S. Department of Justice Office of Justice Programs

Jan M. Chaiken, Ph.D.  
Director

This volume resulted from a collaborative effort managed by Allen J. Beck, Chief, Corrections Statistics. Jodi M. Brown updated the correctional population trends section. Darrell K. Gilliard prepared the section on jail inmates. Jodi M. Brown, assisted by Darrell K. Gilliard and Coliece R. Rice, collected the data and prepared the tables for probation and parole sections. James J. Stephan, assisted by Craig Perkins, prepared the section on military corrections. Tracy L. Snell prepared the section on capital punishment. Doris James Wilson prepared the section on prisoners. Thomas Hester and Ida Hines edited this volume. Marilyn Marbrook supervised production.

Pamela Butler, Martha Greene, Henrietta Herrin, and Lisa McNelis of the Governments Division of the U.S. Bureau of the Census collected and collated the data on jails and jail inmates under the supervision of Alan Stevens.

Jeanne C. Benetti, Patricia A. Clark, and Marita K. Perez of the Crime Surveys Branch, Demographic Surveys Division of the U.S. Bureau of the Census collected, processed, and tabulated the data on prisoners and capital punishment under the supervision of Gertrude B. Odom and Kathleen P. Creighton. Christopher Alaura of the Crime Surveys Programming Branch provided programming assistance while supervised by Stephen T. Phillips.

This report and its data are available on the Internet:

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/>

The National Archive of Criminal Justice Data also offers the data for jails and capital punishment:

<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/NACJD/home.html>

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## Highlights

An estimated 5.1 million adults were under some form of correctional supervision in 1994. Nearly three-quarters of these people were on probation or parole. About 2.7% of the U.S. adult resident population were under correctional care or supervision in 1994, up from 1.1% in 1980.

### Jails

Local jails are facilities that hold inmates beyond arraignment, usually for more than 72 hours but less than a year. Local jails are administered by city or county officials.

Local jails held an estimated 484,000 adults, or about 1 in every 398 adult U.S. residents, on June 30, 1994. Men made up 90% of adult jail inmates. White non-Hispanic inmates accounted for 39% of the total jail population; black non-Hispanics, 44%; and Hispanics, 15%.

The total number of adults in jail increased by an estimated 28,200 inmates during the year ending June 30, 1994, or 6.2%. The overall increase of 301,400 adult inmates between 1980 and 1994 represents an average annual increase of 7.2%.

### Probation

Nearly 3 million adults were on probation on December 31, 1994. Probationers made up 58% of all adults under correctional supervision in 1994.

Approximately 20% of the probationers were women, a larger proportion than for any other correctional population. About 66% of adults on probation were white, and 32%, black. Six in ten persons discharged from probation had successfully completed their sentences.

The number of adults on probation in the United States increased by 61,100 (2.1%) between yearend 1993 and 1994. From 1980 to 1994 the probation population

grew by more than 1.8 million, an average of 7.2% annually.

### Prisons

An estimated 992,000 men and women were in the custody of State and Federal prisons at yearend 1994. About 94% of all prisoners were men; 47% were white, and 51%, black.

Two-thirds of sentenced prisoners entering prison in 1994 were new court commitments, and nearly a third were parole or other conditional release violators. Among persons released from prison in 1994, 77% were placed on probation, parole, or some other type of conditional release.

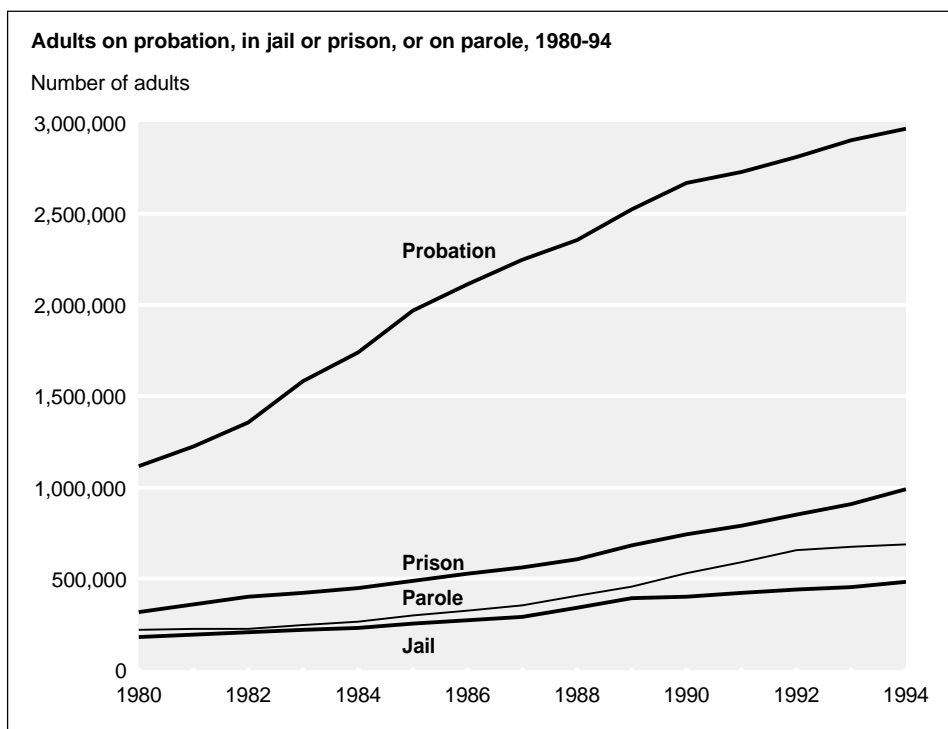
The number of prisoners rose by 9% during 1994, the equivalent of 82,200 inmates. This brought the total increase in prisoners between 1980 and 1994 to 672,014, which translates to an average growth rate of 8.4% each year.

### Parole

An estimated 690,000 adults were on parole at yearend 1994, an increase of 2.1% from 1993. Nine of every ten parolees were men. An estimated 53% of persons on parole were white; 46%, black; and 1%, of other races.

About half of all entries to parole were based on a parole board decision. Nearly half of all exits from parole were categorized as successful completions. Most of the remainder were returned to incarceration, but only a tenth of parolees were returned to incarceration with a new sentence.

While the parole population increased by only 2% during the year, the average annual rate of increase from 1980 to 1994 was 8.5%, more than that of any other correctional population. The number of adults on parole tripled during the 14-year period (from 220,438).



## Capital punishment

During 1994, 306 inmates were received under sentence of death by State and Federal prisons, and 112 had their death sentences removed by means other than execution. State and Federal prisons held a total of 2,890 prisoners under sentence of death on December 31, 1994.

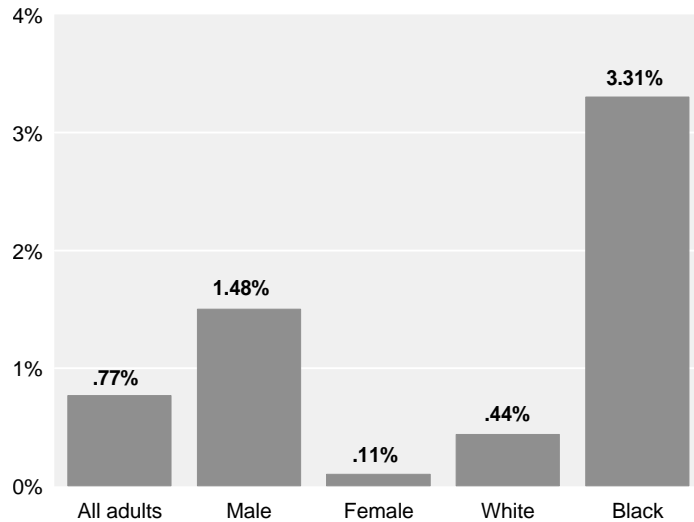
An estimated 57% of those under sentence of death at yearend were white and 41% were black. Half of the inmates had been under sentence of death for at least 6 years.

Thirteen States executed 31 male prisoners during 1994. The total number of prisoners executed under civil authority in the United States from 1977 to 1994 was 257.

### Incarceration rates

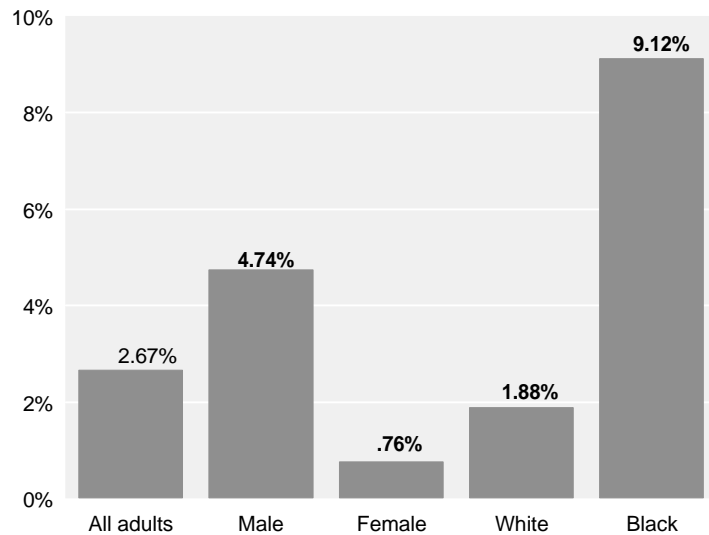
#### Adults in local jail or in State or Federal prison, 1994

Percent of adult U.S. population for each group



#### Adults in jail, on probation, in prison, or on parole, 1994

Percent of adult U.S. population for each group



**Summary of U.S. military confinement, December 31, 1994**

	Number of prisoners		Number of facilities	Design capacity	Percent of capacity occupied
	Branch of service holding prisoners	Branch of service to which prisoners belonged			
All services	2,782	2,782	33	5,910	47%
Air Force	--	453	--	--	--
Army	1,779	1,311	12	3,358	53
Marine Corps	405	485	5	1,180	34
Navy	598	526	16	1,372	44
Coast Guard	...	7	...	...	...

--Data for Air Force confinement facilities were not reported.  
 ...Not applicable. The Coast Guard does not operate confinement facilities.

**Military confinement**

In 1994 the U.S. Department of Defense Correctional Council established an annual military confinement report. The council, comprised of representatives from each branch of military service adopted a standardized questionnaire and a common set of definitions. With the Correctional Council, the Bureau of Justice Statistics has produced a series of tables, which provide a unified profile of persons in the custody of U.S. military authorities.

On December 31, 1994, the Army, Marine Corps, and Navy held a total of 2,782 prisoners in 33 facilities, including 324 persons in pretrial detention and 2,458 in post trial confinement. The Coast Guard did not operate confinement facilities. Prisoner data from the Air Force were not reported; however, a total of 453 Air Force personnel were held by other branches of service. Slightly less than half of military prisoners reported at yearend 1994 (47%) belonged to the Army. The remainder were nearly equally divided among members of the Navy (19%), the Marine Corps (17%), and the Air Force (16%). Less than 1% belonged to the Coast Guard.

Approximately 98% of military detainees were men and 2% were women. Half were non-Hispanic whites; 39%, non-Hispanic blacks; 7%, Hispanics; and 4%, other races.

About 89% of prisoners held by the Army, Marine Corps, and Navy at yearend 1994 were convicted inmates; and 11% were unconvicted persons whose cases had not been tried.

A third of convicted military prisoners were confined for rape (17%), or sexual assault offenses (15%); and nearly a fifth (19%) were confined for military infractions, such as desertion, AWOL, insubordination, or failure to obey a lawful order.

Prisoners convicted of murder or nonnegligent manslaughter accounted for 11%, as did those convicted of larceny/theft. Drug law violators made up 9%, and assaulters, 8%. Each of the remaining categories of offenders accounted for 3% or less.

Approximately 90% of the 3,657 admissions to military confinement during 1994 were new commitments from a military court. The remainder were transfers from other military confinement, and parolees and escapees returned.

More than three-fifths of the 5,181 persons released from military confinement in 1994 were released through expiration of sentence or other form of unconditional release. About a fifth left on parole or other conditional release, and nearly a fifth were transferred, either within the same confinement branch or to another branch of service.

The Army, Marine Corps, and Navy operated a total of 33 confinement facilities, as of December 31, 1994. These included 11 local and 10 regional facilities, 1 long-term facility inside the continental United States, and 11 facilities outside the continental U.S. The number of Air Force facilities was not reported.

The Navy maintained 16 facilities, and the Marine Corps, 5. The Army operated 12 facilities, including the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, which is the only U.S. military confinement facility holding prisoners with sentences of more than 5 years.

The design capacity of the 33 U.S. military confinement facilities totalled 5,910. At yearend 1994, these facilities were operating at 47% of their design capacity.

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### Important note

*Correctional Populations in the United States* presents numbers that describe persons under some form of correctional supervision. In this compilation the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) seeks to help users by—

- making readily apparent the links between different correctional institutions or methods in each State
- suggesting the similarities and differences between States and regions as our system of criminal justice responds to both common and disparate needs
- permitting comparisons, however limited they must be, with previous years' statistics.

#### Helping readers find a single number

Through an **index** at the end of the volume, readers can find all topics treated in the tables. The index numbers refer to the tables.

**Footnotes** give extra information about how to interpret the numbers in the tables.

Category definitions are available in three places: the **explanatory notes** in the appendices of sections, the **questionnaires** also in the appendices, and the **definitions of common terms** in the *Introduction* on page 3.

#### To make comparisons across years or between jurisdictions

BJS makes every effort to report numbers that are consistent in interpretation with those of the past and between separate jurisdictions in the present. Data collection rules and reporting protocols that fit historical statistics and that impose the least burden on respondents are used.

Some jurisdictions depart from the reporting conventions, and some categories for counting have shifted over the years. Users who try to draw conclusions from such numbers by comparing years or jurisdictions must take into account special circumstances and changes. **Footnotes, table notes, explanatory notes, and other material highlighting the tables** must be consulted for a full understanding of the data.

The following symbols are used in the tables:

/ not reported

: not known

... not applicable

# Introduction

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## History of U.S. corrections statistics

In 1850 the Federal Government, in cooperation with the States as a part of the Seventh Decennial Census, initiated a count of prisoners in 32 States and in the territories of Minnesota, New Mexico, Oregon, and Utah. Between 1850 and 1870, U.S. marshals administered the census of prisoners as part of a special schedule of social statistics. The 1880 report indicated there were 61 prisoners in State institutions per 100,000 residents. By 1890 Nevada had the highest per capital rate among the States, 203, and Wyoming had the lowest, 16. In that same year New York had 136 prisoners per 100,000 residents, and California had 169.

In 1926 the Bureau of the Census began the annual collection of prisoner statistics, and the report for that year described the goal of the effort as the collection of data to "show the application of penal policies for various classes of offenders and in different parts of the country." That first annual report in 1926 provided information by jurisdiction on admissions, releases, sentences and time served, inmates under sentence of death, recidivism, and crowding — issues of major concern today.

In 1950 the corrections program was transferred from the Bureau of the Census to the Bureau of Prisons (BOP) in the Department of Justice and in 1971 to the agency predecessor of the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA). LEAA added the statistical series on local jails (1970), probation (1979), and parole (1976).

All the major reporting series and projects of the corrections unit, Bureau of Justice Statistics, are outlined under "Data sources" below. The Bureau of the Census serves as the data collections agency for most of these series. The following chronology sketches the evolution of the statistical reports grouped in this volume.

**1904.** *Prisoners and Juvenile Delinquents, 1904* reported movements rather than individuals. Prison officials served as enumerators.

**1924.** *Prisoners, 1923* presented adults separate from juveniles.

**1926.** *Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories* began as an annual report that continued until 1946. The report included a special section on prisoners under sentence of death. From 1946 to 1970 the Bureau of Prisons published the annual figures. The LEAA followed for 9 years until BJS was created in 1980. (The Bureau of Census has acted as collecting agent since 1972.)

**1947.** The Bureau of Prisons began the separate annual reports on prisoners under sentence of death. LEAA and then BJS continued the reports until 1984. BJS will continue to publish annual bulletins about the death penalty and persons sentenced to death; the more detailed statistics appear in the corrections volume.

**1965.** The National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD), a nongovernmental organization, started the Uniform Parole Reports project under Federal contract.

**1970.** LEAA conducted its first 1-day count of jails.

**1974.** LEAA, with the Bureau of the Census, surveyed a national random sample of inmates in State prisons. The survey, repeated in 1979, 1986, and 1991, collected information on personal background and criminal history and inquired about drug and alcohol usage.

**1976.** The NCCD and LEAA annual reports covered parole data beginning in 1976.

**1978.** The Bureau of the Census counted prisoners in U.S. jails; Census repeated the complete enumeration in 1983, 1988, and 1993.

**1979.** The first annual report on parole and probation appeared, published by BJS.

**1982.** The Bureau of the Census completed the first annual jail sample survey for BJS. Bulletins containing data from the sample survey are supplemented by the corrections volume

**1983.** The National Prisoner Statistics program on admissions and releases (NPS) and the Uniform Parole Reports (UPR) were combined into one reporting system, the National Corrections Reporting Program (NCRP). Each year NCRP collects individual-level data on persons admitted to prison, released from prison, and released from parole.

**1985.** BJS published the first *Correctional Populations in the United States*. The report consolidated data collected annually from Federal, State, and local correctional agencies. The report contained a chapter highlighting a special collection completed during the year.

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## Definitions of common terms used in tables

**Custody.** To have custody of a prisoner, a State must hold that person in one of its facilities. Early statistical reports gave *custody counts* that largely have been replaced by *jurisdiction counts* of State prison populations. A State may have custody of a prisoner over whom another State maintains jurisdiction. The tables present both kinds of counting procedures, with jurisdiction counts being more complete; States that report only on custody are noted.

**Detention status.** This term distinguishes between prisoners, usually in jail, who were convicted or who were awaiting judgment.

**Discretionary parole.** A release from prison to supervision is discretionary when it is decided by a board or other authority.

**Hispanic origin.** A person of Hispanic origin may be of any race; however, a few States treat the ethnic category as a racial one. Reporting officials usually rely on self-definition, but some States classify according to surname.

**Jurisdiction.** *Jurisdiction* refers to a unit of government or to the legal authority to exercise governmental power. According to the latter meaning, the prisoners under a State's *jurisdiction* may be in the custody of local jails. (See "Custody.")

**Mandatory parole.** Mandatory parole results from statutory or correctional guidelines, and no judgment by a panel or board is required for release of a prisoner to supervision outside prison.

**Maximum sentence length.** Some jurisdictions sentence offenders to a range of years; the larger number in that range is the most that a prisoner may serve on a sentence. Often, *good time* is subtracted from the maximum sentence. When the tables report on prisoners with sentences longer or shorter than a year, the

*maximum sentence* is used where applicable.

### Military justice terms—

*General court-martial* is the highest military court for judging the most serious offenses. A military judge presides. This court includes members (jurors) at the election of the accused, except when the court must have members for imposition of the death penalty. If an enlisted person is accused, in the absence of exigent circumstances at least a third of the court must be enlisted members who are not lower ranking than the accused. A general court-martial may be used to try any person subject to the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

*Special court-martial* is used for judging offenses less serious than those in a general court-martial. A military judge presides. A special court-martial may *not* impose the following: the death penalty, a dishonorable discharge, dismissal of an officer, confinement in excess of 6 months, hard labor without confinement for more than 3 months, forfeiture of pay in excess of two-thirds of pay per month, or forfeiture of any percentage of pay for more than 6 months.

*Summary court-martial* is the least formal military court, consisting of one active-duty commissioned officer. This court promptly adjudicates minor offenses under a simple procedure. Punishment may not exceed confinement for 1 month, hard labor without confinement for 45 days, restriction to specified limits for more than 2 months, or forfeiture of more than two-thirds pay for more than 1 month. If the service member is above the rank of E-4, the presiding officer may not impose confinement, hard labor without confinement, or reduction of more than one grade.

**Movement.** In corrections, a movement is an admission to or a release from a status — prisoner, parolee, or probationer. Unless specifically noted, a transfer

between facilities does not count as a movement.

**Most serious offense.** The offense with the longest term of incarceration imposed.

**New court commitments.** Inmates who were admitted to prison directly from a court with all new sentences. This category includes probation violators entering prison for the first time on the probated offenses. Parole violators are excluded from this category.

**One-day count.** For a 1-day count a jurisdiction or facility is asked to report how many people were on its roll on a certain day. The *average daily population* is a year's total number of people on the roll each day, divided by the number of days. The methods of counting in aggregate do not yield estimates of either the number of persons in a status during the year or the average amount of time persons remain in a status.

**Race.** Classification by race often depends on the reporting program and the State. A few States reported two categories: white and nonwhite. A few others categorized Hispanic offenders as belonging to "Other race." The number of persons with certain racial backgrounds were sometimes estimated.

**Reporting time.** The prison and capital punishment figures are from December 31, 1994, unless otherwise noted. The Bureau of the Census surveyed jails on June 30, 1994; the bureau completed census of jails on June 30, 1993.

**Revisions.** Many States revise the yearend number reported for the previous year. Those revisions are made in the total, not the detail. For example, the number of blacks, whites, and members of other races for 1993 were not changed by a State in 1994 to equal its revised 1993 total.

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## Data sources

### *Series that aggregate by reporting unit*

**NPS-1.** Annual yearend count of prisoners present by jurisdiction, sex, race, Hispanic origin, and admissions and releases during the year.

**NPS-1A.** Count of prisoners present on June 30 by jurisdiction.

**NPS-1B.** Advance yearend count of prisoners; emergency releases because of prison crowding; rated, operational, and design capacities of prison facilities.

**NPS-8A.** Yearend count of persons in prison under sentence of death.

**NPS-8B,8C.** Complete survey of States to determine any significant changes in statutes or case law relating to the death penalty.

**CJ-8.** Yearend count, admissions, and releases of persons on probation by jurisdiction.

**CJ-7.** Yearend count, admissions, and releases of persons on parole by jurisdiction.

**CJ-5.** Annual survey to estimate the population of jails in jurisdictions holding a daily average of more than 100 people.

**CJ-5A.** Annual survey to estimate the population of jails in jurisdictions holding a daily average of fewer than 100 people.

**CJ-43.** Census every 5 years of all State and Federal prison facilities to record their characteristics.

**CJ-3.** Census every 5 years of all jail facilities to record their characteristics.

### *Series based on reported individual offenders*

**NPS-8.** Characteristics of persons admitted to, under, or released from a sentence of death during the year.

**NCRP-1A.** Individual record data on each offender admitted to prison during the year, covering race, age, Hispanic origin, jail credits, prior prison credit, offenses and number of counts, and maximum and minimum sentence.

**NCRP-1B.** Individual record data on each offender released from prison during the year, covering data from NCRP-1A, offenses and sentences since admission, time spent in halfway houses, time served, and category of discharge.

**NCRP-1C.** Individual record data on each offender discharged from parole supervision, covering data contained in NCRP-1A and NCRP-1B, parole discharge, and category of discharge.

### *Series based on interviews of sampled prisoners*

**SIJ-43.** Survey every 5 years of a random sample of jail inmates to determine criminal history, drug and alcohol use, and personal background.

**NPS-25.** Survey every 5 years of a random sample of prison inmates to determine criminal history, drug and alcohol use, and personal background.

**Table 1.1. Number of adults on probation, in jail or prison, or on parole, 1980-94**

Year	Total estimated	Probation	Jail	Prison	Parole
1980	1,940,400	1,118,097	182,288 <sup>b</sup>	319,598	220,438
1981	2,006,600	1,225,934	195,085 <sup>b</sup>	360,029	225,539
1982	2,192,600	1,357,264	207,853	402,914	224,604
1983	2,475,100	1,582,947	221,815	423,898	246,440
1984	2,689,200	1,740,948	233,018	448,264	266,992
1985	3,011,500	1,968,712	254,986	487,593	300,203
1986	3,239,400	2,114,621	272,735	526,436	325,638
1987	3,459,600	2,247,158	294,092	562,814	355,505
1988	3,714,100	2,356,483	341,893	607,766	407,977
1989	4,055,600	2,522,125	393,303	683,367	456,803
1990	4,348,000	2,670,234	403,019	743,382	531,407
1991	4,535,600	2,728,472	424,129	792,535	590,442
1992	4,762,600	2,811,611	441,781	850,566	658,601
1993 <sup>b</sup>	4,944,000	2,903,061	455,500 <sup>b</sup>	909,381	676,100
1994	5,129,700	2,964,171	483,717	991,612	690,159
Percent change					
1993-94	3.8%	2.1%	6.2%	9.0%	2.1%
1980-94	178.7	165.1	165.4	210.3	213.1

Note: Counts for probation, prison, and parole population are for December 31 of each year and have been revised based on the most recently reported counts. Jail population counts are for June 30 of each year. Prisoner counts are for inmates in custody only.

<sup>a</sup>A small number of individuals may have multiple correctional statuses; consequently, the total number of persons under correctional supervision may be an overestimate. See *Technical note*.

<sup>b</sup>The jail population counts are estimated.

**Table 1.2. Estimated number of adults on probation, in jail, in prison, or on parole and their percent of the adult population, by sex and race, 1994**

	Total <sup>a</sup>	Sex		Race		
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other
Total	5,129,700	4,367,500	762,200	3,051,100	2,013,400	65,200
Probation	2,964,200	2,375,600	588,600	1,966,500	962,700	34,900
Jail	483,700	434,800	48,900	252,300	223,900	7,600
Prison	991,600	934,700	56,900	469,300	507,000	15,300
Parole	690,200	622,400	67,800	363,000	319,800	7,400
U.S. adult resident population <sup>b</sup>	192,323,000	92,231,000	100,092,000	162,472,000	22,080,000	7,771,000
Percent under correctional supervision	2.7%	4.7%	.8%	1.9%	9.1%	.8%

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding. In cases where sex or race was unknown or not reported, percentages were applied based on known cases.

<sup>a</sup>A small number of individuals may have multiple correctional statuses; consequently, the total number of persons under correctional supervision is an overestimate. See *Technical note*.

<sup>b</sup>Resident population age 18 or older on July 1, 1994.

**Table 1.3. Estimated number of adults under correctional supervision, by sex and race, 1985-94**

Year	Total	Sex		Race		
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other
1985	3,011,500	2,606,000	405,500	1,941,600	1,029,600	40,300
1986	3,239,400	2,829,100	410,300	2,090,100	1,117,200	32,100
1987	3,459,600	3,021,000	438,600	2,192,200	1,231,100	36,300
1988	3,714,100	3,223,000	491,100	2,348,600	1,325,700	39,800
1989	4,055,600	3,501,600	554,000	2,521,200	1,489,000	45,400
1990	4,348,000	3,746,300	601,700	2,665,500	1,632,700	49,800
1991	4,535,600	3,913,000	622,600	2,742,400	1,743,300	49,900
1992	4,762,600	4,050,300	712,300	2,835,900	1,873,200	53,500
1993	4,944,000	4,215,800	728,200	2,872,200	2,011,600	60,200
1994	5,129,700	4,367,500	762,200	3,051,100	2,013,400	65,200

Note: Populations are estimated and rounded to the nearest 100. Previously published estimates by sex and race have been revised, based on the most recently reported population totals.

**Table 1.4. Percent of adults under correctional supervision, by sex and race, 1985-94**

Year	Total	Sex		Race		
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other
1985	1.7%	3.0%	.4%	1.2%	5.2%	.8%
1986	1.8	3.3	.4	1.4	5.7	.6
1987	1.9	3.5	.5	1.4	6.2	.6
1988	2.0	3.7	.5	1.5	6.6	.7
1989	2.2	4.0	.6	1.6	7.3	.7
1990	2.3%	4.2%	.6%	1.7%	7.9%	.7%
1991	2.4	4.4	.6	1.7	8.3	.7
1992	2.5	4.5	.7	1.8	8.7	.7
1993	2.6	4.6	.7	1.7	8.8	.8
1994	2.7	4.7	.8	1.9	9.1	.8

Note: Percentages are based on the resident population age 18 or older on July 1 of each reference year.

**Table 1.5. Number of adults in custody of State or Federal prisons or local jails, 1980, 1985, 1990-94**

Year	Total custody <sup>a</sup>	Federal prisons	State prisons	Local jails <sup>b</sup>	Total rate <sup>c</sup>
1980 <sup>d</sup>	501,886	23,779	295,819	182,288	221
1985	742,579	35,781	451,812	254,986	312
1990	1,146,401	58,838	684,544	403,019	460
1991	1,216,664	63,930	728,605	424,129	482
1992	1,292,347	72,071	778,495	441,781	507
1993 <sup>d</sup>	1,364,881	80,815	828,566	455,500	526
1994	1,475,329	85,500	906,112	483,717	565
Percent change					
1980-94	195.6%	259.6%	209.0%	165.4%	
1993-94	8.7	5.8	10.3	6.2	

<sup>a</sup>State and Federal inmate counts exclude those under State of Federal jurisdiction who were housed elsewhere, as in county or local jails.

<sup>b</sup>Number of adults held in local jails.

<sup>c</sup>Total number of adults held in the custody of State, Federal, or local jurisdictions per 100,000 U.S. residents.

<sup>d</sup>Jail population counts are estimated.

**Table 1.6. Number of adults held in State or Federal prisons or local jails, by sex and race, 1985-94**

Year	White		Black	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1985	382,800	21,500	309,800	19,100
1986	417,600	23,000	342,400	19,900
1987	439,000	27,700	356,300	23,200
1988	469,200	32,600	407,400	28,000
1989	516,000	38,500	472,800	35,500
1990	545,900	39,300	508,800	38,000
1991	566,800	42,200	551,000	40,600
1992	598,000	44,100	590,300	42,400
1993	627,100	46,500	624,100	47,500
1994	674,400	50,700	683,200	52,000

**Table 1.7. Number of adults held in State or Federal prisons or local jails per 100,000 adult residents in each group, by sex and race, 1985-94**

Year	White		Black	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1985	528	27	3,544	183
1986	570	29	3,850	189
1987	594	35	3,943	216
1988	629	41	4,441	257
1989	685	47	5,066	321
1990	718	48	5,365	338
1991	740	51	5,717	356
1992	774	53	6,014	365
1993	805	56	6,259	403
1994	860	60	6,753	435

Note: Data are based on resident population for each group on July 1 of each year.

**Table 1.8. Number of sentenced prisoners under State or Federal jurisdiction, by sex and race, 1980-94**

Year	Number of sentenced prisoners						
	Total	Male			Female		
		All <sup>a</sup>	White <sup>b</sup>	Black <sup>b</sup>	All <sup>a</sup>	White <sup>b</sup>	Black <sup>b</sup>
1980	315,974	303,643	159,500	140,600	12,331	5,900	6,300
1981	353,673	339,375	178,200	156,100	14,298	6,900	7,200
1982	395,516	379,075	199,400	174,900	16,441	8,000	8,200
1983	419,346	401,870	210,700	185,900	17,476	8,700	8,500
1984	443,398	424,193	223,500	194,600	19,205	9,500	9,400
1985	480,568	459,223	242,700	210,500	21,345	10,800	10,200
1986	522,084	497,540	258,900	232,000	24,544	12,400	11,800
1987	560,812	533,990	277,200	249,700	26,822	13,700	12,600
1988	603,732	573,587	292,200	274,300	30,145	15,500	14,200
1989	680,907	643,643	322,100	313,700	37,264	18,400	18,300
1990	739,980	699,416	346,700	344,300	40,564	20,000	20,100
1991	789,610	745,808	363,600	372,200	43,802	20,900	22,200
1992	846,277	799,776	388,000	401,700	46,501	22,100	23,800
1993 <sup>c</sup>	932,266	878,298	418,900	445,400	53,968	25,200	27,900
1994	1,016,760	956,691	452,700	489,200	60,069	28,300	30,700

Note: Sentenced prisoners are those with a sentence of more than 1 year.

<sup>a</sup>Includes Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Alaska Natives, and other racial groups.

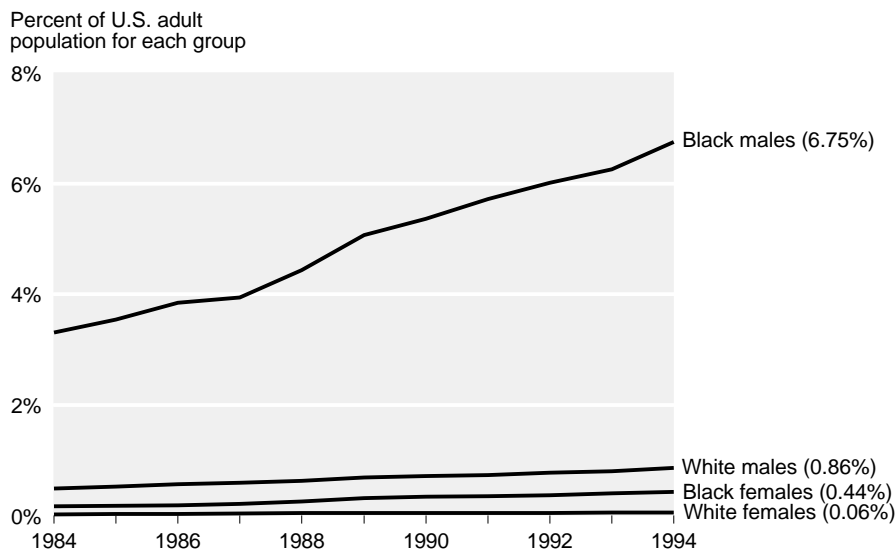
<sup>b</sup>The numbers for sex and race were estimated and rounded to the nearest 100.

For men and women, the total number of sentenced prisoners was multiplied by the proportion of black or white of the total population in each group.

The reported racial distribution was used to estimate unreported data.

<sup>c</sup>The numbers of sentenced prisoners on December 31, 1993, have been updated and will differ from numbers reported elsewhere in this volume.

**Figure 1. Percent of U.S. adult population in State or Federal prisons or in local jails, by race and sex, 1984-94**



**Table 1.9. Estimated number of sentenced prisoners under State or Federal jurisdiction per 100,000 residents in each group, by sex and race, 1980-94**

Year	Number of sentenced prisoners per 100,000 residents						
	Total <sup>a</sup>	Male			Female		
		All <sup>b,c</sup>	White	Black	All <sup>b,c</sup>	White	Black
1980	139	275	168	1,111	11	6	45
1981	154	304	186	1,217	12	7	50
1982	171	337	206	1,345	14	8	57
1983	179	354	217	1,412	15	9	58
1984	188	370	228	1,459	16	9	63
1985	202	397	246	1,559	17	10	68
1986	217	426	261	1,695	20	12	77
1987	231	453	277	1,800	22	13	82
1988	247	482	290	1,951	24	15	91
1989	276	535	317	2,200	29	17	115
1990	297	575	339	2,376	32	19	125
1991	313	606	352	2,523	34	19	135
1992	332	642	372	2,678	36	20	143
1993	359	698	398	2,920	41	23	165
1994	389	753	427	3,158	45	26	179

Note: Sentenced prisoners are those with a sentence of more than 1 year.

<sup>a</sup>Rates may differ from those previously published because the number of prisoners under jurisdiction has been revised and is based on the U.S. resident population on December 31 of each year.

<sup>b</sup>Rates may differ from those previously published because the number of prisoners under jurisdiction has been revised and is based on the U.S. resident population on July 1 of each year.

<sup>c</sup>Includes Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Alaska Natives, and other racial groups.

**Table 1.10. Number of Hispanic prisoners under State or Federal jurisdiction, 1980-94**

Year	State or Federal Hispanic prisoners		Sentenced Hispanic prisoners <sup>a</sup>	
	Number	Percent of all prisoners	Number <sup>b</sup>	Per 100,000 resident population <sup>c</sup>
1980	25,200	7.7%	24,300	163
1981	29,100	7.9	27,900	179
1982	37,200	9.0	35,500	219
1983	41,100	9.4	39,400	233
1984	47,900	10.4	45,900	260
1985	54,700	10.9%	52,300	285
1986	62,600	11.5	60,000	213
1987	69,800	12.0	67,400	338
1988	76,400	12.2	73,500	354
1989	90,400	12.7	86,400	399
1990	103,100	13.3%	98,500	437
1991	112,500	13.7	107,800	461
1992	125,000	14.1	119,700	493
1993	138,700	14.6	133,300	529
1994	156,908	14.9	151,300	580

Note: Data are based on incomplete counts. Each year, some States were unable to report data on Hispanic origin, others reported estimates only, and others reported incomplete counts. To determine the extent of underreporting in 1994 see table 5.9 and *Explanatory notes*.

<sup>a</sup>Sentenced prisoners are those with a sentence of more than 1 year.

<sup>b</sup>Numbers of Hispanics with a sentence of more than a year were estimated by multiplying the total number of sentenced prisoners by the proportion Hispanic of all prisoners under State and Federal jurisdiction. Estimates were rounded to the nearest 100.

<sup>c</sup>Rates are based on estimates of the U.S. resident Hispanic population on July 1 of each year.



**Table 1.11. Estimated number of prisoners in custody of State correctional authorities, by the most serious offense, 1980, 1985, 1990-94**

Most serious offense	Number of inmates in State prison						
	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
<b>Total</b>	295,819	451,812	684,544	728,605	778,495	828,566	906,112
<b>Violent offenses</b>	173,300	246,200	313,600	339,500	370,300	395,700	429,400
Murder <sup>a</sup>	34,700	50,600	72,000	77,200	85,000	90,300	96,900
Manslaughter	11,900	14,500	13,200	13,100	14,100	14,800	15,800
Rape	13,200	19,400	24,500	25,500	29,500	31,300	33,800
Other sexual assault	7,300	20,300	39,100	43,000	46,400	49,800	54,300
Robbery	75,000	94,000	99,200	107,800	113,400	119,800	129,700
Assault	23,300	36,100	53,300	59,000	67,900	73,000	80,400
Other violent <sup>b</sup>	7,800	11,300	12,400	13,100	15,200	16,600	18,500
<b>Property offenses</b>	89,300	140,100	173,700	180,700	182,400	191,600	209,800
Burglary	50,300	74,500	87,200	90,300	90,400	93,600	101,100
Larceny	14,300	27,100	34,800	35,700	33,900	36,900	42,100
Motor vehicle theft	3,500	6,300	14,400	16,000	18,100	19,100	20,900
Fraud	11,800	17,200	20,200	20,400	20,100	21,300	23,500
Other property <sup>c</sup>	9,400	14,900	17,100	18,200	19,900	20,700	22,300
<b>Drug offenses</b>	19,000	38,900	148,600	155,200	172,300	183,200	202,100
<b>Public-order offenses<sup>d</sup></b>	12,400	23,000	45,500	49,500	51,100	53,800	58,800
<b>Other/unspecified<sup>e</sup></b>	1,800	3,200	3,100	2,900	3,100	4,400	6,000

Note: Offense distributions for yearend 1991 are based on data from the Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities, conducted in August 1991. The offense distributions for other years are estimated using forward and backward stock-flow methods. See *Explanatory notes* for further details on the estimations. All estimates are based on the total number of prisoners in custody, including those with a sentence of 1 year or less and those who were unsentenced. Estimates for 1993 have been updated; those for 1994 are preliminary and subject to revision. See definitions for the distinction between custody and jurisdiction counts. Due to rounding, detail may not sum to total.

<sup>b</sup>Includes extortion, intimidation, criminal endangerment, and other violent offenses.

<sup>c</sup>Includes possession and selling of stolen property, destruction of property, trespassing, vandalism, criminal tampering, and other property offenses.

<sup>d</sup>Includes weapons, drunk driving, escape, court offenses, obstruction, commercialized vice, morals and decency charges, liquor law violations, and other public-order offenses.

<sup>e</sup>Includes juvenile offenses and unspecified felonies.

<sup>a</sup>Includes nonnegligent manslaughter.

**Table 1.12. Estimated percent of prisoners in custody of State correctional authorities, by the most serious offense, 1980, 1985, 1990-94**

Most serious offense	Percent of inmates in State prison						
	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
<b>Total</b>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<b>Violent offenses</b>	58.6%	54.5%	45.8%	46.6%	47.6%	47.8%	47.4%
Murder <sup>a</sup>	11.7	11.2	10.5	10.6	10.9	10.9	10.7
Manslaughter	4.0	3.2	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7
Rape	4.5	4.3	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.7
Other sexual assault	2.5	4.5	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0
Robbery	25.4	20.8	14.5	14.8	14.6	14.5	14.3
Assault	7.9	8.0	7.8	8.1	8.7	8.8	8.9
Other violent <sup>b</sup>	2.6	2.5	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0
<b>Property offenses</b>	30.2%	31.0%	25.4%	24.8%	23.4%	23.1%	23.2%
Burglary	17.0	16.5	12.7	12.4	11.6	11.3	11.2
Larceny	4.8	6.0	5.1	4.9	4.4	4.5	4.6
Motor vehicle theft	1.2	1.4	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3
Fraud	4.0	3.8	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.6
Other property <sup>c</sup>	3.2	3.3	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5
<b>Drug offenses</b>	6.4%	8.6%	21.7%	21.3%	22.1%	22.1%	22.3%
<b>Public-order offenses<sup>d</sup></b>	4.2%	5.1%	6.6%	6.8%	6.6%	6.5%	6.5%
<b>Other/unspecified<sup>e</sup></b>	.6%	.7%	.5%	.4%	.4%	.5%	.7%

Note: Offense distributions for yearend 1991 are based on data from the Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities, conducted in August 1991. The offense distributions for other years are estimated using forward and backward stock-flow methods. See *Explanatory notes* for further details on the estimations. All estimates are based on the total number of prisoners in physical custody, including those with sentences of 1 year or less and those who were unsentenced. See definitions for the distinction between custody and jurisdiction counts. Due to rounding, detail may not sum to total.

<sup>a</sup>Includes nonnegligent manslaughter.

<sup>b</sup>Includes extortion, intimidation, criminal endangerment, and other violent offenses.

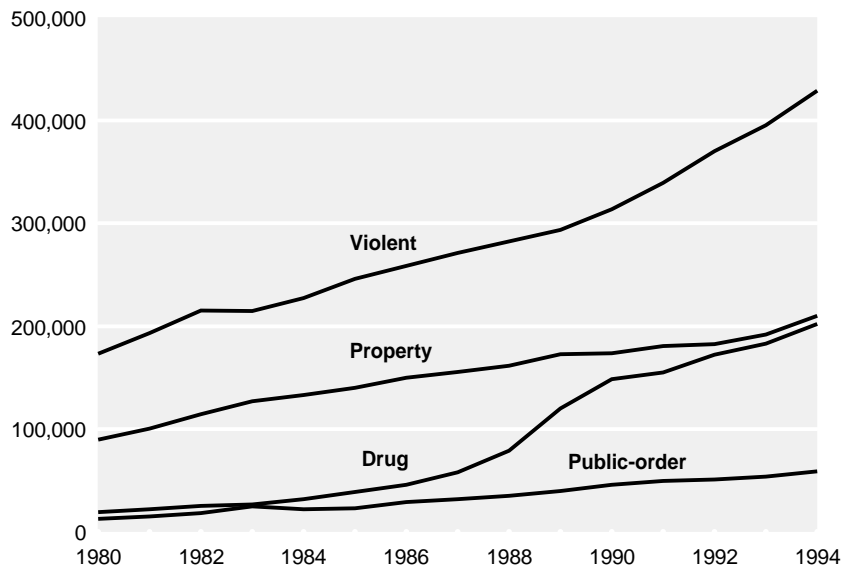
<sup>c</sup>Includes possession and selling of stolen property, destruction of property, trespassing, vandalism, criminal tampering, and other property offenses.

<sup>d</sup>Includes weapons, drunk driving, escape, court offenses, obstruction, commercialized vice, morals and decency charges, liquor law violations, and other public-order offenses.

<sup>e</sup>Includes juvenile offenses and unspecified felonies.

**Figure 2. Number of prisoners in custody of State correctional authorities, by offense type, 1980-94**

Number of State prison inmates



**Table 1.13. Number of sentenced inmates in Federal prisons, by the most serious offense, 1980, 1985, 1990-94**

Most serious offense	Number of inmates in Federal prison <sup>a</sup>						
	1980 <sup>b</sup>	1985 <sup>c</sup>	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Total</b>	19,471	27,607	56,989	65,802	72,851	82,698	87,515
<b>Violent offenses</b>	6,572	7,768	9,557	9,852	9,506	11,058	11,429
Homicide <sup>e</sup>	703	993	1,233	1,166	917	867	890
Assault	394	546	1,964	2,101	2,009	2,365	2,658
Robbery	4,699	5,417	5,158	5,410	5,409	6,561	6,608
Other violent <sup>f</sup>	776	812	1,202	1,175	1,171	1,265	1,273
<b>Property offenses</b>	4,651	5,289	7,935	8,518	8,617	8,718	8,482
Burglary	239	292	442	384	313	252	240
Fraud <sup>g</sup>	1,971	2,805	5,113	5,504	5,799	6,146	6,079
Larceny/theft/other property <sup>h</sup>	2,441	2,192	2,380	2,630	2,505	2,320	2,163
<b>Drug offenses</b>	4,900	9,482	30,470	36,782	42,879	48,997	51,823
<b>Public-order offenses</b>	2,040	2,514	8,585	10,011	11,253	13,276	15,035
Immigration	907	865	1,728	1,988	1,927	2,170	2,544
Weapons	737	926	3,073	3,826	4,996	6,515	7,578
Escape/court <sup>i</sup>	149	215	417	441	382	380	418
Other public-order <sup>j</sup>	247	508	3,367	3,756	3,948	4,202	4,495
<b>Other<sup>k</sup></b>	1,308	2,554	442	639	596	658	746

Note: Data for September 30 of 1980 and 1985 are from table A-9 of *Statistical Report*, Federal Bureau of Prisons. Data for December 31, 1990-94, are from the BJS Federal justice database. Numbers may differ from the Federal Bureau of Prisons' count because the Federal Justice Statistics Program includes prisoners in transit.

<sup>a</sup>Includes prisoners of any sentence length.

<sup>b</sup>Offenses are known for 89.5% of 21,758 total.

<sup>c</sup>Offenses are known for 88.1% of 31,346 total.

<sup>d</sup>Preliminary data.

<sup>e</sup>Includes murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and negligent manslaughter.

<sup>f</sup>Includes kidnaping, rape, other sexual assault, threats against the President, and other offenses.

<sup>g</sup>Includes embezzlement, counterfeiting, forgery, bankruptcy, and fraud (excluding tax fraud but including securities fraud).

<sup>h</sup>Includes motor vehicle theft, trespassing, destruction of property, and transport of stolen property.

<sup>i</sup>Includes flight to avoid prosecution, escape, parole and probation violation, and other court offenses.

<sup>j</sup>Includes liquor laws, national security laws, income tax, selective service acts, bribery, gambling, traffic offenses, and other public-order offenses.

<sup>k</sup>Includes offenses not classifiable or not a violation of the United States Code.

**Table 1.14. Percent of sentenced inmates in Federal prisons, by the most serious offense, 1980, 1985, 1990-94**

Most serious offense	Percent of inmates in Federal prison <sup>a</sup>						
	1980 <sup>b</sup>	1985 <sup>c</sup>	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Total</b>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<b>Violent offenses</b>	33.8%	28.1%	16.8%	15.0%	13.0%	13.4%	13.1%
Homicide <sup>e</sup>	3.6	3.6	2.2	1.8	1.3	1.0	1.0
Assault	2.0	2.0	3.4	3.2	2.8	2.9	3.0
Robbery	24.1	19.6	9.1	8.2	7.4	7.9	7.6
Other violent <sup>f</sup>	4.0	2.9	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.5
<b>Property offenses</b>	23.9%	19.2%	13.9%	12.9%	11.8%	10.5%	9.7%
Burglary	1.2	1.1	.8	.6	.4	.3	.3
Fraud <sup>g</sup>	10.1	10.2	9.0	8.4	8.0	7.4	6.9
Larceny/theft/other property <sup>h</sup>	12.5	7.9	4.2	4.0	3.4	2.8	2.5
<b>Drug offenses</b>	25.2%	34.3%	53.5%	55.9%	58.9%	59.2%	59.2%
<b>Public-order offenses</b>	10.5%	9.1%	15.1%	15.2%	15.4%	16.1%	17.2%
Immigration	4.7	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.9
Weapons	3.8	3.4	5.4	5.8	6.9	7.9	8.7
Escape/court <sup>i</sup>	.8	.8	.7	.7	.5	.5	.5
Other public-order <sup>j</sup>	1.3	1.8	5.9	5.7	5.4	5.1	5.1
<b>Other<sup>k</sup></b>	6.7%	9.3%	.8%	1.0%	.8%	.8%	.9%

Note: Data for September 30 of 1980 and 1985 are from table A-9 of *Statistical Report*, Federal Bureau of Prisons. Data for December 31, 1990-94, are from the BJS Federal Justice database.

<sup>a</sup>Includes prisoners of any sentence length.

<sup>b</sup>Offenses are known for 89.5% of 21,758 total.

<sup>c</sup>Offenses are known for 88.1% of 31,346 total.

<sup>d</sup>Preliminary data.

<sup>e</sup>Includes murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and negligent manslaughter.

<sup>f</sup>Includes kidnapping, rape, other sexual assault, threats against the President, and other offenses.

<sup>g</sup>Includes embezzlement, counterfeiting, forgery, bankruptcy, and fraud (excluding tax fraud but including securities fraud).

<sup>h</sup>Includes motor vehicle theft, trespassing, destruction of property, and transport of stolen property.

<sup>i</sup>Includes flight to avoid prosecution, escape, parole and probation violation, and other court offenses.

<sup>j</sup>Includes liquor laws, national security laws, income tax, selective service acts, bribery, gambling, traffic offenses, and other public-order offenses.

<sup>k</sup>Includes offenses not classifiable or not a violation of the United States Code.

**Table 1.15. Number of new court commitments to State and Federal prison, by race, 1980-94**

Year	Total number of admissions <sup>a</sup>	Number of State and Federal admissions			Total number of State admissions	Number of State admissions			Total number of Federal admissions	Number of Federal admissions		
		White	Black	Other <sup>b</sup>		White	Black	Other <sup>b</sup>		White	Black	Other <sup>b</sup>
1980	142,122	82,147	58,412	1,563	131,215	74,268	55,373	1,575	10,907	7,940	2,967	...
1981	160,272	90,233	67,795	2,244	149,186	82,052	64,896	2,238	11,086	8,159	2,927	...
1982	177,109	96,347	79,345	1,417	164,648	86,934	76,232	1,482	12,461	9,333	3,128	...
1983	187,408	106,448	79,648	1,312	173,289	95,829	76,074	1,386	14,119	10,688	3,431	...
1984	180,418	102,658	76,678	1,263	166,927	92,144	73,615	1,168	13,491	10,415	3,076	...
1985	198,499	109,968	86,744	1,985	183,131	98,158	82,958	1,831	15,368	11,695	3,673	...
1986	219,382	119,124	97,844	2,413	203,315	108,774	94,338	2,236	16,067	12,323	3,422	321
1987	241,887	129,168	110,059	2,661	225,627	117,326	106,045	2,256	16,260	11,902	3,984	374
1988	261,242	129,054	130,099	2,090	245,310	117,749	125,844	1,717	15,932	11,280	4,254	398
1989	316,215	148,305	165,380	2,846	297,827	135,809	159,635	2,383	18,388	12,357	5,664	368
1990 <sup>c</sup>	341,545	163,942	174,529	3,074	323,069	151,842	168,642	2,585	18,476	12,194	5,857	425
1991 <sup>c</sup>	337,478	156,096	177,724	3,658	317,237	142,757	171,308	3,172	20,241	13,339	6,416	486
1992 <sup>c</sup>	356,498	163,794	188,783	3,921	334,301	149,433	181,525	3,343	22,197	14,361	7,258	578
1993 <sup>d</sup>	341,722	158,421	179,528	3,773	318,069	143,449	171,439	3,181	23,653	14,972	8,089	592
1994 <sup>d,e</sup>	346,097	...	...	...	322,141	...	...	...	23,956	14,781	8,504	671

Note: The total number of admissions is from the National Prisoners Statistics (1980-84) and from *Correctional Populations in the United States* (1985-94). The number of admissions by race are from *Race of Prisoners Admitted to State and Federal Institutions, 1926-86 (NCJ-125618)* and the National Corrections Reporting Program (1987-93), and unpublished data are from Federal Justice Statistics Program (1993-94). All percentages are based on totals excluding prisoners of unknown race. For Federal admissions 1980-85, "Other" is included with "Black."

... Not available.

<sup>a</sup>Sentenced prisoners only.

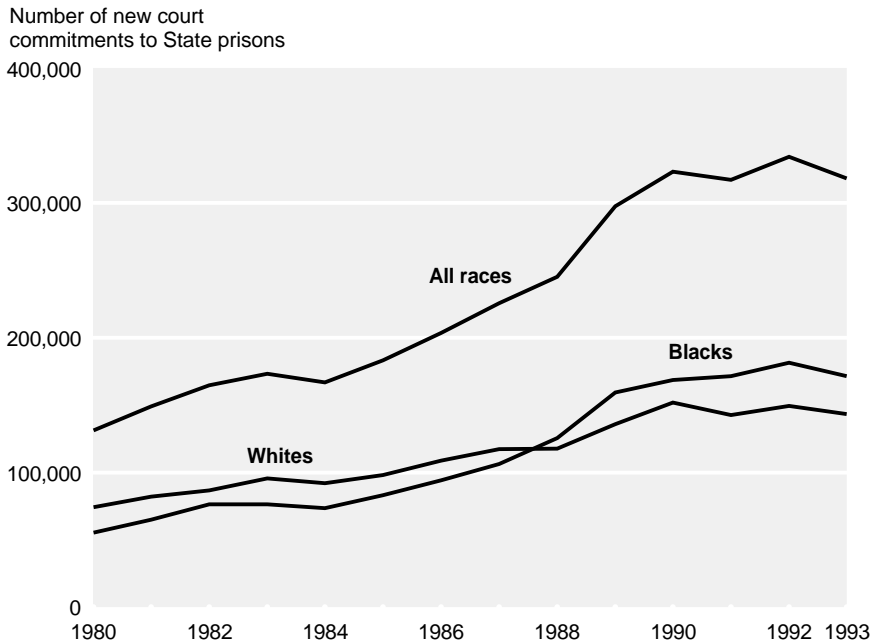
<sup>b</sup>"Other" includes Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, and Alaska Natives.

<sup>c</sup>Federal admissions data are from the National Corrections Reporting Program.

<sup>d</sup>Federal admissions data are from National Prisoners Statistics, and the detail data are calculated, based on data provided by the Federal Justice Statistics Program.

<sup>e</sup>The number of State admissions for 1994 was estimated for Alaska.

**Figure 3. New court commitments of State prisoners, by race, 1980-93**



**Table 1.16. Percent of new court commitments to State and Federal prison, by race, 1980-94**

Year	Total number of admissions <sup>a</sup>	Percent of State and Federal admissions				Total number of State admissions	Percent of State admissions				Total number of Federal admissions	Percent of Federal admissions			
		Total	White	Black	Other <sup>b</sup>		Total	White	Black	Other <sup>b</sup>		Total	White	Black	Other <sup>b</sup>
1980	142,122	100%	57.8%	41.1%	1.1%	131,215	100%	56.6%	42.2%	1.2%	10,907	100%	72.8%	27.2%	...
1981	160,272	100	56.3	42.3	1.4	149,186	100	55.0	43.5	1.5	11,086	100	73.6	26.4	...
1982	177,109	100	54.4	44.8	.8	164,648	100	52.8	46.3	.9	12,461	100	74.9	25.1	...
1983	187,408	100	56.8	42.5	.7	173,289	100	55.3	43.9	.8	14,119	100	75.7	24.3	...
1984	180,418	100	56.9	42.5	.7	166,927	100	55.2	44.1	.7	13,491	100	77.2	22.8	...
1985	198,499	100	55.4	43.7	1.0	183,131	100	53.6	45.3	1.0	15,368	100	76.1	23.9	...
1986	219,382	100	54.3	44.6	1.1	203,315	100	53.5	46.4	1.1	16,067	100	76.7	21.3	2.0
1987	241,887	100	53.4	45.5	1.1	225,627	100	52.0	47.0	1.0	16,260	100	73.2	24.5	2.3
1988	261,242	100	49.4	49.8	.8	245,310	100	48.0	51.3	.7	15,932	100	70.8	26.7	2.5
1989	316,215	100	46.9	52.3	.9	297,827	100	45.6	53.6	.8	18,388	100	67.2	30.8	2.0
1990 <sup>c</sup>	341,545	100	48.0	51.1	.9	323,069	100	47.0	52.2	.8	18,476	100	66.0	31.7	2.3
1991 <sup>c</sup>	337,478	100	46.3	52.7	1.1	317,237	100	45.0	54.0	1.0	20,241	100	65.9	31.7	2.4
1992 <sup>c</sup>	356,498	100	45.9	53.0	1.1	334,301	100	44.7	54.3	1.0	22,197	100	64.7	32.7	2.6
1993 <sup>d</sup>	341,722	100	46.4	52.5	1.1	318,069	100	45.1	53.9	1.0	23,653	100	63.3	34.2	2.5
1994 <sup>d,e</sup>	346,097	...	...	...	...	322,141	...	...	...	...	23,956	100	61.7	35.5	2.8

Note: The total number of admissions is from the National Prisoners Statistics (1980-84) and from *Correctional Populations in the United States* (1985-94). The number of admissions by race are from *Race of Prisoners Admitted to State and Federal Institutions, 1926-86* (NCJ-125618) and the National Corrections Reporting Program (1987-93), and unpublished data are from Federal Justice Statistics Program (1993-94). All percentages are based on totals excluding prisoners of unknown race. For Federal admissions 1980-85, "Other" is included with "Black."

... Not available.

<sup>a</sup>Sentenced prisoners only.

<sup>b</sup>"Other" includes Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, and Alaska Natives.

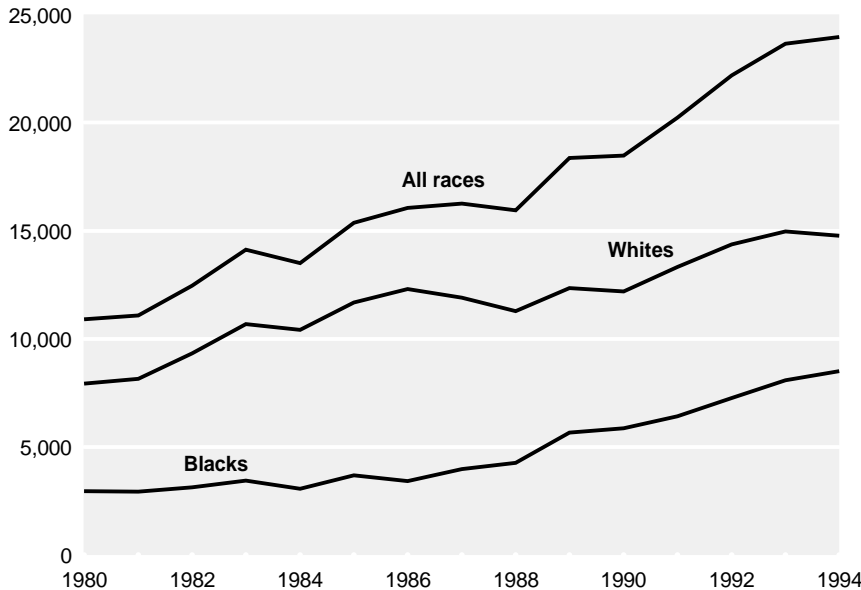
<sup>c</sup>Federal admissions data are from the National Corrections Reporting Program.

<sup>d</sup>Federal admissions data are from National Prisoners Statistics, and the detail data are calculated, based on data provided by the Federal Justice Statistics Program.

<sup>e</sup>The number of State admissions for 1994 was estimated for Alaska.

**Figure 4. New court commitments of Federal prisoners, by race, 1980-94**

Number of new court commitments to Federal prisons



**Table 1.17. Number of new court commitments to State and Federal prison, by sex, 1980-94**

Year	Total number of admissions	Number of State and Federal admissions		Number of State admissions			Number of Federal admissions		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total <sup>a</sup>	Males	Females
1980	142,122	134,021	8,101	131,215	123,692	7,523	10,907	10,329	578
1981	160,272	150,741	9,531	149,186	140,253	8,933	11,086	10,488	598
1982	177,109	166,001	11,108	164,648	154,225	10,423	12,461	11,776	685
1983	187,408	174,887	12,521	173,289	161,901	11,388	14,119	12,986	1,133
1984	180,418	167,833	12,585	166,927	155,230	11,697	13,491	12,603	888
1985	198,499	184,594	13,905	183,131	170,461	12,670	15,368	14,133	1,235
1986	219,382	203,142	16,240	203,315	188,373	14,942	16,067	14,769	1,298
1987	241,887	223,352	18,535	225,627	208,450	17,177	16,260	14,902	1,358
1988	261,242	240,060	21,182	245,310	225,626	19,684	15,932	14,434	1,498
1989	316,215	288,391	27,824	297,827	271,950	25,877	18,388	16,441	1,947
1990 <sup>a</sup>	341,545	311,598	29,947	323,069	294,877	28,192	18,476	16,721	1,755
1991 <sup>a</sup>	337,478	306,787	30,691	317,237	288,408	28,829	20,241	18,379	1,862
1992 <sup>a</sup>	356,498	324,882	31,616	334,301	304,772	29,529	22,197	20,110	2,087
1993	341,722	310,565	31,157	318,069	288,883	29,186	23,653	21,682	1,971
1994 <sup>b</sup>	346,097	314,819	31,278	322,141	292,972	29,169	23,956	21,847	2,109

<sup>a</sup>Total number of Federal admissions for 1990-92 is from the National Corrections Reporting Program and for 1993-94, from the Federal Justice Statistics Program. The breakdown by sex is calculated by taking the percent that the Federal Justice Statistics Program reports for each of the years and applying it to the total number of admissions.

<sup>b</sup>The number of State admissions for Alaska was estimated. Data are preliminary and subject to revision.

**Table 1.18. Percent of new court commitments to State and Federal prison, by sex, 1980-94**

Year	Total number of admissions	Percent of State and Federal admissions		Total number of State admissions	Percent of State admissions		Total number of Federal admissions	Percent of Federal admissions	
		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
1980	142,122	94.3%	5.7%	131,215	94.3%	5.7%	10,907	94.7%	5.3%
1981	160,272	94.1	5.9	149,186	94.0	6.0	11,086	94.6	5.4
1982	177,109	93.7	6.3	164,648	93.7	6.3	12,461	94.5	5.5
1983	187,408	93.3	6.7	173,289	93.4	6.6	14,119	92.0	8.0
1984	180,418	93.0	7.0	166,927	93.0	7.0	13,491	93.4	6.6
1985	198,499	93.0%	7.0%	183,131	93.1%	6.9%	15,368	92.0%	8.0%
1986	219,382	92.6	7.4	203,315	92.7	7.3	16,067	91.9	8.1
1987	241,887	92.3	7.7	225,627	92.4	7.6	16,260	91.6	8.4
1988	261,242	91.9	8.1	245,310	92.0	8.0	15,932	90.6	9.4
1989	316,215	91.2	8.8	297,827	91.3	8.7	18,388	89.4	10.6
1990 <sup>a</sup>	341,545	91.2%	8.8%	323,069	91.3%	8.7%	18,476	90.5%	9.5%
1991 <sup>a</sup>	337,478	90.9	9.1	317,237	90.9	9.1	20,241	90.8	9.2
1992 <sup>a</sup>	356,498	91.1	8.9	334,301	91.2	8.8	22,197	90.6	9.4
1993	341,722	90.9	9.1	318,069	90.8	8.5	23,653	91.7	8.3
1994 <sup>b</sup>	346,097	91.0	9.9	322,141	90.9	8.4	23,956	91.2	8.8

<sup>a</sup>Total number of Federal admissions for 1990-92 is from the National Corrections Reporting Program and for 1993-94, from the Federal Justice Statistics Program. The breakdown by sex for each year is provided by the Federal Justice Statistics Program (calculated based on their count of Federal admissions for each year).

<sup>b</sup>The number of State admissions for Alaska was estimated. Data are preliminary and subject to revision.



**Table 1.19. Estimated number of sentenced prisoners admitted to State prisons, by the most serious offense, 1980, 1985, 1990-93**

Most serious offense	Number of new court commitments to State prison <sup>a</sup>					
	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993
<b>All offenses</b>	131,215	183,131	323,069	317,237	334,301	318,069
<b>Violent offenses</b>	61,800	64,300	86,600	91,700	95,600	93,000
Murder <sup>b</sup>	11,300	8,200	8,700	9,500	9,700	9,500
Negligent manslaughter	3,500	3,100	3,900	4,100	4,000	4,000
Sexual assault <sup>c</sup>	8,000	13,600	17,800	17,800	19,100	19,200
Robbery	24,400	24,400	29,700	32,000	33,100	31,300
Aggravated assault	10,400	12,500	22,600	24,100	25,100	24,500
Other violent	4,100	2,400	4,200	4,400	4,300	4,600
<b>Property offenses</b>	52,600	77,600	104,400	98,700	104,300	97,000
Burglary	29,500	38,800	46,800	42,800	44,500	41,000
Larceny/theft	9,800	18,500	26,200	25,400	27,100	25,400
Motor vehicle theft	3,000	4,200	8,400	7,600	8,400	7,500
Fraud	6,700	9,500	12,600	12,100	12,700	12,200
Other property	3,500	6,800	10,300	10,800	12,000	10,900
<b>Drug offenses</b>	8,800	24,200	102,400	95,200	101,600	95,100
<b>Public-order offenses</b>	5,100	14,500	26,000	28,200	29,400	29,500
<b>Other</b>	2,900	2,600	3,600	3,500	3,700	3,400

Note: All data were estimated. For each year, the proportion of new court commitments in each offense category was multiplied by the total number of new court commitments and rounded to the nearest hundred. (See table 1.20 for percentages.) Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>a</sup>Includes only those with sentences of more than 1 year.

<sup>b</sup>Includes nonnegligent manslaughter.

<sup>c</sup>Includes rape and other sexual assault.

**Table 1.20. Percent of sentenced prisoners admitted to State prisons, by the most serious offense, 1980, 1985, 1990-93**

Most serious offense	Percent of new court commitments to State prison <sup>a</sup>					
	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993
<b>Violent offenses</b>	47.1%	35.1%	26.8%	28.9%	28.6%	29.2%
Murder <sup>b</sup>	8.6	4.5	2.7	3.0	2.9	3.0
Negligent manslaughter	2.7	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2
Sexual assault <sup>c</sup>	6.1	7.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	6.0
Robbery	18.6	13.3	9.2	10.1	9.9	9.8
Aggravated assault	7.9	6.8	7.0	7.6	7.5	7.7
Other violent	3.1	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.5
<b>Property offenses</b>	40.1%	42.4%	32.3%	31.1%	31.2%	30.5%
Burglary	22.5	21.2	14.5	13.5	13.3	12.9
Larceny/theft	7.5	10.1	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.0
Motor vehicle theft	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.4
Fraud	5.1	5.2	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8
Other property	2.7	3.7	3.2	3.4	3.8	3.4
<b>Drug offenses</b>	6.7%	13.2%	31.7%	30.0%	30.4%	29.9%
<b>Public-order offenses</b>	3.9%	7.9%	8.1%	8.9%	8.8%	9.3%
<b>Other</b>	2.2%	1.4%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%

Note: Data based on the most serious offense as reported by participating States. For 1980, data are from the National Prisoner Statistics program. For 1985 and 1990-97, data are from the National Corrections Reporting Program.

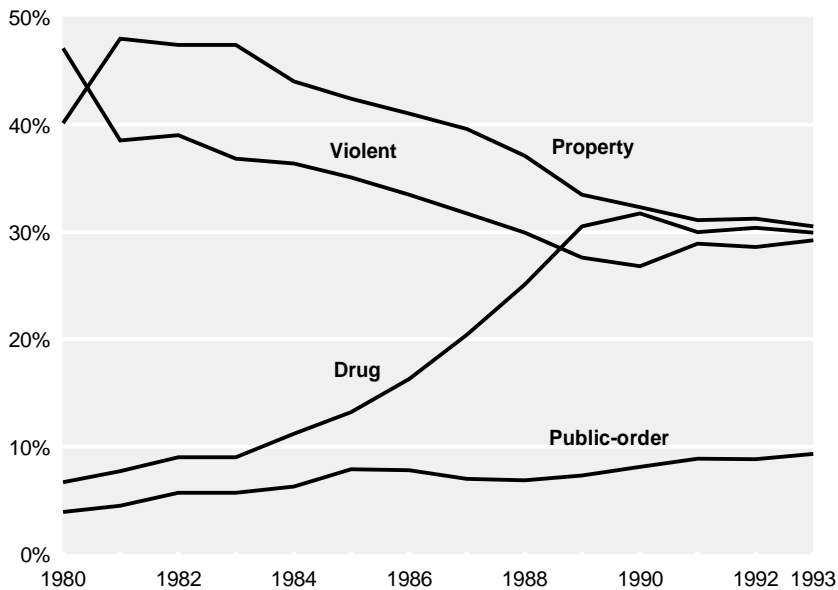
<sup>a</sup>Includes only those with sentences of more than 1 year.

<sup>b</sup>Includes nonnegligent manslaughter.

<sup>c</sup>Includes rape and other sexual assault.

**Figure 5. Percent of sentenced prisoners admitted to State prisons, by offense type, 1980-93**

Percent of new court commitments to State prisons



**Table 1.21. Number of offenders sentenced to Federal prison in U.S. district court, by the most serious offense, 1980, 1985, 1990-94**

Most serious offense	Number of offenders sentenced to Federal prison <sup>a</sup>						
	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
<b>Total<sup>b</sup></b>	13,766	20,605	28,659	30,555	33,622	34,844	31,586
<b>Violent offenses</b>	1,770	1,807	2,032	2,260	2,618	2,679	2,443
Homicide <sup>c</sup>	108	110	144	140	135	148	222
Sexual assault <sup>d</sup>	60	145	226	254	271	227	215
Robbery	1,252	1,210	1,313	1,504	1,860	1,950	1,628
Assault	265	254	282	283	282	272	284
Other violent	85	88	67	79	70	82	94
<b>Property offenses</b>	4,630	5,612	5,885	6,033	6,557	6,980	6,466
Burglary	77	94	83	119	106	158	131
Larceny/theft	1,180	1,252	940	951	901	929	851
Motor vehicle theft	321	263	200	170	251	321	308
Fraud <sup>e</sup>	2,825	3,696	4,464	4,542	5,039	5,378	4,967
Other <sup>f</sup>	227	307	198	251	260	194	209
<b>Drug offenses</b>	3,675	7,774	14,092	15,012	16,401	17,343	14,835
Trafficking	3,560	7,012	13,640	14,558	15,987	16,667	14,272
Possession	115	762	452	454	414	676	563
<b>Public-order offenses</b>	3,690	5,410	6,650	7,250	8,045	7,833	7,838
Immigration	1,017	1,412	1,876	1,742	1,741	2,099	2,243
Weapons	578	1,003	1,894	2,632	3,426	2,910	2,812
Escape	533	499	545	470	475	438	448
Regulatory	484	661	799	884	856	912	876
Other <sup>g</sup>	1,078	1,835	1,536	1,522	1,547	1,474	1,459

Note: Data are from the BJS Federal Justice Statistics Program. For 1980 and 1985, the data source is *Federal Criminal Case Processing, 1980-90, with Preliminary Data for 1990*.

<sup>a</sup>Includes all offenders sentenced to incarceration longer than 4 days. Excludes offenders with suspended sentences and those sentenced to time already served.

<sup>b</sup>Total may include offenders for whom the offense category could not be determined.

<sup>c</sup>Includes murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and negligent manslaughter.

<sup>d</sup>Includes rape and other sex offenses.

<sup>e</sup>Includes forgery, fraud, embezzlement, and counterfeiting.

<sup>f</sup>Includes arson, transportation of stolen property, and other property offenses.

<sup>g</sup>Includes bribery, perjury, national defense, tax law violations (excluding tax fraud), racketeering, extortion, gambling, liquor offenses, traffic offenses, mail or transport of obscene materials, and other public-order offenses.

**Table 1.22. Percent of offenders sentenced to Federal prison in U.S. district court, by the most serious offense, 1980, 1985, 1990-94**

Most serious offense	Number of offenders sentenced to Federal prison <sup>a</sup>						
	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
<b>Total<sup>b</sup></b>	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<b>Violent offenses</b>	12.9%	8.8%	7.1%	7.4%	7.8%	7.7%	7.7%
Homicide <sup>c</sup>	.8	.5	.5	.5	.1	.4	.7
Sexual assault <sup>d</sup>	.4	.7	.8	.8	.8	.7	.7
Robbery	9.1	5.9	4.6	4.9	5.5	5.6	5.2
Assault	1.9	1.2	1.0	.9	.8	.8	.9
Other violent	.6	.4	.2	.3	.2	.2	.3
<b>Property offenses</b>	33.6%	27.2%	20.5%	19.7%	19.5%	20.0%	20.5%
Burglary	.6	.5	.3	.4	.3	.5	.4
Larceny/theft	8.6	6.1	3.3	3.1	2.7	2.7	2.7
Motor vehicle theft	2.3	1.3	.7	.6	.7	.9	1.0
Fraud <sup>e</sup>	20.5	17.9	15.6	14.9	15.0	15.4	15.7
Other <sup>f</sup>	1.6	1.5	.7	.8	.8	.6	.7
<b>Drug offenses</b>	26.7%	37.7%	49.2%	49.1%	48.8%	49.8%	47.0%
Trafficking	25.9	34.0	47.6	47.7	47.6	47.8	45.2
Possession	.8	3.7	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.9	1.8
<b>Public-order offenses</b>	26.8%	26.3%	23.2%	23.7%	23.9%	22.5%	24.8%
Immigration	7.4	6.9	6.5	5.7	5.2	6.0	7.1
Weapons	4.2	4.9	6.6	8.6	10.2	8.4	8.9
Escape	3.9	2.4	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4
Regulatory	3.5	3.2	2.8	2.9	2.5	2.6	2.8
Other <sup>g</sup>	7.8	8.9	5.4	5.0	4.6	4.2	4.6

Note: Data are from the BJS Federal Justice Statistics Program.

<sup>a</sup>Includes all offenders sentenced to incarceration longer than 4 days. Excludes offenders with suspended sentences and those sentenced to time already served.

<sup>b</sup>Percents exclude offenders for whom the offense category could not be determined.

<sup>c</sup>Includes murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and negligent manslaughter.

<sup>d</sup>Includes rape and other sex offenses.

<sup>e</sup>Includes forgery, fraud, embezzlement, and counterfeiting.

<sup>f</sup>Includes arson, transportation of stolen property, and other property offenses.

<sup>g</sup>Includes bribery, perjury, national defense, tax law violations (excluding tax fraud), racketeering, extortion, gambling, liquor offenses, traffic offenses, mail or transport of obscene materials, and other public-order offenses.

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## Explanatory notes

The offense distributions of State prisoners at yearend are estimated for 1980-93. Inmate surveys, conducted in November 1979, March 1986, and August 1991, provide estimates for the custody populations at yearend 1979, 1985, and 1991. When combined with counts by offense of annual admissions and releases, these surveys provide the basis for estimating the offense distributions of the other years.

The offense distributions were estimated using the following forward and backward stock-flow procedures:

1. To obtain a base population for each survey year, survey estimates were applied to counts of the total sentenced jurisdictional populations for the survey year. The 1979 survey provided estimates for yearend 1979; the 1986 survey for yearend 1985; and the 1991 survey for yearend 1991.
2. To obtain flow populations for each year, the offense distributions of admissions and releases (in percents) were drawn from annual reports of the National Prisoner Statistics (1980-82) program and the National Corrections Reporting Program (1983-93). These percents were then multiplied by the total number of admissions and releases of sentenced prisoners to obtain an estimate of the number of admissions and releases by type of offense for each year.
3. Forward estimates of the number of inmates at yearend in nonsurvey years were estimated iteratively by adding admissions and subtracting releases from the base populations. The estimated end of year distribution was then used as the base population for the next year. The process was then repeated until the subsequent survey year was reached. Data from the 1979 survey were used for forward estimates for 1980-84; data from the 1986 survey, for 1986-90; and data from the 1991 survey, for 1992-93.
4. Backward estimates were obtained iteratively by adding releases and subtracting

admissions from the yearend base population. The estimated distribution was then used as the base population for the preceding year. This process was repeated until the previous survey year was reached. Data from the 1991 survey were used to estimate data for 1990 back to 1986; data from the 1986 survey were used to estimate data for 1984 back to 1980.

5. Final estimates were obtained by calculating a weighted sum of the forward and backward estimates. The forward and backward estimates were weighted inversely to the elapsed number of years (up to 6 years) from the base population and then summed. Forward weights were reduced by one-sixth for each year after the base survey year, and backward weights were reduced by one-sixth for each year preceding the base survey year. For example, in calculating the final estimates for 1980, the forward estimates based on the 1979 survey received a weight of .83 (or 1 minus a sixth), and the backward estimates based on the 1986 survey received a weight of .17 (or 1.0 minus five-sixths). The final estimates were then converted to proportions.

6. Because the 1979, 1986, and 1991 survey estimates were based on custody counts, the final estimates (which were based on the sentenced jurisdictional counts) were then converted to custody counts. To estimate the number of inmates by offense, the total number of inmates in physical custody was multiplied by the proportion of inmates in each offense category.

### Technical note

To estimate the total correctional populations in tables 1.1-1.5, the four correctional populations are assumed to contain individuals with only one status at a time. This assumption may not be valid. Multiple correctional statuses may occur because —

- probation and parole agencies are not always notified of new arrests, jail entries, or prison admissions;
- absconders on agency caseloads in one jurisdiction may actually be incarcerated in another jurisdiction;
- individuals may be admitted to jail or prison before formal revocation hearings by a probation or parole agency.

By adding the number of persons on probation, on parole, in jail, and in prison, we may count some persons more than once; consequently, the sum will be an overestimate of the total number of persons under correctional supervision at any one time. The magnitude of the overestimation is not known; however, data collected in previous BJS surveys of prison and jail inmates indicate that the number of inmates doublecounted may be small relative to the total population under correctional supervision. Results from the 1989 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails indicated that 28% of the jail inmates were on probation and 10% were on parole at the time of admission. Results from the 1991 Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities indicated 23% of the State prisoners on probation and 22% on parole when entering prison.

If the survey results are applied to the total jail and prison populations in 1994, and if all of these inmates are assumed to have been doublecounted, then the total number of doublecounted inmates would be 612,000, or about 11.9% of the estimated correctional population. This is an extreme assumption.

Somewhat lower estimates are generated if it is assumed that the survey figures should be applied only to those jail inmates who are unconvicted and to prisoners who are technical violators of parole or probation supervision. Under this assumption, the doublecount would be an estimated 170,000 inmates, or 3.5% of the total correctional population.