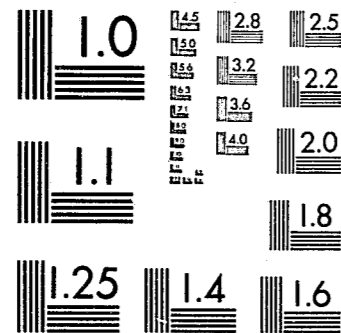


National Criminal Justice Reference Service

ncjrs

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



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

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

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

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

11/8/85

93311

U.S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Justice Statistics

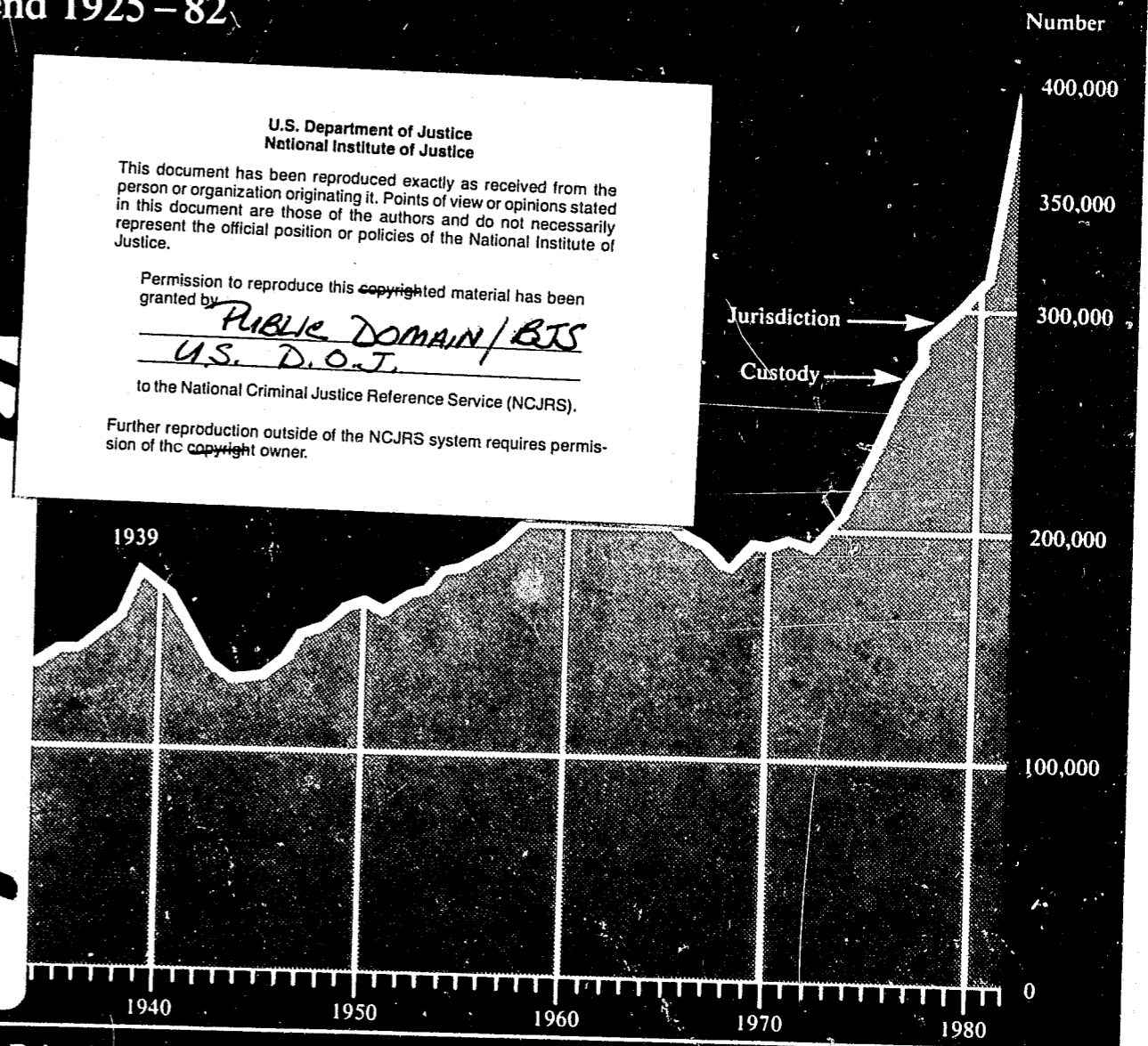


Prisoners 1982

in State and Federal Institutions on December 31

Sentenced State and Federal Prisoners at yearend 1925 - 82

93311



A National Prisoner Statistics Report

Bureau of Justice Statistics reports

(revised October 1984)

Call toll-free 800-732-3277 (local 251-5500) to order BJS reports, to be added to one of the BJS mailing lists, or to speak to a reference specialist in statistics at the Justice Statistics Clearinghouse, National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Single copies of reports are free; use NCJ number to order. Postage and handling are charged for bulk orders of single reports. For single copies of multiple titles, up to 10 titles are free; 11-40 titles \$10; more than 40, \$20; libraries call for special rate.

Public-use tapes of BJS data sets and other criminal justice data are available from the Criminal Justice Archive and Information Network, P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106 (313-764-5199).

National Crime Survey

Criminal victimization in the U.S.:

- 1982 (final report), NCJ-92820, 11/84
- 1973-82 trends, NCJ-90541, 9/83
- 1981 (final report), NCJ-90208
- 1980 (final report), NCJ-84015, 4/83
- 1979 (final report), NCJ-76710, 12/81

BJS special reports:

- The economic cost of crime to victims, NCJ-93450, 4/84
- Family violence, NCJ-93449, 4/84

BJS bulletins:

- Criminal victimization 1983, NCJ-93669, 6/84
- Households touched by crime, 1983, NCJ-93658, 5/84
- Violent crime by strangers, NCJ-80829, 4/82
- Crime and elderly, NCJ-79614, 1/82
- Measuring crime, NCJ-75710, 2/81

The National Crime Survey: Working papers, vol. I: Current and historical perspectives, NCJ-75374, 8/82

Crime against the elderly in 26 cities, NCJ-76706, 1/82

The Hispanic victim, NCJ-69261, 11/81

Issues in the measurement of crime, NCJ-74682, 10/81

Criminal victimization of California residents, 1974-77, NCJ-70944, 6/81

Restitution to victims of personal and household crimes, NCJ-72770, 5/81

Criminal victimization of New York State residents, 1974-77, NCJ-66481, 9/80

The cost of negligence: Losses from preventable household burglaries, NCJ-53527, 12/79

Rape victimization in 26 American cities, NCJ-55878, 8/79

Criminal victimization in urban schools, NCJ-56396, 8/79

Crime against persons in urban, suburban, and rural areas, NCJ-53551, 7/79

An introduction to the National Crime Survey, NCJ-43732, 4/78

Local victim surveys: A review of the issues, NCJ-39973, 8/77

Corrections

BJS bulletins and special reports:

- Prison admissions and releases 1981, NCJ-95043, 9/84
- Capital punishment 1983, NCJ-93925, 7/84
- Time served in prison, NCJ-93924, 6/84
- Prisoners in 1983, NCJ-85861, 12/82

Prisoners in State and Federal institutions on Dec. 31, 1982 (final), NCJ-93311, 12/84

Dec. 31, 1981 (final), NCJ-86485, 7/83

Capital punishment 1982 (final), NCJ-91533, 11/84

Capital punishment 1981 (final), NCJ-86484, 5/83

1979 survey of inmates of State correctional facilities

and 1979 census of State correctional facilities:

BJS special report:

Career patterns in crime, NCJ-88672, 6/83

BJS bulletins:

- Prisoners and drugs, NCJ-87575, 3/83
- Prisoners and alcohol, NCJ-86223, 1/83
- Prisons and prisoners, NCJ-80697, 2/82
- Veterans in prison, NCJ-79632, 11/81

Census of jails and survey of jail inmates:

Jail inmates 1982 (BJS bulletin), NCJ-87161, 2/83

Census of jails, 1978: Data for individual jails,

vols. I-IV, Northeast, North Central, South, West,

NCJ-72279-72282, 12/81

Profile of jail inmates, 1978, NCJ-65412, 2/81

Census of jails and survey of jail inmates, 1978,

preliminary report, NCJ-55172, 5/79

Parole and probation

BJS bulletins:

Probation and parole 1983, NCJ-94776, 9/84

Setting prison terms, NCJ-76218, 8/83

Characteristics of persons entering parole

during 1978 and 1979, NCJ-87243, 5/83

Characteristics of the parole population, 1978,

NCJ-66479, 4/81

Parole in the U.S., 1979, NCJ-69562, 3/81

Courts

BJS bulletin:

Case filings in State courts 1983, NCJ-95111, 10/84

BJS special reports:

Criminal defense systems: A national

survey, NCJ-94630, 8/84

Habeas corpus, NCJ-92949, 3/84

State court caseload statistics, 1977 and

1981, NCJ-87587, 2/83

The prosecution of felony arrests, 1979, NCJ-

86482, 5/84

State court organization 1980, NCJ-76711, 7/82

State court model statistical dictionary,

NCJ-62320, 9/80

A cross-city comparison of felony case

processing, NCJ-55171, 7/79

Federal criminal sentencing: Perspectives of

analysis and a design for research, NCJ-33683

10/78

Variations in Federal criminal sentences,

NCJ-33684, 10/78

Predicting sentences in Federal courts: The

feasibility of a national sentencing policy,

NCJ-33686, 10/78

State and local prosecution and civil attorney

systems, NCJ-41334, 7/78

Expenditure and employment

Justice expenditure and employment in the

U.S., 1979 (final report), NCJ-87242, 12/83

Justice expenditure and employment in the

U.S., 1971-79, NCJ-92596, 11/84

Privacy and security

Computer crime:

Electronic fund transfer and crime,

NCJ-92650, 2/84

Computer security techniques,

NCJ-84049, 9/82

Electronic fund transfer systems and crime,

NCJ-83736, 9/82

Legislative resource manual, NCJ-78890, 9/81

Expert witness manual, NCJ-77927, 9/81

Criminal justice resource manual, NCJ-61550,

12/79

Privacy and security of criminal history

information:

A guide to research and statistical use,

NCJ-69790, 5/81

A guide to dissemination, NCJ-40000, 1/79

Compendium of State legislation:

NCJ-48981, 7/78

1981 supplement, NCJ-79652, 3/82

Criminal justice information policy:

Information policy and crime control strategies

(SEARCH/BJS conference), NCJ-93926,

10/84

Research access to criminal justice data,

NCJ-84154, 2/83

Privacy and juvenile justice records,

NCJ-84152, 1/83

Survey of State laws (BJS bulletin),

NCJ-80836, 6/82

Privacy and the private employer,

NCJ-79651, 11/81

General

BJS bulletins:

Bank robbery: Federal offenses and

offenders, NCJ-94630, 8/84

Federal drug law violators, NCJ-92692

2/84

The severity of crime, NCJ-92326, 1/84

The American response to crime: An overview

of criminal justice systems, NCJ-91936, 12/83

Tracking offenders, NCJ-91572, 11/83

Victim and witness assistance: New State

laws and the system's response, NCJ-87934

5/83

Federal justice statistics, NCJ-80814, 3/82

Sourcebook of criminal justice statistics, 1983

NCJ-91534, 10/84

Information policy and crime control

strategies, NCJ-93926, 10/84

Proceedings of the 2nd workshop on law and

justice statistics, 1984, NCJ-93310, 8/84

Report to the nation on crime and justice:

The data, NCJ-87068, 10/83

Dictionary of criminal justice data terminology:

2nd ed., NCJ-76939, 2/82

Technical standards for machine-readable data

supplied to BJS, NCJ-75318, 6/81

Justice agencies in the U.S., 1980, NCJ-65560

1/81

A style manual for machine-readable data,

NCJ-62766, 9/80

U.S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Justice Statistics



Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1982

National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin
SD-NPS-PSF-9, NCJ-93311
August 1984

U.S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Justice Statistics

Steven R. Schlesinger
Director

Acknowledgments. This report was written by Mimi Cantwell, under the supervision of John F. Wallerstedt, Chief of the Correctional/Detention Studies Branch, Center for Demographic Studies, Bureau of the Census. Millie J. Baldea and Betty Sherman were responsible for production support.

Collection and processing of data were conducted in the Bureau of the Census under the general supervision of Evan H. Davey, Demographic Surveys Division; Robert N. Tinari, Chief of the Crime Surveys Branch, directed those activities, assisted by Gertrude B. Odom, Adrienne O. Quasney, Stephanie Minor-Harper, Arlene J. Rasmussen, Gregory E. Wells, and Carol E. Spivey.

Lawrence A. Greenfeld, Corrections Unit Chief, Bureau of Justice Statistics, provided over-all program direction.

This report was made possible only by the generous and unstinting assistance of State and Federal correctional officials. Their patience and cooperation in providing the data contained herein are gratefully acknowledged.

Library of Congress
Cataloging in Publication Data

United States. Bureau of Justice Statistics
Prisoners in state and federal institutions on
December 31, 1982. "National prisoner statistics
bulletin No. NCJ-93311."

1. Prisoners—United States—Statistics.
1. Title. II. Series.
HV7245.A42 365'.6'0973 75-619151

Preface

This report presents data for 1982 on the number and movement of prisoners in all State and Federal correctional institutions. It assesses the sharp growth in prison population during 1982 and surveys developments in the correctional field. As in past reports, it examines changes in the geographic distribution of prisoners; composition of the inmate population by race, sex, and Hispanic origin; incarceration rates for minorities; and the rates of various types of admissions and releases.

Before 1978, reports in this series focused only on prisoners sentenced to terms of more than 1 year (the "sentenced" population). The reports have been expanded to provide year-end data on inmates with sentences of 1 year or less or with no sentence; however, admission and release data are still restricted to "sentenced" inmates.

Continuing another change made in 1978, this report discusses all prisoners subject to confinement under the jurisdiction of a given correctional system, whether or not they are in its physical custody. Before 1978, reports in this series focused on persons in the physical custody of each system. The impact of this distinction is assessed in Appendix III of Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1978.

The narrative and most charts in this report are based on the tables in Appendix I, which includes a special table showing the number of persons in the custody of State and Federal correctional authorities at yearend 1982. Appendix II includes a statement on the method of data collection and completeness of the response to various sections of the questionnaire, a facsimile of which is also included. Notes explaining the degree of each jurisdiction's conformity with the criteria and definitions of the National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) program are in Appendix III. A special table in Appendix IV shows the number of prisoners in State and Federal institutions at yearend 1925-82.

This annual report is one of a series of reports prepared under the NPS program. Based on voluntary reporting, the program collects and interprets data on inmates in State and Federal correctional institutions. Initiated by the Bureau of the Census in 1926, the program was transferred to the Bureau of Prisons in 1950 and to the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration in 1971. Upon passage of the Justice System Improvement Act in late 1979, the program was placed in the Bureau of Justice Statistics. Since 1972, the data required for the program have been gathered and processed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Figures

1. Change in the total number of State and Federal prisoners, 1974-82, 1
2. Growth of five largest correctional systems, 1974-82, 2
3. Percent increase in prison population in States with more than 10,000 prisoners, 1981-82, 3
4. Number of sentenced State and Federal prisoners per 100,000 U.S. population, 1975-82, 4
5. Number of sentenced prisoners per 100,000 U.S. population, by jurisdiction and region, 1982, 4
6. States in which the number of sentenced prisoners per 100,000 U.S. population exceeded 200 in 1982, 4
7. Number of sentenced State and Federal prisoners per 100,000 U.S. population, by State, 1982, 5
8. States reporting prisoners as being held in local jails because of overcrowding, 1976-82, 5
9. Short/no sentence inmates in State and Federal institutions, 1974-82, 5
10. Women in State and Federal institutions, 1974-82, 6
11. Sentenced women in State and Federal institutions, 1970-82, 6
12. Proportion of blacks in prison population and U.S. population, 1982, 7
13. Incarceration rates by jurisdiction, region, and race, 1982, 7
14. States where 10% or more of the prison population is Hispanic, 8
15. Ratio of admissions to releases, 1974-82, 9
16. Releases from State and Federal institutions, by type, 1980-82, 10
17. Major types of releases from State institutions, 1974-82, 11

Contents

Preface, iii

Introduction, 1

The prison population at yearend, 2
Fluctuations in Federal system, 2
Largest States continue to dominate trend, 2
High growth rates among other large States, 3
Only two States report declines in prison population, 3
Highest percentage increase in Western States, 3
Incarceration rate continues to climb, 3
Incarceration rate increase highest in West, 4
Second year of increase for jail-housed prisoners, 4
Changing laws result in increase among short-sentence inmates, 5
Fifteen percent growth among women prisoners, 6
Racial distribution unchanged, 6
Incarceration rates highest among black males, 7
Rapid increase continues to mark Hispanic segment, 7

Admissions and releases, 9

State admissions up, but at a slower rate than in 1981, 9
State releases up 7%, 9
New court commitments predominate as means of admission, 9
Returned violators least common in South, 10
Escapes and AWOLs form small share of admissions and releases in most States, 10
Types of release differed in State and Federal system, 10
Use of conditional release varied by region and State, 10
Shift toward supervised mandatory release, 11
Paroles up in Federal system, 11
Large increase in number of mandatory releases, 11
Expirations increase, but commutations decline, 11
Death rate down, 11

Appendixes

- I. Data tables, 13
- II. Data collection method and questionnaire, 39
- III. Explanatory notes, 46
- IV. Historical series, 52

Introduction

Record high growth continued to characterize the U.S. prison population during 1982. The 12% increase was, with that of 1981, the highest recorded for the total State and Federal prison populations since 1975 (figure 1). By the end of 1982, the population of the Nation's prisons had increased by 44,432 over the previous yearend count. The largest numerical growth occurred among State inmates sentenced to more than one year, the group that constitutes the largest prison component. However, the 19% growth of State inmates with sentences of a year or less or no sentence was the highest relative increase. Federal institutions experienced the second consecutive year of growth following 3 years of decline.

Overall, trends during 1982 were similar to those characterizing the record high year of 1981. During 1981, each of the 52 jurisdictions (50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal system) recorded increases. There were only two declines during 1982, along with two increases of less than 1%. Fewer States recorded increases of 20% or more during 1982 than in 1981 (6 vs. 10), but the same number of States (28) had increases of between 10% and 20%. Four more States were added to the list of those with 10,000 or more prison inmates, bringing the total to 13.

Fluctuations in growth trends within individual States over the past several years have been due largely to responses to a rapidly changing legislative environment. During the late 1970's hardened public attitudes toward crime were reflected both in new legislation and in the courts. By yearend 1982, the number of States with determinate sentencing had grown to nine. These States have eliminated discretionary parole, requiring all but a few inmates to serve out the full terms of their fixed sentences, less any time off for good behavior.

Almost all States now have mandatory sentencing for some type of crime, typically violent crime, habitual crime, narcotics violations, and crimes involving the use of a firearm. Under mandatory statutes, judges are required to impose a specific sentence to prison, as opposed to an alternative such as probation, fine, or suspended sentence. At yearend 1982, 43 States required mandatory prison terms for violent crimes (the definition of which varied by State), while 30 States required imprisonment for habitual offenders (definition also varying by State). Certain drug violations now require imprisonment in 29 States and the District of Columbia, and 37 States and the District of Columbia have mandatory laws relating to the use of a firearm during the commission of a crime.

The combined result of many factors has led to unprecedented problems of overcrowding in virtually every State. At yearend 1982, 36 States were under court order or had litigation pending for overcrowding or for some deficiency in overall conditions.

A series of legal attacks on crowding in State prisons culminated in a 1981 U.S. Supreme Court ruling (Rhodes v. Chapman) that upheld the right of States to house two inmates in 63 square foot cells. Although most official standards call for a minimum of 60 square feet per inmate, the Court ruled that cell size alone could not be used as the sole measure of adequate conditions. Problems of space and capacity continued during 1982 to cause difficulties between State and local officials over the responsibility to house prisoners. In some States the backup of State prisoners in local jails occurs when State prisons delay acceptance of those awaiting transfer; in other cases, State prisoners about to be released are transferred to spend their remaining months in jail. By yearend 1982, the number of State prisoners held in local jails because of overcrowding had grown to 8,689, an increase of 26% over 1981.

Change in the total number of State and Federal prisoners, 1974 - 82

Year	Number	Percent change
1974	229,721	NA
1975	253,816	10.5
1976	278,000	9.5
1977 Custody	291,667	4.9
1977 Jurisdiction	300,024	NA
1978	307,276	2.4
1979	314,457	2.3
1980	329,821	4.9
1981	369,930	12.2
1982	414,362	12.0

Note: Before 1977, NPS reports were based on the custody population. Beginning in 1977, they were based on the jurisdiction population. Both figures are shown for 1977 to facilitate year-to-year comparison. NA Not applicable.

Figure 1

The prison population at yearend

The record growth rate experienced by State and Federal prisons made 1982 the high point in the sharpest period of growth in the nation's history. Beginning in 1974, an unprecedented increase encompassing the vast majority of States began. Two other periods of sustained growth have marked the prison population during the 20th century, but none have been as dramatic. The first coincided with the Depression Era during the 1930's; the second, and longest, period of growth, went from the end of World War II to the early 1960's. There was a brief respite roughly during the Vietnam War era, but in 1974 the current growth period began abruptly.

Specific reasons for fluctuations are not well understood because of the variety of factors that may affect prison populations. Changes in the laws regarding prison versus non-prison sentences, variations in the amount of time actually served in confinement relative to a sentence, and the prevalence of criminality in the general population are likely to directly affect the counts of incarcerated persons. In addition, changing public expectations about punishments and their application and improvements in the efficiency of the criminal justice system also may affect temporal trends in prison population. Finally, it is likely that the age composition of the general population exercises a powerful influence over the numbers incarcerated in prison.

Fluctuations in Federal system

The Federal system did not experience the same sustained growth as State systems during the 1970's. Beginning in 1978, the Federal prison population began a 3-year period of decline, followed by 2 years of increases in 1981 and 1982. During 1982, the number of Federal prisoners rose by 5.5%, far less than the 15.5% recorded a year earlier when almost 2,000 Cubans and Haitians under the jurisdiction of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) were added to Federal rolls. The Federal prison population of

29,673 recorded at yearend 1982 was still below the record high of 32,088 reached in 1977.

The growth in the number of sentenced prisoners was slightly lower in 1982 (6.7%) than in 1981 (7.6%). The short/no sentence group increased by only 1%, reflecting the release of many of those held for the INS.

Largest States continue to dominate trend

During 1982, four States were added to the number that held over 10,000 inmates bringing the total number of such States to 13. As in the past, Texas, California, New York, and Florida, all with over 25,000 inmates, together accounted for over one-third of all State prison inmates and for 39% of the increase among State inmates. Three of the four States had increases of at least 15%, while New York's increase was 10%. Since data on total prison population were first collected in 1974, Florida's population has increased 2-1/2 times and Texas' has more than doubled (figure 2).

Texas' 15% increase occurred despite problems of space and capacity that have beset the system for years. A decrease in releases to parole contributed to the continuing rise in the population.

Mandatory imprisonment laws for violent offenders, coupled with increased reported crime and toughened attitudes toward it among local officials, have been cited by California authorities as factors in its 19% increase. Florida officials suggest that the high rate of increase in that State has been spurred in part by the inclusion in its system of persons who used to be sent to county jails. A reduction in court backlogs during 1982 and new parole policies resulting in a 12% decrease in paroles also contributed to the 18% increase in Florida's prison population.

New York, in contrast, stepped up parole releases during the year according to authorities there, offsetting the effects of increased court

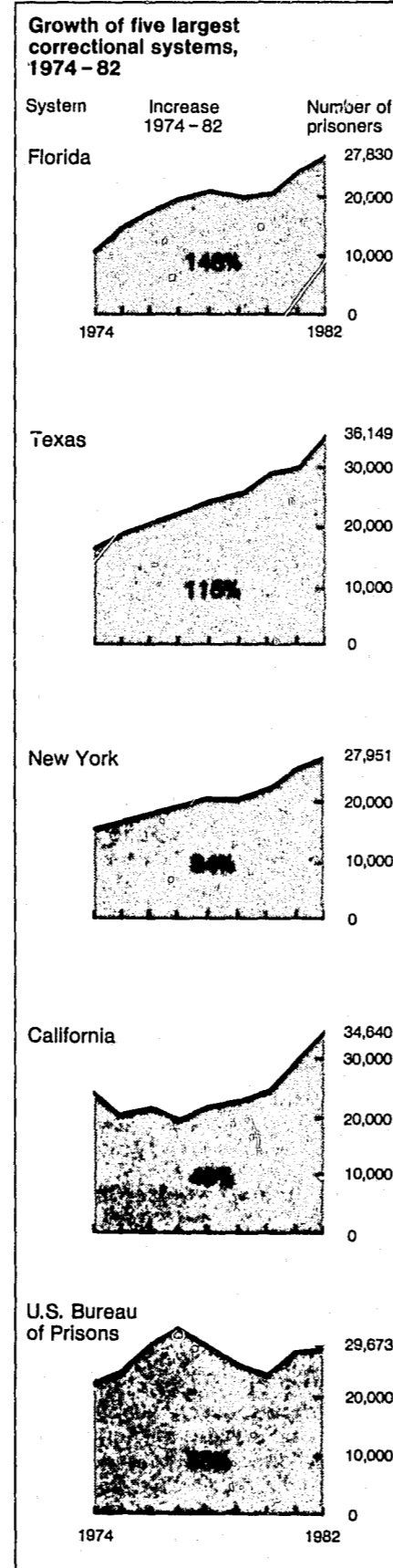


Figure 2

activity and more prosecutions and keeping its population increase below the average for all States.

High growth rates among other large States

Among the nine States that held between 10,000 and 20,000 inmates, only Illinois and Michigan had relatively stable populations (figure 3). Illinois' population declined slightly, while Michigan's increase was minimal. Both States had early release programs triggered by the prison population nearing or exceeding capacity. Illinois' forced release program led to early discharge for 2,697 inmates during 1982. Under Michigan's Emergency Powers Act, 500 prisoners were released on three occasions during 1982 when the population neared capacity.

Two other States, North Carolina and Virginia, had growth rates lower than the national average of 12%. A 1981 Fair Sentencing Act in North Carolina set presumptive sentences for felons, eliminating parole for most offenders, but its effect was not yet discernible. Virginia's 1979 mandatory release law continues to affect the number of releases and contributed to a 38% overall increase in releases during 1982. The five remaining States with between 10,000 and 20,000 prisoners each experienced high rates of growth. Ohio experienced a decline in the number of releases in the face of increasing court commitments. Georgia recorded a growth in the number of admissions that far exceeded the increase in releases. Maryland experienced decreases in both admissions and releases, but admissions continued to outpace releases to the extent that its prison population increased by 18%. Louisiana officials attributed its 16% gain in part to "get tough" attitudes toward crime and to problems in the general state of the economy. Longer time served for violent crimes along with a new midyear 1982 law requiring mandatory imprisonment for the use of a firearm in a crime will probably continue to result in increases in Pennsylvania's prison population, according to authorities there.

Only two States report declines in prison population

During 1982, only two States, Illinois and Tennessee, recorded decreases in population, while four States had increases of 5% or less: Michigan (0.4%), Maine (1%), Kentucky (2%), and North Carolina (5%). Both Illinois and Michigan have early re-

Percent increase in prison population in States with more than 10,000 prisoners, 1981-82

State	Number of prisoners 1981	Number of prisoners 1982	Percent increase
Texas	31,502	36,149	14.8
California	29,202	34,640	18.6
New York	25,494	27,951	9.6
Florida	23,589	27,830	18.0
Ohio	14,968	17,317	15.7
North Carolina	15,770	16,578	5.1
Michigan	15,157	15,224	0.4
Georgia	12,444	14,416	15.8
Illinois	14,328	14,293	-0.2
Maryland	9,335	11,012	18.0
Louisiana	9,415	10,935	16.1
Pennsylvania	9,365	10,522	12.4
Virginia	9,388	10,079	7.4

Figure 3

lease programs enacted because of severe overcrowding, while North Carolina has for several years tried to stem overcrowding through various measures resulting in stabilized admissions and releases. According to Tennessee officials, a new sentencing law has had the effect of reducing the actual amount of time served and increasing the number of paroles. At the same time, admissions to prison in Tennessee declined. Maine had a 51% increase in the number of releases during 1982, while in Kentucky, admissions declined as the backup of prisoners in local jails increased because of overcrowded prisons.

Highest percentage increase in western States

A majority of States (34) recorded increases of 10% or more. The largest percentage increases were in Nevada (28%), Alaska (28%), and Wyoming (26%), followed by Alabama (21%), Delaware (20%), and Oklahoma (20%). State authorities in Nevada cite increased crime as a factor, along with a change in parole board policy and longer times served by many inmates. Law enforcement, the courts, and the legislature may have all played a role in the increase in Alaska's prison population, officials there report. In 1980, a new criminal code set presumptive sentences for all second-time felons and for many first-time felons. At the same time a "law and order" mood in the courts and increased police activity resulted in more commitments. Increased commitments in Wyoming, along with a decline in releases, contributed to that State's prison population growth.

Fewer early releases as the result of a restructured good-time system in Alabama combined with increased court commitments to effect a 21% increase in the prison population there. Delaware opened a new prison during 1982, while in Oklahoma a court decision allowing double-celling resulted in the elimination of backlogs in the courts and overflows of State prisoners in local jails.

Incarceration rate continues to climb

Incarceration rates vary considerably among the States and are influenced by a wide variety of factors. Some factors affect comparisons between States such as the use of probation, community service, and halfway houses as alternatives to prison. Incarceration rates also reflect the relative efficiency of police and court systems. They are substantially affected by the degree of urbanization in the State, the amount of tourism, the size of the transient and commuter population, and the age and sex structure of the population. Incarceration rates are, nonetheless, an important measure of the use of State prison systems over a period of time, while generally taking into account the differences in States' populations.

Incarceration rates for the States are generally based on the sentenced inmate population (inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year) to facilitate comparison with the years prior to 1974, when only the sentenced population was counted, and to allow comparisons between States with and without combined jail/prison systems.

Since 1974, a rate based on the total number of prisoners, including those with sentences of 1 year or less and with no sentences, has been available. In 1982, the rate based on this total was 178.

Since 1925, when the number of sentenced prison inmates per 100,000 U.S. population was 79, the incarceration rate has more than doubled to 170 (figure 4). The increase over this period was slightly higher for women (133%) than for men (126%). Generally, the per capita rate has historically paralleled the fluctuations in the actual number of prisoners, dipping during World War II and during the 1960's and early 1970's. Since 1973, the rate has grown steadily, reflecting in part the arrival of the "baby-boom" generation at

The prison population at yearend

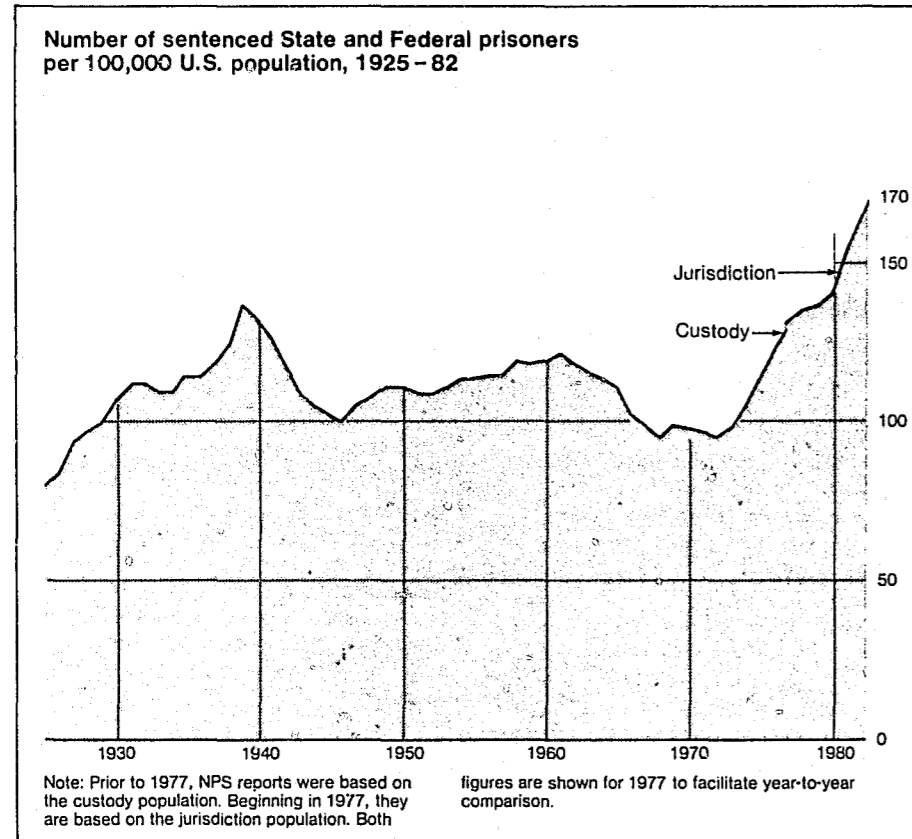


Figure 4

the prison-prone age group of 20 to 29 years. Between 1970 and 1980, the number of 20-29 year-old males in the U.S. population increased by 40%, from 14.5 million to 20.3 million, while the number of males overall increased by 11%. Thus, if crime remains at the same level, the mere size of the prison-prone age group will continue to drive both the prison population and the incarceration rate upward through the 1980's.

Incarceration rate increase highest in West

While the South had the highest incarceration rate, the increase during 1982 was higher in the West (16%) than in the other three regions (figure 5). The number of States with rates over 200 sentenced inmates per 100,000 U.S. population grew from 9 in 1981 to 12 in 1982, and for the first year, one State, Nevada, had a per capita rate ex-

ceeding 300 (figure 6).¹ The lowest rates, as in 1981, were in North Dakota (41), New Hampshire (46), and Minnesota (50) (figure 7).

Second year of increase for jail-housed prisoners

The use of jails to house overflow State prisoners increased during 1982 for the second year in a row. Since 1976, when data on State prisoners housed in local jails because of overcrowding were first collected, the number of prisoners in this situation increased from 7,725 to 8,689, while the number of States using this method went from 10 to 20 (figure 8). Jail-housed prisoners amounted to 2% of the total jurisdiction population.

Five States housed over 1,000 prisoners each in local jails: New

¹The District of Columbia, as a wholly urban area, is excluded from the rankings.

Number of sentenced prisoners per 100,000 U.S. population, by jurisdiction and region, 1982

Region	1981	1982
United States	153	170
Federal State	10	10
State	144	160
Northeast	103	115
North Central	123	131
South	200	222
West	119	138

Figure 5

States in which the number of sentenced prisoners per 100,000 U.S. population exceeded 200 in 1982

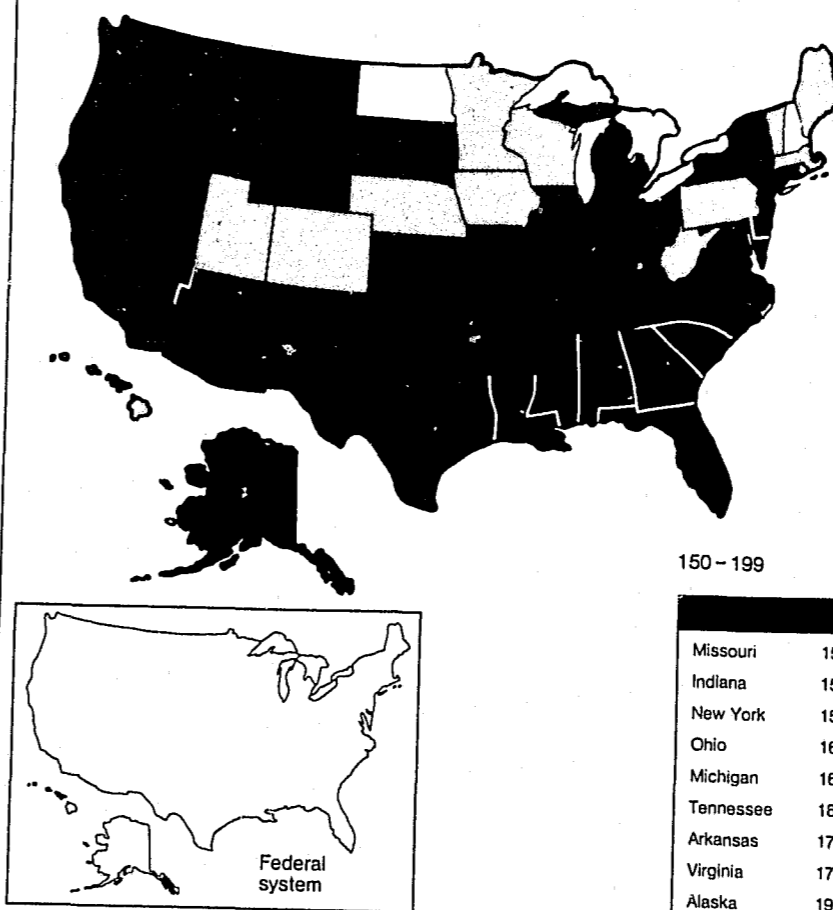
State	1981	1982
Nevada	245	302
South Carolina	251	268
Florida	224	257
North Carolina	248	254
Delaware	208	250
Louisiana	216	249
Georgia	220	247
Maryland	208	244
Texas	210	233
Alabama	183	217
Arizona	184	209
Mississippi	177	209

Figure 6

Jersey (1,584), Louisiana (1,499), Alabama (1,113), California (1,090) and Mississippi (1,020). The largest proportions of State prisoners housed in local jails were in Mississippi (19%), New Jersey (16%), Louisiana (14%), and Alabama (12%). In each of the remaining 16 States that hold such prisoners, the proportion was 7% or less.

Three States reported holding State prisoners in local jails for the first time in 1982: Colorado, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Montana and Oklahoma housed such prisoners in 1981 but not in 1982. Of the 17 States with jail-housed prisoners in both 1981 and 1982, 9 increased the number, 7 decreased the number, and in New Mexico it remained the same. In New Jersey, the number jumped from 200 in 1980 to 995 in 1981 to 1,584 in 1982, partially as the result of a new penal code enacted in late 1979, according to State officials.

Number of sentenced State and Federal prisoners per 100,000 U.S. population, by State, 1982



0-49	50-99	100-149	150-199	200 or more
Federal System 10	Minnesota 50	New Mexico 105	Missouri 150	Mississippi 209
North Dakota 41	Maine 69	New Jersey 107	Indiana 152	Arizona 209
New Hampshire 46	Utah 76	Idaho 108	New York 158	Alabama 217
	Massachusetts 78	South Dakota 109	Ohio 160	Texas 233
	Rhode Island 81	Kentucky 111	Michigan 168	Maryland 244
	Vermont 84	Montana 114	Tennessee 169	Georgia 247
	Pennsylvania 88	Connecticut 120	Arkansas 171	Louisiana 249
	Hawaii 88	Illinois 122	Virginia 176	Delaware 250
	West Virginia 89	Kansas 127	Alaska 192	North Carolina 254
	Iowa* 97	California 135	Oklahoma 198	Florida 257
	Wisconsin 98	Wyoming 138		South Carolina 266
	Nebraska 98	Oregon 146		Nevada 302
	Colorado 99	Washington 148		D.C. 532

*Iowa's rate is based on the total number of prisoners, rather than those sentenced to more than 1 year.

Figure 7

States reporting prisoners as being held in local jails because of overcrowding, 1976 - 82

Year	Number of States	Number of prisoners	Percent of total State prisoner population
1976	10	7,725	3.1
1977	10	7,048	2.6
1978	12	6,774	2.4
1979	15	6,497	2.3
1980	17	6,360	2.1
1981	19	6,900	2.0
1982	20	8,689	2.2

Figure 8

Short/no sentence inmates in State and Federal institutions, 1974 - 82

Year	Federal	State
1974	NA	11,516
1975	NA	11,066
1976	2,137	13,030
1977 (custody)	2,270	11,136
1977 (jurisdiction)	3,438	11,130
1978	3,412	9,468
1979	3,783	9,204
1980	3,752	10,095
1981	5,964	10,293
1982	6,021	12,269

Note: Before 1977, NPS reports were based on the custody population. Beginning in 1977, they were based on the jurisdiction population. Both figures are shown for 1977 to facilitate year-to-year comparison.

NA Not applicable

Figure 9

Changing laws result in increase among short-sentence inmates

The number of prisoners with sentences of 1 year or less or with no sentences increased by 12.5% during 1982. The increase was much greater in State institutions (19%) than in Federal institutions (1%). The highest growth of any prisoner group was among State prisoners with sentences of 1 year or less (29%).

Since data on the short/no sentence group were first collected in 1974, the number has fluctuated in both State and Federal prisons, but their share of the prison population has remained at less than 3% (figure 9).

The prison population at yearend

The increase in this group in Federal prisoners was largely the result of the inclusion in Federal counts, beginning in 1981, of refugees actually under the jurisdiction of the INS. The number of such prisoners was 1,921 in 1981, and 1,203 in 1982.

At yearend 1982, the short/no sentence group composed 20% of all Federal prisoners. Of the 6,021 prisoners in this category, over half were unsentenced, including those under the jurisdiction of the INS. Fluctuations in the short/no sentence group in State institutions may reflect changes in sentencing laws, parole and other release practices, and in criminal code legislation such as that requiring prison terms for drunk driving. Since 1974, this group has increased by 6.5% but the number has gone up and down over the years. As a proportion of all State prisoners, the short/no sentence group has ranged from about 3% to 5%.

The seven States with combined jail/prison systems held 39% of all short/no sentence State prisoners. Another 9% were unsentenced civil commitments for narcotics use in California. North Carolina, which requires prisoners with minimum sentences of 181 days or more to serve time in State rather than local facilities, accounted for another 10%.

Fifteen percent growth among women prisoners

The increase among women in State and Federal prisons in 1982 exceeded that among men (15% v. 12%). Since 1974, when data on the total prison population, including those sentenced to more than 1 year and those with sentences of 1 year or less or with no sentences, were first collected, the number of women in prison has grown steadily, at rates ranging from 2% to 20% over the years (figure 10). For the 1974 to 1982 period, the number of women grew by 122% compared to 79% for men during the same period. As a proportion of all prisoners, women have constituted about 4% since 1974.

Women in State and Federal institutions, 1974 - 82

Year	Number	Percent change	Percent of prison population
1974	8,091		3.5
1975	9,667	19.5	3.8
1976	11,170	15.5	4.0
1977 (custody)	12,041	7.8	4.1
1977 (jurisdiction)	12,279	NA	4.1
1978	12,746	3.8	4.2
1979	12,995	2.0	4.3
1980	13,420	3.3	4.1
1981	15,537	15.8	4.2
1982	17,923	15.4	4.3

Note: Before 1977, NPS reports were based on the custody population. Beginning in 1977, they were based on the jurisdiction population. Both figures are shown for 1977 to facilitate year-to-year comparison.

NA Not applicable

Figure 10

Women constitute a larger proportion of Federal than of State prisoners (6% v. 4%), but their growth in Federal institutions has been somewhat slower. Since 1974, the number of women in Federal institutions has grown by 64%, compared to 130% in State institutions. During 1982, the increases were 4% in Federal institutions compared to 17% in State institutions.

The largest increase among women prisoners has been in the group sentenced to more than 1 year. Since 1970, this group has almost tripled (figure 11). In 1982, the growth among sentenced women was 16%, compared to 9% among the short/no sentence group.

Eight States held more than 500 women inmates: Texas (1,677), California (1,653), Florida (1,246), Ohio (900), New York (818), North Carolina (694), Michigan (664), and Georgia (663). Among the eight, four States had growth rates higher than 10%: Florida (25%), Ohio (18%), California (16%), and Texas (16%). Most of the States in which women had high percentage increases had relatively small numbers of women. States that had both high increases (over 20%) and relatively large numbers (over 200) of women were: Alabama, Florida, Indiana, Louisiana, Maryland, Missouri, and Washington.

Sentenced women in State and Federal institutions, 1970 - 82

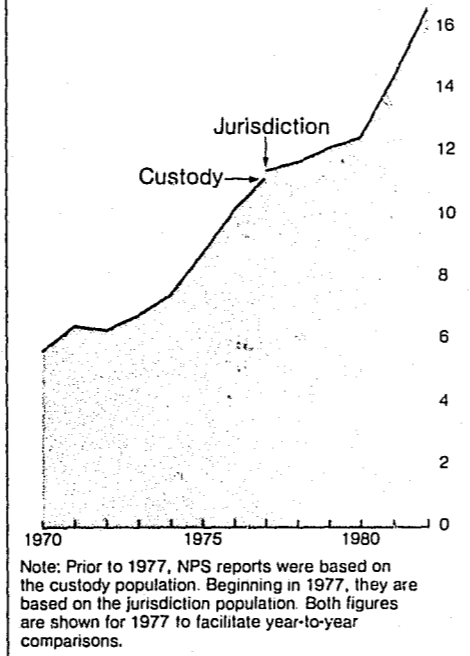


Figure 11

Despite their relatively small numbers in some States, the rapid growth of women prisoners in the past decade has posed serious space problems in many State correctional systems.

Racial distribution unchanged

The racial distribution of the U.S. prison population has remained about the same since 1978. In 1982, whites constituted 52%; blacks 46%; American Indians and Alaskan natives, 1%; and Asians and Pacific Islanders, 0.4%. Data on race were not reported for 1% of the prison population. State prisoners were more likely to be black than were Federal prisoners (47% v. 34%), and women prisoners were more likely than males to be black (49% v. 46%).

Proportion of blacks in prison population and U.S. population, 1982

Region	Prison population		Percent of U.S. population
	Number	Percent	
United States	189,610	46	12
Federal	9,994	34	12
State	179,616	47	12
Northeast	30,102	50	10
North Central	36,032	46	9
South	96,764	53	19
West	16,718	26	5

Figure 12

Incarceration rates by jurisdiction, region, and race, 1982¹

Region/institution	Total ²	American Indian or Alaskan Native		
		Blacks	Whites	Native
United States	183	716	114	265
Federal	13	38	10	35
State	170	678	104	230
Northeast	123	621	69	114
North Central	133	675	76	313
South	240	689	141	219
West	151	739	125	219

¹Number of prisoners per 100,000 U.S. population in each category.

²Includes all races not shown separately.

Figure 13

The South had the largest proportion of blacks in its prison population (figure 12). Blacks constituted over half the prisoners in southern States, about 3 times the proportion of blacks in the general population. In each of the other three regions, the proportion of blacks in the prison population was 5 times that in the general population.

Typically, jurisdictions with relatively high black populations had relatively high black prison populations. Seven jurisdictions had prison populations that were over 60% black: The District of Columbia (97%), Louisiana (72%), Maryland (72%), Mississippi (67%), New Jersey (62%), Alabama (61%), and Illinois (61%). The black proportion in the general population in these States ranged from 13% (New Jersey) to 70% (District of Columbia).

Almost half of the 3,758 American Indians and Alaskan natives were held in Federal prisons and in three States. The Federal system held 13% of this group, Alaska, another 13%, North Carolina 11%, and Oklahoma 10%. States with the largest Indian populations generally had high relative proportions of American Indians and Alaskan natives in their prison population—36% in Alaska, 22% in South Dakota, and 20% in Montana. In none of these States did these minorities constitute more than 16% of the overall population.

Almost 70% of the 1,504 Asians and Pacific Islanders were held in Hawaii, followed by 7% in California, and 5% in New York.

Incarceration rates² highest among black males

Black males had by far the highest incarceration rates of any race/sex group in U.S. prisons. Their rate, 1,445 prisoners for every 100,000 black males in the U.S. population, was more than 6 times that for white males, 225 per 100,000. Arizona, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Nevada, and Washington all had rates in excess of 2,000 black prisoners per 100,000 black males in their general populations.

The incarceration rate for male prisoners was far higher than for female prisoners (360 v. 15). The ratio of males to females varied little for blacks and whites, among each of

²All rates are based on the number of persons in a specific race/sex group in the U.S. population.

which the rate was about 25 times higher for men. Among American Indians and Alaskan natives, the rate for males was 17 times higher than for females. Some jurisdictions recorded incarceration rates for females that were considerably higher than the average of 15: The District of Columbia (52), Nevada (37), and Delaware (32). The District of Columbia, however, as a wholly urban area, is not fully comparable with the States.

Among women, the rate was much higher for blacks (63) than for whites (9) or Indians (30). The highest rates for black females were generally found in those States that also had high rates for black males. Among the States with the highest rates for black females were Nevada (220), Delaware (129), Arizona (117), and Connecticut (116).

Incarceration rates were higher for blacks and lower for whites in each of the four regions of the United States, but the difference between the black rate and the white rate was greater in the Northeast and North Central regions (9 times higher for blacks) than in the West (6 times higher) and South (5 times higher) (figure 13).

Rapid increase continues to mark Hispanic segment

For the 74% of the prison population for whom ethnic origin was reported, the growth among Hispanic prisoners has generally exceeded growth among non-Hispanics. During 1982, this ethnic group grew by 28% while their share of the prisoner population rose from 10% to 12%. (Hispanics constitute about 6% of the U.S. population.) The proportion was much higher in Federal than in State institutions, 23% v. 11%, and slightly higher among males than among females, 12% v. 8%.

Among the 40 jurisdictions for whom most or all of the prison population could be classified, the Hispanic proportion ranged from zero (Kentucky and West Virginia) to 54% (New Mexico). Ten States had Hispanic

The prison population at yearend

States where 10% or more of the prison population is Hispanic		
State	Percent Hispanic	Incarceration rate ¹
New Mexico	54	193
California	26	197
Colorado	25	214
Arizona	24	290
New York	22	377
Utah	20	410
Texas	19	225
Connecticut	15	685
New Jersey	12	193
Idaho	10	286

¹Number of Hispanic inmates per 100,000 Hispanics in the residential population.

Figure 14

inmate populations that amounted to 10% or more of their total prison populations (figure 14). Among these 10, the incarceration rate for Hispanic prisoners ranged from 193 to 685 per 100,000 U.S. Hispanic population. Overall, incarceration rates for Hispanics were lower than those for blacks but higher than those for whites.³

³Of the 40 jurisdictions that reported the number of Hispanic inmates, incarceration rates could be calculated for 26. Rates were not calculated for jurisdictions that had fewer than 10 Hispanic inmates or had fewer than 25,000 Hispanics in their general populations.

Admissions and releases

As in 1981, admissions of sentenced prisoners to State and Federal institutions greatly exceeded releases during 1982. The net result was the addition of 42,399 sentenced persons to the Nation's prisons. Admissions increased by 9% over 1981, while releases rose by 8%. The movement of prisoners relative to population was somewhat greater in Federal than in State institutions, but in each of the two systems, the increase in both admissions and releases was similar.

State admissions up, but at a slower rate than in 1981

Admissions to State institutions during 1982 increased by 8%, about half the increase experienced during 1981. Regional increases in admissions among State institutions were highest in the West, where admissions were up 15%, followed by 12% in the South, and 4% in the Northeast. Admissions declined by 1% in the North Central States, due largely to decreases in the number of persons admitted to prison in Illinois and Nebraska.

Only 15 States experienced declines in admissions during 1982, but in most cases, admissions in these States exceeded releases, with a resulting net gain of prisoners. Among the States recording large increases in admissions were Virginia (40%), Oklahoma (33%), and Louisiana (31%). Virginia and Oklahoma also experienced a large increase in releases, whereas in Louisiana releases declined.

State releases up 7%

Releases increased in each of the four regions, but at varying rates from the average for all States of 7%. The largest increases were in the Northeast and the West (13% each), followed by the South (5%), and the North Central region (4%). In 17 States, the number of prisoners released declined over 1981, in most of them by less than 10%. In contrast, among the 33 jurisdictions in which releases increased, 19 experienced increases of 10% or more. Individual States with large increases in the number of releases included

Ratio of admissions to releases, 1974-82

Year	Admissions per 10 releases		
	Total	State	Federal
1974*	11.1	11.4	9.7
1975*	11.6	11.8	10.6
1976	11.5	11.6	10.8
1977	11.0	11.0	11.0
1978	10.5	10.8	8.8
1979	10.4	10.7	8.1
1980	10.8	11.0	8.7
1981	12.1	12.2	11.3
1982	12.3	12.3	11.0

*Adjusted to exclude authorized temporary absences to conform with later years.

Figure 15

Maine (51%), Virginia (38%), and Alaska (29%).

Should these trends in admissions and releases continue, the ratio of admissions to releases could begin to decline. The 1982 ratio of admissions to releases was 12.3 admissions per every 10 releases, almost the same as in 1981, but still the highest since 1974 (figure 15). The ratio in Federal institutions was slightly lower than in State institutions, 11.0 v. 12.3.

New court commitments predominate as means of admission

Traditionally, most persons arrive at prison as new court commitments, that is, persons sentenced on a new charge by the courts as opposed to those arriving to serve remaining time on existing sentences. Since the mid-1970's, new court commitments have accounted for at least three-fourths of all admissions to prisons. In 1982, new court commitments accounted for 77% of admissions. The distribution of prisoners admitted by other means also has changed little over the years. During 1982, returned violators of parole and other forms of conditional release accounted for 17% of all admissions, returned escapees or AWOLs, 4%, and other forms of admissions, including returns from appeal or bond and transfers from other jurisdictions, 2%. The proportions in each category were similar in State and Federal institutions, but varied considerably within individual States.

Admissions and releases

New court commitments constituted 81% of admissions in the South, 74% in the North Central States, and 72% in the Northeast and the West. Over 90% of admissions were new court commitments in Alabama, Indiana, Louisiana, West Virginia, and Wyoming. In some cases, a high percentage of new court commitments was related to the type of release in particular States; that is, States that had made less use of conditional release or that released prisoners to a very short period of supervision were less likely to admit persons as returned violators and more likely to have a high proportion of new court commitments. In the District of Columbia and Vermont, 52% of all admissions were new court commitments. The District of Columbia has large numbers of transfers from other jurisdictions, while Vermont has a relatively high proportion of returned violators of conditional releases.

New court commitments increased by 11% during 1982, about the same in State and Federal institutions. The largest increase was recorded in Virginia (54%), reflecting an overall increase in the movement of prisoners in that State. Louisiana and Oklahoma each had 33% increases. New Mexico's apparent increase was due to changes in the method of reporting admissions.

Returned violators least common in South

Admissions of returned violators of conditional release, including parole, mandatory release, and probation, accounted for 17% of total admissions, the same as in 1981. The use of this category of admission in many cases reflects whether or not States make extensive use of conditional release and also the amount of time released prisoners spend under supervision (longer periods at risk increase the chance of rearrest as a violator of release conditions). The South had the lowest proportion of returned violators (12%), largely because several southern States make little use of parole or mandatory release as a form of release. In both the West and the Northeast, 22% of all admissions were returned viola-

tors, followed by 19% in the North Central States. In three States, Connecticut, Minnesota, and Vermont, returned violators constituted at least 30% of admissions, about double the average for all States.

The number of returned violators increased by 36% in Federal institutions, compared to 8% in State institutions. Their number more than doubled in Maine and New Hampshire. However, in some States very large percentage increases may represent only small numbers of persons.

Escapes and AWOLs form small share of admissions and releases in most States

Returned escapees and AWOLs continued to constitute 4% of admissions and 5% of releases. States vary in the determination of exactly when a person becomes an AWOL or an escapee, so that a State with relatively large numbers in these categories may have a different definition of such movements than a State with relatively small numbers. Michigan has traditionally reported relatively large numbers in these categories (one-fifth of both admissions and releases). Oregon and Washington also attributed one-fifth of their releases to escapes or AWOLs. These States also had relatively high shares of admissions in these categories.

Returns of escapees and persons on AWOL declined by 40% in Federal institutions, partly because of a large drop in the number who escaped from the Federal system during 1981. The number increased by 5% in State institutions, with the largest increase (12%) being in the Northeast, where New York's returned escapees and AWOLs increased by 47% and Pennsylvania's by 36%, although in both cases fewer than 150 persons were involved. Alaska, Hawaii, North Dakota, and West Virginia all reported having no escapes or AWOLs during 1982; all but West Virginia also reported having no admissions in these categories.

Type of release	1980	1981	1982
Conditional	7%	7%	7%
Unconditional	15	16	15
Escapes/AWOLs	5	5	5
Other	5	6	3
Transfers	2	1	2
Deaths	0.4	1	0.4

Figure 16

Type of release differed in State and Federal system

Most persons are released to supervision on the condition that they adhere to certain rules while still remaining technically under sentence or liable to return to prison for breaking the conditions of release. Overall, those exiting prison under some form of conditional release constituted 3 out of every 4 releases (figure 16). Federal institutions have traditionally made less use of conditional releases than State institutions; only about half of all releases from the Federal system in 1982 were conditional, compared to 76% of all State releases. Correspondingly, Federal institutions had a larger proportion of unconditional releases than did State institutions (34% v. 14%). Federal institutions also had large numbers of persons whose sentences expired while out on temporary absences; these persons were recorded as "other releases," a category that amounted to 10% of Federal, but only 1% of State, releases.

Use of conditional release varied by region and State

Conditional releases constituted 68% of releases in the South but at least 80% in each of the other three regions. The South made less use of both parole and supervised mandatory release than the other regions, and greater use of expiration of sentence. States in which conditional release constituted less than half of all releases were Alaska (49%), Massachusetts (48%), Oklahoma (43%), Florida (42%), Maine (32%), the District of Columbia (30%), and Louisiana (29%). These States generally made use of expiration of sen-

Year	Parole	Probation	Supervised mandatory release	Sentence expiration
1974*	60%	2%	6%	17%
1975*	59	3	4	16
1976	59	3	5	16
1977	63	3	5	14
1978	62	3	5	15
1979	53	3	15	14
1980	51	3	17	13
1981	48	3	19	12
1982	47	4	22	13

*Adjusted to exclude authorized temporary absences to conform with later years.

Figure 17

tence, although Alaska, the District of Columbia, and Massachusetts had relatively high proportions of transfers to other jurisdictions.

Shift toward supervised mandatory release

The major change in types of release from State institutions has been a shift within the category of conditional release from parole to supervised mandatory release. Two factors in this shift have been the move in some States away from parole altogether, and in other States the use of mandatory release as a means of releasing overcrowded prisoners before their sentences expire. Since 1974, paroles declined from 60% of all releases to 47% in 1982, while mandatory releases increased from 6% to 22% of all releases (figure 17). These two categories, parole and mandatory release, constituted almost all of the conditional releases; only 5% of all conditional releases were to probation.

Among other forms of release from State institutions, expiration of sentence—a form of unconditional release—accounted for 13%; escapes and AWOLs, 5%; releases to appeal or bond, 1%; transfers to other jurisdictions, 2%; other releases, 1%; and deaths, 0.4%.

Paroles up in Federal system

Paroles accounted for 62% of releases in the Northeast, 50% in the South, 47% in the North Central States, and 24% in the West. Parole was used least in Alaska (10% of all releases), Illinois (7%), Maine (3%), and California (0%). The latter three States have begun or completed the shift away from the use of parole altogether, while Alaska transfers many prisoners to and from Federal facilities, thus reducing the proportions of releases in other categories.

Paroles from Federal institutions increased by 25% over 1981 while paroles from State institutions rose by only 5%. In each case, the shift was toward or away from mandatory release. Every State with the exception of California reported at least some paroles. However, the number of paroles declined in 23 jurisdictions during 1982, in some cases by more than half. Arizona's 50% decline in the number of paroles was attributed to tightened parole release policies and to the increased use of other forms of conditional release (such as work furlough) for prisoners released because of overcrowding. Minnesota's 58% decline was due to the implementation of sentencing guidelines that incorporate mandatory release as opposed to parole release.

Large increase in number of mandatory releases

Supervised mandatory releases accounted for 22% of releases from State institutions and 14% from Federal institutions. The use of supervised mandatory release by region was almost in inverse order to the use of parole; it was used most extensively in the West (54%) followed by the North Central States (28%), the Northeast (11%), and the South (11%). Many States do not use this form of release at all, but rather release persons on parole if supervision is required. California now reports all releases to supervision under its determinate sentencing law as supervised mandatory releases. It recorded the highest proportion of such releases in 1982—92%, followed

by another determinate sentencing State, Illinois, with 82%.

The number of supervised mandatory releases declined by 15% in the Federal system and increased 26% in State institutions. In all, 14 States used this form of release. Florida and Kentucky eliminated the use of mandatory release in 1982 in favor of unconditional release. Minnesota, on the other hand, began releasing prisoners sentenced under its new sentencing guidelines as supervised mandatory releases. Texas, Illinois, and Virginia all had large increases in the number of mandatory releases, in each case reflecting legislation setting mandatory release dates at the time of sentencing.

Expirations increase, but commutations decline

Expirations of sentence accounted for one-third of Federal releases, but for 13% of State releases. Expiration of sentence was the most common form of release in Louisiana (67%) and Maine (62%). Other jurisdictions with high proportions of expirations were Florida (38%), Nebraska (35%), the District of Columbia (34%), and Oklahoma (33%). The number of expirations of sentence increased by 45% in the Federal system and by 14% in State institutions.

Commutations were reported by 17 States but only in Oklahoma and Wyoming did this form of release amount to nearly 10% of all releases. Georgia, which reported 2,851 commutations in 1981, reported only 125 in 1982, reflecting a major shift from unconditional releases to parole in that State. The 1981 commutations were attributed largely to releases because of overcrowding.

Death rate down

The number of deaths in State and Federal prisons was 799, eight more than in 1981. Because the number of prisoners rose much more rapidly than the number of deaths, the death rate per 100,000 prisoners fell during 1982 as compared to 1981, 193 v.

Admissions and releases

214. The highest rate was recorded in the South (230), followed by the West (200), the Northeast (183), and the North Central States (122). There were 47 deaths in Federal prisons, or 158 per 100,000 Federal prisoners.

Two persons were executed during 1981, one in Texas and one in Virginia. Two-thirds of the 649 deaths whose cause was known were attributed to illness or natural causes. Another 15% (99 deaths) were caused by another person; 14% (93 deaths) were suicides. The remaining 3% were due to accidental self-injury.

Appendix I

Data tables

Prisoners under State and Federal jurisdiction

Yearend 1981 and 1982

1. By sentence length, 15
2. Male prisoners, by sentence length, 16
3. Female prisoners, by sentence length, 17

Yearend 1982

4. Number of prisoners per 100,000 resident population, by sentence length, 18

Yearend 1981 and 1982

5. Housed in local jails because of overcrowding in State and Federal facilities, by sex, 19

Yearend 1982

6. By race, 20
7. Male prisoners, by race, 21
8. Female prisoners, by race, 22
9. Number of prisoners per 100,000 resident population, by race and sex, 23
10. By Hispanic origin and sex, 24
11. Number of Hispanic prisoners per 100,000 population, by sex, 25

1982

12. Sentenced prisoners admitted and released, by type of admission and release, 26
13. Sentenced male prisoners admitted and released, by type of admission and release, 28
14. Sentenced female prisoners admitted and released, by type of admission and release, 30
15. Sentenced prisoners released conditionally or unconditionally, by detailed type of release, 32
16. Sentenced male prisoners released conditionally or unconditionally, by detailed type of release, 33
17. Sentenced female prisoners released conditionally or unconditionally, by detailed type of release, 34
18. Sentenced prisoners admitted for violation of parole or other conditional release, by whether new sentence imposed and sex, 35
19. Death among sentenced prisoners, by cause of death and sex, 36

Special table (Yearend 1981-82)

Prisoners in custody of State and Federal correctional authorities, by sentence length, 37

Table 1 (Yearend 1981 and 1982)
Prisoners under State and Federal jurisdiction,
by sentence length

Region and State	Maximum sentence length												
	Total			More than a year			Total		Year or less/unsentenced				
	12/31/82	12/31/81	Percent change	12/31/82	12/31/81	Percent change	12/31/82	12/31/81	Percent change	12/31/82	12/31/81	12/31/82	12/31/81
United States, total	414,362	369,930	12.0	396,072	353,673	12.0	18,290	16,257	12.5	10,885	8,960	7,405	7,297
Federal institutions, total	29,673	28,133	5.5	23,652	22,169	6.7	6,021	5,964	1.0	2,872	2,755	3,149	3,209
State institutions, total	384,689	341,797	12.5	372,420	331,504	12.3	12,269	10,293	19.2	8,013	6,205	4,256	4,088
Northeast	60,203	53,908	11.7	57,181	51,073	12.0	3,022	2,835	6.6	1,438	1,337	1,584	1,498
Maine	999	992	0.7	781	806	-3.1	218	186	17.2	218	186	0	0
New Hampshire	445	398	11.8	445	398	11.8	0	0	*	0	0	0	0
Vermont	599	534	12.2	435	395	10.1	164	139	18.0	68	52	96	87
Massachusetts	4,623	3,889	18.9	4,527	3,791	19.4	96	98	-2.0	96	98	0	0
Rhode Island	1,037	962	7.8	781	689	13.4	256	273	-6.2	90	93	166	180
Connecticut	5,836	5,263	10.9	3,809	3,348	13.8	2,027	1,915	5.8	705	684	1,322	1,231
New York	27,951	25,494	9.6	27,951	25,494	9.6	0	0	*	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	8,191	7,011	16.8	7,990	6,861	16.5	201	150	34.0	201	150	0	0
Pennsylvania	10,522	9,365	12.4	10,462	9,291	12.6	60	74	-18.9	60	74	0	0
North Central	78,549	73,216	7.3	77,473	72,324	7.1	1,076	892	20.6	1,017	890	59	2
Ohio	17,317	14,968	15.7	17,317	14,968	15.7	0	0	*	0	0	0	0
Indiana	8,790	8,022	9.6	8,295	7,559	9.7	495	463	6.9	495	463	0	0
Illinois	14,293	14,328	-0.2	13,949	14,003	-0.4	344	325	5.8	344	325	0	0
Michigan	15,224	15,157	0.4	15,224	15,157	0.4	0	0	*	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	4,670	4,385	6.5	4,670	4,385	6.5	0	0	*	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	2,081	1,966	5.8	2,081	1,966	5.8	0	0	*	0	0	0	0
Iowa ^{b,c}	2,829	2,670	6.0	2,829	2,670	6.0	NA	NA	*	NA	NA	NA	NA
Missouri	7,445	6,489	14.7	7,445	6,489	14.7	0	0	*	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	322	280	15.0	276	218	26.6	46	62	-25.8	46	62	0	0
South Dakota	791	693	14.1	755	662	14.0	36	31	16.1	36	31	0	0
Nebraska	1,709	1,488	14.9	1,554	1,477	5.2	155	11	1309.1	96	9	59	2
Kansas	3,078	2,770	11.1	3,078	2,770	11.1	0	0	*	0	0	0	0
South	180,946	159,517	13.4	175,149	155,199	12.9	5,797	4,318	34.3	4,967	3,618	830	700
Delaware ^a	2,062	1,712	20.4	1,507	1,248	20.8	555	464	19.6	254	185	301	279
Maryland	11,012	9,335	18.0	10,427	8,912	17.0	585	423	38.3	585	423	0	0
District of Columbia ^a	4,081	3,479	17.3	3,351	2,932	14.3	730	547	33.5	615	443	115	104
Virginia	10,079	9,388	7.4	9,715	9,013	7.8	364	375	-2.9	364	375	0	0
West Virginia	1,729	1,565	10.5	1,729	1,565	10.5	0	0	*	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	16,578	15,770	5.1	15,358	14,833	3.5	1,220	937	30.2	1,220	937	0	0
South Carolina	9,137	8,538	7.0	8,629	8,010	7.7	508	528	-3.8	500	509	8	19
Georgia	14,416	12,444	15.8	14,049	12,377	13.5	367	67	447.8	367	67	0	0
Florida	27,830	23,589	18.0	27,139	23,200	17.0	691	389	77.6	691	389	0	0
Kentucky	4,077	3,993	2.1	4,077	3,993	2.1	0	0	*	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	7,869	7,897	-0.4	7,869	7,897	-0.4	0	0	*	0	0	0	0
Alabama	9,233	7,657	20.6	8,581	7,199	19.2	652	458	42.4	246	160	406	298
Mississippi	5,484	4,624	18.6	5,359	4,494	19.2	125	130	-3.8	125	130	0	0
Arkansas	3,925	3,328	17.9	3,925	3,328	17.9	0	0	*	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	10,935	9,415	16.1	10,935	9,415	16.1	0	0	*	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	6,350	5,281	20.2	6,350	5,281	20.2	0	0	*	0	0	0	0
Texas ^d	36,149	31,502	14.8	36,149	31,502	14.8	0	0	*	0	0	0	0
West	64,991	55,156	17.8	62,617	52,908	18.4	2,374	2,248	5.6	591	360	1,783	1,688
Montana	914	831	10.0	914	828	10.4	0	3	-100.0	0	3	0	0
Idaho	1,047	957	9.4	1,047	957	9.4	0	0	*	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	702	556	26.3	702	556	26.3	0	0	*	0	0	0	0
Colorado	3,042	2,772	9.7	3,042	2,770	9.8	0	2	-100.0	0	2	0	0
New Mexico	1,718	1,497	14.8	1,447	1,345	7.6	271	152	78.3	271	152	0	0
Arizona	6,069	5,223	16.2	6,048	5,199	16.3	21	24	-12.5	21	24	0	0
Utah	1,216	1,140	6.7	1,199	1,126	6.5	17	14	21.4	17	14	0	0
Nevada	2,712	2,116	28.2	2,712	2,116	28.2	0	0	*	0	0	0	0
Washington	6,322	5,336	18.5	6,322	5,336	18.5	0	0	*	0	0	0	0
Oregon	3,867	3,295	17.4	3,867	3,292	17.5	0	3	-100.0	0	3	0	0
California ^b	34,640	29,202	18.6	33,583	27,913	20.3	1,057	1,289	-18.0	0	0	1,057	1,289
Alaska ^a	1,306	1,024	27.5	856	713	20.1	450	311	44.7	130	76	320	235
Hawaii ^a	1,436	1,207	19.0	878	757	16.0	558	450	24.0	152	86	406	364

NOTE: See Appendix II, Questionnaire, for category definitions and Appendix III, Explanatory notes, for State-by-State variations from definitions.
*Not definable.

NA Data not available.
^aFigures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.
^bAll data for California, Iowa, and Texas

are custody, rather than jurisdiction, counts.
^cAll data for Iowa include inmates sentenced to a maximum of 1 year or less and unsentenced inmates.

Table 4 (Yearend 1982)
Number of prisoners under State and Federal jurisdiction
per 100,000 resident population, by sentence length

Region and State	Total	Maximum sentence length	
		More than a year	Year or less and unsentenced
United States, total	178	170	8
Federal institutions, total	13	10	3
State institutions, total	165	160	5
Northeast	122	115	6
Maine	88	69	19
New Hampshire	46	46	0
Vermont	116	84	32
Massachusetts	80	78	2
Rhode Island ^a	108	81	27
Connecticut ^a	184	120	64
New York	158	158	0
New Jersey ^a	110	107	3
Pennsylvania	89	88	1
North Central	133	131	2
Ohio	160	160	0
Indiana	161	152	9
Illinois	125	122	3
Michigan	168	168	0
Wisconsin	98	98	0
Minnesota	50	50	0
Iowa ^b	97	NA	NA
Missouri	150	150	0
North Dakota	48	41	7
South Dakota	114	109	5
Nebraska	107	98	10
Kansas	127	127	0
South	230	222	7
Delaware ^a	341	250	92
Maryland	257	244	14
District of Columbia ^a	648	532	116
Virginia	182	176	7
West Virginia	89	89	0
North Carolina	274	254	20
South Carolina	283	268	16
Georgia	254	247	6
Florida	263	257	7
Kentucky	111	111	0
Tennessee	169	169	0
Alabama	233	217	16
Mississippi	214	209	5
Arkansas	171	171	0
Louisiana	249	249	0
Oklahoma	198	198	0
Texas ^b	233	233	0
West	143	138	5
Montana	114	114	0
Idaho	108	108	0
Wyoming	138	138	0
Colorado	99	99	0
New Mexico	125	105	20
Arizona	210	209	1
Utah	77	76	1
Nevada	302	302	0
Washington	148	148	0
Oregon	146	146	0
California ^b	139	135	4
Alaska ^a	293	192	101
Hawaii ^a	143	88	56

NOTE: See Appendix II, Questionnaire, for category definitions and Appendix III, Explanatory notes, for State-by-State variations from definitions. U.S. population base is for December 31, 1982. NA Data not available.
^aIncarceration rates are based on prisoner

data that include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.
^bIncarceration rates for California, Iowa, and Texas are based on custody, rather than jurisdiction, counts.

Table 5 (Yearend 1981 and 1982)
Prisoners housed in local jails because of overcrowding
in State and Federal facilities, by sex

Region and State	Total		Male		Female		Prisoners in local jails as a percent of total jurisdiction population 12/31/82
	12/31/82	12/31/81	12/31/82	12/31/81	12/31/82	12/31/81	
United States, total	8,689	6,900	8,350	6,693	339	207	2.1
Federal institutions, total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
State institutions, total	8,689	6,900	8,350	6,693	339	207	2.2
Northeast	1,664	1,026	1,663	1,024	1	2	2.7
Maine	61	24	60	22	1	2	6.1
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Vermont	11	0	11	0	0	0	1.8
Massachusetts ^a	8	7	8	7	0	0	0.2
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
New Jersey ^a	1,584	995	1,584	995	0	0	16.2
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
North Central	172	43	172	15	0	28	0.2
Ohio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Indiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Illinois	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Michigan	7	43	7	15	0	28	...
Wisconsin	165	0	165	0	0	0	3.5
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Iowa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
South	5,483	5,175	5,247	5,068	236	107	3.0
Delaware	67	71	67	71	0	0	0.0
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.6
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Virginia ^b	643	485	604	461	39	24	6.4
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
North Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
South Carolina	498	549	493	547	5	2	5.5
Georgia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Florida	295	287	281	275	14	12	1.1
Kentucky ^c	162	104	143	104	19	0	4.0
Tennessee	186	219	184	218	2	1	2.4
Alabama	1,113	1,472	1,084	1,453	29	19	12.1
Mississippi	1,020	1,147	958	1,109	62	38	18.6
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Louisiana	1,499	793	1,433	783	66	10	13.7
Oklahoma	0	48	0	47	0	1	0.0
Texas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	1,370	656	1,268	586	102	70	2.1
Montana	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Colorado ^a	244	0	244	0	0	0	7.4
New Mexico	2	2	2	2	0	0	0.1
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Utah	6	29	6	29	0	0	0.5
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Washington	28	24	28	24	0	0	0.4
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
California	1,090	600	988	531	102	69	3.1
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0

NOTE: See Appendix II, Questionnaire, for category definitions and Appendix III, Explanatory notes, for State-by-State variations from definitions.
 NA Data not available.
 ... Less than .5 percent.
 - Not applicable.
^aPrisoners in local jails are not considered by the State to be under its jurisdiction. For the purposes of this table, however, they are included in the total

State prisoner count used to calculate the percentage of State prisoners held in local jails.
^bVirginia's count includes State inmates held for reasons other than overcrowding as well as because of overcrowding.
^cFigures for Kentucky include State prisoners awaiting release in local jails but exclude those awaiting transfer to prison.

Table 14 (1982)
Sentenced female prisoners admitted to and released
from State and Federal jurisdiction, by type
of admission and release

Region and State	Admissions							
	Number of prisoners 12-31-81	Total	New court commitments	Parole or other conditional release violators returned	Escapes and AWOLs returned	Returns from appeal or bond	Transfers from other jurisdictions	Other admissions
United States, total	14,298	13,521	11,108	1,502	545	105	223	38
Federal institutions, total	1,273	950	685	181	22	1	61	0
State institutions, total	13,025	12,571	10,423	1,321	523	104	162	38
Northeast	1,604	1,450	1,193	150	49	2	59	0
Maine	20	14	14	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	7	8	8	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont ^a	9	10	3	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	101	328	296	7	17	0	5	0
Rhode Island ^a	14	14	14	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut ^a	105	120	65	22	10	0	23	0
New York	766	444	368	47	7	2	20	0
New Jersey	286	228	184	41	3	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	302	284	241	23	9	0	11	0
North Central	2,938	2,958	2,417	329	19	4	10	7
Ohio	763	974	848	120	2	0	4	0
Indiana	268	260	249	1	10	0	0	0
Illinois	450	496	401	77	18	0	0	0
Michigan	630	505	314	47	138	0	6	0
Wisconsin	169	139	134	5	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	56	88	62	14	12	0	0	0
Iowa ^{b,c}	114	77	52	9	7	2	0	7
Missouri	265	171	151	18	1	0	0	0
North Dakota	3	10	9	1	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	24	33	29	4	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	51	47	42	3	1	1	0	0
Kansas	145	158	126	30	2	0	0	0
South	6,323	5,941	5,163	422	155	88	83	30
Delaware ^a	47	43	38	3	2	0	0	0
Maryland	279	232	198	10	9	0	15	0
District of Columbia ^a	53	195	110	11	20	0	54	0
Virginia	315	289	234	27	4	0	8	16
West Virginia	37	34	32	1	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	573	542	490	25	17	0	0	10
South Carolina	318	224	203	18	3	0	0	0
Georgia	584	598	534	21	43	0	0	0
Florida	962	904	766	38	16	84	0	0
Kentucky	130	219	185	29	3	2	0	0
Tennessee	395	282	235	30	17	0	0	0
Alabama	288	305	301	2	1	1	0	4
Mississippi	140	159	146	8	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	131	141	129	12	0	0	1	0
Louisiana	344	201	197	3	1	0	0	0
Oklahoma	275	234	211	6	17	0	0	0
Texas ^b	1,452	1,339	1,154	178	2	0	5	0
West	2,160	2,222	1,650	420	131	10	10	1
Montana	24	31	27	1	3	0	0	0
Idaho	25	41	33	8	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	24	19	18	1	0	0	0	0
Colorado	81	120	97	14	9	0	0	0
New Mexico	48	60	41	9	10	0	0	0
Arizona	236	195	155	25	15	0	0	0
Utah	41	41	24	8	9	0	0	0
Nevada	86	105	83	17	1	0	4	0
Washington	212	167	96	32	29	10	0	0
Oregon	103	166	107	23	35	0	1	0
California ^b	1,232	1,217	918	279	20	0	0	0
Alaska ^a	29	44	35	3	0	0	5	1
Hawaii ^a	19	16	16	0	0	0	0	0

NOTE: See Appendix II, Questionnaire, for category definitions and Appendix III, Explanatory notes, for State-by-State variations from definitions. Not all States can provide counts using NPS admission and release categories. Therefore, a "0" entry in any category can mean that: 1) the State uses this category of admission or release but had no inmates in the category during 1982; 2) the State uses this category but cannot report the number of inmates in the

category; or 3) the State does not use this category. ^aFigures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system. ^bAll data for California, Iowa, and Texas are custody, rather than jurisdiction, counts. ^cAll data for Iowa include inmates sentenced to a maximum of 1 year or less and unsentenced inmates.

Total	Releases							
	Conditional releases	Unconditional releases	Escapes and AWOLs	Out on appeal or bond	Transfers to other jurisdictions	Deaths	Other releases	Number of prisoners 12/31/82
11,240	8,478	1,589	518	162	202	13	278	16,579
862	523	241	17	5	16	1	59	1,361
10,378	7,955	1,348	501	157	186	12	219	15,218
1,268	931	220	34	19	45	2	17	1,786
10	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	24
5	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	10
11	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	8
298	114	164	10	0	10	0	0	131
9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
98	79	11	2	0	6	0	0	127
392	355	12	4	3	17	1	0	818
198	174	13	2	9	0	0	0	316
247	182	12	16	7	12	1	17	339
2,490	2,196	94	157	5	13	1	24	3,406
837	815	1	2	0	4	1	14	900
208	182	12	14	0	0	0	0	320
479	443	20	16	0	0	0	0	467
471	326	22	114	0	9	0	0	664
111	107	4	0	0	0	0	0	197
71	57	12	2	0	0	0	0	73
70	43	12	7	1	0	0	7	121
42	32	6	0	1	0	0	3	394
4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
19	18	1	0	0	0	0	0	38
35	28	4	0	3	0	0	0	63
143	141	0	2	0	0	0	0	160
4,870	3,346	936	190	119	108	5	166	7,394
33	24	9	0	0	0	0	0	57
189	124	0	9	41	15	0	0	322
139	24	21	26	0	68	0	0	109
266	246	9	4	0	6	1	0	338
16	15	0	0	0	0	1	0	55
529	411	101	13	4	0	0	0	586
183	129	49	4	1	0	0	0	359
553	392	103	43	2	13	0	0	629
651	272	282	29	68	0	0	0	1,215
201	181	14	3	2	0	1	0	148
297	214	52	25	0	0	0	6	380
172	118	44	3	1	0	0	6	421
120	105	11	1	0	1	0	2	179
95	83	11	0	0	1	0	0	177
129	46	83	0	0	0	0	0	416
183	79	74	30	0	0	0	0	326
1,114	883	73	0	0	4	2	152	1,677
1,750	1,482	98	120	14	20	4	12	2,632
26	20	3	3	0	0	0	0	29
45	41	4	0	0	0	0	0	21
15	9	6	0	0	0	0	0	28
82	72	3	7	0	0	0	0	119
48	30	11	6	0	1	0	0	60
152	129	8	15	0	0	0	0	279
36	31	0	5	0	0	0	0	46
44	31	11	1	0	0	1	0	147
123	96	1	23	1	0	2	0	256
132	88	12	32	0	0	0	0	137
990	902	39	28	0	8	1	12	1,459
45	21	0	0	13	11	0	0	28
12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	23

Appendix II

Data collection method and questionnaire

Data in this report are based on yearend 1981 and 1982 inmate counts and on enumerations of prisoner transactions during 1982. Historical data are taken from earlier studies in the series. Data on race were provided by all jurisdictions and mortality figures by the vast majority. Data on Hispanic origin were available for about 75% of all inmates, yielding useful, if incomplete, findings. Data differentiating AWOLs from escapees and parole violators with new sentences from those without new sentences were slightly improved over last year, but they are still insufficient to develop analytical findings.

As in past years, a standard questionnaire was used to collect data on prisoners from State authorities and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. The questionnaire (NPS-1, Summary of Sentenced Population Movement—1982) is shown on the following pages. The cutoff data for receipt of information was March 15, 1983.

In each jurisdiction, the questionnaire was completed by a central agency reporting for institutions within the correctional system. The Bureau of Prisons supplied data on Federal institutions. Because the data were derived from a complete enumeration rather than a survey, they are not affected by sampling error.

Response errors were held to a minimum by a systematic telephone followup and where necessary, other control procedures. Thus, the yearend counts generally are considered reliable. Because of the absence of standard administrative and record-keeping practices among the States, detailed in Appendix III, data on admissions and departures are not always entirely comparable across jurisdictions. Standard NPS definitions are given in the questionnaire, and differences from these definitions observed in individual State responses are noted in Appendix III.

REPORT PERIOD COVERED:
January 1, 1982 through December 31, 1982

O.M.B. No. 1121-0029: Approval Expires December 31, 1985

FORM NPS-1
(10-12-82)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE
BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

**SUMMARY OF
SENTENCED POPULATION MOVEMENT
NATIONAL PRISONER STATISTICS
1982**

RETURN
COMPLETED
FORM TO

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Attn: Demographic Surveys Div.
Washington, D.C. 20233

NOTICE - These data are being collected in accordance with the
1979 Crime Control Act.

(Please correct any error in name and address including ZIP code)

FROM THE DIRECTOR
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

The Bureau of the Census, at the request of the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), collects data on the inmates of prisons in each state, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. This has been done by the Bureau of Prisons, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, or the Bureau of the Census each year since 1926. The collection of these data is authorized by title 42, United States Code, sections 3732 and 3789, and is designed to provide annual summary measures of movement into and out of the Nation's correctional systems.

This report form concerns inmates with maximum sentences greater than 1 year who moved into or out of the jurisdiction of your State during the period January 1, 1982, through December 31, 1982. The figures posted in the "1981" columns were transcribed from the NPS-1 report your State submitted last year. Please complete and return the form by March 15, 1983, to expedite timely publication of the data.

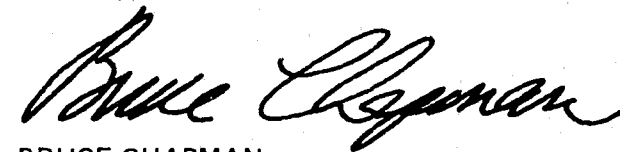
In the past, a major problem for national correctional studies has been the inability to collect comparable data from all states due to differing definitions and reporting procedures. We have developed a set of definitions to try to overcome this problem. If you are unable to use our definitions when completing the NPS-1 form, please let us know the specific differences so that we can inform the users of the data.

Although your participation in this endeavor is voluntary, the information you provide is very useful to BJS, the Congress, the states, and others involved in the formulation of national, state, and local justice policy and decision making.

If you need any help, please call collect on (301) 763-2061.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,



BRUCE CHAPMAN

PLEASE READ INSTRUCTIONS ON PAGES 5 AND 6 BEFORE COMPLETING THIS FORM

FOR PROCESSING
USE ONLY → YEAR STATE FIPS CODE

SUMMARY OF SENTENCED POPULATION MOVEMENT - 1982				
Item description	INMATES WITH OVER 1 YEAR MAXIMUM SENTENCE			
	MALE		FEMALE	
	1981	1982	1981	1982
1. Jurisdiction population on January 1 →				
2. Admissions				
a. New court commitments				
b. Parole violators with new sentences				
c. Other conditional release violators with new sentences				
d. Parole violators only, no new sentences				
e. Other conditional release violators only, no new sentences				
f. Transfers from other jurisdictions				
g. AWOL returns, with or without new sentences				
h. Escapee returns, with or without new sentences				
i. Returns from appeal/bond				
j. Other admissions (Specify in "Notes" on page 4) →				
k. TOTAL ADMISSIONS (Sum of lines 2a-j) →				
3. Total inmates handled (Sum of line 1 and line 2k) →				
4. Releases				
Unconditional				
a. Expirations of sentence				
b. Commutations				
c. Other unconditional releases (Specify in "Notes" on page 4)				
Conditional				
d. Probations				
e. Supervised mandatory releases				
f. Paroles				
g. Other conditional releases (Specify in "Notes" on page 4)				

PLEASE CONTINUE ON PAGE 3

SUMMARY OF SENTENCED POPULATION MOVEMENT - 1982 (Continued)					
INMATES WITH OVER 1 YEAR MAXIMUM SENTENCE					
Item description		MALE		FEMALE	
		1981	1982	1981	1982
		4. Releases (Continued)	Death	h. Executions	
i. Illnesses/natural causes					
j. Suicides					
k. Accidental injury to self					
l. Death caused by another person					
m. Other deaths (Specify in "Notes" on page 4)					
Other	n. AWOLS				
	o. Escapes from confinement				
	p. Transfers to other jurisdictions				
	q. Releases to appeal/bond				
r. Other releases (Specify in "Notes" on page 4)					
s. TOTAL RELEASES (Sum of lines 4a-r) →					
JURISDICTION					
Item description		MALE		FEMALE	
		1981	1982	1981	1982
		5. Jurisdiction population December 31			
a. Inmates with over 1 year maximum sentence (Line 3 minus 4s) →					
b. Inmates with a year or less maximum sentence →		0 <input type="checkbox"/> None	0 <input type="checkbox"/> None	0 <input type="checkbox"/> None	0 <input type="checkbox"/> None
c. Unsented inmates (Enumerate only those in the State's correctional jurisdiction. Otherwise, report in 6c.) →		0 <input type="checkbox"/> None	0 <input type="checkbox"/> None	0 <input type="checkbox"/> None	0 <input type="checkbox"/> None
d. TOTAL inmate population (Sum of lines 5a, b, and c) →					
CUSTODY					
Item description		MALE		FEMALE	
		1981	1982	1981	1982
		6. Custody population December 31			
a. Inmates with over 1 year maximum sentence →					
b. Inmates with a year or less maximum sentence →		0 <input type="checkbox"/> None	0 <input type="checkbox"/> None	0 <input type="checkbox"/> None	0 <input type="checkbox"/> None
c. Unsented inmates →		0 <input type="checkbox"/> None	0 <input type="checkbox"/> None	0 <input type="checkbox"/> None	0 <input type="checkbox"/> None
d. TOTAL inmate population (Sum of lines 6a, b, and c) →					

PLEASE CONTINUE ON PAGE 4

SUMMARY OF SENTENCED POPULATION MOVEMENT - 1982 (Continued)					
OVERCROWDING					
Item description		MALE		FEMALE	
		1981	1982	1981	1982
		7. Overcrowding Dec. 31		Number of State inmates housed in local jails solely to ease overcrowding on December 31 →	
		0 <input type="checkbox"/> None	0 <input type="checkbox"/> None	0 <input type="checkbox"/> None	0 <input type="checkbox"/> None
		Are these inmates included in line 5d jurisdiction total?			
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable			
RACIAL COMPOSITION					
Item description		MALE		FEMALE	
		1981	1982	1981	1982
		8. Racial composition Dec. 31			
a. TOTAL (Transcribe from 5d) →					
b. Race		(1) White			
		(2) Black			
		(3) American Indian or Alaskan Native			
		(4) Asian or Pacific Islander			
		(5) Other (Specify in "Notes" below)			
		(6) Not known			
ETHNIC COMPOSITION					
Item description		MALE		FEMALE	
		1981	1982	1981	1982
		9. Ethnic composition Dec. 31			
a. Hispanic					
b. Not Hispanic					
c. Not known					
NOTES					
10. Report submitted by →		Name and title		Telephone	
				Area code Number Extension	
				Date completed	

INSTRUCTIONS

COVERAGE

In this report, you are asked to report populations and movements of all adults and youthful offenders adjudicated through the adult court and sentenced to a maximum of at least one year and one day and admitted to or released from the jurisdiction of your State prison system, even though they may be housed in another State or in a Federal institution or in a county facility. For example, you should report the admission or release of prisoners sentenced for offenses in your State but housed in another State for safekeeping. You should also report the admission or release of women sentenced for offenses in your State but housed in another State because your State does not operate a female facility. You should not report the admission or release of inmates your State was merely housing for other States.

SPECIAL NOTE — Include the populations, admissions, and releases of State inmates held in local jails as a direct result of overcrowding in State facilities only if these inmates are considered to be under your State's jurisdiction while they serve in local jails.

ADMISSIONS

- a. **New court commitments** — Include all inmates who were admitted with all new sentences, that is, these inmates were not readmitted for any sentences. This category includes probation violators entering prison for the first time on the probated offenses. Do not include parole violators with new sentences as new court commitments.
- b. **Parole violators with new sentences** — Include all parolees returned with new sentences.
- c. **Other conditional release violators with new sentences** — Include all conditional releases (other than parole) returned with new sentences, for example, returns from shock probation, from supervised mandatory release, etc.
- d. **Parole violators only, no new sentences** — Include all parolees returned only for formal revocations of parole which were not accompanied by new sentences. If the parole was not formally revoked, that is, the parolee was held only temporarily pending a hearing, no admission occurred for NPS purposes.
- e. **Other conditional release violators only, no new sentences** — Include all conditional release violators other than parolees returned only for formal revocations of conditional release which were not accompanied by new sentences. If the conditional release was not formally revoked, that is, the conditional release violator was held only temporarily pending a hearing, no admission occurred for NPS purposes.
- f. **Transfers from other jurisdictions** — Include all inmates transferred to this State's jurisdiction to continue sentences already in force. Do not report the admission if your State does not acquire jurisdiction. Do not report movements from prison to prison within your State.

FORM NPS-1 (10-12-82)

Page 5

ADMISSIONS — Continued

- g. **AWOL returns, with or without new sentences** — Include all returns from AWOL. AWOL is defined as failures to return from authorized temporary absences such as work furlough, study release, mercy furlough, or other authorized temporary absence.
- h. **Escapee returns, with or without new sentences** — Include all returns from escape. Escape is defined as unlawful departures from a State correctional facility or from the custody of State correctional personnel.
- i. **Returns from appeal/bond** — Include all inmates reinstated to correctional jurisdiction from long-term jurisdictional absences on appeal or bond. Do not report returns from short-term movements (that is, less than 30 days) to court (that is, where the State retains jurisdiction).
- j. **Other admissions** — Include all other admissions not covered by the above categories. Please specify the nature of these admissions in the "Notes" section on page 4.

RELEASES

Unconditional — An unconditional release occurs only if the released inmate cannot be reimprisoned for any sentence for which he was in prison.

- a. **Expirations of sentence** — Include all inmates whose maximum court sentences minus credits have been served.
- b. **Commutations** — Include all inmates whose maximum sentences have been changed (lowered) to time served to allow immediate unconditional release.
- c. **Other unconditional releases** — Include all other unconditional releases not covered by the above categories. Please specify the nature of these releases in the "Notes" section on page 4.

Conditional — A conditional release occurs if the released inmate, upon violating the conditions of his release, can be imprisoned again for any of the sentences for which he was in prison.

- d. **Probations** — Include all inmates who have been placed under probation supervision and conditionally released. Include all shock probation releases.
- e. **Supervised mandatory releases** — Include all inmates who must, by law, be conditionally released. This type of release may also be called mandatory conditional release.
- f. **Paroles** — Include all inmates conditionally released to parole. Enter only releases officially entitled "parole."
- g. **Other conditional releases** — Include all other conditional releases not covered by the above categories. Please specify the nature of these releases in the "Notes" section on page 4.

INSTRUCTIONS — Continued

RELEASES — Continued

Death

- h. **Executions** — Self-explanatory
- i. **Illnesses/natural causes** — Self-explanatory
- j. **Suicides** — Self-explanatory
- k. **Accidental injury to self** — Include all inmates who accidentally caused their own deaths (for example, a fall from a ladder, mishandling electrical equipment).
- l. **Death caused by another person** — Include all inmates whose deaths were caused accidentally or intentionally by another inmate or prison personnel.
- m. **Other deaths** — Include all other deaths not covered by the above categories. Please specify the nature of these deaths in the "Notes" section on page 4.

Other Releases

- n. **AWOLS** — Include all failures to return from an authorized temporary absence such as work furlough, study release, mercy furlough, or other authorized temporary absence.
- o. **Escapes from confinement** — Include all unlawful departures from a State correctional facility or from the custody of State correctional personnel.
- p. **Transfers to other jurisdictions** — Include all inmates who were transferred from this State's jurisdiction to another to continue sentences already in force. Do not report the release if your State does not relinquish jurisdiction. Do not report movements from prison to prison within your State.
- q. **Releases to appeal/bond** — Include all inmates released from correctional jurisdiction to long-term jurisdictional absences on appeal or bond. Do not report short-term movements (that is, less than 30 days) to court (that is, where the State correctional system retains jurisdiction).
- r. **Other releases** — Include all other releases not covered by the above categories. Please specify the nature of these releases in the "Notes" section on page 4.

JURISDICTION POPULATION DECEMBER 31

Include all inmates under this State's jurisdiction on December 31, regardless of the location of the inmates. Do not include other jurisdictions' inmates (for example, inmates from other States, pre-trial detainees) merely housed in your prisons. These inmates, however, are enumerated in item 6, "Custody Population."

FORM NPS-1 (10-12-82)

CUSTODY POPULATION DECEMBER 31

Include all inmates in this State's custody, that is, housed in your State correctional facilities on December 31. Do not include State inmates housed outside State prison facilities (these are reported under "Jurisdiction Population," item 5). Include other jurisdictions' inmates (for example, inmates from other States, the courts, local jails) housed in your State's facilities.

OVERCROWDING DECEMBER 31

Include all inmates housed in local jails on December 31, as a direct result of overcrowding in your State's prisons. Do not include inmates held in local jails for other reasons, (for example, work release, court appearance, etc.). Indicate whether or not these inmates are included in the 5d, "Total Inmate Population — Jurisdiction Population December 31," total.

RACE

- (1) **White** — A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East.
- (2) **Black** — A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.
- (3) **American Indian or Alaskan Native** — A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North America, and who maintains cultural identification through tribal affiliation or community recognition.
- (4) **Asian or Pacific Islander** — A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian Subcontinent, or the Pacific Islands. This area includes, for example, China, India, Japan, Korea, the Philippine Islands, and Samoa.
- (5) **Other** — Any other races not covered by the above categories. Please specify the races in the "Notes" section on page 4.
- (6) **Not known** — Any inmate whose race is unknown should be included here.

ETHNIC ORIGIN

- a. **Hispanic** — A person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.
- b. **Not Hispanic** — A person not covered by the above category.
- c. **Not known** — Any one whose ethnic origin is unknown should be included here.

Page 6

Explanatory notes

These notes (1) point out deviations from the standard NPS definitions of admissions and release categories published in the 1982 questionnaire, (2) give details on the content of "other" admission and release categories, and (3) call attention to revisions to data that should be taken into account when comparing 1981 and 1982 figures.

As a rule, State inmates housed in local jails because of overcrowding are considered to be under State jurisdiction; only exceptions to this rule are noted. States with inmates housed in local jails are shown in table 5 of Appendix I. To balance the yearend 1981 count with the yearend 1982 count, some States included an adjustment residual in their admission or release figures.

Many States cannot distinguish escapees returned from AWOLs returned and escapes from AWOLs. Therefore, these categories, shown separately on the questionnaire, are combined in the data tables. The explanatory notes specify only those cases in which the combined category contains only one of the two items.

Alabama

Persons housed in local jails accounted for the differences between jurisdiction and custody counts for 1982.

New court commitments: Includes some parole and other conditional release violators.

Parole violators, with new sentences: Includes parole violators with no new sentences.

Other admissions: Type not specified.

Other unconditional releases: Unconditional court-ordered releases.

Other deaths: Includes deaths from all causes.

Other releases: Type not specified.

Unsentenced inmates (jurisdiction): Includes inmates for whom sentence transcripts had not been received.

Alaska

Yearend counts for 1981 are revised from those published in the 1981 report. All data include both jail and prison inmates (prisons and jails form an integrated system). Admission and release figures are estimates based on partial data. The large proportion of State inmates held in Federal prisons account for the differences between the 1982 jurisdiction and custody counts.

Transfers from and to other jurisdictions: Transfers from and to Federal facilities.

Other admissions: Adjustment residual.

Supervised mandatory releases: Includes some expirations of sentence.

Hispanic origin: Alaska has not identified the ethnicity of its prison population.

Arizona

Inmates housed in other States or in Federal prisons account for the differences between the 1982 jurisdiction and custody counts.

New court commitments: Includes returns from shock probation.

Other conditional releases: Discretionary, temporary, and work furlough releases.

Arkansas

Yearend jurisdiction counts for 1981 are revised from those published in the 1981 report. Persons housed in other States or in Federal prisons or out to court account for the differences in the 1982 jurisdiction and custody counts.

Parole violators, no new sentence: Includes parole violators with new sentences.

Other unconditional releases: Unconditional court-ordered releases.

Other conditional releases: Includes persons released under the Youthful Offender Act under supervision similar to that of parole.

California

All data are custody figures; jurisdiction counts were not provided.

Parole violators, with new sentences: Includes supervised mandatory release violators with new sentences.

Other conditional release violators, with new sentences: Court-ordered releases.

Transfers to other jurisdictions: Includes transfers from and to jails, hospitals, and other States.

Other releases: Includes releases to court.

Hispanic origin: Figures for Hispanics include Mexicans only; other Hispanics are included in the figure for non-Hispanics.

Colorado

Jurisdiction figures exclude 244 males held in local jails to ease overcrowding. Persons held under interstate compact agreements account for the differences between jurisdiction and custody counts.

Transfers from and to other institutions: Includes interstate compact cases and transfers from and to mental hospitals.

Other unconditional releases: Unconditional court-ordered releases.

Connecticut

All data include both jail and prison inmates (prisons and jails form an integrated system). Yearend jurisdiction counts for 1981 are revised from those published in the 1981 report. Persons in halfway houses and on reentry furlough because of overcrowding account for the differences between jurisdiction and custody counts.

Other conditional release violators, with new sentences: Includes parole violators with new sentences.

Race: Persons of Hispanic origin are included under "white."

Delaware

All data include both jail and prison inmates (prisons and jails form an integrated system). Persons receiving a split sentence of more than 1

year, part to be served in prison and the remainder on probation, are excluded from the movement data unless the prison portion of the sentence exceeded 1 year, a practice resulting in an understating of movement transactions. State inmates held in other State and Federal institutions and persons on work or supervised custody release account for differences between jurisdiction and custody counts for 1982.

New court commitments: Includes shock probation violators and other conditional release violators.

Other admissions: Adjustment residual.

Other unconditional releases: Unconditional court-ordered releases.

Other releases: Includes transfers to mental hospitals and releases to trials in other States.

Hispanic origin: Delaware has not identified the ethnicity of its prison population.

District of Columbia

The District of Columbia has an integrated jail and prison system. Data include unsentenced inmates and those sentenced to 1 year or less, with the exception of those housed in the D.C. Jail or Detention Center. Persons receiving a split sentence of more than 1 year, part to be served in prison and the remainder on probation, were excluded from movement data unless the prison portion of the sentence exceeded 1 year, an omission resulting in an understating of such transactions.

Parole violators with and without new sentences and other conditional release violators with and without new sentences: The total number of violators is accurate, but the breakdown by type is estimated from 1981 figures.

Transfers from and to other institutions: Transfer from and to mental hospitals and Federal facilities.

Escapees and AWOLs returned: May include some sentenced to 1 year or less.

Expirations of sentence: Includes conditional releases to probation.

Race: Estimates based on 1981 data.

Hispanic origin: The District of Columbia has not identified the ethnic composition of its prison population.

Florida

Persons housed in local jails account for the differences between jurisdiction and custody counts.

Other unconditional releases: Includes persons whose sentences were vacated by the courts.

Other conditional releases: Includes reinstated paroles.

Other deaths: Cause not known.

Other releases: Adjustment residual.

Other races: Comprised of Haitians.

Georgia

Jurisdiction figures exclude persons awaiting transfer from local jails.

Parole violators, with new sentences: Includes parole violators without new sentences and other conditional release violators with and without new sentences.

Other admissions: Includes transfers from other States and miscellaneous admissions.

Transfers to other institutions: Includes persons transferred to other States.

Race: Georgia uses a white/non-white classification for race.

Hispanic origin: Georgia has not identified the ethnicity of its prison population.

Hawaii

Data include both jail and prison inmates (prisons and jails form an integrated system). State inmates held in other State and Federal facilities account for the differences between jurisdiction and custody counts.

Other admissions and other releases: Type not specified.

Probation: Inmates whose sentences were reevaluated within 60 days of commitment and modified to probation.

Other races: Includes Puerto Ricans and Central Americans.

Hispanic origin: Hawaii has not identified the ethnic composition of its prison population.

Idaho

The male/female breakdown of admission and release figures are estimates based on 1981 data. Inmates held in other State and Federal institutions account for the differences between jurisdiction and custody counts. Racial and ethnic breakdowns are estimates based on all 1982 admissions (not only NPS-defined admissions).

Other unconditional releases: Releases because of dismissal of sentence.

Other releases: Releases to agreement on detainees.

Unsentenced inmates (custody count): Civil commitments held for psychological testing and evaluation.

Other races: Includes Mexican-Americans.

Illinois

Inmates housed in other States or in Federal facilities and inmates out to court account for the differences between jurisdiction and custody counts. Yearend counts for 1981 are revised from those published in the 1981 report.

Other conditional release violators, with new sentences: Includes parole violators with new sentences.

Other conditional release violators, no new sentence: Includes parole violators with no new sentences and some parole and other conditional violators with new sentences.

Other unconditional releases: Unconditional court-ordered releases.

Other races: Comprised of Haitians.

Indiana

County prisoners held for safekeeping account for the difference between jurisdiction and custody counts. Data on race, Hispanic origin, and probations are estimates.

Other conditional release violators, with new sentences: Includes parole, probation as part of a split

Appendix "

sentence, and probation violators with or without new sentences.

Other unconditional releases: Releases to regulated community assignment. Persons within 90 days of parole eligibility are released under this program, at the end of which they are released to parole status if there are no infractions.

Iowa

All population and movement data for 1982 are custody figures and include inmates with 1 year or less maximum sentence and unsentenced inmates. Male/female counts of admissions and releases are estimates based on the proportion of females in the prison population at yearend 1982. Data for 1981 are revised from those published in the 1981 report.

Parole violators, no new sentence: Approximately 98% of the persons in this category are being held pending formal parole revocation hearing; after review they may be released on parole again with a new parole plan without a revocation occurring. The remaining 2% are returned for specific assistance and a modified parole plan.

Escapes and AWOLs returned: Includes escapes only, not AWOLs.

Other admissions: Includes safekeepers, interstate compact cases, Federal prisoners, and returns of Iowa prisoners from other States.

Other unconditional releases: Unconditional court-ordered discharges.

Other releases: Includes safekeepers, Federal prisoners, Iowa prisoners sent to other States, and miscellaneous types of release.

Escapes and AWOLs: Includes escapes only, not AWOLs.

Other races: Includes Latin Americans

Kansas

Persons housed in other States or in Federal prisons account for the differences between the 1982 jurisdiction and custody counts.

Other conditional releases with and without new sentences: Includes

an undetermined number of probation violators who should be reported as new court commitments.

Returns from and releases to appeal or bond: Returns from appeal or bond are included in other admission categories; releases to appeal or bond are correctly categorized.

Kentucky

Yearend counts for 1981 are revised from those published in the 1981 report. Jurisdiction figures include State prisoners awaiting release in local jails, but exclude those awaiting transfer to prison. Inmates housed in local jails account for the differences between jurisdiction and custody figures.

Probation: All probation releases are shock probation.

Supervised mandatory release: As of 1982, Kentucky no longer has this category of release. Persons formerly categorized as supervised mandatory release are now shown under expiration of sentence.

Louisiana

Persons housed in local jails account for the differences between jurisdiction and custody counts.

Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases.

Maine

Persons housed in hospitals, in other States, or at home on work-release account for the differences between jurisdiction and custody count for inmates with over 1 year maximum sentence. Persons housed in local jails account for the differences between jurisdiction and custody counts for inmates with 1 year or less maximum sentence.

Maryland

Yearend counts for 1981 are revised from those published in the 1981 report. Persons housed in local jails account for the differences between jurisdiction and custody counts.

Hispanic origin: Maryland has not identified the ethnicity of its prison population.

Massachusetts

Jurisdiction counts are estimates within 3% of actual counts. Jurisdiction counts exclude eight males held in local jails to ease overcrowding. Persons housed in local jails account for the differences between jurisdiction and custody counts.

New court commitments: Includes parole violators returned with new sentence.

Michigan

Transfers from and to other institutions: Includes transfers from and to mental hospitals.

Expirations of sentences: Includes an undetermined number of males who were released to parole and completed serving their sentences while on parole.

Other races: Includes Mexican-Americans and some persons whose race is not known.

Hispanic origin: Includes only persons of Mexican descent.

Minnesota

Persons housed in Minnesota facilities for other States account for the differences between jurisdiction and custody counts. Yearend jurisdiction counts for 1981 are revised from those published in the 1981 report.

Parole violators, with new sentences: Includes other conditional release violators with new sentences.

Parole violators, no new sentences: Includes other conditional releases without new sentences.

Other unconditional releases: Includes unconditional court-ordered releases and releases of persons sentenced before current sentencing guidelines went into effect who asked to be resentenced under the new guidelines. The effect of resentencing was to make them immediately eligible for release.

Supervised mandatory release and parole: All releases of persons sentenced under the new sentencing guidelines are to be mandatory releases. Releases of persons sentenced previously are to parole.

Other conditional releases: Includes work releases.

Mississippi

Persons housed in local jails account for the differences between jurisdiction and custody counts.

New court commitments: Includes some shock probation violators.

Transfers from and to other institutions: Includes transfers from and to other States or the Federal system on detainer or warrant.

Other admissions: Includes persons returned from parole, work releases, supervised earned releases, and Governor's suspension releases pending revocation.

Other unconditional releases: Unconditional court-ordered releases.

Other conditional releases: Includes work releases, supervised earned releases, and Governor's suspension releases.

Other deaths: Includes 16 deaths of State inmates in a fire in a local jail.

Missouri

Persons housed in other States account for the differences between jurisdiction and custody counts.

Parole violators, no new sentences: Includes parole violators with new sentences.

Other releases: Court-ordered releases.

Race: Figures are estimates.

Hispanic origin: Missouri has not identified the ethnicity of its prison population.

Montana

Persons housed in prerelease centers, forest camps, and other States account for the differences between jurisdiction and custody counts.

Parole violators, no new sentences: Includes parole violators with new sentences.

Other conditional release violators, no new sentences: Includes other conditional release violators with new sentences.

Other conditional releases: Includes conditional court-ordered releases and one court-ordered sentence modification.

Other races: Includes racial categories (self-designated by inmates) that do not fit other categories.

Nebraska

Yearend jurisdiction counts for 1981 are revised from those published in the 1981 report. Persons with no sentence held in State prisons but under county jurisdiction and interstate transfers account for the differences between jurisdiction and custody counts.

Parole violators, no new sentences: Includes some parole violators with new sentences.

Other releases: Court-ordered releases and vacated sentences.

Nevada

Persons in an "out for treatment" status and unsentenced persons held for presentence evaluation account for the differences between jurisdiction and custody counts.

Race: Figures are estimates.
Hispanic origin: Figures are estimates.

New Hampshire

Persons held in other States and in county facilities (females only) account for the differences between jurisdiction and custody counts.

New court commitments: Includes some returns from appeal or bond.

Parole violators, no new sentences: Includes inmates returned without new sentence at the time of admission but who later received a new sentence.

Other unconditional releases: Unconditional court-ordered releases.

New Jersey

Jurisdiction figures exclude 1,584 males held in local jails to ease overcrowding. Differences between jurisdiction and custody counts are due to New Jersey inmates held in other States and inmates from other States held in New Jersey.

Inmates with a year or less maximum sentence: Includes 201 juvenile offenders.

New Mexico

New court commitments: Includes persons categorized in previous years incorrectly as other conditional release violators with and without new sentences and other admissions.

Transfers from other jurisdictions: In previous years, this category included persons over whom New Mexico did not acquire jurisdiction.

Other unconditional releases: Unconditional court-ordered releases.

Other conditional releases: In previous years, this category included persons who are not correctly categorized as paroles.

Other deaths: Includes deaths from all causes.

Race: Figures are estimates.
Hispanic origin: Figures are estimates.

New York

Yearend jurisdiction counts for 1981 are revised from those published in the 1981 report.

Transfers from and to other institutions: Includes transfers from and to the Department of Mental Hygiene for short-term psychiatric treatment.

Releases to appeal or bond: Includes some court-ordered releases.

Other releases: Releases of inmates determined not to be State commitments after having been received as new court commitments.
Unsentenced inmates (custody): Persons held on parole violation warrants.

Race: Puerto Rican inmates are categorized as white.

North Carolina

Yearend jurisdiction counts for 1980 are revised from those published in the 1980 report. Persons held for safekeeping and presentence diagnosis account for the differences between jurisdiction and custody counts. Persons receiving partially

suspended sentences of more than 1 year, part to be served in prison and the remainder on probation, were excluded from the movement data unless the prison portion of the sentence exceeded 1 year, an omission resulting in an understating of movement transactions by 854 admissions and 739 releases.

Parole violators, with new sentences: Includes parole violators without new sentences.

Other admissions: Adjustment residual.

Expiration of sentence: Includes some commutations (fewer than 10%).

Race: The "not known" category includes some Hispanics.

Hispanic origin: The "not known" category includes some Hispanics.

North Dakota

Federal prisoners and prisoners from other States held in North Dakota account for the differences between jurisdiction and custody counts.

Other conditional releases: Court-ordered releases.

AWOL and escapee returns, AWOLs and escapes: Includes escapes only.

Ohio

Inmates living in halfway houses, reintegration centers, and those incarcerated outside the State, but for whom the State retains jurisdiction, account for the differences between jurisdiction and custody counts.

New court commitments: Includes some other conditional release violators with new sentences.

Transfers from and to other institutions: Transfers from and to mental hospitals.

AWOL and escapee returns, AWOLs and escapes: Includes escapes only.

Other conditional releases: Pre-parole and medical furloughs under parole supervision.

Race: Figures are estimates.
Hispanic origin: Not known category includes persons under Ohio's jurisdiction, but not its custody.

Oklahoma

All data include persons with sentences of exactly 1 year, as well as those with sentences of more than 1 year. Persons held in hospitals, halfway houses, and in other State and Federal facilities account for the differences between jurisdiction and custody counts.

New court commitments: May include parole violators awaiting revocation hearings, parole violators with new sentences, and probationers with revoked suspended sentences.

Other deaths: Death resulting from automobile accident.

Other releases: Includes releases to detainees and court-ordered releases.

Race: Figures are estimates.
Hispanic origin: Figures are estimates.

Oregon

Expirations of sentence: Includes some persons for whom parole has been waived but who are discharged subject to 6 months active supervision.

Other deaths: Includes deaths from all causes.

Pennsylvania

Unsentenced county prisoners held for security or medical reasons account for the differences between jurisdiction and custody counts.

Transfers from and to other institutions: Includes transfers from and to mental hospitals and county jails.

Other unconditional releases: Unconditional court-ordered releases.

Other releases: Releases to other authorities and administrative releases.

Hispanic origin: Pennsylvania has not identified the ethnicity of its prison population.

Rhode Island

All data include both jail and prison inmates (prisons and jails form an integrated system). Persons receiving a partially suspended sentence of more than 1 year, part to be served in prison and the remainder on pro-

bation, were excluded from the movement data unless the prison portion of the sentence exceeded 1 year, an omission resulting in an understating of movement transactions.

Other releases: Includes one person committed by the courts to the Institution for Mental Health and one person whose conviction was overturned.

South Carolina

Persons housed in local jails to ease overcrowding account in part for the differences between jurisdiction and custody counts.

Other unconditional releases: Includes unconditional court-ordered releases.

Hispanic origin: South Carolina has not identified the ethnicity of its population.

South Dakota

Out-of-State inmates and Federal prisoners held in South Dakota account for the differences in jurisdiction and custody counts.

Other conditional releases: Conditional court-ordered releases.

Tennessee

Persons housed in local jails account for the differences between jurisdiction and custody counts.

Parole violators, no new sentences: Includes parole violators with new sentences and other conditional release violators with new sentences.

Other unconditional releases: Unconditional court-ordered releases.

Paroles: Includes persons released under a 1982 law which allows the court to set the amount of time to be served at 30, 40, or 50% of the sentence.

Other deaths: Drug overdose.
Other releases: Adjustment residual.

Hispanic origin: Tennessee has not identified the ethnicity of its inmate population.

Texas

All data are custody figures; jurisdiction counts were not provided.

New court commitments: Includes some parole and other conditional release violators.

Parole and other conditional release violators with new sentences: Includes parole and other conditional release violators without new sentences.

Transfers from and to other institutions: Includes transfers from and to State hospitals.

Other admissions and other releases: Residual adjustments made to exclude temporary releases.

Other unconditional releases: Unconditional court-ordered releases.

Other conditional releases: Conditional pardons.

Hispanic origin: Figure is estimate at 18.6% of inmate population.

Utah

Inmates housed in local jails and in other State and Federal facilities account for the differences between jurisdiction and custody counts.

Other unconditional releases: Terminations of sentence by Board of Pardons.

Vermont

All data include both jail and prison inmates (prisons and jails form an integrated system). Types of admissions and releases are estimates.

Inmates housed in Federal facilities account for the differences between jurisdiction and custody counts.

Race: Data not known.
Hispanic origin: Vermont has not identified the ethnicity of its prison population.

Virginia

Persons held in local jails and those held in other States account for the differences between jurisdiction and custody counts.

Transfers to other jurisdictions: Includes transfers from other States who may be starting or continuing a sentence. Therefore, data for this

category may be overstated and new court commitments may be understated.

Other admissions and releases: Type not known.

Other unconditional releases: Administrative releases.

Other conditional releases: Conditional pardons granted by the Governor.

Other deaths: Cause not known.
Hispanic origin: Virginia has not identified the ethnicity of its prison population.

Washington

Inmates on temporary assignments, in mental hospitals, out to court, and held in local jails to ease overcrowding account for the differences between jurisdiction and custody counts.

Other unconditional releases: Full pardons granted by the Governor.

Other races: Includes persons of Hispanic origin.

West Virginia

Other admissions: Type not specified.

Other unconditional releases: Persons resentenced to 1 year in the county jail.

Other releases: Includes 23 persons returned to court jurisdiction after being declared unsuited to serve at a particular minimum security institution and 6 court-ordered releases.

Wisconsin

Yearend jurisdiction counts for 1981 are revised from those published in the 1981 report, include escapees and AWOLs, and are estimates believed to be within 3% of the actual figures. Inmates housed in other States, in drug treatment, in mental institutions, on work release, out to court, on escape or AWOL status, and in local jails for reasons other than overcrowding account for the differences between jurisdiction and custody counts.

Other unconditional releases: Differences between jurisdiction and custody counts.

Other unconditional releases: Unconditional court-ordered releases.

Other deaths: Includes deaths from all causes.

Wyoming

Inmates held in other States, in Federal institutions, and in the mental hospital account for the differences between jurisdiction and custody counts. Yearend counts for 1981 are revised from those published in the 1981 report.

Other unconditional releases: Unconditional court-ordered releases.

Federal Bureau of Prisons

Persons receiving a split sentence of more than 1 year, part to be served in prison and the remainder on probation, are excluded from 1980 and 1981 counts for those with maximum sentences of more than 1 year unless the prison portion of the sentence exceeded 1 year, a practice resulting in an understating of these counts. Such persons are included in the count of inmates with maximum sentences of 1 year or less. Yearend jurisdiction count for 1981 includes 1,203 persons held in Federal prisons but under the jurisdiction of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Persons housed in private contract facilities account for the differences between jurisdiction and custody counts.

New court commitments: Includes "other conditional release violators with new sentences."

Parole violators, with new sentences: Figures are estimates based on new court commitments.

Transfers from and to other institutions: Transfers from and to private contract facilities.

Other unconditional releases: Unconditional court-ordered releases, pardons, and grants of military clemency.

Other releases: Expirations of sentence that occur while persons are out on temporary absences.

Appendix IV

Historical series

The following table shows yearend counts of the number of prisoners in State and Federal institutions as collected by the National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) Program and published annually in the National Prisoner Statistics Bulletins, Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31.

These counts should be viewed as providing an order of magnitude for the U.S. prisoner population, inasmuch as the definition of the prisoner population varies from State to

State and may also vary within States from year to year.

To aid in interpretation of these data, users are encouraged to review the notes at the end of the list for general information on comparability and those in the annual bulletins for specific details on the degree of conformity to NPS definitions, since these definitions change over the years as well as the individual States' interpretation of these definitions and reporting procedures.

Special table
Number and rate per 100,000 population of sentenced^a prisoners in State and Federal institutions, 1925-82

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			

NOTE: 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 pris-

oners 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."

NCJ-93311, 8/84
Prisoners 1982

NCJRS REGISTRATION

The National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) abstracts documents published in the criminal justice field. Persons who are registered with the Reference Service receive announcements of documents in their stated fields of interest and order forms for free copies of Bureau of Justice Statistics publications. If you are not registered with the Reference Service, and wish to be, please provide your name and mailing address below and check the appropriate box.

Name	Telephone ()	<input type="checkbox"/> Please send me a NCJRS registration form. <input type="checkbox"/> Please send me the reports listed below.
Number and street		
City	State ZIP Code	

(Fold here)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Bureau of Justice Statistics
Washington, D.C. 20531

PLACE
STAMP
HERE

User Services Department 2
National Criminal Justice Reference Service
Bureau of Justice Statistics
U.S. Department of Justice
Box 6000
Rockville, Maryland 20850

(Fold here)

If you wish to be put on the Bureau of Justice Statistics mailing list(s) or receive copies of recent BJS reports, please check them on the other side of this sheet and mail it in.

Bureau of Justice Statistics reports

(revised October 1984)

Call toll-free 800-732-3277 (local 251-5500) to order BJS reports, to be added to one of the BJS mailing lists, or to speak to a reference specialist in statistics at the Justice Statistics Clearinghouse, National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Single copies of reports are free; use NCJ number to order. Postage and handling are charged for bulk orders of single reports. For single copies of multiple titles, up to 10 titles are free; 11-40 titles \$10; more than 40, \$20; libraries call for special rates.

Public-use tapes of BJS data sets and other criminal justice data are available from the Criminal Justice Archive and Information Network, P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106 (313-764-5199).

National Crime Survey

Criminal victimization in the U.S.:

1982 (final report), NCJ-92820, 11/84
1973-82 trends, NCJ-90541, 9/83
1981 (final report), NCJ-90208
1980 (final report), NCJ-84015, 4/83
1979 (final report), NCJ-76710, 12/81

BJS special reports:

The economic cost of crime to victims, NCJ-93450, 4/84
Family violence, NCJ-93449, 4/84

BJS bulletins:

Criminal victimization 1983, NCJ-93869, 6/84
Households touched by crime, 1983, NCJ-93658, 5/84
Violent crime by strangers, NCJ-80829, 4/82
Crime and elderly, NCJ-79614, 1/82
Measuring crime, NCJ-75710, 2/81

The National Crime Survey: Working papers, vol. I: Current and historical perspectives, NCJ-75374, 8/82

Crime against the elderly in 26 cities, NCJ-76706, 1/82

The Hispanic victim, NCJ-69261, 11/81
Issues in the measurement of crime, NCJ-74682, 10/81

Criminal victimization of California residents, 1974-77, NCJ-70944, 6/81

Restitution to victims of personal and household crimes, NCJ-72770, 5/81

Criminal victimization of New York State residents, 1974-77, NCJ-66481, 9/80

The cost of negligence: Losses from preventable household burglaries, NCJ-53527, 12/79

Rape victimization in 26 American cities, NCJ-55878, 8/79

Criminal victimization in urban schools, NCJ-56396, 8/79

Crime against persons in urban, suburban, and rural areas, NCJ-53551, 7/79
An introduction to the National Crime Survey, NCJ-43732, 4/78
Local victim surveys: A review of the issues, NCJ-39973, 8/77

Corrections

BJS bulletins and special reports:

Prison admissions and releases 1981, NCJ-95043, 9/84
Capital punishment 1983, NCJ-93925, 7/84
Time served in prison, NCJ-93924, 6/84
Prisoners in 1983, NCJ-85861, 12/82

Prisoners in State and Federal institutions on Dec. 31, 1982 (final), NCJ-93311, 12/84
Dec. 31, 1981 (final), NCJ-86485, 7/83

Capital punishment 1982 (final), NCJ-91533, 11/84

Capital punishment 1981 (final), NCJ-86484, 5/83

1979 survey of inmates of State correctional facilities and 1979 census of State correctional facilities:

BJS special report:

Career patterns in crime, NCJ-88672, 6/83

BJS bulletins:

Prisoners and drugs, NCJ-87575, 3/83
Prisoners and alcohol, NCJ-86223, 1/83
Prisons and prisoners, NCJ-80697, 2/82
Veterans in prison, NCJ-79632, 11/81

Census of jails and survey of jail inmates: Jail inmates 1982 (BJS bulletin), NCJ-87161, 2/83

Census of jails, 1978: Data for individual jails, vols. I-IV, Northeast, North Central, South, West, NCJ-72279-72282, 12/81

Profile of jail inmates, 1978, NCJ-65412, 2/81

Census of jails and survey of jail inmates, 1978, preliminary report, NCJ-55172, 5/79

Parole and probation

BJS bulletins:

Probation and parole 1983, NCJ-94776, 9/84

Setting prison terms, NCJ-76218, 8/83

Characteristics of persons entering parole during 1978 and 1979, NCJ-87243, 5/83

Characteristics of the parole population, 1978, NCJ-66479, 4/81

Parole in the U.S., 1979, NCJ-69562, 3/81

Courts

BJS bulletin:

Case filings in State courts 1983, NCJ-95111, 10/84

BJS special reports:

Criminal defense systems: A national survey, NCJ-94630, 8/84
Habeas corpus, NCJ-92949, 3/84
State court caseload statistics, 1977 and 1981, NCJ-87587, 2/83

The prosecution of felony arrests, 1979, NCJ-86482, 5/84

State court organization 1980, NCJ-76711, 7/82
State court model statistical dictionary, NCJ-62320, 9/80

A cross-city comparison of felony case processing, NCJ-55171, 7/79

Federal criminal sentencing: Perspectives of analysis and a design for research, NCJ-33683, 10/78

Variations in Federal criminal sentences, NCJ-33684, 10/78

Predicting sentences in Federal courts: The feasibility of a national sentencing policy, NCJ-33686, 10/78

State and local prosecution and civil attorney systems, NCJ-41334, 7/78

Expenditure and employment

Justice expenditure and employment in the U.S., 1979 (final report), NCJ-87242, 12/83

Justice expenditure and employment in the U.S., 1971-79, NCJ-92596, 11/84

Privacy and security

Computer crime:

Electronic fund transfer and crime, NCJ-92650, 2/84

Computer security techniques, NCJ-84049, 9/82

Electronic fund transfer systems and crime, NCJ-83736, 9/82

Legislative resource manual, NCJ-78890, 9/81

Expert witness manual, NCJ-77927, 9/81
Criminal justice resource manual, NCJ-61550, 12/79

Privacy and security of criminal history information:

A guide to research and statistical use, NCJ-69790, 5/81

A guide to dissemination, NCJ-40000, 1/79

Compendium of State legislation: NCJ-48981, 7/78

1981 supplement, NCJ-79652, 3/82

Criminal justice information policy:

Information policy and crime control strategies (SEARCH/BJS conference), NCJ-93926, 10/84

Research access to criminal justice data, NCJ-84154, 2/83

Privacy and juvenile justice records, NCJ-84152, 1/83

Survey of State laws (BJS bulletin), NCJ-80836, 6/82

Privacy and the private employer, NCJ-79651, 11/81

General

BJS bulletins:

Bank robbery: Federal offenses and offenders, NCJ-94630, 8/84

Federal drug law violators, NCJ-92692, 2/84

The severity of crime, NCJ-92326, 1/84

The American response to crime: An overview of criminal justice systems, NCJ-91936, 12/83

Tracking offenders, NCJ-91572, 11/83

Victim and witness assistance: New State laws and the system's response, NCJ-87934, 5/83

Federal justice statistics, NCJ-80814, 3/82

Sourcebook of criminal justice statistics, 1983, NCJ-91534, 10/84

Information policy and crime control strategies, NCJ-93926, 10/84

Proceedings of the 2nd workshop on law and justice statistics, 1984, NCJ-93310, 8/84

Report to the nation on crime and justice: The data, NCJ-87068, 10/83

Dictionary of criminal justice data terminology: 2nd ed., NCJ-76939, 2/82

Technical standards for machine-readable data supplied to BJS, NCJ-75318, 6/81

Justice agencies in the U.S., 1980, NCJ-65560, 1/81

A style manual for machine-readable data, NCJ-62766, 9/80

To be put on any BJS mailing list, write to NCJRS, User Services Dept. 2, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.

All BJS reports — 30 to 40 bulletins and reports a year

BJS Bulletins and Special Reports — the most current justice data

Courts reports — State court caseload surveys, model annual reports, and State court organization surveys

Corrections reports — results of sample surveys and censuses of jails, prisons, parole, and probation

National Crime Survey reports — the Nation's only regular national survey of crime victims

Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics (annual) — 153 sources, 433 tables, 103 figures, index, bibliography

END