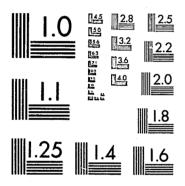
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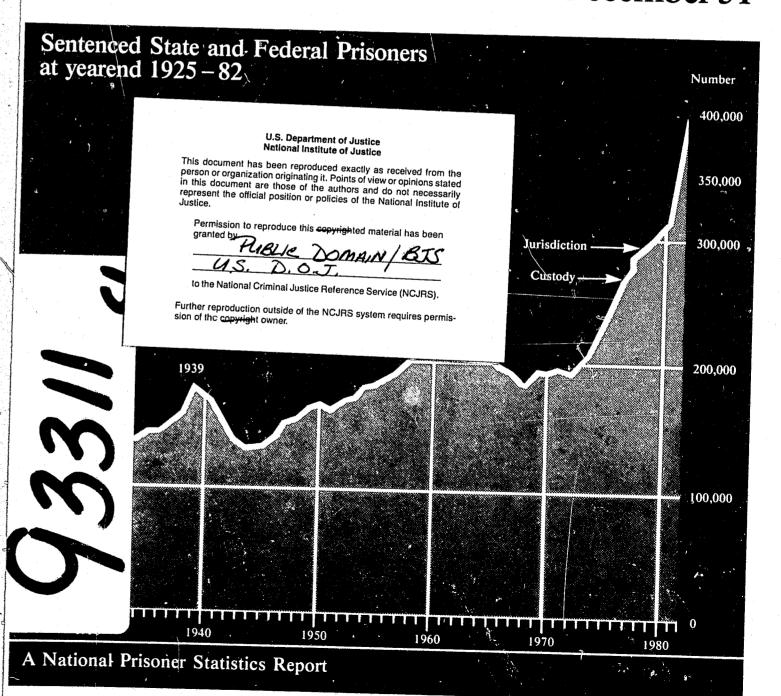
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Prisoners

1982

in State and Federal Institutions on December 31



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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

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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 yearend 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-

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.

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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
ı	1979	314,457	2.3
	1980	329,821	4.9
	1981	369,930	12.2
	1982	414,362	12.0
	ľ		

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

Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1982 1

- 0

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 nonprison 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

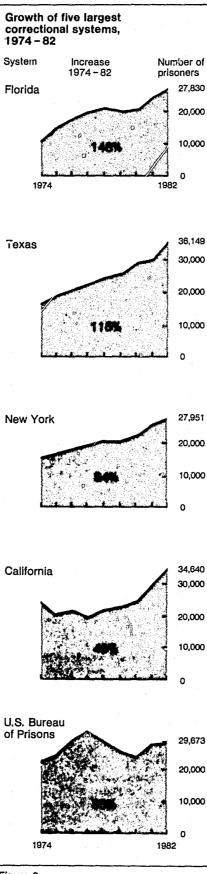


Figure 2

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	of prisoners	Percent
	1981	1982	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 doublecelling 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

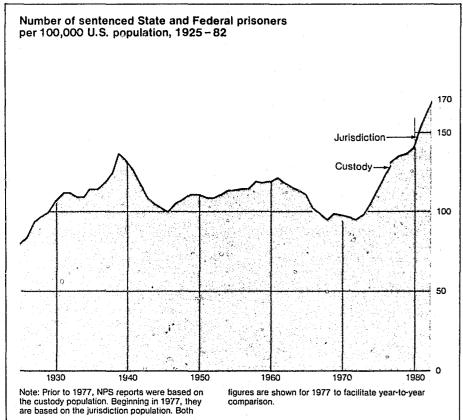


Figure 4

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). 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

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

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

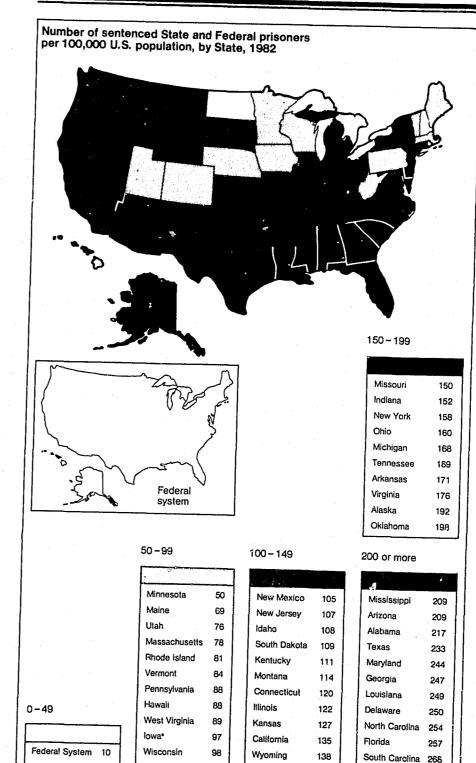
States in which the i of sentenced prison per 100,000 U.S. po	number
of sentenced prison	ers
per 100,000 U.S. po	pulation
exceeded 200 in 19	32

		
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.



Oregon

Washington

148

Nevada

D.C.

302

532

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

		nber of	Percent of total State prisoner
Year	States	prisoners	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	22

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 (juris- diction)	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).

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

Figure 7

North Dakota

Colorado

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

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 vears. As a proportion of all State prisoners, the short/no sentence group has ranged from about 3% to

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 (juris- diction)	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

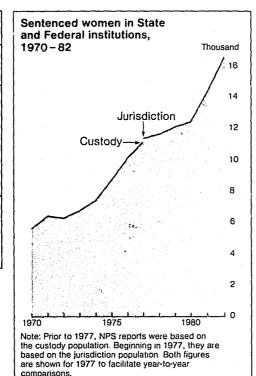


Figure 11

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

	Pris popu	Percent of U.S.	
Region	Number	Percent	population
United States	100.010		
	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	Blacks	Whites	American Indian or Alaskan 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 ir, 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. 3%.

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

Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1982 7

prisor	prison population is Hispanic			
State		Percent Hispanic	Incarceration rate ¹	
New Ma	vico	54	193	

States where 10% or more of the

State	Hispanic	rate'	
New Mexico	54	193	
California	26	197	
Colorado	25	224	
Arizona	24	290	
New York	22	377	
Utah	20	410	
Texas	19	225	
Connecticut	15	685	
New Jersey	12	193	
Idaho	10	286	

Number 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.

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 1974 - 82	admissions 2	to releas	es,
	Admi	ssions per 10	releases
Year	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

11.0

8.7

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

Figure 1

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.

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.

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 violators, 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 onefifth 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.

Releases from State and Federal Institutions, by type, 1980 - 1982

Type of release	1980	1981	1982
Conditional Unconditional Escapes/AWOLs Other Transfers Deaths	72% 15 5 5 2 0.4	71% 16 5 6 1	74% 15 5 3 2 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-

Major types of releases from State institutions, 1974 – 82

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					
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	Year	Parole	Probation	mandatory	
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				_	
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					
1978 62 3 5 15 1979 53 3 15 14 1980 51 3 17 13 1981 48 3 19 12		59	3	5	16
1979 53 3 15 14 1980 51 3 17 13 1981 48 3 19 12	1977	63	3	5	14
1979 53 3 15 14 1980 51 3 17 13 1981 48 3 19 12	1978	62	3	5	15
1980 51 3 17 13 1981 48 3 19 12	1979	53		15	14
1981 48 3 19 12	1980			17	13
	1981			19	
	1982				

*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 Wyorning 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.

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

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Prisoners under State and Federal jurisdiction

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

			·			Maximum	sentence	length	V	less/unser			
		Total		More	e than a ye	• •		Total	Year or	Year of		Unsent	onced
Region and State	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	
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 State institutions, total	29,673 384,689	28,133 341,797	5.5 12.5	23,652 372,420	22,169 331,504	6.7 12.3	6,021 12,269	5,964 10,293	1.0 19.2	2,872 8,013	2,755 6,205	3,149 4,256	3,209 4,088
•	•	•		•	•		•	•		•	,		-
Northeast Maine	60,203 999	53,908 992	11.7 0.7	57,181 781	51 ,073 806	12.0 -3.1	3,022 218	2,835 186	6.6 17.2	1 ,438 218	1,337 186	1,584 0	1,498 0
New Hampshire	445	398	11.8	445	398	11.8	210	100	1/.2	210	100	0	0
Vermont.	599	534	12.2	435	395	10.1	164	139	18.0	68	52	96	87
Massachus2tts	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 ^a	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	1,676	892	20.6	1,017	890	59	2
Ohio Indiana	17,317 8,790	14,968 8,022	15.7 9.6	17,317 8,295	14,968 7,559	15.7 9.7	0 495	0 463	6.9	0 495	0 463	0	0
Illinois	14,293	14,328	-0.2	13,949	14,003	-0.4	344	463 325	5.8	344	325	0	0
Michigen	15,224	15,157	0.4	15,224	15,157	0.4	344	. 0	7.0	344	0	0	0
Wisconsin	4,670	4,385	6.5	4,670	4,385	6.5	ŏ	. 0	*	ŏ	C	Ö	Ö
Minnocota	2,081	1,966	5.8	2,081	1,966	5.8	ŏ	ő	*	ő	ő	. 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 ²	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	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 South Carolina	16,578 9,137	15,770	5.1 7.0	15,358	14,833	3.5 7.7	1,220 508	937 528	30.2 -3.8	1,220 500	937 509	0 8	0
Georgia	14,416	8,538 12,444	15.8	8,629 14,049	8,010 12,377	13.5	367	67	447.8	367	67	0	19 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	**	0,1	0	0	0
Tennessee	7,869	7,897	-0.4	7,869	7,897	-0.4	· ŏ	ŏ	*	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ
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
Texasb	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	1,888
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 3,042	556	26.3	702	556	26.3	0	0	-100.0	0	0	0	0
Colorado New Mexico	1,718	2,772 1,497	9.7 14.8	3,042 1,447	2,770 1,345	9.8 7.6	0 27 1	2 152	78.3	0 271	2 152	0	0
Arizona	6,069	5,223	16.2	6,048	5,199	16.3	2/1	24	-12.5	2/1	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	'n	0	*	0	0	0	0
Washington	6,322	5,336	18.5	6,322	5,336	18.5	ŏ	ŏ	*	ő	Ö	0	0
Oregon	3,867	3,295	17.4	3,867	3,292	17.5	ŏ	3	-100.0	ŏ	3	ŏ	ő
Californiab	34,640	29,202	18.6	33,583	27,913	20.3	1,057	1,289	-18.0	ō	ō	1,057	1,289
Alaska ^a	1,306	1,024	27.5	856	713	20.1	450	311	44.7	130	76	320	235
Hawali [®]	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 loss and unsentenced inmates.

Table 2 (Yearend 1981 and 1982) Male prisoners under State and Federal jurisdiction, by sentence length

						Maximum	sentence	length					
		Total		Мог	e than a ye	яг		Total	Year or	less/unse	ntenced or less	lingent	enced
Region and State	12/31/82	12/31/81	Percent change	12/31/82	12/31/81	Percent	12/31/82	12/31/81	Percent change			12/31/82	
United States, total	396,439	354,393	11.9	379,493	339,375	11.8	16,946	15,018	12.5	10,027	8,209	6,919	6,809
Federal institutions, total	28,046 368,393	26,574 327,819	5.5 12.4	22,291 357,202	20,896 318,479	6.7 12.2	5,755 11,191	5,678 9,340	1.4 19.8	2,714 7,313	2,598 5,611	3,041 3,878	3,080 3,729
State institutions, total		-					-	•		•	-		-
Northeast	58,158	52,027	11.8	55,395	49,469 786	12.0	2,763	2,558	8.0	1,272	1,155	1,491	1,403
Maine	967 435	966 391	0.1 11.3	757 435	786 391	-3.7 11.3	210 0	180 0	16.7	210 0	180	0	0
New Hampshire Vermont	582	519	12.1	427	386	10.6	155	133	16.5	65	49	90	84
Massachusetts	4,406	3,697	19.2	4,396	3,690	19.1	10	7	42.9	10	7	. 0	04
Rhode Island	1,013	937	8.1	768	681	12.8	245	256	-4.3	86	87	159	169
Connecticut ^a	5,575	5,011	11.3	3,682	3,243	13.5	1,893	1,768	7.1	651	618	1,242	1,150
New York	27,133	24,728	9.7	27,133	24,728	9.7	0	0	*	. 0	0	0	0
New Jersey	7,867	6,725	17.0	7,674	6,575	16.7	193	150	28.7	193	150	0	0
Pennsylvania	10,180	9,053	12.4	10,123	8,989	12.6	57	64	-10.9	57	64	0	0
•	75,069	70,236	6.9	74,067	69,386	6.7	1,002	850	17.9	946	850	56	0
North Central Ohio	16,417	14,205	15.6	16,417	14,205	15.6	1,002	0	1/.7	940	0	0	0
Indiana	8,440	7,736	9.1	7,975	7,291	9.4	465	445	4.5	465	445	Ö	0
Illinois	13,806	13,870	-0.5	13,482	13,553	-0.5	324	317	2.2	324	317	ŏ	ő
Michigan	14,560	14,527	0.2	14,560	14,527	0.2	0	0.0		0	0	ŏ	ŏ
Wisconsin	4,473	4,216	6.1	4,473	4,216	6.1	ŏ	ŏ	*	ō	ō	ŏ	ō
Minnesota	2,008	1,910	5.1	2,008	1,910	5.1	ŏ	ŏ	*	Ŏ	0	Ō	Ō
Iowab,c	2,708	2,556	5.9	2,708	2,556	5.9	NA	NA	*	NA	NA	NA	NA
Missouri	7,051	6,224	13.3	7,051	6,224	13.3	0	0	*	0	0	. 0	0
North Dakota	312	277	12.6	267	215	24.2	45	62	-27.4	45	62	0	0
South Dakota	748	664	12.7	717	638	12.4	31	26	19.2	31	26	0	0
Nebraska	1,628	1,426	14.2	1,491	1,426	4.6	137	0	*	81	0	56	0
Kansas	2,918	2,625	11.2	2,918	2,625	11.2	0	0	*	0	0	0	0
South	173,090	152,846	13.2	167,755	148,876	12.7	5,335	3,970	34.4	4,551	3,302	784	€68
Delaware ^a	1,964	1,637	20.0	1,450	1,201	20.7	514	436	17.9	229	177	285	259
Maryland	10,646	9,031	17.9	10,105	8,633	17.1	541	398	35.9	541	398	0	0
District of Columbia	3,902	3,363	16.0	3,242	2,879	12.6	660	484	36.4	545	380	115	104
Virginia	9,715	9,040	7.5	9,377	8,698	7.8	338	342	-1.2	338	342	0	0
West Virginia	1,674	1,528	9.6	1,674	1,528	9.6	0	. 0	*	0	0	. 0	0
North Carolina	15,884	15,133	5.0	14,772	14,260	3.6	1,112	873	27.4	1,112	873	0	0
South Carolina	8,732	8,177	6.8	8,270	7,692	7.5	462	485	-4.7	454	466	8	19
Georgia	13,753	11,839	16.2	13,420	11,793	13.8	333	46	623.9	333	46	0	0
Florida	26,584	22,595	17.7	25,924	22,238	16.6	660	357	84.9	660	357	0	0
Kentucky	3,929	3,863	1.7	3,929	3,863	1.7	. 0	0		0	0	. 0	. 0
Tennessee	7,489	7,502	-0.2 19.3	7,489	7,502 6,911	-0.2 18.1	0 597	0 428	39.5	0 221	. 0	0 376	0 286
Alabama	8,757 5,298	7,339 4,475	18.4	8,160 5,180	4,354	19.0	118	121	-2.5	118	142 121	3/6	200
Mississippi Arkansas	3,748	3,197	17.2	3,748	3,197	17.2	110	0	-2.3	110	121	. 0	. 0
Louisiana	10,519	9,071	16.0	10,519	9,071	16.0	ő	0		0	Ö	. 0	0
Oklahoma	6,024	5,006	20.3	6,024	5,006	20.3	ŏ	ŏ	*	ŏ	Õ	Ö	0
Texas	34,472	30,050	14.7	34,472	30,050	14.7	ŏ	ŏ	*	ŏ	ő	ŏ	ō
	-	•			•			_		-			
West	62,076	52,710	17.8	59,985	50,748	18.2	2,091	1,962	6.6	544	304	1,547	1,658
Montana	885	807 932	9.7 10.1	885 1,026	804 932	10.1 10.1	0	3 0	-100.0	0	3	0	0
Idaho	1,026 674	532	26.7	674	532	26.7	0	. 0	*	0	0	0	0
Wyoming Colorado	2,923	2,691	8.6	2,923	2,689	8.7	0	2	-100.0	0	. 0	0	0
New Nexico	1,635	1,407	16.2	1,387	1,297	6.9	248	110	125.5	248	110	0	0
Arizona	5,788	4,986	16.1	5,769	4,963	16.2	19	23	-17.4	19	23	0	n
Utah	1,169	1,099	6.4	1,153	1,085	6.3	16	14	14.3	16	14	Ö	0
Nevada	2,565	2,030	26.4	2,565	2,030	26.4	. 0	0	47.5	0	0	0	Č
Washington	6.066	5,124	18.4	6,066	5,124	18.4	ŏ	ő	*	Ö	ő	Õ	.0
Oregon	3,730	3,192	16.9	3,730	3,189	17.0	ŏ	3	-100.0	ŏ	3	. 0	ŏ
California	32,987	27,775	18.8	32,124	26,681	20.4	863	1,094	-21.1	ŏ	ō	863	1,094
Alaska [#]	1,261	977	29.1	828	684	21.1	433	293	47.8	124	70	309	223
Hawaiiª	1,367	1,158	18.0	855	738	15.9	512	420	21.9	137	79	375	341

NOTE: See Appendix II, Questionnaire, for category definitions and Appendix III, Explanatory notes, for State-by-State variations from definitions.

NA Data not available.

^aFigures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

Dall 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 3 (Yearend 1981 and 1982) Female prisoners under State and Federal jurisdiction, by sentence length

						Maximum	sentence	Length					
		Total		More	e than a ye	ear		Total	Year or	less/unse	ntenced r less	Unsen	enced
Region and State	12/31/82		Percent change	12/31/82	12/31/81	Percent	12/31/82	12/31/81	Percent change			12/31/82	
United States, total	17,923	15,537	15.4	16,579	14,298	16.0	1,344	1,239	8.5	858	751	488	488
Federal institutions, total	1,627	1,559	4.4	1,361	1,273	6.9	266	286	-7.0	158	157	108	129
State institutions, total	16,296	13,978	16.6	15,218	13,025	16.8	1,078	953	13.1	700	594	378	359
Northeast	2,045	1,881	8.7	1,786	1,604	11.3	259	277	-6.5	166	182	93	95
Maine	32 10	26 7	23.1 42.9	24 10	20 7	20.0 42.9	8 0	6 0	33.3	8 0	6 0	0	0
New Hampshire Vermont ^a	17	15	13.3	8	9	-11.1	9	6	50.0	3	3	6	3
Massachusetts	217	192	13.0	131	101	29.7	86	91	-5.5	86	91	ŏ	ő
Rhode Island ⁸	24	25	-4.0	13	8	62.5	11	17	-35.3	4	6	7	11
Connecticut ^a	261	252	3.6	127	105	21.0	134	147	-8.8	54	66	80	18
New York	818	766	6.8	818	766	6.8	0	0	*	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	324	286	13.3	316	286	10.5	8	0	*	8	0	0	.0
Pennsylvania	342	312	9.6	339	302	12.3	3	10	-70.0	3	10	. 0	0
North Central	3,480	2,980	16.8	3,406	2,938	15.9	74	42	76.2	71	40	3	2
Ohio Indiana	900 350	763 286	18.0 22.4	900 320	763 268	18.0 19.4	0 30	0 18	66.7	0 30	0 18	0	0
Indiana Illinois	487	458	6.3	467	450	3.8	20	8	150.0	20	8	0	. 0
Michigan	664	630	5.4	664	630	5.4	0	ő	*	20	ő	ő	. 0
Wiconsin	197	169	16.6	197	169	16.6	ō	ŏ	*	0	ō	ŏ	ŏ
Minnesota	73	56	30.4	73	56	30.4	0	0	*	9	Ô	Ō	0
Iowa b, c	121	114	6.1	121	114	6.1	NA	NA	*	NA	NA	NA.	NA.
Missouri	394	265	48.7	394	265	48.7	0	0	*	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	10	3	233.3	9	3	200.0	1	0	, *	1	0	0	0
South Dakota	43	29	48.3	38	24	58.3	. 5	. 5	0.0	. 5	5	0	0
Nebraska Kansas	81 160	62 145	30.6 10.3	63 160	51 145	23.5 10.3	18	11	63.6	15 0	9	3 0	2
South	7,856	6,671	17.8	7,394	6,323	16.9	462	348	32.8	416	316	46	32
Delaware ^a	98	75	30.7	57	47	21.3	. 41	28	46.4	25	8	16	20
Maryland	366	304	20.4	322	279	15.4	44	25	76.0	44	25	0	0
District of Columbia 4	179	116	54.3	109	53	105.7	70	63	11.1	70	63	0	0
Virginia	364	348	4.6	338	315	7.3	. 26	33	-21.2	26	33	0	0
West Virginia	55	37	48.6	55	37	48.6	0	0	*	0	0	. 0	0
North Carolina	694	637	8.9	586 359	573 318	2.3	108	64	68.8	108	64	0	0
South Carolina	405 663	361 605	12.2 9.6	629	584	12.9 7.7	46 34	43 21	7.0 61.9	46 34	43 21	0	0
Georgia Florida	1,246	994	25.4	1.215	962	26.3	31	32	-3.1	34	32	0	ŏ
Kentucky	148	130	13.8	148	130	13.8	. 0	0	*	0	0	0	ő
Tennessee	380	395	-3.8	380	395	-3.8	ŏ	ŏ	*	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ
Alabama	476	318	49.7	421	288	46.2	55	30	83.3	25	18	30	12
Mississippi	186	149	24.8	179	140	27.9	7	9	-22.2	7	9	0	0
Arkansas	177	131	35.1	177	131	35.1	0	. 0	*	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	416	344	20.9	416	344	20.9	0	0	*	0	0	,0	. 0
Oklahoma Texas	326 1,677	275 1,452	18.5 15.5	326 1,677	275 1,452	18.5 15.5	0	0 C	*	0	. 0	0	0
West	2,915	2,446	19.2	2,632	2,160	21.9	283	286	-1.0	47	56	236	230
Montana	29	24	20.8	29	24	20.8	0	0	*	ő	0	200	0
Idaho	21	25	-16.0	21	25	-16.0	ō	ō	*	. 0	Ö	ō	ŏ
Wyoming	28	24	16.7	28	24	16.7	ō	ō	*	ō	ō	ō	ō
Colorado	119	81	46.9	119	81	46.9	0	0	*	0	0	. 0	0
New Mexico	83	90	-7.8	60	48	25.0	23	42	-45.2	23	42	0	0
Arizona	281	237	18.6	279	236	18.2	2	1	100.0	2	1	0	0
Utah	47	41	14.6	46	41	12.2	1	0	*	1	0	0	0
Nevada	147	86	70.9	147	86	70.9	. 0	. 0	*	0	0	0	0
Washington	256 137	212 103	20.8 33.0	256 137	212 103	20.8 33.0	. 0	0		0	0	0 0	0
Oregon California ^b	1,653	1,427	15.8	1,459	1,232	18.4	194	195	-0.5	0	0	194	195
California Alaska ⁸	45	47	-4.3	28	29	-3.4	174	18	-5.6	6	6	114	193
Hawaii ^a	69	49	40.8	23	19	21.1	46	30	53.3	15	7	31	23

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

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

Incarceration 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

Nutred States		_			•	_		Prisoners in loc jails as a perce of total jurisdi
Rederal institutions, total 8,689 6,900 8,350 6,693 339 207 2.22 Northesat 1,664 1,026 1,663 1,024 1 2 2.77 Maine 61 24 60 22 1 2 6.1 Mark Hampshire 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Region and State							tion population 12/31/82
State Institutions, total 8,689 6,900 8,350 6,693 339 207 2.2 Wortheast 1,664 1,026 1,663 1,024 1 2 2.7 Mains	United States, total	8,689	6,900	8,350	6,693	339	207	2.1
Northeast	ederal institutions, total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Maine	State institutions, total	8,689	6,900	8,350	6,693	339	207	2.2
New Hampshire								
Vermont								
Massachusetts				-		-	-	
Rhode Island								
Connecticut								
New Jarsey		ŏ	ō	ō			ŏ	
Pennsylvania		Ō		Ó			Ö	0.0
Orth Central 172		1,584						16.2
Ditariana	Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Indiana		172						
Illinote								
Hichigan 7								
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North Carolina								
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Georgia NA <								
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Alabama 1,113 1,472 1,084 1,453 29 19 12.1 Hississippi 1,020 1,147 958 1,109 62 38 18.6 Arkansas 0 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	Kentucky [©]						0	4.0
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Nevada 0 <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>								
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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.

Divirginia's count includes State insates held for reasons other than overcrowding as well as because of overcrowding.

Figures for Kentucky include State prisoners awaiting release in local jails but exclude those awaiting transfer to prison.

Table 6 (Yearend 1982)

Prisoners under State and Federal jurisdiction, by race

Region and State	Total	White	Black	Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Not known
United States, total	414,362	214,741	189,610	3,758	1,504	4,749
Federal institutions, total	29,673	19,029	9,994	497	153	0
State institutions, total	384,689	195,712	179,616	3,261	1,351	4,749
Northeast	60,203	29,305	30,102	90	107	5 9 9
Maine	999	970	17	12	0	0
New Hampshire	445	437	7	1	0	0
Vermont.	599	NA 2 CCZ	NA	NA.	NA	599
Massachusetts Rhode Island [®]	4,623 1,037	3,057 743	1,554 291	- 4 - 1	8 2	. 0
Connecticut	5,836	3,186	2,642	4	4	Ö
New York	27,951	13,115	14,695	62	79	ő
New Jersey	8,191	3,085	5,095	ō	11	ō
Pennsylvania	10,522	4,712	5,801	6	3	0
North Central	78,549	39,919	36,032	778	31	1,789
Ohio	17,317	8,995	8,322	0	. 0	0
Indiana	8,790	5,716	3,067	6	1	0
Illinois	14,293	4,677	8,654	33	3	926
Michigan Wisconsin	15,224 4,670	5,838	8,647	58 140	1	680
Wisconsin Minnesota	2,081	2,704 1,396	1,789 430	140	2 0	35 95
Iowab	2,829	2,242	509	42	7	29
Missouri	7,445	4,487	2,958	0	ó	ő
North Dakota	322	274	7	41	Ö	ō
South Dakota	791	601	16	174	.0	0
Nebraska	1,709	1,063	538	76	8	24
Kansas	3,078	1,926	1,095	48	9	0
South	180,946	82,953	96,764	815	20	394
Delaware ^a	2,062	853	1,209	0	0	0
Maryland	11,012	3,018	7,973	12	0	9
District of Columbia [®] Virginia	4,081 10,079	115 4,230	3,966 5,777	0	0	0 72
West Virginia	1,729	1,496	233	ŏ	Ö	. 0
North Carolina	16,578	7,280	8,843	403	4	48
South Carolina	9,137	3,762	5,358	8	ó	9
Ceorgia	14,416	5,916	8,499	0	Ö	1
Florida	27,830	14,337	13,471	3	. 2	17
Kentucky	4,077	2,958	1,119	. 0	0	0
Tennessee Alabama	7,869	4,354	3,515	ō	0 4	0
Mississippi	9,233 5,484	3,604 1,608	5,619 3,674	5 7	0	1 195
Arkansas	3,925	1,906	2,011	í	7	193
Louisiana	10,935	3,062	7,873	ō	Ó	ŏ
Oklahoma	6,350	4,223	1,707	375	3	42
Texás ^B	36,149	20,231	15,917	1	. 0	0
Vest	64,991	43,535	16,718	1,578	1,193	1,967
Montana	914	711	18	180	1	٠ 4
Idaho	1,047	885	29	33	3	97
Wyoming	702	652	21	27	. 1	1
Colorado New Mexico	3,042	2,371	636	29	6	.0
Arizona	1,718 6,069	1,459 4,187	197 993	61 165	7	0 717
Utah	1,216	1,080	105	24	7	717
Nevada	2,712	2,023	649	14	26	Ö
Washington	6,322	4,458	1,228	237	38	361
Oregon	3,867	3,246	454	133	0	34
			10 000	184		640
California ^b Alaska ^a	34,640 1,306	21,478 726	12,226 94	472	112 0	14

NOTE: See Appendix II, Questionnaire, for category definitions and Appendix III, Explanatory notes, for State-by-State variations from definitions.

NA Data not available.

aFigures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

DAII data for California, Iowa, and Texas are custody, rather than jurisdiction, counts.

Table 7 (Yearend 1982)
Male prisoners under State and Federal jurisdiction.
by race

Region and State	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Not knowi
United States, total	396,439	206,167	180,844	3,540	1,450	4,43
Federal institutions, total	28,046	18,146	9,283	477	140	(
State institutions, total	368,393	188,021	171,561	3,063	1,310	4,438
Northeast	58,158	28,370	29,015	85	106	582
Maine	967	939	16	12	0	(
New Hampshire	435	427	7	1	0	
Vermont ^h	582	NA	NA	NA.	NA	58
Massachusetts	4,406	2,907	1,487	4	8	1
Rhode Island	1,013	725	285	1 3	2 4	, (
Connecticut.	5,575	3,059	2,509	. 59	78	1
New York	27,133	12,779	14,217	0	11	
New Jersey Pennsylvania	7,867 10,180	2,978 4,556	4,878 5,616	. 5	3	
•						
North Central	75,069	38,351	34 ,237	726	31 0	1,72
Ohio	16,417	8,603	7,814	0 4	1	
Indiana	8,440	5,534	2,901 8,345	23	3	90
Illinois	13,806 14,560	4,528 5,666	8,201	54	i	63
Michigan Wisconsin	4,473	2,603	1,695	139	2	3
Minnesota	2,008	1,354	411	150	ō	9
Iowab	2,708	2,146	487	40	7	. 2
Missouri	7,051	4,231	2,820	0	0	
North Dakota	312	264	7	41	0	
South Dakota	748	574	16	158	0	
Nebraska	1,628	1,011	512	73	8	2
Kansas	2,918	1,837	1,028	. 44	9	1
South	173,090	79,552	92,384	772	16	36
Delaware*	1,964	821	1,143	0	. 0	
Maryland	10,646	2,928	7,697	12	0	
District of Columbia	3,902	104	3,798	o	0	_
Virginia	9,715	4,091	5,555	0	0	6
West Virginia	1,674	1,448	226	0	0	,
North Carolina	15,884	6,970	8,485	383	2 0	4
South Carolina	8,732	3,592	5,124	8 0	Ö	
Georgia	13,753 26,584	5,639 13,779	8,113 12,783	ž	2	1
Florida Kentucky	3,929	2,868	1,061	ő	õ	•
Tennessee	7,489	4,119	3,370	ŏ	ŏ	
Alabama	8,757	3,424	5,324	4	4	
Mississippi	5,298	1,545	3,565	. 7	0	18
Arkansas	3,748	1,821	1,919	1	7	
Louisiana	10,519	2,945	7,574	0	0	
Oklahoma	6,024	4,032	1,601	354	1	3
Texas	34,472	19,426	15,046	0	. 0	
Vest	62,076	41,748	15,925	1,480	1,157	1,76
Montana	885	686	18	176	. 1	
Idaho	1,026	867	28	32	3	9
Wyoming	674	625	21	26	1	
Colorado	2,923	2,280	608	29	6	
New Mexico	1,635	1,385	190	59	1	
Arizona	5,788	4,046	951 97	151	. 7 7	63
Utah	1,169	1,043	97 594	22 13	23	
Nevada Usebi saten	2,565 6,066	1,935 4,304	1,158	223	38	34
Washington	3,730	3,149	425	124	0	3
Oregon California ^b	32,987	20,495	11,679	152	112	54
Alaska	1,261	701	91	455	ō	1
Hawaii ^a	1,367	232	65	18	958	9

NOTE: See Appendix II, Questionnaire, for category definitions and Appendix III, Explanatory notes, for State-by-State variations from definitions.

NA Data not available.

aFigures include both jail and prison inwites; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

All data for California, Iowa, and Texas are custody, rather than jurisdiction, counts.

Table 8 (Yearend 1982)
Female prisoners under State and Federal jurisdiction, by race

Region and State	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Not known
United States, total	17,923	8,574	8,766	218	54	311
Federal institutions, total	1,627	883	711	20	13	0
State institutions, total	16,296	7,691	8,055	198	41	311
Northeast	2,045	935	1,G87	5	1	17
Maine	32	31	1,007	õ	ō	õ
New Hampshire	10	10	ō	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ
Vermont*	17	NA.	NA	NÁ	NA	17
Massachusetts	237	150	67	0	0	0
Rhode Island ²	24	18	6	0	0	0
Connecticut [®]	261	127	133	1	0	0
New York	818	336	478	3	1	0
New Jersey	324	107	217	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	342	156	185	1	. 0	0
North Central	3,480	1,568	1,795	52	0	65
Ohio	900	392	508	0	0	0
Indiana	350	182	166	2	0	0
Illinois	487	149	309	10	0	19
Michigan	664	172	446	4	0	42
Wisconsin	197	101	94	.1	0	.1
Minnesota	73	42	19	10	0 9	2
Iowa	121 394	96 256	22 138	2 0	0	1 0
Missouri North Dakota	394 10	236 10	136	0	ŏ	0
South Dakota	43	27	ő	16	Ö	0
Nebraska	81	52	26	3	ŏ	ő
Kansas	160	89	67	4	ŏ	ő
				•	_	-
South	7,856	3,401	4,380	43 0	4	28 0
Delaware ³ Marvland	98 366	32 90	66 276	0	0	0
District of Columbia	179	11	168	ŏ	ŏ	ő
Virginia	364	139	222	ŏ	ŏ	3
West Virginia	55	48	7	ň	. 0	ō
North Carolina	694	310	358	20	2	4
South Carolina	405	170	234	ō	ō	i
Georgia	663	277	386	Ō	Ò	0
Florida	1,246	558	688	0	0	0
Kentucky	148	90	58	0	0	0
Tennessee	380	235	145	0	0	0
Alabama	476	180	295	1	0	0
Mississippi	186	63	109	0	0	14
Arkansas	177	85	92	o o	0	0
Louisiana	416	117	299	0	0.	0
Oklahoma Texas	326	191 805	106 871	21 1	2 0	0
	1,677			=		
West	2,915	1,787	793	98	36	201
Montana	29	25	0	4	0	0
Idaho	. 21 28	18	1	1	0	1
Wyoming	28 119	27 91	28	1 0	O.	0
Colorado New Mexico	119 83	74	28 7	2	0	0
Arizona	281	141	42	14	Ö	84
Utah	47	37	8	2	ŏ	0
Nevada	147	88	55	î	3	ŏ
Washington	256	154	70	14	ŏ	18
Oregon	137	97	29	19	ŏ	. 2
California	1,653	983	547	32	ŏ	91
Alaska [®]	45	25	3	17	Ö	0
Hawaii [®]	69	27	3	1	33	5

NOTE: See Appendix II, Questionnaire, for category definitions and Appendix III, Explanatory notes, for State-by-State variations from definitions.

NA Data not available.

aFigures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

All data for Calfornia, Iowa, and Texas are custody, rather than jurisdiction, counts.

Table 9 (Yearend 1982)
Number of prisoners under State and Federal jurisdiction per 100,000 resident population, by race and sex

		All race			White			Black		or_	rican Ind Alaskan N	ative
Region and State	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
United States, total	183	360	15	114	225	9	716	1,445	63	265	504	30
Rederal institutions, total	13	25	1	10	20	1	38	74	5	35	683	3
State institutions, total	170	335	14	104	205	8	678	1,370	58	230	436	28
Wortheast .	123	248	8 -	69	140	4	621	1,299	42	114	220	*
Haine	89	177	6	87	174	5	* .	*	*	* *	*	*
New Hampshire	48	97	2	48	96	2	* *		*		*	*
Vermont.	117	234	6	NA ·	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA *	NA *	NA *
Massachusetts	81 110	161 225	7 5	57 83	114 170	5 4	703 1,039	1,416	58 *	*		*
Rhode Island ^a Connecticut ^a	188	372	16	114	226	9	1,039	2,460	116	*	*	
New York	159	372	9	94	192	5	612	1,300	37	157	*	
	111	223	8	50	101	3	551	1,132	44	137	*	*
New Jersey	89	179	6	44	89	3	554	1,160	33	*	*	*
Pennsylvania												
North Central	133	262	12	76	151	6	675	1,359	64	313	591	41
Ohio	160	315	16	90	185	. 8	773	1,544	89	*	*	*
Indiana	160	317	12	114	227	7	739	1,473	76	*	*	*
Illinois	125	249	8	51	101	3	517	1,067	35	*	*	*
Michigan	164	322	14	74	147	4	721	1,441	71	145	*	*
Wisconsin	99	194	8	61	120	4	978	1,948	99	475	*	*
Minnesota	51	101	4	35	70	2	811	1,522	73	457 *	*	*
Iowab	97	191	.8	79	156	.7	1,212	*		*	*	*
Missouri	151	298	15	103	202	11	575	1,170	50		*	*
North Dakota	49	95	3	. 44	84	3	*	*	*	*	*	*
South Dakota	114	219	12	94	182	8		*	*	387	*	*
Nebraska	109	213	10	71	139	7	1,121		104	*	*	*
Kansas	130	252	13	89	174	8	869	1,632	106	-	. ~	
South	240	473	20	141	277	11	689	1,391	59	219	416	23
Delaware [®]	347	684	32	175	348	13	1,259	2,540	129	*	*	*
Maryland	261	521	17	96	190	6	832	1,695	55	*	*	*
District of Columbia	640	1,323	52	67	130	12	883	1,835	69	*	*	*
Virginia	188	371	13	100	197	6	573	1,148	42	*	*	*
West Virginia	89	177	5	80	159	5	358	753	*	*	*	
North Carolina	282	556	23	163	320	14	670	1,355	52	623	1,194	61
South Carolina	293	575	25	175	340	16	565	1,144	47	*	*	*
Georgia	264	521	23	150	292	14	580	1,183	50	*	*	*
Florida	286	569	25	175	351	. 13	1,003	2,007	97	*	*	
Kentucky	111	220	. 8	88	174	.5	432	842	44	*		*
Tennessee	171 237	. 338	16	114	221	12	484	.994	37	*		_
Alabama		468	24 14	125 100	245 196	12 8	564	1,150	55	*		
Mississippi Arkansas	218 172	436 339	15	101	198	9	414 538	857 1,097	23 46			*
	260	516	19	101	206	8	636	1,304	45		*	*
Louisiana Oklahoma	210	408	21	163	318	14	833	1,617	45 101	221	427	24
Texas	254	493	23	181	353	14	931	1,828	98	*	427	*
								•				
West	151	290	13	125	243	10	739	1,416	70	219	417	27
Montana	116	225	7	96	186	7	*	*	*	483	*	*
Idaho	111	218	4	98	194	. 4	*	*	*	*	*	*
Wyoming	149	280	12	146	273	12	*	*	*	*	*	*
Colorado	105	204	.8	92	179	.7	624	1,169	56			*
New Hexico	132	255	13	149	287	15	* ***	*	*	57	116	
Arizona	223	433	20	187	368	12	1,324	2,438	117	108	203	18
Utah	83	161	6	78	152	5	#	*	*	*	*	*
Nevada	339	633	37	289	545	25	1,273	2,285	220		738	
Washington	153	296	. 12	118	230	8	1,158	2,032	146	390	*	46
Oregon	147	288	10	130	257	.8	1,227			487	-	
California ^b Alaska ^A	146 325	283 592	14 24	119 234	232 422	11 17	672	1,312	59 *	91 74	153 1,398	31 54

NOTE: Rates are based on U.S. population counts from the 1980 census.
NA Data not available.
*Signifies resident population base of

less than 25,000 or fewer than 10 inmates.

Ancarceration rates are based on prisoner data the include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in

one system.

Dincarceration rates for California, Iowa, and Texas are based on custody, rather than jurisdiction, counts.

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22 Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1982

Table 10 (Yearend 1982)
Prisoners under State and Federal jurisdiction,
by Hispanic origin and sex

Region and State United States, total	Total		Non-	Not			Non-	Not				
United States, total		Hispanic	Hispanic	known	Total	Hispanic	Hispanic	known	Total	Hispanic	Non- Hispanic	Not known
	414,362	37,226	269,870	107,266	396,439	36,127	257,874	102,438	17,923	1,099	11,996	4,828
Federal institutions, total State institutions, total	29,673 384,689	6,828 30,398	22,845 247,025	0 107,266	28,046 368,393	6,563 29,564	21,483 236,391	0 102,438	1,627 16,296	265 834	1,362 10,634	0 4,828
Northeast	60,203	8,399	40,683	11,121	58,158	8,231	39,165	10,762	2,045	168	1,518	359
Maine	999	1	998	0	967	1	966	0	32	0	32	. 0
New Hampshire	445	9	436	0 599	435 582	8 NA	427. NA	0 582	10 17	1 NA	9 NA	17
Vermont.	599 4,623	NA 290	NA 4,333	299	4,406	NA 277	4,129	362 0	217	NA 13	NA 204	1/
Massachusetts Rhode Island [®]	1,037	37	1,000	ő	1.013	36	977	0	24	1	23	í
Connecticut [®]	5,836	850	4,986	ő	5,575	837	4,738	ő	261	13	248	ì
New York	27,951	6,262	21,689	ō	27,133	6,128	21,005	ō	818	134	684	
New Jersey	8,191	950	7,241	ō	7,867	944	6,923	ō	324	6	318	Č
Pennsylvania	10,522	NA	NA	10,522	10,180	NA	NA	10,180	342	NA	NA	342
North Central	78,549	1,738	68,653	8,158	75,069	1,689	65,679	7,701	3,480	49	2,974	457
Ohio	17,317	109	17,038	170	16,417	103	16,169	145	900	- 6	869	25
Indiana	8,790	76	8,714	0	8,440	76	8,364	0	350	. 0	350	(
Illinois	14,293	905	13,367	21	13,806	886	12,899	21	487	19	468	
Michigan	15,224	167	14,570	487	14,560	163	13,947	450	664	4	623	37
Wisconsin	4,670	226	4,409	35	4,473	214	4,225	34	197	12	184	1
Minnesota	2,081	67	2,014	0	2,008	65	1,943	0	73 121	2	71	Ç
Iowa ^D	2,829	29	2,800	0	2,708	28	2,680	7.051	394	1 NA	120 NA	394
Missouri	7,445 322	NA 3	NA 319	7,445 0	7,051 312	NA 3	NA 309	7,051	10	NA 0	10	39:
North Dakota South Dakota	791	5	786	0	748	5	743	0	43	0	43	č
Nebraska	1,709	45	1,664	ő	1,628	42	1,586	ő	81	3	78	à
Kansas	3,078	106	2,972	ő	2,918	104	2,814	Ö	160	2	158	Ö
South	180,946	7,466	114,587	58,893	173,090	7,279	109,395	56,416	7,856	187	5,192	2,477
Delaware [®]	2,062	18	NA	2,044	1,964	18	NA	1,946	98	NA	NA	98
Maryland	11,012	NA.	NA	11,012	10,646	NA	NA	10,646	366	NA	NA	366
District of Columbia	4,081	NA	NA.	4,081	3,902	NA	NA	3,902	179 364	NA	NA NA	179 364
Virginia	10,079 1,729	NA O	NA 1.729	0,079	9,715	NA O	NA 1,674	9,715	364 55	NA O	NA 55	304
West Virginia North Carolina	16,578	NA.	16,530	48	1,674 15,884	NA.	15,840	44	694	NA.	690	2
South Carolina	9,137	NA.	NA	9,137	8,732	NA.	15,640 NA	8,732	405	NA.	NA.	405
Georgia	14,416	5	NA.	14,411	13,753	3	NA.	13,750	663	2	NA.	661
Florida	27,830	615	27,215	0	26,584	610	25,974	0	1,246	- 5	1.241	
Kentucky	4,077	0	4,077	ō	3,929	0	3,929	ō	148	ō	148	Ċ
Tennessee	7,869	NA	NA	7,869	7,489	NA	NA	7,489	380	NA	NA	380
Alabama	9,233	2	9,230	1	8,757	2	8,754	1	476	0	476	(
Mississippi	5,484	4	5,285	195	5,298	3 -	5,114	181	186	1	171	14
Arkansas	3,925	10	3,915	0	3,748	10	3,738	0	177	. 0	177	(
Louisiana	10,935	5	10,930	0	10,519	5	10,514	0	416	0	416	. (
Oklahoma Texas	6,350 36,149	6,724	6,251 29,425	16 0	6,024 34,472	83 6,545	5,931 27,927	10 0	326 1,677	0 179	320 1,498	6
	-		-	-		•			2,915	430	•	1.53
West Montana	64,99 1 914	12 ,795 21	23,102 893	29,094 0	62,076 885	12,365 21	22,152 864	27,559 0	2,913	430	950 29	1,33.
Idaho	1,047	106	941	. 0	1,026	103	923	0	21	3	18	Č
Wyoming	702	46	655	i	674	46	627	i	28	ő	28	ò
Colorado	3,042	762	2,280	Ō	2,923	740	2,183	ò	119	22	97	ò
New Mexico	1,718	921	797	0	1,635	879	756	Ö	83	42	41	
Arizona	6,069	1,281	4,114	674	5,788	1,249	3,948	591	281	32	166	83
Utah	1,216	246	970	0	1,169	237	932	0	47	9	38	(
Nevada	2,712	80	2,632	0	2,565	77	2,488	0	147	3	144	(
Washington	6,322	281	6,041	0	6,066	277	5,789	0	256	4	252	(
Oregon	3,867	88	3,779	0	3,730	88	3,642	-0	137	. 0	137	
California	34,640	8,963	NA	25,677	32,987	8,648	NA	24,339	1,653	315	NA	1,33
Alaska [®] Hawaii [®]	1,306 1,436	NA NA	NA. NA	1,306 1,436	1,261 1,367	NA NA	NA NA	1,261	45 69	NA NA	NA NA	45

NOTE: See Appendix II, Questionnaire, for category definitions and Appendix III, Explanatory notes, for State-by-State variations from definitions. In addition to the 10 jurisdictions that could not provide any data on Hispanic origin, 6 reported estimated figures (Idaho,

Indiana, Nevada, New Mexico, and Texas) and 6 reported Hispanic origin for only a portion of the prison population (California and Michigan-Mexicans only, Ohio-custody only, and Delaware, Georgia, and North Carolina-some Hispanics may be included in the "Not known" category.)

NA Dats not available.

Apigures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

All data for California, Iowa, and Texas are custody, rather than jurisdiction, counts.

Table 11 (Yearend 1982)

Number of Hispanic prisoners under State and Federal jurisdiction per 100,000 Hispanic population, by sex

Region and State	Total	Male	Femal
United States, total	NA	NA	NA
Federal institutions, total	47	90	4
State institutions, total	NA	NA	NA.
Northeast	WA	NA.	
Maine	*	ла *	NA *
New Hampshire	* .	*	*
Vermont.	NA.	NA.	NA.
Massachusetts	206	407	18
Rhode Island	*	*	*
Connecticut [®]	685	1,372	20
New York	377	783	15
New Jersey	193	395	*
Pennsylvania	NA	NA	NA
North Central	· MA	MA	NA
Ohio	91	172	*
Indiana	87	173	*
Illinois	142	267	6
Michigan	103	199	*
Wisconsin	359	648	40
Minnesota	209	*	*
Iowa b	112	*	*
Missouri	NA.	NA	NA
North Dakota	*	*	*
South Dakota	*	*	*
Nebraska Kansas	161	*	21
	168	315	*
South	NA	NA	NA
Delaware -	NA	NA	NA
Maryland	NA	NA NA	NA NA
District of Columbia	NA ·	NA	NA.
Virginia	NA	NA	NA.
West Virginia	*	*	*
North Carolina	*	*	*
South Carolina	NA	NA	NA
Georgia	NA	NA	NA
Florida Kentucky	72	147	*
Tennessee	*	*	*
Alabama	NĄ	NA	NA
Mississippi	*	*	*
Arkansas	*	*	*
Lousiana	56 *	*	*
Oklahoma	146		*
Texas	225	277 440	*
est		440	12
Montana	NA.	NA	NA
Idaho	*	*	*
Wyoming	286	*	*
Colorado		*	*
New Mexico	224	435	13
Arizona	. 193 290	372	17
Utah	290 410	568	15
Nevada	410 148	765	*
Washington	234	275	*
Oregon	133	433	*
Californiab	197	251	*
Alaska ^a	NA NA	376	14
Hawaii ^a	NA.	NA.	NA
	NA.	NA	NA

NOTE: Rates are based on U.S. population counts from the 1980 census. NA Inmate data not svailable. Data not provided for U.S. or regional totals because not all States reported immate data. *Signifies resident population base of less than 25,000 or fewer than 10

inmates.

aIncarceration rates are based on prisoner data that include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

Rates for California, Iowa, and Texas are based on custody, rather than jurisdiction, counts.

Table 12 (1982)
Sentenced prisoners admitted to and released from State and Federal jurisdiction, by type of admission and release

				Admission	18	:		
	Number of prisoners		New court commit-	Parole or other con- ditional release violators	Escapees and AWOLs	Returns from appeal	Transfers from other juris-	Other admis
Region and State	12-31-81	Total	ments	returned	returned	or bond	dictions	sions
United States, total	353,673	230,834	177,109	39,003	9,348	1,043	3,399	932
Federal institutions, total	22,169	15,698	12,461	2,317	414	40	466	0
State institutions, total	331,504	215,136	164,648	36,686	8,934	1003	2933	932
Northeast	51,073	29,602	21,271	6,483	685	116	908	139
Maine	806 398	564 282	471 213	71 54	5 15	8 0	9 0	0
New Hampshire Vermont [®]	398 395	282 341	213 178	116	47	. 0	. 0	0
Massachusetts	3,791	2,549	1,729	420	246	0	154	ő
Rhode Island®	689	435	312	83	25	9	6	0
Connecticut	3,348	2,786	1,849	831	59	Ö	47	Ö
New York	25,494	12,716	9,116	2,948	147	59	446	0
New Jersey	6,861	4,586	3,667	833	65	21	0	0
Pennsylvania	9,291	5,343	3,736	1,127	76	19	246	139
North Central	72,324	45,834	34,019	8,922	2,371	51	304	167
Ohio	14,968	11,313	8,872	2,236	28	0	177	0
Indiana	7,559	4,435	4,104	232	99	0	0	0
Illinois	14,003	9,860	6,764	2,838	258	G	0	0
Michigan	15,157	7,159	4,376	1,212	1,446	. 0	125	0
Wisconsin	4,385	2,304	1,903	401	0	0	0	. 0
Minnesota Iowa ^{b,c}	1,966	1,540	1,037	464	39	.0	. 0	0
	2,670	1,813	1,220	216	169	41	0	167
Missouri	6,489	3,728	2,922	554	246	6	0	0
North Dakota South Dakota	218 662	249 481	222 407	26 60	0 10	1 2	2	0
Nebraska	1,477	695	588	79	27	î	0	0
Kansas	2,770	2,257	1,604	604	49	Ô	ő	0
	•		•					
South	155,199	100 ,572 788	81,18 0 613	12,489 32	3,905 61	79,8 0	1,587 0	613 82
Delaware [#] Haryland	1,248 8,912	5,226	4,170	423	229	0	401	3
District of Columbia ⁸	2,932	2,721	1,403	331	233	0	754	0
Virginia	9,013	6,289	4,965	814	117	ő	377	16
West Virginia	1,565	804	738	48	15	i	0	2
North Carolina	14,833	9,485	7,743	1,032	621	ō	Ŏ	89
South Carolina	8,010	4,267	3,323	686	232	26	0	0
Georgia	12,377	9,768	8,719	711	320	0	0	18
Florida	23,200	14,900	11,888	1,526	736	730	20	0
Kentucky	3,993	3,198	2,197	861	126	14	0	. 0
Tennessee	7,897	4,269	3,238	514 79	517	0 27	9	0
Alabama	7,199	4,473 3,175	4,283	417	39 123	0	. 5	36 246
Mississippi Arkansas	4,494 3,328	2,350	2,384 1,821	502	23	0	4	240
Louisiana	9,415	3,873	3,626	172	70	ő	5	0
Oklahoma	5,281	3,843	3,377	120	346	ő	ő	Ö
Texas	31,502	21,143	16,692	4,221	97	Ô	12	121
West	52,908	39,128	28,178	8.792	1.973	38	134	13
Montana	828	531	405	90	34	2	0	0
Idaho	957	826	651	143	32	. 0	ō	ō
Wyoming	556	379	353	17	9	0	0	0
Colorado	2,770	2,066	1,587	278	186	7	8	0
New Mexico	1,345	1,047	771	232	40	4	. 0	0
Arizona	5,199	3,110	2,575	335	180	0	20	. 0
Utah	1,126	801	480	197	119	. 5	0	0
Nevada	2,116	1,439	1,161	226	35	0	. 17	0
Washington	5,336	2,849	1,741	658	430	20	.0	.0
Oregon California ^b	3,292	2,913	1,848	522 6,009	528 380	0	15 0	0
California Alaska Alaska	27,913 713	22,321 615	15,932 477	6,009 52	380	0	. 74	12
utabra	/13	017	4//	22	U	J		14

category; or 3) the State does not use this category.

Afigures include both jell and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

All data for California, lova, and Texas are custody, rather than jurisdiction, counts.

Call data for lowa include inmates sentenced to a maximum of 1 year or less and unsentenced inmates.

				Releases				
Total	Conditional releases	Uncondi- tional releases	Escapes and AWOLs	Out on appeal or bond	Transfers to other juris- dictions	Deaths	Other releases	Number of prisoners 12/31/82
188,435	140,179	28,913	9,626	2,377	3,202	799	3,339	396,072
14,215	7,086	4,862	352	65	443	47	1,360	23,652
174,220	133,093	24,051	9,274	2,312	2,759	752	1,979	372,420
23,494 589	18,879	2,215	6 9 0	316	1,108	110	176	57,181
235	186 191	364 22	16 14	· 17	5 0	1 4	0	781
301	236	20	43		Ö	1	0	445 435
1,813	879	407	273	ò	245	9	0	4527
343	266	28	19	11	16	í	2	781
2,325	1,807	367	35	40	74	2	. 0	3,809
10,259	8,905	537	127	119	508	61	2	27,951
3,457	3,178	139	54	76	0	10	0	7,990
4,172	3,231	331	109	48	260	21	172	10,462
40,685	34,650	2,806	2,420	60	234	96	419	77,473
8,964	8,576	. 32	21	0	106	33	196	17,317
3,699	3,418	160	115	0	0	6	. 0	8,295
9,914	8,895	757	248	. 0	0	14	0	13,949
7,092	5,061	405	1,478	0	128	20	0	15,224
2,019 1,425	1,922 1,167	96 232	0 25	0	0	1	0	4,670
1,654	1,002	277	173	. 0 34	0	1	0	2,081
2,772	1,928	495	275	34 14	0	12	167	2,829
191	168	22	0	1	0	0	48 0	7,445 276
388	263	113	10	ō	ŏ	2	0_	755
618	357	217	28	8	ō	ō	8	1,554
1,949	1,893	· 0	47	3	Ō	6	ŏ	3,078
80,622	54,835	17,235	4,073	1,754	1,142	416	1,167	175,149
529	342	64	. 80	0	0	3	40	1,507
3,711	2,648	43	157	526	303	26	8	10,427
2,302	688	788	266	0	549	11	Ŏ.	3,351
5,587	5,127	193	106	1	18	54	25	9,715
640	529	79	0	0	1	2	29	1,729
8,960	6,733	1,587	553	61	0	26	0 .	15,358
3,648 8,096	2,625 5,138	739	254	. 17	0	13	0	8,629
10,961	4,627	2,449 4,418	294 828	60 1,014	132 0	23	0	14,049
3,114	2,634	312	113	40	0	53 15	21	27,139
4,297	3,158	532	567	5	ŏ	. 17	0 18	4,077 7,869
3,091	1,569	1,141	222	24	39	22	74	8,581
2,310	1,693	414	124	0	11	27	41	5,359
1,753	1,493	219	24	0	5	12	ō	3,925
2,353	683	1,615	31	0	3	21	0	10,935
2,774	1,204	1,163	368	. 6	0	14	19	6,350
15,496	13,944	1,479	.86	0	18	77	892	36,149
29,419	24,729	1,795	2,091	182	275	130	217	62,617
445	343	65	31	2	0	4	0	914
736	622	75	35	1	0	3	. 0	1,047
233 1,794	165	57	10	1	0	0	0	702
945	1,434 583	127 311	206 36	9 7	10	8	. 0	3,042
2,261	1,874	142	214	ó	2 20	. 6	0	1,447
728	578	34	109	. S	0	1 I 2	0 0	6,048
843	465	343	29	, ,	0	6	0	1,199 2,712
1,863	1,422	8	386	24	3	20	0	6,322
2,338	1,663	138	507	6	12	12	Ö	3,867
16,651	15,262	473	528	. 0	114	58	216	33,583
472	231	0	0	127	114	0	0	856
110	87	22	0	0	0	0	1	878

Table 13 (1982)
Sentenced male prisoners admitted to and released from State and Federal jurisdiction, by type of admission and release

	Admissions										
				Parole or							
			New	other con- ditional	W	n	Transfers				
	Number of		court	release	Escapees and	Returns from	from	0-1			
	prisoners		commit-	violators	AWOLS	appeal	other juris-	Other			
Region and State	12-31-81	Total	ments	returned	returned	or bond	dictions	admis sions			
United States, total	339,375	217,313	166,001	37,501	8,803	938	3,176	894			
Federal institutions, total	20,896	14,748	11,776	2.136	392	39	405	0			
State institutions, total	318,479	202,565	154,225	35,365	8,411	899	2,771	894			
Northeast	49,469	28,152	20,078	6,333	639	114	849	139			
Maine	786	550	457	71	5	8	9	0			
New Hampshire	391	274	205	54	15	0	0	Ō			
Vermont [#] Massachusetts	386	331	175	109	47	0	0	0			
Rhode Island [®]	3,690	2,221	1,433	410	229	0	149	0			
Connecticut [#]	186	421	298	83	25	9	6	0			
New York	3,243	2,666	1,784	809	49	0	24	0			
New Jersey	24,728	12,272	8,748	2,901	140	57	426	. 0			
Pennsylvania	6,575	4,358	3,483	792	62	21	0	0			
	8,989	5,059	3,495	1,104	67	19	235	139			
North Central	69,386	42,876	31,602	8,593	2,180	47	294	160			
Ohio	14,205	10,339	8,024	2,116	26	Ö	173	0			
Indiana	7,291	4,175	3,855	231	89	Ö		ő			
Illinois	13,553	9,364	6,363	2,761	240	Ō	ŏ	ő			
Michigan	14,527	6,654	4,062	1,165	1,308	Ö	119	ŏ			
Wisconsin	4,216	2,165	1,769	396	. 0	0	0	ŏ			
Minnesota Iowa ^b •C	1,910	1,452	975	450	27	0	0	0			
Missouri	2,556	1,736	1,168	207	162	39	0	160			
	6,224	3,557	2,771	536	245	5	0	0			
North Dakota South Dakota	215	239	213	25	0	1	0	0			
Nebraska	638	448	378	56	10	2	2	0			
Kansas	1,426	648	546	76	26	0	0	0			
	2,625	2,099	1,478	574	47	0	0	0			
South	148,876	94,631	76,017	12,067	3,750	710	1,504	583			
Delaware ²	1,201	745	575	29	59	0	0	82			
Maryland	8,633	4,994	3,972	413	220	0	386	3			
District of Columbia	2,879	2,526	1,293	320	213	0	700	0			
Virginia	8,698	6,000	4,731	787	113	0	369	0			
West Virginia North Carolina	1,528	770	706	47	15	0	0	2			
South Carolina	14,260	8,943	7,253	1,007	604	0	0	79			
Georgia	7,692	4,043	3,120	668	229	26	0	0			
Florida	11,793	9,170	8,185	690	277	. 0	Ò	18			
Kentucky	22,238 3,863	13,996	11,122	1,488	720	646	20	Q			
Tennessee	7,502	2,979	2,012	832	123	12	0 .	0			
Alabama	6,911	3,987	3,003	484	500	0	. 0	0			
Mississippi	4,354	4,168 3,016	3,982 2,238	77	38	26	9	36			
Arkansas	3,197	2,209	1.692	409 490	123	0	4	242			
Louisiana	9,071	3,672	3,429	169	23 69	0	4	0			
Oklahoma	5,006	3,609	3,166	114	329	0	5	0			
Texasb	30,050	19,804	13,538	4,043	95	0 0	0 7	0 121			
West	50,748	36,906	26,528	8,372	1,842	28					
Montana	804	500	378	89	31		124	12			
Idaho	932	785	618	135	32	2 0	0	0			
Wyoming	532	360	335	16	9	0	0	0			
Colorado	2,689	1.946	1,490	264	177	7	· 0 8	0			
New Mexico	1,297	987	730	223	30	4	0	0			
Arizona	4,963	2,915	2,420	310	165	ő	20	0			
Utah	1,085	760	456	189	110	5	20	0			
Nevada	2,030	1,334	1,078	209	34	0	13	0			
Washington	5,124	2,682	1,645	626	401	10	13	0			
Oregon	3,189	2,747	1,741	499	493	10	14	, 0			
California	26,681	21,104	15,014	5.730	360	ŏ	0	0			
Alaska	684	571	442	49	0	ŏ	69	11			
Hawaiiª	738	215	181	33	ō	ŏ	ő	1			

category; or 3) the State does not use this category.

Arigures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

All data for California, lowa, 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.

				Releases				
Total	Conditional releases	Uncondi- tional releases	Escapes and AWOLs	Out on appeal or bond	Transfers to other juris- dictions	Deaths	Other releases	Number of prisoners 12/31/82
177,195	131,701	27,324	9,108	2,215	3,000	786	3,061	379,493
13,353	6,563	4,621	335	60	427	46	1,301	22,291
163,842	125,138	22,703	8,773	2,155	2,573	740	1,760	357,202
22,226	17,948	1,995	656	297	1,063	108	159	55,395
579 230	181 187	359 21	16 14	17	5 0	1 4	0	757 435
290	227	18	43	i	Ů	1	Ö	427
1,515	765	243	263	0	235	9	0	4,396
334	257	28	19	11	16	1	2	768
2,227 9,867	1,728 8,550	356 525	34 123	40 116	68 491	2 60	0 2	3,682 27,133
3,259	3,004	126	52	67	0	10	้อ	7,674
3,925	3,049	319	93	41	248	20	155	10,123
38,195	32,454	2,712	2,263	55	221	95	395	74,067
8,127	7,761	31	19	0	102	32	182	16,417
3,491 9,435	3,236 8,452	148 737	101 232	. 0	0 0	6 14	0 0	7,975 13,482
6,621	4,735	383	1,364	ŏ	119	20	. 0	14,560
1,908	1,815	92	0	0	O ·	1	0	4,473
1,354	1,110	220	23	0	0	1	0	2,008
1,584 2,730	959 1,896	265 489	166 275	33 13	0	1 12	160 45	2,708 7,051
187	164	22	-70	ĩ	ŏ	õ	Õ	267
369	245	112	10	0	0	2	0	717
583 1,806	329 1,752	213 0	28 45	5 3	0	0 6	8 0	1,491 2,918
	•					411		
75,752 496	51,489 318	16 ,299 55	3,883 80	4,635 0	1,034 0	3	1,001 40	167,755 1,450
3,522	2,524	43	148	485	288	26	8	10,105
2,163	664	767	240	0	481	11	0	3,242
5,321 624	4,881 514	184 79	102 0	1	75 1	53 1	25 29	9,377
8,431	6,322	1,486	540	57	0	26	0	14,772
3,465	2,496	690	250	16	0	13	Ö	8,270
7,543	4,746	2,346	251	58	119	23	0	13,420
10,310 2,913	4,355 2,453	4,136 298	799 110	946 38	0	53 14	21 0	25,924 3,929
4,000	2,944	480	542	5	ŏ	17	12	7,489
2,919	1,451	1,097	219	23 -	- 39	22	68	8,160
2,190	1,588	403 208	123	0	. 10	27	39	5,180
1,658 2,224	1,410 637	1,532	24 31	. 0	4 3	12 21	. 0	3,748 10,519
2,591	1,125	1,089	338	6	ō	14	19	6,024
15,382	13,061	1,406	86	0	14	75	740	34,472
27,669	23,247	1,697	1,971	168	255	126	205	59,985
419	323 581	62 71	28	2 1	0 .	4	0	885
691 218	156	51	35 10	i	0	3 Q	0	1,026 674
1,712	1,362	124	199	9	10	8	0	2,923
897	553	300	30	7	1	.6	0	1,387
2,109 692	1,745 547	134 34	199 104	0 5	20 0	11 2	0	5,769 1,153
799	434	332	28	0	0	5	0	2,565
1,740	1,326	7	363	23	3	18	Ó	6,066
2,206	1,575	126	475	6	12	12	0	3,730
15,661 427	14,360 210	434 0	500 0	0 114	106 103	57 0	204 0	32,124 828
98	75	22	ŏ	0	0	ŏ	· ĭ	855

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

	Admissions Parole or											
Region and State	Number of prisoners 12-31-81	Total	New court commit- ments	other con- ditional release violators returned	Escapees and AWOLs returned	Returns from appeal or bond	Transfers from other juris- dictions	Other admis sions				
United States, total	14,298	13,521	11,108	1,502	545	105	223	38				
ederal 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 New Hampshire	20 7	14 8	14 8	0	0	0	0	0				
Vermont.	ģ	10	3	7	0	0	0	0				
Massachusetts	101	328	296	10	17	0	5	0				
Rhode Island	8	14	14	Ö	Ö	ŏ	ő	ő				
Connecticut -	105	120	65	22	10	0	23	ō				
New York	766	444	368	47	7	2	20	0				
New Jersey Pennsylvania	286 302	228	184	41	3	0	0	. 0				
•		284	241	23	9	0	- 11	0				
North Central Ohio	2,938	2,958	2,417	329	19	4	10	7				
Unio Indiana	763 268	974	848	120	2	0	4	0				
Illinois	450	260 496	249 401	1 77	10	0	. 0	0				
Michigan	630	505	314	47	18 138	0	0 6	0				
Wisconsin	169	139	134	5	0	Ö	0	0				
Minnesota	56	88	62	14	12	ő	0	0				
Iowab,c	114	77	52	9	. 7	2.	ō	7				
Missouri	265	171	151	18	1	1	0	Ó				
North Dakota South Dakota	3	10	9	1	0	0	0	0				
Nebraska	24 51	33 47	29 42	4	0	0	0	0				
Kansas	145	158	126	3 30	1 2	1	0	0				
South						-		. 0				
Delaware [#]	6,323 47	5,941 43	5 ,163 38	422 3	155 2	88	83	30				
Maryland	279	232	198	10	9	0	0 15	0				
District of Columbia	53	195	110	11	20	Ö	13 54	0				
Virginia	315	289	234	27	4	· ŏ	8	16				
West Virginia	37	- 34	32	1	0	1	Ö	0				
North Carolina	573	542	490	25	17	0	0	10				
South Carolina Georgia	318	224	203	18	.3	0	0	0				
Florida	584 962	598 904	534 766	21 38	43	0	0	0				
Kentucky	130	219	766 185	38 29	16 3	84 2	0	0				
Tennessee	395	282	235	30	17	. 0	0	0				
Alabama	288	305	301	2	1	ì	0	0				
Mississippi	140	159	146	8	0	ō	ĭ	. 4				
Arkansas	131	141	129	12	0	0	ō ·	ò				
Louisiana	344	201	197	3	1 .	0	0	0				
Oklahoma Texas	275 1,452	234 1,339	211	6	17	0	0	0				
	-	-	1,154	178	2	0	5	0				
est Montana	2,160	2,222	1,650	420	131	10	10	1				
noncana Idaho	24 25	31 41	27 33	1	3	0	0	0				
Wyoming	24	19	33 18	8 1	0	0	0	0				
Colorado	81	120	97	14	9 .	0	0	0				
New Hexico	48	60	41	9	10	0	0	0				
Arizona	236	195	155	25	15	Ö	. 0	0				
Utah	41	41	24	8	9	ŏ	Ö	o				
Nevada	86	105	83	17	1	Ō	4	ŏ				
Washington	212	167	96	32	29	10	0	Ö				
Oregon California	103	166	107	23	35	0	1	Ō				
Alaska ^a	1,232 29	1,217	918	279	20	0	0	0				
Hawaii [®]	19	16	35 16	3	0	0	5 0	i				

category; or 3) the State does not use this category.

*Figures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

All 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.

				Releases		· ~		
Total	Conditional releases	Uncondi- tional releases	Escapes and AWOLs	Out on appeal or bond	Transfers to other juris- dictions	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 0	1 9 0	45 0	2 0	17 0	1,786
10 5	5 • 4	5 1	. 0	0	0	. 0	0	24 10
11	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	. 8
298 9	114	164 0	10	0	10	0	0 0	131
98	9 79	11	0 2	0	0 6	0	. 0	13 127
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
2,490 837	2,196 815	94 1	157 2	5 0	13 4	1 1	24 14	3,406 900
208	182	12	14	0	0	0	0	320
479	443	20	16	0	0	0	0	467
471	326 107	22	114	0	9	0	0 0	664 197
111 71	57	4 12	0 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 19	4 18	0 1	. 0	0 ,	0 0	0 0	0 0	38
35	28	4	ő	3	o .	ŏ	Ö	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
189 139	124 24	0 21	9 26	41	15 68	0 0	0 0	322 109
266	246	9	4	0	6	ì	Ö	338
16	15	0	. 0	0	0	1	0	55
529	411	101	13	4	0	0	0	586
183 553	129 392	49 103	4 43	1 2	0 13	0	0 0	359 629
651	272	282	29	68	Ö	ŏ	ŏ	1,215
201	181	14	. 3	2	0	1	.0	148
297 172	214	52	25 3	0 1	0	0	6	380 421
172	118 105	44 11	1	0	· I	0	2	179
95	83	11	0	0	-1	0	. 0	177
129	46	83	o -	0	0	0	0	416
183 1,114	79 883	74 73	30 0	0 0	0 4	0 2	0 152	326 1,677
1,750	1,482	98	120	14	20	4	12	2,632
26	20	3	3	0	0	ō	0	2,632
45	41	4	0	0	0	0	0	21
15	9	6	0	0	0	0	. 0	28
82 48	72 30	3 11	7 6	0	0 1	0	0 0	119 60
152	129	. 8	15	ð	0	0	0	279
36	31	0	5	0	0	0	0	46
44	31	11	1	0	0	1	0 0	147
123 132	96 88	1 12	23 32	1 0	. 0	2 0	0	256 137
990	902	39	28	Ó	8	1	12	1,459
45	21	0	. 0	13	11	0	0	28
12	12	0	0	0	, 0	0	0	23

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Table 15 (1982)
Sentenced prisoners released conditionally or unconditionally from State and Federal jurisdiction, by detailed type of release

		Con	ditional rele				Unconditional release Expiration				
				Supervised mandatory			of	Commu-			
Region and State	Total	Parole	Probation	release	Other	Total	sentence	tation	Other		
United States, total	140,179	86,607	7,569	40,352	5,653	28,913	27,273	535	1,105		
Federal institutions, total	7,086	5,059	0	2,027	0	4,862	4,689	4	169		
State institutions, total	133,093	81,548	7,569	38,325	5,651	24,051	22,584	531	936		
Northeast	18,879	14,622	316	2,591	1,350	2,215	2,003 364	900	122		
Maine	186	16	170	0	0	364 22	564	ŏ	16		
New Hampshire	191	191	0 84	0 0	0	20	20	ő	ō		
Vermont ^a	236	152 879	84	. 0	ő	407	341	66	ŏ		
Massachusetts	879 266	204	62	0	ŏ	28	26	2	Ó		
Rhode Island	1,807	457	ő	ŏ	1,350	367	345	22	0		
Connecticut ^a	8,905	6,314	Ö	2,591	0	537	537	0	0		
New York	3,178	3,178	õ	0	0	139	139	0	0		
New Jersey Pennsylvania	3,231	3,231	Ō	Ö	0	331	225	0	106		
North Central	34,650	19,273	2,769	11.221	1,387	2,806	2,452	8	346		
Ohio	8,576	6,635	1,447	0	494	32	16	0	16		
Indiana	3,418	489	545	1,655	729	160	20	0	140		
Illinois	8,895	731	0	8,151	13	757	744	0	13		
Michigan	5,061	5,061	0	0	0	405	405	0	0		
Wisconsin	1,922	1,108	. 0	814	0	96	67	0	29		
Minnesota	1,167	459	0	601	107	232	100	0	132		
Iowab, c	1,002	769	233	0	0	277	261	0	16 0		
Missouri	1,928	1,928	0	. 0	0	495	495 22	o o	0		
North Dakota	168	133	29	0.	6	22	106	7	. 0		
South Dakota	263	227	31	0	5 0	113 217	216	í	ő		
Nebraska	357	357	0	0	33	217	0	ô	ő		
Kansas	1,893	1,376	484				-	_	375		
South	54,835	40,460	3,809	8,676	1,890	17,235 64	16,450 41	410 0	23		
Delaware [®]	342	207	0	135 1,050	0	43	38	5	ō		
Maryland	2,648	1,598	0	1,030	ő	788	788	ő	ō		
District of Columbia	688 5,127	3,348	ő	1,775	4.	193	165	8	20		
Virginia	529	383	145	1,7.5	i	79	71	0	8		
West Virginia	6,733	6,733	170	Ö	õ	1,587	1,587	0	0		
North Carolina South Carolina	2,625	2,019	606	ō	Ō	739	723	2	14		
Georgia	5,138	4,168	100	ŏ	870	2,449	2,323	125	1		
Florida	4,627	3,393	899	0	335	4,418	4,216	5	197		
Kentucky	2,634	2,303	331	0	0	312	312	0	0		
Tennessee	3,158	2,729	0	429	0	532	494	. 18	20		
Alabama	1,569	1,434	108	0	27	1,141	1,134	4	3		
Mississippi	1,693	1,073	180	0	440	414	389	0	25 20		
Arkansas	1,493	1,395	Ō	0	98	219	199	0 2	34		
Lousiana	683	682	1	0	. 0	1,615	1,579 922	241	24		
Oklahoma	1,204	762	442	. O	0 115	1,163	1,469	241	10		
Texas b	13,944	7,658	997	5,174		1,479	•				
West	24,729	7,193	675	15,837	1,024	1,795	1,679	23 0	93 0		
Montana	343	289	46	0	8 0	65 75	65 73	1	1		
Idaho	622	219	403	0 0	0	/3 57	35	20	2		
Wyoming	165	140	25	0	. 0	127	105	0	22		
Colorado	1,434	1,334 583	100	0	. 0	311	303	2	- 6		
New Mexico	583 1,874	404	54	400	1.016	142	142	ō	ō		
Arizona	578	578	0	0	1,515	34	2	ŏ	32		
Utah	465	465	Ö	ŏ	ŏ	343	343	ō	0		
Nevada Mashington	1,422	1,422	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	8	5	. 0	3		
Washington Oregon	1,663	1,663	ŏ	Ö	õ	138	138	0	0		
Californiab	15,262	1,003	ŏ	15,262	Ō	473	446	0	27		
Alaska	231	47	9	175	0	0	0	0	0		
Hawaii ^a	87	49	. 38	0	0	22	22	0	0		

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.

All data for California, lowa, and Texas are custody, rather than jurisdiction, counts.

Call data for lowa include inmates sentenced to a maximum of 1 year or less and unsentenced inmates.

Table 16 (1982)
Sentenced male prisoners released conditionally or unconditionally from State and Federal jurisdiction, by detailed type of release

		Cond	litional rel				Uncondition	al releas	<u>e </u>
Region and State	Total	Parole	Pro- bation	Supervised pandatory release	Other	Total	Expira- ion of sentence	Commu- tation	Other
United States, total	131,701	81,395	6,931	38,101	5,274	27,324	25,823	483	1,018
Federal institutions, total State institutions, total	6,563 125,138	4,674 76,721	0 6,931	1,889 36,212	0 5 , 274	4,621 22,703	4,473 21,350	3 480	145 873
Northeast	17,948	13,843	302	2,527	1,276	1,995	1,809	70	116
Maine	181	16	_ 165	0	0	359	359	0	0
New Hampshire	187 227	187 150	0 77	0	0	21 18	6 18	0	15 0
Vermont [#] Hassachusetts	765	765	,,	Ö	Ö	243	196	- 47	ő
Rhode Island	257	197	60	ŏ	ŏ	28	26	2	ō
Connecticut ^a	1,728	452	0	0	1,276	356	335	21	0
New York	8,550	6,023	0	2,527	0	525	525	0 .	0
New Jersey	3,004 3,049	3,004 3,049	0	0 0	0	126 319	126 218	0	0 101
Pennsylvania	•	•	-		-			-	
North Central Ohio	32,454 7,761	18,145 6,151	2,399 1,193	10,655	1,255 417	2,712 31	2,382 16	8. 0	322 15
Indiana	3,236	474	485	1.588	689	148	20	0	128
Illinois	8,452	714	0	7,726	12	737	726	ŏ	11
Michigan	4,735	4,735	0	0	0	383	383	0	. 0
Wisconsin	1,815	1,036	0	779	0	92	66	0	26
Minnesota Iowa ^{b,c}	1,110 959	454 736	0 223	562 0	94 0	220 265	93 250	0	127 15
Missouri	1,896	1,896	0	. 0	0	489	489	0	. 13
North Dakota	164	131	27	ŏ	6	22	22	ŏ	ŏ
South Dakota	245	210	30	Ö	5	112	105	7	0
Nebraska	329	329	. 0	0	0	213	212	1	0
Kansas	1,752	1,279	441	0	32	0	, .0	0	0
South	51,489	37,958	3,607 0	8,126	1,798 0	16,299	15,569	381	349
Delaware ^a Maryland	318 2,524	185 1,527	ő	133 997	0	55 43	36 38	0 5	19 0
District of Columbia	664	553	ő	. 111	ŏ	767	767	ő	ő
Virginia	4,881	3,157	0	1,722	2	184	158	7	19
West Virginia	514	370	143	0	1	79	. 71	0	8
North Carolina South Carolina	6,322	6,322	0 579	0	0	1,486 690	1,486	0 2	.0
Georgia	2,496 4,746	1,917 3,821	81	Ö	844	2,346	677 2,227	118	11
Florida	4,355	3,205	830	ŏ	320	4,136	3,947	3	186
Kentucky	2,453	2,164	289	. 0	0	298	298	0	0
Tennessee	2,944	2,519	0	425	0	480	449	11	20
Alabama Mississippi	1,451	1,321	105 163	0	25 399	1,097 403	1,091 382	.4 0	2 21
Arkansas	1,300	1,026 1,318	163	. 0	399	208	188	0	20
Lousiana	637	636	ĭ	ő	ō	1,532	1,499	ĭ	32
Okiahgma	1,125	702	423	0	0	1,089	859	230	0
Texas ^D	13,061	7,215	993	4,738	115	1,406	1,396	0	10
lest	23,247	6,775	623	14,904	945	1,697	1,590	21	86
Montana	323	272	44	0	7	62	62	0	0
Idaho Wyoming	581 156	210 131	371 25	0	0	71 51	69 31	1 18	1 2
Colorado	1,362	1,265	23 97	0	0	124	102	0	22
New Mexico	553	553	0	ō	Ö	300	292	2	6
Arizona	1,745	376	44	387	938	134	134	0	0
Utah	547	547	0	0	0	34	2	0	32
Nevada Washington	434 1 326	434 1,326	0	0 0	0 0	332 7	332 5	0	0
Oregon _	1,326 1,575	1,575	Ö	ŭ	0	126	126	ů	. 6
Californiab	14,360	0	ŏ	14,360	ŏ	434	413	ŏ	21
Alaska ^a	210	45	8	157	Ô	0	0	0	0
Hawaii ⁸	75	41	34	. 0	0	22	22	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 "O" 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 l year or less and unsentenced inmates.

Table 17 (1982)
Sentenced female prisoners released conditionally or unconditionally from State and Federal jurisdiction, by detailed type of release

		Cond:	<u>ltional rel</u>	ease	~~~~		Expira-	nal release	
				Supervised			tion of	Commu-	
Region and State	Total	Parole	Pro- bation	mandatory release	Other	Total	sentence	tation	Other
United States, total	8,478	5,212	638	2,251	377	1,589	1,450	52	87
ederal institutions, total	523	385	0	138	0	241	216	1 51	24 63
State institutions, total	7,955	4,827	638	2,113	377	1,348	1,234		
fortheast	931	779	14	64	74	220	194	20	6
Maine	5	0	5,	0	0	5	5	0	1
New Hampshire	4	4	0	0	0	1 2	2	ŏ	ò
Vermont -	9	2	7	0.	0	164	145	19	č
Massachusetts	114	114	0 2	0	0	107	0	Ō	Ö
Rhode Island	9 79	7 5	0	ő	74	11	10	1	0
Connecticut#	79 355	291	ŏ	64	Ö	12	12	0	0
New York	174	174	ŏ	0	0	13	13	. 0	9
New Jersey Pennsylvania	182	182	Ö	0	0	12	. 7	0	5
•	2,196	1,128	370	566	132	94	70	0	24
North Central	815	484	254	0	77	1	0	0	.0
Ohio Indiana	182	15	60-	67	40	12	0	0	12
Illinois	443	17	0	425	1	20 22	18 22	0	ć
Michigan	326	326	0	0	0	4	1	ő	3
Wisconsin	107	72	0	35 39	13	12	7	ŏ	3
Minnesota	57	5 33	0 10	39	13	12	11	. 0	
Iowab,c	43 32	33	0	. 0	ŏ	6	6	0	
Missouri	4	2	2	Ö	Ō	0	0	0	9
North Dakota	18	17	ī	Ó	0	1	1	0	(
South Dakota Nebraska	28	28	Ō	0	0	4	4	0	
Kansas	141	97	43	0	1	0	0		
South	3,346	2,502	202	550	92	936	881	29	20
Delaware ⁴	24	22	0	2	0	9	5 0	0	
Marvland	124	71	. 0	53	0.	0 21	. 21	ő	
District of Columbia	24	22	0	2 53	0 2	9	7	ĭ	
Virginia	246	191	0 2	23	Õ	ó	ò	ō	
West Virginia	15 411	13 411	. 6	0	ŏ	101	101	0	
North Carolina	129	102	27	ŏ	ō	49	46	0	
South Carolina	392	347	19	Ö	26	103	96	7	
Georgia Florida	272	188	69	0	15	282	269	2 0	1
Kentucky	181	139	42	0	0	14	14 45	7	
Tennessee	214	210	0	4	0	52 44	43	Ó	
Alabama	118	113	.3	0	2 41	11	7	ő	
Mississippi	105	47	17 0	0	6	ii	11	ŏ	
Arkansas	83 46	77 46	. 0	Ö	ŏ	83	80	1	
Lousiana		60	19	ŏ	ŏ	74	63	11	
Oklahoma Texas	883	443	4	436	0	73	73	0	
		418	52	933	79	98	89	2	
Vest	1,482 20	17	2	0	1	3	3	0	
Montana	41	9	32	Ō	. 0	4	4	0	
Idaho Wyoming	وَ	9	. 0	0 -	Q	6	4	2 0	
Colorado	72	69	3	0	0	.3	3	0	
New Mexico	30	30	0	.0	0 78	11 8	8	ů	
Arizona	129	28	10	13 0	78 Q	8 0	ő	ő	
Utah	31	31 31	0	0	Ö	11	11	ŏ	
Nevada	31 96	31 96	0	0	ŏ	î	0	0	
Washington	96 88	88	ő	. 0	ō	12	12	0	
Oregon California ^b	902	0	ŏ	902	. 0	39	33.	0	
California" Alaska ^a	21	2	1	18	0	0	0	. 0	
Hawaii [®]	12	8	4	0	0	0	, 0	U	

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, lowa, and Texas are custody, rather than jurisdiction, counts.

^cAll data for lowa include inmates sentenced to a maximum of 1 year or less and unsentenced inmates.

Table 18 (1982)
Sentenced prisoners admitted to State and Federal jurisdiction for violation of parole or other conditional release, by whether new sentence imposed and sex

				ole viola	tors		Ot1	her condit			
				ntence	No new s		m . 1		ntence		sentence
Region and State	Total	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
United States, total	39,003	31,219	13,699	479	16,309	732	7,784	4,509	148	2,984	143
Federal institutions, total State institutions, total	2,317 36,686	2,146 29,073	39 13,660	4 475	1,932 14,377	171 561	171 د 7,61	0 4,509	0 148	165 2,819	6 137
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•		-			•		•	
Northeast Naine	6,483 71	5,261 12	1,741 8	21 0	3,386 4	113	1,222 59	. 634 59	9	5 72 0	7
New Hampshire	54	54	2	0	52	Ö	0	٥	ŏ	0	ő
Vermont ^a	116	49	32	ŏ	17	ŏ	67	40	6	20	ĭ
Massachusetts	420	420	0	Ō	410	10	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island [®]	83	43	25	0	18	0	40	17	0	23	0
Connecticut#	831	654	0	0	633	21	177	85	0	91	1
New York	2,948	2,069	844	5	1,186	34	879	433	3	438	5
New Jersey	833	833	146	2	646	39	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	1,127	1,127	684	14	420	9	0	0	0	, 0	0
North Central	8,922	5,069	2,678	109	2,207	75	3,853	1,801	37	1,907	108
Ohio	2,236	1,980	1,506	71	392	11	256	0	0	218	38
Indiana	232	0	0	0	0	0	232	231	1	0	0
Illinois	2,838	0	0	0	. 0	0	2,838	1,401	30	1,360	47
Michigan	1,212	1,212	674	26	491	21	0	.0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	401	212	67	3	141	1	189	66	1	122	0
Minnesota Iowa ^{b,c}	464 216	464 152	203	4 2	247 95	10 4	0 64	0 15	0	0 46	0 2
Nissouri	554	554	51 0	0	536	18	0	0	Ô	40	0
North Dakota	26	16	0	0	- 16	0	10	0	Ö	9	1
South Dakota	60	47	4	0	39	4	13	0	0	13	0
Nebraska	79	79	õ	ő	76	3	Õ	ŏ	ŏ	0	ŏ
Kansas	604	353	173	3	174	3	251	88	4	139	20
South	12,489	10,263	6,444	209	3,497	113	2,226	1,983	94	143	6
Delaware [#]	32	32	10	1	19	2	0	1,,03	70	0	ŏ
Maryland	423	423	330	ã	83	2	ō	Ŏ	ō	ō	ō
District of Columbia	331	264	212	11	41	0	67	60	0	7	. 0
Virginia	814	623	206	8	396	13	191	185	- 6	0	0
West Virginia	48	46	10	. 1	35	0	2	0	0	2	0
North Carolina	1,032	1,032	1,007	25	0	. 0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	686	414	67	2	337	8	272	197	7	67	1
Georgia	711	711	690	21	_ 0	0	0	. 0	0	0	. 0
Florida	1,526	1,526	607	15	881	23	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	861	799	256	5	518	20	62	26	1	32	. 3
Tennessee	514 79	514 79	0 77	0	484 0	30 0	Ö	0	. 0	0	0
Alabama Mississippi	417	337	274	6	57	0	80	43	0	35	2
Arkansas	502	481	2/4	ő	474	7	21	16	5	. 0	0
Lousiana	172	172	32	ő	137	á	ō	.0	õ	ŏ	ŏ
Oklahoma	120	120	79	i	35	5	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ
Texas	4,221	2,690	2,587	103	. 0	Ö	1,531	1,456	75	Ō	Ō
West	8,792	8,480	2,797	136	5,287	260	312	91	8	197	16
Hontana	90	74	2,,	1	73	0	16	ő	ŏ	16	0
Idaho	143	75	20	ô	53	2	68	29	6	33	ő
Wyoming	17	17	3	ō	13	ī	ō	ő	ŏ	ō	ŏ
Colorado	278	244	88	2	144	10	34	- 9	0	23	2
New Mexico	232	232	. 4	1	219	8	0	0	ō	0	0
Arizona	335	177	68	7	97	5	158	53	2	92	. 11
Utah	197	197	101	5	88	. 3	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	226	226	40	6	169	11	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	658	658	315	21	311	11	0	. 0	0	0	0
Oregon	522	520	14	3	485	18	2	0	0	0	2
California	6,009	6,009	2,141	90	3,589	189	0	0	0	0	0
Alaska*	52 33	40	0	. 0	38	2	12 22	0	0	11 22	1
Hawaii ^a	23	. 11	3	0	8	0	22	U	U	22	U

NOTE: See Appears 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 "O" 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 States does not use this category.

^aFigures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

^bAll data for California, lowa, and Texas are custody, rather than jurisdiction, counts.

^cAll data for lowa include inmates sentenced to a maximum of 1 year or less and unsentenced inmates.

Death among sentenced prisoners under State and Federal jurisdiction, by cause of death and sex

		Total		Pun-	ution	natu					lental	Caus			
Region and State	Total	Male	Female	Hale	Female	Hale	Female		cide Female		injury Female	by a	Female	Not Male	known Female
United States, total	799	786	13	2	0	427	9	92	1	19	0	99	0	147	3
Federal institutions, total State institutions, total	47 752	46 740	1 12	0 2	0	30 397	1 8	7 85	0	1 18	0	8 91	0	0 147	0
Northeast	110	108	2	0	0	31	1	7	0	2	0	8	0		_
Maine New Hampshire	. 1	1	0	-	-	0	ō	i	ŏ	ō	Ö	Ö	0	60 0	1
Vermont ^a	4	4	0	0	0	2	0	ı	Ó	0	Ŏ	ì	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ
Massachusetts	1 9	1 9	0	0	0	0 5	0	. 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	í	í	û	_	_	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Connecticut [®]	2	2	ō	0	0	i	0	Ô	0	0	0	0 1	0	0	0
New York	61	60	1	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA.	NA	NA.	60	1
New Jersey ^b Pennsylvania	10	10	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	0	ò
-	21	20	1	0	0	18	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	Ō	Ö
North Central	96	95	1	0	0	61	1	18	0	4	0	11	0	1	0
Ohio Indiana	33	32	1	0	0	23	1	3	0	3	0	3	ō	ō	ŏ
Illinois	6 14	6 14	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Michigan	20	20	Ö	٠.	0	10 11	0	3 6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Wisconsin	1	1	ŏ		-	NA	NA.	NA.	NA.	O NA	O NA	NA .	O NA	. 0	. 0
Minnesota Towa ^C ,d	1	1	0	-	-	0	0	1	0	0	0	na.	0	1	0
Missouri	.1	. 1	0	-	-	1	0	ō	Õ	ő	ŏ	ŏ	õ	ő	Ö
North Dakota	12 0	12 0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	1	ō	. 0	ŏ
South Dakota	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	õ	õ	ŏ	ō	Ö	1 0	0	1 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	- 6	6	Ō	_	_	ĭ	Ö	2	0	1	0	0 2	0	0	0
South	416	411	5	2	0	255	4	24	0	11	0	-			
Delaware [®]	3	3	Ō.	ō	0	3	ō	0	o o	0	0	52 0	0 0	67	1
Maryland	26	26	0	0	0	16	ō	5	ō	ŏ	n	5	0	0	0
District of Columbia [®] Virginia	11 54	11	0	-	-	5	0 -	1	0	2	Ö	3	Ö	ŏ	0
West Virginia	2	53 1	1	1	0	30	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	21	1
North Carolina	26	26	Ō	0	0	1 22	1 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	13	13	ō	ŏ	Ö	10	Ö	1	0	0	0	4 2	0	0	0
Georgia	23	23	0,	0	ō	12	ŏ	4	0	Ö	0	5	0	0 2	0
Florida Kentucky	53	53	0	0	0	36	0	2	ō ·	5	ŏ	6	ŏ	4	ő
Tennessee	15 17	14 17	1	0	0	9	1	1	0	1	0	3	Ö	ò	ō
Alabama	22	22	0	0	0	9 NA	O NA	.2	0	1	0	4	0	1	0
Mississippi	27	27	ŏ	Ö	0	8 8	0	NA 1	NA O	NA O	NA O	NA	NA	22	0
Arkansas	12	12	0	ō	Ğ	8	Õ	ō	ő	2	0	2	0	16 0	0
Louisiana Oklahoma	21	21	0	0	0	20	0	0	ō	ō	ō	ī	0	ŏ	0
Texas	14 77	14 75	0 2	o.	0	8	0	2	0	0	0	3	ŏ	1	ŏ
lest				1	0	58	2	4	0 .	. 0	0	12	0	0	0
Montana	130	126	4	0	0	50	2	36	1	1	0	20	0	19	1
Idaho	4 3	4 3	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	ō
Wyoming	ő	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado	8	8	ő	o ·	0	3	0	0 2	0	0 1	0	0	. 0	0	0
New Mexico	6	6	Ō	0	ŏ	NA	NA	NA.	NA -	NA .	U NA	2 Na	O NA	0 6	0
Arizona Utah	11	11	0	0	0	5	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
vtan Nevada	2 6	2	0	0	0	o	0	2	Ō	0	0	õ	Õ	Ö	0
Washington	20	5 18	1 2	0	0	.3	1	0	0	0	0	2	Ŏ	ő	ŏ
Oregon	12	12	0	-	0	14 NA	O NA	3	1	e	0	0	0	1	i
California	58	57	ì	0	0	NA 19	NA. 1	NA 24	NA O	NA O	NA.	NA	NA .	12	0
Alaska	0	0	0	_	_	ő	Ó	0	0	0	0	14 0	0	0	0
Hawaii ^a	0	0	0	-	-	ō	ō	ů.	0	Õ	Ö	o o	0	0	0

NOTE: See Appendix II, Questionnaire, for category definitions and Appendix III, Explanatory notes, for State-by-State variations from definitions.

Death penalty not authorized.

NA Data not available.

affigures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

bNew Jersey authorized the death penalty as of August 6, 1982.

Call data for California, Iowa, and Texas are custody, rather than jurisdiction, counts.

All data for Iowa include inmates sentenced to a maximum of 1 year or less and unsentenced inmates.

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

Special table (yearend 1981-82)

						Maximut	sentence	length					
		Total		Mon	e than a ye	, = r		Total	Year or	less/unse	r less	lineen	tenced
		IDLAI	Percent	FIOL	e than a ye	Percent		total	Percent		I Tess	Ulisein	enced
Region and State	12/31/82	12/31/81	change	12/31/82	12/31/81	change	12/31/82	12/31/81	change	12/31/82	12/31/81	12/31/82	12/31/8
United States, total	403,520	360,029	12.1	385,393	344,283	11.9	18,127	15,746	15.1	9,967	7,741	8,161	8,005
Federal institutions, total	27,311	26,778	2.0 12.9	21,630 363,763	21,311 322,972	1.5 12.6	5,681 12,446	5,467 10,279	3.9 21.1	2,532 7,435	2,258 5,483	3,149 5,012	3,209 4,796
State institutions, total	376,209	333,251		•	-		-			· ·	•	•	
Northeast Maine	59,771 893	53,418 802	11.9	56,253 729	50,260 667	11 .9 9.3	3,518 164	3,158 135	11.4 21.5	1,418 156	1,161	2,100 8	1,997 0
New Hampshire	445	364	22.3	431	351	22.8	14	13	7.7	130	133	14	13
Vermont ^a	579	503	15.1	390	361	8.0	189	142	33.1	86	52	103	90
Massachusetts	4,665	3,911	19.3	4,527	3,791	19.4	138	120	15.0	96	98	42	22
Rhode Island ^a	1.048	969	8.2	785	688	14.1	263	281	-6.4	92	93	171	188
Connecticut ^a	4,891	4,531	7.9	3,004	2,770	8.4	1,887	1,761	7.2	727	559	1,160	1,202
New York	28,507	25,916	10.0	27,951	25,494	9.6	556	422	31.8	O	0	556	422
New Jersey	8,171	6,996	16.8	7,970	6,846	16.4	201	150	34.0	201	150	0	0
Pennsylvania	10,572	9,426	12.2	10,466	9,292	12.6	106	134	-20.9	60	74	46	60
North Central	77,872	72,674	7.2	76,744	71,681	7.1	1,128	993	13.7	1,018	902	111	91
Ohio	17,147	14,796	15.9	17,147	14,796	15.9	0	0	*	0	0	0	0 32
Indiana	8,827	8,054	9.6	8,295	7,559	9.7	532 344	495 325	7.5 5.8	495 344	463 325	37 0	32
Illinois	13,895	13,994	-0.7	13,551	13,669 15,157	-0.9 0.4	344	325	2.8	344	323	0	0
Michigan Wisconsin	15,224 4,441	15,157 4,249	0.4 4.5	15,224 4,441	4,249	4.5	0	0	*	0	0	0	Ö
Minnesota	2,197	1,909	15.1	2,197	1,909	15.1	0	0	*	0	0	0	ď
Iowab	2,829	2,670	6.0	2,829	2,670	*	NA.	NA.	*	NA.	NA.	NA.	NA.
Missouri	7,422	6,489	14.4	7,422	6,489	14.4	0		*	0		0	0
North Dakota	351	300	17.0	305	238	28.2	46	62	-25.8	46	62	ő	ŏ
South Dakota	794	696	14.1	758	665	14.0	36	31	16.1	36	31	ő	ō
Nebraska	1,721	1,545	11.4	1,560	1,480	5.4	161	65	147.7	96	21	65	44
Kansas	3,024	2,815	7.4	3,015	2,800	7.7	9	15	-40.0	0	. 0	9	15
South	174,534	152,999	14.1	169,214	149,149	13.5	5,320	3,850	38.2	4,464	3,109	856	741
Delaware ^a	1,745	1,388	25.7	1,260	984	28.0	485	404	20.0	184	125	301	279
Maryland	10,945	9,264	18.1	10,363	8,841	17.2	582	423	37.6	582	423	0	0
District of Columbia	4,081	3,479	17.3	3,351	2,932	14.3	730 26	547 54	33.5	615 26	443 54	115	104
Virginia	9,229	8,514	8.4	9,203 1,729	8,460	8.8 10.5	0	0	~51.9	0	. 0	0	0
West Virginia North Carolina	1,729 16,669	1,565 15,786	10.5 5.6	15,358	1,565 14,754	4.1	1,311	1,032	27.0	1,220	937	91	95
South Carolina	8,560	7,672	11.6	8,048	7,185	12.0	512	487	5.1	485	459	27	28
Georgia	14,416	12,444	15.8	14,049	12,377	13.5	367	67	447.8	367	67	ő	
Florida	27,565	23,277	18.4	26,892	22,898	17.4	673	379	77.6	673	379	ŏ	ŏ
Kentucky	3,915	3,993	-2.0	3,915	3,993	-2.0	0	0	*	0	0	Ö	Õ
Tennessee	7,683	7,681	(Z)	7,683	7,678	0.1	O	3	-100.0	0	0	0	3
Alabama	8,120	6,185	31.3	7,565	5,827	29.8	555	358	55.0	233	126	322	232
Mississippi	4,464	3,477	28.4	4,412	3,412	29.3	52	65	-20.0	52	65	0	0
Arkansas	3,774	3,245	16.3	3,747	3,214	16.6	27	31	-12.9	27	31	0	0
Louisiana	9,436	8,577	10.0	9,436	8,577	10.0	0	0	*	0	0	. 0	.0
Oklahoma	6,054	4,950	22.3	6,054	4,950	22.3	. 0	0	*	0	0	0	0
Texas	36,149	31,502	14.8	36,149	31,502	14.8		-		0	0	0	
West Montana	64 ,032 810	54,160 737	18.2 9.9	61,552 810	51,882 734	18.6 10.4	2,480 0	2,278 3	8.9 -100.0	535 0	311 3	1,945 0	1,967 0
Idaho	1,001	924	8.3	990	903	9.6	11	21	-47.6	0	0	11	21
Wyoming	684	610	12.1	684	610	12.1	ő	0	*	ő	Õ	11	0
Colorado	3,037	2,745	10.6	3,037	2,743	10.7	ŏ	2	-100.0	Ö	2	. 0	Ö
New Mexico	1,664	1,443	15.3	1,433	1,305	9.8	231	138	67.4	231	138	ŏ	ŏ
Arizona	5,834	4,807	21.4	5,809	4,780	21.5	25	27	-7.4	21	24	4	3
Utah	1,169	1,099	6.4	1,117	1,051	6.3	52	48	8.3	17	14	35	34
Nevada	2,675	2,141	24.9	2,546	2,075	22.7	129	66	95.5	0	0	129	66
Washington	6,264	5,294	18.3	6,264	5,294	18.3	0	0	*	0	0	0	0
Oregon	3,867	3,287	17.6	3,867	3,284	17.8	0	3	-100.0	0	. 3	0	0
California	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	1,043	839	24.3	608	510	19.2	435	329	32.2	115	62	320	267
Hawaii ^a	1,344	1,032	30.2	804	680	18.2	340	352	53.4	151	65	389	287

NOTE:See Appendix II, Questionnaire, for category definitions and Appendix III, Explanatory notes, for State-by-State variations from definitions. Z Less than 0.5 percent.

*Not definable.

NA Data not available.

^aFigures include both jail and prison
inmates; jails and prisons are combined in

one system.

DAll data for Iowa include inmates sentenced to a maximum of 1 year or less and unsentenced inmates.

Data collection method and questionnaire

Data in this report are based on yearend 1981 and 1982 inmate counts naire was completed by a central 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 questionagency 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 recordkeeping 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

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

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

NOTICE - These data are being collected in accordance with the

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.

1979 Crime Control Act.

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 PROC	ESSING	EAR STAT	E FIPS CODE
	SU	MMARY OF SENTENCED POPULATI		ENT - 1982		
		The second secon			I YEAR MAXIM	JM SENTENCE
	Item description				FE	MALE
			1981	1982	1981	1982
. Jurisdiction	population on .	January 1		·		
. Admissions						
	a. New court	commitments	<u> </u>			1
	b. Parole vio	lators with new sentences		<u> </u>		
	c. Other cond with new s	litional release violators entences				
	d. Parole vio	lators only, no new sentences				
	e. Other cond no new ser	itional release violators only, ntences				
	f. Transfers f	rom other jurisdictions				
	g. AWOL retu sentences	rns, with or without new				
	h. Escapee re sentences	eturns, with or without new			,	
	i. Returns fro	om appeal/bond				
	i. Other admi (Specify in	ssions ''Notes'' on page 4)				
	k. TOTAL AL	OMISSIONS (Sum of lines 2a-j)	·			
Total inmate	s handled (Sum	of line 1 and line 2k)		:		
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)				

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			FOR PROCES	SING YEA	R STATE	FIPS CODE	
	SUMMA	RY OF SENTENCED POPULATION M		1982 (Continu		SENTENCE	
				<u>-</u>			
	Item description			.E	FEMALE		
			1981	1982	1981	1982	
. Releases (Continued)	Death	h. Executions					
(Continued)		i. Illnesses/natural causes					
		j. Suicides				·	
		k. Accidental injury to self				·	
		I. 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)					
					ICTION		
	i te	em description	1981	LE 1982	FEM 1981	1982	
5. Jurisdiction population		with over 1 year maximum sentence minus 4s)		·			
December 31		with a year or less	0 None	0 None	0 None	0 🔲 None	
	in the S	enced inmates (Enumerate only those tate's correctional jurisdiction.	0 None	0 None	0 None	0 None	
	d. TOTAL	inmate population lines 5a, b, and c)					
				CUST	ODY	<u></u>	
Item description		MALE		FEM	ALE		
			1981	1982	1981	1982	
6. Custody population		with over 1 year					
December 3	b. Inmates	with a year or less	0 None	0 None	0 None	0 None	
		enced inmates —	0 None	0 None	0 None	0 None	
		inmate population lines 6a, b, and c)					
		PLEASE CONTINUE ON	PAGE 4				

SUMMARY OF SENTENCED POPULATION	USE ONLY-			
	MOVEMENT -	- 1982 (Contin	nued)	
			ROWDING	
Item description	MA	LE	FEM	AL E
- Com adda prom	1981	1982	1981	1982
Number of State inmates housed in local jails	0 None	0 None	0 None	0 None
Are these inmates included in line 5d jurisdiction total?				
Yes No Not applicable				
Item description		RACIAL C	OMPOSITION	
risdiction population December 31," please specify race counts.				MALE
	1981	1982	1981	1982
,	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>
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				
Item description		ETHNIC CO	OMPOSITION	
imerated in line 5d, "Total inmate population —	MA	LE	FEA	MALE
undition becomber 51, prouse specify earning counts.	1981	1982	1981	1982
a. Hispanic				
b. Not Hispanic				
c. Not known				
NOTES				
				
				-
,				
<u> </u>				ompleted
10	rea code Num	ber Exten	SION !	
	Are these inmates included in line 5d jurisdiction total? Yes	Number of State inmates housed in local jails solely to ease overcrowding on December 31 Are these immates included in line 5d jurisdiction total? Yes No Not applicable Item description merated in line 5d, "Total immate population — lation December 31," please specify race counts. 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 Item description merated in line 5d, "Total immate population — ulation December 31," please specify ethnic counts. a. Hispanic b. Not Hispanic c. Not known NOTES	Number of State inmates housed in local jails solely to ease overcrowding on December 31— Are these inmates included in line 5d jurisdiction total? Yes	Number of State inmates housed in local jails solely to ease overcrowding on December 31

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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.

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- 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.

- 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.

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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).
- 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.
- 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.
- 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."

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.

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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: Courtordered 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 courts.

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

Other unconditional releases: Unconditional court-ordered re-

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.

<u>Hispanic origin</u>: 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.

<u>Hispanic origin:</u> 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 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.

<u>Transfers to other institutions:</u> Includes persons transferred to other States.

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

<u>Hispanic origin</u>: 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.

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

Other races: Includes Puerto Ricans and Central Americans.

<u>Hispanic origin</u>: 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 sen-

Other releases: Releases to agreement on detainers.

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

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.

lowa

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.

Escapees and AWOLs returned: Includes escapees 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.

<u>Probation:</u> 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.

<u>Hispanic origin:</u> 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.

<u>Hispanic origin:</u> 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: Preparole 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 detainers 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 releases: Adjustment resi-

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 re-

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.

<u>Hispanic origin</u>: 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 sustody 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 spec-

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.

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 elemency.

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

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, <u>Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31.</u>

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 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
1833	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. Bover 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

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