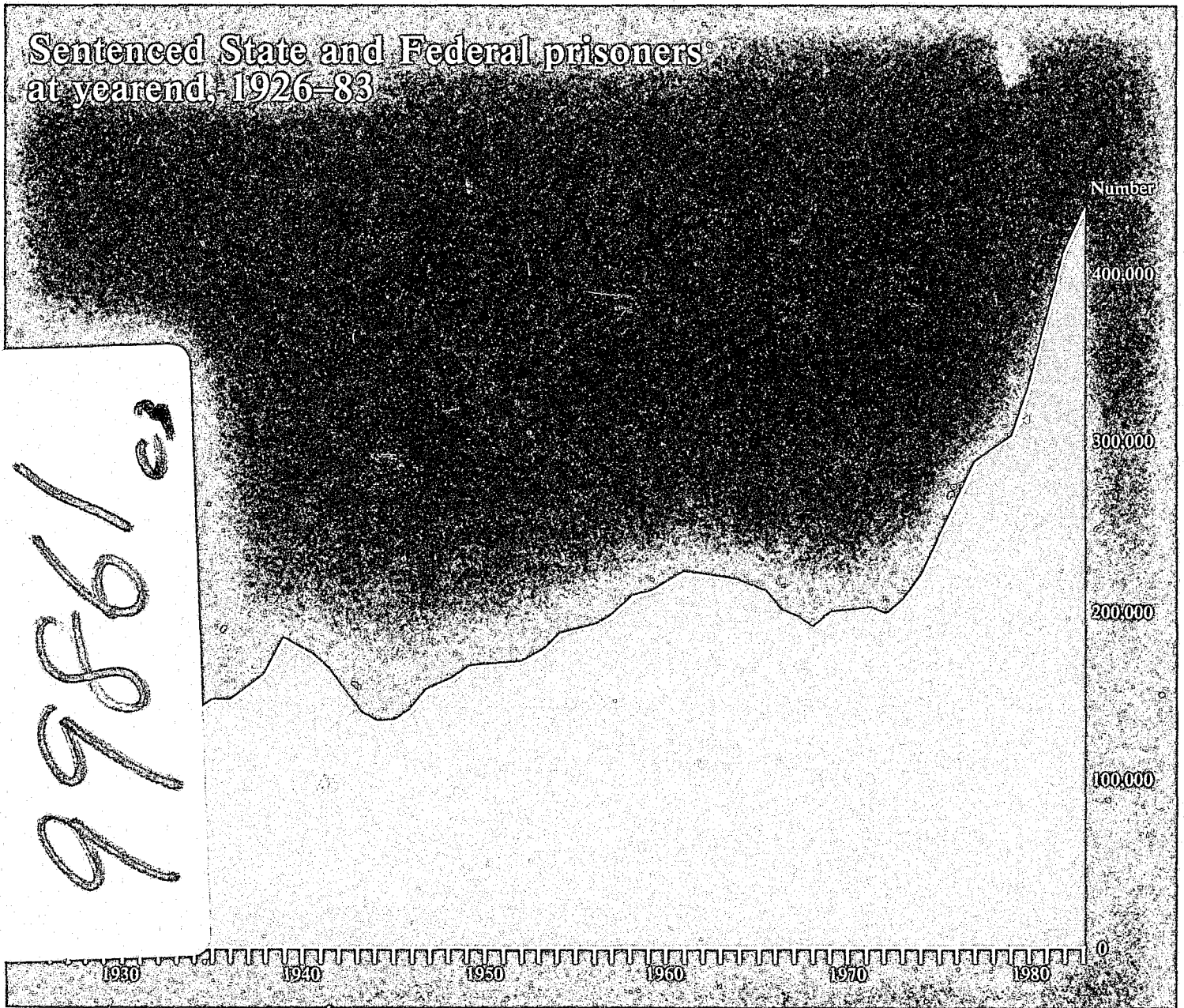




Prisoners 1983

in State and Federal Institutions on December 31

Sentenced State and Federal prisoners*
at yearend, 1926-83



A National Prisoner Statistics Report

Bureau of Justice Statistics reports

(revised April 1986)

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

Public-use tapes of BJS data sets and other criminal justice data are available from the Criminal Justice Archive and Information Network, P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106 (313-763-5010).

National Crime Survey

Criminal victimization in the U.S.:

- 1984 (final report), NCJ-100435, 5/86
- 1983 (final report), NCJ-96459, 10/85
- 1982 (final report), NCJ-92820, 11/84
- 1973-82 trends, NCJ-90541, 9/83
- 1981 (final report), NCJ-90208
- 1980 (final report), NCJ-84015, 4/83
- 1979 (final report), NCJ-76710, 12/81

BJS special reports:

- Crime prevention measures, NCJ-100438, 3/86
- The use of weapons in committing crimes, NCJ-99643, 1/86
- Reporting crimes to the police, NCJ-99432, 12/85
- Locating city, suburban, and rural crime, NCJ-99535, 12/85
- The risk of violent crime, NCJ-97119, 5/85
- The economic cost of crime to victims, NCJ-93450, 4/84
- Family violence, NCJ-93449, 4/84

BJS bulletins:

- Criminal victimization, 1984, NCJ-98904, 10/85
- Households touched by crime, 1984, NCJ-97689, 6/85
- The crime of rape, NCJ-96777, 3/85
- Household burglary, NCJ-96021, 1/85
- Criminal victimization, 1983, NCJ-93869, 6/84
- Violent crime by strangers, NCJ-80829, 4/82
- Crime and the elderly, NCJ-79614, 1/82
- Measuring crime, NCJ-75710, 2/81

Response to screening questions in the National Crime Survey (BJS technical report), NCJ-97624, 7/85

Victimization and fear of crime: World perspectives, NCJ-93872, 1/85

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

vol. II: Methodological studies, NCJ-90307, 12/84

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

The Hispanic victim, NCJ-69261, 11/81

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Expenditure and employment

Justice expenditure and employment, 1982 (BJS bulletin), NCJ-98327, 8/85

Justice expenditure and employment in the U.S.: 1980 and 1981 extracts, NCJ-96007, 6/85

1971-79, NCJ-92596, 11/84

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

Corrections

BJS bulletins and special reports:

- Prison admission and releases, 1983, NCJ-100582, 3/86
- Capital punishment 1984, NCJ-98399, 8/85
- Prisoners in 1984, NCJ-97118, 4/85
- Examining recidivism, NCJ-96501, 2/85
- Returning to prison, NCJ-95700, 11/84
- Time served in prison, NCJ-93924, 6/84

Capital punishment 1983 (final), NCJ-99561, 4/86

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

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

BJS special reports:

- The prevalence of imprisonment, NCJ-93657, 7/85
- Career patterns in crime, NCJ-88672, 6/83

BJS bulletins:

- Prisoners and drugs, NCJ-87575, 3/83
- Prisoners and alcohol, NCJ-86223, 1/83
- Prisons and prisoners, NCJ-80697, 2/82
- Veterans in prison, NCJ-79232, 11/81

Census of jails and survey of jail inmates:

Jail inmates, 1983 (BJS bulletin), NCJ-99175, 11/85

The 1983 jail census (BJS bulletin), NCJ-95536, 11/84

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

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

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

Parole and probation

BJS bulletins:

Probation and parole 1984, NCJ-100181, 2/86

Setting prison terms, NCJ-76218, 8/83

Parole in the U.S., 1980 and 1981, NCJ-87387, 3/86

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

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

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

Courts

BJS bulletin:

The growth of appeals: 1973-83 trends, NCJ-96381, 2/85

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

BJS special reports:

Felony sentencing in 18 local jurisdictions, NCJ-97681, 8/85

The prevalence of guilty pleas, NCJ-96018, 12/84

Sentencing practices in 13 States, NCJ-95399, 10/84

Criminal defense systems: A national survey, NCJ-94630, 8/84

Habeas corpus, NCJ-92948, 3/84

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

State court caseload statistics, 1977 and 1981, NCJ-87587, 2/83

Supplement to the state court model statistical dictionary, NCJ-98326, 9/85

The prosecution of felony arrests: 1980, NCJ-97684, 10/85

1979, NCJ-86482, 5/84

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

State court model statistical dictionary, Supplement, NCJ-98326, 9/85

1st edition, NCJ-62320, 9/80

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

Federal offenses and offenders

BJS special reports:

Pretrial release and misconduct, NCJ-96132, 1/85

BJS bulletins:

Bank robbery, NCJ-94463, 8/84

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

Federal justice statistics, NCJ-80814, 3/82

Privacy and security

Computer crime:

BJS special reports:

- Electronic fund transfer fraud, NCJ-96666, 3/85
- Electronic fund transfer and crime, NCJ-92650, 2/84

Electronic fund transfer fraud, NCJ-100461, 4/86

Computer security techniques, NCJ-84049, 9/82

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

Legislative resource manual, NCJ-78890, 9/81

Expert witness manual, NCJ-77927, 9/81

Criminal justice resource manual, NCJ-81550, 12/79

Privacy and security of criminal history information:

Compendium of State legislation, 1984 overview, NCJ-98077, 9/85

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

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

Compendium of State legislation:

NCJ-48981, 7/78

1981 supplement, NCJ-79652, 3/82

Criminal justice information policy:

Crime control and criminal records (BJS special report), NCJ-99176, 10/85

State criminal records repositories (BJS technical report), NCJ-99017, 10/85

Data quality of criminal history records, NCJ-98079, 10/85

Intelligence and investigative records, NCJ-95787, 4/85

Victim/witness legislation: An overview, NCJ-94365, 12/84

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

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

Privacy and juvenile justice records,

NCJ-84152, 1/83

Survey of State laws (BJS bulletin),

NCJ-80836, 6/82

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

General

BJS bulletins:

Police employment and expenditure, NCJ-100117, 2/86

Tracking offenders: The child victim, NCJ-95785, 12/84

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

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

Tracking offenders, NCJ-91572, 11/83

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

Bureau of Justice Statistics annual report, fiscal 1985, NCJ-100182, 4/86

National survey of crime severity, NCJ-96017, 10/85

Sourcebook of criminal justice statistics, 1984, NCJ-96382, 10/85

Criminal victimization of District of Columbia residents and Capitol Hill employees, 1982-83, NCJ-97982, Summary, NCJ-98567, 9/85

The DC crime victimization study implementation, NCJ-98595, 9/85, \$7.60 domestic/\$9.20 Canadian/\$12.80 foreign

The DC household victimization survey data base: Documentation, NCJ-98586, \$6.40/\$8.40/\$11

User manual, NCJ-98597, \$8.20/\$9.80/\$12.80

BJS telephone contacts '85, NCJ-98292, 8/85

How to gain access to BJS data (brochure), BC-000022, 9/84

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

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

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

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

U.S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Justice Statistics



Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1983

A National Prisoner Statistics Report
June 1986, NCI-99861

**U.S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Justice Statistics**

Steven R. Schlesinger
Director

Joseph M. Bessette
Deputy Director

Benjamin H. Renshaw III
Deputy Director

Acknowledgments. This report was prepared by Stephanie Minor-Harper, under the supervision of Lawrence A. Greenfeld, corrections unit chief, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Betty J. Sherman and Dorothea M.B. Proctor were responsible for production support. Production was administered by Marilyn Marbrook, publications unit chief, assisted by Millie J. Baldea and Joyce M. Stanford.

Collection and processing of the data were conducted in the Bureau of the Census under the general supervision of Evan H. Davey, Demographic Surveys Division; Robert N. Tinari, chief of the Crime Surveys Branch, directed those activities assisted by Gertrude Odom, Stephanie Brown, Gregory E. Wells, and Arlene J. Rasmussen.

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

Library of Congress
Cataloging in Publication Data

United States, Bureau of Justice Statistics.
Prisoners in state and federal institutions on
December 31, 1983. "National prisoner statis-
tics report NCJ-99861."

I. Prisoners--United States--Statistics.
1. Title. II. Series.
HV7245.A42 1983 365'.6'0973 75-619151

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402

Preface

This report presents data for 1983 on the number and movement of prisoners in all State and Federal correctional institutions. It assesses the sharp growth in prison population during 1983 and surveys developments in the correction 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; and the rates of various types of admissions and releases. In addition, information on prison capacity, facility construction, and early releases is provided for the first time.

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

Continuing another change made in 1978, this report discusses all prisoners subject to confinement under the jurisdiction of a given correctional system, whether or not they are in its physical custody. Before 1978, reports in this series focused on persons in the physical custody of each system. The impact of this distinction is assessed in Appendix III of the 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 in 1983. Appendix II includes a statement on the method of data collection and the 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 1925-83.

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 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.

Contents

The prison population at yearend 1	Text tables
Courts intervene in prison situation 1	1. Change in total prison population, 1974-83 1
Federal growth continues at high level 1	2. Percent change in prison population by region, 1982 and 1983 1
Slowdown in State growth across broad spectrum 1	3. Percent change in States with more than 15,000 inmates, 1980-83 2
Two of four largest States decline 2	4. The prison situation at yearend 1983 3
California nears 40,000 mark 2	5. States holding prisoners in local jails because of overcrowding 3
Declines linked to early release 2	6. State prisoners held in local jails because of overcrowding 3
Turnaround in Illinois 2	7. Women in State and Federal institutions, 1974-83 4
Five States report high growth for fourth year in a row 3	8. States with more than 500 women inmates 4
Increase in number of jail-housed prisoners 3	9. States in which inmates with short sentences or no sentence comprise 10% or more of the prison population 9
Women in State prisons 4	10. Prison beds added, under construction, and planned, 1981-82 5
96% of prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year 4	11. Expenditures (in millions) by State correctional systems, 1971-83 5
Racial composition unchanged 4	12. Reported Federal and State prison capacities, yearend 1983 6
Hispanic increase continues 4	13. Prison population (excluding prisoners confined to jail because of prison overcrowding) as a percentage of highest and lowest reported capacities, yearend 1983 7
Facilities and overcrowding 5	14. Profile of prison crowding, 1983 8
Admissions outpace releases 5	15. State prison populations and reported capacities, 1978-83 8
Continued pressure on facilities 5	16. Estimated percentage distribution of inmates by age of facility and by region, yearend 1983 9
Facility construction a major response 5	
Lack of uniformity in defining prison capacity 6	
Measuring crowding 7	
Age of facilities 9	
1983 prison population:	
A summary 9	
Table notes 9	
Sources 10	
Appendixes	
I Data tables 11	
II Data collection method and questionnaire 35	
III Explanatory notes 42	
IV Historical series 47	

The prison population at yearend

During 1983 some 23,000 prisoners were added to State and Federal prison rolls, bringing the total number to 437,238. The increase for 1983, 5.7%, was less than half of that for 1982 (table 1). The slowdown took place only in State institutions, whose population increased by 5.5%, compared to 12.5% in 1982. The Federal prison population grew at a somewhat faster rate in 1983 than in 1982, 7.6% and 5.5%, respectively.

The slowing of the growth rate, already evident in the first half of 1983, continued during the second half of the year.¹ Data for both 1981 and 1982 suggest a general slowing of growth toward the end of the year that may be a seasonal effect. However, the downturn in the second half of 1983 was much sharper than the downturns in the second half of 1981 and 1982.

During 1983, nine States experienced declines in their prison populations; of these, four had declines of at least 5%. In contrast, only two States reported declines in 1982 and none in 1981. In 1983, as in 1982, the same number of States, four, held more than 20,000 inmates, only about half as many States (16 vs. 34) had prison population increases of 10% or more in 1983 as compared to 1982.

The slowing of the growth rate during 1983, following record high increases in 1981 and 1982, was similar to the situation in 1977, when the growth rate slowed to about half that of the previous 2 years. The dramatic rise in the number of prisoners during the 1970's marked the third era of sustained growth since data were first collected in 1925. Increases during the 1970's were spurred in part by the arrival at the prison-prone ages (20-29 years) of the post-World War II "baby-boom" generation. At the same time, innovations in sentencing and parole laws and practices may have had a variety of effects on the prison population.

¹See *Prisoners at Midyear 1983*, BJS Bulletin, October 1983, NCJ-91034.

Table 1. Change in total prison population, 1974-83

Year	Number	Percent change
1974	229,721	
1975	253,816	10.5
1976	278,000	9.5
1977 (custody)	291,667	4.9
1977 (jurisdiction)	300,024	NA
1978	307,276	2.4
1979	314,457	2.3
1980	329,821	4.9
1981	369,930	12.2
1982	413,806	11.9
1983	437,238	5.7

NOTE: Before 1977, National Prisoner Statistics reports were based on the custody population; beginning in 1977, they were based on the jurisdiction population. Both are shown for 1977 to facilitate year-to-year comparison. NA Not applicable.

In some cases the initial effect of new laws may have been to reduce or slow prison growth, with subsequent rapid growth once the laws became fully operative.

Courts intervene in prison situation

During this same period, the strain placed on prison systems by the rapid influx of prisoners was accompanied by a series of court interventions that caused many States to seek means to alleviate prison overcrowding.

As of December 1983 entire prison systems in the following States had been declared unconstitutional or were operating under court order: Alabama, Florida, Michigan (male prison system only), Mississippi, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Tennessee, and Texas. An additional 21 States and the District of Columbia had one or more institutions under court order. Two States were operating institutions under consent decrees and nine others had litigation pending.²

²Jurisdictions under court order or consent decree due to prison crowding: Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Ohio, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and West Virginia.

Federal growth continues at high level

In 1981 and 1982 the Federal Bureau of Prisons experienced increases of 15.5% and 5.5% in its prison population, following 3 years of declines. During 1983, 2,253 persons were added to Federal prison rolls, resulting in a 7.6% increase.

Federal institutions continued to hold more than 1,000 unsentenced persons for the Immigration and Naturalization Service, contributing to the high proportion of Federal prisoners either unsentenced or with sentences of 1 year or less. Although this group has traditionally accounted for a much larger share of Federal (18%) than of State (3%) prisoners, their numbers declined in both Federal and State prisons during 1983.

Correspondingly, the group with sentences of more than 1 year increased by 11% in Federal institutions, a larger increase than experienced by the States as a whole. A crackdown on crime at the Federal level, especially drug-related crimes, contributed to this increase. Early 1983 changes in U. S. Parole Commission guidelines were also expected to increase the average amount of time served by serious offenders.

Slowdown in State growth across broad spectrum

Slower growth in State inmate populations during 1983 was characteristic of each of the four regions (table 2). The South, with the lowest growth rate, also showed the greatest change in comparison to the 1982 rate, going from a 14% increase in 1982 to a 2% increase in 1983.

Table 2. Percent change in prison population by region, 1982 and 1983

Region	1982	1983
State total	11.9	5.7
Northeast	10.0	9.0
North Central	7.0	4.6
South	13.8	2.3
West	17.9	12.3

The prison population at yearend

Table 3. Percent change in States with more than 15,000 inmates, 1980-83

State	Number of inmates in 1983	Percent change			
		1980	1981	1982	1983
California	39,373	8.6	18.9	18.6	13.7
Texas	35,259	12.7	5.4	14.8	-2.5
New York	30,541	4.6	16.9	9.6	9.3
Florida	26,334	5.0	13.8	18.0	-5.4
Ohio	18,007	1.0	11.0	15.7	4.0
Illinois	15,595	-0.3	20.1*	-0.2	9.1
North Carolina	15,395	8.8	1.7	5.1	-7.1
Georgia	15,358	0.6	2.2	15.8	6.6

*Percent change may be affected by revision of 1981 data.

The West continued to have the fastest growth, followed by the Northeast, the North Central States, and the South.

Two of four largest States decline

For the first time in 4 years two of the States with the largest prison populations were among those reporting declines (table 3). Florida, which last reported a decline in 1979, had a 5% decrease in 1983. Texas reported a decrease of 3% for 1983, the first since 1974. The effect of these two declines alone was immediately evident at the national level. Since at least 1980 the four States with the greatest number of prisoners have been major contributors to the large increase among State prisoners, accounting for more than one-third of that increase in 1980, 1981, and 1982. In 1983, however, the net change in the number of prisoners in these States accounted for only 23% of the total increase for all States.

California nears 40,000 mark

California added 4,733 prisoners to its count during 1983, resulting in a 14% increase over yearend 1982 and making it the State with the largest total prison population for the first time since 1976. Increases in reported crime in California and "get tough" attitudes held by both the general public and elected officials are among the reasons cited by State authorities for the increased number of prisoners.

In California, recent criminal justice legislation, including a 1977 determinate sentencing law and laws mandating prison terms for both violent and property crimes (such as residential burglary), may be affecting the number of people sent to prison. In addition a 1982 Victims' Bill of Rights is resulting in many young adult offenders being sent to State prisons instead of being committed to California Youth Authority facilities³ or placed on probation. California is one of 22 jurisdictions operating facilities under court order because of overcrowding or other conditions. The California legislature considered, but did not pass, emergency release legislation during 1983.

Declines linked to early release

The 3% decline in Texas during 1983 is attributable largely to the enactment of an additional good-time bill, which, together with other types of early release mechanisms, led to more than 7,000 expedited releases during 1983. The entire Texas State prison system has been declared unconstitutional on the grounds of overcrowding and other conditions.

Like that in Texas, the decline in Florida's prison population (5%) is

³The California Youth Authority receives commitments from juvenile courts up to age 18. In addition, young adults apprehended up to age 21 may be placed in Youth Authority jurisdiction through age 25. In 1979, approximately 2,000 young adult offenders were in Youth Authority institutions.

largely the result of a court-ordered ceiling to reduce overcrowding. Florida enacted a new gain-time law during 1982 that reduces time served by giving inmates meritorious gain time under certain circumstances. During 1983, more than 2,400 inmates were released early in this manner.

Two other States, among those with more than 10,000 inmates, reported declines in conjunction with early release mechanisms. North Carolina's prison population dropped 7% during 1983. A 1981 Fair Sentencing Act, while creating presumptive sentences with no discretionary release for some crimes, has had the effect of reducing time served in prison according to State officials. Stepped-up paroles for those sentenced prior to the enactment of this law and an increase in the amount of good time applied to most inmates' sentences are also cited in the decline.

Following 3 years of almost no change, Michigan's prison population fell by 4% in 1983. Under Michigan's Emergency Powers Act, if prison population exceeds capacity for more than 30 days, certain inmates are rated eligible for parole release 90 days earlier than normal. This continues until enough are released to bring the inmate population under 95% of capacity (the Parole Board may still deny release to individual inmates). The act has been invoked six times since 1981, including twice in 1983.

Virginia had a nearly stable prison population during 1983. It has had a Mandatory Release Law since 1979. Ohio's 4% growth during 1983 was far below the increases reported for 1981 and 1982.

Turnaround in Illinois

Among the other States with more than 10,000 inmates (table 4), each had increases that exceeded the average 6% gain for all States. Illinois experienced a slight decline in 1982 when almost 3,000 persons were

released under its Forced Release Program. The releases continued until, in July 1983, the Illinois Supreme Court invalidated the practice of multiple 90-day good-time awards. A 12% increase for the second half of 1983 followed a decline in the first 6 months of 1983, resulting in a net increase of 9% for the entire year.

Georgia registered a 7% annual increase but actually showed a slight decline during the second half of the year. More than 1,500 persons were granted accelerated releases in Georgia because of overcrowding during 1983.

Five States report high growth for fourth year in a row

During 1983, 3 States had growth rates of 20% or more while 13 others had increases of more than 10%. Of the 16, Arizona, Hawaii, Nevada, North Dakota, and Oklahoma each reported increases of at least 10% for every year since 1980. Among the factors cited by authorities for rapid increases in these States are increased crime, increased police and court activity spurred by "get tough" attitudes toward crime, and longer sentences.

Table 4. The prison situation at yearend 1983

States with 10,000 or more prisoners	States with increases of 20% or more since 1982	States with increases of 1,000 or more since 1982	States with incarceration rates of 200 or more per 100,000 U.S. population
California 39,373	North Dakota 27.3	California 4,733	Nevada 352
Texas 35,259	Alaska 23.6	New York 2,596	Louisiana 236
New York 30,541	Kansas 20.4	Louisiana 1,882	Maryland 277
Florida 26,334		Illinois 1,302	South Carolina 276
Ohio 18,007		Pennsylvania 1,259	Delaware 260
Illinois 15,595		Arizona 1,182	Georgia 259
North Carolina 15,395		New Jersey 1,001	Alabama 243
Georgia 15,358		Maryland 1,000	Arizona 237
Michigan 14,382			Florida 235
Louisiana 12,812			North Carolina 233
Maryland 12,617			Oklahoma 222
Pennsylvania 11,767			Texas 221
Virginia 10,093			Alaska 210
			Mississippi 211

NOTE: The District of Columbia, as a wholly urban area, is excluded from the list of States with high incarceration rates.

Increase in number of jail-housed prisoners

Between 1982 and 1983 the number of States holding prisoners in local jails because of overcrowding dropped from 20 to 17, although the number of jail-housed prisoners increased by 4% (table 5). Illinois reported holding such prisoners for the first time in 1983. At midyear 1983 restrictions were placed by the Illinois Supreme Court on the Illinois Department of Corrections practice of awarding more than one 90-day good-time period to inmates in order to maintain the population at or near capacity. With the early release program curtailed, Illinois has contracted with local jails and with another State, Nevada, to house its excess capacity. Florida, Michigan, New Mexico, and Washington, each of which had State prisoners in local jails in 1981 and 1982, reported none in 1983 (table 6). Both Florida and Michigan had early release mechanisms and reported declines in prison population for 1983.

Five States reported holding more than 1,000 State prisoners in local jails. In both Louisiana and Mississippi jail-housed prisoners amounted to 18% of the State's total

prisoner population. At the national level, about 2% of all State prisoners were being held in local jails because of overcrowding.

Table 5. States holding prisoners in local jails because of overcrowding

Year	Number of States	Number of prisoners
1983	17	9,047
1982	20	8,689
1981	18	6,900
1980	17	6,360
1979	15	6,497
1978	12	6,774
1977	10	7,048
1976	10	7,725

Table 6. State prisoners held in local jails because of overcrowding

State	1983	1982	1981
Total	9,047	8,689	6,900
Alabama	1,001	1,113	1,472
California	1,240	1,090	600
Colorado	211	244	0
Florida	0	295	287
Illinois ^a	86	0	0
Kentucky	111 ^{b,c}	162 ^b	104
Louisiana	2,299	1,499	793
Maine	75	61	24
Maryland	82	67	71
Massachusetts	2 ^b	8 ^b	7
Michigan	0	7	43
Mississippi	1,006	1,020	1,147
Montana	0	0	1
New Jersey ^b	967	1,584	995
New Mexico	0	2	2
Oklahoma	0	0	48
South Carolina	486	498	549
Tennessee	1,100	186	219
Utah	55	6	29
Vermont ^d	6	11	0
Virginia	246	643	485
Washington	0	28	24
Wisconsin ^e	74	165	0

^aNot included in this State's official prison count.

^bIllinois houses 18 of the reported 86 inmates in Nevada facilities.

^cKentucky's figures are for 12/28/83.

^dVermont, which has a combined jail/prison system, houses inmates in lockups to alleviate overcrowding.

^eWisconsin houses 276 inmates in other State, Federal, and county facilities because of overcrowding.

The prison population at yearend

Women in State prisons

The number of women in State and Federal institutions increased during 1983 by 8% to 19,154 (table 7). The growth rate, while higher than that for males, was about half the 15% increase recorded for 1982.

As was the case with other inmate groups, the number of women prisoners showed almost no growth in the second half of the year. Women accounted for 4% of the total prisoner population, the same as in the previous year.

Two States, Illinois and Louisiana, were added to the list of those holding more than 500 women inmates (table 8). In California, with more than 2,000 women inmates, the number increased by 22% over yearend 1982. California houses more than 100 women prisoners in local jails because of overcrowding. In Louisiana the number of women prisoners grew by 28% to 533. In that State, 175 women—a third of the total—had to be housed in local jails because of lack of space in State facilities.

96% of prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year

The number of prisoners with sentences of less than a year or with no sentence declined by 7% in Federal institutions and by 3% in State institutions.

More than two out of five short-sentence or unsentenced prisoners were held in the seven States that operated combined jail/prison systems (see table 9). In these States these inmates accounted for between 20% and 40% of all prisoners. Another fifth of the total were held in two States that had more than 1,000 prisoners with short or no sentences: California (1,348) and North Carolina (1,138).

Racial composition unchanged

Whites comprised 52% of the Nation's prison population in 1983. Blacks accounted for 46% of the total; members of other racial

Table 7. Women in State and Federal institutions, 1974-83

Year	Number	Percent change	Percent of prison population
1974	8,091		3.5
1975	9,667	19.5	3.8
1976	11,170	15.5	4.0
1977 (custody)	12,041	7.8	4.1
1977 (jurisdiction)	12,279	NA	4.1
1978	12,746	3.8	4.2
1979	12,995	2.0	4.3
1980	13,420	3.3	4.1
1981	15,537	15.8	4.2
1982	17,785	14.5	4.3
1983	19,154	7.7	4.4

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.

Table 8. States with more than 500 women inmates

State	Number	Percent of all inmates	Percent change in 1983
California	2,020	5.1	22.2
Texas	1,470	4.2	-12.3
Florida	1,180	4.5	-5.3
Ohio	977	5.4	8.6
New York	843	2.8	3.1
Georgia	750	4.9	13.6
Michigan	653	4.5	4.6
North Carolina	589	3.8	15.4
Illinois	557	3.6	14.4
Louisiana	533	4.2	28.1

Table 9. States in which inmates with short sentences or no sentence comprise 10% or more of the prison population

State	Number	Percent of total
Hawaii*	635	37.4
Connecticut*	1,897	34.7
Alaska*	559	34.2
Delaware*	619	28.2
Rhode Island*	279	24.1
Vermont*	119	23.9
Maine	221	20.4
District of Columbia	879	20.2
North Dakota	60	14.6
New Mexico	269	13.6

*Combined jail/prison systems.

groups—principally American Indians and Asian or Pacific Islanders—constituted slightly more than 1% of the prison population. As was the case in 1982, State prisoners were more likely to be black than were Federal prisoners (47% vs. 33%), and

women prisoners were more likely than males to be black (49% v. 46%).

Consistent with national patterns of racial composition, black inmates were most likely to be held in the South and least likely to be held in the West. Blacks constituted more than half the prisoners in southern States but only about a quarter of those in western States. More than 60% of the inmate population was black in six jurisdictions: the District of Columbia (97%), Maryland (73%), Louisiana (72%), Mississippi (67%), New Jersey (64%), and Alabama (61%). Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota (each about 2%) reported the lowest proportion of blacks among prison inmates.

Nearly half of the 4,086 American Indians and Alaskan Natives were held in Federal prisons (16%), and three States: Alaska (13%), Oklahoma (10%), and North Carolina (10%).

Almost two-thirds of the 1,577 Asian or Pacific Islanders were held in Hawaii, followed by 5% in California and 4% in New York.

Hispanic increase continues

Data on Hispanic origin was available for 68% of the prison population. During 1983, this group increased by 10%, almost twice the increase for the prison population as a whole. The proportion of Hispanics was much higher in Federal than in State institutions, 23% vs. 8%, and slightly higher among males than among females, 10% vs. 7%.

As in previous years, New Mexico had by far the highest proportion of Hispanic prisoners (48%), followed by California (26%), Colorado (24%), Arizona (23%), and New York (23%). Four States—Connecticut, New Jersey, Texas, and Utah—reported that between 10 and 20% of their inmate populations were Hispanic. Kentucky reported no Hispanics among its inmates, while Alabama and West Virginia each reported one Hispanic inmate.

Facilities and overcrowding

Admissions outpace releases

The increase in State and Federal prison population during 1983 of 23,432 (or 5.7%) was slightly greater than the average annual gain of 22,756 between 1977 and 1982. Admissions of persons sentenced to more than a year consistently outpaced releases from 1977 through 1983. In 1983 approximately 1.1 persons were admitted to prison from the courts or returned for violating conditions of release for every inmate who was released, conditionally or unconditionally, from prison. This ratio ranged between 1.1 and 1.3 over the period 1977 to 1983.

Continued pressure on facilities

Increasing populations in prison continue to exert pressure on the jurisdictions to provide sufficient housing, staff, and programs to ensure orderly operation of facilities. The problem of prison overcrowding was first noted in National Prisoner Statistics publications when it was observed in 1926 that State correctional facilities were operating at more than 108% of the then-reported capacity. Since then, and particularly since the late 1970's, the adequacy of confinement facilities to accommodate growing populations has been of concern to correctional authorities and, as noted earlier, has resulted in litigation over confinement conditions in most of the States.

During the past dozen years, both executive and legislative branch agencies have enacted reforms designed specifically to affect both sentencing and release decisions. In addition, a growing movement within the corrections profession toward self-regulating standards has stimulated interest in and concern about achieving greater standardization in prison environments and operations.

Facility construction a major response

Nearly 67,000 beds were added to correctional institutions (because of both facility renovation and facility

construction) between 1981 and 1983 (table 10), with many additional beds planned and under construction. The 1983 inmate population gain of about 23,000 suggests the need to increase available beds (assuming prisons were operating at full capacity at the end of 1982) by nearly 500 each week simply to accommodate the number of new inmates.

For fiscal year (FY) 1983, State correctional systems reported capital expenditures totaling more than \$358 million and bond issues and other financing mechanisms totaling nearly \$1.3 billion to support capital improvements (table 11). Fiscal year 1983 operating budgets for correctional agencies were more than \$5.5 billion.⁴ Capital expenditures (excluding capital spending based on bond issues and other special revenue-raising mechanisms) rose throughout the 1970's and began declining in FY 82 after peaking in FY 81 at nearly \$760 million. However, capital improvements derived from bond issues (and other sources) grew by nearly \$350 million from FY

⁴Combined adult/juvenile fiscal corrections data were reported by 17 States; 4 reported biennial budget data that were halved.

Table 10. Prison beds added, under construction, and planned, 1981-82

Number of beds	1981 ^a	1982 ^b	1983 ^c
Added	20,640	21,212	25,204
Under construction	32,295	28,338	58,299
Planned	60,409	73,673	53,321

Source: Corrections Yearbook (1982-83).

^aFor 1981, 35 jurisdictions reported beds added, 40 reported beds under construction, and 38 reported beds planned.

^bFor 1982, 39 jurisdictions reported beds added, 51 reported beds under construction, and 49 reported beds planned.

^cFor 1983, 33 jurisdictions reported beds added, 48 reported beds under construction, and 48 reported beds planned.

82 to FY 83 to approximately \$1.3 billion. Some States devised new financing strategies to support capital improvements such as Alabama's 3-year gas and oil fund, estimated to generate more than \$60 million in revenues.

Table 11. Expenditures (in millions) by State correctional systems, 1971-83

Fiscal year	Direct outlays	Capital outlays	Total expenditures	Capital as % of total
1971	\$1,179.8	\$143.2	\$1,323.0	10.8
1972	1,270.2	107.5	1,377.7	7.8
1973	1,435.3	98.7	1,534.0	6.4
1974	1,688.1	124.5	1,812.6	6.9
1975	2,015.1	177.2	2,193.0	8.1
1976	2,276.3	198.5	2,474.8	8.0
1977	2,561.1	286.0	2,847.1	10.0
1978	2,855.3	321.6	3,176.9	10.1
1979	3,173.3	358.2	3,531.5	10.1
1980	3,863.1	638.0	4,501.1	14.2
1981	4,022.7	759.9	4,782.6	15.9
1982	4,989.5	555.9 ^a	5,545.4	10.0
1983	5,560.1	358.6 ^b	5,918.7	6.1

NOTE: Data for 1971-79 were compiled from Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System (published annually through 1979), Bureau of Justice Statistics, Washington, D.C.; 1980-83 data were compiled from the Directory of the American Correctional Association (1981-84), College Park, MD. Because of the differences in sources used, 1971-79 data may not be strictly comparable to 1980-83 data. ACA

fiscal data include 17 States that reported combined juvenile and adult budget information.

^aAn additional \$952 million was allocated to capital improvements as a result of bond issues and other revenue-raising mechanisms in FY 82.

^bAn additional \$1.3 billion was allocated to capital improvements as a result of bond issues and other revenue-raising mechanisms in FY 83.

Facilities and overcrowding

Lack of uniformity in defining prison capacity

Most States reported varying capacities for their prison systems at yearend 1983 (table 12). Generally prison capacities are reported in three ways:

- o rated capacity, or the number of inmates/beds a rating official believes safely can be accommodated within the facility;
- o operational capacity, or the number of inmates who can be accommodated, given staffing, programming, and service provision resources of the facility; and
- o design capacity, or the number of inmates intended by the architect or facility planner to occupy the facility.

There is little standardization within the field of corrections (for uniform data reporting purposes) as to what precise population density, occupancy, staffing or service levels constitute a particular capacity for a facility. In 1982, a survey of the States found a wide variety of capacity measures in use among the 50 States: emergency capacity, court-ordered capacity, staffed capacity, optimum management capacity, program capacity, functional capacity, and maximum stress capacity.⁵ The standards promulgated by the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections suggest a capacity criterion based on square footage per inmate and time spent per day in a confinement unit.⁶

⁵See *Survey of Prison Capacity*, conducted by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency for the reference date December 31, 1982 (unpublished analysis).

⁶Standard 2-4129 recommends 60 square feet of floor space per inmate confined 10 hours or less per day. See *Standards for Adult Correctional Institute*, 2nd Edition, College Park, Md.: American Correctional Association, p. 32, January 1981.

Table 12. Reported Federal and State prison capacities, yearend 1983

	Capacity		
	Rated	Operational	Design
Federal institutions	24,399	30,291	24,399
Alabama	7,783	7,783	7,783
Alaska	1,359	1,429	1,124
Arizona	NR	6,021	NR
Arkansas	NR	4,184	NR
California	25,703	37,986	25,703
Colorado	NR	3,049	NR
Connecticut	NR	5,813	4,209
Delaware	NR	2,045	NR
Dist. of Columbia*	NR	NR	3,355
Florida	28,729	28,177	20,575
Georgia	NR	15,534	NR
Hawaii	NR	1,388	940
Idaho	NR	NR	896
Illinois	15,318	15,318	11,987
Indiana	6,424	6,424	NR
Iowa	2,816	2,652	2,572
Kansas	NR	2,597	3,886
Kentucky	4,754	*4,687	NR
Louisiana	10,699	10,699	10,699
Maine	854	854	854
Maryland	8,660	12,416	NR
Massachusetts	3,112	3,339	3,339
Michigan	NR	13,048	NR
Minnesota	2,405	2,405	NR
Mississippi	4,557	NR	NR
Missouri	NR	8,855	NR
Montana	575	767	575
Nebraska	1,271	1,541	1,239
Nevada	NR	3,185	2,541
New Hampshire*	490	460	392
New Jersey	NR	8,857	7,864
New Mexico	1,950	1,950	1,950
New York	26,284	31,182	26,530
North Carolina	NR	16,261	NR
North Dakota	471	471	471
Ohio	NR	NR	16,417
Oklahoma	7,666	7,666	5,099
Oregon	2,333	3,494	2,699
Pennsylvania	NR	NR	9,517
Rhode Island	1,248	1,122	NR
South Carolina	NR	7,630	6,581
South Dakota	996	894	636
Tennessee	NR	7,982	6,544
Texas	39,765	37,796	39,785
Utah	1,031	1,346	1,170
Vermont	553	586	479
Virginia	9,544	9,544	9,175
Washington	4,491	6,172	NR
West Virginia*	1,446	1,539	1,466
Wisconsin	3,986	3,986	3,986
Wyoming	NR	701	566

See Table Notes, page 9.

NR Not reported

*Males only

Measuring crowding

Given the lack of comparability in the way capacities are defined and reported by States, estimating the actual magnitude of crowding must, necessarily, be imprecise. However, examining reported capacity/population relationships in concert with other indicators sheds light on how States are functioning with respect to the populations and facilities they manage. The relationship of the prison population to the highest capacity reported and to the lowest capacity reported provides a range for the degree of capacity utilization in each jurisdiction (table 13). Nine States indicate that they are currently operating at less than 100% capacity on both measures: Colorado, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, North Carolina, North Dakota, and Texas. In 1981 and 1982 these nine States constructed nearly 19,000 new beds or about 25% of all the new beds constructed in the Nation during those 2 years. Moreover, the American Correctional Association generally suggests that prison populations should approximate 90% of available capacity to retain reserve confinement units for special purposes (e.g., hospital beds, segregation housing, replacement units for those taken offline for repairs, and emergencies).⁷ Two of the nine States, Minnesota and North Dakota, would conform to that recommended level at yearend 1983. Overall, State prisons are estimated to be operating at approximately 102% of their highest reported capacities and 117% of their lowest reported capacities. The similar range for Federal prisons is estimated at between 105% and 131%.

⁷ Estimate suggested by Anthony Travisono, Executive Director, American Correctional Association, March 7, 1984.

Table 13. Prison population (excluding prisoners confined to jail because of prison overcrowding) as a percentage of highest and lowest reported capacities, yearend 1983

State	Prison population ^a	Highest reported capacity	Population as a % of highest capacity ^b	Lowest reported capacity	Population as a % of lowest capacity ^c
United States	429,086	421,187	102	365,137	118
Federal institutions	31,926	30,291	105	24,399	131
State institutions	397,160	390,896	102	340,738	117
Alabama	8,855	7,783	114	7,783	114
Alaska	1,634	1,429	114	1,124	145
Arizona	7,251	6,021	120	6,021	120
Arkansas	4,244	4,184	101	4,184	101
California	38,133	37,986	100	25,703	148
Colorado	3,033	3,049	99	3,049	99
Connecticut	5,474	5,813	94	4,209	130
Delaware	2,198	2,045	107	2,045	107
District of Columbia ^d	4,344	3,355	129	3,355	129
Florida	26,334	28,729	92	20,575	128
Georgia	15,358	15,534	99	15,534	99
Hawaii	1,700	1,388	122	940	181
Idaho	1,192	896	133	896	133
Illinois	15,509	15,318	101	11,987	129
Indiana	9,296	6,424	145	6,424	145
Iowa	2,814	2,816	100	2,572	109
Kansas	3,705	3,886	95	2,597	143
Kentucky	4,641	4,754	98	4,754	98
Louisiana	10,513	10,699	98	10,699	98
Maine	1,007	854	118	854	118
Maryland	12,535	12,416	101	8,660	145
Massachusetts	4,480	3,339	134	3,112	144
Michigan	14,382	13,048	110	13,048	110
Minnesota	2,113	2,405	88	2,405	88
Mississippi	4,580	4,557	101	4,557	101
Missouri	8,275	8,855	93	8,855	93
Montana	903	767	118	575	157
Nebraska	1,629	1,541	106	1,239	131
Nevada	3,188	3,185	100	2,541	125
New Hampshire ^d	465	490	95	392	119
New Jersey	9,192	8,857	104	7,864	117
New Mexico	1,977	1,950	101	1,950	101
New York	30,541	31,182	98	26,284	116
North Carolina	15,395	16,261	95	16,261	95
North Dakota	410	471	87	471	87
Ohio	18,007	16,417	110	16,417	110
Oklahoma	7,428	7,666	97	5,099	146
Oregon	3,941	3,494	113	2,333	169
Pennsylvania	11,767	9,517	124	9,517	124
Rhode Island	1,157	1,248	93	1,122	103
South Carolina	9,090	7,630	119	6,581	138
South Dakota	826	996	83	636	130
Tennessee	7,101	7,982	89	6,544	109
Texas	35,259	39,785	89	37,796	93
Utah	1,219	1,346	91	1,031	118
Vermont	491	586	84	479	103
Virginia	9,847	9,544	103	9,175	107
Washington	6,649	6,172	108	4,491	148
West Virginia ^d	1,566	1,539	102	1,446	108
Wisconsin	4,791	3,986	120	3,986	120
Wyoming	721	701	103	566	127

^a Excludes persons housed in local jails.

^b Highest capacity reported in table 13.

^c Lowest capacity reported in table 13.

^d Males only.

Facilities and overcrowding

In examining prison crowding, factors other than the capacity-population relationship are important to note. Particularly significant are the proportion of a jurisdiction's prison population that must be held

in local jails (because of the inability of prison facilities to accommodate new admissions) and the number of inmates released prior to normal eligibility dates specifically because of prison crowding. Alabama, Loui-

siana, Mississippi, New Jersey, and Tennessee reported housing nearly 10% or more of their prison populations in local jails because of crowding (table 14). Similarly, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Texas reported substantial numbers of inmates granted early releases because of prison crowding. The impact on the capacity/population ratios for these 11 States would have been substantial had either of these two mechanisms not been used. Even using such strategies, all 11 of these States (including Texas, which added nearly 6,800 beds during 1981 and 1982) exceeded the 90%-of-capacity objective suggested by the American Correctional Association.

Between 1978 and 1983 reported capacities grew by 50% (122,317) across State prison systems for an annual average gain of nearly 24,500 beds (table 15). Whether this growth represents actual new space or refitting of existing space to accommodate housing needs is not precisely known. It is likely, given the construction programs completed, underway, and planned, that most of the increase results from new construction. During 1978-83 State prison populations increased by nearly 128,000 or about 26,000 each year. Thus capacity expansion, use of local jails for overflow, and programs designed to increase releases have held the observed level of overcrowding at yearend 1983 to that reported in 1978.

Table 14. Profile of prison crowding, 1983

State	Yearend prison population as percent of capacity ^a	Percent of yearend population in local jails because of overcrowding ^b	Number of early releases because of overcrowding
United States	110	2.1 ^b	21,420
Federal institutions	118	0.0	NA
State institutions	110	NA	21,420
Alabama	114	10.2	0
Alaska	130	NA	33
Arizona	120	0.0	188
Arkansas	101	0.0	0
California	124	3.1	NA
Colorado	99	6.5	0
Connecticut	112	NA	0
Delaware	107	NA	245
District of Columbia ^c	129	NA	NA
Florida	110	0.0	2,418
Georgia	99	0.0	1,530
Hawaii	152	NA	0
Idaho	133	0.0	0
Illinois	115	0.6	2,851
Indiana	145	0.0	1,101
Iowa	105	NA	0
Kansas	119	0.0	0
Kentucky	98	2.3	NA
Louisiana	98	17.9	0
Maine	118	6.9	NA
Maryland	123	0.6	0
Massachusetts	139	...	0
Michigan	110	0.0	4,290
Minnesota	88	0.0	0
Mississippi	101	18.0	38
Missouri	93	0.0	0
Montana	138	0.0	9
Nebraska	119	0.0	0
Nevada	113	0.0	0
New Hampshire ^c	107	0.0	0
New Jersey	111	10.5	0
New Mexico	101	0.0	0
New York	107	0.0	0
North Carolina	95	0.0	NA
North Dakota	87	0.0	NA
Ohio	110	0.0	0
Oklahoma	122	0.0	NA
Oregon	141	0.0	0
Pennsylvania	124	0.0	0
Rhode Island	98	NA	0
South Carolina	129	5.1	57
South Dakota	107	0.0	0
Tennessee	99	13.4	259
Texas	91	0.0	7,118
Utah	105	4.3	139
Vermont	94	1.2	0
Virginia	105	2.4	NA
Washington	128	NA	847
West Virginia ^c	105	0.0	0
Wisconsin	120	1.5	297
Wyoming	115	0.0	NA

See Table Notes, page 9.

^aAverage of highest and lowest capacity.

^bStates with combined prison and jail systems not included.

^cMales only.

NA Not available.

... Less than 0.5%

Table 15. State prison populations and reported capacities, 1978-83

Year	Prison population	Reported capacity	Percent of reported capacity
1978	270,025	243,500	111
1979	281,589	265,531	106
1981	19,893 ^a	93,176 ^a	109
1982	75,676 ^b	38,379 ^b	111
1983	399,072	65,817 ^c	109

See Table Notes, page 9.

^aMontana, New Jersey, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Alaska are not included.

^bNorth Dakota is not included.

^cAverage of highest and lowest reported capacities.

Table 16. Estimated percent distribution of inmates by age of facility and by region, yearend 1983

Region	1983 population*	Year facility opened						Median year
		Before 1875	1875-1924	1925-1949	1950-1969	1970-1978	1979-1983	
United States	430,998	9.7	23.0	20.6	21.4	12.3	12.9	1946
Federal institutions	31,926	0.0	15.8	41.8	13.2	19.2	9.9	1945
State institutions	399,072	10.7	23.6	18.3	22.5	11.6	13.1	1946
Northeast	64,631	14.0	29.7	26.8	9.4	11.5	7.9	1931
North Central	81,551	19.4	28.8	14.9	17.7	8.4	10.6	1928
South	181,217	6.5	20.1	19.3	22.4	14.2	17.5	1954
West	71,673	8.5	21.2	12.2	40.8	8.0	9.3	1954

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

*Excludes population housed in local jails.

Sources: American Prisons and Jails, Volume III; Directory of the American Correctional Association 1984. See Table Notes, page 9.

Age of facilities

The problem of prison capacity is further exacerbated by the age of available housing stock. That is, older prisons disproportionately require high cost maintenance, renovation, and replacement, draining scarce capital dollars away from new construction designed to house the growing inmate population. The average prison inmate (specifically, the median inmate) is estimated to reside in a facility built in the mid-1940's (table 16). Generally, those inmates confined in the North Central States are located in the oldest prisons (nearly 1 in 5 are in facilities built before 1875); those in the South and West reside in the newest facilities. The average (median) Federal prisoner is confined in an institution about equal in age to that of the average State prisoner. An approximately equal proportion of State prisoners reside in facilities opened during the 5 years from 1979 to 1983 as reside in facilities opened during the 9 years from 1970 to 1978 (12.9% and 12.3%, respectively). This suggests that the pace of new facility construction from 1979 to 1983 may be estimated at nearly twice that for 1970-1978 (few facilities built during the period 1970 to 1978 are likely to have closed by 1983). This estimated pace of new construction is further supported by the capital spending data noted earlier, particularly when the bond issues (and other revenue measures) passed during FY 82 and FY 83 and the large fraction of total expenditures devoted to capital im-

provements in FY 80 and FY 81 are taken into account.

1983 prison population: A summary

While the rate of increase in prison population during 1983 slowed to about half that of 1981 and 1982 (5.7% compared to 12.2% in 1981 and 11.9% in 1982), the number of inmates gained was approximately equal to the average annual growth during the preceding 6 years. The yearend 1983 population reached a new high of 437,238, nearly 93% of which was under the jurisdiction of State correctional system. Males accounted for approximately 96% of the overall population.

Prison administrators and staff continued to grapple with a shortage of available housing capacity to accommodate the 1983 population. Correctional systems reported that

- the entire prison system in seven States (and all male penal facilities in one additional State) were operating under court order;
- 24 jurisdictions were operating one or more facilities under court order or consent decree, and 9 others had litigation pending;
- 17 States reported nearly 9,000 sentenced prisoners held in local jails because of State prison crowding;
- 15 States reported 21,420 prisoners who received early releases during 1983 because of crowding in State prisons;
- State and Federal prison systems reported that, on the average, they were operating at about 110% of capacity; and

- 1 in every 10 inmates was estimated to reside in a prison built before 1875; the average inmate resided in a prison nearly 40 years old.

In response to the dual demands to house inmates and to replace outdated facilities, substantial capital expenditures have been undertaken by correctional systems. During FY 82 and 83 State correctional systems reported more than \$900 million in capital outlays and approximately \$2.25 billion in bonds and other revenue-raising mechanisms to support capital improvements. Annual expenditures by State correctional systems during FY 83 were reported to be approaching \$6 billion.

Table notes

Table 12

1. Colorado's operational capacity includes 253 community residential beds.
2. The District of Columbia does not include the Detention Facility in the design capacity reported.
3. Kansas defines operational capacity as optimum management capacity; design capacity is the number of inmates who can be housed without using nonhousing areas.
4. Massachusetts' operational and design capacities include 19 beds for women in a pretrial status; rated capacity includes 17 beds for this purpose.

Table notes

5. New Hampshire's rated capacity is defined as the maximum capacity of male facilities.

6. New York's operational capacity includes 3,652 beds designated as temporary housing not normally deemed suitable for housing inmates but used only to meet the demands of prison crowding.

7. Wyoming's design capacity does not include one facility used as an honor farm.

Table 14

1. The Federal Bureau of Prisons reports that because of crowding it is not their policy to house inmates in local jails.

2. Arizona permits expedited parole releases because of prison crowding.

3. Delaware permits supervised custody releases because of prison crowding.

4. Florida's gain-time law permits expedited releases because of prison crowding.

5. Georgia reports figures for accelerated releases from January to November of 1983. The number of inmates given expedited parole release because of prison crowding could not be reported.

6. Illinois reports 18 inmates housed under contract in Nevada prisons because of crowding. Illinois also reported using forced release as a result of prison crowding.

7. Indiana reports that State inmates may not be housed in local jails to alleviate crowding. Indiana permits regulated community assignment because of prison crowding.

8. Iowa reports that State inmates may not be housed in local jails to alleviate crowding.

9. Minnesota reports that State inmates may not be housed in local jails to alleviate crowding.

10. Mississippi reports using commutations as a release mechanism because of prison crowding.

11. North Carolina reports that accelerated parole release and accelerated good-time were used during 1983 because of prison crowding, but the specific number of inmates affected could not be provided.

12. Tennessee permits early parole review and reports court-ordered releases during 1983 because of prison crowding.

13. Texas' legislature enacted a special good-time law to expedite releases because of prison crowding.

14. Vermont reports State inmates housed in police lock-ups as locally held persons because that State operates a consolidated prison/jail system.

15. Wisconsin reports 195 additional inmates housed in Minnesota, 72 housed in the Milwaukee House of Correction, and 9 housed in Federal facilities because of prison crowding.

Table 15

1. Prison population data obtained from National Prisoner Statistics.

2. Persons held in local jails because of prison crowding have been excluded.

3. Capacity data for 1979 obtained from American Prisons and Jails Volume III.

4. Capacity data for 1979 obtained from the Census of State Prisons, 1979.

5. Capacity data for 1981 and 1982 obtained from The Corrections Yearbook (1982 and 1983).

6. Capacity data for 1983 obtained from yearend 1983 survey by the National Prisoner Statistics Program.

7. Capacity data for 1980 not available.

Table 16

1. Estimates were derived by combining survey data gathered in 1978 with facility data reported in the Directory of the American Correctional Association - 1984. Average daily population figures from the Directory were used as the basis for calculating the fraction of a jurisdiction's prison population in each facility built after the 1978 survey. It was assumed that the balance of the prison population residing in facilities built before 1978 were distributed in the same manner as they were at the time of the survey in 1978.

2. The oldest prison still operating in 1983 was reported to be the Virginia State Penitentiary, opened in 1800 with a 1983 average daily population of 907 inmates.

Sources

American Correctional Association, Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies, and Paroling Authorities (1981, 1982, 1983, 1984), College Park, Maryland.

American Correctional Association, Standards for Adult Correctional Institution - 2nd Edition, College Park, Maryland, January 1981.

Criminal Justice Institute, Inc. The Corrections Yearbook (1982, 1983), South Salem, New York.

National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Prison Crowding (unpublished), San Francisco, California, December 1983.

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories 1927, Washington, D. C., 1931.

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System (1971 to 1978 annually), Washington, D.C.

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Expenditure and Employment in the U. S., 1979, Washington, D. C.

U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, American Prisons and Jails, Volume 3, 1980.

Data tables

Prisoners under State and Federal jurisdiction

Yearend 1982 and 1983

1. By sentence length, 13
2. Male prisoners, by sentence length, 14
3. Female prisoners, by sentence length, 15

Yearend 1983

4. Number of prisoners per 100,000 resident population, by sentence length, 16

Yearend 1982 and 1983

5. Housed in local jails because of overcrowding in State and Federal facilities, by sex, 17

Yearend 1983

6. By race, 18
7. Male prisoners, by race, 19
8. Female prisoners, by race, 20
9. By Hispanic origin and sex, 21

1983

10. Sentenced prisoners admitted and released, by type of admission and release, 22
11. Sentenced male prisoners admitted and released, by type of admission and release, 24
12. Sentenced female prisoners admitted and released, by type of admission and release, 26
13. Sentenced prisoners released conditionally or unconditionally, by detailed type of release, 28
14. Sentenced male prisoners released conditionally or unconditionally, by detailed type of release, 29
15. Sentenced female prisoners released conditionally or unconditionally, by detailed type of release, 30
16. Sentenced prisoners admitted for violation of parole or other conditional release, by whether new sentence imposed and sex, 31
17. Death among sentenced prisoners, by cause of death and sex, 32

Special table (Yearend 1982-83)

- Prisoners in custody of State and Federal correctional authorities, by sentence length, 33

Table 4 (Yearend 1983)

Number of prisoners under State and Federal jurisdiction per 100,000 resident population, by sentence length

Region and State	Total	Maximum sentence length	
		More than a year	Year or less and unsentenced
United States, total	186	179	7
Federal institutions, total	14	11	2
State institutions, total	172	167	5
Northeast	130	125	5
Maine	94	75	19
New Hampshire	50	50	NA
Vermont*	94	72	23
Massachusetts	78	76	2
Rhode Island*	121	92	29
Connecticut*	174	114	60
New York	173	173	NA
New Jersey	123	123	NA
Pennsylvania	99	98	1
Midwest	139	138	1
Ohio	168	168	NA
Indiana	170	164	6
Illinois	136	135	1
Michigan	159	159	NA
Wisconsin	102	102	NA
Minnesota	51	51	NA
Iowa	97	97	NA
Missouri	166	166	NA
North Dakota	60	51	9
South Dakota	118	115	3
Nebraska	102	97	5
Kansas	152	152	NA
South	232	224	7
Delaware*	362	260	102
Maryland	292	277	15
District of Columbia*	700	558	142
Virginia	181	177	4
West Virginia	83	83	NA
North Carolina	252	233	19
South Carolina	292	276	15
Georgia	266	259	7
Florida	243	235	9
Kentucky	128	128	NA
Tennessee	174	174	NA
Alabama	248	243	5
Mississippi	215	211	4
Arkansas	182	181	1
Louisiana	286	286	NA
Oklahoma	222	222	NA
Texas	221	221	NA
West	157	151	6
Montana	110	110	0
Idaho	120	120	NA
Wyoming	138	138	NA
Colorado	102	102	NA
New Mexico	140	121	19
Arizona	242	237	5
Utah	78	77	1
Nevada	352	352	NA
Washington	154	154	NA
Oregon	148	148	NA
California	155	150	5
Alaska*	333	219	114
Hawaii*	165	103	62

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, 1983. Incarceration rates for California, the District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Massachusetts, Oregon, and Texas are

based on custody, rather than jurisdiction counts.

NA Not applicable

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

Table 5 (Yearend 1982 and 1983)

Prisoners housed in local jails because of overcrowding
in State and Federal facilities, by sex

Region and State	Total		Male		Female		Prisoners in local jails as a percent of total jurisdic- tion population 12/31/83
	12/13/83	12/31/82	12/31/83	12/31/82	12/31/83	12/31/82	
United States, total	9,047	8,689	8,605	8,350	442	339	2.1
Federal Institutions, total	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
State institutions, total	9,047	8,689	8,605	8,350	442	339	2.2
Northeast	1,050	1,664	1,045	1,663	5	1	1.6
Connecticut	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Maine	75	61	70	60	5	1	6.9
Massachusetts	2	8	2	8	0	0	*
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
New Jersey	967	1,584	967	1,584	0	0	10.5
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Rhode Island	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Vermont ^a	6	11	6	11	0	0	1.2
Midwest	160	172	160	172	0	0	0.2
Illinois	86	0	86	0	0	0	0.6
Indiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Iowa	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Michigan	0	7	0	7	0	0	0.0
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Ohio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Wisconsin	74	165	74	165	0	0	1.5
South	6,331	5,483	6,012	5,247	319	236	3.4
Alabama	1,001	1,113	948	1,084	53	29	10.2
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Delaware	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
District of Columbia	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Florida	0	295	0	281	0	14	0.0
Georgia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Kentucky ^b	111	162	88	143	23	19	2.3
Louisiana	2,299	1,499	2,124	1,433	175	66	17.9
Maryland	82	67	82	67	0	0	0.6
Mississippi	1,006	1,020	996	958	10	62	18.0
North Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
South Carolina	486	498	485	493	1	5	5.1
Tennessee	1,100	186	1,100	184	0	2	13.4
Texas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Virginia	246	643	189	604	57	39	2.4
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
West	1,506	1,370	1,388	1,268	118	102	2.1
Alaska	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
California	1,240	1,090	1,122	988	118	102	3.1
Colorado	211	244	211	244	0	0	6.5
Hawaii	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
New Mexico	0	2	0	2	0	0	0.0
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Utah	55	6	55	6	0	0	4.3
Washington	NR	28	NR	28	0	0	NA
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0

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

*Not definable.
NA Not applicable
NR Not reported.

^aVermont's figures represents State prisoners housed in local lockups to ease overcrowding in its combined jail/prison system.

^bKentucky's figures include State prisoners awaiting release in local jails but exclude those awaiting transfer to prison.

Table 6 (Yearend 1983)

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	437,238	225,902	200,216	4,086	1,577	5,457
Federal institutions, total	31,926	20,628	10,446	655	197	0
State institutions, total	405,312	205,274	189,770	3,431	1,380	5,457
Northeast	64,671	30,306	32,767	98	96	1,404
Maine	1,082	1,051	14	16	1	0
New Hampshire	479	467	12	0	0	0
Vermont ^a	497	0	0	0	0	497
Massachusetts	4,482	2,978	1,496	6	2	0
Rhode Island ^a	1,157	804	351	1	1	0
Connecticut ^a	5,474	2,068	2,486	8	5	907
New York	30,541	14,411	16,000	60	70	0
New Jersey	9,192	3,291	5,887	0	14	0
Pennsylvania	11,767	5,236	6,521	7	3	0
Midwest	81,917	42,179	37,485	846	36	1,371
Ohio	18,007	9,019	8,988	0	0	0
Indiana	9,296	6,042	3,247	6	1	0
Illinois	15,595	5,180	9,325	31	9	1,050
Michigan	14,382	5,839	8,264	75	0	204
Wisconsin	4,865	2,881	1,858	124	1	1
Minnesota	2,113	1,404	462	168	2	77
Iowa	2,814	2,206	518	47	4	39
Missouri	8,275	5,354	2,921	0	0	0
North Dakota	410	330	8	72	0	0
South Dakota	826	599	20	207	0	0
Nebraska	1,629	1,018	538	64	9	0
Kansas	3,705	2,307	1,336	52	10	0
South	185,677	83,831	100,273	829	47	697
Delaware ^a	2,198	929	1,266	3	0	0
Maryland	12,817	3,401	9,196	8	0	12
District of Columbia ^a	4,344	142	4,202	0	0	0
Virginia	10,093	4,129	5,765	0	0	199
West Virginia	1,624	1,377	245	2	0	0
North Carolina	15,395	6,625	8,320	389	3	58
South Carolina	9,576	3,891	5,661	9	2	13
Georgia	15,358	6,242	9,115	0	0	1
Florida	26,334	13,440	12,861	3	30	0
Kentucky	4,752	3,265	1,486	1	0	0
Tennessee ^b	8,201	4,555	3,626	NR	NR	20
Alabama	9,856	3,836	6,012	4	3	1
Mississippi	5,586	1,582	3,732	6	0	266
Arkansas	4,244	2,054	2,179	2	8	1
Louisiana	12,812	3,587	9,225	0	0	0
Oklahoma	7,428	4,842	2,057	402	1	126
Texas	35,259	19,934	15,325	0	0	0
West	73,047	48,958	19,245	1,658	1,201	1,985
Montana	903	699	14	185	2	3
Idaho	1,192	1,119	30	37	6	0
Wyoming	721	669	27	24	1	0
Colorado	3,244	2,531	685	22	6	0
New Mexico	1,977	1,668	256	51	2	0
Arizona	7,251	5,641	1,333	214	8	55
Utah	1,274	1,112	125	31	6	0
Nevada	3,188	1,904	1,016	13	23	232
Washington	6,649	4,584	1,290	262	43	470
Oregon	3,941	3,354	447	105	8	27
California	39,373	24,272	13,786	173	77	1,065
Alaska ^a	1,634	947	147	523	17	0
Hawaii ^a	1,700	458	89	18	1,002	133

NOTE: See Appendix II, Questionnaire, for category definitions and Appendix III, Explanatory notes, for State-by-State variations from definitions. All data for California, the District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Massachusetts, Oregon, and Texas are custody,

rather than jurisdiction, counts.

NR Not reported.

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

^bTennessee's "not known" category includes all persons reported as other than White or Black.

Table 7 (Yearend 1983)

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 known
United States	418,084	216,522	191,020	3,833	1,503	5,206
Federal institutions, total	30,172	19,672	9,685	634	181	0
State institutions, total	387,912	196,850	181,335	3,199	1,322	5,206
Northeast	62,477	29,332	31,591	93	93	1,368
Maine	1,049	1,018	14	16	1	0
New Hampshire	465	453	12	0	0	0
Vermont ^a	488	0	0	0	0	488
Massachusetts	4,244	2,827	1,410	6	1	0
Rhode Island ^a	1,120	782	336	1	1	0
Connecticut ^a	5,193	1,961	2,340	7	5	880
New York	29,698	14,059	15,515	56	68	0
New Jersey	8,850	3,177	5,659	0	14	0
Pennsylvania	11,370	5,055	6,305	7	3	0
Midwest	78,146	40,319	35,655	793	34	1,345
Ohio	17,030	8,603	8,427	0	0	0
Indiana	8,907	5,840	3,062	4	1	0
Illinois	15,038	4,830	9,140	25	8	1,035
Michigan	13,729	5,661	7,799	71	0	198
Wisconsin	4,650	2,767	1,761	121	1	0
Minnesota	2,046	1,359	450	160	2	75
Iowa	2,697	2,114	497	45	4	37
Missouri	7,793	5,065	2,728	0	0	0
North Dakota	400	325	7	68	0	0
South Dakota	785	577	20	188	0	0
Nebraska	1,571	985	515	62	9	0
Kansas	3,500	2,193	1,249	49	9	0
South	177,710	80,430	95,778	795	46	661
Delaware ^a	2,091	891	1,197	3	0	0
Maryland	12,208	3,291	8,898	8	0	11
District of Columbia ^a	4,117	123	3,994	0	0	0
Virginia	9,712	3,985	5,543	0	0	184
West Virginia	1,558	1,329	227	2	0	0
North Carolina	14,806	6,346	8,022	377	3	58
South Carolina	9,150	3,712	5,414	9	2	13
Georgia	14,608	5,939	8,668	0	0	1
Florida	25,154	12,915	12,206	3	30	0
Kentucky	4,559	3,190	1,368	1	0	0
Tennessee ^b	7,803	4,334	3,450	NR	NR	19
Alabama	9,375	3,658	5,711	3	2	1
Mississippi	5,381	1,516	3,605	6	0	254
Arkansas	4,048	1,966	2,073	1	8	0
Louisiana	12,279	3,438	8,841	0	0	0
Oklahoma	7,072	4,610	1,959	382	1	120
Texas	33,789	19,187	14,602	0	0	0
West	69,579	46,769	18,311	1,518	1,149	1,832
Montana	879	681	14	179	2	3
Idaho	1,149	1,082	29	32	6	0
Wyoming	688	640	26	21	1	0
Colorado	3,108	2,433	648	21	6	0
New Mexico	1,906	1,607	247	50	2	0
Arizona	6,904	5,381	1,271	189	8	55
Utah	1,223	1,073	116	29	5	0
Nevada	3,024	1,835	935	12	21	221
Washington	6,397	4,448	1,211	247	42	449
Oregon	3,797	3,260	404	99	8	26
California	37,353	23,010	13,193	124	77	949
Alaska ^a	1,560	905	140	499	16	0
Hawaii ^a	1,591	414	77	16	955	129

NOTE: See Appendix II, Questionnaire, for category definitions and Appendix III, Explanatory notes, for State-by-State variations from definitions. All data for California, the District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Massachusetts, Oregon, and Texas are custody,

rather than jurisdiction, counts.
NR Not reported.

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

^bTennessee's "not known" category includes all persons reported as other than White or Black.

Table 8 (Yearend 1983)

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	19,154	9,380	9,196	253	74	251
Federal institutions, total	1,754	956	761	21	16	0
State institutions, total	17,400	8,424	8,435	232	58	251
Northeast	2,194	974	1,175	5	3	36
Maine	33	33	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	14	14	0	0	0	0
Vermont ^a	9	0	0	0	0	9
Massachusetts	238	151	86	0	1	0
Rhode Island ^a	37	22	15	0	0	0
Connecticut ^a	281	107	146	1	0	27
New York	843	352	485	4	2	0
New Jersey	342	114	228	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	397	181	216	0	0	0
Midwest	3,771	1,860	1,830	53	2	26
Ohio	977	416	561	0	0	0
Indiana	389	202	185	2	0	0
Illinois	557	350	185	6	1	15
Michigan	653	178	465	4	0	6
Wisconsin	215	114	97	3	0	1
Minnesota	67	45	12	8	0	2
Iowa	117	92	21	2	0	2
Missouri	482	289	193	0	0	0
North Dakota	10	5	1	4	0	0
South Dakota	41	22	0	19	0	0
Nebraska	58	33	23	2	0	0
Kansas	205	114	87	3	1	0
South	7,967	3,401	4,495	34	1	36
Delaware ^a	107	38	69	0	0	0
Maryland	409	110	298	0	0	1
District of Columbia ^a	227	19	208	0	0	0
Virginia	381	144	222	0	0	15
West Virginia	66	48	18	0	0	0
North Carolina	589	279	298	12	0	0
South Carolina	426	179	247	0	0	0
Georgia	750	303	447	0	0	0
Florida	1,180	525	655	0	0	0
Kentucky	193	75	113	0	0	0
Tennessee ^b	398	221	176	NR	NR	1
Alabama	481	178	301	1	1	0
Mississippi	205	66	127	0	0	12
Arkansas	196	88	106	1	0	1
Louisiana	533	149	384	0	0	0
Oklahoma	356	232	98	20	0	6
Texas	1,470	747	723	0	0	0
West	3,468	2,189	934	140	52	153
Montana	24	18	0	6	0	0
Idaho	43	37	1	5	0	0
Wyoming	33	29	1	3	0	0
Colorado	136	98	37	1	0	0
New Mexico	71	61	9	1	0	0
Arizona	347	260	62	25	0	0
Utah	51	39	9	2	1	0
Nevada	164	69	81	1	2	11
Washington	252	136	79	15	1	21
Oregon	144	94	43	6	0	1
California	2,020	1,262	593	49	0	116
Alaska ^a	74	42	7	24	1	0
Hawaii ^a	109	44	12	2	47	4

NOTE: See Appendix II, Questionnaire, for category definitions and Appendix III, Explanatory notes, for State-by-State variations from definitions. All data for California, the District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Massachusetts, Oregon, and Texas are custody, rather than jurisdiction, counts.

NR Not reported.

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

^bTennessee's "not known" category includes all persons reported as other than White or Black.

Table 10 (1983)

Sentenced prisoners admitted to and released from State and Federal jurisdiction, by type of admission and release

Region and State	Admissions		New court commitments	Parole or other conditional release violators returned	Escapes and AWOLs returned ^d	Returns from appeal or bond	Transfers from other jurisdictions	Other admissions
	Number of prisoners 12/31/82	Total						
United States, total	395,516	250,061	187,408	45,568	8,428	4,356	3,708	593
Federal institutions, total	23,652	17,986	14,119	2,583	376	43	865	NR
State institutions, total	371,864	232,075	173,289	42,985	8,052	4,313	2,843	593
Northeast	56,303	33,560	24,175	7,599	722	101	958	5
Maine	892	618	517	78	7	9	7	0
New Hampshire	445	284	233	33	18	NR	0	0
Vermont ^a	435	289	153	97	39	0	0	0
Massachusetts	4,238	2,543	1,691	388	290	NR	174	0
Rhode Island ^a	781	510	347	138	16	3	5	1
Connecticut ^a	3,129	2,815	2,198	509	105	3	0	0
New York	27,945	14,747	10,415	3,673	137	49	469	4
New Jersey	7,990	6,034	4,695	1,286	38	15	NR	0
Pennsylvania	10,448	5,720	3,926	1,397	72	22	303	0
Midwest	77,236	47,622	35,438	9,684	1,997	38	465	0
Ohio ^b	17,317	11,096	8,818	2,122	16	0	140	0
Indiana	8,295	4,637	4,343	178	116	NR	0	0
Illinois	13,949	10,730	7,307	3,218	205	NR	NR	0
Michigan	14,913	7,305	4,511	1,420	1,204	0	170	0
Wisconsin	4,714	2,649	2,069	580	NR	NR	NR	0
Minnesota	2,081	1,480	1,124	344	12	0	0	0
Iowa	2,829	1,970	1,367	282	139	28	154	0
Missouri	7,445	3,987	3,067	673	239	8	0	0
North Dakota	276	311	289	21	1	0	0	0
South Dakota	755	533	451	74	7	0	1	0
Nebraska	1,584	613	511	73	27	2	0	0
Kansas	3,078	2,311	1,581	699	31	NR	0	0
South	175,654	105,370	82,190	13,921	3,565	4,156	1,204	334
Delaware ^a	1,513	735	524	24	85	0	0	102
Maryland	11,032	4,555	3,983	399	130	NR	43	0
District of Columbia ^a	3,351	2,576	1,305	277	227	NR	767	0
Virginia	9,715	5,614	4,421	812	100	NR	281	0
West Virginia	1,547	921	864	37	19	1	0	0
North Carolina	15,349	8,943	7,648	806	466	0	3	20
South Carolina	8,629	4,188	3,071	841	266	10	NR	0
Georgia	14,038	10,021	8,485	1,258	233	NR	NR	45
Florida	27,139	17,836	11,603	1,396	723	4,088	26	NR
Kentucky	4,031	3,690	2,545	1,039	96	NA	0	10
Tennessee	7,869	4,658	3,632	511	515	0	0	0
Alabama	8,581	4,662	4,419	100	41	57	16	29
Mississippi	5,359	2,832	2,199	435	58	NR	12	128
Arkansas	3,922	2,229	1,751	422	30	NR	26	0
Louisiana	10,930	4,538	4,231	209	93	0	5	0
Oklahoma ^c	6,500	4,513	3,836	200	467	NR	10	0
Texas	36,149	22,859	17,673	5,155	16	NR	15	0
West	62,671	45,523	31,486	11,781	1,768	18	216	254
Montana	914	455	343	86	24	2	0	0
Idaho	1,644	872	664	191	14	3	0	0
Wyoming	702	361	330	19	12	0	NA	0
Colorado	3,042	2,349	1,784	376	179	6	2	2
New Mexico	1,447	1,346	917	383	40	6	0	0
Arizona	6,048	3,310	2,880	408	NR	0	22	0
Utah	1,199	867	483	254	129	1	0	0
Nevada	2,753	1,487	1,197	268	22	0	0	0
Washington	6,264	2,796	1,655	808	309	NR	24	0
Oregon	3,900	2,986	1,910	469	368	0	11	228
California	33,583	27,511	18,401	8,435	671	NR	4	0
Alaska ^a	872	864	631	56	NR	NR	153	24
Hawaii ^a	903	319	291	28	0	0	0	0

Table 11 (1983)

Sentenced male prisoners admitted to and released from State and Federal jurisdiction, by type of admission and release

Region and State	Admissions		New court commitments	Parole or other conditional release violators returned	Escapees and AWOLs returned	Returns from appeal or bond	Transfers from other jurisdictions	Other admissions
	Number of prisoners 12/31/82	Total						
United States, total	379,075	234,636	174,887	43,650	7,942	4,134	3,450	573
Federal institutions, total	22,291	16,535	12,986	2,383	359	38	769	NR
State institutions, total	356,784	218,101	161,901	41,267	7,583	4,096	2,681	573
Northeast	54,590	31,937	22,857	7,405	667	97	906	5
Maine	870	608	507	78	7	9	7	0
New Hampshire	435	275	225	33	17	NR	0	0
Vermont ^a	427	283	151	93	39	0	0	0
Massachusetts	4,107	2,146	1,342	363	277	NR	164	0
Rhode Island ^a	768	499	339	135	16	3	5	1
Connecticut ^a	3,059	2,695	2,118	489	85	3	0	0
New York	27,127	14,223	9,993	3,597	136	47	446	4
New Jersey	7,674	5,783	4,479	1,252	38	14	NR	0
Pennsylvania	10,123	5,425	3,703	1,365	52	21	284	0
Midwest	73,870	44,479	32,908	9,242	1,841	35	447	0
Ohio ^b	16,417	10,134	7,970	2,008	16	0	140	0
Indiana	7,975	4,334	4,044	177	113	NR	0	0
Illinois	13,482	10,218	6,934	3,108	176	NR	NR	0
Michigan	14,289	6,763	4,167	1,343	1,095	0	158	0
Wisconsin	4,517	2,500	1,936	564	NR	NR	NR	0
Minnesota	2,008	1,389	1,052	326	11	0	0	0
Iowa	2,708	1,890	1,311	271	133	27	148	0
Missouri	7,051	3,789	2,899	643	239	8	0	0
North Dakota	267	299	277	21	1	0	0	0
South Dakota	717	488	411	69	7	0	1	0
Nebraska	1,521	571	472	72	27	NR	0	0
Kansas	2,918	2,104	1,435	640	29	NR	0	0
South	168,267	98,929	76,678	13,432	3,430	3,947	1,124	318
Delaware ^a	1,455	701	495	24	83	0	0	99
Maryland	10,710	4,294	3,763	383	119	NR	29	0
District of Columbia ^a	3,242	2,411	1,209	267	208	NR	727	0
Virginia	9,377	5,275	4,135	778	97	NR	265	0
West Virginia	1,500	874	823	35	16	NR	0	0
North Carolina	14,761	8,460	7,193	789	455	0	3	20
South Carolina	8,270	3,963	2,868	827	258	10	NR	0
Georgia	13,412	9,324	7,861	1,214	208	NR	NR	41
Florida	25,924	16,848	10,873	1,369	700	3,882	24	NR
Kentucky	3,872	3,457	2,345	1,006	96	NR	0	10
Tennessee	7,489	4,397	3,393	492	512	0	0	0
Alabama	8,160	4,336	4,103	96	41	55	12	29
Mississippi	5,180	2,669	2,061	420	57	NR	12	119
Arkansas	3,755	2,083	1,614	413	30	NR	26	0
Louisiana	10,514	4,255	3,958	202	90	0	5	0
Oklahoma ^c	6,174	4,180	3,535	191	444	NR	10	0
Texas	34,472	21,402	16,449	4,926	16	NR	11	0
West	60,057	42,756	29,458	11,188	1,639	17	204	250
Montana	885	434	323	85	24	2	0	0
Idaho	1,013	815	621	179	12	3	0	0
Wyoming	674	336	305	19	12	0	NA	0
Colorado	2,923	2,209	1,685	359	155	6	2	2
New Mexico	1,387	1,250	865	349	30	6	0	0
Arizona	5,769	3,108	2,709	379	NR	0	20	0
Utah	1,153	820	452	247	121	0	0	0
Nevada	2,634	1,375	1,105	248	22	0	0	0
Washington	6,018	2,663	1,563	770	306	NR	24	0
Oregon	3,760	2,804	1,800	435	333	0	11	225
California	32,124	25,819	17,155	8,040	624	NR	0	0
Alaska ^a	843	828	604	54	NR	NR	147	23
Hawaii ^a	874	295	271	24	0	0	0	0

Releases								
Total	Condi- tional releases	Uncon- diti- onal releases	Escapes and AWOLs	Out on appeal or bond	Transfers to other juris- dictions	Deaths	Other releases	Number of prisoners 12/31/83
225,856	166,345	38,307	9,166	5,581	3,492	896	2,069	419,721
15,307	8,151	5,264	491	65	332	69	935	26,331
210,549	158,194	33,043	8,675	5,516	3,160	827	1,134	393,390
27,886	22,366	3,092	714	344	1,177	120	73	61,977
649	214	397	14	16	8	0	0	861
250	200	17	19	13	0	1	0	479
346	289	23	30	0	0	4	0	378
2,409	1,361	494	266	NR	279	9	0	4,372
413	352	27	11	9	14	0	0	878
2,367	976	1,241	73	56	14	7	0	3,577
12,151	10,924	373	133	112	548	55	6	30,541
4,832	4,536	132	56	93	0	15	0	9,192
4,469	3,514	388	112	45	314	29	67	11,699
43,493	38,171	2,415	2,036	48	476	138	209	81,365
10,406	10,084	140	18	0	134	30	0	18,007
3,959	3,683	125	130	NR	0	21	0	8,973
9,157	8,151	556	217	NR	NR	24	209	15,522
7,836	6,110	349	1,186	0	178	13	0	14,382
2,498	2,215	276	NR	NR	0	7	0	4,865
1,448	1,286	127	30	0	0	5	0	2,113
1,985	1,487	177	135	20	163	3	0	2,814
3,157	2,602	248	273	11	0	23	0	8,275
237	209	27	1	0	0	0	0	350
480	331	135	10	0	1	3	0	808
646	372	252	10	8	0	4	0	1,551
1,684	1,641	3	26	9	0	5	0	3,705
101,061	64,179	25,648	4,043	4,915	1,191	456	629	179,963
669	422	83	101	0	0	6	57	1,579
3,608	2,932	42	104	457	45	24	4	11,979
2,462	791	682	278	NR	699	12	0	3,465
5,474	5,036	168	72	5	121	72	0	9,855
844	612	121	33	0	0	4	74	1,624
10,035	6,776	2,803	415	0	0	35	6	14,257
3,741	2,405	994	298	14	0	30	0	9,076
9,124	5,816	2,858	218	44	159	29	0	14,935
19,582	5,332	8,896	744	4,342	58	56	154	25,393
2,969	2,489	330	104	NR	0	13	33	4,752
4,326	3,021	520	750	4	0	18	13	8,201
3,602	1,478	1,643	303	45	74	25	34	9,641
2,710	2,087	507	47	NR	11	11	47	5,481
1,925	1,626	257	28	NR	4	10	0	4,226
2,656	706	1,906	18	0	3	20	3	12,812
3,585	1,394	1,643	520	4	5	17	2	7,428
23,749	21,256	2,195	10	NR	12	74	202	35,259
38,109	33,478	1,888	1,882	209	316	113	223	70,085
468	369	71	19	8	0	1	0	901
724	643	68	8	5	0	0	0	1,192
342	224	106	10	2	NA	0	0	721
2,147	1,814	81	177	11	3	6	55	3,244
1,085	716	327	27	9	1	5	0	1,708
2,243	2,053	172	NR	7	0	11	0	7,115
805	641	29	128	4	0	3	0	1,261
1,052	478	526	28	10	0	10	0	3,188
2,411	2,043	38	301	14	2	13	0	6,649
2,945	2,383	136	405	0	4	9	8	3,941
23,069	21,619	307	779	NR	150	55	159	38,025
661	366	0	NR	139	156	0	0	1,075
157	129	27	0	0	0	0	1	1,065

NOTE: See Appendix II, Questionnaire, for category definitions and Appendix III, Explanatory notes, for State-by-State variations from definitions. All data for California, the District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Massachusetts, Oregon, and Texas are custody, rather than jurisdiction counts.
NA Not applicable

NR Not reported
^aFigures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.
^bOhio's figures include persons with sentences of 1 year or less.
^cOklahoma's figures may include a small number of persons with a 1 year sentence.

Table 12 (1983)

Sentenced female prisoners admitted to and released from State and Federal jurisdiction, by type of admission and release

Region and State	Admissions		New court commitments	Parole or conditional release violators returned	Escapees and AWOLs returned	Returns from appeal or bond	Transfers from other jurisdictions	Other admissions
	Number of prisoners 12/31/82	Total						
United States, total	16,441	15,425	12,521	1,918	486	222	258	20
Federal institutions, total	1,361	1,451	1,133	200	17	5	96	NR
State institutions, total	15,080	13,974	11,388	1,718	469	217	162	20
Northeast	1,713	1,623	1,318	194	55	4	52	0
Maine	22	10	10	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	10	9	8	0	1	NR	0	0
Vermont ^a	8	6	2	4	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	131	397	349	25	13	NR	10	0
Rhode Island ^a	13	11	8	3	0	0	0	0
Connecticut ^a	70	120	80	20	20	0	0	0
New York	818	524	422	76	1	2	23	0
New Jersey	316	251	216	34	0	1	NR	0
Pennsylvania	325	295	223	32	20	1	19	0
Midwest	3,366	3,143	2,530	442	150	3	18	0
Ohio ^b	900	962	848	114	0	0	0	0
Indiana	320	303	299	1	3	NR	0	0
Illinois	467	512	373	110	29	NR	NR	0
Michigan	624	542	344	77	109	0	12	0
Wisconsin	197	149	133	16	NR	NR	NR	0
Minnesota	73	91	72	18	1	0	0	0
Iowa	121	80	56	11	6	1	6	0
Missouri	394	198	168	30	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	9	12	12	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	38	45	40	5	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	63	42	39	1	0	2	0	0
Kansas	160	207	146	59	2	NR	0	0
South	7,387	6,441	5,512	489	135	209	80	16
Delaware ^a	58	34	29	0	2	0	0	3
Maryland	322	261	220	16	11	NR	14	0
District of Columbia ^a	109	165	96	10	19	NR	40	0
Virginia	338	339	286	34	3	NR	16	0
West Virginia	47	47	41	2	3	1	0	0
North Carolina	588	483	455	17	11	0	0	0
South Carolina	359	225	203	14	8	0	NR	0
Georgia	626	697	624	44	25	NR	NR	4
Florida	1,215	988	730	27	23	206	2	NR
Kentucky	159	233	200	33	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	380	261	239	19	3	0	0	0
Alabama	421	326	316	4	0	2	4	0
Mississippi	179	163	138	15	1	NR	0	9
Arkansas	167	146	137	9	0	NR	0	0
Louisiana	416	283	273	7	3	0	0	0
Oklahoma ^c	326	333	301	9	23	NR	0	0
Texas	1,677	1,457	1,224	229	0	NR	4	0
West	2,614	2,767	2,028	593	129	1	12	4
Montana	29	21	20	1	0	0	0	0
Idaho	31	57	43	12	2	0	0	0
Wyoming	28	25	25	0	0	0	NA	0
Colorado	119	140	99	17	24	0	0	0
New Mexico	60	96	52	34	10	0	0	0
Arizona	279	202	171	29	NR	0	2	0
Utah	46	47	31	7	8	1	0	0
Nevada	119	112	92	20	0	0	0	0
Washington	246	133	92	38	3	NR	0	0
Oregon	140	182	110	34	35	0	0	3
California	1,459	1,692	1,246	395	47	NR	4	0
Alaska ^a	29	36	27	2	NR	NR	6	1
Hawaii ^a	29	24	20	4	0	0	0	0

Releases								
Total	Condi- tional releases	Uncondi- tional releases	Escapes and AWOLs	Out on appeal or bond	Transfers to other juris- dictions	Deaths	Other releases	Number of prisoners 12/31/83
211,611	155,978	35,908	8,651	5,259	3,240	873	1,702	402,100
14,020	7,334	4,901	473	60	313	68	871	24,806
197,591	148,644	31,007	8,178	5,199	2,927	805	831	377,294
26,421	21,340	2,791	667	315	1,126	114	68	60,106
636	209	389	14	16	8	0	0	842
245	198	17	18	11	0	1	0	465
337	282	22	29	0	0	4	0	373
2,027	1,208	287	252	NR	272	8	0	4,226
406	345	27	11	9	14	0	0	861
2,272	927	1,205	65	56	13	6	0	3,482
11,652	10,473	361	132	106	521	53	6	29,698
4,607	4,350	110	54	79	0	14	0	8,850
4,239	3,348	373	92	38	298	28	62	11,309
40,707	35,694	2,317	1,880	46	448	134	188	77,642
9,521	9,215	131	16	0	130	29	0	17,030
3,695	3,434	114	126	NR	0	21	0	8,614
8,729	7,773	555	190	NR	NR	23	188	14,971
7,323	5,746	330	1,073	0	161	13	0	13,729
2,367	2,098	262	NR	NR	0	7	0	4,650
1,351	1,201	119	26	0	0	5	0	2,046
1,901	1,425	169	129	19	156	3	0	2,697
3,047	2,500	241	273	11	0	22	0	7,793
224	196	27	1	0	0	0	0	342
435	292	129	10	0	1	3	0	770
592	334	237	10	8	0	3	0	1,500
1,522	1,480	3	26	8	0	5	0	3,500
94,664	60,129	24,134	3,872	4,643	1,044	447	395	172,532
634	396	79	99	0	0	6	54	1,522
3,375	2,761	34	95	420	38	24	3	11,629
2,277	763	659	250	NR	593	12	0	3,376
5,162	4,748	159	69	5	112	69	0	9,490
816	593	113	32	NR	0	4	74	1,558
9,467	6,366	2,660	406	0	0	35	0	13,754
3,528	2,263	935	288	12	0	30	0	8,705
8,495	5,368	2,718	194	38	149	28	0	14,241
18,519	5,084	8,339	722	4,121	53	55	145	24,253
2,770	2,315	310	102	NR	0	12	31	4,559
4,083	2,850	469	732	4	0	18	10	7,803
3,305	1,327	1,541	290	39	69	23	16	9,191
2,569	1,965	491	45	NR	11	11	46	5,280
1,807	1,522	243	28	NR	4	10	0	4,031
2,490	641	1,807	16	0	3	20	3	12,279
3,282	1,295	1,466	494	4	4	17	2	7,072
22,085	19,872	2,111	10	NR	8	73	11	33,789
35,799	31,481	1,765	1,759	195	309	110	180	67,014
442	345	69	19	8	0	1	0	877
679	604	64	6	5	0	0	0	1,149
322	209	101	10	2	NA	0	0	688
2,024	1,712	78	170	9	2	5	48	3,108
979	643	297	25	9	0	5	0	1,658
2,107	1,935	158	NR	3	0	11	0	6,770
760	602	27	125	3	0	3	0	1,213
985	440	498	28	10	0	9	0	3,024
2,284	1,933	36	288	12	2	13	0	6,397
2,767	2,257	129	367	0	4	9	1	3,797
21,668	20,332	281	721	NR	150	54	130	36,275
635	350	0	NR	134	151	0	0	1,036
147	119	27	0	0	0	0	1	1,022

NOTE: See Appendix II, Questionnaire, for category definitions and Appendix III, Explanatory notes, for State-by-State variations from definitions. All data for California, the District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Massachusetts, Oregon, and Texas are custody, rather than jurisdiction counts.
NA Not applicable.

NR Not reported.
^aFigures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.
^bOhio's figures include persons with sentences of 1 year or less.
^cOklahoma's figures may include a small number of persons with a 1 year sentence.

Table 13 (1983)

Sentenced prisoners released conditionally or unconditionally from
State and Federal jurisdiction, by detailed type of release

Region and State	Conditional release					Unconditional release			
	Total	Parole	Pro- bation	Supervised mandatory release	Other	Total	Expiration of sentence	Commun- tation	Other
United States, total	166,345	97,959	9,888	53,632	4,866	38,307	35,913	1,007	1,387
Federal institutions, total	8,151	5,916	NR	2,235	0	5,264	5,106	2	156
State institutions, total	158,194	92,043	9,888	51,397	4,866	33,043	30,807	1,005	1,231
Northeast	22,366	19,438	359	2,428	141	3,092	2,833	13	246
Maine	214	16	198	0	0	397	397	0	0
New Hampshire	200	195	NA	NA	5	17	7	0	10
Vermont ^a	289	188	101	0	0	23	23	0	0
Massachusetts	1,361	1,361	NR	NA	0	494	411	0	83
Rhode Island ^a	352	292	60	NA	0	27	21	0	6
Connecticut ^a	976	840	NR	NA	136	1,241	1,197	13	31
New York	10,924	8,496	NA	2,428	0	373	373	0	0
New Jersey	4,536	4,536	NA	NA	0	132	132	0	0
Pennsylvania	3,514	3,514	NA	NA	0	388	272	0	116
Midwest	38,171	21,855	3,131	11,301	1,884	2,415	2,225	6	184
Ohio ^b	10,084	7,724	1,423	NA	937	140	121	0	19
Indiana	3,683	420	754	1,797	712	125	13	0	112
Illinois	8,151	442	NA	7,709	0	556	550	0	6
Michigan	6,110	6,110	NA	NA	0	349	349	0	0
Wisconsin	2,215	1,306	0	909	0	276	276	0	NR
Minnesota	1,286	242	0	886	158	127	92	NR	35
Iowa	1,487	1,167	320	NA	0	177	167	NR	10
Missouri	2,602	2,602	NA	NA	0	248	248	0	0
North Dakota	209	151	50	NA	8	27	27	0	0
South Dakota	331	295	36	NA	0	135	131	4	0
Nebraska	372	372	NA	NA	0	252	250	0	2
Kansas	1,641	1,024	548	NA	69	3	1	2	0
South	64,179	41,172	5,674	15,529	1,804	25,648	24,016	948	684
Delaware ^a	422	205	NR	217	0	83	65	0	18
Maryland	2,932	1,546	NA	1,386	0	42	37	5	0
District of Columbia	791	659	NR	132	0	682	682	0	0
Virginia	5,036	3,762	NA	1,274	0	168	148	8	12
West Virginia	612	439	173	NA	0	121	113	0	8
North Carolina	6,776	4,376	NR	2,400	0	2,803	2,305	436	62
South Carolina	2,405	1,781	610	0	14	994	975	1	18
Georgia	5,816	4,629	97	NA	1,090	2,858	2,823	35	0
Florida	5,332	4,108	1,224	NA	0	8,896	8,486	3	407
Kentucky	2,489	2,241	248	NA	0	330	330	0	0
Tennessee	3,021	2,599	0	422	0	520	466	40	14
Alabama	1,478	1,027	431	NA	20	1,643	1,639	1	3
Mississippi	2,087	1,307	317	NA	463	507	468	32	7
Arkansas	1,626	1,487	NA	NA	139	257	226	1	30
Louisiana	706	706	NA	NA	0	1,906	1,835	0	71
Oklahoma ^c	1,394	724	670	NA	0	1,643	1,256	386	1
Texas	21,256	9,576	1,904	9,698	78	2,195	2,162	0	33
West	33,478	9,578	724	22,139	1,037	1,888	1,733	38	117
Montana	369	306	63	NA	0	71	71	0	0
Idaho	643	260	383	NA	0	68	67	0	1
Wyoming	224	192	32	NA	0	106	65	38	3
Colorado	1,814	1,711	103	NA	0	81	81	0	0
New Mexico	716	716	NA	NA	0	327	327	0	0
Arizona	2,053	675	79	298	1,001	172	172	0	0
Utah	641	641	NA	NA	0	29	1	0	28
Nevada	478	478	NA	NA	0	526	513	0	13
Washington	2,043	2,042	NA	NA	1	38	38	0	0
Oregon	2,383	2,383	NA	NR	0	136	136	0	0
California	21,619	NR	NA	21,619	0	307	246	0	61
Alaska ^a	366	72	39	222	33	NA	NR	0	0
Hawaii ^a	129	102	25	NA	2	27	16	0	11

NOTE: See Appendix II, Questionnaire, for category definitions and Appendix III, Explanatory notes, for State-by-State variations from definitions. All data for California, the District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Massachusetts, Oregon, and Texas are custody, rather than jurisdiction counts.
NA Not applicable.

NR Not reported

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

^bOhio's figures include persons with sentences of 1 year or less.

^cOklahoma's figures may include a small number of persons with a 1 year sentence.

Releases

Total	Condi- tional releases	Uncondi- tional releases	Escapes and AWOLs	Out on appeal or bond	Transfers to other juris- dictions	Deaths	Other releases	Number of prisoners 12/31/83
14,245	10,367	2,399	515	322	252	23	367	17,621
1,287	817	363	18	5	19	1	64	1,525
12,958	9,550	2,036	497	317	233	22	303	16,096
1,465	1,026	301	47	29	51	6	5	1,871
13	5	8	0	0	0	0	0	19
5	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	14
9	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	5
382	153	207	14	NR	7	1	0	146
7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
95	49	36	8	0	1	1	0	95
499	451	12	1	6	27	2	0	843
225	186	22	2	14	0	1	0	342
230	166	15	20	7	16	1	5	390
2,786	2,477	98	156	2	28	4	21	3,723
885	869	9	2	0	4	1	0	977
264	249	11	4	NR	0	0	0	359
428	378	1	27	NR	NR	1	21	551
513	364	19	113	0	17	0	0	653
131	117	14	NR	NR	0	0	0	215
97	85	8	4	0	0	0	0	67
84	62	8	6	1	7	0	0	117
110	102	7	0	0	0	1	0	482
13	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
45	39	6	0	0	0	0	0	38
54	38	15	0	0	0	1	0	51
162	161	0	0	1	0	0	0	205
6,397	4,050	1,514	171	272	147	9	234	7,431
35	26	4	2	0	0	0	3	57
233	171	8	9	37	7	0	1	350
185	28	23	28	NR	106	0	0	89
312	288	9	3	0	9	3	0	365
28	19	8	1	0	0	0	0	86
568	410	143	9	0	0	0	6	503
213	142	59	10	2	0	0	0	371
629	448	140	24	6	10	1	0	694
1,063	248	557	22	221	5	1	9	1,140
199	174	20	2	NR	0	1	2	193
243	171	51	18	0	0	0	3	398
297	151	102	13	6	5	2	18	450
141	122	16	2	NR	0	0	1	201
118	104	14	0	NR	0	0	0	195
166	65	99	2	0	0	0	0	535
303	99	177	26	0	1	0	0	356
1,664	1,384	84	0	NR	4	1	191	1,470
2,310	1,997	123	123	14	7	3	43	3,071
26	24	2	0	0	0	0	0	24
45	39	4	2	0	0	0	0	43
20	15	5	0	0	NA	0	0	33
123	102	3	7	2	1	1	7	136
106	73	30	2	0	1	0	0	50
136	118	14	NR	4	0	0	0	345
45	39	2	3	1	0	0	0	48
67	38	28	0	0	0	1	0	164
127	110	2	13	2	0	0	0	252
178	126	7	38	0	0	0	7	144
1,401	1,287	26	58	NR	0	1	29	1,750
26	16	0	NR	5	5	0	0	39
10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	43

NOTE: See Appendix II, Questionnaire, for category definitions and Appendix III, Explanatory notes, for State-by-State variations from definitions. All data for California, the District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Massachusetts, Oregon, and Texas are custody, rather than jurisdiction counts.
NA Not applicable

NR Not reported.
^aFigures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.
^bOhio's figures include persons with sentences of 1 year or less.
^cOklahoma's figures may include a small number of persons with a 1 year sentence.

Table 15 (1983)

Sentenced female prisoners released conditionally or unconditionally from State and Federal jurisdiction, by detailed type of release

Region and State	Conditional release					Unconditional release			
	Total	Parole	Pro- bation	Supervised mandatory release	Other	Total	Expiration of sentence	Commu- tation	Other
United States, total	10,367	6,129	723	3,123	392	2,399	2,205	73	121
Federal institutions, total	817	585	NR	232	0	363	340	0	23
State institutions, total	9,550	5,544	723	2,891	392	2,036	1,865	73	98
Northeast	1,026	935	11	64	16	301	272	0	29
Maine	5	0	5	0	0	8	8	0	0
New Hampshire	2	2	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont ^a	7	2	5	0	0	1	1	0	0
Massachusetts	153	153	NR	NA	0	207	184	0	23
Rhode Island ^a	7	6	1	NA	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut ^a	49	33	NR	NA	16	36	34	0	2
New York	451	387	NA	64	0	12	12	0	0
New Jersey	186	186	NA	NA	0	22	22	0	0
Pennsylvania	166	166	NA	NA	0	15	11	0	4
Midwest	2,477	1,347	389	534	207	98	81	0	17
Ohio ^b	869	562	224	NA	83	9	7	0	2
Indiana	249	8	72	90	79	11	2	0	9
Illinois	378	16	NA	362	0	1	0	0	1
Michigan	364	364	NA	NA	0	19	19	0	0
Wisconsin	117	78	0	39	0	14	14	0	NR
Minnesota	85	1	0	43	41	8	4	NR	4
Iowa	62	48	14	NA	0	8	7	NR	1
Missouri	102	102	NA	NA	0	7	7	0	0
North Dakota	13	5	8	NA	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	39	35	4	NA	0	6	6	0	0
Nebraska	38	38	NA	NA	0	15	15	0	0
Kansas	161	90	67	NA	4	0	0	0	0
South	4,050	2,692	268	986	104	1,514	1,403	72	39
Delaware ^a	26	25	NR	1	0	4	3	0	1
Maryland	171	80	NA	91	0	8	5	3	0
District of Columbia ^a	28	25	NR	3	0	23	23	0	0
Virginia	288	213	NA	75	0	9	8	0	1
West Virginia	19	19	0	NA	0	8	8	0	0
North Carolina	410	290	NR	120	0	143	113	27	3
South Carolina	142	107	35	0	0	59	54	1	4
Georgia	448	383	15	NA	50	140	138	2	0
Florida	248	184	64	NA	0	557	535	1	21
Kentucky	174	131	43	NA	0	20	20	0	0
Tennessee	171	169	0	2	0	51	40	4	7
Alabama	151	99	51	NA	1	102	101	0	1
Mississippi	122	51	24	NA	47	16	15	1	0
Arkansas	104	98	NA	NA	6	14	14	0	0
Louisiana	65	65	NA	NA	0	99	98	0	1
Oklahoma ^c	99	67	32	NA	0	177	144	33	0
Texas	1,384	686	4	694	0	84	84	0	0
West	1,997	570	55	1,307	65	123	109	1	13
Montana	24	19	5	NA	0	2	2	0	0
Idaho	39	16	23	NA	0	4	4	0	0
Wyoming	15	13	2	NA	0	5	4	1	0
Colorado	102	91	11	NA	0	3	3	0	0
New Mexico	73	73	NA	NA	0	30	30	0	0
Arizona	118	39	8	13	58	14	14	0	0
Utah	39	39	NA	NA	0	2	1	0	1
Nevada	38	38	NA	NA	0	28	28	0	0
Washington	110	110	NA	NA	0	2	2	0	0
Oregon	126	126	NA	NR	0	7	7	0	0
California	1,287	NR	NA	1,287	0	26	14	0	12
Alaska ^a	16	2	1	7	6	NA	NR	0	0
Hawaii ^a	10	4	5	NA	1	0	0	0	0

NOTE: See Appendix II, Questionnaire, for category definitions and Appendix III, Explanatory notes, for State-by-State variations from definitions. All data for California, the District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Massachusetts, Oregon, and Texas are custody, rather than jurisdiction counts.
NA Not applicable.

NR Not reported.

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

^bOhio's figures include persons with sentence of 1 year or less.

^cOklahoma's figures may include a small number of persons with a 1 year sentence.

Table 14 (1983)

Sentenced male prisoners released conditionally or unconditionally from State and Federal jurisdiction, by detailed type of release

Region and State	Conditional release					Unconditional release			
	Total	Parole	Pro-bation	Supervised mandatory release	Other	Total	Expiration of sentence	Commu-tation	Other
United States, total	155,978	91,830	9,165	50,509	4,474	35,908	33,708	934	1,266
Federal institutions, total	7,334	5,331	NR	2,003	0	4,901	4,766	2	133
State institutions, total	148,644	86,499	9,165	48,506	4,474	31,007	28,942	932	1,133
Northeast	21,340	18,503	348	2,364	125	2,791	2,561	13	217
Maine	209	16	193	0	0	389	389	0	0
New Hampshire	198	193	NA	NA	5	17	7	0	10
Vermont ^a	282	186	96	0	0	22	22	0	0
Massachusetts	1,208	1,208	NR	NA	0	287	227	0	60
Rhode Island ^a	345	286	59	NA	0	27	21	0	6
Connecticut ^a	927	807	NR	NA	120	1,205	1,163	13	29
New York	10,473	8,109	NA	2,364	0	361	361	0	0
New Jersey	4,350	4,350	NA	NA	0	110	110	0	0
Pennsylvania	3,348	3,348	NA	NA	0	373	261	0	112
Midwest	35,694	20,508	2,742	10,767	1,677	2,317	2,144	6	167
Ohio ^b	9,215	7,162	1,199	NA	854	131	114	0	17
Indiana	3,434	412	682	1,707	633	114	11	0	103
Illinois	7,773	426	NA	7,347	0	555	550	0	5
Michigan	5,746	5,746	NA	NA	0	330	330	0	0
Wisconsin	2,098	1,228	0	870	0	262	262	0	NR
Minnesota	1,201	241	0	843	117	119	88	NR	31
Iowa	1,425	1,119	306	NA	0	169	160	NR	9
Missouri	2,500	2,500	NA	NA	0	241	241	0	0
North Dakota	196	146	42	NA	8	27	27	0	0
South Dakota	292	260	32	NA	0	129	125	4	0
Nebraska	334	334	NA	NA	0	237	235	0	2
Kansas	1,480	934	481	NA	65	3	1	2	0
South	60,129	38,480	5,406	14,543	1,700	24,134	22,613	876	645
Delaware ^a	396	180	NR	216	0	79	62	0	17
Maryland	2,761	1,466	NA	1,295	0	34	32	2	0
District of Columbia ^a	763	634	NR	129	0	659	659	0	0
Virginia	4,748	3,549	NA	1,199	0	159	140	8	11
West Virginia	593	420	173	NA	0	113	105	0	8
North Carolina	6,366	4,086	NR	2,280	0	2,660	2,192	409	59
South Carolina	2,263	1,674	575	0	14	935	921	0	14
Georgia	5,368	4,246	82	NA	1,040	2,718	2,685	33	0
Florida	5,084	3,924	1,160	NA	0	8,339	7,951	2	386
Kentucky	2,315	2,110	205	NA	0	310	310	0	0
Tennessee	2,850	2,430	0	420	0	469	426	36	7
Alabama	1,327	928	380	NA	19	1,541	1,538	1	2
Mississippi	1,965	1,256	293	NA	416	491	453	31	7
Arkansas	1,522	1,389	NA	NA	133	243	212	1	30
Louisiana	641	641	NA	NA	0	1,807	1,737	0	70
Oklahoma ^c	1,295	657	638	NA	0	1,466	1,112	353	1
Texas	19,872	8,890	1,900	9,004	78	2,111	2,078	0	33
West	31,481	9,008	669	20,832	972	1,765	1,624	37	104
Montana	345	287	58	NA	0	69	69	0	0
Idaho	604	244	360	NA	0	64	63	0	1
Wyoming	209	179	30	NA	0	101	61	37	3
Colorado	1,712	1,620	92	NA	0	78	78	0	0
New Mexico	643	643	NA	NA	0	297	297	0	0
Arizona	1,935	636	71	285	943	158	158	0	0
Utah	602	602	NA	NA	0	27	0	0	27
Nevada	440	440	NA	NA	0	498	485	0	13
Washington	1,933	1,932	NA	NA	1	36	36	0	0
Oregon	2,257	2,257	NA	NR	0	129	129	0	0
California	20,332	NR	NA	20,332	0	281	232	0	49
Alaska ^a	350	70	38	215	27	NA	NR	0	0
Hawaii ^a	119	98	20	NA	1	27	16	0	11

NOTE: See Appendix II, Questionnaire, for category definitions and Appendix III, Explanatory notes, for State-by-State variations from definitions. All data for California, the District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Massachusetts, Oregon, and Texas are custody, rather than jurisdiction counts.
NA Not applicable.

NR Not reported.

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

^bOhio's figures include persons with sentence of 1 year or less.

^cOklahoma's figures may include a small number of persons with a 1 year sentence.

Table 17 (1983)

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

Region and State	Total	Total		Execution		Illness or natural cause		Suicide		Accidental self-injury		Caused by another		Not known	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
United States, total	896	873	23	5	0	528	16	105	0	28	1	86	0	121	6
Federal institutions, total	69	68	1	0	0	49	1	7	0	1	0	11	0	0	0
State institutions, total	827	805	22	5	0	479	15	98	0	27	1	75	0	121	6
Northeast	120	114	6	0	0	80	5	21	0	2	0	7	0	4	1
Maine	0	0	0	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont ^a	4	4	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	9	8	1	0	0	4	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Rhode Island ^a	0	0	0	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut ^a	7	6	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	1
New York	55	53	2	0	0	41	2	9	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
New Jersey	15	14	1	0	0	11	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	29	28	1	0	0	21	1	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Midwest	138	134	4	0	0	66	3	18	0	9	0	11	0	30	1
Ohio ^b	30	29	1	0	0	24	1	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Indiana	21	21	0	0	0	13	0	2	0	2	0	4	0	0	0
Illinois	24	23	1	0	0	10	1	6	0	4	0	2	0	1	0
Michigan	13	13	0	NA	NA	8	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Wisconsin	7	7	0	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
Minnesota	5	5	0	NA	NA	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Iowa	3	3	0	NA	NA	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	23	22	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	1
North Dakota	0	0	0	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	4	3	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	5	5	0	NA	NA	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
South	456	447	9	5	0	282	6	32	0	13	0	44	0	71	3
Delaware	6	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	24	24	0	0	0	16	0	5	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
District of Columbia ^a	12	12	0	NA	NA	7	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	0
Virginia	72	69	3	0	0	31	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	36	1
West Virginia	4	4	0	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
North Carolina	35	35	0	0	0	28	0	4	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
South Carolina	30	30	0	0	0	23	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0
Georgia	29	28	1	1	0	20	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	4	0
Florida	56	55	1	1	0	42	1	3	0	2	0	7	0	0	0
Kentucky	13	12	1	0	0	11	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Tennessee	18	18	0	0	0	7	0	4	0	0	0	7	0	0	0
Alabama	25	23	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	2
Mississippi	11	11	0	1	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	10	10	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Louisiana	20	20	0	1	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Oklahoma ^c	17	17	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	2	0
Texas	74	73	1	0	0	49	1	11	0	3	0	9	0	1	0
West	113	110	3	0	0	51	1	27	0	3	1	13	0	16	1
Montana	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado	6	5	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
New Mexico	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Arizona	11	11	0	0	0	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	3	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Nevada	10	9	1	0	0	4	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Washington	13	13	0	0	0	8	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
Oregon	9	9	0	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0
California	55	54	1	0	0	24	1	19	0	0	0	11	0	0	0
Alaska ^a	0	0	0	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii ^a	0	0	0	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

NOTE: See Appendix II, Questionnaire, for category definitions and Appendix III, Explanatory notes, for State-by-State variations from definitions. All data for California, the District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Massachusetts, Oregon, and Texas are custody, rather than jurisdiction counts.

NA Not applicable.

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

^bOhio's figures include persons with sentence of 1 year or less.

^cOklahoma's figures may include a small number of persons with a 1 year sentence.

Table 16 (1983)

**Sentenced prisoners admitted to State and Federal jurisdiction
for violation or parole or other conditional release,
by whether new sentence imposed and sex**

Region and State	Total	Parole violators					Other conditional release violators				
		Total	New sentence		No new sentence		Total	New sentence		No new sentence	
			Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
United States, total	45,568	27,891	14,001	525	12,753	612	17,677	8,870	368	8,026	413
Federal institutions, total	2,583	2,358	43	4	2,128	183	225	NR	NR	212	13
State institutions, total	42,985	25,533	13,958	521	10,625	429	17,452	8,870	368	7,814	400
Northeast	7,599	6,215	2,542	56	3,498	119	1,384	910	8	455	11
Maine	78	7	6	0	1	0	71	71	0	0	0
New Hampshire	33	33	NR	NR	33	0	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Vermont ^a	97	43	28	0	15	0	54	34	4	16	0
Massachusetts	388	388	NR	NR	363	25	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Rhode Island ^a	138	85	41	2	42	0	53	28	1	24	0
Connecticut ^a	509	507	106	12	381	8	2	NR	NR	2	0
New York	3,673	2,469	1,275	10	1,132	52	1,204	777	3	413	11
New Jersey	1,286	1,286	304	14	948	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pennsylvania	1,397	1,397	782	18	583	14	0	0	0	0	0
Midwest	9,684	5,332	2,656	138	2,422	116	4,352	2,226	83	1,938	105
Ohio ^b	2,122	1,900	1,330	69	478	23	222	NR	NR	200	22
Indiana	178	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	178	177	1	NR	NR
Illinois	3,218	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	3,218	1,786	65	1,322	45
Michigan	1,420	1,420	796	49	547	28	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	580	241	97	2	134	8	339	143	3	190	3
Minnesota	344	344	152	6	174	12	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Iowa	282	208	56	2	144	6	74	18	1	53	2
Missouri	673	673	NR	NR	643	30	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	21	12	0	0	12	0	9	0	0	9	0
South Dakota	74	65	7	1	53	4	9	0	0	9	0
Nebraska	73	73	NR	1	72	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	699	396	218	8	165	5	303	102	13	155	33
South	13,921	10,980	7,902	265	2,731	82	2,941	2,596	133	203	9
Delaware ^a	24	24	5	0	19	0	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Maryland	399	396	297	13	83	3	3	0	0	3	0
District of Columbia ^a	277	211	193	10	8	0	66	61	0	5	0
Virginia	812	682	313	11	344	14	130	121	9	0	0
West Virginia	37	34	NR	0	32	2	3	NR	0	3	0
North Carolina	806	806	789	17	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
South Carolina	841	520	41	0	471	8	321	198	2	117	4
Georgia	1,258	1,258	1,214	44	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Florida	1,396	1,396	522	7	847	20	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Kentucky	1,039	979	367	8	582	22	60	25	1	32	2
Tennessee	511	511	492	19	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Alabama	100	100	96	4	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Mississippi	435	363	239	5	114	5	72	24	2	43	3
Arkansas	422	410	403	7	NR	NR	12	10	2	NR	NR
Louisiana	209	209	52	2	150	5	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma ^c	200	200	110	6	81	3	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Texas	5,155	2,881	2,769	112	NR	NR	2,274	2,157	117	NR	NR
West	11,781	3,006	858	62	1,974	112	8,775	3,138	144	5,218	275
Montana	86	70	NR	0	89	1	16	NR	0	16	0
Idaho	191	92	19	1	67	5	99	63	4	30	2
Wyoming	19	19	6	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado	376	335	134	8	186	7	41	15	2	24	0
New Mexico	383	383	18	4	331	30	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	408	245	87	6	141	11	163	38	0	113	12
Utah	254	254	146	2	101	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nevada	268	268	48	8	200	12	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	808	808	376	26	394	12	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	469	467	23	7	410	27	2	0	0	2	0
California	8,435	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	8,435	3,022	138	5,018	257
Alaska ^a	56	56	NR	NR	54	2	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Hawaii ^a	28	9	1	0	8	0	19	0	0	15	4

NOTE: See Appendix II, Questionnaire, for category definitions and Appendix III, Explanatory notes, for State-by-State variations from definitions. All data for California, the District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Massachusetts, Oregon, and Texas are custody, rather than jurisdiction counts.
NA Not applicable.

NR Not reported.

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

^bOhio's figures include persons with sentence of 1 year or less.

^cOklahoma's figures may include a small number of persons with a 1 year sentence.

Special table (Yearend 1982-83)

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

Region and State	Maximum sentence length												
	Total			More than a year			Year or less/unsentenced						
	12/31/83	12/31/82	Percent change	12/31/83	12/31/82	Percent change	Total		Year or less		Unsentenced		
							12/31/83	12/31/82	Percent change	12/31/83	12/31/82	12/31/83	12/31/82
U. S., total	424,655	402,914	5.4	406,240	385,343	5.4	18,415	17,571	4.8	11,150	9,966	7,265	7,605
Federal institutions	28,945	27,311	6.0	23,836	21,630	10.2	5,109	5,681	-10.1	2,271	2,532	2,838	3,149
State institutions	395,710	375,603	5.4	382,404	363,713	5.1	13,306	11,890	11.9	8,879	7,434	4,427	4,456
Northeast	64,900	59,476	9.1	62,099	56,514	9.9	2,801	2,962	-5.4	1,406	1,418	1,395	1,544
Maine	947	893	6.0	790	729	8.4	157	164	-4.3	153	156	4	8
New Hampshire	459	445	3.1	434	431	0.7	25	14	78.6	0	0	25	14
Vermont ^a	535	579	-7.6	390	390	0.0	145	189	-23.3	76	86	69	103
Massachusetts	4,532	4,376	3.6	4,372	4,238	3.2	160	138	15.9	110	96	50	42
Rhode Island ^a	1,150	1,048	9.7	867	785	10.4	283	263	7.6	94	92	189	171
Connecticut ^a	5,382	4,891	10.0	3,508	3,004	16.8	1,874	1,887	-0.7	855	727	1,019	1,160
New York	30,955	28,501	8.6	30,955	28,501	8.6	0	0	*	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	9,142	8,171	11.9	9,092	7,970	14.1	50	201	-75.1	50	201	0	0
Pennsylvania	11,798	10,572	11.6	11,691	10,466	11.7	107	106	0.9	68	60	39	46
Midwest	80,982	77,561	4.4	78,955	76,433	3.3	2,027	1,128	79.7	1,902	1,017	125	111
Ohio	17,766	17,147	3.6	16,416	17,147	-4.3	1,350	0	*	1,350	0	0	0
Indiana	9,360	8,827	6.0	8,973	8,295	8.2	387	532	-27.3	323	495	64	37
Illinois	15,437	13,895	11.1	15,364	13,551	13.4	73	344	-78.8	73	344	0	0
Michigan	14,382	14,913	-3.6	14,382	14,913	-3.6	0	0	*	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	4,226	4,441	-4.8	4,226	4,441	-4.8	0	0	*	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	2,235	2,197	1.7	2,235	2,197	1.7	0	0	*	0	0	0	0
Iowa	2,814	2,829	-0.5	2,814	2,829	-0.5	NA	0	*	NA	0	NA	0
Missouri	8,197	7,422	10.4	8,197	7,422	10.4	0	0	*	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	422	351	20.2	362	305	18.7	60	46	30.4	60	46	0	0
South Dakota	830	794	4.5	812	758	7.1	18	36	-50.0	18	36	0	0
Nebraska	1,690	1,721	-1.8	1,554	1,560	-0.4	136	161	-15.5	78	96	58	65
Kansas	3,623	3,024	19.8	3,620	3,015	20.1	3	9	-66.7	0	0	3	9
South	178,362	174,937	2.0	172,943	169,617	2.0	5,419	5,320	1.9	4,838	4,464	581	856
Delaware ^a	1,916	1,745	9.8	1,392	1,260	10.5	524	485	8.0	224	184	300	301
Maryland	12,535	11,550	8.5	11,901	10,968	8.5	634	582	8.9	634	582	0	0
District of Columbia ^a	4,344	4,081	6.4	3,465	3,351	3.4	879	730	20.4	760	615	119	115
Virginia	9,222	9,229	-0.1	9,197	9,203	-0.1	25	26	-3.8	25	26	0	0
West Virginia	1,677	1,547	8.4	1,622	1,547	4.8	55	0	*	0	0	55	0
North Carolina	15,485	16,660	-7.1	14,257	15,349	-7.1	1,228	1,311	-6.3	1,138	1,220	90	91
South Carolina	8,716	8,560	1.8	8,225	8,048	2.2	491	512	-4.1	474	485	17	27
Georgia	15,358	14,405	6.6	14,935	14,038	6.4	423	367	15.3	423	367	0	0
Florida	26,229	27,565	-4.8	25,293	26,892	-5.9	936	673	39.1	936	673	0	0
Kentucky	4,641	3,915	18.5	4,641	3,915	18.5	0	0	*	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	7,876	7,683	2.5	7,876	7,683	2.5	0	0	*	0	0	0	0
Alabama	8,855	8,120	9.1	8,687	7,565	14.8	168	555	-69.7	168	233	0	322
Mississippi	4,580	4,464	2.6	4,542	4,412	2.9	38	52	-26.9	38	52	0	0
Arkansas	4,128	3,774	9.4	4,110	3,747	9.7	18	27	-33.3	18	27	0	0
Louisiana	10,516	9,436	11.4	10,516	9,436	11.4	0	0	*	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	7,025	6,054	16.0	7,025	6,054	16.0	0	0	*	0	0	0	0
Texas	35,259	36,149	-2.5	35,259	36,149	-2.5	0	0	*	0	0	0	0
West	71,466	63,629	12.3	68,407	61,149	11.9	3,059	2,480	23.3	733	535	2,326	1,945
Montana	783	810	-3.3	781	810	-3.6	2	0	*	2	0	0	0
Idaho	1,127	1,001	12.6	1,123	990	13.4	4	11	-63.6	0	0	4	11
Wyoming	681	684	-0.4	681	684	-0.4	0	0	*	0	0	0	0
Colorado	3,242	3,037	6.8	3,242	3,037	6.8	0	0	*	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	1,936	1,664	16.3	1,629	1,433	13.7	307	231	32.9	263	231	44	0
Arizona	6,889	5,834	18.1	6,743	5,809	16.1	146	25	484.0	146	21	0	4
Utah	1,234	1,169	5.6	1,191	1,117	6.6	43	52	-17.3	13	17	30	35
Nevada	3,192	2,675	19.3	3,068	2,546	20.5	124	129	-3.9	0	0	124	129
Washington	6,198	5,861	5.7	6,198	5,861	5.7	0	0	*	0	0	0	0
Oregon	3,941	3,867	1.9	3,941	3,867	1.9	NA	0	*	0	0	NA	0
California	39,373	34,640	13.7	38,025	33,583	13.2	1,348	1,057	27.5	0	0	1,348	1,057
Alaska ^a	1,350	1,043	29.4	808	608	32.9	542	435	24.6	135	115	407	320
Hawaii ^a	1,520	1,344	13.1	977	804	21.5	543	540	0.6	174	151	369	389

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

* Not definable
 NA Not applicable
^a Figures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

Appendix II

Data collection method and questionnaire

Data in this report are based on yearend 1982 and 1983 inmate counts and on enumerations of prisoner transactions during 1983. 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 68% of all inmates, yielding useful, if incomplete, findings. Data differentiating AWOLs from escapees and parole violators with new sentences from those without new sentences 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—1983) is shown on the following pages. The cutoff date for receipt of information was March 15, 1984.

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

Response errors were held to a minimum by a systematic telephone followup and where necessary, other control procedures. Thus, the yearend counts generally are considered reliable. Because of the absence of standard administrative and 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, 1983 through December 31, 1983

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

FORM NPS-1
(10-6-83)

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
1983

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

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)

FROM THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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

This report form concerns inmates with maximum sentences greater than 1 year who moved into or out of the jurisdiction of your State during the period January 1, 1983 through December 31, 1983. The figures posted in the "1982" columns were transcribed from the NPS-1 report your State submitted last year. Please complete and return the form by February 10, 1984 to expedite timely publication of the data.

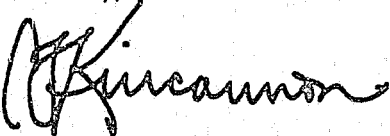
In the past, a major problem for national correctional studies has been the inability to collect comparable data from all states because of differing definitions and reporting procedures. We have developed a set of definitions to try to overcome this problem. If you are unable to use our definitions 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,



C. L. KINCANNON

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

SUMMARY OF SENTENCED POPULATION MOVEMENT - 1983

Item description		INMATES WITH OVER 1 YEAR MAXIMUM SENTENCE				
		MALE		FEMALE		
		1982	1983	1982	1983	
1. Jurisdiction population on January 1 →						
2. Admissions	a. New court commitments					
	b. Parole violators with new sentences					
	c. Other conditional release violators with new sentences					
	d. Parole violators only, no new sentences					
	e. Other conditional release violators only, no new sentences					
	f. Transfers from other jurisdictions					
	g. AWOL returns, with or without new sentences					
	h. Escapee returns, with or without new sentences					
	i. Returns from appeal/bond					
	j. Other admissions (Specify in "Notes" on page 4) →					
	k. TOTAL ADMISSIONS (Sum of lines 2a-j) →					
3. Total inmates handled (Sum of line 1 and line 2k) →						
4. Releases	Unconditional	a. Expirations of sentence				
		b. Commutations				
		c. Other unconditional releases (Specify in "Notes" on page 4)				
	Conditional	d. Probations				
		e. Supervised mandatory releases				
		f. Paroles				
		g. Other conditional releases (Specify in "Notes" on page 4)				

PLEASE CONTINUE ON PAGE 3

SUMMARY OF SENTENCED POPULATION MOVEMENT - 1983 (Continued)

Item description			INMATES WITH OVER 1 YEAR MAXIMUM SENTENCE			
			MALE		FEMALE	
			1982	1983	1982	1983
4. Releases (Continued)	Death	h. Executions				
		i. Illnesses/natural causes				
		j. Suicides				
		k. Accidental injury to self				
		l. Death caused by another person				
		m. Other deaths (Specify in "Notes" on page 4)				
	Other	n. AWOLS				
		o. Escapes from confinement				
		p. Transfers to other jurisdictions				
		q. Releases to appeal/bond				
	r. Other releases (Specify in "Notes" on page 4)					
s. TOTAL RELEASES (Sum of lines 4a-r) →						

Item description			JURISDICTION			
			MALE		FEMALE	
			1982	1983	1982	1983
5. Jurisdiction population December 31	a. Inmates with over 1 year maximum sentence (Line 3 minus 4s) →					
	b. Inmates with a year or less maximum sentence →	0 <input type="checkbox"/> None	0 <input type="checkbox"/> None	0 <input type="checkbox"/> None	0 <input type="checkbox"/> None	
	c. Unsented inmates (Enumerate only those in the State's correctional jurisdiction. Otherwise, report in 6c.) →	0 <input type="checkbox"/> None	0 <input type="checkbox"/> None	0 <input type="checkbox"/> None	0 <input type="checkbox"/> None	
	d. TOTAL inmate population (Sum of lines 5a, b, and c) →					

Item description			CUSTODY			
			MALE		FEMALE	
			1982	1983	1982	1983
6. Custody population December 31	a. Inmates with over 1 year maximum sentence →					
	b. Inmates with a year or less maximum sentence →	0 <input type="checkbox"/> None	0 <input type="checkbox"/> None	0 <input type="checkbox"/> None	0 <input type="checkbox"/> None	
	c. Unsented inmates →	0 <input type="checkbox"/> None	0 <input type="checkbox"/> None	0 <input type="checkbox"/> None	0 <input type="checkbox"/> None	
	d. TOTAL inmate population (Sum of lines 6a, b, and c) →					

PLEASE CONTINUE ON PAGE 4

SUMMARY OF SENTENCED POPULATION MOVEMENT - 1983 (Continued)

Item description		OVERCROWDING			
		MALE		FEMALE	
		1982	1983	1982	1983
7. Overcrowding Dec. 31	Number of State inmates housed in local jails solely to ease overcrowding on December 31 →	<input type="checkbox"/> NA o <input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> NA o <input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> NA o <input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> NA o <input type="checkbox"/> None
	Are these inmates included in line 5d jurisdiction total? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (Explain in "Notes" below)				

Item description <i>Of those enumerated in line 5d, "Total inmate population - jurisdiction population December 31," please specify race counts.</i>		RACIAL COMPOSITION				
		MALE		FEMALE		
		1982	1983	1982	1983	
8. Racial composition Dec. 31	a. TOTAL (Transcribe from 5d) →					
	b. Race	(1) White				
		(2) Black				
		(3) American Indian or Alaskan Native				
		(4) Asian or Pacific Islander				
		(5) Other (Specify in "Notes" below)				
		(6) Not known				

Item description <i>Of those enumerated in line 5d, "Total inmate population - jurisdiction population December 31," please specify ethnic counts.</i>		ETHNIC COMPOSITION			
		MALE		FEMALE	
		1982	1983	1982	1983
9. Ethnic composition Dec. 31	a. Hispanic				
	b. Not Hispanic				
	c. Not known				

NOTES

10. Report submitted by →	Name and title	Telephone			Date completed
		Area code	Number	Extension	

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 report the admission or release of state inmates held in local jails as a direct result of overcrowding in state facilities if these inmates are considered to be under your State's jurisdiction while they serve in local jails. You should not report the admission or release of inmates your State was merely housing for other states.

JURISDICTION POPULATION ON JANUARY 1

The jurisdiction population on January 1, 1983 (Item 1) should equal the number of inmates with over 1 year maximum sentence on December 31, 1982 (Item 5a). Revise Item 5a for 1982 if appropriate.

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.

ADMISSIONS — Continued

- g. **AWOL returns, with or without new sentences** — Include all returns from AWOL. AWOL is defined as failure 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 departure from a State correctional facility or from the custody of State correctional personnel.
- i. **Returns from appeal/bond** — Include all inmates reinstated to correctional jurisdiction from long-term jurisdictional absences on appeal or bond. Do not report returns from short-term movements (that is, less than 30 days) to court (that is, where the State retains jurisdiction).
- j. **Other admissions** — Include all other admissions not covered by the above categories. **Please specify the nature of these admissions in the "Notes" section on page 4.**

RELEASES

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

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS

RELEASES — Continued

Death

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

Other Releases

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

JURISDICTION POPULATION DECEMBER 31

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

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.). Mark the "Yes" or "No" box to indicate whether or not these inmates are included in 5d, "Total Inmate Population — Jurisdiction Population December 31." If you mark "No," explain in the "Notes" section on page 4.

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.

Explanatory notes

These notes (1) point out deviations from the standard NPS definitions of admissions and release categories published in the 1983 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 1982 and 1983 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 1983 count, some States included an adjustment residual in their admission or release figures.

Alabama

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

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

Other admissions: Type not specified.

Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases.

Other deaths: Includes deaths from all causes.

Other releases: Type not specified.

Alaska

Yearend counts for 1982 are revised from those published in the 1982 report. All data include both jail and prison inmates (prisons and jails form an integrated system).

New court commitments: Includes other conditional release violators with and without new sentences and returns from appeal or bond.

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

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

Other admissions: Type not known.

Supervised mandatory releases: Includes some expirations of sentence.

Other conditional releases: Releases under the Prison Overcrowding Emergency Commutation Plan.

Releases to appeal or bond: Releases of inmates sentenced prior to 1980 who appealed the presumptive sentencing begun in 1980.

Race and Hispanic origin: Estimates based on monthly custody counts.

Arizona

Other conditional releases: Pre-parole, work furlough, and pre-supervised mandatory releases instituted to ease overcrowding.

Arkansas

Yearend jurisdiction counts for 1982 are revised from those published in the 1982 report.

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

Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases.

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

Race and Hispanic Origin: Figures are estimates.

California

All population and movement data are custody figures. Custody figures include 1,240 inmates housed in local jails to ease overcrowding.

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

Other conditional release violators without new sentences: Includes some parole violators with new sentences.

Other conditional release violators without new sentences: Includes some parole violators without new sentences.

Transfers to other jurisdictions: Net difference between transfers from and to jails, hospitals, and other States.

Returns from and releases to appeal or bond and other releases: Net difference between movements from and to court, including those for appeal or bond.

Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered discharges.

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

Colorado

Jurisdiction figures exclude 211 males held in local jails to ease overcrowding.

Escapes returned, transfers to other jurisdictions, race, and Hispanic origin: Figures are estimates.

Other admissions: Inmates released erroneously and returned to complete sentences.

Expirations of sentence: Includes some court-ordered releases.

Other releases: Court-ordered releases.

Connecticut

All data include both jail and prison inmates (prison and jails form an integrated system). Yearend jurisdiction counts for 1982 are revised from those published in the 1982 report.

New court commitments: May include some returns from appeal or bond and some probation violators with and without new sentences.

Parole violators with new sentences: Includes some unconditional release violators with new sentences.

Expirations of sentence: Includes some releases to probation.

Other conditional releases: "Community residence" release to supervision similar to parole.

Other deaths: Includes deaths in some of the other specified categories.

Race: "Other" races consist of Hispanics.

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. Yearend counts for 1982 are revised from those published in the 1982 report.

New court commitments: Includes some other conditional release violators with and without new sentences.

Other admissions: Type not known.

Expirations of sentence: Includes some releases to probation.

Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases.

Other releases: Type not known.

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. All population and movement data are custody figures.

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.

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

Expirations of sentence: Includes conditional releases to probation.

Race: Figures are estimates.

Florida

All population and movement data are custody figures.

New court commitments: Includes some other conditional release violators with and without new sentences.

Returns from and releases to appeal or bond: Includes short-term court movements.

Other unconditional releases: Includes pardons, vacated sentences, and unconditional releases by the Florida Probation and Parole Commission.

Other releases: Adjustment residual.

Georgia

Yearend counts for 1982 are revised from those published in the 1982 report. All population and movement data are custody figures.

New court commitments: May include some transfers from other jurisdictions and returns from appeal or bond.

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

Other admissions: Includes miscellaneous admissions.

Other conditional releases: Conditional releases controlled by Georgia's Parole Board.

Other deaths: Type not known.

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

Hawaii

Data include both jail and prison inmates (prisons and jails form an integrated system). Yearend counts for 1982 are revised from those published in the 1982 report.

Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases.

Other conditional releases: Court-ordered releases.

Other releases: Type not known.

Race: "Other" races include 11 Puerto Ricans and 84 persons who identified with more than one race.

Idaho

Yearend counts for 1982 are revised from those published in the 1982 report. The male/female breakdown of admission and release figures, with the exception of escapees returned and escapes, are estimates.

Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases.

Illinois

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

Other conditional release violator without new sentence: Includes some parole violators without new sentences,

and some persons returned with charges pending.

Other unconditional releases: Court-operated releases.

Other deaths: Cause of death not determined pending inquest results.

Other releases: Net difference between movements not reported in other categories.

Other races: Consists of Hispanics.

Indiana

Data on race, Hispanic origin, and probations are estimates.

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

Other unconditional releases: Terminations of sentence determined by Parole Board.

Other conditional releases: Pre-parole releases to Regulated Community Assignment.

Iowa

All population and movement data are custody figures. Male/female counts of admissions and releases are estimates based on the proportion of females in the prison population at yearend 1983.

Parole violators without new sentences: Figures are estimates and include persons remanded prior to a formal revocation hearing.

Expirations of sentence: Includes commutations resulting in immediate unconditional release.

Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered discharges.

Other conditional releases: Figures are estimates and include persons returned to parole prior to a formal revocation hearing and persons released to parole by conditional commutation orders.

Other races: Consists of Latin Americans.

Kansas

New court commitments: May include some returns from appeal or bond.

Other conditional release violators with and without new sentences: Includes some number of probation

violators who should be reported as new court commitments.

Other conditional releases: Releases to supervision similar to that of parole.

Kentucky

Yearend counts for 1982 are revised from those published in the 1982 report. Jurisdiction figures include State prisoners awaiting release in local jails, but exclude those awaiting transfer to prison.

Other admissions: Court-operated returns to prison. May include some returns from appeal or bond.

Other releases: Conditional or unconditional court-operated releases. May include some releases to appeal or bond.

Louisiana

Yearend counts for 1982 are revised from those published in the 1982 report.

Other unconditional releases: Unconditional court-ordered releases.

Other releases: Court-ordered releases not determinable as conditional or unconditional.

Maine

Yearend counts for 1982 are revised from those published in the 1982 report.

Maryland

Yearend counts for 1982 are revised from those published in the 1982 report. The breakdown of figures by sentence length are estimates.

Releases to appeal or bond: Net difference between releases to and returns from court. Includes appeal/bond and other court movements that become long-term movements.

Other releases: Releases of inmates admitted in error.

Massachusetts

Jurisdiction figures exclude two inmates held in local jails to ease overcrowding. Yearend counts for 1982 are revised from those published in the 1982 report. All population and movement data are custody figures.

Breakdown of admission and release categories is estimated.

New court commitments: Includes some parole violators with new sentences and some other conditional release violators with and without new sentences.

Expirations of sentence: Includes some releases to probation.

Other unconditional releases: Court-operated releases.

Michigan

Yearend counts for 1982 are revised from those published in the 1982 report. All population and movement data are custody figures.

Transfers from and to other jurisdictions: Include transfers from and to mental hospitals and Federal and other States' facilities.

Races: "Other" races consists of Mexican-Americans.

Hispanics origin: Includes only Mexican-Americans.

Minnesota

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

Parole violators without new sentences: Includes other conditional release violators without new sentences.

Other unconditional releases: Includes inmates discharged under sentence modification by Minnesota's Office of Adult Releases or by court or executive order. May include some commutations.

Other conditional releases: Work releases.

Race: "Other" races include 50 "Latins" and 6 persons of "other" races.

Mississippi

New court commitments: Includes some shock probation violators.

Other admissions: Includes 69 persons returned for revocation hearings and a data adjustment of 59 persons.

Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases.

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

Other releases: Returns to community supervision after a hearing in which no revocation occurred.

Missouri

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

Other deaths: Type not known.

Race: Figures are estimates.

Montana

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

Other conditional release violators without new sentences: Includes some other conditional release violators with new sentences.

Nebraska

Yearend jurisdiction counts for 1982 are revised from those published in the 1982 report.

New court commitments: May include some returns from appeal or bond.

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

Other unconditional releases: Releases by vacated sentence.

Nevada

Yearend counts for 1982 are revised from those published in the 1982 report.

Other unconditional releases: Consists of 11 court ordered releases and 2 releases to immigration holds.

Other deaths: Type not known; inmate died while on escape.

Race: "Other" races consists of Hispanics.

New Hampshire

New court commitments: Includes some returns from appeal or bond and may include other conditional release violators with and without new sentences.

Parole violators without new sentences: Includes inmates returned without a new sentence at the time of admission but who later received a new sentence.

Other unconditional releases: Includes eight unconditional court-ordered releases, one vacated sentence, and one sentence remanded for new trial.

Other conditional releases: Includes five sentences suspended by the sentencing court.

New Jersey

Jurisdiction figures exclude 882 males and include 85 males held in local jails to ease overcrowding.

New court commitments: May include some transfers from other jurisdictions.

New Mexico

Other deaths: Includes deaths from all causes.

Races and Hispanic origin: Figures are estimates based on known data, which account for 90% of the population.

New York

Yearend jurisdiction counts for 1982 are revised from those published in the 1982 report.

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

Other admissions: Type not known.

Other releases: Releases of inmates determined not to be State commitments after having been received as new court commitments.

Race: Puerto Rican inmates are categorized as white.

North Carolina

Yearend jurisdiction counts for 1982 are revised from those published in the 1982 report. 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 930 admissions and 906 releases.

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

Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases.

Other admissions and other releases: Adjustment residuals.

North Dakota

Other conditional releases: Court-ordered releases.

Ohio

All population and movement data include 1,201 male and 149 female inmates with 1 year or less maximum sentence.

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

Other unconditional releases: Sentences vacated by the court.

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

Race: Figures are estimates.

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

Oklahoma

Yearend jurisdiction counts for 1982 are revised from those published in the 1982 report. Figures for new court commitments, paroles, race, and Hispanic origin are estimates. Figures for persons with sentences of more than 1 year may include some inmates with a 1 year sentence.

New court commitments: Includes other conditional release violators returned, both with and without new sentences, and returns from appeal or bond.

Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases.

Other deaths: Includes two deaths while on escape status, one death in an automobile accident, and one person killed by a police officer.

Other releases: Type not known.

Oregon

Yearend jurisdiction figures for 1982 are revised from those published in the 1982 report.

Other admissions: Includes returned parolees whose revocation status was not known at the time of admission.

Expirations of sentence: Includes some supervised mandatory releases.

Other deaths: Type not known.

Other releases: Includes returned parolees whose parole was reinstated.

Pennsylvania

Yearend jurisdiction figures for 1982 are revised from those published in the 1982 report.

Parole violators with and without new sentences: Includes persons returned by the Board of Probation and Parole on their original sentence who have not been recommitted as a technical or convicted parole violator. Such inmates were assigned to one or the other category based on the actual proportions of inmates in these categories.

Other unconditional releases: Court-operated releases.

Paroles: Includes returned parolees released to continue their original paroles.

Other releases: Type not known.

Rhode Island

All data include both jail and prison inmates (prisons and jails from an integrated system). Persons receiving a partially suspended sentence 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.

Other admissions: Returns from illegal parole.

Other unconditional releases: Includes three convictions overturned and three sentences reduced to time served.

South Carolina

New court commitments: Includes some transfers from other jurisdictions.

Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases.

Other conditional releases: Inmates released to the Department of Parole and Community Corrections under the Emergency Powers Act.

Other deaths: Inmates killed while on escape.

Other races: Consists of Hispanics.

South Dakota

No footnotes

Tennessee

Jurisdiction and movement counts exclude an estimated 1,100 inmates housed in local jails to ease overcrowding.

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

Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases.

Other releases: Type not known.

Race: Figures are estimates. Other races include all inmates not coded as white or black.

Texas

All population and movement data are custody figures.

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

Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases.

Other conditional releases: Conditional pardons.

Other deaths: Cause of death not determined pending autopsy.

Other releases: Adjustment residual to account for movement not classified elsewhere.

Hispanic origin: Figures are estimates.

Utah

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. Jail-housed inmates consist of inmates housed in local "lock-ups" to ease overcrowding in the State jail/prison system.

Virginia

New court commitments: May include some returns from appeal or bond.

Transfers from other jurisdictions: May include inmates transferred from another jurisdiction to begin serving a Virginia sentence. Such inmates should be reported as new court commitments.

Other unconditional releases: Administrative releases.

Other deaths: Type not known.

Washington

Yearend counts for 1982 are revised from those published in the 1982 report. Parole releases, race, and Hispanic origin are estimates based on an almost complete enumeration. Jurisdiction and movement counts exclude an undetermined number of inmates housed in local jails to ease overcrowding.

New court commitments: May include some returns from appeal or bond.

Other conditional releases: Court-ordered releases.

Other deaths: Two inmates killed while on escape status.

Race: "Other" races consist of Hispanics and persons of mixed race.

West Virginia

Yearend counts for 1982 are revised from those published in the 1982 report. All population and movement data for females are custody counts.

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

Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases.

Other deaths: Type not known.

Other releases: Includes 23 persons returned to court jurisdiction after being declared unsuited to serve at a particular minimum security institution and 52 court-ordered releases.

Race: Figures are estimates.

Wisconsin

Yearend jurisdiction counts for 1982 are revised from those published in the 1982 report.

New court commitments and Parole violators and other conditional violators with and without new sentences: May include some transfers from other jurisdictions.

Expirations of sentence: Includes some court-ordered releases.

Other deaths: Type not known.

Wyoming

New court commitments and expirations of sentence: May include some persons who begin and end consecutive sentences.

Other unconditional releases: 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 1982 and 1983 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 1983 includes 1,134 persons held in Federal prisons but under the jurisdiction of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

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

Parole violators and other conditional release violators with new sentences: Totals are accurate but numbers with and without new sentences are estimates.

Expirations of sentence: Includes some inmates with split sentences who were released subject to conditions of probation.

Historical series

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

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

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

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

Special table

Number and rate per 100,000 population of sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions, 1925-83

Yearend	Number	Rate per 100,000 population	Yearend	Number	Rate per 100,000 population
1925	91,669	79	1955	185,780	113
1926	97,991	83	1956	189,565	114
1927	109,346	92	1957	195,414	115
1928	116,390	97	1958	205,643	119
1929	120,496	99	1959	208,105	118
1930	129,453	105	1960	212,953	119
1931	137,082	111	1961	220,149	121
1932	137,997	111	1962	218,830	118
1933	136,810	109	1963	217,283	116
1934	138,316	109	1964	214,336	113
1935	144,180	113	1965	210,895	110
1936	145,038	113	1966	199,654	103
1937	152,741	119	1967	194,896	99
1938	160,285	123	1968	187,914	94
1939	179,818	137	1969	196,007	98
1940	173,706	132	1970	196,429	97
1941	165,439	126	1971	188,061	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	395,516	170
1954	182,901	114	1983	419,721	179

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

prisoners held in Federal prisons or vice versa. Figures for both the custody and jurisdiction populations are given for 1977 in order that 1977 can be compared with both previous and subsequent years.

Over the years, the sentenced prisoner population has been variously defined to include "felons age 18 and over," "adult felons," "prisoners sentenced to a maximum term of at least a year and a day," and since 1978, "prisoners sentenced to over 1 year."

Bureau of Justice Statistics Announces the Justice Statistics Clearinghouse

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), in conjunction with the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS), announces the establishment of the Justice Statistics Clearinghouse. The Clearinghouse toll-free number is:

800-732-3277

Persons from Maryland and the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area should call 301-251-5500.

Services offered by the Clearinghouse include:

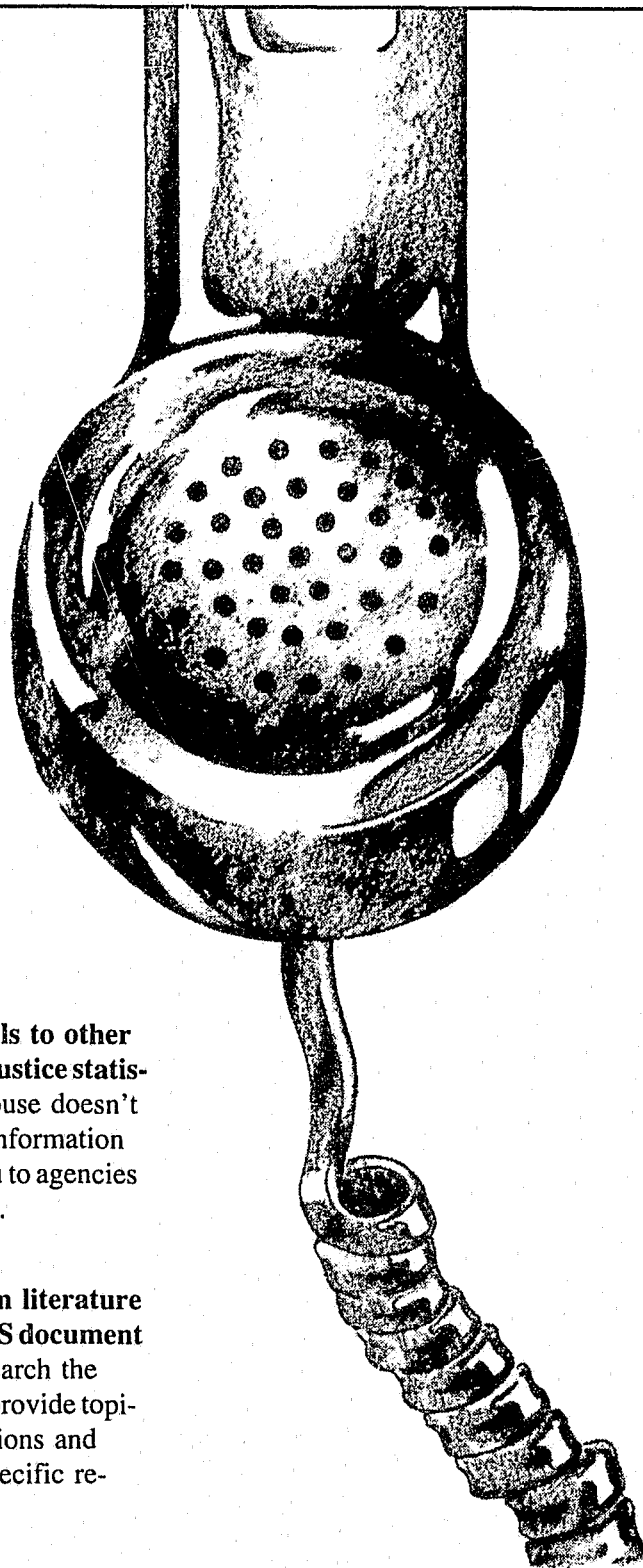
- ◉ **Responding to statistical requests.** How many rapes are reported to the police? How many burglaries occurred in the past year? Call the Clearinghouse, toll free.
- ◉ **Providing information about BJS services.** Interested in receiving BJS documents and products? Register with the BJS mailing list by calling the Clearinghouse, toll free.

◉ **Suggesting referrals to other sources for criminal justice statistics.** If the Clearinghouse doesn't have the answer, an information specialist will refer you to agencies or individuals who do.

◉ **Conducting custom literature searches of the NCJRS document data base.** We can search the NCJRS data base and provide topical bibliographic citations and abstracts to answer specific requests.

◉ **Collecting statistical reports.** The Clearinghouse collects statistical reports from numerous sources. Submit statistical documents to share with criminal justice colleagues to: NCJRS, Attention BJS Acquisition, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.

You have 24-hour access to the Justice Statistics Clearinghouse. From 8:30 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. EST, weekdays, an information specialist is available. After work hours, you may record your orders or leave a message for an information specialist to return your call.



Please put me on the mailing list for:

- Justice expenditure and employment reports**—annual spending and staffing by Federal/State/local governments and by function (police, courts, etc.)
- Computer crime reports**—electronic fund transfer system crimes
- Privacy and security of criminal history information and information policy**—new legislation; maintaining and releasing intelligence and investigative records; data quality issues
- Federal statistics**—data describing Federal case processing, from investigation through prosecution, adjudication, and corrections
- BJS bulletins and special reports**—timely reports of the most current justice data
- Courts reports**—State court caseload surveys, model annual State reports, State court organization surveys
- Corrections reports**—results of sample surveys and censuses of jails, prisons, parole, probation, and other corrections data

- National Crime Survey reports**—the only regular national survey of crime victims
- Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics** (annual)—broad-based data from 150+ sources (400+ tables, 100+ figures, index)

The National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) abstracts documents published in the criminal justice field. Persons registered with the Reference Service receive NIJ Reports every other month. It includes an order form for Bureau of Justice Statistics publications. If you are not registered with NCJRS and wish to be, please check here:

to receive a registration form.

To receive copies of recent BJS reports, list titles and NCJ numbers here or check them on reverse side:

Name:

Title:

Organization:

Street or box:

City, State, Zip:

Telephone:

Interest in criminal justice:

U.S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Justice Statistics
Washington, DC 20531

Place
stamp
here

Justice Statistics Clearinghouse/NCJRS
U.S. Department of Justice
User Services Department 2
Box 6000
Rockville, MD 20850

Bureau of Justice Statistics reports

(revised April 1986)

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

Public-use tapes of BJS data sets and other criminal justice data are available from the Criminal Justice Archive and Information Network, P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106 (313-763-5010).

National Crime Survey

Criminal victimization in the U.S.:

- 1984 (final report), NCJ-100435, 5/86
- 1983 (final report), NCJ-96459, 10/85
- 1982 (final report), NCJ-92820, 11/84
- 1973-82 trends, NCJ-90541, 9/83
- 1981 (final report), NCJ-90208
- 1980 (final report), NCJ-84015, 4/83
- 1979 (final report), NCJ-76710, 12/81

BJS special reports:

- Crime prevention measures, NCJ-100438, 3/86
- The use of weapons in committing crimes, NCJ-99643, 1/86
- Reporting crimes to the police, NCJ-99432, 12/85
- Locating city, suburban, and rural crime, NCJ-99535, 12/85
- The risk of violent crime, NCJ-97119, 5/85
- The economic cost of crime to victims, NCJ-93450, 4/84
- Family violence, NCJ-93449, 4/84

BJS bulletins:

- Criminal victimization, 1984, NCJ-98904, 10/85
- Households touched by crime, 1984, NCJ-97689, 6/85
- The crime of rape, NCJ-96777, 3/85
- Household burglary, NCJ-96021, 1/85
- Criminal victimization, 1983, NCJ-93869, 6/84
- Violent crime by strangers, NCJ-80829, 4/82
- Crime and the elderly, NCJ-79614, 1/82
- Measuring crime, NCJ-75710, 2/81

Response to screening questions in the National Crime Survey (BJS technical report), NCJ-97624, 7/85

Victimization and fear of crime: World perspectives, NCJ-93872, 1/85

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

vol. II: Methodological studies, NCJ-90307, 12/84

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

The Hispanic victim, NCJ-69261, 11/81

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Expenditure and employment

Justice expenditure and employment, 1982 (BJS bulletin), NCJ-98327, 8/85

Justice expenditure and employment in the U.S.: 1980 and 1981 extracts, NCJ-96007, 6/85

1971-79, NCJ-92596, 11/84

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

Corrections

BJS bulletins and special reports:

- Prison admission and releases, 1983, NCJ-100582, 3/86
- Capital punishment 1984, NCJ-98399, 8/85
- Prisoners in 1984, NCJ-97118, 4/85
- Examining recidivism, NCJ-96501, 2/85
- Returning to prison, NCJ-95700, 11/84
- Time served in prison, NCJ-93924, 6/84

Capital punishment 1983 (final), NCJ-99561, 4/86

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

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

BJS special reports:

- The prevalence of imprisonment, NCJ-93657, 7/85
- Career patterns in crime, NCJ-88672, 6/83

BJS bulletins:

- Prisoners and drugs, NCJ-87575, 3/83
- Prisoners and alcohol, NCJ-86223, 1/83
- Prisons and prisoners, NCJ-80697, 2/82
- Veterans in prison, NCJ-79232, 11/81

Census of jails and survey of jail inmates:

Jail inmates, 1983 (BJS bulletin), NCJ-99175, 11/85

The 1983 jail census (BJS bulletin), NCJ-95536, 11/84

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

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

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

Parole and probation

BJS bulletins:

- Probation and parole 1984, NCJ-100181, 2/86
- Setting prison terms, NCJ-76218, 8/83
- Parole in the U.S., 1980 and 1981, NCJ-87387, 3/86
- Characteristics of persons entering parole during 1978 and 1979, NCJ-87243, 5/83
- Characteristics of the parole population, 1978, NCJ-66479, 4/81
- Parole in the U.S., 1979, NCJ-69562, 3/81

Courts

BJS bulletin:

- The growth of appeals: 1973-83 trends, NCJ-96381, 2/85
- Case filings in State courts 1983, NCJ-95111, 10/84

BJS special reports:

- Felony sentencing in 18 local jurisdictions, NCJ-97681, 6/85
- The prevalence of guilty pleas, NCJ-96018, 12/84
- Sentencing practices in 13 States, NCJ-95399, 10/84
- Criminal defense systems: A national survey, NCJ-94630, 8/84
- Habeas corpus, NCJ-92948, 3/84
- Case filings in State courts 1983, NCJ-95111, 10/84
- State court caseload statistics, 1977 and 1981, NCJ-87587, 2/83

Supplement to the state court model statistical dictionary, NCJ-98326, 9/85

The prosecution of felony arrests:

1980, NCJ-97684, 10/85

1979, NCJ-86482, 5/84

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

State court model statistical dictionary,

Supplement, NCJ-98326, 9/85

1st edition, NCJ-62320, 9/80

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

Federal offenses and offenders

BJS special reports:

- Pretrial release and misconduct, NCJ-96132, 1/85

BJS bulletins:

- Bank robbery, NCJ-94463, 8/84
- Federal drug law violators, NCJ-92692, 2/84
- Federal justice statistics, NCJ-80814, 3/82

Privacy and security

Computer crime:

BJS special reports:

- Electronic fund transfer fraud, NCJ-96666, 3/85
- Electronic fund transfer and crime, NCJ-92650, 2/84

Electronic fund transfer fraud, NCJ-100461, 4/86

Computer security techniques, NCJ-84049, 9/82

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

Legislative resource manual, NCJ-78890, 9/81

Expert witness manual, NCJ-77927, 9/81

Criminal justice resource manual, NCJ-61550, 12/79

Privacy and security of criminal history information:

- Compendium of State legislation, 1984 overview, NCJ-98077, 9/85
- A guide to research and statistical use, NCJ-69790, 5/81
- A guide to dissemination, NCJ-40000, 1/79
- Compendium of State legislation: NCJ-48981, 7/78
- 1981 supplement, NCJ-79652, 3/82

Criminal justice information policy:

- Crime control and criminal records (BJS special report), NCJ-99176, 10/85
- State criminal records repositories (BJS technical report), NCJ-99017, 10/85
- Data quality of criminal history records, NCJ-98079, 10/85
- Intelligence and investigative records, NCJ-95787, 4/85
- Victim/witness legislation: An overview, NCJ-94365, 12/84
- Information policy and crime control strategies (SEARCH/BJS conference), NCJ-93926, 10/84
- Research access to criminal justice data, NCJ-84154, 2/83
- Privacy and juvenile justice records, NCJ-84152, 1/83
- Survey of State laws (BJS bulletin), NCJ-80836, 6/82
- Privacy and the private employer, NCJ-79651, 11/81

General

BJS bulletins:

- Police employment and expenditure, NCJ-100117, 2/86
- Tracking offenders: The child victim, NCJ-95785, 12/84
- The severity of crime, NCJ-92326, 1/84
- The American response to crime: An overview of criminal justice systems, NCJ-91936, 12/83
- Tracking offenders, NCJ-91572, 11/83
- Victim and witness assistance: New State laws and the system's response, NCJ-87934, 5/83

Bureau of Justice Statistics annual report, fiscal 1985, NCJ-100182, 4/86

National survey of crime severity, NCJ-96017, 10/85

Sourcebook of criminal justice statistics, 1984, NCJ-96382, 10/85

Criminal victimization of District of Columbia residents and Capitol Hill employees, 1982-83, NCJ-97982; Summary, NCJ-98567, 9/85

The DC crime victimization study implementation, NCJ-98595, 9/85, \$7.60 domestic/\$9.20 Canadian/\$12.80 foreign

The DC household victimization survey data base: Documentation, NCJ-98586, \$6.40/\$8.40/\$11

User manual, NCJ-98597, \$8.20/\$9.80/\$12.80

BJS telephone contacts '85, NCJ-98292, 8/85

How to gain access to BJS data (brochure),

BC-000022, 9/84

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

Report to the nation on crime and justice:

The data, NCJ-87068, 10/83

Dictionary of criminal justice data terminology:

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

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

U.S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Justice Statistics

Official Business
Penalty for Private Use \$300

BULK RATE
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
DOJ/BJJS
Permit No. G-91

Washington, D.C. 20531

Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1983