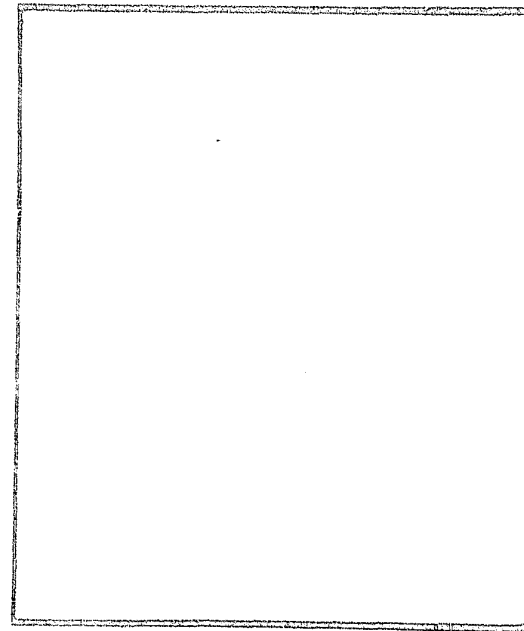


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SURVEY OF INMATES of State Correctional Facilities 1974

Advance Report

NPS

No. SD-NPS-SR-2

National Prisoner Statistics
SPECIAL REPORT

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For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402 Price \$1.05

Stock Number 027-000-00391-5

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report was prepared for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration by the Bureau of the Census. In the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, general supervision was supplied by Charles R. Kindermann, assisted by Paul D. White. Collection and processing of data were conducted in the Bureau of the Census under the general supervision of Marvin M. Thompson, Demographic Surveys Division. Kenneth R. Brimmer, chief of the National Prisoner Statistics Branch, directed the collection and processing activities, assisted by Thomas W. Petersik. The report was written in the Crime Statistics Analysis Staff under the general supervision of Robert P. Parkinson. John F. Wallerstedt directed the project. The text was written by James J. Stephan. The Methodology was prepared in the Statistical Methods Division under the general supervision of David V. Bateman, assisted by Louis E. Williams. Statistical Methods Division was also responsible for the technical review of the report.

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data
United States. National Criminal Justice Information and
Statistics Service.
Survey of inmates of State correctional facilities.

(National prisoner statistics special report;
no. SD-NPS-SR-2)

1. Prisoners--United States--Statistics.
 2. Corrections--United States--States. I. Title.
- II. Series.

HV8314 1974.N38 1975

365'.6'0973

76-42

PREFACE

This report presents selected preliminary findings from the Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities conducted in January 1974 for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Designed to complement the Census of State Correctional Facilities taken in the same month, the survey elicited from a representative sample of inmates in State correctional systems extensive information on their social and economic characteristics, criminal and correctional background, adjudication experience, and prison routine. Within these broad areas, particularly detailed information was obtained on preincarceration employment and income, frequency of drug use, offense, length of sentence, and parole patterns of repeat offenders.

The particular inmate characteristics, or variables, used as the basis for statements made in this advance report, as well as the statistical data showing how the inmate population was distributed among the different categories of each variable, are displayed either in textual tables or in the tables contained in Appendix I. Detailed findings based on a full analysis of all survey data, including information elements not dealt with in this study, will be provided in a final report.

The approach used in the present report was to examine separately a select number of individual characteristics and to determine the degree to which the inmates displayed similarities and dissimilarities with respect to each such characteristic. No attempt was made to indicate how the inmate attributes revealed by one characteristic were related to those of another characteristic. In contrast to this "univariate" approach, that to be used in the final report will be based on analysis of multiple inmate characteristics in terms of their relationships to each other.

The survey encompassed all persons held in custody under the jurisdiction of State correctional authorities. It included not only those inmates detained in facilities directly administered by State correctional authorities but also those in any public or private institution charged with the custody of persons under the jurisdiction of State correctional authorities. Examples of the latter arrangement are inmates committed to

State mental hospitals and inmates housed in YMCA's while assigned to work-release programs. This scope differentiates the present survey from the National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) series, Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions, as well as from the special NPS Census of Prisoners conducted on June 30, 1973; both of these were limited to inmates with a maximum sentence of at least a year and a day and both encompassed only inmates housed in facilities directly administered by State correctional authorities.

The statistical data used in this report are estimates based on a sample survey. Estimates based on about 17 or fewer sample cases, representing approximately 300 inmates, were considered statistically unreliable and, hence, were not used as the basis for any statement in this report. The methodology provides technical information on the design and size of the sample used, the estimation procedure, and the reliability of estimates; standard error tables are given in Appendix II. All statements in this report involving comparisons meet or exceed the criteria for twice the applicable standard error value, or the 95 percent confidence level, that is, the chances are 95 out of 100 that the statements made in this report would be corroborated by data obtained from a complete census.

The Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities was undertaken as part of the NPS program. Based on a voluntary reporting system, the NPS program was instituted to collect and interpret data on State and Federal correctional institutions and their inmates. The program was initiated by the Bureau of the Census in 1926 and was transferred to the Bureau of Prisons in 1950 and to LEAA in 1971. Since 1972, the Bureau of the Census, acting as collecting agent for LEAA, has had responsibility for compiling the statistical data required.

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GENERAL FINDINGS

A nationwide survey conducted in January 1974 revealed that an estimated 191,400 persons legally classified as either adult or youthful offenders were being held in custody under the jurisdiction of State correctional authorities. Of these, 187,500, or 98 percent, were sentenced inmates; approximately 3,900 were persons who had not received sentences. Such unsentenced inmates included persons committed for study and observation prior to sentencing, drug addicts who voluntarily had submitted to commitment for treatment in lieu of being sentenced, persons awaiting trial or release on bail, and persons being held for other authorities. Because of their peculiar status, these inmates were excluded as respondents to certain questions posed to the rest of the inmate population, including some queries not related to sentence characteristics.

DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS (Table 1)

Males constituted an overwhelming majority of all inmates under the jurisdiction of State correctional authorities, with females accounting for about 3 percent of the total prison population.

White inmates outnumbered members of other racial groups, making up approximately 51 percent of the total. Blacks, who represented only about 11 percent of the U.S. civilian population, constituted some 47 percent of the prison population. Members of racial groups other than whites and blacks, mainly American Indians and Orientals, accounted for roughly 2 percent.

All but about 1 percent of the total number of prison inmates were age 18 and over. Some three-fourths of all prisoners were 18-34 years of age, whereas only 40 percent of males age 18 and over in the general civilian population were in this age category.¹ The largest concentration

¹Data on age groups of the civilian population were based on estimates for July 1, 1974. See U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 529, "Estimates of the Population of the United States, by Age, Sex, and Race: July 1, 1974 and April 1, 1970," U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1974.

of prisoners was in the 5-year age group 20-24, a group that encompassed approximately 30 percent of the entire prison population, but only 13 percent of the males age 18 and over in the general civilian population. The median age for all prisoners was about 27 years.

Sentenced prisoners in the custody of State correctional authorities were found to have had less education than males age 18 and over in the general population, the group most nearly comparable to the prison population. Sixty-one percent of the former, compared with 48 percent of the latter, had terminated their formal schooling before receiving a high school diploma. About 30 percent of the males age 18 and over in the general population had had some college training; the corresponding proportion among inmates was 8 percent.²

During the greater part of the month immediately before being arrested for the offense that led to their "present" sentence,³ about two out of every three inmates had been employed, most of them full time. Of those who were not employed, approximately 40 percent had been seeking work, 16 percent were not job-hunting although willing to work, and 44 percent reported that they had not wanted to work.

Marital status was recorded only for sentenced inmates. Roughly 48 percent of the sentenced inmates had never been married, as compared with

²Data on the educational attainment of the civilian population were based on estimates for March 1974. See U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 274, "Educational Attainment in the United States: March 1973 and 1974," U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1974.

³As defined for the purposes of the survey, and as used in this report, an inmate's "present" sentence was the one that most recently brought him under the jurisdiction of a State correctional system (including parole authorities) for an uninterrupted period as of the time of the survey. In the case of a small minority of inmates, the "present," or entry, sentence was not the same as that which they were serving at the time of survey. An example of a sentence incurred subsequent to the "present" sentence is one that was handed down for a new crime committed by a parolee. Another example is a sentence incurred for a crime committed by an inmate while in prison. Detailed analysis of various classes of sentences, including those prior to and those subsequent to the "present" sentence, will be provided in the final report on this survey.

20 percent of the males age 18 and over in the general civilian population.⁴ About one-fourth of the sentenced inmates were divorced or separated; in contrast, divorced or separated persons constituted only 4 percent of the males age 18 and over in the general civilian population. Approximately 24 percent of the sentenced inmates were married; 3 percent were widowed.

The survey revealed that the marital status of about 11 percent of the sentenced inmates had changed since their admission to prison. Table A notes the number of inmates whose marital status had changed since admission to prison.

Table A. Current marital status of sentenced inmates whose marital status had changed since incarceration, by type of change

Type of change	Number of inmates	Percent of inmates
Total	20,300	100
Married	1,700	9
Widowed	1,100	5
Divorced	12,800	63
Separated	4,700	23

Service in the Nation's armed forces also was recorded only for sentenced inmates. Of this group, about 27 percent had at one time or another been in the U.S. Armed Forces. The comparable proportion among males age 18 and over in the general population was 43 percent,⁵ with the disparity in part reflecting the age structure of the inmate population. Table B provides data on the type of discharge received by sentenced inmates who had served in the armed forces; Table C gives information on the length of time between the date of discharge and the date of the survey.

⁴Data on the marital status of the civilian population were based on estimates for March 1974. See U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 271, "Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1974," U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1974.

⁵U.S. Bureau of the Census, Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1974 (95th edition.) Washington, D.C., 1974.

Table B. Type of discharge received by sentenced inmates who had served in the U.S. Armed Forces

Type of discharge	Number of inmates	Percent of inmates
Total	51,200	100
Honorable	27,600	54
General--honorable conditions	8,800	17
General--other than honorable conditions	10,200	20
Dishonorable	2,600	5
Not reported	1,900	4

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

Table C. Time elapsed between date of discharge and date of survey for sentenced inmates who had served in the U.S. Armed Forces

Number of years	Number of inmates	Percent of inmates
Total	51,200	100
Less than 5	11,700	23
5-9	10,700	21
10-19	13,600	27
20-29	12,100	23
30 or more	2,700	5
Not reported	300	1

Data on personal income for the year prior to arrest for the "present" offense were collected only for those inmates, both sentenced and unsentenced, who had held a full-time job after December 1968 or who had been employed during most of the month prior to their arrest. Of the relevant group, representing roughly 88 percent of the total prisoner population, about 5 percent reported no income and another 8 percent did not know the amount of income. The median annual income of the relevant inmates was calculated at \$4,639.

Inmates employed at any time after December 1968 or during the month prior to arrest had stayed on their most recent job for a median period of about 8 months. Some 8 percent of these inmates had held their most recent

job for more than 5 years; at the opposite extreme, about 10 percent had stayed less than 1 month.

Approximately 69 percent of the prisoners who had held jobs at any time after December 1968 or during the month prior to their arrest had worked most recently as nonfarm laborers, operatives, or craftsmen; in contrast, such employment or occupational fields accounted in 1972 for the employment of 47 percent of employed males age 16 and over in the civilian population.⁶ Compared with males in the civilian population, inmate representation also was high in the general occupational field of service workers. Again, compared with males in the general population, the prison population was underrepresented in general occupational fields encompassing professional and technical workers, managers and administrators, salesworkers, clerical personnel, and farm laborers and supervisors.

Inmates for whom occupational data were collected and who had some income during the year prior to arrest numbered about 160,700, or 84 percent of the total number of inmates. Of these, approximately 146,500, or 91 percent, were self-supporting; 9 percent were not. Table D notes the number of dependents of self-supporting inmates. As is shown in this

Table D. Inmates who were self-supporting prior to arrest, by number of dependents

Number of dependents	Number of inmates	Percent of inmates
Total	146,500	100
None, except self	57,800	39
1	23,900	16
2	24,100	17
3	17,700	12
4 or more	22,200	15
Not reported	800	1

table, roughly 87,900 of the relevant inmates claimed to have been supporting some dependents prior to arrest. Approximately 33,300 of these inmates

⁶U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Handbook of Labor Statistics 1973, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1974. Data for 1972 were used for comparison purposes because the median time elapsed since incarceration was about 1½ years.

(38 percent) reported at the time of the survey that their dependents were on welfare, 41,700 (47 percent) stated that their dependents were not on welfare, 11,900 (13 percent) did not know, and 1,800 (2 percent) did not report.

USE OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS (Tables 2 and 3)

An estimated 43 percent of all inmates under the jurisdiction of State correctional authorities reported that they had been drinking alcoholic beverages at the time of the "present" or subsequent offense. Of those who indicated that they had been drinking, about 24 percent had been drinking beer only, 10 percent wine only, 39 percent liquor only, and 27 percent some combination of these beverages. On a scale of "light-moderate-heavy," a plurality of beer-only drinkers claimed to have been drinking lightly, whereas a plurality of those consuming wine, liquor, or a combination of beverages admitted that their consumption had been heavy.

Some three-fifths of all inmates had used illicit drugs at one time or another during their lifetime. Prisoners who reported that they were under the influence of drugs at the time of the "present" or subsequent offense resulting in their imprisonment accounted for roughly 26 percent of the total number of inmates in State correctional systems and about 43 percent of those who admitted ever having used drugs at any time during their life.

Of those inmates who reported having used drugs at one time or another, approximately three-fourths had taken more than one type of drug, and as many as some 29 percent had used five or more types. Marijuana, by far the most commonly used drug, had been taken by about 92 percent of the drug users. An estimated 45 percent to 50 percent of the inmates who had ever used drugs reported having taken amphetamines, barbiturates, cocaine, or heroin; about 15 percent admitted to having used illicit methadone. In addition, roughly 27 percent of the inmates who had ever used drugs claimed to have taken some other type of drug at one time or another.

Daily or near daily drug use had characterized the consumption pattern of about 61 percent of the drug users at some time in their life. Approximately 7 out of every 10 inmates who admitted to having used heroin used it daily. For the other drugs, a majority of drug users reported a pattern of less than every day use. Most inmates who admitted to having used drugs weekly or more often had reached this level of frequency before they were age 20.

Only about 14 percent of inmates with a history of drug use had participated prior to their "present" offense in a drug treatment program inside or outside a prison setting (Table E).

Table E. Participation in drug treatment programs prior to "present" offense by inmates with a drug use history

Participation in a drug treatment program	Number of inmates	Percent of inmates
Total	116,500	100
Participated	16,400	14
In 1 program	11,100	9
In 2 or more programs	5,400	5
Never participated	99,500	85
Not reported	600	1

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

OFFENSE, ADJUDICATION, AND SENTENCE DATA (Tables 4-7)

Three criminal offenses--homicide, burglary, and robbery--accounted for some three-fifths of the convictions that led to imprisonment of sentenced inmates held in custody of State correctional authorities as of January 1974.⁷ Prisoners sentenced for robbery were the most numerous, making up some 23 percent of all sentenced inmates. Each of the following specific offenses or general offense categories accounted for the conviction

⁷For purposes of data tabulation and analysis, consideration was given only to the single most serious offense for which each prisoner was sentenced.

of approximately 4 percent to 6 percent of the total number of sentenced inmates: sexual assault, including rape; major drug offenses; assault (except sexual); larceny; forgery, fraud, or embezzlement; and minor drug offenses. The remainder of the sentenced inmates were convicted of one of the following offenses, each of which accounted for about 2 percent or less of the total number: kidnaping; motor vehicle theft; weapons offenses; arson; stolen property offenses; sex offenses other than sexual assault; drunk or drugged driving; flight or escape; jail offenses; and a residue of offenses generally considered less serious than any of those previously mentioned.

Bail was not set for approximately one-fourth of the sentenced inmates. About 43 percent of those for whom bail was not set had been charged with offenses that were legally nonbailable. Only some 7 percent were released on their own recognizance; the rest either cited miscellaneous reasons or could not remember why bail was not set. Among inmates for whom bail was set, the median amount was \$7,175. Of those for whom bail was set, however, only about 38 percent actually posted bond and were released. In roughly 7 out of every 10 cases in which bond was posted, the funds were received by a bondsman; in 19 percent of the cases, the court received the funds. In the remaining cases, the recipient was not reported.

Of the total number of sentenced inmates, an estimated 64 percent had pleaded guilty at the judicial action that led to their sentencing and incarceration; about one-third were sentenced after being judged guilty (Table F).

Table F. Means of determining guilt for "present" offense of sentenced inmates

Means	Number of inmates	Percent of inmates
Total	187,500	100
Judged guilty	63,200	34
Pleaded guilty	120,600	64
Not reported	3,700	2

Legal counsel had been utilized by roughly 96 percent of the sentenced inmates, either at the entry of a plea of guilty or at trial.

Roughly 71 percent of the sentenced inmates with legal counsel had been represented by a court-appointed lawyer, a public defender, or a legal aid attorney (Table G).

Table G. Presence and type of legal counsel at trial or plea of sentenced inmates

Item	Number of inmates	Percent of inmates
Total	187,500	100
With legal counsel	179,400	96
Court-appointed lawyer, public defender, or legal aid attorney	127,000	68
Other lawyer	51,900	28
Type of lawyer not reported	500	(Z)
Without legal counsel	7,900	4
Not reported	200	(Z)

Z Less than 0.5 percent.

Approximately 9 out of every 10 sentenced inmates had experienced a stay in a local jail or other detention facility while awaiting the implementation of some phase of the adjudication process. The median amount of time spent in this type of detention was about 3 months. Some 65 percent of the sentenced inmates experiencing such delay received credit for it toward their prison sentence; about 27 percent received no such credit; and approximately 8 percent did not know if credit had been received.

A sentence of life imprisonment was imposed upon some 12 percent of the total number of sentenced inmates. The number of prisoners given the death penalty amounted to less than 1 percent. Exclusive of life or death sentences and those for which data were not available, the median sentence that was imposed on the sentenced prison population was approximately 7 years. This estimate was calculated on the basis of the maximum term whenever a sentence consisted of both minimum and maximum times. Roughly 14 percent of the sentenced inmates received maximum sentences ranging in length from 5 years to less than 6 years; more inmates received terms within this range than in any other.

At the time of the survey, the median length of time that sentenced inmates had served on their "present" sentence was about 19 months. Approximately three out of every five had served 2 years or less. Only about 12 percent had been incarcerated for more than 5 years (Table H).

Table H. Time served on "present" sentence by sentenced inmates

Time served	Number of inmates	Percent of inmates
Total	187,500	100
Less than 13 months	67,500	36
13-24 months	48,000	26
25-60 months	50,100	27
61 or more months	21,900	12

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

PRISON ROUTINE (Tables 8-10)

Most of the sentenced prisoners maintained regular communication with family and friends. About 64 percent were in contact by telephone or letter at least once a week, and another 23 percent were in touch at least once a month. In contrast, only some 6 percent reported no contact by mail or telephone. Visits from outsiders were somewhat less common than communication by telephone or letter. Approximately 16 percent of the sentenced inmates were visited by friends or relatives at least weekly, and another 31 percent had visits at least once a month. However, roughly 27 percent of the sentenced prisoners reported that they had had no visitors. In some cases, visits from family or friends presumably were limited by the distance between the correctional facility and the prisoners' homes; for about three out of every five inmates, the distance amounted to 100 or more miles.

Relatively few sentenced inmates had opportunities for visits outside the correctional institution. Only some 23 percent of these prisoners were eligible for furlough, and only about half of this group--approximately 11 percent of all sentenced prisoners--actually had been granted a furlough during their "present" sentence. Of those not eligible for a furlough

at the time of the survey, some 6 percent--or about 4 percent of the total sentenced prison population--had been granted a furlough since the beginning of their "present" sentence.

At the time of the survey, roughly four out of every five sentenced inmates had some type of work assignment. Among those assigned to work projects, approximately 5 percent were in a work-release program outside the institution and roughly 74 percent worked at various tasks inside the facility. Of those who had intramural work assignments, the largest single number--16 percent--had duties in the kitchen or dining hall. Those engaged in prison industry accounted for about 13 percent.

Roughly 57 percent of the sentenced inmates working on tasks inside the facility spent at least 36 hours per week on the job, with about 25 percent putting in 41 or more hours. Approximately 38 percent worked less than 36 hours; 5 percent of the sentenced inmates did not provide information on the length of their work week.

Of the total number of sentenced inmates working inside the facility, some 63 percent were paid cash wages, including about 58 percent who received 20 cents an hour or less. Approximately 4 percent were compensated with goods, such as cigarettes, or were granted privileges, such as the use of the library. Roughly 3 out of every 10 received no compensation whatsoever, and about 3 percent did not report on the matter.

Some 42 percent of all sentenced inmates claimed they were participating at the time of the survey in at least one training or rehabilitation program. Moreover, 3 out of every 10 inmates had already completed one or more such programs since starting their "present" sentence. One or more programs in job-skill training had been completed by about 14 percent of the sentenced inmates; about 9 percent had completed a remedial education program.

CORRECTIONAL BACKGROUND (Table 11)

An estimated 7 out of every 10 prison inmates had incurred one or more sentences in addition to their "present" sentence. Such additional

sentences included those received as juveniles, youthful offenders, and adults and were exclusive of any that did not involve incarceration.⁸ The aggregating of the "present" and all other sentences revealed that approximately 23 percent of all prisoners had incurred two sentences; 19 percent, three sentences; 12 percent, four sentences; and 16 percent, five or more sentences. The median length of time served on all sentences, including that being served at the time of the survey, was about 3½ years.

Roughly one-third of all inmates had served time as juvenile offenders. About 11 percent of such offenders had served for 1 month or less; at the opposite extreme, some 25 percent had served for 2 or more years. The median length of time served in juvenile custody was about 1 year.

Data from the survey gave strong indication that many repeat offenders tend to commit the same offense more than once. An estimated 52 percent of the prisoners under custody of State correctional authorities had been sentenced at least twice to serve time for the same offense. Of the total number of inmates who had been sentenced more than once for the same offense, 43 percent had been sentenced two times; 28 percent, three times, 16 percent, four times; and 13 percent, five or more times.

About 35 percent of all prisoners had been on probation as juvenile offenders and some 56 percent as adult or youthful offenders. Roughly, four-fifths of these former probationers had been in that status either once or twice, with the remainder being on probation three or more times. In cumulative terms, the median length of times spent on probation was approximately 13 months.

Of the total number of inmates, about 38 percent had at some time in the past been granted parole.

⁸Although most of these additional sentences were past sentences, a small percentage had been incurred subsequent to the "present" sentence.

METHODOLOGY.

Statistical results presented in this report derive from a nationwide survey conducted among adult and youthful offenders held in custody of State correctional authorities. Most personal interviews were carried out during late January and early February 1974, and all interviewing was completed by February 22. Each participating inmate was asked 45 questions with respect to social and economic background, alcohol and drug use habits, and criminal offense and incarceration history. Survey records were processed and weighted, producing results that were representative of all inmates and of subgroups within that population. Because they were based on a sample survey rather than a complete enumeration, the results are estimates.

SAMPLE DESIGN AND SIZE

Survey specifications required a sample totaling some 10,000 inmates, or approximately 1 in every 18 offenders under the jurisdiction of State correctional authorities. As a first step in designing the sample, a total of 710 facilities thought to be holding such offenders was stratified according to the following five categories of size, as measured by the estimated number of persons held: less than 20, 20-199, 200-399, 400-899, and 900 or more.¹ All facilities that had an estimated 900 or more inmates

¹Conducted at the same time as the survey, the Census of State Correctional Facilities canvassed all institutions in State correctional systems, as well as all institutions outside the correctional system proper in which 50 percent or more of the occupants were offenders under the jurisdiction of State correctional authorities. A total of 710 facilities were covered, but 102 of these were determined to be administratively dependent upon another correctional facility. Accordingly, the 102 were not counted as separate facilities, and information on them was subsumed with that of the parent entity. The survey drew its sample not only from all 710 facilities, but also from institutions outside the correctional system proper in which fewer than 50 percent of the occupants were offenders under the jurisdiction of State correctional authorities.

were included in the sample with certainty. To assure proper representation in the sample of institutions within the four smaller size ranges, these were further stratified on the basis of a combination of three criteria: (1) type of facility (prison for adults, community correctional center, work-release center, prison or road camp, reception or pre-release center, and others); (2) regional location; and (3) specific estimated size. These procedures yielded a sample consisting of 190 facilities. Once the institutional sample was drawn, the inmate sample was determined by a set of ratios designed to assure an overall sampling rate of 1 inmate in every 18, as shown in the following tabulation:

Number of inmates per facility	Rate of sampling	
	Institutions	Inmates
Less than 20	1 in 18	1 in 1
20-199	1 in 6	1 in 3
200-399	1 in 3.6	1 in 5
400-899	1 in 2	1 in 9
900 or more	1 in 1	1 in 18

These design procedures produced a sample consisting of 10,359 inmates, who were selected at random from rosters provided by the 190 participating institutions. Among those chosen, 8,869 inmates were interviewed directly; 1,205 were unavailable for personal interview, but partial information on these prisoners was taken from institutional records; 76 were unavailable to be interviewed, and institutional records on these also were unavailable; and finally, 209 persons, including many who had been discharged from institutions but whose names had not been purged from the rosters used for sample selection, were ineligible for inclusion in the sample. Weighting adjustments compensated for cases in which inmates were unavailable or ineligible for interview, as well as for those in which data were drawn from institutional records.

ESTIMATION

Data records obtained by interviewers were assigned final weights, which were the product of the following four elements: (1) A basic weight of 18 was applied, reflecting each inmate's probability of being included

in the sample. (2) A duplication control factor was applied solely to the data records of inmates from institutions for which presurvey population estimates differed from the total number of prisoners held at the time of the interview to the degree that the discrepancy required that inmates be sampled at a rate other than that originally prescribed.

(3) A nonpersonal interview adjustment was made, designed to compensate for data derived from institutional records rather than through interviews. Within seven noninterview clusters comprising States or groupings of States, this adjustment was made separately for males and females. With respect to the clusters of males, the noninterview data cells were defined by four variables--type of institution (adult and other), race (black and non-black), type of offense, and age (24 and under and 25 and over). For females, the noninterview data cells were defined by age and type of offense. For any given data cell, the noninterview adjustment was defined as the ratio of the weighted number of personally interviewed prisoners plus nonpersonally interviewed prisoners to the weighted number of personally interviewed prisoners in all relevant data cells. (4) The final factor was that of the ratio estimate, an adjustment that brought the survey-derived inmate count into accord with a total enumeration of prisoners, as determined by the January 31, 1974, Census of State Correctional Facilities. This factor was defined as the ratio of the census count of prisoners within each of the four geographical regions to the weighted, survey-derived estimate of prisoners for the corresponding region. The appropriate ratio adjustment was applied to each personally interviewed prisoner's data record.

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

As previously indicated, survey results contained in this report and used in preparation of the analytical findings are estimates. Despite precautions taken during the survey design and estimation procedures to minimize sampling variability, the estimates are subject to error arising from the fact that they were obtained from a sample survey rather than a

complete census and that the sample used was only one of a large number of equal size that could have been selected. Estimates derived from different samples would, in all probability, differ from one another; they also would have differed from data obtainable from a complete census using the same questionnaires, instructions, and interviewers. As a general rule, all estimates--whether numbers of inmates or percentages--based on about 17 or fewer sample cases have been considered statistically unreliable. The minimum estimate considered sufficiently reliable to serve as a statistical base was 300.

In addition to sampling variability, the survey estimates are subject to so-called nonsampling errors. In a survey such as this, nonsampling errors may have resulted from the inaccurate or incomplete reporting of data by prisoners, systematic inaccuracies introduced by interviewers, and improper coding and processing of data. All such nonsampling errors, however, also are inherent in complete censuses.

For any given survey-derived estimate, the standard error measures variations that would have occurred from all possible samples and is, therefore, a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates results obtainable from a complete census. As calculated for this report, the standard error also partially gauges the effect of certain nonsampling errors but does not measure systematic biases in the data.

The chances are about 68 out of 100 that statistical data contained in this report would differ from corresponding figures obtained from a complete census by less than one standard error (plus or minus). Similarly, the chances are about 90 out of 100 that the difference would be less than 1.6 times the standard error; about 95 out of 100 that it would be less than twice the standard error; and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2.5 times the standard error.

Standard errors applicable to two types of survey statistics--absolute levels (Table I) and percentages (Table II)--are given in Appendix II. Both tables are of the generalized type inasmuch as they contain approximations suggesting an order of magnitude rather than the precise error

associated with any given survey estimate. For estimates not specifically listed in the error tables, linear interpolation must be used to approximate the standard error.

To illustrate the use of the standard error tables, assume that a group of 90,000 prison inmates shared one of the characteristics discussed in the report. Linear interpolation of values appearing in Table I yields a standard error of about 1,650 for the estimate. The chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimate (90,000) would have been a figure differing from that obtainable in a complete census by less than 1,650 (plus or minus); therefore, at the 68 percent confidence level, the interval associated with that number of inmates would be from 88,350 to 91,650. The chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimate would have differed from a complete census figure by less than twice this standard error (3,300); in other words, at the 95 percent confidence level, this interval would be from 86,700 to 93,300.

The standard error of the difference between two survey estimates is approximately equal to the square root of the sum of the squares of the standard error of each estimate considered separately. If the standard error of the difference is less than the difference itself, the difference between the two estimates is statistically significant at the 68 percent confidence level; moreover, if twice the standard error of the difference is less than the difference, then the difference is significant at the 95 percent confidence level. To illustrate the calculation of the standard error of the difference between two estimates, assume that each of two groups of inmates--numbering 35,000 and 20,000 and sentenced for the same type of crime--had a different personal attribute, such as level of educational attainment. The standard error for the difference between the two estimates would be expressed as $\sqrt{(1,210)^2 + (950)^2}$ and would equal 1,540 (See Table I). Since twice the standard error of the difference (3,080) is below the difference between the two estimates (15,000), statistical significance at the 95 percent confidence level can be attached to the difference in size between the two groups.

GLOSSARY

Adjudication - Used broadly to embrace all phases of the criminal justice process from preliminary hearing to final sentencing.

Aggravated assault - Unlawful attack with the intent to inflict severe bodily injury, usually by means of a weapon or other item that could produce death or serious bodily harm.

Drug treatment - Detoxification or withdrawal programs designed to lessen dependency on drugs; also drug maintenance programs that substitute one drug for another but do not attempt to lessen dependency.

Habitual criminal - A person sentenced under an Habitual Criminal Act stipulating the imposition of a prison sentence after separate convictions for a set number of felonies and/or misdemeanors.

Juvenile offender - A person, under age 18 in most States, over whom a juvenile court had original jurisdiction.

Major drug offense - Nonpossession, notably the sale or manufacture of drugs, involving any drug except marijuana.

Minor drug offense - Illegal possession of any drug; also any offense involving marijuana.

"Present" offense - The adjudicated offense for which an inmate had been most recently mandated to the custody of State correctional authorities for a period that, as of the date of the survey, had not been interrupted by an unconditional discharge. (The "present" or "entry" offense was different from that being served on the date of the survey in the cases of some of the inmates who, subsequent to incarceration for the "present" offense, had received a sentence for a different offense, whether committed prior or subsequent to being mandated for their "present" offense.)

"Present" sentence - Sentence that most recently brought a prisoner under the jurisdiction of a State correctional system (including parole authorities) for an uninterrupted period of time as of the time of the survey. In the case of a small minority of inmates, the "present," or entry, sentence was not the same as the one they

were serving at the time of the survey. An example of a sentence incurred subsequent to the "present" sentence is one that was handed down for a new crime committed by a parolee. Another example is a sentence incurred for a crime committed by an inmate while in prison.

Simple assault - Unlawful attack without the use of a dangerous weapon and resulting in no serious injury to the victim.

State correctional institution - Any facility at which adult and/or youthful offenders under the jurisdiction of a State correctional system resided as a functionally distinct group on January 31, 1974. Includes prisons, prison farms, community correctional centers, work-release centers, pre-release centers, and classification or medical centers; also facilities generally not defined by the States as correctional institutions but nevertheless engaged in housing convicted persons classified as inmates in the State correctional system (e.g., hospitals, Y.M.C.A.'s, etc.).

Stolen property offense - Concealing, possessing, receiving, selling, or transporting stolen property.

Training or rehabilitation program - Any educational or therapeutic program designed to improve inmates' attitudes, correct deficiencies in educational achievement, help inmates overcome drinking or drug habits, and the like. Includes formal job training, remedial education programs, psychological and social counseling, alcoholic rehabilitation, drug treatment, and courses in religious education; excludes sports, recreational, and arts and crafts-type offerings.

Weapons offense - Illegal manufacture, sale, possession, or concealment of a deadly weapon or furnishing such a weapon to a minor; also threatening to bomb or teaching to use, using, or transporting explosives.

Work release - A program whose objective is the daytime release of inmates of a correctional institution to enable them to hold a paying job located outside of the physical confines of the institution and independent of the control of correctional authorities.

Youthful offender - A person who is eligible for special treatment under the provisions of a given State's Youthful Offender Act in the event he becomes liable for criminal charges; generally includes persons age 17-24.

APPENDIX I

Table 1. Selected demographic, social, and economic characteristics of inmates

Characteristic	Number of inmates	Percent of inmates
Sex		
Total	191,400	100
Male	185,000	97
Female	6,300	3
Race		
Total	191,400	100
White	97,700	51
Black	89,700	47
Other	3,400	2
Not reported	600	(Z)
Age		
Total	191,400	100
Under 18	1,800	1
18	5,500	3
19	7,900	4
20-24	57,100	30
25-29	44,900	23
30-34	27,300	14
35-39	16,300	9
40-49	19,600	10
50 and over	10,300	5
Not reported	600	(Z)
Level of educational attainment		
Total ¹	187,500	100
Eighth grade or less	49,000	26
1-3 years of high school	65,900	35
4 years of high school	52,200	28
1-3 years of college	14,300	8
4 years or more of college	1,500	1
Not reported	4,700	2
Employment status (month prior to arrest)		
Total	191,400	100
Employed	131,000	68
Full time	117,100	61
Part time	13,800	7
Unemployed	59,000	31
Looking for work	23,800	12
Not looking for work	35,200	18
Wanting work	9,100	5
Not wanting work	26,100	14
Not reported	1,400	1
Marital status		
Total ¹	187,500	100
Married	44,300	24
Widowed	5,800	3
Divorced	31,900	17
Separated	15,200	8
Never married	89,900	48
Not reported	300	(Z)
Armed forces service		
Total ¹	187,500	100
Served	51,200	27
Never served	136,400	73

Table 1. Selected demographic, social, and economic characteristics of inmates--continued

Characteristic	Number of inmates	Percent of inmates
Personal income (year prior to arrest)		
Total ²	168,300	100
No income	7,600	5
Less than \$2,000	32,400	19
\$2,000-\$3,999	30,700	18
\$4,000-\$5,999	30,400	18
\$6,000-\$9,999	29,900	18
\$10,000 or more	23,000	14
Amount not known	12,600	8
Not reported	1,800	1
Length of time on last job		
Total ²	168,300	100
Less than 5 weeks	16,900	10
5-26 weeks	61,100	36
27-104 weeks	55,100	33
105-260 weeks	21,500	13
261 or more weeks	13,700	8
Occupation at time of arrest		
Total ²	168,300	100
Professional and technical workers	4,900	3
Managers and administrators	9,500	6
Salesworkers	3,900	2
Clerical workers	7,000	4
Craftsmen and kindred workers	39,300	23
Carpenters	4,400	3
Auto mechanics	4,100	2
Painters	4,300	3
Other craftsmen	26,500	16
Operatives	48,100	29
Welders	3,700	2
Machine operators	3,800	2
Truck drivers	9,200	5
Other operatives	31,400	19
Nonfarm laborers	29,200	17
Construction laborers	8,200	5
Freight and material handlers	7,100	4
Other nonfarm laborers	13,800	8
Farmers and farm managers	400	(Z)
Farm laborers and supervisors	4,000	2
Service workers	19,200	11
Others	500	(Z)
Not reported	2,500	1

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals shown because of rounding. Percent distribution based on unrounded figures.

Z Less than 0.5 percent.

¹Includes sentenced inmates only.

²Includes only those inmates who had held a full-time job after December 1968 or who had been employed during most of the month prior to their arrest.

Table 2. Alcohol consumption of inmates at the time of the "present" or subsequent offense resulting in imprisonment

Item	Number of inmates	Percent of inmates
Total	191,400	100
Drinking at time of offense	81,700	43
Beer only	19,400	10
Light	10,300	5
Moderate	3,800	2
Heavy	5,300	3
Wine only	7,900	4
Light	2,300	1
Moderate	1,900	1
Heavy	3,700	2
Liquor only	32,400	17
Light	7,600	4
Moderate	7,300	4
Heavy	17,400	9
Beer and wine	2,900	2
Light	600	(Z)
Moderate	800	(Z)
Heavy	1,500	1
Beer and liquor	11,100	6
Light	1,400	1
Moderate	1,700	1
Heavy	8,000	4
Wine and liquor	1,400	1
Light	1100	(1Z)
Moderate	300	(Z)
Heavy	1,000	1
Beer, wine, and liquor	6,600	3
Light	400	(Z)
Moderate	800	(Z)
Heavy	5,400	3
Not drinking at time of offense	107,600	56
Don't know and not reported	2,100	1

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals shown because of rounding. Percent distribution based on unrounded figures.

Z Less than 0.5 percent.

¹Estimate, based on about 17 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 3. Selected data on illicit drug use by inmates

Item	Number of inmates	Percent of inmates
Whether drugs ever used		
Total	191,400	100
Used drugs	116,500	61
Never used drugs	74,500	39
Not reported	300	(Z)
Number of drugs ever used		
Total ¹	116,500	100
1 drug	30,900	26
2 drugs	17,900	15
3 drugs	19,000	16
4 drugs	14,800	13
5 or more drugs	34,000	29
Type of drug ever used		
Total ^{1, 2}	116,500	100
Heroin	58,200	50
Methadone	17,700	15
Cocaine	52,800	45
Marijuana	107,600	92
Amphetamines	56,400	48
Barbiturates	53,000	46
Others	31,200	27
Frequency of use		
Total ¹	116,500	100
Daily	71,200	61
Less than daily	45,300	39
Type of drug used daily		
Total ³	71,200	100
Heroin	40,600	57
Methadone	5,400	8
Cocaine	11,500	16
Marijuana	45,100	63
Amphetamines	21,000	29
Barbiturates	15,200	21
Others	7,500	11
Whether under influence of drugs at time of "present" or subsequent offense resulting in imprisonment		
Total ¹	116,500	100
Under influence	50,600	43
Not under influence	65,100	56
Don't know and not reported	800	1
Number of drugs under influence of at time of "present" or subsequent offense resulting in imprisonment		
Total ⁴	50,600	100
1 drug	36,800	73
2 drugs	10,600	21
3 or more drugs	3,200	6

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals shown because of rounding. Percent distribution based on unrounded figures.

Z Less than 0.5 percent.

¹Includes only those inmates who reported ever using drugs.

²Detail exceeds total shown because inmates may have used more than one drug.

³Includes only those inmates who reported using drugs daily. Detail exceeds total shown because inmates may have used more than one type of drug daily.

⁴Includes only those inmates who reported being under the influence of drugs at the time of the "present" or subsequent offense resulting in imprisonment.

Table 4. Most serious offense of sentenced inmates

Offense	Number of inmates	Percent of inmates
Total	187,500	100
Homicide	34,000	18
Murder	21,400	11
Attempted murder	4,400	2
Manslaughter	8,200	4
Kidnaping	2,200	1
Sexual assault	9,600	5
Rape	8,500	5
Statutory rape	600	(2)
Lewd act with a child	500	(2)
Other	12	(12)
Major drug offense (except possession)	8,000	4
Involving heroin	2,800	1
Involving other specified drugs (except marijuana)	2,100	1
Involving unspecified drugs	3,200	2
Robbery	42,400	23
Armed	28,800	15
Unarmed	5,900	3
Undetermined	7,700	4
Assault	9,000	5
Aggravated	5,700	3
Simple	1,700	1
Undetermined	1,700	1
Burglary	33,800	18
Larceny	12,200	6
Motor vehicle theft	3,200	2
Forgery, fraud, or embezzlement	8,100	4
Minor drug offense	10,700	6
Involving marijuana (except possession)	1,800	1
Possession of heroin	2,600	1
Possession of marijuana	1,100	1
Possession of other specified drugs	1,200	1
Possession of other unspecified drugs	2,100	1
Activity unspecified	1,800	1
Weapons offense	1,900	1
Arson	1,000	1
Stolen property offense	1,900	1
Other sex offense	2,100	1
Drunk or drugged driving	1,100	1
Escape or flight	1,000	1
Habitual criminal	1100	(12)
Jail offense	2,800	2
Other	2,000	1
Not reported	12	(12)

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals shown because of rounding. Percent distribution based on unrounded figures.

2 Less than 100 or 0.5 percent.

1 Estimate, based on about 17 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 5. Bail experience of sentenced inmates

Bail experience	Number of inmates	Percent of inmates
Whether bail was set		
Total	187,500	100
Bail set	140,800	75
No bail set	44,100	24
Don't know and not reported	2,600	1
Amount of bail		
Total ¹	140,800	100
Less than \$2,000	24,700	18
\$2,000-\$4,999	25,200	18
\$5,000-\$7,499	23,500	17
\$7,500-\$19,999	27,900	20
\$20,000 or more	32,700	23
Amount not known	6,800	5
Whether released on bail		
Total ²	140,800	100
Released	53,900	38
Not released	86,200	61
Not reported	800	1
To whom bail was paid		
Total ²	53,900	100
Bondsman	38,400	71
Court	10,200	19
Not reported	5,300	10
Reason bail not set		
Total ³	44,100	100
Released on own recognizance	3,100	7
Offense not bailable	19,100	43
Other reason	13,100	30
Reason not known	8,800	20

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals shown because of rounding. Percent distribution based on unrounded figures.

¹Includes only those sentenced inmates for whom bail had been set.

²Includes only those sentenced inmates who had been released on bail.

³Includes only those sentenced inmates for whom bail had not been set.

Table 6. Detention experience of sentenced inmates between arrest and admission to prison for "present offense"

Item	Number of inmates	Percent of inmates
Whether detained between arrest and admission to prison		
Total	187,500	100
Detained	175,000	93
Not detained	10,300	5
Not reported	2,300	1
Length of time detained		
Total ¹	175,000	100
Less than 31 days	41,800	24
31-90 days	45,800	26
91-120 days	19,100	11
121-180 days	27,700	16
181-365 days	29,000	17
366 or more days	11,500	7
Whether detention time credited toward sentence		
Total ¹	175,000	100
Credited	113,800	65
Not credited	47,700	27
Don't know and not reported	13,400	8

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals shown because of rounding. Percent distribution based on unrounded figures.

¹Includes only those sentenced inmates who had served time before admission to prison.

Table 7. Maximum length of sentence of sentenced inmates

Maximum sentence length	Number of inmates	Percent of inmates
Total	187,500	100
Less than 1 year	3,200	2
1-1.99 years	7,000	4
2-2.99 years	8,700	5
3-3.99 years	16,000	9
4-4.99 years	11,000	6
5-5.99 years	25,900	14
6-9.99 years	20,200	11
10-10.99 years	22,700	12
11-15.99 years	19,400	10
16-20.99 years	12,500	7
21 or more years	15,800	8
Life	21,900	12
Death	700	(2)
Don't know and not reported	2,500	1

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Percent distribution based on unrounded figures.

Z Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 8. Extramural contacts of sentenced inmates

Item	Number of inmates	Percent of inmates
Communication with family or friends by telephone or letter		
Total	187,500	100
Some communication	176,200	94
At least weekly	120,500	64
At least monthly	43,000	23
Less than monthly	12,700	7
No communication	11,100	6
Not reported	1,200	(12)
Visits by family or friends		
Total	187,500	100
Some visits	135,500	72
At least weekly	29,400	16
At least monthly	57,700	31
Less than monthly	48,500	26
No visits	51,500	27
Not reported	500	(2)
Distance between institution and home		
Total	187,500	100
Less than 50 miles	40,300	21
50-99 miles	38,100	20
100-249 miles	52,600	28
250 or more miles	54,700	29
Not reported	1,900	1
Eligibility and grants for furloughs		
Total	187,500	100
Eligible	42,200	23
Granted	19,900	11
Not granted	22,300	12
Not eligible	142,100	76
Granted previously	8,400	4
Not granted previously	133,700	71
Not reported	3,200	2

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals shown because of rounding. Percent distribution based on unrounded figures.

Z Less than 0.5 percent.

¹Estimate, based on about 17 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 9. Institutional work activities of sentenced inmates

Item	Number of inmates	Percent of inmates
Institutional work assignment		
Total	187,500	100
With work assignment	137,900	74
Without work assignment ¹	48,100	26
Not reported	1,500	1
Type of work assignment		
Total ²	137,900	100
Kitchen or dining hall	21,700	16
Prison industry	18,200	13
Maintenance and repair	15,200	11
General janitorial	13,800	10
Prison farm	12,600	9
Administrative	11,500	8
Prison laundry	6,600	5
Grounds upkeep	6,000	4
Hospital or infirmary	3,300	2
Other	29,000	21
Hours per week spent on work assignment		
Total ²	137,900	100
Less than 21	16,700	12
21-35 hours	35,300	26
36-40 hours	44,200	32
41 or more hours	35,000	25
Not reported	6,700	5
Remuneration per hour for work assignment		
Total ²	137,900	100
Less than 6 cents	45,600	33
6-20 cents	34,200	25
21 cents or more	7,300	5
Payment in kind	6,000	4
Not paid	40,500	29
Not reported	4,400	3

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals shown because of rounding. Percent distribution based on unrounded figures.

¹Includes 10,100 sentenced inmates participating in work-release programs outside the facility.

²Includes only those sentenced inmates having work assignments within the facility.

Table 10. Participation in training or rehabilitation programs by sentenced inmates

Item	Number of inmates	Percent of inmates
Current participation in programs		
Total	187,500	100
Participating	78,800	42
Not participating	107,500	57
Not reported	1,200	1
Whether any program's completed during "present" incarceration		
Total	187,500	100
Yes	57,400	31
No	128,600	67
Not reported	1,500	1
Type of program completed during "present" incarceration		
Total ¹	57,400	100
Job training	26,000	45
Remedial education	17,200	30
Psychological/social counseling	15,300	27
Alcoholic rehabilitation	6,500	11
Drug treatment	5,600	8
Religious instruction	3,300	6
Other	10,300	18

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals shown because of rounding. Percent distribution based on unrounded figures.

¹Includes only those sentenced inmates who had completed a training or rehabilitation program. Detail exceeds total shown because inmates may have completed more than one program.

Table 11. Selected data on prior correctional background of inmates

Item	Number of inmates	Percent of inmates
Number of sentences ever served		
Total	191,400	100
None	500	(2)
1	55,700	29
2	43,900	23
3	36,000	19
4	23,800	12
5 or more	31,400	16
Whether sentenced more than once for the same offense		
Total	191,400	100
Never received any sentence	500	(2)
Received only one sentence	55,700	29
Received more than one sentence	135,200	71
Never sentenced more than once for the same offense	35,500	18
1 time	42,500	22
2 times	28,200	15
3 times	16,400	9
4 or more times	12,600	7
Time served on all sentences		
Total	191,400	100
No time served	500	(2)
Less than 13 months	33,000	17
13-24 months	30,100	16
25-48 months	42,100	22
49-120 months	52,900	28
121 or more months	26,400	14
Not reported	6,300	3
Number of past juvenile sentences		
Total	191,400	100
With past juvenile sentence(s)	63,000	33
One past juvenile sentence	40,200	21
Two or more past juvenile sentences	22,900	12
Without past juvenile sentence	128,300	67
Time served on past juvenile sentence(s)		
Total ¹	63,000	100
Less than 2 months	6,700	11
2-6 months	9,400	15
7-12 months	14,000	22
13-24 months	17,000	27
25 or more months	15,900	25
Number of times on probation as juvenile, adult, or youthful offender		
Total	191,400	100
Never on probation	82,600	43
On probation	108,300	57
1 time	41,000	21
2 times	47,100	25
3 or more times	20,200	11
Not reported	500	(2)

Table 11. Selected data on prior correctional background of inmates--continued

Item	Number of inmates	Percent of inmates
Number of times on probation as adult or youthful offender		
Total	191,400	100
Never on probation	83,100	43
On probation	107,800	56
1 time	106,900	56
2 or more times ¹	900	(Z)
Not reported	500	(Z)
Number of times on probation juvenile offender		
Total	191,400	100
Never on probation	123,600	65
On probation	67,300	35
1 time	47,300	25
2 times	11,500	6
3 or more times	8,500	4
Not reported	500	(Z)
Time spent on probation ²		
Total ²	108,300	100
Less than 13 months	54,000	50
13-24 months	24,100	22
25 or more months	30,300	28
Not reported	(3Z)	(3Z)
Number of times paroled		
Total	191,400	100
Never paroled	119,500	62
Paroled	71,800	38
1 time	45,000	24
2 times	16,800	9
3 or more times	10,000	5

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals shown because of rounding. Percent distribution based on unrounded figures.

Z Less than 100 or 0.5 percent.

¹Includes only those inmates who, prior to their "present" sentence, had also been sentenced as a juvenile.

²Includes only those inmates who had been on probation.

³Estimate, based on about 17 or fewer sample cases, is statistically reliable.

APPENDIX II

Table I. Standard error approximations for estimated numbers of prisoners
(68 chances out of 100)

Size of estimate	Standard error
300	120
500	160
750	190
1,000	220
1,500	270
2,000	310
2,500	350
3,000	380
3,500	410
4,000	440
5,000	490
7,500	600
10,000	690
20,000	950
25,000	1,050
30,000	1,140
40,000	1,280
50,000	1,400
60,000	1,490
80,000	1,610
100,000	1,680
120,000	1,700
150,000	1,630
191,400	1,510

Table II. Standard error approximations for estimated percentages of inmates
(68 chances out of 100)

Base of estimate	Estimated percentages					
	98 or 2	95 or 5	90 or 10	80 or 20	75 or 25	50
300	5.7	8.9	12.2	16.3	17.6	20.3
500	4.4	6.9	9.4	12.6	13.6	15.7
750	3.6	5.6	7.7	10.3	11.1	12.9
1,000	3.1	4.9	6.7	8.9	9.6	11.1
1,500	2.5	4.0	5.5	7.3	7.9	9.1
2,000	2.2	3.4	4.7	6.3	6.8	7.9
2,500	2.0	3.1	4.2	5.6	6.1	7.0
3,000	1.8	2.8	3.9	5.1	5.6	6.4
3,500	1.7	2.6	3.6	4.8	5.2	5.9
4,000	1.6	2.4	3.3	4.5	4.8	5.6
5,000	1.4	2.2	3.0	4.0	4.3	5.0
7,500	1.1	1.8	2.4	3.3	3.5	4.1
10,000	1.0	1.5	2.1	2.8	3.0	3.5
20,000	0.7	1.1	1.5	2.0	2.2	2.5
25,000	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.8	1.9	2.2
30,000	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.6	1.8	2.0
40,000	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.8
50,000	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.6
60,000	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.4
80,000	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.2
100,000	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.1
120,000	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0
150,000	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9
170,000	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.9
191,400	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8

END

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