

Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions

on December 31, 1977

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U.S. Department of Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

Henry S. Dogin, Administrator

Homier F. Broome, Jr.
Deputy Administrator for Administration

Harry Bratt, Assistant Administrator
National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service

Benjamin H. Renshaw, Director
Statistics Division

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Preface

Two subjects of contemporary interest—prison overcrowding and the increase of imprisoned women—receive special attention in this report, the most recent in a series providing information on the number and movement of prisoners held in the custody of State and Federal correctional authorities. Based chiefly on data for 1977, the report also examines historical trends in yearend prisoner counts at the national level. The yearend 1977 distribution of inmates and changes in the patterns of prison population at the State and regional levels are discussed, as are the volume and types of prison admissions and departures during the year. Unlike the two preceding reports in the series, this one does not include a count of the inmate population at midyear.

The focus of this report is on individuals sentenced as adult or youthful offenders to a maximum term of more than 1 year. Also considered, however, are relatively small numbers of inmates serving sentences of a year or less and of unsentenced persons housed within prison walls; in this report, prisoners serving terms of 1 year or less are referred to as inmates with "short" or "shorter" sentences.

The narrative and most charts in this report are based on the tables in Appendix I. These tables incorporate all data received as of June 15, 1978, by the Bureau of the Census from correctional authorities in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Any updated or revised information received after that date will be reflected in subsequent publications in the series. Appendix II consists of a statement of methodology and the questionnaire used in collecting the data, and Appendix III contains explanatory notes relating to each jurisdiction's degree of conformity with the criteria and definitions of the National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) program.

Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions is an annual publication, one in several series of reports prepared under the NPS program. Based on voluntary reporting, the program was instituted to collect and interpret data on inmates in State and Federal correctional institutions. Initiated by the Bureau of the Census in 1926, the program was transferred to the Bureau of Prisons in 1950 and to the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) in 1971. Since 1972, the Bureau of the Census, acting as collecting agent for LEAA, has had the responsibility for compiling the statistical data required for the NPS program.

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Introduction

A record 291,667 prisoners were held in the custody of State and Federal correctional authorities on December 31, 1977. This yearend count included 278,141 inmates, or 95 percent of the total, sentenced to a maximum term of more than 1 year and 13,526 with a shorter term or no sentence. It was the third enumeration in a row to reach a new all-time high, although the rate of increase for the year—5 percent—was only about half that for 1976. Although affecting State institutions in each of the Nation's major geographical regions, the slowdown was more pronounced among Federal facilities, which held about a tenth of all inmates. The reduction in the rate of increase was approximately the same for inmates of each sex. As in recent years, female inmates continued to increase at a rate significantly higher than that for males. The increase in the prison population centered on the majority group (i.e., inmates serving terms of more than a year), as the number of persons with a shorter term or without sentence actually declined.

The 1977 slowdown in the overall rate of increase in the prison population may largely reflect the inability of States as a whole to provide adequate housing for the large volume of persons sentenced to serve time in prison.

Evidence of the problem is given by the relatively large number of States forced to house some of their prisoners in local jails. Overcrowding and related shortcomings, moreover, have increasingly involved States in litigation designed to bring about improved living conditions within their correctional institutions.

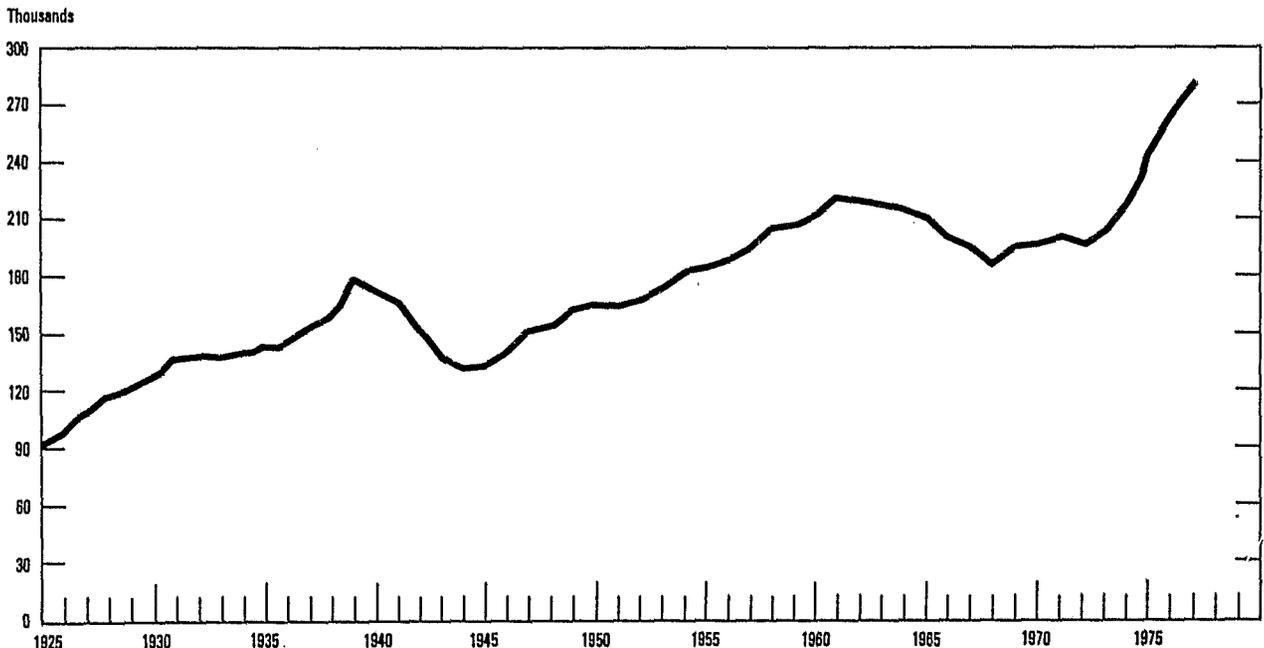
Growth and overcrowding

During the half century in which the Nation's State and Federal prison inmates have been counted annually, the size and rate of increase in this population have fluctuated in response to prevailing social, political, and economic trends. Prior to the 1970's, major events influencing the rate of growth included Prohibition, the Great Depression, and World War II. A sharp expansion in the prison population since early in the 1970's reflects the impact of the post-War "baby boom," as well as a recent trend toward more rigorous application of criminal justice sanctions.

Record rate of increase starting in 1973

Since the mid-1920's, there have been two periods of sustained growth—1925-39 and 1944-61—in the prison

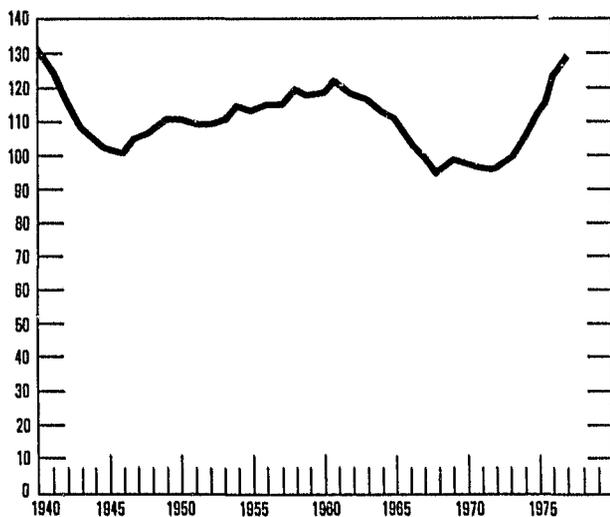
Figure 1. Number of Sentenced State and Federal Prisoners at Yearend, 1925 - 1977



population. Each was followed by a period of sharp decline (Fig. 1). Between 1968 and 1972, the count, even though affected by an undercoverage, generally showed an upward trend.¹ Since 1972, however, the rise in the number of sentenced prisoners has been dramatic, averaging close to 8 percent, despite the marked slowdown in 1977. A total of 278,141 such inmates, 6 percent more than a year earlier, were being held as of December 31, 1977.²

The most recent period of growth has altered the ratio of sentenced prisoners to the U.S. population as a whole. The 278,141 sentenced inmates held in State and Federal institutions on December 31, 1977, yielded an inmate-to-population ratio of 129 per 100,000, highest since 1940 (Fig. 2). More important, this growth was taxing the capacity of correctional facilities in many parts of the country. Epitomizing the seriousness and pervasiveness of the problem was the declaration made in the proposed

Figure 2. Number of Sentenced State and Federal Prisoners per 100,000 United States Civilian Population, 1940 - 1977



¹Several States did not provide data to the NPS program for the years 1968, 1969, and 1970. See U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions for Adult Felons*, NPS Bulletin No. 47, April 1972.

²Unless otherwise indicated, the analysis in the remainder of this report focuses *not* on the total prison population of 291,667 but, consistent with previous issues in this NPS series, on the 278,141 inmates with a maximum sentence of more than 1 year. The difference between the two figures represents inmates with shorter sentences and unsentenced inmates. Examples of unsentenced inmates are those held for safekeeping, those undergoing presentencing evaluation, narcotics addicts under civil (i.e. noncriminal) commitment, and, in States operating a combined jail-prison system, those held awaiting trial or sentencing. On the data tables and elsewhere in the report, inmates serving a sentence greater than a year are referred to as "sentenced prisoners," or "sentenced inmates."

Corrections Construction and Program Development Act of 1977 that "overcrowded conditions in State, county, and local prisons and jails have reached crisis proportions."³

Courts scrutinize prison conditions

The 1960's may be heralded as the beginning of court concern with the practices of correctional systems. The bases for judicial scrutiny of jails and prisons have been the "due process" and "equal protection" clauses of the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution and the "cruel and unusual punishment" provision of the 8th Amendment.

Federal court orders to upgrade and expand facilities have called national attention to prison overcrowding. A number of States have received such orders and others have become involved in litigation in which overcrowding was a major issue. Initially, the strategy of the courts was to mandate States to correct objectionable conditions; when this proved ineffective, however, the courts themselves began to define minimal acceptable standards for correctional institutions.

The landmark Johnson ruling

A key decision in the litigation concerning prison conditions was handed down against the Alabama State Board of Corrections on January 13, 1976, by the U.S. District Court for Alabama. In this case, presiding Judge Frank M. Johnson, Jr., ruled that cruel and inhuman punishment, in violation of 8th Amendment rights, was suffered by those incarcerated in Alabama prisons. Judge Johnson's decision mandated that each prisoner be provided with at least 60 square feet of cell floorspace. In addition, the Johnson mandate included the improvement of physical security; the assignment of a meaningful job to each inmate; the improvement of medical care for inmates; and the provision of three nutritious meals daily.⁴

This case accelerated the impetus toward improving State prison conditions and alleviating the more immediate effects of overcrowding through such means as early release, extended use of probation and parole, and community service and restitution programs. In certain jurisdictions, prison overcrowding has been relieved by housing inmates in non-State facilities.

State prisoners housed in local jails

During the last several years, overcrowding has forced correctional authorities in some States to use local jails as substitute accommodations for prisoners sentenced to serve time in State institutions. Of the prisoners held in State custody on December 31, 1977, 1,735 were housed in local

³United States Senate Bill s.1245, 95th Congress, 1st Session, February 21, 1977.

⁴In subsequent court action, the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals upheld most of these guidelines but rejected the requirement for 60 square feet of floor area.

jails because of overcrowding in State correctional facilities. Furthermore, 5,313 additional prisoners, not included in the total, were held in local jails because of overcrowded prisons in six States that do not consider such prisoners to be under custody of State correctional authorities. Taken together, 7,048 prisoners throughout the United States were housed in local jails for lack of space in State facilities; a year earlier the figure was 7,725. Perhaps reflecting the State's response to the Johnson decision, Alabama accounted for 37 percent of the inmates incarcerated in jails.

Among the 10 States housing inmates in local jails in order to alleviate overcrowding, only 4—Maryland (921), South Carolina (697), Massachusetts (59), and Michigan (58)—considered them to be in the custody of the State correctional system. The other six jurisdictions—Alabama (2,626), Florida (253), Louisiana (780), Mississippi (575), New Jersey (255), and Virginia (824)—did not consider them to be in State custody.

Six of the 10 States known to have housed inmates in local jails as of yearend 1977 ranked among the Nation's top 10 in the ratio of sentenced prisoners per capita. As a whole, the group of 10 held 30 percent of the Nation's State inmates. Nine of the 10 jurisdictions recorded prison population increases for the year, ranging from 2 to 27 percent, with Louisiana recording the greatest rise.

Geographic distribution

One-tenth of the Nation's sentenced prisoners were in Federal custody as of December 31, 1977. The distribution of those under State jurisdiction as of that date generally reflected traditional geographical patterns of prisoner concentration. As a result of growth and overcrowding in some State correctional systems, however, there were certain changes in the distribution.

Nearly half in the South

Of the nearly 1/4 million State prisoners sentenced to a maximum term of more than a year, 47 percent were incarcerated in the South.¹ This proportion markedly exceeded that region's one-third share of the general U.S. population. In each of the other regions, the proportion of inmates was lower than that of their population (Table A).

The rate of increase in the number of State prisoners during 1977 was not the same for all regions of the country. It was highest in the South and lowest in the West. A year earlier, the increase had been greatest in the North Central

¹States included within each region are listed in the data tables, Appendix I.

Table A. Distribution of sentenced State prisoner population and of U.S. population, by region, December 31, 1977

Region	Prisoner population		Percent of U.S. population
	Number	Percent	
State Total	249,491	100	100
Northeast	37,841	15	23
North Central	58,265	23	27
South	117,625	47	32
West	35,760	15	18

Table B. Increase in sentenced State prisoner population during 1976 and 1977, by region

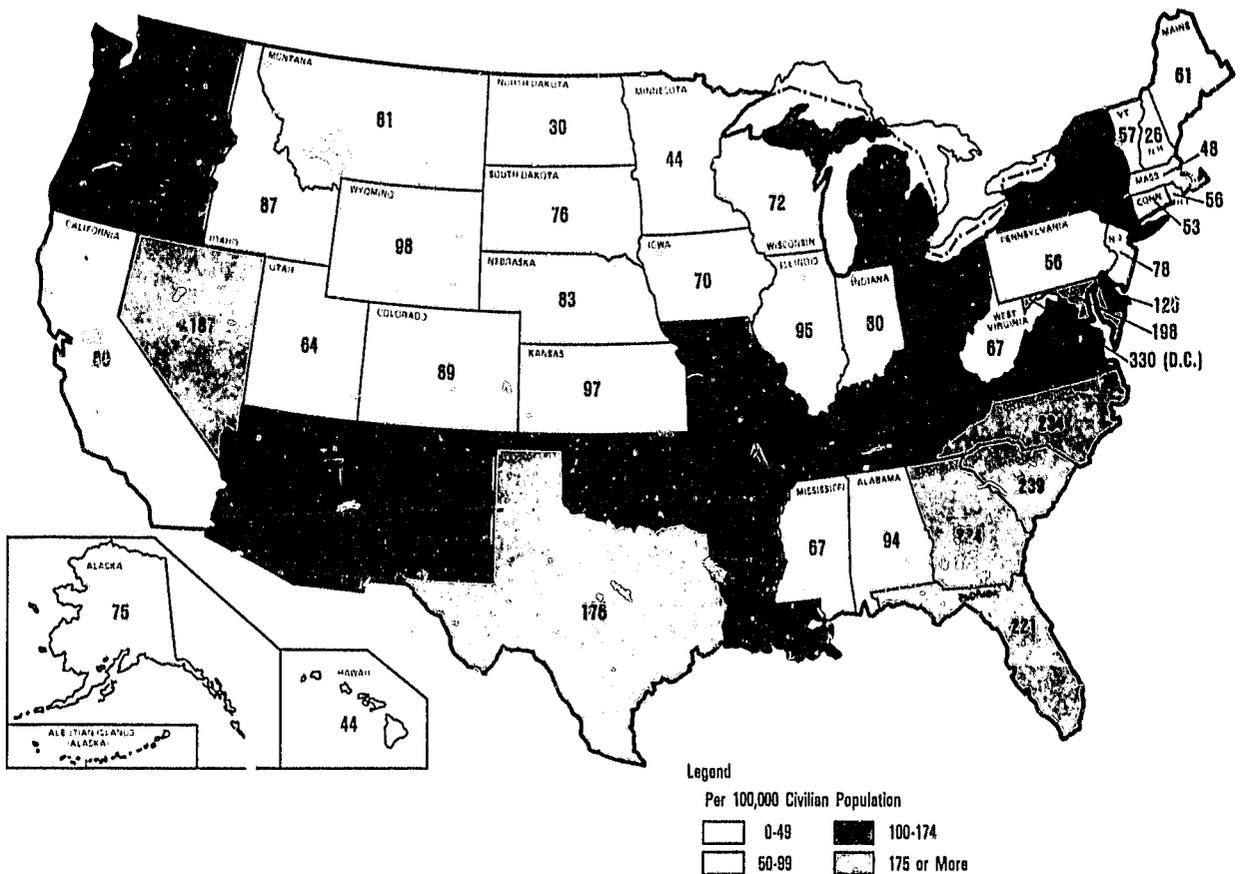
Region	Increase between yearend 1975 and 1976		Increase between yearend 1976 and 1977	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
	State total	20,030	9	13,638
Northeast	2,904	9	1,661	5
North Central	6,584	14	3,500	6
South	7,743	8	7,595	7
West	2,799	9	882	3

region and lowest in the South (Table B). These shifts were attributable to differences in the extent to which a reduction occurred in the rate of prison population increase. A slowdown characterized the rate in each of the regions: the drop was sharpest in the North Central States (8 percentage points) and smallest in the South (1 percentage point).

Table C. Ranking of the 10 States with most sentenced prisoners and of the 10 States with the highest incarceration rate per capita, December 31, 1976, and December 31, 1977

Natl. rank	Number of prisoners held		Prisoners per 100,000 population	
	Yearend 1976	Yearend 1977	Yearend 1976	Yearend 1977
1	Texas	Texas	S. Carolina	S. Carolina
2	California	New York	Georgia	N. Carolina
3	Florida	Florida	N. Carolina	Georgia
4	New York	California	Florida	Florida
5	Ohio	Michigan	Maryland	Maryland
6	Michigan	Ohio	Texas	Nevada
7	N. Carolina	N. Carolina	Nevada	Texas
8	Georgia	Georgia	Michigan	Louisiana
9	Illinois	Illinois	Oklahoma	Michigan
10	Maryland	Maryland	Virginia	Virginia

Figure 3. Number of Sentenced State Prisoners per 100,000 Population, December 31, 1977



South Carolina again had most prisoners per capita

As suggested by the regional distribution of sentenced prisoners, individual States in the South generally held more inmates per capita than did jurisdictions elsewhere in the Nation (Fig. 3).⁶ Eight of the top 10 States having the highest ratio of prisoners per 100,000 population were in the South, with South Carolina ranking first as of yearend 1977, as it had a year earlier (Table C).

For the third consecutive year, Texas held more sentenced prisoners (22,517) than any other State. The 10 States with the largest number of prisoners at the close of 1976 remained in that group a year later, although the rank order changed somewhat. In the most recent count, the number of prisoners in these States ranged from 22,517 in Texas down to 8,148 in Maryland.

Six of the top 10 States with respect to the absolute number of prisoners were also among the first 10 ranked on

a per capita basis. As for the remaining four, Ohio was 17th, New York 21st, Illinois 25th, and California 32nd.

Most States gained prisoners

Four-fifths of the jurisdictions in the United States registered increases in the absolute size of their sentenced prison populations during 1977. Forty States gained inmates, nine States and the District of Columbia had fewer, and one State (Vermont) remained at the same level. Texas, the State holding the most inmates at yearend 1977, also had the greatest increase in their number, 1,800 more than a year earlier.

Among the 10 jurisdictions registering prison population decreases during 1977, the most notable drop was in California, which went from second to fourth place in the number of prisoners. The number of inmates decreased by 775, or 4 percent, in that State.

In relative rather than absolute terms, Louisiana posted the largest prison population increase (27 percent) and Mississippi the sharpest decrease (18 percent). In each case, the change was related to the problem of prison

⁶Comparisons at the State level exclude the District of Columbia, which, as an urban area throughout, is not comparable with the 50 States. Overall national and regional findings are based on all data, including those for the District of Columbia.

overcrowding and involved inmates not considered to be under the jurisdiction of State correctional authorities. Within Louisiana, a sizeable number of such prisoners were admitted during 1977 to State facilities upgraded to meet occupancy standards. In Mississippi, a lack of space in State facilities sharply reduced the flow of convicted criminals from local jails to prison.

Faster rate of increase for female inmates

Consistent with the trend in recent years, the 1977 rate of increase among females sentenced to more than a year was considerably higher than that for males—10 percent vs. 6 percent. Despite the much higher rate of incarceration among females, their total number—11,044 at year's end—remained relatively small and their share of the sentenced inmate population (4 percent) was virtually unchanged from a year earlier.

Women likelier to have short sentences

Although women entered the Nation's prisons to serve sentences of more than 1 year at an appreciable rate, there were nearly 1,000 additional incarcerated women (8 percent of the total) serving short terms (a year or less) or having no sentence. Eighty-six percent of these persons were under jurisdiction of the States, nearly half of them in the West, and somewhat more than a third in California. The high concentration of these inmates in California was mainly attributable to the practice of committing many narcotics addicts, whether female or male, under civil (i.e., noncriminal) law. As a proportion of the nationwide State inmate population serving short terms or no sentence, California held 44 percent of all females and 18 percent of all males; a large majority of these persons were under civil commitment.

Throughout the Nation, women were more likely than men to have short sentences or no sentence at all. Among all male prison inmates, the ratio of persons sentenced to more than 1 year to those with a short sentence was about 21 to 1. The corresponding relationship for female inmates was 11 to 1.

Females relatively more numerous in Federal sector

The number of sentenced female prisoners increased in all regions of the country, with the highest rate (13 percent) being recorded in the North Central region. Federal institutions, however, had a rate of increase for female inmates that was some 7 percentage points higher than that for the States combined (Table D). As of yearend 1977, Federal institutions held some 15 percent of all sentenced female inmates; the corresponding figure for males was 10 percent.

Table D. Increase in sentenced female prisoner population, by jurisdiction and region, December 31, 1976, to December 31, 1977

Jurisdiction and region	Yearend 1976	Yearend 1977	Increase	
			Number	Percent
U.S. total	10,039	11,044	1,005	10
Federal total	1,459	1,694	235	16
State total	8,580	9,350	770	9
Northeast	1,038	1,075	37	4
North Central	1,903	2,146	243	13
South	4,313	4,669	356	8
West	1,326	1,460	134	10

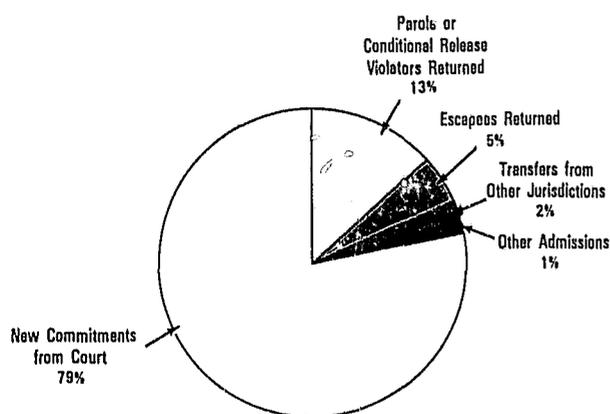
Female inmates were distributed across the Nation's four major regions in much the same proportions as the State prison population as a whole. At the subregional level, the number of female prisoners increased in 37 jurisdictions, decreased in 11, and was unchanged in 1. No female prisoners were held in either Montana or New Hampshire as of yearend 1977, although an unknown number convicted in the latter State were serving time in Connecticut facilities.

As it had in 1976, Texas held more female prisoners (970) at yearend 1977 than did any other State. Florida, with 789 female prisoners, and California, with 671, ranked second and third, respectively. The largest absolute gain in female prisoners occurred in Texas, where 147 were added during 1977.

Admissions and releases

During 1977, State and Federal institutions experienced a total of 163,203 admissions and 147,895 releases of prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year. The resulting ratio of about 11 admissions per 10 releases applied to both the Federal and State jurisdictions and yielded a net increase of 15,308 sentenced prisoners across the Nation as of yearend 1977. Persons newly sent to prison by the courts accounted for the bulk (79 percent) of admissions, with most of the remainder consisting of violators of parole or other types of conditional release, escapees returned, or individuals transferred from other jurisdictions (Fig. 4). Releases from prison, four-fifths of them conditional and the remainder unconditional, made up 84 percent of all departures; the remaining number consisted mainly of escapes, interjurisdictional transfers, or deaths (Fig. 5). In 1977, 620 prisoners died, one of whom (in Utah) was killed by a firing squad in the first execution in the United States in nearly 10 years.

Figure 4. Percent Distribution of Admissions to State and Federal Institutions, by Type, 1977



Texas had highest total

Only Federal institutions recorded a higher volume (33,700) of admissions and releases involving sentenced prisoners than did Texas, which led among State jurisdictions with 22,116 during 1977. One other State, California, had more than 20,000 admissions and releases. New York and Florida ranked third and fourth, respectively.

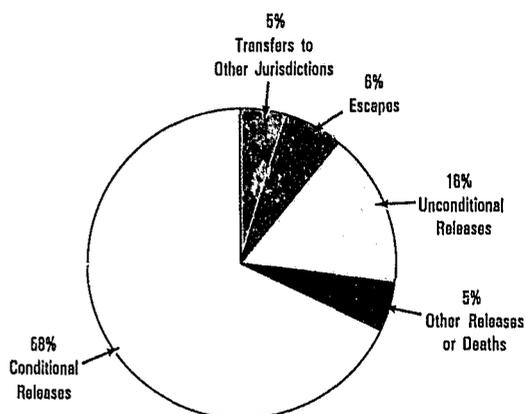
Louisiana had highest rate of new court commitments

In relative terms, Louisiana reported the highest increase (150 percent) in new court commitments, with 1,732 more in 1977 than in 1976. As indicated previously, this large rise came about mainly as a result of admitting prisoners who had been held in local jails awaiting the completion of new State facilities. In terms of the absolute number of new court commitments, however, Texas led all States, admitting 10,548 inmates from the courts in 1977, 9 percent more than in 1976.

Decrease in violators returned

Whereas the overall level of admissions to State prisons increased by less than 1 percent in 1977 as compared with 1976, the number of violators of conditional release who were returned to prison decreased by 7 percent. The latter development was in large measure associated with the problem of prison overcrowding: in some States, less serious violators were not returned to prison because of overcrowded facilities, and, in other jurisdictions, the imposition of shorter paroles had the effect of reducing the time frame during which parolees could commit violations leading to reincarceration. Four States—Alabama, Ohio, Oklahoma, and Utah—had decreases of at least 50 percent in the number of violators returned during 1977. In addition to these four States, 24 other jurisdictions had decreases in the number of violators returned.

Figure 5. Percent Distribution of Releases from State and Federal Institutions, by Type, 1977



California had a tenth of returned violators

California, which held slightly fewer than 7 percent of all sentenced inmates under State jurisdiction as of yearend 1977, accounted for somewhat over a tenth of all prisoners returned to State correctional institutions because of parole or other conditional release violations. The number of these re-admissions in California was 2,031. Seven other States had more than 1,000 admissions of this type, with New York (1,697) ranking second. Considering State and Federal jurisdictions combined, Federal institutions also accounted for about one-tenth (2,129) of all prisoner re-admissions stemming from violations of parole or other forms of conditional release.

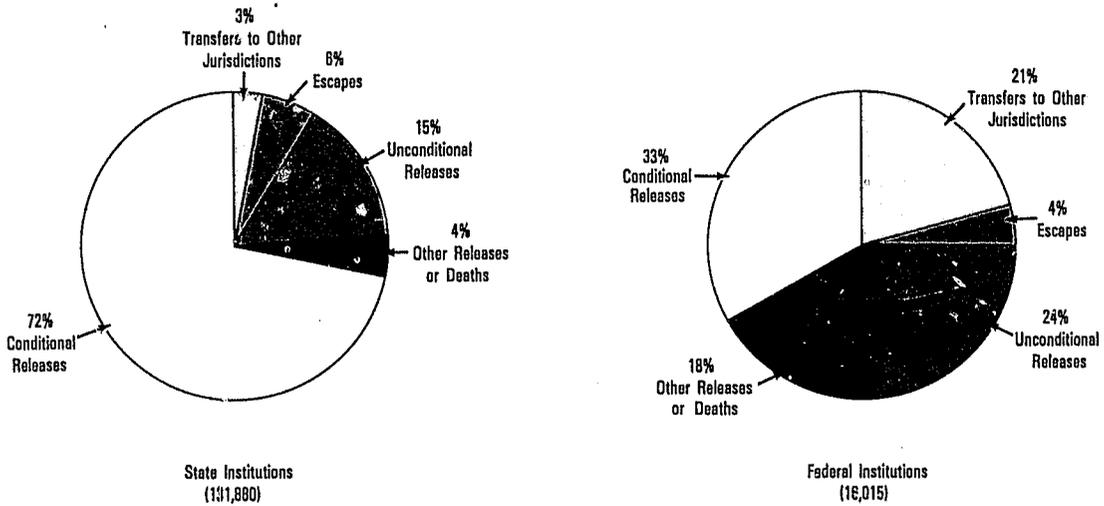
Use of parole increased

Paroles, which traditionally have been the most common forms of release from State institutions, increased from 73,724 in 1976 to 82,796 in 1977, or by 12 percent. The bulk of this increase was attributable to a few States—California (2,350), Illinois (1,971), Texas (1,569), Georgia (1,025), and Ohio (991). A decrease of comparable magnitude was experienced only in North Carolina, which had 1,030 fewer paroles (23 percent less) than in 1976. There was a slight absolute decrease in the number of paroles granted in the Federal prison system.

State-Federal means of release differed

As in previous years, State correctional systems were far more likely than the Federal system to utilize conditional releases, and less inclined to use unconditional releases (Fig. 6). Within the States, 72 percent of all releases from prison were conditional in form, compared with only 33 percent of all releases from Federal prisons. The latter, on the other hand, had a higher proportion of "other" releases than did State institutions (18 vs. 3 percent).

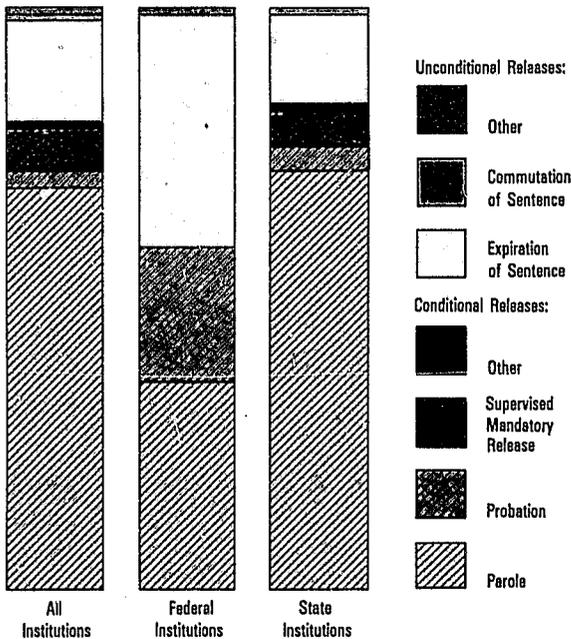
Figure 6. Differences in the Percent Distribution of Releases from State and Federal Institutions, by Type, 1977



Use of supervised mandatory release also varied

Nearly 4 out of every 10 prisoners conditionally released from Federal prisons were returned to the community after serving their maximum sentence (less any time-off for good behavior) but under the obligation to submit to street supervision. This arrangement, known as "supervised mandatory release," applied to only 7 percent of State inmates released conditionally (Fig. 7). New York and Florida alone accounted for more than half the State total of such releases.

Figure 7. Percent Distribution of Conditional and Unconditional Releases from State and Federal Institutions, by Type, 1977



Four percent of the State prison inmates who were granted conditional releases during 1977 were freed on a probationary status subject to court supervision. Thirty percent of all releases from prison to probation were granted in Ohio, which makes relatively wide use of a special form of release, "shock probation." Under this arrangement, the sentence handed down by the court specifically stipulates that the probationary period be preceded by a short term of imprisonment, designed to expose the individual to the rigors of prison life. As a form of release from confinement, probation is not used in the Federal system.

Expired sentences main kind of unconditional release

Sentence expirations accounted for more than 9 in 10 of all unconditional releases, both in the States and the Federal system. The remainder were either commutations or "other" unconditional releases. Commutations were rarely used in the Federal system, but accounted for slightly more than 6 percent of all unconditional releases carried out by the State jurisdictions. Four States—Georgia, Maryland, Oklahoma, and Pennsylvania—accounted for 71 percent of all commutations in 1977.

Admissions-releases differed for males and females

The types of admissions for men and women were similar in the Federal system. Within the State systems, however, the types of admission differed for persons of opposite sex: Men were twice as likely as women (14 vs. 7 percent) to be admitted as returned violators of parole or other conditional release, whereas women were somewhat more apt (83 vs. 78 percent) to be newly committed by the courts.

Men and women tended to be released from prison under similar types of arrangements within the various State systems, but their means of release from the Federal system differed. Some 39 percent of the women were released under the category "other," believed to consist

mainly of temporary absences eventually followed by outright release; for men, the corresponding figure was about 17 percent. On the other hand, men were more apt than women (24 vs. 16 percent) to be released unconditionally.

Table 1. Total number of persons held in State and Federal institutions on December 31, 1977 and December 31, 1976

Divisions, regions, and States	Total		Sentenced prisoner population		Other prisoner population	
	12/31/77	12/31/76	12/31/77	12/31/76	12/31/77	12/31/76
United States, Total	291,667	278,000	278,141	262,833	13,526	15,167
Federal institutions, Total	30,920	29,117	28,650	26,980	2,270	2,137
State institutions, Total	260,747	248,883	249,491	235,853	11,256	13,030
Northeast	40,742	39,183	37,841	36,180	2,901	3,003
Maine	666	615	655	610	11	5
New Hampshire	239	254	219	248	20	6
Vermont	416	422	379	279	137	143
Massachusetts	2,825	2,695	2,789	2,651	36	44
Rhode Island	686	652	523	490	163	162
Connecticut	2,965	3,239	1,647	1,923	1,318	1,316
New York	19,369	17,712	19,369	17,705	0	7
New Jersey	6,017	6,004	5,728	5,618	289	386
Pennsylvania	7,559	7,590	6,632	6,656	927	934
North Central	59,269	56,103	58,265	54,765	1,004	1,338
Ohio	12,846	12,525	12,846	12,525	0	0
Indiana	4,633	4,903	4,250	4,203	383	700
Illinois	10,982	10,053	10,668	9,739	314	314
Michigan	13,824	12,465	13,824	12,465	0	0
Wisconsin	3,347	3,299	3,347	3,299	0	0
Minnesota	1,755	1,624	1,755	1,624	0	0
Iowa	2,125	1,956	2,030	1,891	95	65
Missouri	5,302	4,997	5,302	4,997	0	0
North Dakota	216	198	194	162	22	36
South Dakota	565	523	519	478	46	45
Nebraska	1,425	1,474	1,284	1,304	141	170
Kansas	2,249	2,086	2,246	2,078	3	8
South	122,031	115,065	117,625	110,030	4,406	5,035
Delaware	1,021	953	695	684	326	269
Maryland	8,148	7,912	8,148	7,912	0	0
District of Columbia	2,804	2,933	2,237	2,283	567	650
Virginia	7,659	6,690	7,143	6,030	516	660
West Virginia	1,250	1,291	1,250	1,278	0	13
North Carolina	14,189	13,257	12,769	11,570	1,420	1,687
South Carolina	7,306	6,988	6,764	6,433	537	555
Georgia	11,658	11,552	11,243	11,025	415	527
Florida	18,113	17,793	18,713	17,793	0	0
Kentucky	3,661	3,657	3,660	3,657	1	0
Tennessee	5,501	4,827	5,480	4,817	21	20
Alabama	3,472	3,033	3,470	3,032	2	1
Mississippi	1,760	2,112	1,585	1,936	175	176
Arkansas	2,466	2,503	2,386	2,431	80	72
Louisiana	5,951	4,696	5,951	4,696	0	0
Oklahoma	3,955	4,141	3,609	3,736	346	405
Texas	22,517	20,717	22,517	20,717	0	0
West	38,705	38,532	35,760	34,878	2,945	3,654
Montana	621	558	617	551	4	7
Idaho	769	695	752	682	17	13
Wyoming	400	340	400	340	0	0
Colorado	2,317	2,244	2,311	2,239	6	5
New Mexico	1,613	1,352	1,489	1,220	124	132
Arizona	2,982	2,850	2,982	2,850	0	0
Utah	889	820	824	738	65	72
Nevada	1,187	961	1,184	961	3	0
Washington	4,282	3,783	4,272	3,771	10	12
Oregon	2,935	2,859	2,924	2,821	11	38
California	19,623	21,088	17,338	18,113	2,285	2,975
Alaska	577	494	293	255	284	239
Hawaii	510	488	374	327	136	161

NOTE: Figures for sentenced population refer to inmates sentenced to a maximum term of more than a year. Figures for "other" population refer to those inmates with sentences of less than a year or no sentence, such as those held for safekeeping, those undergoing pre-sentencing evaluation, civil narcotics addicts, and, in States operating a combined jail-prison system, those held awaiting trial or sentencing.

Appendix I
Data tables

Table 2. Total number of males held in State and Federal institutions on December 31, 1977 and December 31, 1976

Divisions, regions, and States	Total		Sentenced prisoner population		Other prisoner population	
	12/31/77	12/31/76	12/31/77	12/31/76	12/31/77	12/31/76
United States, Total	279,626	266,830	267,097	252,794	12,529	14,036
Federal institutions, Total	29,087	27,538	26,956	25,521	2,131	2,017
State institutions, Total	250,539	239,292	240,141	227,273	10,398	12,019
Northeast	39,519	37,997	36,766	35,142	2,753	2,855
Maine	652	605	641	600	11	5
New Hampshire	239	254	219	248	20	6
Vermont	407	412	275	273	132	139
Massachusetts	2,719	2,583	2,712	2,573	7	10
Rhode Island	669	639	510	481	159	158
Connecticut	2,847	3,114	1,601	1,874	1,246	1,240
New York	18,830	17,340	18,830	17,233	0	7
New Jersey	5,837	5,789	5,548	5,403	289	386
Pennsylvania	7,319	7,361	6,430	6,457	889	904
North Central	57,077	54,158	56,119	52,862	958	1,296
Ohio	12,269	11,983	12,269	11,983	0	0
Indiana	4,498	4,742	4,120	4,051	378	691
Illinois	10,687	9,815	10,384	9,502	303	313
Michigan	13,286	12,057	13,286	12,057	0	0
Wisconsin	3,211	3,160	3,211	3,160	0	0
Minnesota	1,700	1,561	1,700	1,561	0	0
Iowa	2,037	1,878	1,946	1,815	91	63
Missouri	5,144	4,878	5,144	4,878	0	0
North Dakota	214	198	192	162	22	36
South Dakota	537	502	499	461	38	41
Nebraska	1,335	1,371	1,211	1,219	124	152
Kansas	2,159	2,015	2,157	2,013	2	0
South	117,112	110,432	112,956	105,717	4,156	4,715
Delaware	975	910	675	665	300	245
Maryland	7,900	7,679	7,900	7,679	0	0
District of Columbia	2,754	2,860	2,195	2,220	559	640
Virginia	7,367	6,421	6,892	5,816	475	605
West Virginia	1,206	1,252	1,206	1,239	0	13
North Carolina	13,683	12,770	12,334	11,195	1,349	1,575
South Carolina	6,998	6,655	6,493	6,169	505	526
Georgia	11,146	11,045	10,773	10,572	373	473
Florida	17,924	17,008	17,924	17,008	0	0
Kentucky	3,523	3,521	3,523	3,521	0	0
Tennessee	5,266	4,634	5,248	4,623	18	11
Alabama	3,249	2,824	3,247	2,823	2	1
Mississippi	1,707	2,059	1,537	1,889	170	170
Arkansas	2,354	2,389	2,275	2,323	79	66
Louisiana	5,734	4,497	5,734	4,497	0	0
Oklahoma	3,779	3,974	3,453	3,584	326	390
Texas	21,547	19,894	21,547	19,894	0	0
West	36,831	36,705	34,300	33,552	2,531	3,153
Montana	621	558	617	551	4	7
Idaho	745	684	728	671	17	13
Wyoming	384	340	384	340	0	0
Colorado	2,248	2,167	2,242	2,162	6	5
New Mexico	1,551	1,296	1,436	1,167	115	129
Arizona	2,816	2,725	2,816	2,725	0	0
Utah	855	794	794	723	61	71
Nevada	1,113	912	1,110	912	3	0
Washington	4,059	3,580	4,049	3,568	10	12
Oregon	2,822	2,749	2,812	2,712	10	37
California	18,576	19,964	16,667	17,459	1,909	2,505
Alaska	548	471	284	245	264	226
Hawaii	493	465	361	317	132	148

NOTE: Figures for sentenced population refer to inmates sentenced to a maximum term of more than a year. Figures for "other" population refer to those inmates with sentences of less than a year or no sentence, such as those held for safekeeping, those undergoing pre-sentencing evaluation, civil narcotics addicts, and, in States operating a combined jail-prison system, those held awaiting trial or sentencing.

Table 3. Total number of females held in State and Federal institutions on December 31, 1977 and December 31, 1976

Divisions, regions, and States	Total		Sentenced prisoner population		Other prisoner population	
	12/31/77	12/31/76	12/31/77	12/31/76	12/31/77	12/31/76
United States, Total	12,041	11,170	11,044	10,039	997	1,131
Federal Institutions, Total	1,833	1,579	1,694	1,459	139	120
State institutions, Total	10,208	9,591	9,350	8,580	858	1,011
Northeast	1,223	1,186	1,075	1,038	148	148
Maine	14	10	14	10	0	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	9	10	4	6	5	4
Massachusetts	106	112	77	78	29	34
Rhode Island	17	13	13	9	4	4
Connecticut	118	125	46	49	72	76
New York	539	472	539	472	0	0
New Jersey	180	215	180	215	0	0
Pennsylvania	240	229	202	199	38	30
North Central	2,192	1,945	2,146	1,903	46	42
Ohio	577	542	577	542	0	0
Indiana	135	161	130	152	5	9
Illinois	295	238	284	237	11	1
Michigan	538	408	538	408	0	0
Wisconsin	136	139	136	139	0	0
Minnesota	55	63	55	63	0	0
Iowa	88	78	84	76	4	2
Missouri	158	119	158	119	0	0
North Dakota	2	0	2	0	0	0
South Dakota	28	21	20	17	8	4
Nebraska	90	103	73	85	17	18
Kansas	90	73	89	65	1	8
South	4,919	4,633	4,669	4,313	250	320
Delaware	46	43	20	19	26	24
Maryland	248	233	248	233	0	0
District of Columbia	50	73	42	63	8	10
Virginia	292	269	251	214	41	55
West Virginia	44	39	44	39	0	0
North Carolina	506	487	435	375	71	112
South Carolina	308	293	276	264	32	29
Georgia	512	507	470	453	42	54
Florida	789	785	789	785	0	0
Kentucky	138	136	137	136	1	0
Tennessee	235	203	232	194	3	9
Alabama	223	209	223	209	0	0
Mississippi	53	53	48	47	5	6
Arkansas	112	114	111	108	1	6
Louisiana	217	199	217	199	0	0
Oklahoma	176	167	156	152	20	15
Texas	970	823	970	823	0	0
West	1,874	1,827	1,460	1,326	414	501
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	24	11	24	11	0	0
Wyoming	16	0	16	0	0	0
Colorado	69	77	69	77	0	0
New Mexico	62	56	53	53	9	3
Arizona	166	125	166	125	0	0
Utah	34	26	30	25	4	1
Nevada	74	49	74	49	0	0
Washington	223	203	223	203	0	0
Oregon	113	110	112	109	1	1
California	1,047	1,124	671	654	376	470
Alaska	29	23	9	10	20	13
Hawaii	17	23	13	10	4	13

NOTE: Figures for sentenced population refer to inmates sentenced to a maximum term of more than a year. Figures for "other" population refer to those inmates with sentences of less than a year or no sentence, such as those held for safekeeping, those undergoing pre-sentencing evaluation, civil narcotics addicts, and, in States operating a combined jail-prison system, those held awaiting trial or sentencing.

Table 4. Sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions on December 31, 1976 and December 31, 1977, by region and State

Region and State	Prisoner population		Percent change, 12/31/76-12/31/77	Number of prisoners per 100,000 population on 12/31/77
	12/31/77	12/31/76		
United States, Total	278,141	262,833	5.8	129
Federal institutions, Total	28,650	26,980	6.2	13
State institutions, Total	249,491	235,853	5.8	116
Northeast	37,841	36,180	4.6	77
Maine	655	610	7.4	61
New Hampshire	219	248	-11.7	26
Vermont	279	276	.0	57
Massachusetts	2,789	2,651	5.2	48
Rhode Island	523	490	6.7	56
Connecticut	1,647	1,923	-14.4	53
New York	19,369	17,705	9.4	108
New Jersey	5,728	5,618	2.0	78
Pennsylvania	6,632	6,656	-.4	56
North Central	58,265	54,765	6.4	108
Ohio	12,846	12,525	2.6	120
Indiana	4,250	4,203	1.1	80
Illinois	10,668	9,739	9.5	95
Michigan	13,824	12,465	10.9	151
Wisconsin	3,347	3,299	1.5	72
Minnesota	1,755	1,624	8.1	44
Iowa	2,030	1,891	7.4	70
Missouri	5,302	4,997	6.1	111
North Dakota	194	162	19.8	30
South Dakota	519	478	8.6	76
Nebraska	1,284	1,304	-1.5	83
Kansas	2,246	2,078	8.1	97
South	117,625	110,030	6.9	169
Delaware	695	684	1.6	120
Maryland	8,148	7,912	3.0	198
District of Columbia	2,237	2,283	-2.0	330
Virginia	7,143	6,030	18.5	142
West Virginia	1,250	1,278	-2.2	67
North Carolina	12,769	11,570	10.4	234
South Carolina	6,769	6,433	5.2	239
Georgia	11,243	11,025	2.0	224
Florida	18,713	17,793	5.2	221
Kentucky	3,660	3,657	.1	106
Tennessee	5,480	4,817	13.8	127
Alabama	3,470	3,032	14.4	94
Mississippi	1,585	1,936	-18.1	67
Arkansas	2,386	2,431	-1.9	111
Louisiana	5,951	4,696	26.7	152
Oklahoma	3,609	3,736	-3.4	129
Texas	22,517	20,717	8.7	176
West	35,760	34,878	2.5	92
Montana	617	551	12.0	81
Idaho	752	682	10.3	87
Wyoming	400	340	17.6	98
Colorado	2,311	2,239	3.2	89
New Mexico	1,489	1,220	22.0	126
Arizona	2,982	2,850	4.6	129
Utah	824	748	10.2	64
Nevada	1,184	961	23.2	187
Washington	4,272	3,771	13.3	118
Oregon	2,924	2,821	3.7	122
California	17,338	18,113	-4.3	80
Alaska	293	255	14.9	75
Hawaii	374	327	14.4	44

Table 5. Sentenced male prisoners in State and Federal institutions on December 31, 1976 and December 31, 1977, by region and State

Region and State	Prisoner population		Percent change, 12/31/76-12/31/77
	12/31/77	12/31/76	
United States, Total	267,097	252,794	5.7
Federal institutions, Total	26,956	25,521	5.6
State institutions, Total	240,141	227,273	5.7
Northeast	36,766	35,142	4.6
Maine	641	600	6.8
New Hampshire	291	248	-11.7
Vermont	275	273	.7
Massachusetts	2,712	2,573	5.4
Rhode Island	510	481	6.0
Connecticut	1,601	1,874	-14.6
New York	18,830	17,233	9.3
New Jersey	5,548	5,403	2.7
Pennsylvania	6,430	6,457	-.4
North Central	56,119	52,862	6.2
Ohio	12,269	11,983	2.4
Indiana	4,120	4,051	1.7
Illinois	10,384	9,502	9.4
Michigan	13,286	12,057	10.2
Wisconsin	3,211	3,160	1.6
Minnesota	1,700	1,561	8.9
Iowa	1,946	1,815	7.2
Missouri	5,144	4,878	5.5
North Dakota	192	162	18.5
South Dakota	499	461	8.2
Nebraska	1,211	1,219	-.7
Kansas	2,157	2,013	7.2
South	112,956	105,717	6.8
Delaware	675	666	1.5
Maryland	7,900	7,679	2.9
District of Columbia	2,195	2,220	-1.1
Virginia	6,892	5,816	18.5
West Virginia	1,206	1,239	-2.7
North Carolina	12,334	11,195	10.2
South Carolina	6,493	6,169	5.3
Georgia	10,773	10,572	1.9
Florida	17,924	17,008	5.4
Kentucky	3,523	3,521	.1
Tennessee	5,248	4,623	13.5
Alabama	3,247	2,823	15.0
Mississippi	1,537	1,889	-18.6
Arkansas	2,275	2,323	-2.1
Louisiana	5,734	4,497	27.5
Oklahoma	3,453	3,584	-3.7
Texas	21,547	19,894	8.3
West	34,300	33,552	2.2
Montana	617	551	12.0
Idaho	728	671	8.5
Wyoming	384	340	12.9
Colorado	2,242	2,162	3.7
New Mexico	1,436	1,167	23.1
Arizona	2,816	2,725	3.3
Utah	794	723	9.8
Nevada	1,110	912	21.7
Washington	4,049	3,568	13.5
Oregon	2,812	2,712	3.7
California	16,667	17,459	-4.5
Alaska	284	245	15.9
Hawaii	361	317	13.9

Table 6. Sentenced female prisoners in State and Federal institutions on December 31, 1976 and December 31, 1977, by region and State

Region and State	Prisoner population		Percent change, 12/31/76-12/31/77
	12/31/77	12/31/76	
United States, Total	11,044	10,039	10.0
Federal institutions, Total	1,694	1,459	16.1
State institutions, Total	9,350	8,580	9.0
Northeast	1,075	1,038	3.6
Maine	14	10	40.0
New Hampshire	0	0	0.0
Vermont	4	6	-33.3
Massachusetts	77	78	-1.3
Rhode Island	13	9	44.4
Connecticut	46	49	-6.1
New York	539	472	14.2
New Jersey	180	215	-16.3
Pennsylvania	202	199	1.5
North Central	2,146	1,903	12.8
Ohio	577	542	6.5
Indiana	130	152	-14.5
Illinois	284	247	19.8
Michigan	538	408	31.9
Wisconsin	136	139	-2.2
Minnesota	55	63	-12.7
Iowa	84	76	10.5
Missouri	158	119	32.8
North Dakota	2	0	*
South Dakota	20	17	17.6
Nebraska	73	85	-13.1
Kansas	89	65	36.9
South	4,669	4,313	8.3
Delaware	20	19	5.3
Maryland	248	233	6.4
District of Columbia	42	63	-33.3
Virginia	251	214	17.3
West Virginia	44	39	12.8
North Carolina	435	375	16.0
South Carolina	276	264	4.5
Georgia	470	453	3.8
Florida	789	785	.5
Kentucky	137	136	.7
Tennessee	232	194	19.6
Alabama	223	209	6.7
Mississippi	48	47	2.1
Arkansas	111	108	2.8
Louisiana	217	199	9.0
Oklahoma	156	152	2.6
Texas	970	823	17.9
West	1,460	1,326	10.1
Montana	0	0	0.0
Idaho	24	11	118.2
Wyoming	16	0	*
Colorado	69	77	-10.4
New Mexico	53	53	.0
Arizona	166	125	32.8
Utah	30	25	20.0
Nevada	74	49	51.0
Washington	223	203	9.9
Oregon	112	109	2.8
California	671	654	2.6
Alaska	9	10	-10.0
Hawaii	13	10	30.0

*Increase not definable.

Table 7. Movement of sentenced prisoners in State

Region and State	Number of prisoners on 12/31/76	Admissions					
		Total	New commitments from courts	Parole or conditional-release violators returned	Escapes returned	Transfers from other jurisdictions	Other admissions
United States, Total	262,833	163,203	128,050	21,746	8,068	3,604	1,735
Federal institutions, Total	26,980	17,685	13,820	2,129	912	768	56
State institutions, Total	235,853	145,518	114,230	19,617	7,156	2,836	1,679
Northeast	36,180	22,135	16,233	3,867	937	664	434
Maine	610	692	541	96	36	10	9
New Hampshire	248	265	168	32	7	58	0
Vermont	279	241	162	41	31	7	0
Massachusetts	2,651	1,909	1,169	261	213	266	0
Rhode Island	490	295	205	51	12	13	14
Connecticut	1,933	1,399	1,035	225	21	118	0
New York	17,705	10,319	8,125	1,697	498	61	38
New Jersey	5,618	3,673	2,485	1,001	92	0	95
Pennsylvania	6,656	3,342	2,343	463	127	131	278
North Central	54,765	33,795	26,726	5,074	1,489	310	196
Ohio	12,525	7,549	6,242	1,255	31	21	0
Indiana	4,203	2,674	2,472	141	60	1	0
Illinois	9,739	6,319	5,092	1,019	87	0	121
Michigan	12,465	7,320	5,361	1,121	823	15	0
Wisconsin	3,299	1,745	1,317	284	141	0	0
Minnesota	1,624	1,361	902	442	50	44	23
Iowa	1,891	1,118	770	341	143	29	35
Missouri	4,997	2,637	2,305	248	62	22	0
North Dakota	162	196	133	32	0	31	0
South Dakota	478	395	326	30	17	22	0
Nebraska	1,304	628	477	90	25	19	17
Kansas	2,078	1,853	1,329	371	47	106	0
South	110,030	67,832	54,870	6,830	3,678	1,236	1,018
Delaware	684	374	298	11	40	25	0
Maryland	7,912	4,960	4,146	284	324	206	0
District of Columbia	2,283	3,553	2,517	209	195	632	0
Virginia	6,030	3,999	3,209	358	81	205	146
West Virginia	1,278	460	352	46	30	0	32
North Carolina	11,570	7,565	5,669	667	1,229	0	0
South Carolina	6,433	3,689	2,895	476	173	89	56
Georgia	11,025	5,685	5,010	328	341	0	6
Florida	17,793	9,297	6,851	1,219	583	12	632
Kentucky	3,657	2,575	2,025	440	84	15	11
Tennessee	4,817	3,277	2,608	346	295	28	0
Alabama	3,032	2,455	1,749	324	353	0	29
Mississippi	1,936	708	445	187	21	0	55
Arkansas	2,431	1,751	1,353	278	14	6	0
Louisiana	4,696	3,113	2,886	211	16	0	0
Oklahoma	3,736	2,413	2,209	109	95	0	0
Texas	20,717	11,958	10,548	1,337	4	18	51
West	34,878	21,756	16,401	3,046	852	626	31
Montana	551	456	337	76	22	17	4
Idaho	682	689	550	85	12	31	11
Wyoming	340	220	190	5	15	10	0
Colorado	2,239	1,524	1,211	243	40	17	7
New Mexico	1,220	879	607	204	41	18	9
Arizona	2,850	1,792	1,408	88	203	13	0
Utah	748	427	326	58	36	7	0
Nevada	961	782	668	79	9	26	0
Washington	3,771	2,360	1,617	603	137	3	0
Oregon	2,821	1,964	1,492	297	151	24	0
California	18,113	10,206	7,558	2,031	181	436	0
Alaska	355	293	245	25	3	20	0
Hawaii	327	164	112	46	2	4	0

and Federal institutions, by region and State, 1977

Total	Releases				Transfers to other jurisdictions	Other releases	Number of prisoners on 12/31/77
	Conditional releases	Unconditional releases	Deaths	Escapes			
147,895	100,230	24,052	620	8,427	7,544	7,022	278,141
16,015	5,248	3,821	73	647	3,314	3,912	28,650
131,880	94,982	20,231	547	7,780	4,230	4,110	249,491
20,474	16,154	1,779	65	1,116	732	628	37,841
647	395	192	1	36	8	15	655
294	206	2	0	5	68	13	219
241	172	15	0	38	16	0	279
1,771	1,023	212	12	232	292	0	2,789
262	172	32	0	12	10	36	523
1,675	1,024	495	9	17	130	0	1,647
8,655	7,334	410	28	531	160	192	19,369
3,563	3,165	178	3	113	0	194	5,728
3,366	2,663	243	12	132	48	268	6,632
30,295	25,216	2,463	112	1,614	356	534	58,265
7,228	7,071	55	19	34	49	0	12,846
2,627	2,411	144	12	59	1	0	4,250
5,390	5,230	0	11	76	0	73	10,668
5,961	4,430	410	20	891	25	185	13,824
1,697	1,444	89	5	159	0	0	3,347
1,230	960	139	5	78	48	0	1,755
979	585	231	5	126	27	35	2,030
2,332	981	1,179	17	101	22	32	5,302
164	115	19	0	1	20	9	194
354	218	88	4	15	23	6	519
648	442	135	7	24	26	14	1,284
1,685	1,329	4	7	50	115	180	2,246
60,237	36,196	14,598	253	4,109	2,419	2,662	117,625
363	277	0	0	42	44	0	695
4,724	2,847	664	11	293	242	607	8,148
3,599	1,126	540	12	179	1,742	0	2,237
2,886	1,703	859	10	94	216	4	7,143
488	342	100	9	33	0	4	1,250
6,366	3,454	1,345	12	1,314	0	241	12,769
3,353	2,527	572	24	180	5	45	6,769
5,467	2,962	1,899	28	383	94	110	11,243
8,377	4,748	1,600	34	604	0	1,391	18,713
2,572	2,293	115	11	87	4	62	3,660
2,614	1,932	325	17	318	22	0	5,480
2,017	832	749	14	396	0	26	3,470
1,059	852	171	5	23	1	7	1,585
1,796	1,563	179	4	13	14	23	2,386
1,858	567	1,236	15	40	0	0	5,951
2,540	1,410	1,013	10	107	0	0	3,609
10,158	6,761	3,240	37	3	35	82	22,517
20,874	17,416	1,391	117	941	723	286	38,760
390	328	19	1	24	3	15	617
619	507	42	2	11	44	13	752
160	50	90	2	15	3	0	400
1,452	1,220	105	9	60	42	16	2,311
610	441	93	4	30	9	33	1,489
1,660	1,195	153	14	208	90	0	2,982
351	294	10	3	38	6	0	824
559	387	92	6	19	50	5	1,184
1,859	1,649	12	8	188	2	0	4,272
1,861	1,286	368	10	170	27	0	2,924
10,981	9,776	405	58	172	367	203	17,338
255	186	0	0	3	66	0	293
117	97	2	0	3	14	1	374

Table 8. Movement of sentenced male prisoners in State

Region and State	Number of prisoners on 12/31/76	Admissions					
		Total	New commitments from courts	Parole or conditional-release violators returned	Escapes returned	Transfers from other jurisdictions	Other admissions
United States, Total	252,794	153,597	120,132	20,998	7,499	3,310	1,661
Federal institutions, Total	25,521	16,331	12,765	1,991	828	692	55
State institutions, Total	227,273	137,266	107,367	19,004	6,671	2,618	1,606
Northeast	35,142	21,117	15,444	3,766	855	619	433
Maine	600	670	522	93	36	10	9
New Hampshire	248	254	162	32	7	53	0
Vermont	273	238	160	40	31	7	0
Massachusetts	2,573	1,729	1,081	247	180	251	0
Rhode Island	481	289	199	51	17	13	14
Connecticut	1,874	1,285	952	213	16	103	0
New York	17,233	9,976	7,831	1,664	383	61	37
New Jersey	5,403	3,496	2,340	972	89	0	95
Pennsylvania	6,457	3,180	2,227	454	101	120	278
North Central	52,862	31,667	25,002	3,917	1,279	284	185
Ohio	11,983	6,887	5,640	1,207	19	21	0
Indiana	4,051	2,566	2,370	139	56	1	0
Illinois	9,502	6,056	4,856	1,001	78	0	121
Michigan	12,057	6,836	5,030	1,089	702	15	0
Wisconsin	3,160	1,647	1,236	281	130	0	0
Minnesota	1,561	1,288	857	335	37	44	15
Iowa	1,815	1,021	710	126	123	27	35
Missouri	4,878	2,500	2,189	237	92	22	0
North Dakota	162	191	128	32	0	31	0
South Dakota	461	373	317	25	17	19	0
Nebraska	1,219	564	433	83	22	11	14
Kansas	2,013	1,738	1,241	461	43	95	0
South	105,717	64,035	51,576	6,596	3,728	1,176	959
Delaware	665	354	283	11	39	21	0
Maryland	7,679	4,647	3,862	273	307	205	0
District of Columbia	2,220	3,441	2,447	206	176	612	0
Virginia	5,816	3,797	3,055	348	78	195	121
West Virginia	1,239	436	330	45	29	0	32
North Carolina	11,195	7,189	5,343	640	1,205	0	0
South Carolina	6,169	3,498	2,743	465	145	89	56
Georgia	10,572	5,383	4,725	329	524	0	6
Florida	17,008	8,799	6,426	1,191	969	12	601
Kentucky	3,521	2,420	1,890	434	82	13	11
Tennessee	4,623	3,051	2,426	330	285	10	0
Alabama	2,823	2,283	1,592	317	348	0	26
Mississippi	1,889	651	401	175	20	0	35
Arkansas	2,323	1,634	1,339	275	14	6	0
Louisiana	4,497	2,975	2,755	206	14	0	0
Oklahoma	3,584	2,261	2,068	104	89	0	0
Texas	19,894	11,216	9,890	1,258	4	13	51
West	33,552	20,447	15,345	3,725	809	539	29
Montana	551	446	333	74	22	13	4
Idaho	671	636	512	80	12	22	10
Wyoming	340	200	178	5	15	2	0
Colorado	2,162	1,452	1,158	236	38	14	6
New Mexico	1,167	849	584	200	40	16	9
Arizona	2,725	1,638	1,342	85	198	13	0
Utah	723	406	309	98	32	7	0
Nevada	912	718	617	74	7	20	0
Washington	3,568	2,203	1,503	953	124	3	0
Oregon	2,712	1,857	1,406	288	140	23	0
California	17,459	9,608	7,065	1,982	176	385	0
Alaska	245	277	232	25	3	17	0
Hawaii	317	157	106	45	2	4	0

and Federal institutions, by region and State, 1977

Total	Releases				Transfers to other Jurisdictions	Other releases	Number of prisoners on 12/31/77
	Conditional releases	Unconditional releases	Deaths	Escapes			
139,294	94,668	22,851	604	7,869	7,083	6,219	267,097
14,896	4,987	3,640	72	629	3,119	2,479	26,956
124,398	89,711	19,211	532	7,240	3,964	3,740	240,141
19,493	15,463	1,657	63	1,015	692	603	36,766
629	382	187	1	36	8	15	641
283	201	2	0	5	62	13	219
236	167	15	0	38	16	0	275
1,590	958	146	11	195	280	0	2,712
260	171	31	0	12	10	36	510
1,558	957	466	9	14	112	0	1,601
8,379	7,085	408	27	511	160	188	18,830
3,351	2,988	169	3	105	0	86	5,548
3,207	2,554	233	12	99	44	265	6,430
28,410	23,722	2,378	109	1,404	325	472	56,119
6,601	6,457	54	18	23	49	0	12,269
2,497	2,302	127	11	56	1	0	4,120
5,174	5,044	0	11	70	0	49	10,384
5,607	4,239	401	20	761	25	161	13,286
1,596	1,359	89	5	143	0	0	3,211
1,149	896	136	5	64	48	0	1,700
890	523	193	5	107	27	35	1,946
2,334	925	1,142	17	96	22	32	5,144
161	115	19	0	1	18	8	192
335	200	87	4	15	23	6	499
572	393	126	7	21	12	13	1,211
1,594	1,269	4	6	47	100	168	2,157
56,796	34,046	13,856	246	3,935	2,308	2,405	112,956
344	265	0	0	40	39	0	675
4,426	2,647	643	11	281	240	604	7,900
3,466	1,115	503	12	162	1,674	0	2,195
2,721	1,604	812	10	88	203	4	6,892
469	325	99	9	32	0	4	1,206
6,050	3,268	1,261	12	1,285	0	224	12,334
3,174	2,410	535	24	157	5	43	6,493
5,182	2,794	1,803	28	363	91	103	10,773
7,883	4,501	1,526	32	583	0	1,241	17,924
2,418	2,144	113	11	87	3	60	3,523
2,426	1,810	291	17	302	6	0	5,248
1,859	782	663	11	383	0	20	3,247
1,003	810	166	4	22	1	0	1,537
1,682	1,458	170	4	13	14	23	2,275
1,738	519	1,168	15	36	0	0	5,734
2,392	1,306	979	9	98	0	0	3,453
9,563	6,288	3,124	37	3	32	79	21,547
19,699	16,480	1,320	114	886	639	260	34,300
380	319	19	1	24	2	15	617
579	473	41	2	11	39	13	728
156	47	89	2	15	3	0	384
1,372	1,162	99	8	57	32	14	2,242
580	421	88	4	27	8	32	1,436
1,547	1,098	147	14	199	89	0	2,816
335	283	9	3	34	6	0	794
520	360	89	5	16	45	5	1,110
1,722	1,532	12	8	169	1	0	4,049
1,757	1,208	354	9	162	24	0	2,812
10,400	9,310	371	58	166	315	180	16,667
238	174	0	0	3	61	0	284
113	93	2	0	3	14	1	361

Table 9. Movement of sentenced female prisoners in State

Region and State	Number of prisoners on 12/31/76	Admissions					
		Total	New commitments from courts	Parole or conditional-release violators returned	Escapees returned	Transfers from other jurisdictions	Other admissions
United States, Total	10,039	9,606	7,918	751	569	294	74
Federal institutions, Total	1,459	1,354	1,055	138	84	76	1
State institutions, Total	8,580	8,252	6,863	613	485	218	73
Northeast	1,038	1,018	789	101	82	45	1
Maine	10	22	19	3	0	0	0
New Hampshire	0	11	6	0	0	5	0
Vermont	6	3	2	1	0	0	0
Massachusetts	78	180	118	14	33	15	0
Rhode Island	9	6	6	0	0	0	0
Connecticut	49	114	83	12	5	14	0
New York	472	343	294	33	15	0	1
New Jersey	215	177	145	29	3	0	0
Pennsylvania	199	162	116	9	26	11	0
North Central	1,903	2,128	1,724	157	210	26	11
Ohio	542	662	602	48	12	0	0
Indiana	152	108	102	2	4	0	0
Illinois	237	263	236	18	9	0	0
Michigan	408	484	331	32	121	0	0
Wisconsin	139	98	81	3	14	0	0
Minnesota	63	73	45	7	13	0	8
Iowa	76	97	60	15	20	2	0
Missouri	119	137	116	11	10	0	0
North Dakota	0	5	5	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	17	22	14	5	0	3	0
Nebraska	85	64	44	6	3	8	3
Kansas	65	115	88	10	4	13	0
South	4,313	3,797	3,294	234	150	60	59
Delaware	19	20	15	0	1	4	0
Maryland	233	313	284	11	17	1	0
District of Columbia	63	112	70	3	19	20	0
Virginia	214	202	154	10	3	10	25
West Virginia	39	24	22	1	1	0	0
North Carolina	375	376	325	27	24	0	0
South Carolina	264	191	152	11	28	0	0
Georgia	453	302	285	0	17	0	0
Florida	785	498	425	28	14	0	31
Kentucky	136	155	135	16	2	2	0
Tennessee	194	226	182	16	10	18	0
Alabama	209	172	157	7	5	0	3
Mississippi	47	57	44	12	1	0	0
Arkansas	108	117	114	3	0	0	0
Louisiana	199	138	131	5	2	0	0
Oklahoma	152	152	141	5	6	0	0
Texas	823	742	658	79	0	5	0
West	1,326	1,309	1,056	121	43	87	2
Montana	0	10	4	2	0	4	0
Idaho	11	53	38	5	0	9	1
Wyoming	0	20	12	0	0	8	0
Colorado	77	72	53	13	2	3	1
New Mexico	53	30	23	4	1	2	0
Arizona	125	154	146	3	5	0	0
Utah	25	21	17	0	4	0	0
Nevada	49	64	51	5	2	6	0
Washington	203	157	114	30	13	0	0
Oregon	109	107	86	9	11	1	0
California	654	598	493	49	5	51	0
Alaska	10	16	13	0	0	3	0
Hawaii	10	7	6	1	0	0	0

and Federal institutions, by region and State, 1977

Total	Releases				Transfers to other jurisdictions	Other releases	Number of prisoners on 12/31/77
	Conditional releases	Unconditional releases	Deaths	Escapes			
8,601	5,562	1,201	16	558	461	803	11,044
1,119	291	181	1	18	195	433	1,694
7,482	5,271	1,020	15	540	266	370	9,350
981	691	122	2	101	40	25	1,075
18	13	5	0	0	0	0	14
11	5	0	0	0	6	0	0
5	5	0	0	0	0	0	4
181	65	66	1	37	12	0	77
2	1	1	0	0	0	0	13
117	67	29	0	3	18	0	46
276	249	2	1	20	0	4	539
212	177	9	0	8	0	18	180
159	109	10	0	33	4	3	702
1,885	1,494	85	3	210	31	62	2,146
627	614	1	1	11	0	0	577
130	109	17	1	3	0	0	130
216	186	0	0	6	0	24	284
354	191	9	0	130	0	24	538
101	85	0	0	16	0	0	136
81	64	3	0	14	0	0	55
89	62	8	0	19	0	0	84
98	56	37	0	5	0	0	158
3	0	0	0	0	2	1	2
19	18	1	0	0	0	0	20
76	49	9	0	3	14	1	73
91	60	0	1	3	15	12	89
3,441	2,150	742	7	174	111	257	4,669
19	12	0	0	2	5	0	20
298	200	21	0	12	2	63	248
133	11	37	0	17	68	0	42
165	99	47	0	6	13	0	251
19	17	1	0	1	0	0	44
316	186	84	0	29	0	17	435
179	117	37	0	23	0	2	276
285	168	87	0	20	3	7	470
494	247	74	2	21	0	150	789
154	149	2	0	0	1	2	137
188	122	34	0	16	16	0	232
158	50	86	3	13	0	6	223
56	42	5	1	1	0	7	48
114	105	9	0	0	0	0	111
120	48	68	0	4	0	0	217
148	104	34	1	9	0	0	156
595	473	116	0	0	3	3	970
1,175	936	71	3	55	84	26	1,460
10	9	0	0	0	1	0	0
40	34	1	0	0	5	0	24
4	3	1	0	0	0	0	16
80	58	6	1	3	10	2	69
30	20	5	0	3	1	1	53
113	97	6	0	9	1	0	166
16	11	1	1	4	0	0	30
39	27	3	1	3	5	0	74
137	117	0	0	19	1	0	223
104	78	14	1	8	3	0	112
581	466	34	0	6	52	23	671
17	12	0	0	0	5	0	9
4	4	0	0	0	0	0	13

Table 10. Number and type of conditional and unconditional releases for sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions, by region and State, 1977

Region and State	Conditional release					Unconditional release			
	Total	Parole	Pro- bation	Supervised mandatory release	Other	Total	Expira- tion of sentence	Commuta- tion of sentence	Other
United States, Total	100,230	86,011	4,174	4,842	1,203	24,052	22,193	1,284	575
Federal institutions, Total	5,248	3,214	0	2,034	0	3,821	3,658	9	154
State institutions, Total	94,982	82,797	4,174	6,808	1,203	20,231	18,535	1,275	421
Northeast	16,154	14,186	104	1,864	0	1,779	1,579	200	0
Maine	395	336	59	0	0	192	192	0	0
New Hampshire	206	206	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
Vermont	172	156	4	12	0	15	15	0	0
Massachusetts	1,023	1,023	0	0	0	212	188	24	0
Rhode Island	172	131	41	0	0	32	32	0	0
Connecticut	1,024	1,024	0	0	0	495	450	45	0
New York	7,334	5,482	0	1,852	0	410	410	0	9
New Jersey	3,165	3,165	0	0	0	178	178	0	0
Pennsylvania	2,663	2,663	0	0	0	243	112	131	0
North Central	25,216	22,112	2,008	764	332	2,463	2,323	102	38
Ohio	7,071	5,501	1,238	0	332	55	20	0	35
Indiana	2,411	2,048	363	0	0	144	144	0	0
Illinois	5,230	4,857	81	292	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan	4,430	4,426	4	0	0	410	391	19	0
Wisconsin	1,444	1,064	0	380	0	89	45	44	0
Minnesota	960	953	7	0	0	139	124	15	0
Iowa	585	585	0	0	0	201	183	18	0
Missouri	981	981	0	0	0	1,179	1,179	0	0
North Dakota	115	114	1	0	0	19	19	0	0
South Dakota	218	185	33	0	0	88	87	1	0
Nebraska	442	388	0	54	0	135	130	5	0
Kansas	1,329	1,010	281	38	0	4	1	0	3
South	36,196	30,441	1,360	3,573	822	14,598	13,491	902	205
Delaware	277	208	0	69	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	2,847	2,465	0	382	0	664	227	437	0
District of Columbia	1,126	856	0	270	0	540	540	0	0
Virginia	1,703	1,703	0	0	0	859	801	58	0
West Virginia	342	327	9	0	6	100	69	1	30
North Carolina	3,454	3,454	0	0	0	1,345	1,345	0	0
South Carolina	2,527	1,975	552	0	0	572	571	1	0
Georgia	2,962	2,488	49	425	0	1,890	1,535	156	169
Florida	4,748	2,760	0	1,750	238	1,600	1,600	0	0
Kentucky	2,293	1,512	318	463	0	115	115	0	0
Tennessee	1,932	1,204	19	214	495	325	302	23	0
Alabama	832	832	0	0	0	749	749	0	0
Mississippi	852	852	0	0	0	171	162	9	0
Arkansas	1,563	1,536	0	0	27	179	179	0	0
Louisiana	567	567	0	0	0	1,236	1,205	31	0
Oklahoma	1,410	1,000	410	0	0	1,013	827	186	0
Texas	6,761	6,702	3	0	56	3,240	3,234	0	6
West	17,416	16,058	702	607	49	1,391	1,142	71	178
Montana	328	308	19	0	1	19	19	0	0
Idaho	507	209	298	0	0	42	42	0	0
Wyoming	50	34	16	0	0	90	83	7	0
Colorado	1,220	1,096	124	0	0	105	77	28	0
New Mexico	441	441	0	0	0	93	93	0	0
Arizona	1,195	433	223	502	37	153	117	36	0
Utah	294	294	0	0	0	10	2	0	8
Nevada	387	387	0	0	0	92	83	0	9
Washington	1,649	1,638	0	0	11	12	7	0	5
Oregon	1,286	1,286	0	0	0	368	368	0	0
California	9,776	9,776	0	0	0	405	249	0	156
Alaska	186	81	0	105	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	97	75	22	0	0	2	2	0	0

Appendix III
Explanatory notes

Table 11. Number and type of conditional and unconditional releases for sentenced male prisoners in State and Federal institutions, by region and State, 1977

Region and State	Conditional release					Unconditional release			
	Total	Parole	Pro-bation	Supervised mandatory release	Other	Total	Expiration of sentence	Commutation of sentence	Other
United States, Total	94,668	81,298	3,738	8,570	1,062	22,851	21,120	1,214	517
Federal institutions, Total	4,957	3,005	0	1,952	0	3,640	3,506	2	132
State institutions, Total	89,711	78,293	3,738	6,618	1,062	19,211	17,614	1,212	385
Northeast	15,463	13,524	99	1,840	0	1,657	1,470	187	0
Maine	382	328	54	0	0	187	187	0	0
New Hampshire	201	201	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
Vermont	167	151	4	12	0	15	15	0	0
Massachusetts	958	958	0	0	0	146	127	19	0
Rhode Island	171	130	41	0	0	31	31	0	0
Connecticut	957	957	0	0	0	466	423	43	0
New York	7,085	5,257	0	1,828	0	408	408	0	0
New Jersey	2,988	2,988	0	0	0	169	169	0	0
Pennsylvania	2,554	2,554	0	0	0	233	108	125	0
North Central	23,722	20,970	1,732	726	294	2,378	2,242	99	37
Ohio	6,457	5,147	1,016	0	294	54	20	0	34
Indiana	2,302	1,966	336	0	0	127	127	0	0
Illinois	5,044	4,679	80	285	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan	4,239	4,236	3	0	0	401	382	19	0
Wisconsin	1,359	1,007	0	352	0	89	45	44	0
Minnesota	896	889	7	0	0	136	123	13	0
Iowa	523	523	0	0	0	193	176	17	0
Missouri	925	925	0	0	0	1,142	1,142	0	0
North Dakota	115	114	1	0	0	19	19	0	0
South Dakota	200	171	29	0	0	87	86	1	0
Nebraska	393	339	0	54	0	126	121	5	0
Kansas	1,269	974	260	35	0	4	1	0	3
South	34,046	28,546	1,280	3,489	731	13,856	12,802	861	193
Delaware	265	199	0	66	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	2,647	2,281	0	336	0	643	227	416	0
District of Columbia	1,115	845	0	270	0	503	503	0	0
Virginia	1,604	1,604	0	0	0	812	760	52	0
West Virginia	325	310	9	0	6	99	68	1	30
North Carolina	3,268	3,268	0	0	0	1,261	1,261	0	0
South Carolina	2,410	1,879	531	0	0	535	534	1	0
Georgia	2,794	2,335	45	414	0	1,803	1,496	150	157
Florida	4,501	2,602	0	1,718	181	1,526	1,526	0	0
Kentucky	2,144	1,415	288	441	0	113	113	0	0
Tennessee	1,810	1,116	19	214	461	291	268	23	0
Alabama	782	782	0	0	0	663	663	0	0
Mississippi	810	810	0	0	0	166	157	9	0
Arkansas	1,458	1,431	0	0	27	170	170	0	0
Louisiana	519	519	0	0	0	1,168	1,138	30	0
Oklahoma	1,306	921	385	0	0	979	800	179	0
Texas	6,288	6,229	3	0	56	3,124	3,118	0	6
West	16,480	15,253	627	563	37	1,320	1,100	65	155
Montana	319	300	19	0	0	19	19	0	0
Idaho	473	197	276	0	0	41	41	0	0
Wyoming	47	34	13	0	0	89	82	7	0
Colorado	1,162	1,048	114	0	0	99	74	25	0
New Mexico	421	421	0	0	0	88	88	0	0
Arizona	1,098	418	184	469	27	147	114	33	0
Utah	283	283	0	0	0	9	2	0	7
Nevada	360	360	0	0	0	89	80	0	9
Washington	1,532	1,522	0	0	10	12	7	0	5
Oregon	1,208	1,208	0	0	0	354	354	0	0
California	9,310	9,310	0	0	0	371	237	0	134
Alaska	174	80	0	94	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	93	72	21	0	0	2	2	0	0

Table 12. Number and type of conditional and unconditional releases for sentenced female prisoners in State and Federal institutions, by region and State, 1977

Region and State	Conditional release					Unconditional release			
	Total	Parole	Pro-bation	Supervised mandatory release	Other	Total	Expira-tion of sentence	Commuta-tion of sentence	Other
United States, Total	5,562	4,713	436	272	141	1,201	1,073	70	58
Federal institutions, Total	291	209	0	82	0	181	152	7	22
State institutions, Total	5,271	4,504	436	190	141	1,020	921	63	36
Northeast	691	662	5	24	0	122	109	13	0
Maine	13	8	5	0	0	5	5	0	0
New Hampshire	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	65	65	0	0	0	66	61	5	0
Rhode Island	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Connecticut	67	67	0	0	0	29	27	2	0
New York	249	225	0	24	0	2	2	0	0
New Jersey	177	177	0	0	0	9	9	0	0
Pennsylvania	109	109	0	0	0	10	4	6	0
North Central	1,494	1,142	276	38	38	85	81	3	1
Ohio	614	354	222	0	38	1	0	0	1
Indiana	109	82	27	0	0	17	17	0	0
Illinois	186	178	1	7	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan	191	190	1	0	0	9	9	0	0
Wisconsin	85	57	0	28	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	64	64	0	0	0	3	1	2	0
Iowa	62	62	0	0	0	8	7	1	0
Missouri	56	56	0	0	0	37	37	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	18	14	4	0	0	1	1	0	0
Nebraska	49	49	0	0	0	9	9	0	0
Kansas	60	36	21	3	0	0	0	0	0
South	2,150	1,895	80	84	91	742	689	41	12
Delaware	12	9	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	200	184	0	16	0	21	0	21	0
District of Columbia	11	11	0	0	0	37	37	0	0
Virginia	99	99	0	0	0	47	41	6	0
West Virginia	17	17	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
North Carolina	186	186	0	0	0	84	84	0	0
South Carolina	117	96	21	0	0	37	37	0	0
Georgia	168	153	4	11	0	87	69	6	12
Florida	247	158	0	32	57	74	74	0	0
Kentucky	149	97	30	22	0	2	2	0	0
Tennessee	122	88	0	0	34	34	34	0	0
Alabama	50	50	0	0	0	86	86	0	0
Mississippi	42	42	0	0	0	5	5	0	0
Arkansas	105	105	0	0	0	9	9	0	0
Louisiana	48	48	0	0	0	68	67	1	0
Oklahoma	104	79	25	0	0	34	27	7	0
Texas	473	473	0	0	0	116	116	0	0
West	936	805	75	44	12	71	42	6	23
Montana	9	8	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Idaho	34	12	22	0	0	1	1	0	0
Wyoming	3	0	3	0	0	1	1	0	0
Colorado	58	48	10	0	0	6	3	3	0
New Mexico	20	20	0	0	0	5	5	0	0
Arizona	97	15	39	33	10	6	3	3	0
Utah	11	11	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Nevada	27	27	0	0	0	3	3	0	0
Washington	117	116	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Oregon	78	78	0	0	0	14	14	0	0
California	466	466	0	0	0	34	12	0	22
Alaska	12	1	0	11	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Appendix II
Data collection method
and questionnaire

Appendix II

Data collection method and questionnaire

Data presented in this report are based on a yearend 1977 enumeration of inmates and on a count of prisoner admissions and releases during the entire calendar year, as well as on earlier studies in the series. As in past years, the data were collected with a standard questionnaire transmitted to the appropriate State authorities and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. A facsimile of the questionnaire (NPS-1, Summary of Sentenced Population Movement—

1977) follows in this appendix. The cutoff date for receipt of information was June 15, 1978.

In each jurisdiction, the questionnaire was completed by a central agency reporting for institutions within the correctional system. This procedure also was used by the Bureau of Prisons in supplying data on Federal institutions. Because the information was derived from a complete enumeration rather than a survey, the statistical data are not affected by sampling error.

Response errors were held to a minimum by means of a systematic telephone followup and, where necessary, other control procedures. Thus, the yearend counts generally are considered reliable. Because of the absence of standardized administrative and recordkeeping practices, detailed in Appendix III, the data on admissions and departures for some jurisdictions are less precise, or not strictly comparable with those for other jurisdictions.

FORM NPS-1
(11-8-76)U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMIN.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICESUMMARY OF
SENTENCED POPULATION MOVEMENT
NATIONAL PRISONER STATISTICS
1976**NOTICE** - These data are being collected in accordance with the
1973 Crime Control Act.RETURN
COMPLETED
FORM TOBUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Attn: Demographic Surveys Div.
Washington, D.C. 20233*(Please correct any error in name and address including ZIP code)*FROM THE DIRECTOR
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

The Bureau of the Census has been requested by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) to collect data annually on inmates of State prisons. The program is designed to collect summary data on movements into and out of each system's custody by adults or youthful offenders whose maximum sentences are greater than 1 year.

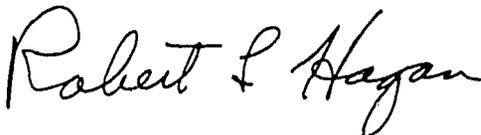
The report period covers January 1, 1976, through December 31, 1976. Please complete and return the report by February 15, 1977, to expedite timely publication of the data.

Historically, a major drawback of all national correctional studies has been their inability to provide researchers with comparable data for States due to differing definitions and reporting procedures. Your efforts in using our definitions when completing this form will greatly help in overcoming this deficiency. Where this is not possible, please let us know the specific differences so that we can inform data users.

The figures posted in "1975" columns were transcribed from the NPS-1 report submitted last year.

Should you have any questions regarding the completion of this voluntary report, please call Carolyn Thompson of my staff on (301) 763-5082.

Sincerely,


ROBERT L. HAGAN
Acting Director
Bureau of the Census

NPS CATEGORY DEFINITIONS

● **COVERAGE** – Except where specified, the scope of the NPS-1 primarily covers only those inmates sentenced as adults or youthful offenders who have a maximum sentence length of more than a year, and were remanded to the custody of the State adult correctional system.

● **ADMISSIONS**

- a. **New Commitments from courts** – Include only new commitments initiated by order of the court. Do not include parole violators or escapees returned with additional sentences.
- b. **Parole or conditional-release violators** – Include all parole or conditional-release violators (technical violators and those readmitted with a new sentence) who were returned to the jurisdiction of the State Correctional system.
- c. **Escapees returned** – Include all escapees (including absconders from furlough) returned with or without a new court sentence.
- d. **Transfers from other jurisdictions** – Include those inmates transferred to the authority of the State Correctional system from another jurisdiction, i.e., other States, Department of Mental Hygiene, etc. Intradepartmental movements from one facility to another should not be included, nor should inmates referred from other jurisdictions to be held on a temporary basis (usually less than 30 days), e.g., detainees, protective custody cases, etc.
- e. **Other admissions** – Include all other admissions not covered by any of the above categories. Furlough returns should not be counted. Specify the nature of entries in this item on the reverse side of the form.

● **RELEASES**

UNCONDITIONAL

- a. **Expiration of sentence** – Include those inmates whose maximum sentence term has been satisfied and the inmates are released unconditionally.
- b. **Commutation of sentence** – Include those inmates whose sentences are reduced by the Governor or the court to effect an immediate unconditional release.
- c. **Death (except execution)** – Self-explanatory.
- d. **Execution** – Self-explanatory.

● **RELEASES – Continued**

UNCONDITIONAL – Continued

- e. **Other** – Include all other unconditional releases not covered by any of the above categories. Specify the nature of the entries on the reverse side of the form.

CONDITIONAL

- f. **Parole** – Include those inmates granted a discretionary conditional release followed by a time of supervision in the community.
- g. **Probation** – Include inmates who serve a portion of their sentence under confinement at a State correctional facility and then are released to discharge the remaining amount of their term in a probationary status.
- h. **Supervised mandatory release** – Include inmates who have served their maximum sentence length less deductions for good time, and are released to street supervision for a specified period of time. Those inmates released in such a fashion, but without further supervision, should be counted under "Expiration of Sentence."
- i. **Other** – Include all other conditional releases not covered by any of the above categories. Specify the nature of the entries on the reverse side of the form.

OTHER

- j. **Escaped** – Include all escapees, including absconders from furlough.
- k. **Transfers to other jurisdictions** – Include those inmates transferred from the authority of the State Correctional system to another jurisdiction, i.e., other States, Department of Mental Hygiene, etc. Intradepartmental movements from one facility to another should not be included, nor should inmates released to other jurisdictions on a temporary basis (usually less than 30 days), e.g., detainees, protective custody cases, etc.
- l. **Other releases** – Include all other releases not covered by any of the above categories. Furlough releases should not be counted. Specify the nature of entries in this item on the reverse side of the form.

SUMMARY OF SENTENCED POPULATION MOVEMENT - 1976

Item description		NUMBER OF PRISONERS WITH OVER 1 YEAR MAXIMUM SENTENCE				
		MALE		FEMALE		
		1975	1976	1975	1976	
1. Sentenced prisoners with over 1 year maximum sentence in custody on January 1						
2. Prisoner admissions (with over 1 year maximum sentence)	a. New commitments from courts					
	b. Parole or conditional-release violators returned					
	c. Escapees returned					
	d. Transfers from other jurisdictions					
	e. Other admissions - Specify on page 4					
	f. TOTAL ADMISSIONS (Sum of lines 2a-e) →					
3. Total prisoners with over 1 year maximum sentence held in custody (Sum of lines 1 and 2f) →						
4. Prisoner releases (with over 1 year maximum sentence)	Unconditional	a. Expiration of sentence				
		b. Commutation of sentence				
		c. Death - except execution				
		d. Execution				
		e. Other - Specify on page 4				
	Conditional	f. Parole				
		g. Probation				
		h. Supervised mandatory release				
		i. Other - Specify on page 4				
	Other	j. Escaped				
		k. Transfers to other jurisdictions				
		l. Other releases - Specify on page 4				
	m. TOTAL RELEASES (Sum of lines 4a-l) →					
	5. Prisoners in custody on Dec. 31.	a. Prisoners with over 1 year maximum sentence (Line 3 minus 4m) →				
b. Prisoners with a year or less maximum sentence (include unsentenced prisoners) →		<input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> None	
c. TOTAL PRISONER POPULATION (Sum of lines 5a and b) →						

PLEASE COMPLETE ITEMS 6 AND 7 ON PAGE 4

SUMMARY OF SENTENCED POPULATION MOVEMENT - 1976 - Continued

Item description		NUMBER OF PRISONERS WITH OVER 1 YEAR MAXIMUM SENTENCE			
		MALE		FEMALE	
		1975	1976	1975	1976
6. Prisoners in custody on June 30	a. Prisoners with over 1 year maximum sentence →				
	b. Prisoners with a year or less maximum sentence (include unsentenced prisoners) →	<input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> None
	c. TOTAL PRISONER POPULATION (Sum of lines 6a and b) →				

NOTES

Blank area for notes, consisting of multiple horizontal lines.

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

Appendix III

Explanatory notes

For each of the 52 jurisdictions that are the subject of this report, the notes that follow list variations, if any, from the criteria and definitions prescribed by the National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) program. Also included are any revisions or corrections in 1976 data reported to the Bureau of the Census and, for some jurisdictions, content descriptions for the category "other," as used with reference to admissions and releases.

Alabama

A total of 2,626 prisoners held in local jails because of prison overcrowding were excluded from the NPS prisoner count since they were not considered by the State to be in the custody of its correctional system. The 1977 figures on "escapes" and "escapees returned" accord with NPS criteria but differ from those of the Alabama State Board of Corrections, which excludes from "escapes" (and, by extension, "escapees returned") those cases involving inmates returned to prison during the calendar month of escape. The figures for "other releases" represent releases to court for appeal. The figures for "other admissions" are a residual reconciling the sum of specific types with the total.

Differences from NPS definitions: None.

Alaska

The inmate count for December 31, 1976, revised by the State, differs from that reported earlier and published in NPS Bulletin No. SD-NPS-PSF-4, February 1978. Inasmuch as jails and prisons are operated as a single system, 1976 and 1977 figures include inmates of both institutions. Consistent with NPS criteria, 103 prisoners (99 male and 4 female) convicted under State law but consigned to Bureau of Prisons facilities were included in data on Federal prisoners. To conform to NPS criteria, the 1977 data include prisoners serving a "split sentence" (i.e., part prison and part probation) providing the sum of both sentence parts equal more than 1 year. Such persons were admitted as "new court commitments" and discharged under "supervised mandatory release." Because previous issues of this series improperly excluded such prisoners, figures for 1976 appearing in this report have been adjusted to reflect this change. Moreover, 1977 data reflect the understanding that releases previously identified as

"expiration of sentence" are more properly classified as "supervised mandatory release." The correct 1976 figure for "court commitment" is 297 (274 male and 23 female); for "supervised mandatory release," 176 (162 male and 14 female); for prisoners sentenced to more than a year, 255 (245 male and 10 female); and for prisoners sentenced to a year or less, 239 (226 male and 13 female). Less than 5 percent of the 1977 figures for "supervised mandatory release" are thought to be either "expiration of sentence" or "probation" following the confinement portion of a "split sentence."

Differences from NPS definitions: None.

Arizona

The figures for "other conditional release" represent long-term conditional administrative releases. The "commutation" category for 1977 is not comparable to that for 1976, which incorrectly enumerated 40 commutations (35 male and 5 female) under "other conditional release."

Differences from NPS definitions: None.

Arkansas

For 1976, 13 inmates were incorrectly reported as being held in local facilities because of overcrowding in State facilities; in fact, they were on temporary release to court. As for 1977, "other conditional release" represents inmates sentenced under the Youthful Offender Act and "other releases" are releases to court or on appeal.

Differences from NPS definitions: A small component (less than 2 percent) of the figures for "new court commitments" incorrectly consists of parole violators with new sentences. A small portion (less than 1 percent) of the figures for prisoners with a maximum sentence of over 1 year consists, incorrectly, of inmates with a sentence of exactly 1 year.

California

The figures for "other conditional release" represent court-ordered releases.

Differences from NPS definitions: Figures for "other admissions" and "other releases" include returns from and releases to authorized temporary absence. Because these temporary transactions would significantly inflate total movements, only the net difference (releases) is shown.

Colorado

The figures for "other admissions" and "other releases" represent returns from and releases to appeal bond.

Differences from NPS definitions: Approximately 5 percent of the figures for "new court commitments" were "probation violators returned."

Connecticut

Figures for 1976 and 1977 include inmates both of prisons and jails, which are operated as a single system. Reflecting this administrative arrangement, the 1977 figures for the total inmate population include about 50 percent unsentenced persons. Some female inmates under the jurisdiction of the New Hampshire correctional system are housed at the Connecticut Correctional Institution in Niantic. They are counted as admissions and releases in both States.

Differences from NPS definitions: "New court commitments" include some parole violators and escapees returned with new sentences. Data on "expiration of sentence" include persons released on probation.

Delaware

Figures for 1976 and 1977 include inmates both of jails and prisons, which are operated as a single system.

Differences from NPS definitions: 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 data unless the prison portion of the sentence exceeded 1 year, a practice resulting in an understating of population totals, as well as of admissions and releases. Moreover, such inmates released on probation are enumerated under "supervised mandatory release" rather than "probation" and, if subsequently readmitted for violating probation, are included under "new court commitments" rather than under "parole" or "conditional-release violators returned." No estimates of the number of such movements are available. The figures for "transfers to other jurisdictions" incorrectly may include intrasystem transfers, probably no more than five. The figure for the total prisoner population erroneously excludes approximately 125 short-term furlough cases of unspecified sentence length, with a resultant further understatement of the incarcerated population.

District of Columbia

The inmate count for December 31, 1976, revised by the jurisdiction, differs from that reported earlier and published in NPS Bulletin No. SD-NPS-PSF-4, February 1978. In this jurisdiction, jails and prisons are operated as a single system and all inmates are enumerated without respect to sentence status, with the exception that two facilities (the D.C. Jail and the Detention Center), exclude inmates with sentences of 1 year or less or no sentence. All 1977

movement data on females are estimates within a 10 percent maximum error range. Significant differences from 1976 movement data reflect changes in reporting practices rather than any marked variation in the proportions of various categories of movement. The 1976 figures for "escapes" and "escapees returned" erroneously included a few (believed to be fewer than 5 percent) misdemeanants and unsentenced escapees. The data for 1977 correctly enumerate only movements of persons with sentences greater than 1 year. The majority of "escapes" are walkaways from community-based minimum security facilities.

Differences from NPS definitions: 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 data unless the prison portion of the sentence exceeded 1 year, a practice resulting in an understating of movement transactions and the yearend population. Moreover, releases of "split sentence" inmates with a prison term of more than 1 year are enumerated under "expiration of sentence" rather than "probation."

Florida

A total of 253 prisoners held in local jails because of prison overcrowding were excluded from the NPS prisoner count because they were not considered by the State to be in the custody of its correctional system. Figures for "other admissions" and "other departures" represent returns from and releases to court, *supersedeas* bonds,¹ or other long-term authorized absences.

Differences from NPS definitions: The 1977 count of prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year included a small number (fewer than 1 percent) of unsentenced inmates. The figures for "other conditional release" included a small number of unconditional releases.

Georgia

The inmate count for December 31, 1976, revised by the State, differs from that reported earlier and published in NPS Bulletin No. SD-NPS-PSF-4, February 1978. During 1976, Georgia authorities housed State inmates in local facilities to ease overcrowding; by December 31, 1977, however, such inmates were no longer detained in local facilities. The figures for "other unconditional release" represent special reprieves and payment of fines. The figures for "other releases" represent court-ordered releases to bond and appeal. The figures for "other admissions" represent transactions of an unspecified type.

Differences from NPS definitions: An unreported number of 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 data unless the prison

¹Bond for person released on a writ staying the execution of a judgment, usually pending the outcome of an appeal.

portion of their sentence exceeded 1 year, a practice resulting in an understating of movement transactions and of the yearend population. The figures for "new court commitments" erroneously included an unspecified number of probation violators.

Hawaii

Figures for 1976 and 1977 include inmates of both prisons and jails, which are operated as a single system. The figures for "other releases" represent release on bail.

Differences from NPS definitions: None.

Idaho

Figures for "other admissions" and "other releases" represent returns from and releases to court, bond, appeal, and agreement on detainees. The figures for prisoners with sentences of 1 year or less include presentence evaluation cases and Department of Health, Education, and Welfare clients held only for testing.

Differences from NPS definitions: Unsented inmates being evaluated as clients of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare do not qualify as members of the correctional population.

Illinois

All 1977 data are estimates believed accurate within 5 percent. Data on escapes for 1977, which properly included both institutional breakouts and unauthorized absences (AWOL), are not comparable to that category for 1976, when the latter were excluded. The "parole" category for 1977, which properly included about 800 parolees from work-release sites, is not comparable to that category for 1976 and earlier, when such transactions were excluded. Data on the "probation" category for 1977, which properly included probations from work-release sites, may or may not be comparable with that category for earlier years, when such persons were not always included. "Other admissions" (male) consist of a residual included by State authorities to reconcile the sum of specific types with the total. "Other releases" (male) consist mainly of releases on writ (bond) to court. "Other releases" (female) consist of a residual included by State authorities to reconcile the sum of specific types with the total.

Differences from NPS definitions: None.

Indiana

Differences from NPS definitions: None.

Iowa

Figures for "other admissions" and "other releases" represent returns from and releases to appeal bond.

Differences from NPS definitions: None.

Kansas

The inmate count for December 31, 1976, revised by the State, differs from that reported earlier and published in NPS Bulletin No. SD-NPS-PSF-4, February 1978. The figures for "other unconditional release" represent vacated sentences. The figures for "other releases" represent releases to court.

Differences from NPS definitions: None.

Kentucky

Figures for "other admissions" and "other releases" represent returns from and releases to appeal by court order. Data on "new court commitments" and "parole or other conditional release violators returned" are not comparable to those categories for 1976. Data for 1976 erroneously included under "new court commitments" about 5 percent of parole violators returned with new sentences.

Differences from NPS definitions: None.

Louisiana

The male prisoner count for December 31, 1976, revised by the State, differs from that reported earlier and published in NPS Bulletin No. SD-NPS-PSF-4, February 1978. A total of 780 male prisoners held in local jails because of prison overcrowding were excluded from the NPS prisoner count because they were not considered by the State to be in the custody of its correctional system. The 1977 increase in male population was attributable in large measure to the updating of facilities to accommodate 2,000 additional inmates.

Differences from NPS definitions: None.

Maine

The figures for "other admissions" and "other releases" represent returns from and releases to appeal bond, except that three in the "other releases" category are an adjustment residual included by State reporting authorities to account for the difference between the sum of the specific types of admissions and the total of all admissions.

Differences from NPS definitions: Although it is known that persons sentenced to a year or less constituted approximately 10 percent of the prison population, the State statistical reporting system precluded distinguishing them from the rest of the inmates; consequently, all figures requiring this distinction are inaccurate. Escape data for 1977 include 21 escapes and 21 escapee returns recorded on a fiscal rather than calendar year basis; however, the overall totals are believed to approximate those for the calendar year.

Maryland

A total of 921 prisoners (919 male and 2 female) held in local jails because of prison overcrowding were included in the NPS prisoner count because they were considered by the State to be in the custody of its correctional system. The figures for "other releases" represent court-ordered releases to appeal.

Differences from NPS definitions: Although it is known that persons sentenced to a year or less constituted approximately 6 percent of the inmate population, the State's statistical reporting system did not distinguish them from the rest of the inmates; consequently, all figures requiring this distinction are inaccurate. Similarly, existing statistics do not distinguish "new court commitments" from "parole violators returned with new sentences"; consequently, an estimated 10 percent of the figure for the former consists of persons in the latter category.

Massachusetts

All data for 1977 include State inmates held in local jails in lieu of State institutions as a direct result of overcrowding. Such inmates numbered 59 on December 31, 1977, and none on December 31, 1976.

Differences from NPS definitions: "Transfers to other jurisdictions" includes an insignificant number of postsentence releases (mostly intersystem transfers) and good conduct discharges to other States.

Michigan

The count of female inmates for December 31, 1976, revised by the State, differs from that reported earlier and published in NPS Bulletin No. SD-NPS-PSF-4, February 1978. A total of 58 prisoners (14 male and 44 female) held in jails because of prison overcrowding were included in the NPS prisoner count because they were considered by the State to be in the custody of its correctional system. The figures for "other releases" represent a residual reconciling the sum of specific types with the total.

Differences from NPS definitions: None.

Minnesota

The figures for "other admissions" represent returns from medical paroles. The figures for "parole" include 24 inmates (18 male and 6 female) who were paroled to medical facilities for long-term care.

Differences from NPS definitions: None.

Mississippi

The inmate count for December 31, 1976, revised by the State, differs from that reported earlier and published in NPS Bulletin No. SD-NPS-PSF-4, February 1978. A total of 575 prisoners (563 male and 12 female) held in local jails because of prison overcrowding were excluded from the

NPS prisoner count because they were not considered by the State to be in the custody of its correctional system. Prison inmate totals for 1977 are exact; however, distributions by types of admissions and releases are estimates, as they were in 1976. In 1976, "new court commitments," "expiration of sentence," and "parole" incorrectly were reported as including inmates with a maximum sentence of exactly 1 year and, therefore, are not comparable with the corresponding categories for 1977. The figures for "other admissions" and "other releases" represent returns from and releases to long-term court stays.

Differences from NPS definitions: Data on "parole" erroneously include a small unspecified number of supervised mandatory releases and other early conditional releases.

Missouri

The figures for "other releases" represent court-ordered conditional and unconditional releases.

Differences from NPS definitions: None.

Montana

As of July 1, 1977, Montana began housing its female inmates primarily in its own facilities rather than at York, Nebraska; however, some female inmates may have been held in other States. For female inmates, "other conditional releases" represent extended furloughs designed to be converted to parole. For male inmates, "other admissions" and "other releases" represent returns from and releases to bond and by court order. The 1977 count of male prisoners with sentences of 1 year or less is not strictly comparable to that for 1976, inasmuch as the latter included two county inmates under sentence of death who were transferred to the Montana prison for safekeeping; in 1977, such prisoners were included as "transfers to other jurisdictions."

Differences from NPS definitions: None.

Nebraska

The male inmate count for December 31, 1976, revised by the State, differs from that reported earlier and published in NPS Bulletin No. SD-NPS-PSF-4, February 1978. The male figures for "other admissions" and "other releases" represent returns from and releases to court. The female figures for "other admissions" and "other releases" represent returns from and releases to appeal bond. In contrast to previous years, the 1977 yearend population included no females from other States. Movement data for males in 1976 and 1977 are not comparable. Specifically, earlier data erroneously enumerated admissions and releases of males with a maximum sentence exactly equal to 1 year; 1977 data is correctly limited to those with a sentence greater than 1 year. Information to revise these

categories prior to 1977 is not available, but they are believed to be comparable in magnitude to the data for 1977.

Differences from NPS definitions: None.

Nevada

The inmate count for December 31, 1976, revised by the State, differs from that reported earlier and published in NPS Bulletin No. SD-NPS-PSF-4, February 1978. The figures for "other releases" represent releases on bond.

Differences from NPS definitions: None.

New Hampshire

Female inmates under the jurisdiction of the New Hampshire correctional system were housed in correctional facilities in Connecticut; they were counted as admissions and releases in both States. The figures for "other releases" represent releases to appeal or bond.

Differences from NPS definitions: None.

New Jersey

The male inmate count for December 31, 1976, revised by the State, differs from that reported earlier and published in NPS Bulletin No. SD-NPS-PSF-4, February 1978. A total of 255 male prisoners held in local jails because of prison overcrowding were excluded from the NPS prisoner count because they were not considered by the State to be in the custody of its correctional system. The figures for "other admissions" and "other releases" represent commitments from or discharges by recall.

Differences from NPS definitions: None.

New Mexico

Figures for "other admissions" and "other releases" represent returns from and releases to appeal or bond. Approximately 80 percent of the figure for prisoners who were sentenced to a term of 1 year or less or were unsentenced consisted of persons being held for presentence diagnosis after conviction.

Differences from NPS definitions: The number and movements of inmates given partially suspended ("split") sentences (part prison and part probation) were enumerated only if the prison portion of their sentence exceeded 1 year. As a result, lower yearend populations and fewer movements were reported than actually occurred. Approximately 10 percent of the figures on "expiration of sentence" may consist of persons released to probation.

New York

The figures for "other admissions" represent returns from appeal and those for "other releases" represent releases to appeal and other court-ordered discharges. The

figures for transfers to and from other jurisdictions reflect a revision in correctional law requiring that jurisdiction over prison inmates consigned to Matteawan State Hospital be transferred from the Department of Correctional Services to the Department of Mental Hygiene. Included in "new court commitments" are a number of admissions thought possibly to be "parole" or "conditional release violators returned"; thus one of these categories may be slightly overstated and one understated.

Differences from NPS definitions: None.

North Carolina

Prison inmate totals for 1977 are exact; however, distributions by types of admissions and releases are estimates. The figures for "other releases" represent court-ordered releases to appeal.

Differences from NPS definitions: Persons receiving a "split sentence" of more than 1 year, part to be served in prison and the remainder on probation, were excluded unless the prison portion on their sentence exceeded 1 year, resulting in an understating of admissions and releases, as well as of the yearend population. A small component (less than 10 percent) of the figure for "expiration of sentence" incorrectly consists of sentence commutations. The figures for prisoners with sentences of 1 year or less may exclude a small number of persons held in custody at yearend 1977 pending administrative implementation of sentence revocation.

North Dakota

The figures for "other releases" represent releases to court and bond. Female inmates under the jurisdiction of the North Dakota correctional system are now housed in its own institutions and not, as was previously the case, at the facility in York, Nebraska.

Differences from NPS definitions: None.

Ohio

The figures for "other unconditional releases" represent sentences vacated by the court. The figures for "other conditional releases" represent extended medical or nonmedical furloughs leading directly to parole status. The figures for "transfers to other jurisdictions" consist of transfers to mental hospitals.

Differences from NPS definitions: None.

Oklahoma

The inmate count for December 31, 1976, revised by the State, differs from that reported earlier and published in NPS Bulletin No. SD-NPS-PSF-4, February 1978. Data for 1977 on new court commitments, probation, and prisoners with maximum sentences of more than 1 year are not comparable with these categories in 1976, inasmuch as 1976 data incorrectly excluded from movements and populations all inmates with "split sentences" (part prison and part

probation) whose prison portion was 1 year or less, although the combined prison and probation terms were more than 1 year.

Differences from NPS definitions: None.

Oregon

The inmate count for December 31, 1976, revised by the State, differs from that reported earlier and published in NPS Bulletin No. SD-NPS-PSF-4, February 1978.

Differences from NPS definitions: None.

Pennsylvania

Movement data for 1976 and 1977 are not comparable, inasmuch as 496 "continuations," or new sentences begun immediately upon expiration of the old sentence without actual release or readmission, were incorrectly reported for 1976; data for 1977 properly exclude such continuations.

Differences from NPS definitions: None.

Rhode Island

Figures for 1976 and 1977 include inmates both of jails and prisons, which are operated as a single system. Figures for "other admissions" and "other releases" represent returns from and releases to bail, appeal, or conditional court discharge.

Differences from NPS definitions: Inmates given partially suspended ("split") sentences (part prison and part probation) were enumerated only if the prison portion of their sentence exceeded 1 year. As a result, lower populations and fewer movements were reported to NPS than were actually warranted.

South Carolina

A total of 697 prisoners (690 male and 7 female) held in local jails because of prison overcrowding were included in the NPS prisoner count because they were considered by the State to be in the custody of its correctional system. The figures for "other releases" represent releases to court or on appeal bond. Data on "new court commitments" and "expiration of sentence" for 1977 are not comparable to these categories for 1976, when the figures for "new court commitments" incorrectly included approximately 200 parole revocations involving youthful offenders and the figures for "expiration of sentence" included terminations of probation following a suspended sentence. The actual 1976 figures for "expiration of sentence" approximate those for 1977. The figures for "other admissions" consist of a residual included by State authorities to reconcile the sum of specific types with the total.

Differences from NPS definitions: None.

South Dakota

The figures for "other releases" represent releases to appeal and by court order.

Differences from NPS definitions: None.

Tennessee

The figures for "other conditional releases" represent releases to extended furlough.

Differences from NPS definitions: None.

Texas

Figures for "other admissions" and "other releases" represent admissions and releases of an unspecified type. The figures for "other unconditional releases" represent unconditional releases by court order, and those for "other conditional releases" represent conditional pardons.

Differences from NPS definitions: None.

Utah

The figures for "other unconditional releases" represent termination of sentence by the Board of Pardons. The figures for prisoners with a sentence of 1 year or less consist mainly (80 percent) of convicted but unsentenced persons held for presentence evaluation.

Differences from NPS definitions: None.

Vermont

The male inmate count for December 31, 1976, revised by the State, differs from that reported earlier and published in NPS Bulletin No. SD-NPS-PSF-4, February 1978. Figures for 1976 and 1977 include inmates both in jails and prisons, which are operated as a single system.

Differences from NPS definitions: Inmates given partially suspended ("split") sentences (part prison and part probation) were enumerated only if the prison portion of their sentence exceeded 1 year. As a result, lower populations and fewer movements were reported to NPS than were actually warranted.

Virginia

The inmate count for December 31, 1976, revised by the State, differs from that reported earlier and published in NPS Bulletin No. SD-NPS-PSF-4, February 1978. A total of 824 prisoners held in local jails as a result of prison overcrowding were excluded from the NPS prisoner count because they were not considered by the State to be in the custody of its correctional system. The figures for "other releases" represent releases on bond pending appeal. The figures for "other admissions" consist of a residual included by State authorities to reconcile the sum of specific types with the total. The increase in the 1977 figures for commutations reflect improvements in data rather than an actual rise in this type of release. In addition, some 1976

commutations were incorrectly reported as sentence expirations.

Differences from NPS definitions: The figures for prisoners with a maximum sentence of over 1 year erroneously exclude 50-100 persons on authorized temporary absences.

Washington

The inmate count for December 31, 1976, revised by the State, differs from that reported earlier and published in NPS Bulletin No. SD-NPS-PSF-4, February 1978. The figures for "other unconditional releases" represent pardons and vacated sentences. The figures for "other conditional releases" represent conditional pardons. The figures for "transfers from other jurisdictions" consist of transfers from mental hospitals, believed to be fewer than 5 admissions and 5 releases per year. The figures for prisoners sentenced to 1 year or less or without sentence consist of inmates held for psychiatric evaluation.

Differences from NPS definitions: None.

West Virginia

The inmate count for December 31, 1976, revised by the State, differs from that reported earlier and published in NPS Bulletin No. SD-NPS-PSF-4, February 1978. The revision stemmed chiefly from the adjustment of the figure in that report so as to exclude a predominantly juvenile facility whose population had been thought to be equivalent to the otherwise unmeasurable youthful offender population housed in that and 2 other juvenile institutions. Reflecting this reassessment and consistent with the complete exclusion of youthful offenders from the 1977 count, the 1976 figure for males sentenced to more than a year was adjusted to 1,239; for males sentenced to less than a year, to 13; and for total males, to 1,252. Whereas the total number of male admissions for 1977 was based on the calendar year, allocation of this total among the individual categories of admissions was estimated on the basis of the distribution recorded for the fiscal year. "Other admissions" (male) consist of an adjustment residual included by State reporting authorities to account for the difference between the sum of individual types of admissions and the total of all admissions. "Other unconditional releases" (male) represent releases by court order. "Other conditional releases" included five characterized by State authorities as "conditional pardons"

and one medical respite. "Other releases" consist of transactions of unspecified type.

Differences from NPS definitions: Inmate counts exclude prisoners adjudicated as youthful offenders, estimated to number about 60 at yearend 1977.

Wisconsin

Transfers to and from mental hospitals, incorrectly reported for 1976 as transfers to and from other jurisdictions, were excluded from 1977 data inasmuch as the prisoners involved were considered still in the custody of the State correctional system.

Differences from NPS definitions: None.

Wyoming

As of June 11, 1977, Wyoming ceased housing female inmates out of State.

Differences from NPS definitions: None.

Federal Bureau of Prisons

The inmate count for December 31, 1976, revised by the Bureau, differs from that reported earlier and published in NPS Bulletin No. SD-NPS-PSF-4, February 1978. For 1976, the reported population incorrectly excluded about 1,400 inmates housed at private contract sites and 300 inmates in transit between prisons. Prior to 1976, figures differentiating between inmates with sentences greater than 1 year and those with sentences of 1 year or less significantly overstated the latter; the proportions should have been comparable to those for 1976 and 1977. The figures for "other admissions" represent returns from appeal bond and those "other unconditional releases" represent unconditional releases by court order. The figures for "other releases" are an adjustment residual believed to be generally composed of authorized temporary absences followed by releases; it also contains approximately 90 releases on appeal bond. The figures for "transfers to other jurisdictions" consist of transfers to State or local correctional facilities. For 1977, movement data on persons with sentences of 1 year or less and data on intrasystem transfers, both incorrectly reported for 1976, were eliminated; therefore, movement totals, which appear to decline from 1976 to 1977, in fact do not. Data on military prisoners are excluded.

Differences from NPS definitions: None.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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Prisoners in State and Federal
Institutions on December 31, 1977
NCJ-52701, SD-NPS-PSF-5

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December 31, 1977, Advance Report, NCJ-46321
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- Census of State Correctional Facilities, 1974
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Parole in the U.S.: 1976 and 1977

- The Nation's Jails: A report on the census of jails from the 1972
Survey of Inmates of Local Jails, NCJ-19067
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Victimization Surveys:

- Criminal Victimization in the United States (annual):
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and St. Louis—Advance Report, 1971/72, NCJ-13699
- Crimes and Victims: A report on the Dayton-San Jose Pilot
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