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OBS	STATE	STSHARE	POPPART	VCPART	MAPART	NEW PRIS BEDS
1	ALABAMA	\$ 110,574,392.83	0.005429	0.006273	0.005309	3,634
2	ALASKA	\$ 14,419,759.74	0.000739	0.000675	0.000805	474
3	ARIZONA	\$ 93,742,698.40	0.004924	0.004473	0.005024	3,081
4	ARKANSAS	\$ 55,226,989.14	0.003158	0.002407	0.002931	1,815
5	CALIFORN	\$ 943,238,965.10	0.039983	0.060142	0.044988	21,002
6	COLORADO	\$ 79,890,861.90	0.004426	0.003495	0.004370	2,626
7	CONNECTI	\$ 75,353,063.92	0.004416	0.002828	0.004348	2,177
8	DELAWARE	\$ 16,566,102.65	0.000895	0.000745	0.000909	544
9	FLORIDA	\$ 399,624,509.52	0.017382	0.028334	0.015765	13,135
10	GEORGIA	\$ 172,535,606.07	0.008704	0.008613	0.009227	5,671
11	HAWAII	\$ 23,587,129.80	0.001489	0.000522	0.001618	775
12	IDAHO	\$ 20,242,066.56	0.001353	0.000523	0.001239	665
13	ILLINOIS	\$ 328,295,340.94	0.015357	0.019779	0.015371	10,390
14	INDIANA	\$ 128,618,001.31	0.007449	0.005010	0.007329	4,227
15	IOWA	\$ 55,333,102.20	0.003731	0.001360	0.003422	1,819
16	KANSAS	\$ 57,124,042.15	0.003329	0.002243	0.003217	1,878
17	KENTUCKY	\$ 86,858,377.15	0.004951	0.003499	0.004913	2,855
18	LOUISIAN	\$ 120,920,438.26	0.005670	0.007345	0.005589	3,974
19	MAINE	\$ 22,665,586.35	0.001650	0.000281	0.001556	745
20	MARYLAND	\$ 139,303,107.40	0.006424	0.008541	0.006466	4,579
21	MASSACHU	\$ 160,537,456.40	0.008083	0.008131	0.008484	5,276
22	MICHIGAN	\$ 242,917,122.37	0.012488	0.012646	0.012238	7,984
23	MINNESOT	\$ 92,161,624.57	0.005878	0.002635	0.005665	3,029
24	MISSISSI	\$ 56,913,671.65	0.003457	0.001873	0.003426	1,871
25	MISSOURI	\$ 130,270,914.20	0.006875	0.006690	0.006476	4,282
26	MONTANA	\$ 14,472,730.67	0.001074	0.000244	0.000909	476
27	NEBRASKA	\$ 32,913,694.22	0.002121	0.000974	0.001969	1,082
28	NEVADA	\$ 31,504,330.11	0.001615	0.001609	0.001623	1,035
29	NEW_HAMP	\$ 20,808,348.98	0.001490	0.000243	0.001468	684
30	NEW_JERS	\$ 187,798,408.55	0.010386	0.008482	0.010024	6,172
31	NEW_MEXI	\$ 42,755,700.23	0.002036	0.002572	0.001970	1,485
32	NEW_YORK	\$ 543,287,545.35	0.024171	0.035378	0.024034	17,857
33	NORTH_CA	\$ 172,322,811.72	0.008906	0.008109	0.009497	5,664
34	NORTH_DA	\$ 11,712,460.63	0.000858	0.000092	0.000851	385
35	OHIO	\$ 250,181,772.83	0.014573	0.010081	0.013835	8,223
36	OKLAHOMA	\$ 76,384,317.66	0.004226	0.003481	0.004044	2,511
37	OREGON	\$ 64,048,581.91	0.003819	0.002643	0.003392	2,105
38	PENNSYLV	\$ 257,866,050.86	0.015963	0.008923	0.014786	8,475
39	RHODE_IS	\$ 22,329,423.11	0.001348	0.000690	0.001397	734
40	SOUTH_CA	\$ 100,949,392.86	0.004684	0.005921	0.004925	3,318
41	SOUTH_DA	\$ 13,236,302.78	0.000935	0.000241	0.000861	435
42	TENNESSE	\$ 126,981,211.88	0.006553	0.006523	0.006460	4,174
43	TEXAS	\$ 466,175,518.53	0.022822	0.024774	0.024124	15,320
44	UTAH	\$ 36,552,769.88	0.002315	0.000917	0.002392	1,201
45	VERMONT	\$ 10,469,827.30	0.000756	0.000109	0.000746	344
46	VIRGINIA	\$ 139,604,198.17	0.008313	0.004160	0.009005	4,988
47	WASHINGT	\$ 114,680,338.60	0.006539	0.004777	0.006327	3,769
48	WEST_VIR	\$ 33,880,897.07	0.002410	0.000667	0.002136	1,114
49	WISCONS	\$ 99,407,395.12	0.006572	0.002402	0.006319	3,267
50	WYOMING	\$ 9,169,003.69	0.000609	0.000259	0.000542	301

213,849

These are the bed allocations if all the money were spent in the first year. 50% for construction, 50% operating.

DEMOCRATIC CRIME BILL: PUNISHMENT THAT FITS THE CRIME

I. PUTTING HARD CORE CRIMINALS AWAY

	<u>PUNISHMENT</u>	<u>PRISONS</u>	<u>PREVENTION</u>
VIOLENT OFFENDERS	47 federal death penalties Enhanced federal penalties for: - use of semiautomatic - theft of guns, explosives - drive-by-shootings - interstate travel to commit violent crime - assault of federal officers - firearms smuggling - firearms conspiracy - interstate gun trafficking - terrorist felonies - Gun possession by ex violent convict - Second conviction for use of explosive	Federal: \$2.2 billion now in budget is adequate for estimated 32% increase in federal prisoners by 1998 States: \$300 million for regional prisons for violent drug offenders (also funds boot camps for non-violent offenders)	\$3.4 billion "emp on the beat" program
SERIOUS DRUG OFFENDERS	Enhanced federal penalties for: - using kids to sell drugs in "drug free" zones - drug dealing near public housing - drug offenses in federal prison - drug dealing near schools and playgrounds - drug dealing at truck stops	Establishes schedule for drug treatment in federal prisons Mandates drug testing of federal offenders on post-conviction release	\$50 million for rural drug-fighting law enforcement Establishes federal rural law enforcement task force in every judicial district with significant rural lands
VIOLENT JUVENILES	Increased penalty of up to 10 years for second violent gang crime	Authorizes grants to states for bindover programs to prosecute 16 and 17 year olds as adults for violent crime \$50 million to states for drug-trafficking, anti-gang prosecution and punishment	\$50 million to states for juvenile drug trafficking and gang prevention \$100 million "safe school" grants to states for enhanced school security and crime prevention programs

II. ALTERNATIVES FOR NON-VIOLENT OFFENDERS

- Grants to States for military style boot camps for non-violent offenders; boot camps must provide work programs, education, job training and appropriate drug treatment, and aftercare services
- \$1.2 billion "Drug Court" programs requiring drug testing, treatment and alternative punishments for non-violent young offenders. A non-violent offender arrested on a drug charge gets a choice: go to prison or enter an intensive supervisor/treatment program. Any lapse is backed up by the threat of sure and swift punishment

**ASSESSMENT OF LIKELY IMPACT ON THE MISSOURI PRISON POPULATION
OF THE RULES CONCERNING VIOLENT OFFENDERS WITH SENTENCES OF OVER 5 YRS
as set forth in the Senate version of the Crime Bill.**

The narrative

The Senate version of the Crime Bill specifies that eligible states must provide "truth in sentencing with respect to any felony crime of violence involving the use or attempted use of force against a person, or use of a firearm against a person for which a maximum sentence of 5 years or more is authorized that is consistent with that provided in the Federal system in chapter 229 of title 18, United States Code, which provides that defendants will serve at least 85 percent of the sentence ordered and which provides for a binding sentencing guideline system in which sentencing judges' discretion is limited to ensure greater uniformity in sentencing" (pp.364-365).

The group in question is comprised of offenders who committed violent crimes against a person and received sentences equal to or longer than 5 years. For the purposes of this projection, violent crimes were interpreted as those with NCIC codes under 2000. This leaves in offenders imprisoned in Missouri for the crimes of homicide, sexual assault, robbery, simple and aggravated assault and kidnapping. The records of offenders who received at least one sentence of 5 and more years in length for one of these crimes were examined. Inmates whose stay in prison would be affected by the provision quoted above comprise nearly half of the current Missouri prison population (49.79%).

Inmates in the target category were broken down into subgroups according to the class of their major felony. This produced 7 subgroups: class A, B, C and D felonies, class O - old-code offenses, class N - non-code offenses and class U - unknown class. In addition, inmates with life sentences were combined into a separate category, because for them such indicators as percentage of sentence actually served are problematic. For offenders in target category who left prison in 1991 - 1993, a comparison was made between the maximum aggregate sentence length and the actual time served in prison. Average percent of the maximum aggregate sentence that was served was computed for seven subgroups, along with the average number of years that a subgroup of inmates would be required to serve under the 85% of the sentence provision spelled out in the document quoted above. Based on the fact that lifers come to prison at an average age of 29 we estimated that they would spend at least 30 years in an institution if they were to never leave the prison walls. The same assumption was made for the class O inmates whose maximum aggregate sentence is on average over 55 years. Again, inmates in all seven subgroups were convicted for violent crimes and given sentences at least 5 years in length.

For the purpose of this projection it was assumed that prison admissions of violent offenders with 5 yrs+ sentences will not increase in the future. This assumption was made in order to trace influence of only one parameter, length of stay. The length of stay for each of subgroups was adjusted so as to comply with the 85% of maximum aggregate sentence guideline. As statistics in the table indicate, the

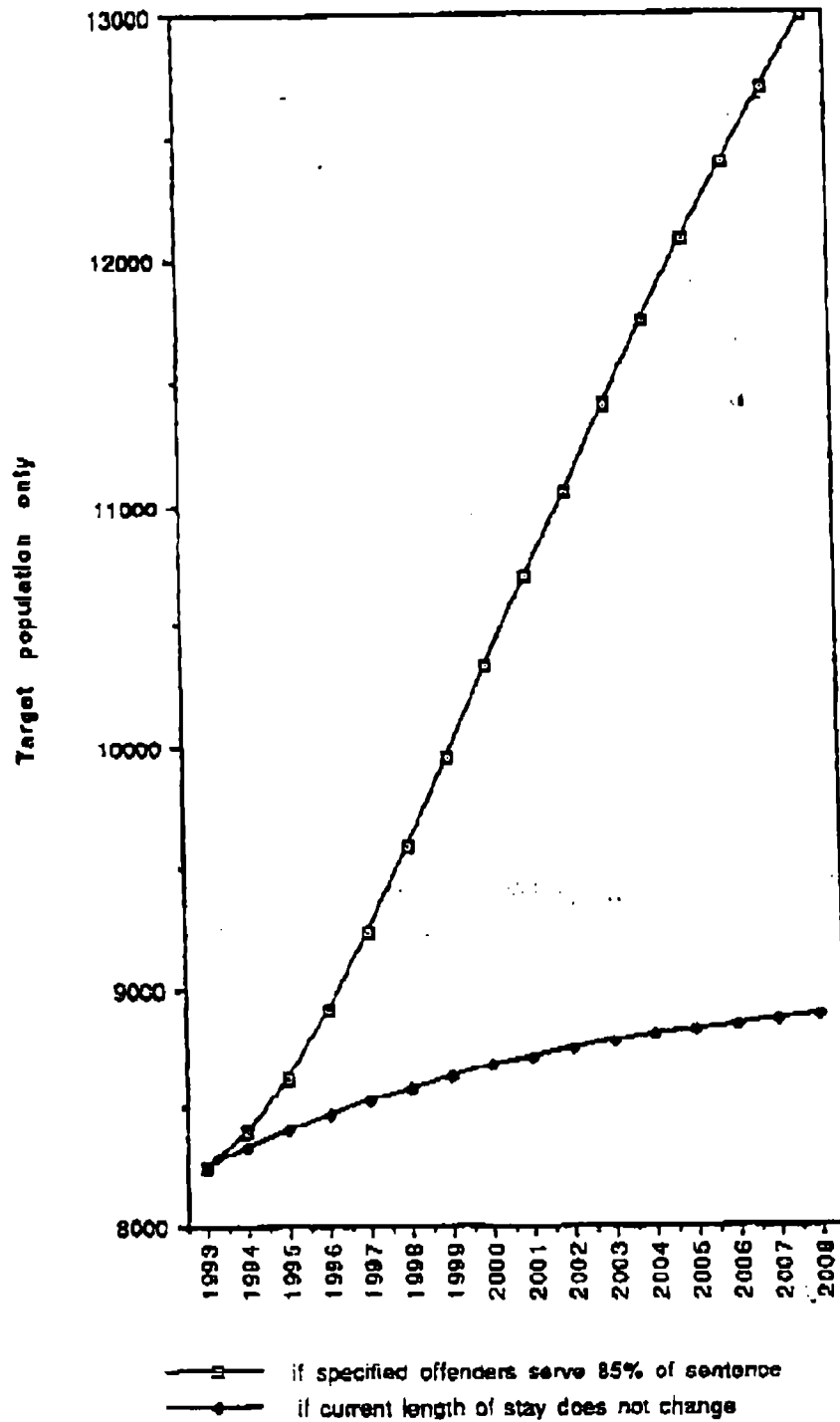
three largest target subgroups (classes U, A and B) are now serving average from 37 to 52 percent of their aggregate sentences. Thus, a substantial increase in length of prison stay should be anticipated if an attempt is made to bring this indicator in agreement with 85% of the term.

Group	Average time served (yrs)	Max aggregate sentence (yrs)	% served	85% line (yrs)	Currently in prison
Class A	7.119	19.089	37.29	16.226	1774
Class B	4.442	8.460	52.51	7.191	1718
Class C	3.053	9.570	31.90	8.134	615
Class D	5.365	7.538	71.17	6.407	38
Class N	5.317	9.619	55.27	8.176	358
Class O	15.594	55.220	28.24	30.000	188
Class U	6.787	14.225	47.71	12.091	2404
Lifers	14.404	--	--	30.000	1153

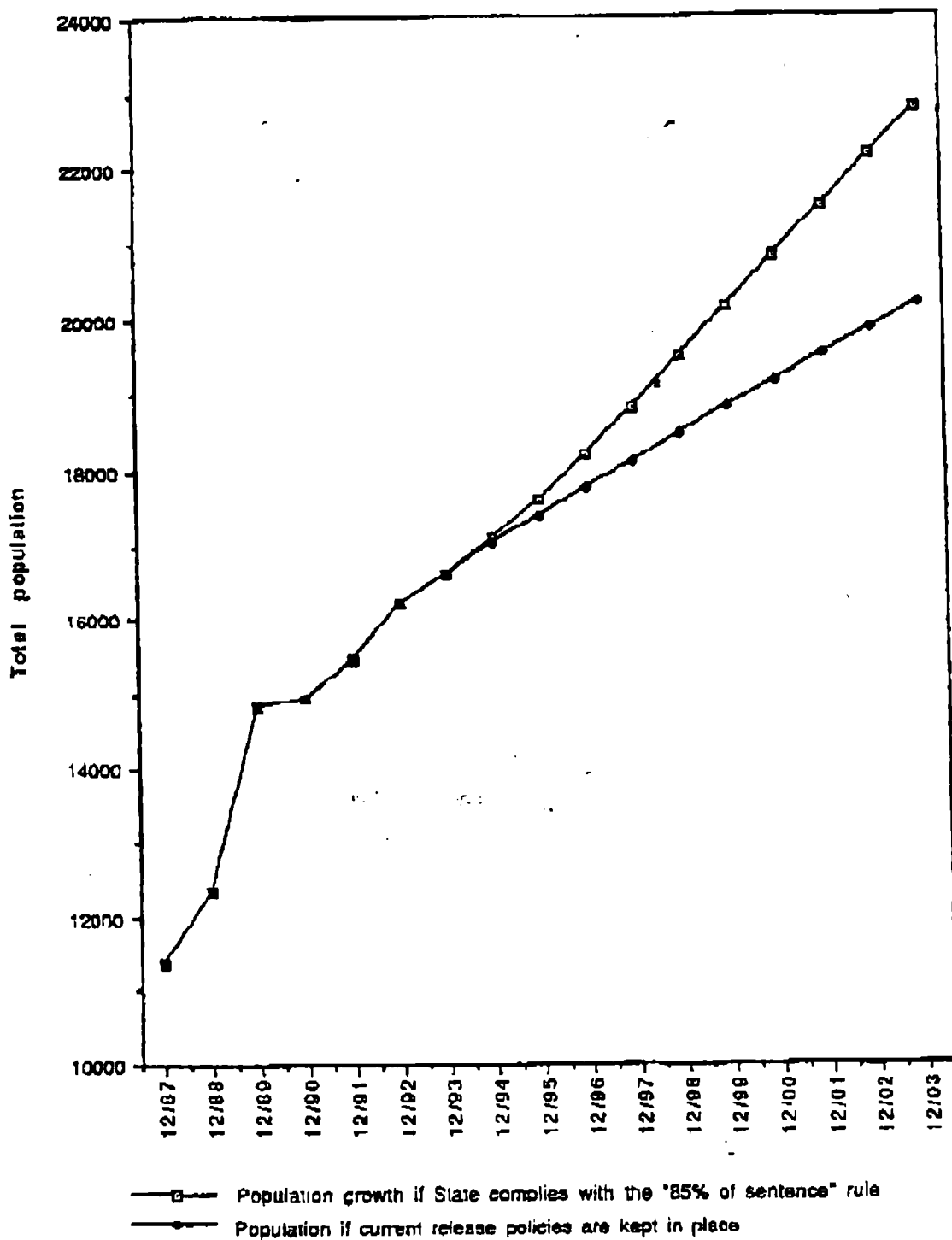
A baseline for this projection was obtained as a mere extension of the population growth trend in years 1987-1993. Then, a proportion of population that would not be affected by the change in release policies (non-violent offenders and those with sentences under 5 years) was determined and its growth was projected at the baseline rate. The growth in the number of incarcerated violent offenders sentenced for over 5 years was projected in accordance with the estimated change in lengths of stay. Possible changes in yearly admissions of this group were ignored.

The charts show that compliance with the "85% of the sentence" rule may have few consequences in the immediate future, but as inmates accumulate in prisons instead of being released, in less than 10 years Missouri will have to face a major prison population increase. If the current release policies are kept in effect, the target group population will tend to stabilize under the 9,000 mark, just some 700 inmates above the current level. However, if the 85% requirement is satisfied, in 10 years this group of inmates will grow by nearly 40% (about 3200 inmates), even if admissions stayed at today's levels. In 15 years, this increase over the 1993 population will reach 58% (4700 inmates). This means that in 10 years Missouri would need 6 new high-security prisons just to accommodate this growing group of violent offenders, plus three more in the following five years, and so forth (assuming each prison would house about 500 inmates).

**Projected growth of target offender population
(violent offenders with sentences >5 years)**



**Projected impact of rules regarding violent offenders
with sentences 5 years and longer
as set in the Senate version of Crime Bill,
on total Missouri prison population**



Results, NIC Survey of State Corrections Departments, January 1992

Total Responding Agencies: 50

NIC Information Center
Boulder, Colorado

	1	2(a)	2(b)	2(c)	3	4	5	6(a)	6(b)	7	8
	Rated Capacity, 1/1/92	Prison Population, 1/1/92	Percent Drug Offenders	Percent Violent Offenders	No. Beds Currently Planned and Funded	No. Beds Currently Planned but Not Funded	Institutions/ Beds Not Open Due to Lack of Funds	No. of Non-U.S. Citizens Housed, 1/1/92	Non-U.S. Citizens as Percent of Population, 1/1/92	Agency or Institutions Under Court Order?	Court Appointment Monitor
Alabama	14,604	14,095	13.3%	45.3%	250	1,100	None	N/A	<1%	No	?
Alaska	2,519	2,428	[est. 12%]	[est. 52%]	(Now in planning process)	0	None	Unknown	N/A	Yes	Y
Arizona	14,994	15,464	18.9%	32.1%	1,030	6,260 ¹	None	461	3%	No	Y
Arkansas	7,335	7,690 ²	13.7%	49%	600	550	200 ³	36	<1%	No	?
California	54,942 ⁴	101,490	24.2%	41.7%	12,958	4,400	2,492	10,575	10.4%	Yes	Y
Colorado	7,416	7,343	N/A	N/A	750	0	None	200	N/A	Yes	?
Connecticut	9,935	10,573	10%	33%	2,146 ⁵	0	None	410	4%	Yes	Y
Delaware	2,514	3,722	19.7%	65%	480	0	None	79	3%	Yes	Y
Florida	36,470 ⁶	46,393	N/A	N/A	5,790	3,446	3,108	3,313	7%	Yes	Y
Georgia	22,895 ⁷	23,434	N/A	N/A	12,104	0	1,820	330	1.4%	Yes	?
Hawaii	1,457	1,412	8.9%	61%	100	1,284	None	104	4.3%	Yes	Y
Idaho	2,086	2,258 ⁸	3%	40%	374	0	None	70	3%	Yes	?
Illinois	23,947	29,120 ⁹	18%	55%	1,902	600	1,902	N/A	[est. 1%]	No	?
Indiana	11,586	13,752 ¹⁰	16%	70%	2,002	0	None	68	<1%	Yes ¹¹	?
Iowa	3,165 ¹²	4,144	75%	51%	430	180	430	[est. 10]	<1%	Yes	?

1. Arizona's figure for planned but not yet funded beds is from its five-year Capital Request.

2. Arkansas' population figure includes 294 inmates backed up in county jails.

3. Arkansas will delay opening 200 beds scheduled for March 1992 until at least July.

4. California's figure is bed capacity for institutions and camps.

5. Listed are Connecticut's planned and funded beds for 1992; the state also plans to construct 1,937 beds in 1993 and 690 beds in 1994.

6. Florida's design capacity is 36,470; its maximum capacity is 33,632.

7. Georgia's capacity and population figures include county corrections institutions and transitional centers.

8. Idaho's population figure includes 201 offenders housed in county jails, contracted services, etc.

9. Illinois' figures as of 11/91.

10. Indiana's prisons hold 13,002 inmates; an additional 750 offenders are being held in county jails.

11. The following Indiana institutions are under court order: Indiana State Prison, Westville Correctional Center, Indiana Reformatory, Indiana Women's Prison, Indiana State Farm, Indiana Reception/Diagnostic Center.

12. Iowa's figures do not include work release.

	1 Rated Capacity, 1/1/92	2(a) Prison Popula- tion, 1/1/92	2(b) Percent Drug Offenders	2(c) Percent Violent Offenders	3 No. Beds Currently Planned and Funded	4 No. Beds Currently Planned but Not Funded	5 Institu- tional Beds Not Open Due to Lack of Funds	6(a) No. of Non-U.S. Citizens Housed, 1/1/92	6(b) Non-U.S. Citizens as Percent of Popu- lation, 1/1/92	7 Agency or Institu- tion Under Court Order?	8 Cost Appeal Month Must
Kansas	6,622	5,897	16.7%	57.9%	0	0	None	170 ¹³	3%	Yes	
Kentucky	8,270	8,117	12% ¹⁴	42%	40	1,414	None	3	<1%	Yes	
Louisiana	15,115	14,706	12.3%	19.1%	1,728	0	None	N/A	N/A	Yes	
Maine	1,193	1,705	N/A	N/A	156	325	100	0	N/A	No	
Maryland	13,072	18,672	N/A	N/A	2,096	2,500	None	N/A	N/A	Yes	
Massachusetts	6,098 ¹⁵	8,698	N/A	N/A	256	4,800	None	547	6.3%	No	
Michigan	26,121	33,018	23% ¹⁶	29% ¹⁷	600	2,192	2,192	407	1.2%	Yes	
Minnesota	3,414	3,485	9%	59%	325	N/A	None	[est. 80]	2%	No	
Mississippi	8,524	8,223	N/A	N/A	0	0	None	N/A	[est. 1.5%]	Yes	
Missouri	15,056	14,908	14%	38%	216	900	None	194	1.3%	Yes	
Montana	1,115	1,440	N/A	N/A	257	0	None	7	<1%	No	
Nebraska	1,706	2,539	20.6%	33.3%	426	940	None	39	1.5%	No	
Nevada	6,166 ¹⁸	6,012 ¹⁹	N/A	N/A	1,378	1,476	None	202	3.3%	Yes	
New Hampshire	1,387	1,590	N/A	N/A	0	380	None	30-50	<3%	Yes	
New Jersey	13,255 ²⁰	23,010 ²¹	N/A	N/A	1,432	1,375	None	[658 on 10/1/91]	5.5%	No	
New Mexico	3,216	3,125	11% ²²	19%	102	0	None	50	2%	Yes	
New York	48,363	57,862	N/A	N/A	4,166	0	None	7,168	12.4%	No	
North Carolina	16,126	19,115	15%	45%	5,535	1,922	None	N/A	<1%	Yes	
North Dakota	580	554 ²³	18%	40%	43	0	None	0	N/A	No	
Ohio	20,783	35,435	14.1%	55.2%	7,000	0	None	110	<1%	No	
Oklahoma (N/A)											

13 Kansas' reported figure is as of 10/29/91.

14 Kentucky's supplied figures for drug and violent offenders were derived in January 1991; these percentages usually remain stable.

15 Massachusetts' reported capacity is a design capacity.

16 Michigan's reported figure for percent drug offenders is 1990 commitments only.

17 Michigan's reported figure for percent violent offenders is 1990 commitments only.

18 Nevada's reported capacity is an operating capacity.

19 Nevada reports an in-house prison population of 5,844.

20 New Jersey's reported capacity includes design capacity of both adult and youth facilities as of 12/2/91.

21 New Jersey's reported prison population includes 5,000 offenders being held in county jails or halfway houses.

22 New Mexico reports 11% of its offender population are incarcerated for drug crimes; 85% are incarcerated for a drug-related offense.

23 North Dakota's population figure includes 54 Federal inmates.

	1 Rated Capacity, 2/1/92	2(a) Prison Popula- tion, 1/1/92	2(b) Percent Drug Offenders	2(c) Percent Violent Offenders	3 No. Beds Currently Planned and Funded	4 No. Beds Currently Planned but Not Funded	5 Institu- tional Beds Not Open Due to Lack of Funds	6(a) No. of Non-U.S. Citizens Housed, 1/1/92	6(b) Non-U.S. Citizens as Percent of Popu- lation, 1/1/92	7 Agency or Insti- tution Under Court Order?	8 Court Appoint- ment Monitor?
Oregon	7,014 ²⁴	5,603	10%	54%	0	1,452	324	146	2.2%	No	
Pennsylvania	15,915	23,405	N/A	N/A	10,319 ²⁵	N/A	None	407	1.7%	N/A ²⁶	
Rhode Island	3,001	2,790	N/A	N/A	162	0	None	299	11%	Yes	
South Carolina	16,360	15,768	24%	50%	4,992	0	146	1,021 ²⁷	6%	Yes	No
South Dakota	1,110	1,591	6%	49%	288	0	None	4	<1%	Yes	
Tennessee	11,219 ²⁸	14,192 ²⁹	N/A	N/A	2,980	1,814 ³¹	None	[est. <30]	N/A	Yes	
Texas	53,212	50,516	17%	47%	27,850	0	None	2,187	4.3%	Yes	
Utah	2,955	3,063	7.7%	55.4%	0	1,168	None	87	2.8%	Yes	
Vermont	647	1,127	<5%	35%	300	250	100	10-20	<1%	No	
Virginia	13,970	15,967	N/A	N/A	3,675	6,024	None	308 ³²	1.8%	No	
Washington	5,432	8,343	19%	59%	3,000	812	None	380-760	7%-14%	Yes	
West Virginia	1,600	1,644 ³³	[est. 7%]	[est. 35%]	300	0	None	2	<1%	Yes ³⁴	
Wisconsin	6,485 ³⁵	7,771	12.7%	56.5%	1,684	0	None	112	1.4%	Yes	
Wyoming	882	911	7%	34%	0	350	None	18	2%	No	
D.C.	8,556 ³⁶	8,551	43.7%	33.2%	3,300	1,900	None	67	<1%	Yes ³⁷	

24 Though the Oregon corrections system has a rated capacity of 7,014, it is currently budgeted for a population of 6,690 inmates.

25 Pennsylvania's figure for planned and funded beds is through 1995.

26 Pennsylvania's responses for questions #7-#9 are to be sent later.

27 South Carolina's figure for non-U.S. citizens represents a self-reported figure.

28 South Carolina has no "court-appointed monitor," but the DOC employs a Compliance Officer and three staff to report efforts by the agency to comply with court and plaintiff's counsel and to oversee and implement plans to comply with the decree.

29 Tennessee's rated capacity includes 1,800 beds in local facilities.

30 Tennessee's prison population includes 9,410 offenders held in TDOC facilities and 4,782 offenders held in local facilities.

31 Tennessee is planning to build an additional 1,414 TDOC beds and 400 local beds.

32 Virginia's figure for beds planned/not funded was derived 10/1/91.

33 West Virginia's institutions house 1,644 adults and 89 juvenile offenders.

34 Two West Virginia institutions are under court order: the West Virginia State Penitentiary and the Huttonville Correctional Center.

35 Wisconsin's reported capacity is an operational capacity.

36 The D.C. DOC's design capacity is 6,980.

37 The following District of Columbia institutions are under court order: Central Detention Facility, Occoquan Facility, Central Facility, Modular Facility, Youth Center Facility.

Prisoners in 1992

Table 8. Reported Federal and State prison capacities, yearend 1992

Region and Jurisdiction	Rated capacity	Operational capacity	Design capacity	Population ^a as a percent of	
				Highest capacity	Lowest capacity
Federal^b	52,787	...	...	137%	137%
Northeast					
Connecticut	10,083	11,102	...	103%	113%
Maine	1,363	1,363	1,363	112	112
Massachusetts	...	...	6,999	144	144
New Hampshire	1,356	1,576	1,182	113	153
New Jersey	...	...	14,060	131	131
New York	60,054	67,005	49,543	103	125
Pennsylvania	...	...	18,713	149	149
Rhode Island	3,292	3,292	8,292	84	84
Vermont	647	652	647	147	183
Midwest					
Illinois	24,562	24,562	20,818	129%	162%
Indiana	11,983	13,517	...	85	110
Iowa	3,265	3,265	3,265	138	138
Kansas	6,621	...	...	91	91
Michigan	27,066	...	...	144	144
Minnesota	3,676	3,676	3,676	104	104
Missouri	15,836	16,167	...	100	104
Nebraska	...	...	1,706	160	160
North Dakota	...	676	676	81	81
Ohio	...	...	21,736	177	177
South Dakota	1,189	1,130	1,189	125	132
Wisconsin	6,342	6,342	6,342	139	139
South					
Alabama	14,788	14,788	14,788	111%	111%
Arkansas	...	7,614	...	104	104
Delaware	4,009	3,687	2,628	99	136
District of Col.	11,087	11,087	8,745	96	121
Florida	46,989	56,100	37,487	88	127
Georgia	...	25,252	...	100	100
Kentucky	9,119	8,923	...	107	110
Louisiana	17,131	17,131	17,131	96	95
Maryland	...	19,804	12,856	101	165
Mississippi	6,657	9,063	9,007	89	95
North Carolina	17,916	20,900	...	98	114
Oklahoma	9,130	12,461	...	119	162
South Carolina	16,216	16,216	12,827	112	145
Tennessee	11,119	10,667	11,489	94	99
Texas	57,455	54,459	...	106	112
Virginia	13,652	13,652	13,852	139	139
West Virginia	1,560	1,745	1,730	100	104
West					
Alaska	2,472	...	...	116%	116%
Arizona	...	15,520	...	106	106
California	...	...	57,367	191	191
Colorado	...	7,498	9,139	119	136
Hawaii	...	2,382	1,588	123	187
Idaho	2,015	2,168	...	106	113
Montana	1,100	1,469	1,100	106	164
Nevada	5,743	5,743	4,770	105	127
New Mexico	3,427	3,290	3,443	95	99
Oregon	...	6,557	...	101	101
Utah	3,184	2,897	...	81	89
Washington	6,190	7,779	7,779	128	161
Wyoming	977	977	977	105	105

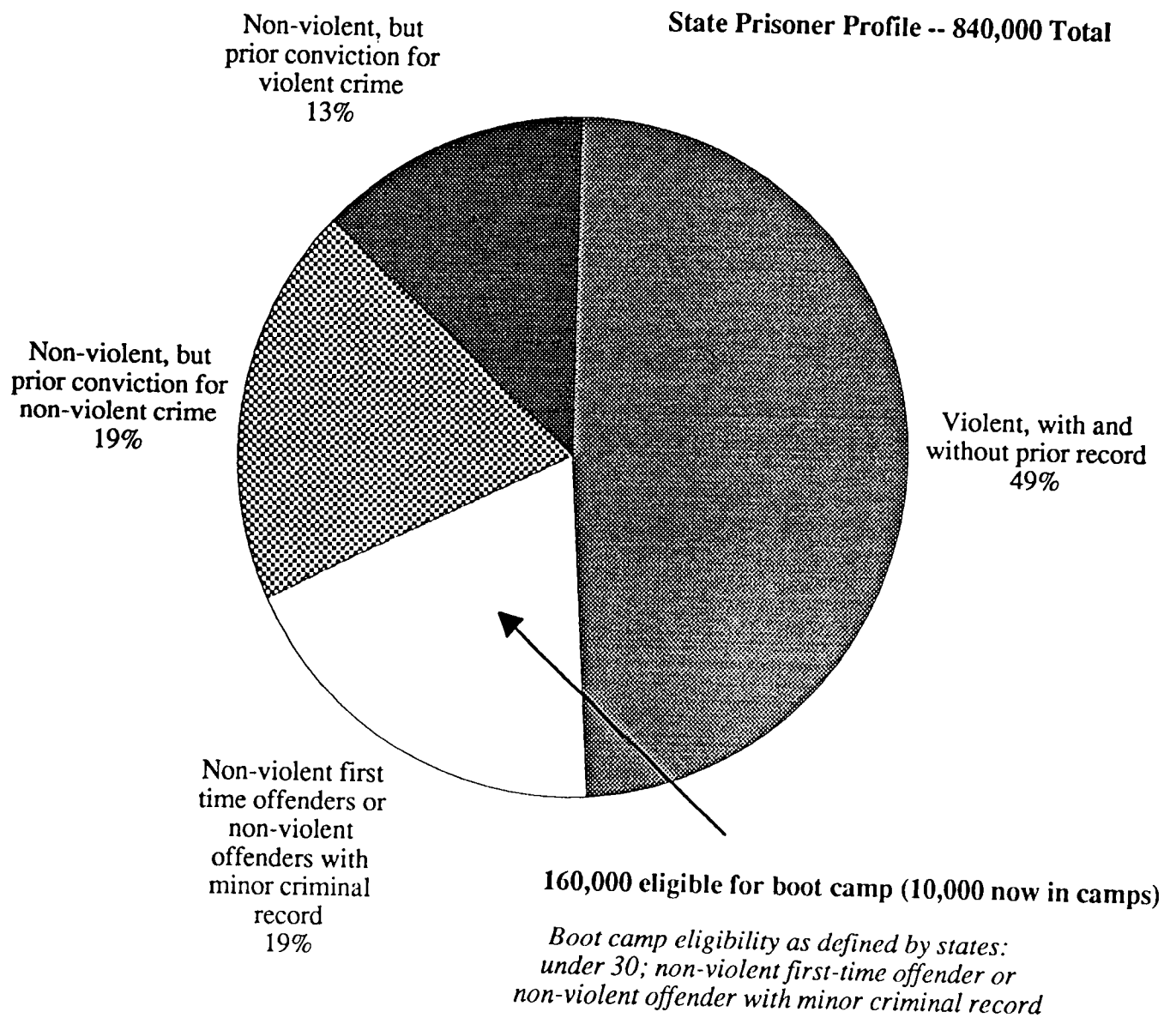
... Data not available.

^a Excludes inmates who had been sentenced to State prison but were held in local jails because of crowding and who were included in the total prisoner count.

^b Excludes prisoners housed in contract or other non-Federal facilities.

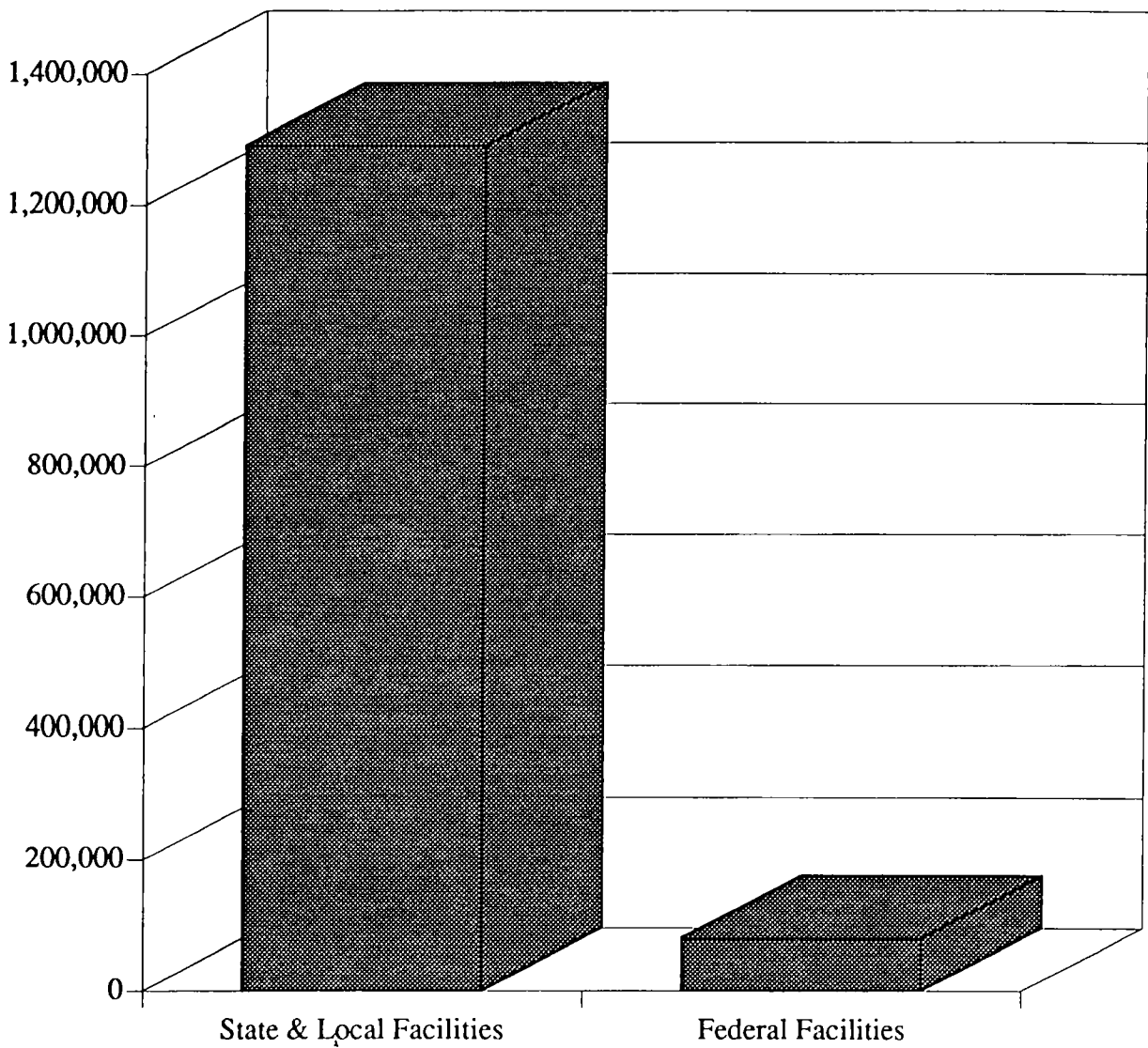
U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Bureau of Justice Statistics

Boot Camps: Smart Punishment for Non-Violent Offenders



UNMET NEED: 150,000 ELIGIBLE OFFENDERS

Criminals Behind Bars (1993) -- 1.37 Million Total



State & Local Total = 1,290,000 Inmates

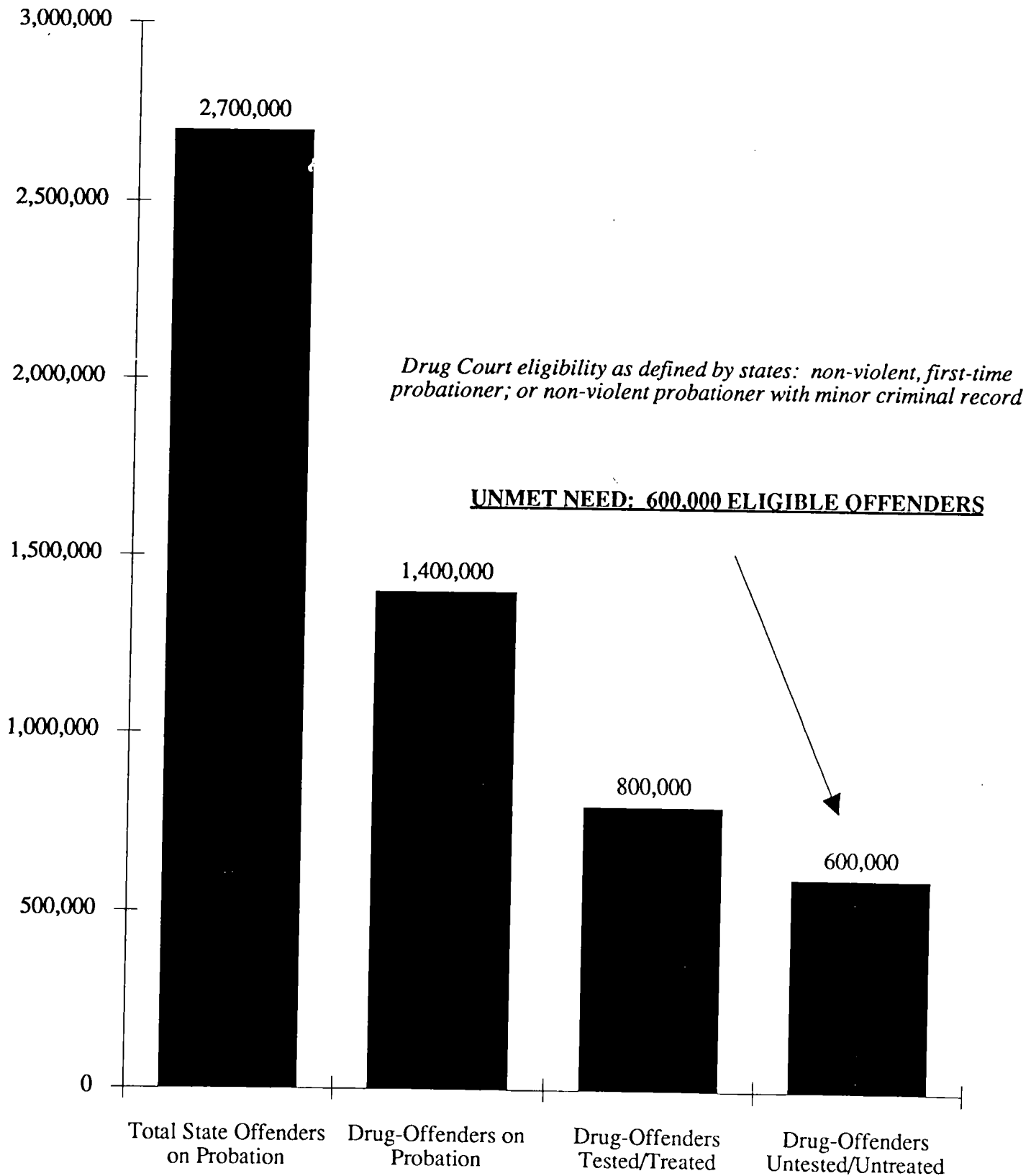
Annual Cost = \$23.5 Billion (FY 1990*)

* Most Recent Data Available

Federal Total = 80,000 Inmates

Annual Cost = \$2.13 Billion (FY 1993)

Drug Courts: Tough Treatment for Non-Violent Drug Probationers



Statement of
Kathleen M. Hawk, Director
Federal Bureau of Prisons
February 10, 1994

Introduction

Mr. Chairman and members of the Subcommittee, I appreciate the opportunity to appear before you and provide the Department of Justice's views on the prison-related aspects of H.R. 2892, and related legislation.

It is increasingly clear that if we as a Nation are serious about the issue of violence, then we must be serious about controlling violent criminals. The Administration is committed to doing just that -- protecting our citizens from violence by locking up those who are truly dangerous, and by making sure these violent offenders are never prematurely released due to lack of prison space. The question which each of us must now attempt to answer is how do we maximize the creation of prison space to lock-up these violent offenders in the most cost effective and timely manner possible.

As I will explain in my testimony, as a prison administrator, I believe that there are considerable problems with attempting to provide the space necessary to incarcerate violent felons through establishing a national network of federally run regional prisons for state offenders. Rather, we should establish a program that creates the most prison space in the least amount of time by

assisting states, individually and collectively, to build and operate the necessary correctional facilities. The Federal role would be to provide financial incentives and technical assistance to help the states meet their needs and to encourage them to adopt needed sentencing reforms.

Such an approach would:

- **Provide operational advantages to participating parties.**
Prisoners could remain close to their local communities, and there would be no problems with conflicting statutes or regulations governing inmate classification or release, and prison industries.
- **Allow monies to be spent in a way to ensure the greatest and most timely impact on violent crime.** Some states would immediately be able to use prisons already constructed, but not activated due to funding problems, to house violent offenders, and all could explore other more timely options for gaining additional prison capacity.
- **Provide cost-effective assistance without the need to create thousands of new Federal Full-Time Equivalent Positions.**
This is especially important in the context of Federal deficit problems and current efforts to reduce the Federal Government by 252,000 positions.

- **Encourage states to better utilize the conversion of surplus military property.** While surplus military properties are generally not appropriate for housing violent inmates with high-security needs, under this approach, States could use grant funds to convert them to house non-dangerous, lower security inmates in order to free appropriate space in other facilities to incarcerate dangerous offenders.

Limitations of the National Regional Prison Concept

Turning to the legislation itself, as you are aware, several pieces of legislation were introduced in the 1st Session of the 103rd Congress, with the intent of encouraging and supporting States in the confinement of selected violent, drug, or alien offenders. H.R. 2892 and § 1341 of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1993, passed by the Senate last session, are examples of such legislation.

The national regional prison proposal in H.R. 2892 directs the Attorney General to establish a Regional Prison Task Force composed of the Director of the Bureau of Prisons and a senior correctional administrator from each participating State. In consultation with this group, the Attorney General would create a nationwide regional prison system plan. The task force would report to Congress on: the definition of the boundaries and number of regional prisons; the terms of partnership agreements;

the Bureau of Prisons' administrative role; the determination of any multi-State responsibilities; and, the specification of Federal and State responsibilities for construction and operating costs. The legislation provides that States would be responsible for at least 50 percent of the costs of building and operating these facilities. It also ties access to the national regional prison system to certain sentencing and other changes in participating States' criminal justice systems. There are several major limitations inherent in this, and other, national regional prisons proposals.

Operational Issues

First, despite the fact that the regional prison concept is not new -- many States have explored it -- no multi-State regional prison has ever been opened. As far back as 1973, and later in 1978, groups of States in the Northeast and West extensively considered -- and abandoned -- the possibility of commissioning and operating regional correctional facilities.

In 1984, the National Institute of Corrections (NIC) commissioned a study to review the previous exploratory assessments, as well as the experience of local jurisdictions with regional jail and detention facilities. The NIC study found that while at first there did not seem to be any insurmountable barriers to a regional prison operation, every jurisdiction involved in

studying such an enterprise concluded that the drawbacks outweighed the benefits. The obstacles faced in the previous regional prison endeavors would likely defeat the goals of the pending legislation.

I can tell you that as a correctional administrator the drawbacks greatly concern me. Those charged with managing multijurisdictional facilities would have to deal on a daily basis with major differences among States in areas such as sentencing equity and computation, inmate classification schemes, and fundamental correctional policies. Large-scale regionalization would present great difficulty in maintaining important community ties when inmates are geographically remote from their homes and families. Inmate transportation costs would be significantly increased, as would the security risks associated with moving dangerous offenders to distant institutions. Likewise problematic in such a facility would be inmate industrial work programs, because the various States have significantly different laws regulating prison labor and the sale of prison-made goods, as well as varying statutory entitlements to inmate pay and benefits.

A separate NIC survey of prison administrators identified one of the perceived benefits of a potential regional prison as the ability to place the proportionately smaller number of inmates with special needs (such as the infirm, or mentally ill) in

specialized institutions with programs to meet those needs. This would afford greater economies of scale to States that lack the resources to provide special programming for these subpopulations. It is this narrow area in which some promise might be found for joint prison operations. But it is important to emphasize at the same time there is nothing in such a strategy which argues for direct Federal involvement, or demonstrates that a national system would be more effective than one developed and sustained by State participants. Moreover, other initiatives such as the Crime Bill's residential drug treatment provisions are better designed to assist States in meeting the needs of that special-needs population.

Cost Concerns

In some ways, the cost issue provides the most dramatic illustration of the burden the Federal Government would be required to undertake if the proposed legislation were to be enacted.

Taking all construction and operating costs into consideration, the facts here are stark and sobering. Neither the \$3 billion in the Senate bill, nor the \$6 billion that H.R. 2829 would provide -- \$3 billion from both Federal and State sources -- are sufficient to build and operate even 10 national regional prisons for more than a few years.

Actual cost projections for this legislation are difficult to calculate, primarily because the Regional Prison Task Force to be created by H.R. 2892 would have a great deal of discretion regarding the number of national regional prisons and the number of inmates they would confine and, obviously we do not know the final form their recommendations would take. However, there is a model from which we can make some hypothetical projections. Two bills, including the one recently passed in the Senate, specify that 10 national regional prison would be constructed each of which would confine 2,500 high-security inmates. For illustrative purposes, we will use that bill's structure. Even with this somewhat minimal system (in relation to the broader range of State offenders who would qualify for transfer to national regional prisons under H.R. 2892) the costs would be staggering.

Construction costs for the 10 facilities would total about \$2.5 billion. We arrived at this figure by considering not just our experience, but current construction costs in several State correctional systems (California, Michigan, New York, and Ohio) as well. Our analysis indicates that each new national regional prison bed would cost approximately \$100,000, or a total of \$2.5 billion for 25,000 inmates. And this is just to fund a minimal system.

Analysis of operational costs also requires a look at the likely construction timetable. Given the realities of site acquisition, design and planning, and other factors, about 4 years typically are needed from the time of authorization of a new prison to its activation. A phased activation timetable would be used for a large, complex project of this type; with a 4-year timetable, two new facilities would come on line each year for 5 years, starting in 1998 and continuing through 2002.

Under this schedule, operational costs would climb slowly, but steadily. Confining the first 5,000 inmates would cost almost \$150 million in 1998. An additional 5,000 inmates, added each year through the year 2002, would bring annual operational costs in that year to about \$834 million. Cumulatively, these annual operational costs would reach almost \$3.3 billion by the year 2003, just a year after all construction is complete.

Adding the two together -- construction costs of \$2.5 billion and operating costs of \$3.3 billion for just the first 6 years -- suggests a total outlay of \$5.8 billion. This means that the \$3 billion provided in the Senate bill clearly would be insufficient for this project. The aggregated State and Federal funding of \$6 billion provided in H.R. 2892 is barely enough to see just 10 national regional prisons operated through the year 2003.

Perhaps equally ominous is that annual funding for continuing operations beyond 2003 would approach and soon exceed \$1 billion. Again, this is just a minimal system -- there is every reason to believe that there are far more potentially eligible State offenders than the 25,000 upon which this projection is based. In short, we think that these exceedingly high long-term operational costs make national regional prisons a prohibitively expensive proposition.

As a related issue, I want to note that pending legislation also presents the inevitability of adding a large number of employees to the Federal workforce at a time when we all are concerned with reducing employment levels. Such a major increase -- up to 8,000 new Federal employees for just 10 facilities -- would run counter to efforts being made by the Administration to reduce the Federal workforce in line with the National Performance Review.

Timeliness

I think we would all agree that the assistance we want to make available to the States should be provided as soon as possible. Yet -- as well-intentioned as the current legislative proposal is -- as I've pointed out, the realities of high-security prison construction mean that no beds in newly-constructed national regional prisons would become available to the States for about 4 years.

There is, however, another aspect to this particular issue which bears on the possible options for providing assistance. A January 1992 NIC survey of State corrections departments found almost 12,000 beds were not being used due to lack of funding. Many of these empty beds were within some of our Nation's largest State correctional systems.

That same study also identified the number of beds planned but not funded, which then totaled more than 51,000. These were beds in the planning stage, which States believed would be well-suited to their needs, but for which they had not yet identified the source of operational funding. Rather than tying up funds in national regional prison construction projects, grants could be used to provide operational funding to States to open those beds as soon as they become available.

In either scenario -- beds now empty or beds "in the pipeline" -- providing funds directly to States could make prison beds available almost immediately -- long before new national regional prisons could be constructed.

It also is possible that regional groups of States may opt for using grant monies to reconfigure their current bedspace -- again a quicker option than new construction. Renovation and expansion of existing prisons or conversion of other available State institutions, such as mental health facilities, could be funded.

To achieve economies of scale, States might consolidate certain resource-intensive inmates (such as sex offenders, and inmates with medical, mental health, or drug abuse treatment needs) in State-managed regional operations. Other options might include one State using grant funds to adapt existing or build new facilities for the purpose of accepting prisoners as boarders from other nearby jurisdictions. These "bed-shifting" strategies would free existing prison space in the individual State correctional systems for violent offenders.

Conversion of Military Property

There has been some discussion of the possibility of using surplus military bases for correctional purposes, even national regional prisons. While we have aggressively pursued this strategy at the Federal level for lower-security facilities, we do not see this as a practical solution to the problem of confining violent, dangerous offenders. In virtually every case, existing military facilities are unsuitable for immediate correctional use, and conversion would be prohibitively expensive.

About one-third of our Federal institutions are located on active or surplus military bases. Most recently, we activated a major operation at Fort Dix, New Jersey, which, when fully activated, may confine up to 3,200 low-security offenders. But over the

years, we have found that most military bases are appropriate for confining only minimum- to low-security offenders who present minimal risk to institutional and community safety.

Existing military structures -- designed for typical non-secure uses -- are extremely expensive to convert to house the type of high-security offender targeted in this legislation. These inmates require supervision and control that cannot be effectively provided in barracks or dormitory-type settings. Retrofitting the support facilities for high-security prison use, areas such as kitchen, laundry, and other structures, is very costly. Second, the demolition and site preparation work associated with building totally new high-security prisons on surplus bases also is very expensive. These front-end costs actually make use of those sites more expensive than construction on land donated to the Bureau of Prisons by localities or available in rural areas for a nominal cost. For these reasons, we do not view the military base option as one that provides a cost-effective solution to the problem of confining high-security offenders defined in this legislation.

However, since existing law already provides for the transfer of surplus military properties to the States, if monies were available, it is conceivable that some "bed-shifting" -- of non-dangerous State offenders to converted military bases made available to the States -- could occur. Careful screening would

be needed to ensure public safety, but it is likely that a modest number of higher-security beds could be freed up for violent offenders through such a strategy, facilitated by our grant assistance proposal.

Flexibility

Finally, there is the issue of flexibility in responding to the individual correctional needs of the 50 States, each of which brings to this issue a wide variety of highly specific problems. It is true that officials in every State are concerned about violent crime, but virtually every State is differently positioned to deal with it, in terms of current population levels, ongoing and planned construction, and the statutory foundation from which they would respond to any new Federal initiatives.

While the Federal Government does have an appropriate role in relation to State and local criminal justice systems, a national regional prison system would not provide the flexibility necessary to meet the needs of the various States. Particularly in criminal justice matters, these other levels of government must retain considerable autonomy in responding to the needs of the citizenry.

Alternative Correctional Assistance Program

Demonstrating the significant limitations of a national regional prison system does not answer the question of how to best meet the States' needs, so let me elaborate on what I have already suggested is a better option for providing the assistance we all agree is needed by the States.

The Federal Government should establish a correctional assistance program under the authority of the Attorney General. Grant funds would be directed to the States in order to facilitate the development of creative strategies of the type I have already mentioned. This would maximize support of the States in a far more flexible, timely, and cost-effective manner. States could pursue their own prison expansion initiatives, or enter into multi-State consortia to create regional prisons or other solutions which do not involve direct Federal facility management. This is a far more effective way to expand prison capacity and achieve greater economies of scale in prison operations at the State level, all in a timely manner.

This flexibility is critical because, in working with my counterparts in the States, I have learned that most already are planning for the incarceration of violent offenders, who compose a major portion of most State inmate populations. For many States, the funding assistance provided through Federal grants

could be channeled much more effectively, as I have suggested, to support the incarceration of targeted groups of offenders -- those who are more resource-intensive to manage. For many States, relief in these areas would allow them to devote other resources to ensure the incarceration of their violent population for long periods of time, through both direct bedspace and "bed-shifting" strategies.

Conclusion

Let me conclude my comments by reiterating that we believe the concept of a national regional prison system would be a very limited solution to meeting the wide variety of State correctional needs. The operational and cost concerns about a Federally run system, as well as concerns about timeliness and flexibility, argue against the current legislation.

Our intent in suggesting an alternative approach is to make the most effective contribution we can to safeguarding our society against violent criminals. Far from weakening the proposed legislation, the changes I have outlined today would increase the efficiency of Federal funding support and thus maximize the actual benefits to the States and public safety. We look forward to working with the Committee to craft the best possible program to create the prison space necessary to house violent offenders.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my formal statement. I would be pleased to answer any questions you or the other members of the Subcommittee might have.



Department of Justice

ADVANCE FOR RELEASE AT 5 P.M. EST
TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1995

BJS
202-307-0784

STATE COURTS CONVICTED ALMOST 900,000 FELONS DURING 1992

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- State courts throughout the U.S. convicted almost 900,000 felons during 1992, the Department of Justice announced today. One-third of the convictions were for drug offenses.

The volume of felony convictions rose by 34 percent from 1988 (the first comparable study) through 1992, in part because of a 57 percent jump in aggravated assault convictions and a 53 percent increase in drug trafficking convictions. Nonetheless, case processing time was largely unaffected. During both years the average time from arrest to sentencing was approximately seven months.

Guilty pleas accounted for 92 percent of the felony convictions in 1992, unchanged from 1988, according to a survey conducted by the Department's Bureau of Justice Statistics. Trials before a judge or a jury accounted for the remaining 8 percent, which was also unchanged from 1988. Prison sentences were imposed in 44 percent of the felony convictions during both years.

(MORE)

During 1992, drug trafficking comprised 19 percent of the state court felony convictions, drug possession 12 percent, violent offenses 18 percent, burglary 13 percent and larceny 13 percent.

Violent crimes accounted for an estimated 18 percent of the 1992 state court felony convictions across the country, property crimes for 33 percent and drug offenses for 31 percent as shown in the following table:

Violent crimes	18.4%
Murder and manslaughter	1.4
Rape	2.4
Robbery	5.8
Aggravated assault	6.6
Other violent crimes*	2.2
Property crimes	33.5
Burglary	12.9
Larceny	13.4
Fraud and forgery	7.2
Drug offenses	31.3
Possession	12.2
Trafficking.	19.1
Weapons offenses	3.0
Other non-violent crimes†	<u>13.9</u>
	100%

.....
*Other violent crimes include negligent manslaughter, sexual assault and kidnapping.

†Other non-violent crimes include receiving stolen property and vandalism.

(MORE)

Of those convicted, during 1992, 52 percent were white, 47 percent black and 1 percent were of other races. Four years earlier 57 percent were white, 41 percent were black and 2 percent were of other races.

State judges sent 44 percent of the convicted felons to prison, 26 percent to a local jail and 30 percent were given straight probation without any incarceration time.

Among those convicted of murder and non-negligent manslaughter, 93 percent were sentenced to prison, 4 percent to a jail term and 3 percent were given probation only. State judges and juries imposed capital punishment on 2 percent of the murderers they convicted.

Of those convicted of rape, 68 percent were sentenced to a prison term, 19 percent to jail and 13 percent to probation only.

Among all felons sentenced to a state prison during 1992, the average sentence imposed was 6½ years. The average jail sentence was 7 months. The average probation sentence was 4 years. In addition, a fine was imposed on 18 percent of the

(MORE)

convicted felons, restitution on 16 percent, community service on 6 percent and 7 percent were ordered into some type of treatment program.

In addition, federal courts convicted about 42,000 people of felonies during 1992, or 4 percent of the combined state and federal case load. Almost nine of 10 federal felony convictions were obtained through guilty pleas and three out of four of all convictions resulted in incarceration. In 1992, 44 percent of federal felony convictions were for a drug offense and 7 percent were for violent crimes. The average sentence to incarceration was about 5½ years.

The survey of state felony convictions was conducted in 300 counties selected to be representative of the whole country. Included were the District of Columbia and at least one county from each state except, by chance, Vermont. The survey excluded federal courts and those state or local courts that do not handle felonies.

The bulletin, "Felony Sentences in State Court, 1992" (NCJ-151167) was prepared by Patrick A. Langan and Helen A.

(MORE)

Graziadei, statisticians in the Department's Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). Data from tables and graphs used in many BJS reports can be obtained in spreadsheet files on 5¼ and 3½ inch diskettes by calling 202-307-0784.

Single copies of other BJS bulletins and reports may be obtained from the BJS Clearinghouse, Box 179, Annapolis Junction, Maryland 20701-0179. The telephone number is 1-800-732-3277. Fax orders to 410-792-4358. For additional information and statistics on drugs and crime call the BJS Drugs and Crime Data Center and Clearinghouse on 1-800-666-3332.

#



Bureau of Justice Statistics Executive Summary

January 1995, NCJ-152404

Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1992

Topics presented in the BJS Bulletin —

- ♦ Number of felony convictions in the United States
- ♦ Type and average lengths of sentences
- ♦ Relationship between the number of arrests and the number of felony convictions
- ♦ Felons convicted of more than one offense
- ♦ Trends in arrests, convictions, and sentences to prison from 1988 to 1992
- ♦ Number of convictions following trial or plea
- ♦ Additional penalties to incarceration or probation sentences

*16 pages with more than 20 tables and
with 3 special discussions*

For a fax copy call 301-216-1827; for a printed copy call 800-732-3277. Ask for NCJ-151167.

In 1992 State courts convicted nearly 900,000 adults of a felony. Forty-four percent of convicted felons were sentenced to a State prison, and 26% were sentenced to a local jail (usually for a year or less). The remaining 30% were sentenced to straight probation with no jail or prison time to serve.

National Judicial Reporting Program

The above findings come from the National Judicial Reporting Program (NJRP), a survey that is done every 2 years. NJRP provides the only detailed description of the sentences felons receive in State courts nationwide. Previous surveys were conducted in 1986, 1988, and 1990.

- From 1988 to 1992, the volume of felony convictions rose 34%. Convictions rose the most for aggravated assault (up 57%) and drug trafficking (up 53%).

- Growth in the number of felony convictions from 1988 to 1992 outpaced the rate of increase in adult arrests.
- In both 1992 and 1988, the average time to process a felony case from arrest to sentence was around 7 months.
- Felony courts had relatively similar sentencing practices in 1992 and 1988. In both years about two-thirds of convictions resulted in incarceration.
- Drug traffickers (19%) and drug possessors (12%) together made up nearly a third of felons convicted in State courts in 1992. Violent offenders — murderers (1%), rapists (2%), robbers (6%), assaulters (7%), and others convicted of a violent crime (2%) — accounted for almost 1 in 5 of all felons. Burglars (13%) and larcenists (13%) made up about a quarter.
- State courts sentenced to death 2% of those convicted of murder.
- Felons sentenced to a State prison in 1992 had an average sentence of 6½ years but were likely to serve about 2 years under the current release policies.
- The average sentence to local jail was 7 months. The average probation sentence was about 4 years. In addition, a fine was imposed on 18% of convicted felons, restitution on 16%, community service on 6%, and treatment, as for drug or alcohol abuse, was ordered for 7%.
- Of the total number of felons convicted in 1992, 92% had pleaded guilty, and 8% had been found guilty after a bench or jury trial.

Estimated number of felony convictions in State courts, 1992

Most serious conviction offense	Felony convictions	
	Number	Percent
All offenses	893,630	100%
Violent offenses	165,099	18.4%
Murder/manslaughter	12,543	1.4
Murder	9,079	1.0
Manslaughter ^a	3,469	.4
Rape	21,655	2.4
Robbery	51,878	5.8
Armed	13,810	1.5
Unarmed	20,154	2.3
Unspecified	17,914	2.0
Aggravated assault	58,969	6.6
Other violent ^b	20,049	2.2
Property offenses	297,494	33.5%
Burglary	114,630	12.9
Residential	16,649	1.9
Nonresidential	45,159	5.1
Unspecified	52,822	5.9
Larceny	119,000	13.4
Motor vehicle theft	19,332	2.2
Other theft ^c	99,668	11.2
Fraud/forgery ^d	63,864	7.2
Fraud ^d	30,245	3.4
Forgery	33,619	3.8
Drug offenses	280,232	31.3%
Possession	109,426	12.2
Trafficking	170,806	19.1
Marijuana	16,376	1.8
Other	125,333	14.0
Unspecified	29,097	3.3
Weapons offenses	26,422	3.0%
Other nonviolent offenses	124,383	13.9%

Note: Detail may not sum to total because of rounding. Data specifying the conviction offense were available for 893,630 cases.

^aManslaughter is defined as nonnegligent manslaughter only. The small number of murder or nonnegligent manslaughter cases for which the exact offense designation was unknown were classified as manslaughter.

^bIncludes offenses such as negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, and kidnapping.

^cIncludes a small number of convictions with unspecified offenses.

^dIncludes embezzlement.

Types of felony sentences imposed by State courts, by offense, 1992

Most serious conviction offense	Total	Percent of felons sentenced to			
		Incarceration		Probation	
		Total	Prison	Jail	Probation
All offenses	100%	70%	44%	26%	30%
Violent offenses	100%	81%	60%	21%	19%
Murder ^a	100	97	93	4	3
Rape	100	87	68	19	13
Robbery	100	88	74	14	12
Aggravated assault	100	72	44	28	28
Other violent ^b	100	68	39	29	32
Property offenses	100%	66%	42%	24%	34%
Burglary	100	75	52	23	25
Larceny ^c	100	65	38	27	35
Fraud ^d	100	52	31	21	48
Drug offenses	100%	70%	42%	28%	30%
Possession	100	62	33	29	38
Trafficking	100	75	48	27	25
Weapons offenses	100%	66%	40%	26%	34%
Other offenses^e	100%	65%	35%	30%	35%

Note: For persons receiving a combination of sentences, the sentence designation came from the most severe penalty imposed — prison being the most severe, followed by jail, then probation. Prison includes death sentences. Data on sentence type were available for 886,359 cases.

^aIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

^bIncludes offenses such as negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, and kidnapping.

^cIncludes motor vehicle theft.

^dIncludes forgery and embezzlement.

^eComposed of nonviolent offenses such as receiving stolen property and vandalism.

To receive a copy of the full printed 16-page report, please check this box:

☐ **Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1992, NCJ-151167,**

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Department of Justice

ADVANCE FOR RELEASE AT 5 P.M. EST
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1994

BJS
202-307-0784

PROBATION AND PAROLE POPULATIONS REACH NEW HIGHS

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Almost 5 million Americans--or one in 39 adults--were under some form of correctional control in 1993, according to the Department of Justice's Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). More than two-thirds of these people were being supervised in the community on probation or parole. The others were in jail or prison.

The number of adults under correctional supervision--incarcerated or in the community--reached a new high of 4.8 million last year--a 3 percent increase over 1992. This represents a 165 percent increase since 1980.

BJS said 2.8 million adults were on probation and 671,000 were on parole in state and federal jurisdictions in 1993. An estimated 3.2 percent of all U.S. adult men in 1993 and 0.6 percent of adult women were under such supervision.

The percentage distribution of the total corrections

(MORE)

population in 1993 was:

Community supervision	72%
Probation	58
Parole	14
Confinement	28%
Jail	9
Prison	19

On any given day last year an estimated one in every 138 adult women and one in every 22 adult men were under the care, custody or control of a corrections agency. The size of the offender population that is supervised in the community has increased at almost the same rate as prison and jail populations. Since 1980, probation and parole populations have grown by 163 percent, jails and prisons by 172 percent.

Texas had the largest number of adults on probation--more than 378,000--and also the largest number on parole--more than 116,000. At the end of last year seven other states--California, Florida, New York, Georgia, Michigan, Washington and New Jersey--had more than 100,000 people on probation.

Three states reported increases of at least 20 percent in

(MORE)

their parole populations during the year: Vermont (33.4 percent), Connecticut (29.2 percent) and Florida (23.6 percent). On the other hand, Washington, Delaware, Mississippi and North Dakota reduced their parole populations by at least 15 percent.

These data were collected and analyzed by BJS statisticians Darrell Gilliard and Allen Beck.

Other information about BJS and its publications may be obtained from the BJS Clearinghouse, Box 179, Annapolis Junction, Maryland 20701-0179. The telephone number is 1-800-732-3277. Fax orders to 410-792-4358.

Data from the tables from this news release are available to the media in spreadsheet files on 5 1/4" and 3 1/2" diskettes by calling (202) 307-0784.

#

Adults on probation, 1993

Region and jurisdiction	Probation population, 1/1/93	1993		Probation population, 12/31/93	Percent change in probation population, during 1993	Number on probation on 12/31/93 per 100,000 adult residents
		Entries	Exits			
U.S. total	2,811,611	1,478,002	1,431,915	2,843,445	1.1%	1,490
Federal	46,485	25,544	29,030	43,095	-7.3	23
State	2,765,126	1,452,458	1,402,885	2,800,350	1.3	1,468
Northeast	481,594	209,321	200,606	487,861	1.3%	1,252
Connecticut	48,567	28,520	26,183	50,904	4.8	2,035
Maine	8,942	:	:	8,650	-3.3	928
Massachusetts	48,312	35,892	37,054	47,150	-2.4	1,021
New Hampshire	4,104	2,061	2,043	4,122	.4	490
New Jersey	108,093	43,151	41,668	109,576	1.4	1,831
New York	152,013	46,508	41,904	156,617	3.0	1,141
Pennsylvania	89,944	40,502	42,266	88,180	-2.0	961
Rhode Island ^a	15,585	9,318	6,743	16,604	6.5	2,170
Vermont ^a	6,034	3,369	2,745	6,058	.4	1,402
Midwest	589,858	395,481	381,230	603,391	2.3%	1,341
Illinois	76,125	62,400	64,975	73,550	-3.4	852
Indiana	79,850	71,326	68,372	82,804	3.7	1,951
Iowa ^a	14,084	10,088	9,620	14,505	3.0	697
Kansas	23,994	13,181	13,092	24,083	.4	1,304
Michigan ^a	135,012	69,431	64,412	139,682	3.5	2,003
Minnesota	72,938	53,422	52,174	74,186	1.7	2,256
Missouri ^a	32,629	14,536	14,239	32,916	.9	850
Nebraska	15,386	15,032	15,824	14,594	-5.1	1,249
North Dakota	1,920	1,091	1,057	1,954	1.8	422
Ohio ^a	94,129	61,646	57,252	98,211	4.3	1,193
South Dakota ^b	3,367	4,307	3,893	3,781	12.3	746
Wisconsin	40,424	19,021	16,320	43,125	6.7	1,167
South	1,135,326	573,094	538,382	1,155,168	1.7%	1,745
Alabama ^a	31,188	9,369	3,958	33,721	8.1	1,084
Arkansas	16,448	5,909	4,830	17,527	6.6	980
Delaware	14,887	7,992	7,308	15,571	4.6	2,966
District of Columbia	10,607	5,961	6,134	10,434	-1.6	2,254
Florida ^a	200,471	123,648	112,363	199,275	-.6	1,896
Georgia	153,154	67,597	75,521	145,230	-5.2	2,861
Kentucky	10,750	6,230	5,522	11,458	6.6	407
Louisiana	30,468	12,324	10,358	32,434	6.5	1,063
Maryland	82,948	36,670	39,410	80,208	-3.3	2,154
Mississippi ^a	8,031	4,644	3,266	9,943	23.8	527
North Carolina	86,371	43,977	44,136	86,212	-.2	1,645
Oklahoma ^a	25,902	11,750	11,918	25,689	-.8	1,088
South Carolina	35,587	16,481	13,213	38,855	9.2	1,444
Tennessee	38,614	25,608	23,759	40,463	4.8	1,056
Texas	360,702	173,485	155,664	378,523	4.9	2,946
Virginia	23,510	18,547	18,438	23,619	.5	482
West Virginia	5,688	2,902	2,584	6,006	5.6	433
West	558,348	274,562	282,667	553,930	-.8%	1,365
Alaska	3,014	720	520	3,214	6.6	784
Arizona	34,647	13,144	10,976	36,815	6.3	1,285
California	300,635	165,791	185,677	280,749	-6.6	1,241
Colorado ^a	33,700	23,132	22,274	35,494	5.3	1,351
Hawaii	10,038	6,066	6,004	10,100	.6	1,157
Idaho	4,075	2,338	1,664	4,749	16.5	620
Montana	3,948	:	1,463	4,107	4.0	677
Nevada	8,533	3,772	3,479	8,826	3.4	851
New Mexico ^a	6,921	5,855	7,503	7,673	10.9	676
Oregon	39,019	11,328	12,445	37,902	-2.9	1,685
Utah	6,671	3,866	3,212	7,325	9.8	613
Washington ^a	103,837	37,313	25,861	114,018	9.8	2,952
Wyoming	3,310	1,237	1,589	2,958	-10.6	891

^aNot available.

^bBecause of nonresponse, or lack of data, the population on 1/1/93 plus entries, minus exits, does not equal the population on 12/31/93.

^cNumbers are for fiscal year 7/1/92 to 6/30/93.

^dNumbers are for fiscal year 7/1/93 to 6/30/94.

Adults on parole, 1993

Region and jurisdiction	Parole population, 1/1/93	1993		Parole population, 12/31/93	Percent change in parole population, during 1993	Number on parole on 12/31/93 per 100,000 adult residents
		Entries	Exits			
U.S. total	658,601	394,386	384,651	671,470	2.0%	352
Federal^a	39,912	22,928	18,598	44,156	10.6%	23
State	618,689	371,458	366,053	627,314	1.4	329
Northeast	163,875	73,450	70,720	166,806	1.8%	428
Connecticut	483	:	:	624	29.2	25
Maine	39	0	5	34	-12.8	4
Massachusetts ^b	4,645	3,612	3,947	4,370	-5.9	95
New Hampshire	623	471	470	624	.2	74
New Jersey	36,120	14,118	14,463	35,775	-1.0	598
New York	50,004	25,965	23,783	52,186	4.4	380
Pennsylvania	71,062	28,320	27,282	72,100	1.5	786
Rhode Island	483	590	535	538	11.4	70
Vermont	416	374	235	555	33.4	128
Midwest	76,017	53,856	48,969	81,042	6.6%	180
Illinois	23,304	18,579	17,706	24,177	3.7	280
Indiana	2,899	:	:	2,891	-.3	68
Iowa ^b	2,065	1,609	1,431	1,887	-8.6	91
Kansas	6,297	4,431	3,587	7,141	13.4	387
Michigan	13,436	10,737	10,158	14,015	4.3	201
Minnesota	1,901	2,573	2,380	2,094	10.2	64
Missouri	11,671	5,262	3,290	13,643	16.9	352
Nebraska ^b	697	1,009	893	815	16.9	70
North Dakota	107	160	176	91	-15.0	20
Ohio	7,407	5,640	6,050	6,997	-5.5	85
South Dakota	673	566	563	676	.4	133
Wisconsin ^b	5,560	3,290	2,735	6,615	19.0	179
South	253,958	120,166	119,388	257,188	1.3%	388
Alabama ^b	6,934	28	15	7,284	5.0	234
Arkansas	3,460	3,935	3,455	3,940	13.9	220
Delaware	1,120	56	262	914	-18.4	174
District of Columbia	6,294	3,854	3,557	6,591	4.7	1,424
Florida	14,021	14,026	10,721	17,326	23.6	165
Georgia ^b	23,020	11,779	15,370	20,790	-9.7	410
Kentucky	3,684	2,539	2,079	4,144	12.5	147
Louisiana	12,192	7,803	5,532	14,463	18.6	474
Maryland	13,058	9,374	8,574	13,858	6.1	372
Mississippi ^b	2,357	1,341	2,449	2,003	-15.0	106
North Carolina	14,415	14,526	11,657	17,284	19.9	330
Oklahoma	2,758	749	1,004	2,503	-9.2	106
South Carolina	5,325	1,849	1,503	5,671	6.5	211
Tennessee	11,819	5,567	5,567	11,819	0	309
Texas	121,141	31,065	36,185	116,021	-4.2	903
Virginia	11,372	10,989	10,857	11,504	1.2	235
West Virginia	988	686	601	1,073	8.6	77
West	124,839	123,986	126,976	122,278	-2.1%	301
Alaska	710	640	665	685	-3.5	167
Arizona	3,588	5,075	4,646	4,017	12.0	140
California	87,725	103,347	104,054	87,018	-.8	385
Colorado	2,634	2,415	2,318	2,731	3.7	104
Hawaii	1,393	698	487	1,604	15.1	184
Idaho	788	463	414	837	6.2	109
Montana	677	:	398	708	4.6	117
Nevada	3,246	1,758	1,606	3,398	4.7	328
New Mexico	1,331	1,392	1,442	1,281	-3.8	113
Oregon	12,505	5,670	4,488	13,687	9.5	608
Utah	1,988	1,544	1,319	2,213	11.3	185
Washington	7,850	830	4,960	3,720	-52.6	96
Wyoming	404	154	179	379	-6.2	114

^aNot available.

^bDefined as persons received for probation supervision upon release from prison which includes supervised release, parole, military parole, special parole, and mandatory release.

^cBecause of nonresponse, the population on 1/1/93 plus entries, minus exits, does not equal the population on 12/31/93.

Number of adults on probation, in jail or prison, or on parole, 1980-93

Year	Total estimated correctional population	Probation	Jail ^a	Prison	Parole
1980 ^b	1,840,400	1,118,097	182,288	319,598	220,438
1981 ^b	2,006,600	1,225,934	195,085	360,029	225,539
1982	2,192,600	1,357,264	207,853	402,914	224,604
1983	2,475,100	1,582,947	221,815	423,898	246,440
1984	2,689,200	1,740,948	233,018	448,264	266,992
1985	3,011,500	1,968,712	254,986	487,583	300,203
1986	3,239,400	2,114,621	272,735	526,436	325,638
1987	3,459,600	2,247,158	294,092	562,814	355,505
1988	3,714,100	2,356,483	341,893	607,766	407,977
1989	4,055,600	2,522,125	393,303	683,367	456,803
1990	4,348,000	2,670,234	403,019	743,382	531,407
1991	4,536,200	2,729,322	424,129	792,535	590,198
1992	4,763,200	2,811,611	441,781	851,205	658,601
1993 ^c	4,878,700	2,843,445	454,620	909,185	671,470
Percent change, 1992-93	2%	1%	3%	7%	2%
1980-93	165%	154%	149%	184%	205%

Note: Every year some States update their counts. Counts for probation, prison, and parole population are for December 31 each year. Jail population counts are for June 30 each year. Prisoner counts are for those in custody only. Because some persons may have multiple statuses, the sum of the number of persons incarcerated or under community supervision overestimates the total correctional population.

^aIncludes convicted and unconvicted adult inmates.

^bJail counts are estimated.

Number of men and women under correctional supervision, 1993

	U.S. adult resident population ^a	Estimated number of adults	
		Under correctional supervision	Supervised in community
Total	190,776,000	4,879,000	3,515,000
Male	91,505,000	4,160,000	2,892,000
Female	99,271,000	719,000	623,000

^aU.S. Bureau of the Census estimate for July 1, 1993.

Explanatory notes

The 1993 Probation and Parole Data Surveys provide count of the total number of persons supervised in the community on January 1 and December 31, 1993, and count of the number entering and leaving supervision during the year. These surveys cover all 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal system.

Probation

The 1993 Probation Data Survey was sent to 273 separate respondents — 39 central State reporters and 234 separate State, county or court agencies. States with multiple reporters were Alabama (3), Arizona (2), Colorado (9), Florida (15), Georgia (2), Michigan (114), Missouri (2), New Mexico (2), Ohio (53), Oklahoma (3), Tennessee (3), Washington (24), and West Virginia (2).

Fourteen agencies in Michigan, 2 in Ohio, and 1 each in Tennessee, Colorado, and Washington did not respond. Data for these 19 agencies were imputed. For each agency the 12/31/92 population count was used as the 1/1/93 count. An estimate for the 12/31/93 count was calculated by multiplying the 1/1/93 count by the rate of growth that the agency's respective State experienced in 1993. Entries and exits were estimated by assuming that the ratio of exits to the population count at the beginning of the year were the same for both 1992 and 1993.

Parole

The 1993 Parole Data Survey was sent to 54 separate respondents — 52 central reporters, 1 juvenile agency and 1 municipal agency. States with multiple reporters were Alabama (2) and California (2).



Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report

Survey of State Prison Inmates, 1991

Women in Prison

Executive Summary

March 1994

The number of women in State prisons grew 75% from yearend 1986 to yearend 1991, reaching almost 39,000 by June 1991. At that time women were 5.2% of all prisoners, up from 4.7% in 1986.

Relying on responses to questions in interviews with a nationally representative sample of State inmates, this report describes those women. It provides details on offenses and criminal histories, and it also depicts the women's personal characteristics and backgrounds.

The following findings summarize some major points of the report:

- The expanding population of women who served a sentence for a drug offense accounted for more than half of the total growth; violent offenders, a fifth.
- Nearly half of all women in prison were currently serving a sentence for a nonviolent offense and had been convicted in the past for only nonviolent offenses. Nearly two-thirds of female inmates had two or fewer prior convictions.
- About 71% of all State female prisoners had served a prior sentence to probation or incarceration, including 20% who had served a sentence as a juvenile.
- Nearly two-thirds of the women serving a sentence for a violent crime had victimized a relative, intimate, or someone else they knew.
- Two-thirds of the women had at least one child younger than 18; altogether, they were mothers to more than 56,000 minor children.

Childhood households of female inmates and abuse experienced before prison, 1991

	Percent of female inmates
• Grew up in a household without both parents present	58%
• Ever lived in a foster home or institution	17
• Parents or guardians abused alcohol or drugs	34
• Immediate family member ever incarcerated	47
• Ever physically or sexually abused	43

- An estimated 46% of women with minor children said they talked with those children on the phone at least once a week; 45% had contact by mail at least once a week; and 9% were visited by their children.
- More than half reported their minor children were living with grandparents; a quarter, with the father.
- Almost half of the women in prison reported committing their offense under the influence of drugs or alcohol.
- More than half of women in prison in 1991 had used drugs in the month before the current offense. About two-fifths had used drugs daily.
- The percentage of women who used cocaine or crack in the month before their offense increased from 23% in 1986 to 36% in 1991.

Copies of this report (NCJ-145321) and other BJS publications may be obtained from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS), Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20995; 1-800-732-3277.

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after hours 1-301-983-9354.



Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report

Survey of State Prison Inmates, 1991

Women in Prison

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The number of women in State prisons grew 75% from yearend 1986 to yearend 1991, reaching almost 39,000 by June 1991. At that time women were 5.2% of all prisoners, up from 4.7% in 1986.

Relying on responses to questions in interviews with a nationally representative sample of State inmates, this report describes those women. It provides details on offenses and criminal histories, and it also depicts the women's personal characteristics and backgrounds.

Most of the female State prison inmates were over age 30, at least high school graduates or holders of a GED, and members of a racial or ethnic minority. Large majorities were unmarried, mothers of children under age 18, and daughters who had grown up in homes without both parents present. Before entering prison a large percentage of the women had experienced physical or sexual abuse.

The following findings summarize some major points of the report:

Current offenses The expanding population of women who served a sentence for a drug offense accounted for more than half of the total growth; violent offenders, a fifth.

- In 1991, 10% of female inmates were in prison for fraud (which includes forgery and embezzlement), down from 17% in 1986.

March 1994

This report provides results of the most comprehensive survey of women confined in State prisons ever undertaken. About 1 in every 11 women in State correctional facilities was interviewed.

Female inmates largely resemble male inmates in terms of race, ethnic background, and age. However, women are substantially more likely than men to be serving time for a drug offense and less likely to have been sentenced for a violent crime. Nearly 6 in 10 female inmates grew up in a household with at least one parent absent, and about half reported that an immediate family member had also served time. More than 4 in 10 reported prior physical or sexual abuse.

We want to thank all of the State departments of corrections that facilitated these interviews. This study would not have been possible without their assistance.

Lawrence A. Greenfeld
Acting Director

Criminal histories Nearly half of all women in prison were currently serving a sentence for a nonviolent offense and had been convicted in the past for only nonviolent offenses. Nearly two-thirds of all female inmates had two or fewer prior convictions.

- About 71% of all State female prisoners had served a prior sentence to probation or incarceration, including 20% who had served a sentence as a juvenile.

Victims of violent inmates

Nearly two-thirds of the women serving a sentence for a violent crime had victimized a relative, intimate, or someone else they knew.

Family characteristics

Two-thirds of the women had at least one child younger than 18; altogether, they were mothers to more than 56,000 minor children.

- An estimated 46% of women with minor children said they talked with those children on the phone at least once a week; 45% had contact by mail at least once a week; and 9% were visited by their children.

- More than half reported their minor children were living with grandparents; a quarter, with the father.

- About 47% of the women reported having an immediate family member who had been in jail or prison. About 35% had brothers and 10% had sisters who had been incarcerated.

Drug and alcohol use

Almost half of the women in prison reported committing their offense under the influence of drugs or alcohol.

- More than half of women in prison in 1991 had used drugs in the month before the current offense. About two-fifths had used drugs daily.

- The percentage of women who used cocaine or crack in the month before their offense increased from 23% in 1986 to 36% in 1991.

Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities, 1991

The Bureau of Justice Statistics conducted the 1991 Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities in 277 prisons nationwide. At each facility, inmates were chosen systematically from the day's roster. Through personal interviews with 13,986 inmates, about 94% of those selected, data were collected on individual characteristics of State prison inmates, current offenses and sentences, characteristics of victims of violent inmates, criminal histories, prior drug and alcohol use and treatment, and health care services provided in prison. Similar surveys occurred in 1974, 1979, and 1986.

Increase in number of women in prison

The State prison population grew 58% between 1986 and 1991. During the same period, the number of women in prison increased 75%, and the number of men, 53%.

	State prison inmates		Percent change
	1986	1991	
Female	22,777	39,917	75.2%
Male	464,603	728,246	52.9%

Note: Data are based on custody counts from the National Prisoner Statistics program.

Adult arrest statistics reflected similar changes. While the number of female arrests increased 24% between 1986 and 1991, the number of male arrests increased 13%. Women accounted for 19% of all adult arrests in 1991, up from 17% in 1986.

	Adult arrests		Percent change
	1986	1991	
Female	1,805,422	2,230,417	23.5%
Male	8,582,422	9,667,402	16.7%

Note: The number of adult arrests was estimated by applying the sex and age distributions from reported arrests to the total estimated number of arrests. Adults are defined as persons age 18 or older.
Source: FBI, *Crime in the United States*.

Table 1. Characteristics of State prison inmates, by sex, 1991 and 1986

Characteristic	Percent of female inmates		Percent of male inmates	
	1991	1986	1991	1986
Race/Hispanic origin				
White non-Hispanic	36.2%	39.7%	35.4%	39.5%
Black non-Hispanic	46.0	46.0	45.5	45.2
Hispanic	14.2	11.7	16.8	12.7
Other ^a	3.6	2.5	2.3	2.5
Age				
17 or younger	.1%	.2%	.7%	.5%
18-24	16.3	22.3	21.6	26.9
25-34	50.4	50.5	45.5	45.5
35-44	25.5	19.6	22.6	19.4
45-54	6.1	5.5	6.6	5.2
55 or older	1.7	1.8	3.2	2.5
Median age	31 years	29 years	30 years	29 years
Marital status				
Married	17.3%	20.1%	18.1%	20.4%
Widowed	5.9	6.7	1.6	1.6
Divorced	19.1	20.5	18.4	18.0
Separated	12.5	11.0	5.9	5.8
Never married	45.1	41.7	55.9	54.3
Education^b				
8th grade or less	16.0%	16.5%	19.6%	20.9%
Some high school	45.8	49.7	46.2	50.6
High school graduate	22.7	19.1	21.9	17.7
Some college or more	15.5	14.8	12.3	10.8
Pre-arrest employment				
Employed	46.7%	47.1%	68.5%	70.1%
Full time	35.7	37.1	56.5	58.4
Part time	11.0	10.0	12.0	11.7
Unemployed	53.3%	52.9%	31.5%	30.0%
Looking	19.2	16.2	16.2	17.8
Not looking	34.1	30.9	15.3	12.2
Number of inmates	38,796	19,812	672,847	430,604

Note: In 1991, data were missing on marital status for 1.1% of cases, on education for 0.8%, and on pre-arrest employment for 0.7%. In 1986, data were missing for race and Hispanic origin for 0.4% of cases, on education for 0.4%, on marital status for 0.1%,

and on pre-arrest employment for 0.5% of cases.
^aIncludes Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Alaska Natives, and other racial groups.
^bBased on highest grade completed.

Characteristics of women in prison

Women in State prisons in 1991 were most likely to be black (46%), age 25 to 34 (50%), unemployed at the time of arrest (53%), high school graduates, holders of a GED, or with some college (58%), and never married (45%) (table 1). Compared to 1986, the female prison population in 1991 had higher percentages of Hispanics, women older than 25, and women who had completed high school. There were lower percentages of non-Hispanic whites and of women under age 25.

Although the men in prison overall were older in 1991 than in 1986, they were younger on average than the women. From 1986 to 1991 the median age of men went from 29 to 30, and in 1991, 22% of the men were younger than age 25.

The percentage of women in prison who had never married increased from 42%

in 1986 to 45% in 1991. About a third of female inmates in both years were either separated or divorced. More than half the male inmates in 1986 (54%) and in 1991 (56%) reported that they had never married.

Imprisoned women in 1991 had completed more years of education than women in 1986. An estimated 23% of female inmates had completed high school in 1991, up from 19% in 1986. Male inmates had a similar increase in high school graduates, from 18% to 22%. In the 1991 survey, a third of the women who had dropped out of school — about a fifth of all women in prison — had gotten a GED. Altogether, 43% of female inmates had a high school diploma or its equivalent as the highest level of education. As in 1986 women in prison in 1991 were more likely than men to have had some college education (16% compared to 12%).

Female inmates were significantly less likely than male inmates to be employed at the time of their arrest. An estimated 47% of women in prison were working, compared to 68% of the men. More than a third of the women were unemployed and not looking for a job.

Current offense

From 1986 to 1991 a large increase occurred in the percentage of women in prison for drug offenses, and this was matched by a decline in the percentage in prison for property offenses (table 2). Nearly 1 in 3 female inmates were serving a sentence for drug offenses in 1991, compared to 1 in 8 in 1986. This increase in sentenced drug offenders accounted for 55% of the increase in the female prison population between 1986 and 1991.

The percentage of women in prison for property offenses declined from 41% in 1986 to 29% in 1991. Sentences for fraud decreased more than for any other single offense type, dropping from 17% of the women in prison to 10%.

Women incarcerated for violent offenses included about 3 in 10 female inmates in 1991, down from 4 in 10 in 1986. Despite this decrease in the proportion of violent female inmates, the number of women sentenced for a violent offense rose from 8,045 to 12,400 during the 5-year period. Murder, the most prevalent violent offense among female inmates in 1991, accounted for just over a third of the women sentenced for a violent offense.

Violent female inmates and their victims

In 1991 nearly two-thirds of the women in prison for a violent offense had victimized a relative, intimate, or someone else they knew (table 3). Women serving a sentence for a violent offense were about twice as likely as their male counterparts to have committed their offense against someone close to them (36% versus 16%). Another third of the women, but more than half of the men, had victimized a stranger.

Women in prison for homicide were almost twice as likely to have killed an intimate (husband, exhusband, or boyfriend) as a relative like a parent or sibling (32% versus 17%). Female inmates were more likely to have killed relatives or intimates (49%) than nonrelatives (30%) or strangers (21%).

Table 2. Most serious offense of State prison inmates, by sex, 1991 and 1986

Most serious offense	Percent of prison inmates			
	1991		1986	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
All offenses	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Violent offenses	32.2 %	47.4 %	40.7 %	55.2 %
Murder ^a	11.7	10.5	13.0	11.2
Negligent manslaughter	3.4	1.7	6.8	3.0
Kidnaping	.4	1.2	.9	1.7
Rape	.4	3.7	.2	4.5
Other sexual assault	1.3	6.2	.9	4.7
Robbery	7.8	15.2	10.6	21.3
Assault	6.2	8.3	7.1	8.1
Other violent ^b	1.1	.5	1.2	0.8
Property offenses	28.7 %	24.6 %	41.2 %	30.5 %
Burglary	4.5	12.9	5.9	17.0
Larceny/theft	11.1	4.5	14.7	5.6
Motor vehicle theft	.7	2.3	.5	1.4
Arson	1.0	.7	1.2	.7
Fraud	10.2	2.4	17.0	3.2
Stolen property	1.0	1.4	1.6	2.0
Other property ^c	.1	.5	.4	.5
Drug offenses	32.8 %	20.7 %	12.0 %	8.4 %
Possession	11.8	7.3	4.0	2.9
Trafficking	19.8	13.0	7.3	5.3
Other/unspecified	1.3	0.4	0.7	0.2
Public-order offenses	5.7 %	7.0 %	5.1 %	5.2 %
Weapons	.5	1.9	.9	1.5
Other public-order ^d	5.1	5.1	4.3	3.7
Other offenses	.6 %	.4 %	.9 %	.7 %
Number of inmates	38,462	665,719	19,761	430,151

Note: Excludes an estimated 7,462 inmates in 1991 and 505 inmates in 1986 for whom offense was unknown. Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

^aIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

^bIncludes blackmail, extortion, hit-and-run driving with bodily injury, child abuse, and criminal endangerment.

^cIncludes destruction of property, vandalism, hit-and-run driving without bodily injury, trespassing, and possession of burglary tools.

^dIncludes escape from custody, driving while intoxicated, morals and decency, and commercialized vice.

Relationship of victim to offender	Percent of females serving a sentence for homicide*
Intimate	31.9%
Relative	17.0
Well-known	14.3
Acquaintance	12.8
Known by sight only	2.7
Stranger	21.3

*Homicide includes murder, negligent manslaughter, and nonnegligent manslaughter.

Table 3. Relationship of violent offenders to their victims, by sex, 1991

Relationship	Percent of violent State prison inmates	
	Female	Male
Total	100.0 %	100.0 %
Close	35.7 %	16.3 %
Intimate	19.9	6.8
Relative	15.9	9.6
Known	29.2 %	33.2 %
Well known	14.1	14.6
Acquaintance	10.8	12.0
By sight only	4.3	6.5
Strangers	35.1 %	50.5 %
Number of inmates	11,800	299,380

Note: Excludes an estimated 16,778 inmates who did not report relationship to the victim. Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Criminal history

Female inmates generally had not been sentenced to incarceration or probation as often as male inmates, and their record of past convictions was generally less violent than that of male inmates (table 4). About 28% of the women reported no previous sentences to incarceration or probation, compared to 19% of the men. Four in ten women had a history of violence, compared to more than 6 in 10 men.

Nearly half of all women in prison were currently serving a sentence for a nonviolent offense and had only nonviolent offenses for prior convictions. Among women with no prior sentences, more than half were serving a sentence for a violent offense. Among those women with a previous sentence, about a third were serving a sentence or had served a sentence for a violent offense.

Female inmates also had shorter criminal records than male inmates (table 5). An estimated 51% of all women in prison had one or no prior offenses, and 66% had two or fewer offenses, compared to 39% and 55% of the men, respectively. About 2 in 10 women had a criminal record as a juvenile, compared to 4 in 10 men. Half of all women in prison had criminal records as adults only.

Sentence length

Overall, female prisoners had shorter maximum sentences than men (table 6). Half of the women had a maximum sentence of 60 months or less, while half of the men had a sentence of 120 months or less. Excluding sentences to life or death, women in prison had received sentences that, on average, were 48 months shorter than those of men (mean sentences of 105 and 153, respectively). An estimated 7% of the women and 9% of the men received sentences to life or death.

Maximum sentence length	Percent of inmates	
	Female	Male
Less than 36 months	24.2%	12.4%
36-59	18.7	15.0
60-119	20.5	22.3
120-179	11.9	13.2
180 or more	17.7	27.9
Life/death	7.0	9.2

The differences in sentence length are, in part, the result of variation in the distribution of offenses among female and male inmates. Women were more likely than men to be in prison for drug and property

offenses, which had shorter average sentences than violent offenses.

For each category of offense, women received shorter average maximum sentences than men. For property offenses, female prisoners had a mean sentence 42 months shorter than men; for drug offenses, 18 months shorter; and for violent offenses, 39 months shorter.

Table 4. Criminal history of State prison inmates, by sex, 1991

Criminal history	Female	Male
No previous sentence	28.2%	18.7%
Current violent offense	15.8	12.5
Current nonviolent offense	12.4	6.2
Violent recidivists	25.7%	50.2%
Current and prior violent	6.9	17.9
Current violent only	10.8	19.3
Prior violent only	8.0	13.0
Nonviolent recidivists	46.1%	31.1%
Prior minor public-order offenses only	2.1	1.2
Other prior offenses	44.0	29.9
Number of inmates	38,158	660,007

Note: Excludes an estimated 13,477 inmates for whom current offense and prior probation/incarceration offenses were unknown.

Family background

More than half of the women in prison had grown up in a household without the presence of both parents (table 7). An estimated 42% had lived in a single-parent household — 39% with their mothers and 3% with their fathers. An additional 16% had lived in a household with neither parent present.

Table 5. Prior sentences of State prison inmates, by sex, 1991

Prior sentence	Female	Male
None	28.9%	19.6%
Juvenile	3.5	8.4
Adult only	50.7	40.6
Both	17.0	31.4
Number of times		
0	28.9%	19.6%
1	22.0	19.2
2	14.9	16.3
3-5	20.1	26.2
6-10	9.1	12.7
11 or more	5.1	6.1
Number of inmates	38,038	661,021

Note: Excludes an estimated 12,584 inmates for whom data on prior sentences to probation or incarceration were unknown.

Table 6. Total maximum sentence length of State prison inmates, by most serious offense and sex, 1991

Most serious offense	Maximum sentence length in months					
	Female inmates			Male inmates		
	Number	Median	Mean	Number	Median	Mean
All offenses	37,429	60 mo	105 mo	653,292	120 mo	153 mo
Violent offenses	12,118	180 mo	178 mo	310,946	180 mo	217 mo
Murder	4,432	840	310	69,405	Life	386
Negligent manslaughter	1,309	120	158	11,333	156	188
Sexual assault*	--	--	--	65,223	180	211
Robbery	2,913	120	145	99,730	144	201
Assault	2,309	72	109	54,004	120	160
Property offenses	10,743	44 mo	74 mo	160,702	72 mo	116 mo
Burglary	1,747	60	81	84,490	96	142
Larceny	4,140	36	53	29,125	48	74
Fraud	3,836	60	92	15,660	60	100
Drug offenses	12,264	54 mo	79 mo	134,539	60 mo	97 mo
Possession	4,410	36	64	47,515	56	82
Trafficking	7,379	60	89	84,310	72	106
Public-order offenses	2,075	36 mo	60 mo	44,515	48 mo	84 mo

Note: Excludes an estimated 1,367 female inmates and 19,555 male inmates for whom current offense or sentence length was unknown. Sentence length refers to the total maximum sentence for all inmates including consecutive sentences for inmates with

multiple offenses. Suspended sentences were excluded from the total.

--Too few cases to estimate.

*Includes rape and other sexual assault.

Relative to the general population, female inmates were nearly twice as likely to have grown up in a single-parent household. In 1975, when most of the inmates in 1991 were between ages 10 and 18 — 80% of the 66.1 million children in the Nation's households were living with both parents.*

About 17% of the female inmates had lived in a foster home, agency, or other institution at some time while they were growing up.

The composition of the childhood household differed among white, black, and Hispanic women in prison. More than half of white women and less than a third of black women grew up with both parents present. Black female inmates were the most likely to have grown up in a home with only their mothers (46%). Hispanic women were equally likely to have lived with both parents (40%) or their mothers only (41%). White women were more

likely than other women to have ever lived in a foster home, agency, or other institution.

Women in prison were more likely than the men to have had at least one member of their immediate family who had been incarcerated: 47% of female inmates and 37% of male inmates. About 35% of the women had a brother and 10% had a sister who had served a jail or prison sentence.

Higher percentages of black women than of white women had family members who had been in jail or prison. Among women 42% of black inmates, 36% of Hispanic inmates, and 26% of white inmates said a brother had been incarcerated. White women (11%) were more likely than black women (5%) to have had a father with jail or prison time.

A third of the female inmates and a quarter of the males said that a parent or guardian had abused drugs or alcohol while the inmate was growing up. Alcohol was more

often cited than drugs. Thirty-two percent of the women had a parent who abused alcohol, and 7% had a parent who used drugs. Of white women in prison, 42% reported parental abuse of drugs or alcohol, compared to 33% of Hispanic women and 26% of black women.

Physical and sexual abuse of prisoners

In 1991 survey participants responded to a series of questions about any abuse experienced and their age at the time of abuse. For the first time in a BJS inmate survey, inmates reported their relationship to their abusers, and female inmates indicated if sexual abuse involved rape.

More than 4 in every 10 women reported that they had been abused at least once before their current admission to prison. An estimated 34% of female inmates reported being physically abused, and 34% reported being sexually abused. About 32% said the abuse had occurred before age 18, and 24% said they had been abused since age 18.

Table 7. Family structure, incarceration of family members, and parental abuse of alcohol or drugs reported by State prison inmates, 1991

	Percent of female inmates				Percent of male inmates
	All ^a	White	Black	Hispanic	All ^a
Person(s) lived with most of time while growing up:					
Both parents	42.0%	55.1%	31.9%	40.3%	43.1%
Mother only	38.9	29.3	46.1	41.0	39.2
Father only	3.4	3.7	3.0	3.8	4.0
Grandparents	9.3	6.1	11.3	10.3	7.6
Other relatives	3.0	1.1	4.7	2.8	3.0
Friends	.4	.4	.4	.5	.4
Foster home	1.8	2.7	1.5	.8	1.5
Agency or institution	.8	1.1	.6	.2	.8
Other	.5	.5	.5	.2	.5
Ever lived in a foster home, agency, or institution while growing up					
No	82.8%	78.9%	85.9%	85.6%	82.7%
Yes	17.2	21.1	14.1	14.4	17.3
Family member ever incarcerated					
No	53.4%	61.1%	47.3%	53.0%	63.1%
Yes ^b	46.6	38.9	52.7	47.0	36.9
Spouse	1.8%	3.1%	1.1%	1.4%	.2%
Mother	4.0	3.5	4.5	3.6	1.5
Father	7.8	10.9	5.4	6.7	6.3
Brother	35.1	26.1	42.0	35.9	30.9
Sister	10.0	5.6	12.4	14.6	4.2
Child	1.6	1.3	1.6	2.3	.2
Parent/guardian abused alcohol or drugs					
No	66.4%	57.7%	74.0%	67.1%	73.5%
Yes	33.6	42.3	26.0	32.9	26.5
Alcohol only	26.3%	32.7%	20.7%	25.4%	21.9%
Drugs only	1.6	1.0	2.0	2.2	.8
Both alcohol and drugs	5.7	8.6	3.2	5.2	3.6
Number of inmates	38,630	13,969	17,739	5,521	669,578

Note: Excludes 3,435 inmates for whom information on family history was missing.
^aIncludes Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians,

Alaska Natives, and other racial groups.
^bDetail add to more than total because more than one family member may have been incarcerated.

Table 8. Prior physical or sexual abuse of State prison inmates, by sex, 1991

	Percent of State prison inmates		
	Total	Female	Male
Ever physically or sexually abused before current incarceration			
No	86.1%	56.8%	87.8%
Yes	13.9	43.2	12.2
Before age 18	11.9	31.7	10.7
After age 18	4.2	24.5	3.0
Physically abused	11.3	33.5	10.0
Sexually abused	6.8	33.9	5.3
Number of inmates	700,475	38,109	662,367
Relationship of abuser to inmate ^a			
Intimate	11.2%	49.8%	3.0%
Spouse/ex-spouse	6.1	30.5	1.0
Boyfriend/girlfriend	6.6	27.6	2.2
Relative	68.1	56.1	70.6
Parent/guardian	53.7	37.7	57.1
Other relative	22.6	26.5	21.7
Friend/acquaintance	22.8	20.1	23.4
Someone else	21.2	19.6	21.6
Refusal	1.1	1.3	1.1

Note: Sexual abuse includes fondling, incest, molestation, sodomy, rape, and other types of sexual assault. Detail adds to more than total because some inmates were abused both before and after age 18, or were both sexually and physically abused; inmates may also have reported more than one abuser.

^aBased on those inmates who were abused and knew their abuser.

Compared to men in prison, women were at least three times more likely to report any prior abuse, and six times more likely to report sexual abuse or abuse since age 18.

Among inmates who reported prior abuse, women differed somewhat from men in their relationships to their abusers. An estimated 50% of women in prison who reported abuse said they had experienced abuse at the hands of an intimate, compared to 3% of men. While both female and male inmates were most likely to name a relative as an abuser, women were less likely than men to say that a parent had abused them (38% compared to 57%).

More than three-quarters of the female inmates who had a history of abuse reported being sexually abused. An estimated 56% of the abused women said that their abuse had involved a rape, and another 13% reported an attempted rape.

Half of the violent female inmates who had been abused were sentenced for homicide, compared to two-fifths of other violent female inmates.

Violent offense	Percent of violent female inmates who experienced	
	Prior abuse	No prior abuse
Homicide	50.8%	41.9%
Sexual assault	6.1	3.9
Robbery	20.1	29.4
Assault	18.0	20.7
Other violent	5.0	4.2
Number of inmates	6,827	5,369

Mothers in prison

More than three-quarters of all women in prison had children, and two-thirds of the women had children under age 18 at the time of the survey (table 9). The 25,714 mothers in prison had more than 56,000 children under age 18. Male inmates were slightly less likely to have children: 64% reported having any children and 56% had children under age 18.

Black (69%) and Hispanic (72%) female inmates were more likely than white (62%) women to have children under age 18. Black women were slightly more likely than other women to have lived with their young children before entering prison.

Among inmates with children under age 18, 25% of the women, but nearly 90% of the men, said that their children were living with the other parent. More than a third of white female inmates reported children to be living with their fathers at the time of the interview, compared to a quarter of Hispanic women and less than a fifth of black women. Regardless of race, the children's grandparents were the most common single category of caregivers: 57% of black mothers, 55% of Hispanic mothers, and 41% of white mothers. Nearly 10% of the women reported that their children were in a foster home, agency, or institution.

Type of abuse	Percent of female inmates who were abused
Physical only	21.2%
Sexual only	21.9
Both	56.9
Type of sexual abuse	
Total	78.8%
Completed rape	55.8
Attempted rape	13.0
Other sexual abuse	10.0
Refusal	.8

Among the women in prison, those who reported abuse had different types of offenses than those who did not. The victims of abuse were more likely to be in prison for a violent offense (42% versus 25%) and less likely to be serving a sentence for a drug offense (25% versus 38%) or a property offense (25% versus 31%).

Most serious offense	Percent of female inmates who experienced	
	Prior abuse*	No prior abuse
Violent	41.7%	25.0%
Property	25.3	31.4
Drug	25.3	38.5
Public-order	6.9	4.6
Other	.7	.5
Number of inmates	16,385	21,439

*Includes those inmates who experienced physical or sexual abuse prior to their current incarceration.

Table 9. Children of State prison inmates, by race and sex of inmates, 1991

Characteristics	Percent of female inmates				Percent of male inmates
	All*	White	Black	Hispanic	All*
Have children					
No	21.9 %	26.1 %	20.4 %	17.8 %	36.1 %
Yes	78.1	73.9	79.6	82.2	63.9
Under age 18	66.6	61.6	69.0	71.6	56.1
Adult only	11.4	12.3	10.6	10.6	7.6
Number of inmates	38,658	13,983	17,754	5,521	669,732
Number of children under age 18 ^a					
1	37.3 %	40.7 %	37.0 %	31.2 %	43.2 %
2	29.9	30.8	28.4	33.3	28.9
3	18.1	17.5	18.2	19.8	15.2
4	8.5	6.5	9.0	10.0	6.8
5 or more	6.1	4.5	7.4	5.7	5.9
Lived with child(ren) under 18 before entering prison ^a					
No	28.3 %	31.3 %	24.5 %	34.3 %	47.1 %
Yes	71.7	68.7	75.5	65.7	52.9
Where child(ren) under 18 live(s) now ^{a,b}					
Father/mother	25.4 %	35.2 %	18.7 %	24.4 %	89.7 %
Grandparent	50.6	40.6	56.7	54.9	9.9
Other relative	20.3	14.7	23.7	22.8	2.9
Friends	4.1	5.7	2.7	4.2	.4
Foster home	8.6	12.6	5.8	6.5	1.7
Agency/institution	2.1	2.1	1.8	2.1	.5
Alone	2.0	1.9	2.3	1.5	1.1
Other	4.2	6.4	3.0	3.0	1.0

Note: Female prison inmates had an estimated total of 56,123 children under age 18 and male inmates had 770,841 minor children.

*Includes Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Alaska Natives, and other racial groups.

^aPercents are based on those inmates with children under age 18.

^bPercents add to more than 100% because inmates with more than one child may have provided multiple responses.

Among inmates with children, women were more likely than men to have had contact with their children since admission to prison, regardless of the children's ages (table 10). Nearly 90% of women with children under age 18 had contact with their children, compared to about 80% of men. An estimated 87% of women with only adult children, compared to 72% of men, had contact with those children during their incarceration.

Since entering prisons, half of the women had been visited by their children, four-fifths had corresponded by mail, and three-quarters had talked with them on the phone.

An estimated 46% of women with minor children said they talked with those children on the phone at least once a week; 45% had contact by mail at least once a week; and 9% were visited by their children. Female inmates with children younger than 18 were more likely than those with only adult children to make daily telephone calls to their children (16% versus 11%).

Drug use history

Women in prison in 1991 used more drugs and used those drugs more frequently than men (table 11). About 54% of the women had used drugs in the month before the

current offense, compared to 50% of the men. Female inmates were also more likely than male inmates to have used drugs regularly (65% versus 62%), to have used drugs daily in the month preceding their offense (41% versus 36%), and to have been under the influence at the time of the offense (36% versus 31%). Nearly 1 in 4 female inmates reported committing their offense to get money to buy drugs, compared to 1 in 6 males.

Compared to the women in prison in 1986, higher percentages of female inmates in 1991 reported that they had used drugs in the month before their offense (54% compared to 50%) (table 12). Among women using a drug in the month before the offense, the percentage using cocaine or crack rose from 23% in 1986 to 36% in 1991. However, marijuana use during the same period declined from 30% of the women to 20%. The use of other types of drugs either declined or remained about the same during this period.

About the same percentage of women in both years said they were under the influence of drugs at the time of their offense. At the time of their offense, 23% of female inmates were using cocaine or crack in 1991, up from 12% in 1986. Marijuana use dropped from 8% to 5%. Use of heroin and other opiates remained about the same.

Table 11. Drug use history of State prison inmates, by sex, 1991

Drug use	Percent of inmates	
	Female	Male
Ever used	79.5 %	79.4 %
Ever used regularly*	65.3	62.0
Used in the month before current offense	53.9	49.6
Used daily in the month before current offense	41.4	35.7
Under the influence at the time of the current offense	36.3	30.6
Committed offense to get money to buy drugs	23.9	16.5
Number of inmates	38,743	672,055

Note: Excludes an estimated 844 inmates who did not report on their use of drugs.

*Regular use is defined as once a week or more for at least 1 month.

Among inmates, women were more likely than men to report having used a needle to inject illegal drugs: a third of female inmates, compared to a quarter of male inmates. An estimated 18% of the women and 12% of the men also said that they had shared a needle at least once in the past.

Prisoners	Ever used a needle	Ever shared a needle
Female*	34.0%	18.0%
White	41.6	25.0
Black	24.0	10.3
Hispanic	45.9	24.5
Male	24.3%	11.5%

*Includes Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Alaska Natives, and other racial groups.

Injecting drugs was more widespread among Hispanic and white women than among black women. About 46% of the Hispanic women, 42% of the white women, and 24% of the black women used a needle to inject illegal drugs before admission to prison. About a fourth of the Hispanic and white women and about a tenth of the black women had shared a needle for drugs.

Table 10. State prison inmates' contact with children, by age of children and sex of inmate, 1991

Type of contact	Percent of female inmates		Percent of male inmates	
	Children under age 18	Adult children only	Children under age 18	Adult children only
Any contact	89.6%	87.2%	79.5%	71.9%
Calls to/from children	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Daily	16.4	11.0	8.2	3.1
Once per week	29.7	29.2	22.4	19.1
Once a month	17.0	19.6	16.9	16.5
Less than once a month	8.8	13.7	12.5	15.2
Never	28.1	26.6	39.9	46.0
Mail to/from children	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Daily	8.9	8.4	6.9	3.6
Once per week	36.4	32.6	24.2	20.0
Once a month	22.5	24.8	22.0	21.8
Less than once a month	11.0	14.4	15.3	20.2
Never	21.3	19.8	31.6	34.4
Visits by children	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Daily	.4	.2	1.0	.1
Once per week	8.7	9.5	7.4	4.0
Once a month	18.0	16.8	14.9	12.6
Less than once a month	20.8	25.2	21.8	25.9
Never	52.2	48.4	54.9	57.4
Number of inmates	25,610	4,393	373,770	50,698

Note: Detail does not add to total because inmate may have reported more than one type of contact.

Female inmates who used drugs differed from those who did not in the types of crimes they committed (table 13). Regardless of the measure of drug use, users were less likely than the nonusers to be serving a sentence for a violent offense.

One in four of the women who had used drugs in the month before their offense and 2 in 5 of the nonusers were serving a sentence for a violent offense. Among women who had committed the offense under the influence of drugs, 24% were sentenced for a violent offense, and among those not under the influence, 37% were sentenced for a violent offense. Women who had not used drugs were about twice as likely as users to have committed homicide, but were less likely to have committed robbery.

Among women who said they committed their crimes to get money to buy drugs, 17% were serving a sentence for a violent offense and 43%, a sentence for a property offense. Female inmates who said that drug money was a motive for their crimes were about twice as likely as other inmates to be incarcerated for robbery, burglary, larceny, or fraud (54% versus 27%).

About half the women in prison in 1991 reported that they had never participated in a drug treatment or drug education program (table 14). Those prisoners reporting a more serious use of drugs were more likely to have been participants. Among female inmates who had ever used drugs, 64% had been in a clinic, therapy, self-help group, class, or other treatment program. Of the women who had used drugs in the month before their offense, 71% had participated in a drug treatment program; 42% had been in treatment before admission. Twelve percent of the women using drugs in the month before their arrest were also in treatment at that time.

Table 12. Drug-use by female State prison inmates, by type of drug, 1991 and 1986

Type of drug	Used in the month before the offense		Under the influence at the time of the offense	
	1991	1986	1991	1986
Any drug	53.9%	50.0%	36.3%	33.9%
Marijuana	20.5	30.5	4.6	8.5
Cocaine/crack*	36.5	23.3	22.6	12.1
Cocaine	26.2	23.3	14.2	12.1
Crack	19.1	...	10.1	...
Heroin/opiate	15.9	17.9	11.3	12.9
Heroin	14.8	17.2	10.8	12.3
Other opiates	3.4	2.1	1.0	1.0
Stimulants*	7.6	7.8	2.8	4.0
Amphetamines	4.6	7.8	.9	4.0
Methamphetamines	5.1	...	2.2	...
Depressants	5.0	9.1	1.4	4.5
Barbiturates	4.8	9.0	1.3	3.9
Methaqualone	.8	3.0	.1	.7
Hallucinogens	2.2	3.5	1.1	1.5
LSD	1.0	1.6	.4	.4
PCP	1.5	2.2	.7	1.1

Note: Detail may add to more than total because an inmate may have been using more than one drug.
...Not available.

*Percents in 1986 reflect either cocaine or amphetamines in general because the survey in that year did not ask about crack or methamphetamines separately.

Table 13. Most serious offense of female State prison inmates, by drug use history, 1991

Most serious offense	Used drugs in the month before current offense		Under the influence of drugs at the time of the offense		Committed offense to get money to buy drugs	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Violent offenses	25.0%	40.8%	24.3%	37.0%	17.1%	37.0%
Homicide ^a	8.8	22.5	8.5	19.0	2.2	19.3
Sexual assault ^b	.4	3.0	.3	2.4	0	2.2
Robbery	9.6	5.7	10.7	6.1	13.2	6.0
Assault	5.2	7.3	3.7	7.6	1.5	7.7
Other violent	.9	2.2	1.0	1.8	.3	1.9
Property offenses	30.0%	27.1%	30.6%	27.6%	42.6%	24.4%
Burglary	5.7	3.2	5.4	4.1	7.2	3.7
Larceny/theft	12.9	8.9	13.9	9.5	21.9	7.8
Fraud	8.8	12.0	9.0	11.0	11.9	9.6
Other property	2.6	3.1	2.4	3.1	1.5	3.3
Drug offenses	39.0%	25.7%	39.6%	28.8%	36.0%	31.8%
Possession	15.4	7.5	15.8	9.3	11.2	11.9
Trafficking	21.9	17.4	21.7	18.7	23.3	18.7
Other drug	1.7	.7	2.1	.8	1.4	1.2
Public-order offenses	5.5%	5.8%	5.2%	5.9%	3.9%	6.1%
Weapons	.6	.4	.5	.4	.3	.5
Other public-order	4.9	5.4	4.7	5.5	3.7	5.6
Other offenses	.5	.7	.3	.8	.4	.7
Number of inmates	20,758	17,639	13,827	24,220	9,098	28,812

^aIncludes murder, negligent manslaughter, and nonnegligent manslaughter.

^bIncludes rape and other sexual assault.

After admission to prison 38% of the women had participated in a drug treatment program. The most frequently used programs were group counseling (30%) and self-help treatment groups (21%). More than half of those who had used drugs in the month before their offense had participated since admission; nearly a third were enrolled in a program at the time of the survey.

Type of treatment	Percent of female inmates in drug treatment program after admission to prison
All types*	37.7%
Inpatient	8.6%
Counseling	
Group	30.2%
Individual	10.5
Peer/self-help	21.4
Drug education	10.7

*Detail adds to more than total because inmates may have participated in more than one type of treatment program.

Table 14. Drug use among female State prison inmates, by drug treatment, 1991

Drug treatment program	Percent of female inmates		
	All	Using drugs	
		Ever in the past	In the month before offense
Participation*			
Ever	50.5%	63.6%	70.8%
Since admission	37.7	47.4	53.0
Before admission	28.6	36.1	41.8
Times			
1	16.2	20.5	23.3
2	6.0	7.6	8.8
3-5	4.8	6.1	7.3
6 or more	1.3	1.7	2.1
Participated in the month before the current admission	9.1%	11.5%	12.3%
Most recent participation was while incarcerated	40.2%	50.6%	55.9%
Participating at the time of the survey	20.7%	26.0%	30.2%
Number of inmates	38,221	30,292	20,691

*Categories of participation before and after admission include inmates who participated during both periods.

HIV and AIDS

Among State prison inmates who were tested for the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and reported the results of that test, women were more likely than men to test positive. An estimated 3.3% of the women reported being HIV-positive, compared to 2.1% of men.

Among female inmates who were tested for HIV, 6.8% of Hispanics and 3.5% of blacks tested positive, compared to 1.9% of white female inmates.

An estimated 6.7% of women who had used a needle to inject illegal drugs reported testing positive for HIV, compared to 4.7% of their male counterparts. Among women who reported needle use, Hispanics were most likely to be HIV-

positive (11.6%), followed by blacks (8.3%) and whites (3.9%).

	Percent of inmates who tested HIV-positive	
	All	Ever used a needle
Female*	3.3%	6.7%
White	1.9	3.9
Black	3.5	8.3
Hispanic	6.8	11.6
Male	2.1%	4.7%

*Includes Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Alaska Natives, and other racial groups.

Among inmates who had shared a needle to inject drugs, women were more likely than men to be HIV-positive (10.0% versus 6.7%).

For a more detailed discussion of HIV-testing and AIDS, see *HIV in U.S. Prisons and Jails*, BJS Special Report, NCJ-143299.

Alcohol use

Although women in prison were more likely than men to have committed their offense under the influence of drugs (36% versus 30%), women were less likely to have been drinking alcohol (22% versus 31%) (table 15). Nearly half of both women and men were under the influence of either drugs or alcohol at the time of the offense.

Table 15. Alcohol use of State prison inmates, by sex, 1991

	Percent of State prison inmates	
	Female	Male
Used alcohol in the year before the current offense	57.7 %	72.8 %
Frequency of use		
Daily	19.0 %	29.5 %
At least once a week	16.8	25.9
Less than once a week	6.3	8.5
At least once a month	7.1	5.6
Less than once a month	8.2	5.3
Under influence of drugs or alcohol at time of offense		
No	52.6 %	52.0 %
Yes	47.4	48.0
Alcohol only	11.8	17.9
Drugs only	25.5	16.2
Both	10.3	13.9

Table 16. Participation in alcohol-abuse programs by State prison inmates, by alcohol use and sex, 1991

	Percent of State prison inmates	
	Ever in alcohol-abuse or treatment program	After admission, in alcohol-related program
All inmates		
Female	30.3%	15.0%
Male	36.2	13.5
Consumed alcohol in the year before the offense		
At least once a week		
Female	40.9%	23.0%
Male	42.0	17.8
At least once a month		
Female	20.9%	12.8%
Male	25.4	11.0
Less than once a month		
Female	16.0%	12.4%
Male	24.3	9.5
Committed the offense under influence of alcohol		
Female	50.7%	28.1%
Male	51.7	22.2

Female inmates generally drank less often than male inmates during the year before their current offense: 58% of women in prison reported any alcohol use, compared to 73% of men. About 2 in 10 women, compared to 3 in 10 men, drank every day during that year.

Among inmates, women had participated less than men in any alcohol treatment but were about as likely as men to have joined an alcohol-related group like Alcoholics Anonymous or Al-Anon after admission (table 16). Heavier drinkers, regardless of their sex, were more likely to participate in alcohol-related prison to groups than those who drank less often before entering prison. However, for inmates who drank at least once a week before admission, the women (23%) were more likely than the men (18%) to participate. The same difference in participation levels between women and men existed for inmates who had committed their offense under the influence of alcohol.

Prison health care for women

About 6% of women in prison in 1991 had entered prison pregnant (table 17). An estimated 6.7% of black women, 5.9% of Hispanic women, and 5.2% of white women were pregnant at admission. Most women who had been pregnant had received both routine gynecological exams and prenatal care.

White female inmates were more likely than other women to have received mental health care after admission. Twenty-nine percent of white women had participated in individual or group counseling for problems other than drug or alcohol abuse, compared to 21% of black women and 15% of Hispanics. Before their current admission white female inmates (18%) were more likely than black (8%) or Hispanic (6%) females to have stayed overnight in a mental hospital or other mental health treatment program. Nearly 1 in every 6 women had received medication prescribed by a psychiatrist or other doctor for an emotional or mental problem since admission to prison.

Methodology

The 1991 Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities was administered for the Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Personal interviews were conducted with 13,986 inmates to collect data on individual characteristics of State prison inmates, current offenses and sentences, characteristics of victims, criminal histories, prior drug and alcohol use and treatment, and health care services provided while in prison. Similar surveys were conducted in 1974, 1979, and 1986.

Sample design

The sample for the 1991 survey was selected from a universe of 1,239 State prisons enumerated in the 1990 Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities or had been opened between completion of the census and February 29, 1991. The sample design was a stratified, two-stage selection.

In the first stage correctional facilities were separated into two sampling frames: one for prisons with male inmates and one for prisons with female inmates. Prisons holding both sexes were included on both lists. Within each frame, prisons were stratified into eight strata defined by census region (Northeast, Midwest, South, and West) and facility type (confinement and community-based). All prisons with 1,950 or more men were selected from the male frame; and all prisons with 380 or more women were selected from the female frame. The remaining prisons in the male frame were grouped into equal size strata of approximately 2,600 males and then stratified by security level (maximum, medium, minimum, and unclassified). The remaining prisons in the female frame were also grouped into strata of approximately 574 females. A systematic sample of prisons was then selected within strata on each frame with probabilities proportional to the size of each prison. Overall, a total of 277 prisons were selected.

In the second stage interviewers visited each selected facility and systematically selected a sample of male and female inmates using predetermined procedures. As a result, approximately 1 of every 52 male inmates and 1 of every 11 females were selected. A total of 13,986 interviews were completed, yielding an overall response rate of 93.7%.

Table 17. Health issues concerning female State prison inmates, by race, 1991

	Percent of female inmates			
	All ^a	White	Black	Hispanic
Had a gynecological examination after admission to prison	90.9%	91.7%	92.2%	86.1%
Pregnant when admitted to prison	6.1%	5.2%	6.7%	5.9%
Had a gynecological exam related to pregnancy				
Yes	5.2%	4.8%	5.7%	4.2%
No	.8	.3	1.0	1.8
Received any prenatal care related to pregnancy				
Yes	4.2%	4.1%	4.6%	2.9%
No	1.8	1.0	2.1	3.0
Participated in individual/group counseling after admission ^b	23.2%	28.8%	21.0%	15.1%
Currently in individual/group counseling				
Yes	13.5%	17.5%	11.8%	7.5%
No	9.7	11.3	9.2	7.7
Received prescription medication from psychiatrist/other doctor for emotional or mental problem since admission	15.6%	17.8%	14.2%	12.1%
Admitted to a mental hospital/health treatment program overnight before admission	11.5%	17.5%	7.7%	6.5%
Number of female inmates	38,518	13,922	17,711	5,486

^aIncludes Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Alaska Natives, and other racial groups.

^bExcludes alcohol and drug treatment.

Based on the completed interviews, estimates for the entire population were developed using weighting factors derived from the original probability of selection in the sample. These factors were adjusted for variable rates of nonresponse across strata and inmate characteristics. Further adjustments were made to control the survey estimates to midyear 1991 custody counts projected from data obtained in the National Prisoner Statistics series (NPS-1).

Accuracy of the estimates

The accuracy of the estimates presented in this report depends on two types of error: sampling and nonsampling. Sampling error is variation that may occur by chance because a sample rather than a complete enumeration of the population was conducted. In any survey the full extent of the nonsampling error is never unknown. The sampling error, as measured by an estimated standard error, varies by the size of the estimate and the size of the base population. Estimates of the standard errors have been calculated for the 1991 survey. (See Appendix table.) These estimates may be used to construct confidence intervals around percentages in this report. For example, the 95-percent confidence interval around the percentage of women who were in prison for a drug offense is approximately 32.8% plus or minus 1.96 times 1.04% (or 30.8% to 34.8%).

These standard errors may also be used to test the significance of the difference between two sample statistics by pooling the standard errors of the two sample estimates. For example, the standard error of the difference between female and male inmates in the percent in prison for drug offenses would be 1.4% (or the square root of the sum of the squared standard errors for each group). The 95-percent confidence interval around the difference would be 1.96 times 1.4% (or 2.7%). Since the difference of 12.1% (32.8% minus 20.7%) is greater than 2.7%, the difference would be statistically significant.

All comparisons discussed in this report were statistically significant at the 95-percent confidence level. To test the significance of comparisons not mentioned in the report, use percentages in text or tables and, when available, base numbers.

Appendix table. Standard errors of the estimated percentages, female and male prison inmates, 1991

Base of the estimate and sex	Estimated percentages					
	98 or 2	90 or 10	80 or 20	70 or 30	60 or 40	50
1,000						
Female	1.97	4.23	5.64	6.46	6.91	7.05
Male	5.09	10.90	14.53	16.65	17.80	18.16
2,000						
Female	1.39	2.99	3.99	4.57	4.89	4.99
Male	3.60	7.71	10.28	11.77	12.58	12.84
5,000						
Female	0.88	1.89	2.52	2.89	3.09	3.14
Male	2.27	4.87	6.50	7.44	7.96	8.12
10,000						
Female	0.62	1.34	1.78	2.04	2.18	2.23
Male	1.61	3.45	4.60	5.26	5.63	5.74
15,000						
Female	0.51	1.09	1.46	1.67	1.78	1.82
Male	1.31	2.81	3.75	4.30	4.60	4.69
20,000						
Female	0.44	0.95	1.26	1.44	1.54	1.58
Male	1.14	2.44	3.25	3.72	3.98	4.06
25,000						
Female	0.39	0.85	1.13	1.29	1.38	1.41
Male	1.02	2.18	2.91	3.33	3.56	3.63
30,000						
Female	0.36	0.77	1.03	1.18	1.26	1.29
Male	0.93	1.99	2.65	3.04	3.25	3.32
38,796*						
Female	0.32	0.68	0.90	1.04	1.11	1.13
50,000						
Male	0.72	1.54	2.06	2.35	2.52	2.57
100,000						
Male	0.51	1.09	1.45	1.66	1.78	1.82
200,000						
Male	0.36	0.77	1.03	1.18	1.26	1.28
400,000						
Male	0.25	0.54	0.73	0.83	0.89	0.91
600,000						
Male	0.21	0.44	0.59	0.68	0.73	0.74
672,847*						
Male	0.20	0.42	0.56	0.64	0.69	0.70

Note: The reliability of an estimated percentage depends on the size and its base. Each standard error when multiplied by 1.96 provides a 95-percent confidence interval around an estimated percentage. To calculate the difference between two estimated

percentages, take the square root of the sum of each squared standard error for the percentages being compared.

*The total number of female and male prisoners in 1991.

This Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report was written by Tracy Snell. Danielle Morton assisted in the initial analysis of the survey. James Stephan provided assistance and statistical review. Allen Beck supervises the writing and analysis of corrections reports. Tom Hester edited this report, and Priscilla Middleton, Betty Sherman, and Jayne Pugh produced it, under the general direction of Marilyn Marbrook. Marita Perez and Linda Ball of the Demographic Surveys Division, the U.S. Bureau of the Census, collected and processed the data under the supervision of Gertrude Odom and Lawrence McGinn.

Christopher Alaura, Mildred Strange, Dave Pysh, and Carolyn Jenkins furnished programming support under the supervision of David Watt and Stephan Phillips.

NCJ-145321 March 1994

Data used in this report are available from the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data at the University of Michigan, 1-800-999-0960. The data set is archived as the Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities, 1991 (ICPSR 6068).



Department of Justice

ADVANCE FOR RELEASE AT 5 P.M. EST
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1994

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STATE AND FEDERAL PRISON POPULATION TOPS ONE MILLION

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- The nation's prison population exceeds 1 million for the first time in history, the Department of Justice announced today. At the end of June, 1,012,851 men and women were incarcerated in state and federal prisons. State prisons held 919,143 inmates and federal prisons held 93,708 inmates. California (124,813) and Texas (100,136) together accounted for more than one in five inmates in the country.

The prison population grew by almost 40,000 inmates during the first half of 1994, the equivalent of more than 1,500 a week--or three additional 500-bed prisons.

During the last 12 months the prison population expanded by more than 71,000, the second largest annual increase ever recorded. This growth was slightly greater than the annual growth in the preceding 12 months (69,525) and exceeds by 11 percent the average annual growth (63,793) during the previous five years, that is from July 1988 to June 1993.

(MORE)

The incarceration rate of state and federal prisoners sentenced to more than a year reached a record 373 prisoners per 100,000 U.S. residents last June. The states with the highest incarceration rates were Texas (545 per 100,000), Louisiana (514), South Carolina (504) and Oklahoma (501).

During the 12 months preceding June 30, 1994, eleven states recorded prisoner growth rates of 10 percent or more, led by Connecticut (20 percent), Texas (18 percent), and Tennessee (15 percent).

In the last decade the U.S. prison population doubled on a per capita basis. During this 10-year period, the incarceration rate doubled both for white inmates and black inmates. At the end of last year (the latest available data) there were 1,432 black inmates per 100,000 black U.S. residents and 203 white inmates per 100,000 white residents.

During the first six months of 1994, the number of female inmates grew 6.2 percent, compared to a 3.9 percent increase among male inmates.

On June 30, 1994, there were 61,872 women in state and

(MORE)

federal prisons--6.1 percent of all prisoners. The male incarceration rate, 719 per 100,000 male residents, was more than 16 times higher than the female incarceration rate--43 per 100,000 female residents.

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) collects state and federal prisoner data twice a year--on June 30 and December 31. These counts are designed to provide regular updates to the public on the number of people confined by state and federal authority. The data have been published since 1926.

The report was prepared by Allen J. Beck and Thomas P. Bonczar, statisticians in the Department's Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). Data from tables and graphs used in many BJS reports can be obtained in spreadsheet files on 5¼ and 3½ inch diskettes by calling 202-307-0784.

Single copies of other BJS bulletins and reports may be obtained from the BJS Clearinghouse, Box 179, Annapolis Junction, Maryland 20701-0179. The telephone number is 1-800-732-3277. Fax orders to 410-792-4358. For additional information and statistics on drugs and crime call the BJS Drugs and Crime Data Center and Clearinghouse on 1-800-666-3332.

**Table 1. Prisoners under jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities,
June 30, 1994, December 31, 1993, and June 30, 1993, by region and State**

	Total prison population ^a			Percent change from		Number of sentenced prisoners per 100,000 population on 6/30/94 ^b
	6/30/94	12/31/93	6/30/93	6/30/93 to 6/30/94	12/31/93 to 6/30/94	
U.S. total	1,012,851	973,325	941,816	7.5%	4.1%	373
Federal institutions	93,708	89,587	86,972	7.7	4.6	30
State institutions	919,143	883,738	854,844	7.5	4.0	343
Northeast	149,597	145,425	141,598	5.6%	2.9%	280
Connecticut	14,427	13,691	12,067	19.6	5.4	331
Maine	1,468	1,469	1,470	(-.1)	(-.1)	113
Massachusetts	10,072	10,034	9,950	1.2	0.4	165
New Hampshire	1,895	1,775	1,765	7.4	6.8	167
New Jersey	24,471	23,831	22,837	7.2	2.7	307
New York	65,962	64,569	63,875	3.3	2.2	361
Pennsylvania	27,071	26,050	25,588	5.8	3.9	224
Rhode Island	3,049	2,783	2,824	8.0	9.6	185
Vermont	1,182	1,223	1,222	(-3.3)	(-3.4)	138
Midwest	178,339	173,270	171,699	3.9%	2.9%	289
Illinois	35,614	34,495	33,072	7.7	3.2	302
Indiana	14,826	14,470	14,221	4.3	2.5	256
Iowa	5,090	4,898	4,695	8.4	3.9	180
Kansas	6,090	5,727	6,230	(-2.2)	6.3	239
Michigan	40,220	39,318	39,893	.8	2.3	423
Minnesota	4,573	4,200	4,286	6.7	8.9	100
Missouri	16,957	16,171	16,540	2.5	4.9	321
Nebraska	2,449	2,518	2,544	(-3.7)	(-2.7)	148
North Dakota	522	498	491	6.3	4.8	75
Ohio	41,156	40,641	39,792	3.4	1.3	369
South Dakota	1,636	1,553	1,538	6.4	5.3	227
Wisconsin	9,206	8,781	8,397	9.6	4.8	172
South	395,188	376,937	358,959	10.1%	4.8%	425
Alabama	19,098	18,624	18,349	4.1	2.5	439
Arkansas	8,916	8,625	8,736	2.1	3.4	355
Delaware	4,324	4,210	4,284	.9	2.7	391
District of Columbia	11,033	10,845	11,295	(-2.3)	1.7	1,578
Florida	56,052	53,048	50,603	10.8	5.7	404
Georgia	30,292	27,783	27,004	12.2	9.0	417
Kentucky	10,724	10,440	10,526	1.9	2.7	281
Louisiana	23,333	22,468	21,915	6.5	3.8	514
Maryland	20,887	20,264	20,173	3.5	3.1	392
Mississippi	10,631	9,907	9,586	10.9	7.3	385
North Carolina	22,650	21,892	21,086	7.4	3.5	314
Oklahoma	16,306	16,409	15,676	4.0	(-.6)	501
South Carolina	19,646	18,704	18,892	4.0	5.0	504
Tennessee	14,397	12,824	12,567	14.6	12.3	278
Texas	100,136	96,239	84,551	18.4	4.0	545
Virginia	24,822	22,850	21,857	13.6	8.6	374
West Virginia	1,941	1,805	1,859	4.4	7.5	106
West	196,019	188,106	182,588	7.4%	4.2%	328
Alaska	2,738	2,703	2,928	(-6.5)	1.3	256
Arizona	18,809	17,811	16,998	10.7	5.6	448
California	124,813	119,951	115,534	8.0	4.1	382
Colorado	9,954	9,462	9,188	8.3	5.2	272
Hawaii	3,246	3,129	3,079	5.4	3.7	170
Idaho	2,861	2,606	2,602	10.0	9.8	253
Montana	1,654	1,541	1,445	14.5	7.3	192
Nevada	6,745	6,412	6,512	3.6	5.2	456
New Mexico	3,704	3,498	3,440	7.7	5.9	216
Oregon	6,723	6,557	6,626	1.5	2.5	169
Utah	2,948	2,888	2,827	4.3	2.1	154
Washington	10,650	10,419	10,349	2.9	2.2	198
Wyoming	1,174	1,129	1,060	10.8	4.0	247

() Indicates a negative percent change.

^aIncludes inmates sentenced to more than 1 year ("sentenced prisoners") and those sentenced to a year or less or with no sentence. Prisoner counts may differ from previously published figures and may also be revised.

^bThe rate per 100,000 residents is based on the number of prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year.

Table 2. The prison situation among the States, June 30, 1994

10 States with the largest total prison populations	Number of inmates	10 States with the highest incarceration rates, 1994*	Sentenced prisoners per 100,000 residents	10 States with the highest annual growth, 6/30/93 to 6/30/94	Percent change	10 States with the largest number of female prisoners	Number of female prisoners
California	124,813	Texas	545	Connecticut	19.6%	California	7,934
Texas	100,136	Louisiana	514	Texas	18.4	Texas	7,760
New York	65,962	South Carolina	504	Tennessee	14.6	New York	3,607
Florida	56,052	Oklahoma	501	Montana	14.5	Florida	2,889
Ohio	41,156	Nevada	456	Virginia	13.6	Ohio	2,556
Michigan	40,220	Arizona	448	Georgia	12.2	Michigan	1,883
Illinois	35,614	Alabama	439	Mississippi	10.9	Georgia	1,862
Georgia	30,292	Michigan	423	Florida	10.8	Illinois	1,723
Pennsylvania	27,071	Georgia	417	Wyoming	10.8	Oklahoma	1,558
Virginia	24,822	Florida	404	Arizona	10.7	Virginia	1,399

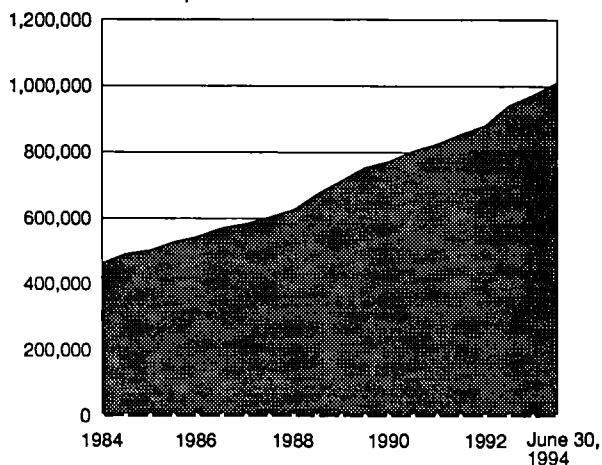
Note: The District of Columbia as a wholly urban jurisdiction is excluded.

*The number of prisoners with sentences greater than 1 year per 100,000 residents.

Table 3. Growth in the number of prisoners, 1988-94

July 1- June 30	Annual increase in number of prisoners		
	U.S. total	Federal	State
1993-94	71,035	6,736	64,299
1992-93	69,525	9,583	59,942
1991-92	51,256	7,885	43,371
1990-91	49,268	5,602	43,666
1989-90	80,043	9,141	70,902
1988-89	68,875	5,560	63,315
Average growth, 1988-93	63,793	7,554	56,239

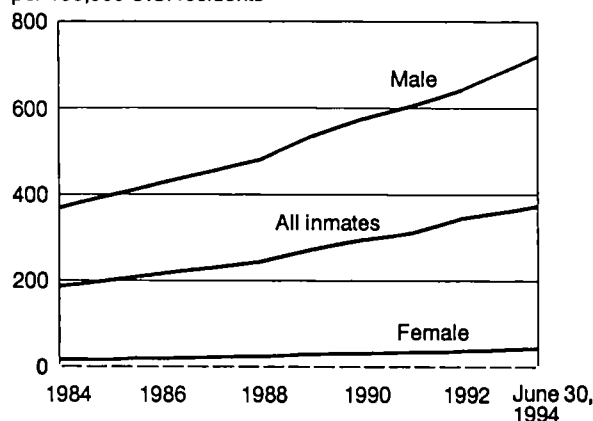
Number of inmates in State and Federal prisons



The State and Federal prison population increased from 462,002 on December 31, 1984, to 1,012,851 on June 30, 1994.

Fig. 1

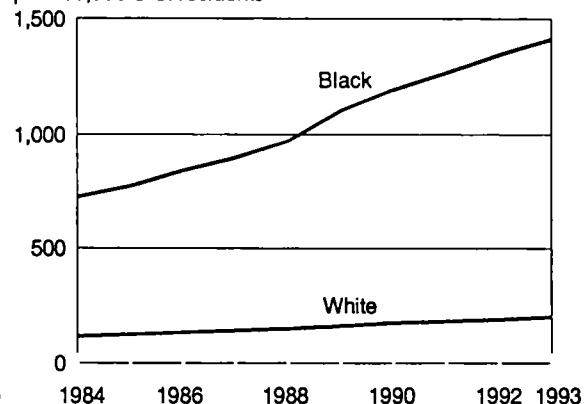
Number of inmates in State and Federal prisons per 100,000 U.S. residents



The number of State and Federal inmates per 100,000 U.S. residents increased from 187 in 1984 to 373 in 1994. In June 1994 the rates were 719 male inmates per 100,000 males and 43 female inmates per 100,000 females.

Fig. 2

Number of inmates in State and Federal prisons per 100,000 U.S. residents



Between 1984 and 1993, the rate of incarceration for whites increased from 116 per 100,000 white residents to 203, and the rate for blacks increased from 723 per 100,000 black residents to 1,432.

Fig. 3

Jurisdiction notes

Alaska. Prisons and jails form an integrated system. NPS data include both jail and prison populations. Population counts for 1994 are based on custody data; previous counts were jurisdictional.

Arizona. Population counts are based on custody data.

California. Population counts are based on custody data and include civil narcotic addict commitments, county diagnostic cases, Federal and other States' inmates, and safekeepers.

Colorado. Population counts for "Inmates with over 1 year maximum sentence" include a small number of inmates with a maximum sentence of 1 year or less. Beginning June 30, 1991, Colorado is reporting jurisdictional population counts which are not strictly comparable to prisoner counts for prior reference dates.

Connecticut. Prisons and jails form an integrated system. NPS data include both jail and prison populations.

Delaware. In Delaware, populations of inmates given partially suspended sentences (part served in prison, part under probation) are included with the "Inmates with over 1 year maximum sentence" only if the prison portion of the sentence exceeds 1 year. Prisons and jails form an integrated system. NPS data include both jail and prison populations.

District of Columbia. In the District of Columbia, populations of inmates given partially suspended sentences (part served in prison, part under probation) are included with the "Inmates with over 1 year maximum sentence" only if the prison portion of the sentence exceeds 1 year. Prisons and jails form an integrated system. NPS data include both jail and prison populations.

Florida. Population counts are based on custody data.

Georgia. Population counts are based on custody data.

Hawaii. Prisons and jails form an integrated system. NPS data

include both jail and prison populations.

Illinois. Population counts are based on custody data. Counts of "Inmates with over 1 year maximum sentence" include an undetermined number of inmates with a sentence of 1 year.

Iowa. Population counts are based on custody data.

Kansas. Population counts include approximately 400 inmates sentenced under the new Kansas Sentencing Guidelines Act (1993), a relatively small but undetermined number of whom had a sentence of less than 1 year.

Maine. Population counts do not include inmates with concurrent sentences when one of the sentences is a year or less.

Maryland. While population totals are actual manual counts, the breakdowns for sentence length are estimates.

Massachusetts. Population counts are based on custody data and exclude 799 males housed in local jails due to crowding, 30 inmates held in Federal Bureau of Prison facilities, and 65 inmates held out of State. Population counts could not be provided by sentence length. Counts of sentenced prisoners for earlier reporting periods may not be strictly comparable. Population totals are actual counts; however, the male/female breakdown is an estimate believed to be within 0.1% of the actual disaggregation. By law, offenders in Massachusetts may be sentenced to terms of up to 2 1/2 years in locally operated jails and correctional institutions. Such populations are excluded from the State count but are included in published population counts and rates for local jails and correctional institutions.

Michigan. Population counts are based on custody data and include inmates in the Community Residential Program.

New Jersey. Population counts are for inmates sentenced to 1 year. The Department of Corrections has no jurisdiction over inmates sentenced to less than 1 year.

North Carolina. In North Carolina, populations of inmates given partially suspended sentences (part served in prison, part under probation) are included with the "Inmates with over 1 year maximum sentence" only if the prison portion of the sentence exceeds 1 year. While population totals are actual counts, the breakdowns for sentence length are estimates believed to be accurate within 1% of the actual numbers.

Ohio. Population counts for inmates with maximum sentences greater than 1 year include an undetermined number of inmates with a sentence of 1 year or less.

Oklahoma. Population counts for inmates with maximum sentences greater than 1 year may include a small undetermined number of inmates with a sentence of 1 year.

Rhode Island. In Rhode Island, populations of inmates given partially suspended sentences (part served in prison, part under probation) are included with inmates with maximum sentences greater than 1 year only if the prison portion of the sentence exceeds 1 year. Prisons and jails form an integrated system. NPS data include both jail and prison populations.

Tennessee. Population counts exclude 2,646 felons sentenced to local jails.

Texas. Population counts are now jurisdictional counts. Data for 1993 have been revised to include jail backups.

Vermont. Prisons and jails form an integrated system. NPS data include both jail and prison populations. Includes 291 inmates on furlough.

West Virginia. Population counts exclude 291 male and 12 female inmates housed in local jails solely to ease crowding.

Wisconsin. Sentence length for inmates counted as "unsentenced" is probably 1 year or greater. Population counts do not include 1,033 men and 154 women being supervised in the community by the Division of Intensive Sanctions.