
PRISONERS

PRISONERS.

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INTRODUCTION.

Methods of investigation.—At each census from 1850 to 1890 the returns of inmates of prisons were secured by the enumerators of the general population, and the statistics were of necessity restricted to facts concerning persons found in the prisons on a fixed date. The act establishing the permanent Census Bureau states expressly that the collection of statistics of the special classes, among which prisoners are included, may not be undertaken until after the completion of the statistics of agriculture and manufactures. Therefore the present investigation could not be begun until three years after the enumeration of the general population, and had to be accomplished without the aid of the usual census enumerators. In most instances prison officials served as enumerators under paid appointments as special agents of the Bureau of the Census. The results of this experiment proved satisfactory so far as the major prisons were concerned. It was a much more difficult task, however, to obtain adequate returns from the numerous minor institutions serving as prisons. Competent enumerators were not always procurable; many so-called prisons were found upon examination to be merely places for the detention of accused persons pending their trial; and many others reported at the time of the preliminary inquiry that no prisoners were in confinement. Under the adopted plan of investigation a large number of the municipal institutions that were utilized only for the retention of prisoners awaiting trial and a number of prisons reported to be without inmates were eliminated. Some prisons, mostly of a minor order, whose inmates should have been accounted for in the present returns have been omitted because the facts for them could not be secured either by special enumerators appointed for the work or by special agents of the Bureau of the Census. The number of such institutions in proportion to the number of prisons of all kinds is smaller at the present census than at that of 1890. The number of sentenced prisoners omitted from the enumeration because certain small institutions could not be reached was wholly unimportant.

Scope of inquiry.—Of far greater moment than any possible omission of prisoners who should have been counted was the deliberate exclusion from the present report of certain groups of inmates of prisons who were given a place in the returns of preceding censuses. The census of 1890 included thousands of persons not under sentence, most of whom were detained for trial, although some were merely held as witnesses in criminal cases, while others had been placed in prison for safe-keeping because of insanity, and a few were simply fraudulent debtors. The reasons for not classifying persons awaiting trial or held as witnesses, or the insane, or other similar groups, with sentenced prisoners are perhaps too obvious to require explanation.

The census of 1890, as well as that of 1880, included, moreover, other groups of prison inmates which it has seemed proper to exclude from the present enumeration. One such group included the prisoners who had been sentenced to pay fines only, but were committed to prison for nonpayment of them. The returns of 1890 accounted for more than 3,000 of this class. Although it appeared highly improbable that under the methods of enumeration correct statistics could be obtained for individual prisoners of this class, yet it was hoped that the number of such persons could be learned. The omission from the individual personal statistics of the data concerning persons committed to prison in order to serve out a fine was believed to be "justified by the fact that the number of persons who are released after imposition of a fine by the payment thereof is an unknown quantity which it is impossible to determine."¹

Another group of offenders enumerated at the census of 1890, but not included in the present report, were the inmates of military and naval prisons. It was found that enlisted men who commit crimes for which as civilians they would be amenable to the civil law and subject to incarceration in state penal institutions, are, upon conviction, turned over to the civil authorities, so that the records of such persons are furnished to the Bureau of the Census through the returns from

¹Memorandum by Doctor Falkner.

the civil prisons. Although prisoners who have committed offenses which, under the civil law, would be classed as misdemeanors, are frequently confined in the military and naval prisons, the sentences imposed upon them are determined largely by the relation of the offense to military discipline, and not so much by its gravity as viewed by civil authorities. Furthermore, the great majority of persons confined in the military prisons are guilty of breaches of military discipline, for which no corresponding offenses exist in civil life. For these reasons it was the opinion of high officials of the Army and Navy that persons confined in military prisons should be omitted altogether from the enumeration. By this omission an insignificant number of persons sentenced for offenses which have a parallel in civil life were excluded. On the other hand, the confusion is avoided which would arise from grouping with the general mass of prisoners the considerable class of persons whose actions do not properly come within the realm of lawbreaking, as understood in civil law.

Convicted persons who were subsequently transferred as insane to general hospitals for the insane or to special asylums for the criminal insane were enumerated among prisoners in 1890, but have been omitted in the present inquiry. The records of all such insane were incorporated in the recently published special report on the insane.

Infants under 10 years of age were not counted among prisoners, because when they are found in penal institutions they are either neglected children awaiting transfer to other institutions or infants accompanying sentenced mothers.

In short, while preceding censuses included as prisoners all persons kept behind prison bars, the present one was restricted to sane prisoners at least 10 years of age confined on a term or indefinite sentence in civil prisons and the juvenile delinquents committed to special institutions.

The principal schedule used in the investigation called for a record of every prisoner committed on a term or indefinite sentence to any penal institution during the year 1904. The purpose was to show the aggregate number of persons committed to prison for crime during the year and to secure facts upon which to base conclusions in regard to the importance of the different classes of crime and also in regard to the frequency of imprisonment in different localities and among different elements of the population.

By making the commitments to prisons during a given period, rather than the whole prison population of a fixed date, the real basis of the report, a marked departure was taken from hitherto established methods. It was recognized, however, that such a departure was fundamentally necessary to a correct view of the present day movement of the prison population. Tabulations of the numbers found in prisons on a fixed date without regard to the time when their imprison-

ment began will not show the actual growth or diminution in the prison population between any given dates; and the deductions drawn from the personal facts about prisoners lose significance when the statistics relate alike to convicts who have already entered into previous enumerations and to the most recent additions to the convicted criminal class. On the other hand, a separate record of the persons committed to prison during a given year furnishes a measure of the annual increment of the prison population which may serve as a standard of comparison for the future. Moreover, when the personal facts concerning those who have been committed to prisons during a given period are tabulated, it becomes possible to differentiate the elements of population which at the present time contribute most largely to the number of prisoners and to state more definitely the relative frequency of commitments in different localities. The value of a record of commitments would be much enhanced by a similar record of discharges. Too little is known about the criminal who is returned to society from the prisons.

While the weight of the investigation was placed upon the commitments to prison, it seemed desirable also to establish a connection between this and preceding reports with a view to possible comparisons. Accordingly it was planned to secure a brief record of all persons in confinement in penal institutions of all grades on June 30, 1904, and thereby preserve, so far as possible, a continuity of the statistics of prisoners.

A third schedule was designed to show the whole number in each prison at the beginning of the year and the numbers subsequently committed and discharged in each quarter of the year. The purpose was to ascertain the aggregate number of persons incarcerated in twelve months, the shifting character of the population as shown by the discharges, and the relation at certain specified times of the number of sentenced prisoners to the number of those awaiting trial.

The plan of investigation outlined was successfully carried out, except in regard to the quarterly reports intended to show the movement of population in prisons. In many instances it was found impossible to secure quarterly reports and in other instances the returns received were either too fragmentary to be available or else too inconsistent with previous returns. Further efforts in this direction had to be abandoned as exceeding the limitations of an investigation carried on by the correspondence method. Although the investigation thus became less comprehensive than was anticipated, it met the general requirements of a census of prisoners to a greater extent than any preceding investigation.

It must always be borne in mind, however, that prison statistics, no matter how complete and how intelligently arranged, can serve only as a superficial means of gauging the crime movement, since they do not account for the many who, although adjudged guilty of crime, have escaped the penalty of imprison-

ment by the payment of a fine, by the suspension of sentence, or by some other form of leniency. The persons sentenced to prison perhaps form the largest part of the element entering into the general crime movement, although this is not a clearly established fact.

Imprisonment as a penalty for minor offenses is being supplanted more and more by reformatory measures. Thousands who formerly would have been sent to prisons are now placed on probation or are dealt with by other means than imprisonment. Even where a formal probation system has not been established the tendency is away from imprisonment as the one penalty for offenses of all kinds. Particularly is this true in the case of juvenile delinquents, who a decade ago formed a not unimportant part of the general prison population, but are now more and more disappearing from it. These factors are sufficient not only to destroy in a notable degree the comparability of the returns with

those of previous censuses, but also to render the statistics of prisoners less and less valuable as a means of measuring the visible crime movement. What the whole crime movement is can be disclosed solely by facts drawn from the records of grand juries and of the criminal courts, supplemented by police returns. At the present time the primary value of prison statistics lies in the personal facts supplied in regard to the individual criminal and in the information about the varied use of imprisonment as a means of repressing crime.

The juvenile delinquents confined in special institutions have been enumerated separately. They comprise persons of both sexes sentenced by the courts to institutions designed solely for the reception of juvenile offenders. Young offenders sentenced to reformatories for adults, which in some instances receive boys of 15 years of age, are included among prisoners.

PRISONERS ENUMERATED, JUNE 30, 1904.

The following tabular statement shows, by classes, the number of prisons in which prisoners were enumerated on June 30, 1904:

CLASS OF INSTITUTION.	Number of institutions, continental United States, June 30, 1904.
Total.....	1,337
United States civil prisons.....	4
State prisons and state and county penitentiaries.....	67
Reformatories for adults.....	14
County jails and workhouses.....	1,181
Municipal prisons and workhouses.....	71

Being restricted to civil institutions containing persons actually sentenced or crime, the returns for the census of 1904 embrace a somewhat smaller number of prisons than those for the census of 1890, which, as already indicated, included all institutions in which persons were detained, whether for an offense committed or for other reasons.

The 1,337 prisons contained on June 30, 1904, a total of 81,772 inmates. Table I shows the per cent distribution of these prisoners, by classes of prisons, for the main geographic divisions.

TABLE I.—Per cent distribution, by class of institution, of prisoners enumerated, June 30, 1904, for main geographic divisions.

CLASS OF INSTITUTION.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF PRISONERS ENUMERATED, JUNE 30, 1904.					
	Conti- nental United States.	North Atlan- tic divi- sion.	South Atlan- tic divi- sion.	North Central divi- sion.	South Central divi- sion.	West- erna divi- sion.
All institutions.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
State prisons and state and county penitentiaries ¹	65.2	45.9	79.6	62.1	87.8	78.2
Reformatories for adults.....	8.9	15.5	.....	14.4	.....	.....
County jails and workhouses.....	22.7	38.3	17.4	14.6	10.9	19.0
Municipal prisons and work- houses.....	3.3	0.2	3.0	8.9	1.3	2.8

¹ Includes United States civil prisons.

The wide variations shown in the percentage of inmates found in the different classes of prisons are due partly to the variety of prison systems within the geographic divisions. The absence of reformatories for adults in the South Atlantic, South Central, and Western divisions naturally results in larger percentages for the state prisons and penitentiaries. Again, extensive systems of county workhouses, such as obtain in the North Atlantic states, help to diminish the population that otherwise would be confined in state institutions. Statutory regulations as to offenses for which persons may be sent to state prisons also influence the distribution of inmates. Table I is therefore simply illustrative of the extent to which the different kinds of prisons are used as places of incarceration, and gives but an imperfect indication of the kind of criminals confined in them.

Ratio of prisoners to population.—On June 30, 1904, the persons recorded as inmates of prisons numbered 81,772, or 100.6 per 100,000 of estimated population. The absolute number of prisoners returned at the census of June 1, 1890, was slightly larger, namely, 82,329, or 131.5 per 100,000 of the population. But as already stated, the census of 1890 included among prisoners some groups which have purposely been excluded from the present report. These groups, and the numbers in each, are as follows:

Total.....	15,526
Prisoners not under sentence.....	10,120
Imprisoned for nonpayment of fine.....	3,691
In military and naval prisons.....	794
Insane prisoners in hospitals and asylums.....	901
Inmates of prisons under 5 years of age.....	20

When this number is deducted from the total returned at the census of 1890 it is apparent that 66,803 sane persons at least 5 years of age were serving sentences as prisoners in that year in civil prisons, which is equivalent to a ratio of 106.7 per 100,000 of the population. The figures indicate, therefore, an

PRISONERS.

actual decrease since the last enumeration in the number of sentenced prisoners in proportion to the population. Yet the diminished ratio of prisoners in 1904, as compared with 1890, does not indicate a diminished tendency toward crime, but simply a decrease in the number of cases in which criminals were sentenced to imprisonment.

The tables in the Census report on prisoners for 1890 do not show the distribution by states of the 15,526 prisoners of the classes omitted in 1904. Since these

classes were included in 1890 but are omitted from the present report, accurate comparisons by states of the ratios to population at the two enumerations are out of the question. Nevertheless a presentation by states of the increase or decrease of prisoners per 100,000 of population between the censuses of 1890 and 1904, as shown in Table II, possesses some significance, if, in making comparisons, allowance be made for the inclusion of the nonsentenced prisoners at the earlier census and their exclusion at the later.

TABLE II.—NUMBER AND RATIO OF PRISONERS ENUMERATED ON DATE OF CENSUS, FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1904 AND 1890.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	JUNE 30, 1904.			JUNE 1, 1890.			INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) OF PRISONERS, 1890 TO 1904.		RANK OF STATE, BY RATIO OF PRISONERS TO POPULATION.	
	General population. ¹	Prisoners.		General population.	Prisoners.		Number.	Number per 100,000 of population.	June 30, 1904.	June 1, 1890.
Number.		Number per 100,000 of population.	Number.		Number per 100,000 of population.					
Continental United States.....	81,301,848	81,772	100.6	62,622,250	82,329	131.5	-557	-30.9	.....	.....
North Atlantic division.....	22,532,917	27,389	121.6	17,401,545	28,258	162.4	-860	-40.8	.....	.....
Maine.....	708,096	496	70.0	661,086	512	77.4	-16	-7.4	38	41
New Hampshire.....	425,904	416	97.7	376,530	321	85.3	+95	+12.4	25	37
Vermont.....	348,222	274	78.7	332,422	200	60.2	+74	+18.5	33	44
Massachusetts.....	3,036,626	5,684	187.2	2,238,943	5,227	233.5	+457	+46.3	8	5
Rhode Island.....	462,468	604	130.6	345,506	560	162.1	+44	-31.5	14	14
Connecticut.....	674,635	1,125	115.4	746,258	1,026	137.5	+99	-22.1	17	20
New York.....	7,785,730	9,802	126.7	5,997,853	11,468	191.2	-1,606	-64.5	15	9
New Jersey.....	2,062,821	2,720	131.9	1,444,933	2,455	169.9	+265	-38.0	13	12
Pennsylvania.....	6,728,415	6,208	92.3	5,258,014	6,489	123.4	-281	-31.1	27	27
South Atlantic division.....	11,060,917	11,150	100.5	8,857,920	11,409	128.8	-259	-28.3	.....	.....
Delaware.....	191,366	160	83.6	168,493	139	82.5	+21	+1.1	30	38
Maryland.....	1,247,518	1,867	149.7	1,042,300	1,502	144.1	+365	+5.6	11	16
District of Columbia.....	298,453	46	15.4	230,392	496	215.3	-450	-189.9	48	7
Virginia.....	1,935,116	1,895	97.9	1,655,980	2,000	120.8	-105	-22.9	24	29
West Virginia.....	1,048,837	1,139	109.6	762,794	450	59.0	+689	+50.6	19	45
North Carolina.....	2,006,453	1,185	59.1	1,617,947	2,033	125.7	-848	-66.6	42	26
South Carolina.....	1,417,560	1,045	73.7	1,151,149	1,184	102.9	-139	-29.2	36	32
Georgia.....	2,371,081	2,579	108.8	1,837,353	2,938	159.9	-359	-51.1	20	15
Florida.....	584,533	1,234	211.1	391,422	667	170.4	+567	+40.7	4	11
North Central division.....	27,912,470	21,000	75.2	22,362,279	19,854	88.8	+1,146	-13.6	.....	.....
Ohio.....	4,355,676	3,363	77.2	3,672,316	2,909	79.2	+454	-2.0	34	40
Indiana.....	2,648,786	2,138	80.7	2,192,404	1,988	90.7	+150	-10.0	31	36
Illinois.....	5,227,923	3,180	60.8	3,826,351	3,936	102.9	-756	-42.1	41	32
Michigan.....	2,542,288	1,995	78.8	2,093,889	2,155	102.9	-160	-24.1	32	32
Wisconsin.....	2,222,457	1,366	61.5	1,686,880	1,118	66.3	+248	-4.8	40	42
Minnesota.....	1,931,514	1,667	86.3	1,301,826	1,041	80.0	+26	-24.8	44	39
Iowa.....	2,362,340	1,255	53.1	1,911,896	1,016	53.1	+239	.....	46	34
Missouri.....	3,281,219	2,793	85.1	2,679,184	2,833	105.7	-40	-20.6	29	31
North Dakota.....	371,478	203	54.6	182,719	97	53.1	+106	+1.5	45	34
South Dakota.....	423,199	245	57.9	328,808	178	54.1	+67	+3.8	43	46
Nebraska.....	1,067,786	519	48.6	1,058,910	655	61.9	-136	-13.3	47	43
Kansas.....	1,487,804	2,876	193.3	1,427,096	1,928	135.1	+948	+58.2	7	21
South Central division.....	15,268,265	14,614	95.7	10,972,893	16,084	146.6	-1,470	-50.9	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	2,264,994	2,221	98.1	1,858,635	2,110	113.5	+111	-15.4	23	30
Tennessee.....	2,123,965	1,997	94.0	1,767,518	2,451	138.7	-454	-44.7	26	19
Alabama.....	1,957,445	2,068	105.6	1,513,017	2,518	166.4	-450	-60.8	21	13
Mississippi.....	1,658,119	1,238	74.7	1,289,400	1,177	91.3	+61	-16.6	35	35
Louisiana.....	1,489,633	1,680	112.8	1,118,587	1,608	143.8	+72	-31.0	18	17
Texas.....	3,380,759	4,504	133.2	2,235,523	4,747	212.3	-243	-79.1	12	8
Indian Territory.....	478,578	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	528,940	22	4.2	61,834	.....	.....	+22	+4.2	49	.....
Arkansas.....	1,386,432	884	63.8	1,128,179	1,473	130.6	-589	-66.8	39	23
Western division.....	4,497,279	7,619	169.4	3,027,613	6,724	222.1	+895	-52.7	.....	.....
Montana.....	284,330	571	200.8	132,159	432	326.9	+139	-126.1	6	3
Wyoming.....	104,773	230	219.5	60,705	74	121.9	+156	+97.6	3	28
Colorado.....	591,334	1,022	172.8	412,198	902	218.8	+120	-46.0	9	6
New Mexico.....	209,614	265	126.4	153,593	205	133.5	+60	-7.1	16	22
Arizona.....	137,066	318	232.0	59,620	250	419.3	+68	-187.3	2	1
Utah.....	303,687	223	73.4	207,905	269	129.4	-46	-56.0	37	34
Nevada.....	42,335	129	304.7	45,761	152	332.2	-23	-27.5	1	2
Idaho.....	191,670	196	102.3	84,385	150	177.8	+46	-75.5	22	10
Washington.....	583,792	911	156.0	349,390	452	129.4	+459	+26.6	10	34
Oregon.....	452,667	399	88.1	313,767	440	140.2	-41	-52.1	28	18
California.....	1,595,981	3,255	210.2	1,208,130	3,398	281.3	-43	-71.1	5	4

¹ Estimated.

² South Carolina, Illinois, and Michigan show a ratio of 102.9 each.

³ Iowa and North Dakota show a ratio of 53.1 each.

⁴ Utah and Washington show a ratio of 129.4 each.

Twelve states show increased ratios of prisoners to 100,000 of population. It must be assumed that some, if not all, of these states returned in 1890 a number of persons belonging to the groups which were excluded in 1904, so that the present ratios are probably smaller than they would have been had such groups been enumerated. The following states show the most notable increases in the ratio of prisoners to population: Wyoming, 97.6; Kansas, 58.2; West Virginia, 50.6; Florida, 40.7; and Washington, 26.6. In each of these states, of course, a large increase has occurred in the actual number of prisoners. What local causes may have governed it, or how far it may be due to the greater completeness of the present enumeration, is not known. In 20 of the 36 states showing diminished ratios the actual number of prisoners was smaller in 1904 than in 1890; in the others the number of prisoners has increased, but not in proportion to the growth of the general population. In New York the absolute number of prisoners diminished 1,606; in North Carolina, 848; in Illinois, 756; in Arkansas, 589; in Tennessee, 454; in Alabama, 450; in the District of Columbia, 450; and in Georgia, 359. No conclusions, however, can be based upon these figures, since no means are at hand to determine how far the changes are merely the results of the changes in the scope of the inquiry.

A comparison of the ratios of prisoners in the various states, as shown for 1904, places it beyond doubt that such ratios furnish a most unreliable index of the prevalence of crime. In the North Atlantic division, for instance, a ratio of but 92.3 is shown for Pennsylvania, as compared with 131.9 for the neighboring

state of New Jersey, and 187.2 for Massachusetts. Among the South Atlantic states the proportion of prisoners to population was almost four times as large in Florida as in North Carolina. In the South Central division similar contrasts are furnished by the ratio of 74.7 for Mississippi and 133.2 for Texas; and in the Western division, by 73.4 for Utah and 304.7 for Nevada. As a guide to the relative frequency or infrequency of criminal offenses these ratios by themselves are of doubtful value. A community with a large number of prisoners in proportion to its population may be far more law-abiding and orderly than one with a low ratio. It is not merely a question of how the laws are enforced, but what standards the courts follow in imposing penalties, and what facilities the community provides for confining a considerable number of prisoners. In some states practically all misdemeanors, whether first or second offenses, are punished by fines; while in others a term sentence is commonly imposed. Certain offenses also, such as drunkenness and simple assault and battery, in some states generally go unpunished, while in others they help very materially to swell the prison population.

With the exception of Kansas the states of the North Central division show comparatively slight variations in ratios; and this is clearly attributable to the similarity between them in the enforcement of law in court procedure, in prison systems, and in other features.

Table III, which is a summary of Table 2, distributes the prisoners enumerated on June 30, 1904, by sex, color, nativity, and race, for main geographic divisions.

TABLE III.—NUMERICAL DISTRIBUTION OF PRISONERS ENUMERATED, JUNE 30, 1904, CLASSIFIED BY SEX, COLOR, NATIVITY, AND RACE, FOR MAIN GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS.

DIVISION AND SEX.	PRISONERS ENUMERATED, JUNE 30, 1904.								
	Aggregate.	White.				Colored.			
		Total.	Native.	Foreign born.	Unknown.	Total.	Negro.	Mongolian.	Indian.
Continental United States.....	81,772	55,111	41,730	12,045	436	26,661	26,057	190	384
Males.....	77,269	52,280	40,004	11,848	428	24,959	24,426	189	374
Females.....	4,503	2,831	1,726	1,097	8	1,672	1,661	1	10
North Atlantic.....	27,389	24,349	16,363	7,954	32	3,040	3,010	15	15
Males.....	24,882	22,193	15,170	6,994	29	2,689	2,661	15	13
Females.....	2,507	2,156	1,193	660	3	351	349		2
South Atlantic.....	11,150	2,859	2,473	173	213	8,291	8,281	1	9
Males.....	10,535	2,758	2,387	163	208	7,777	7,767	1	9
Females.....	615	101	86	10	5	514	514		
North Central.....	21,000	16,693	13,871	2,645	177	4,307	4,068	3	236
Males.....	20,361	16,295	13,562	2,558	177	4,066	3,832	3	231
Females.....	639	398	309	89		241	236		5
South Central.....	14,614	4,339	3,880	454	5	10,275	10,269		6
Males.....	14,055	4,297	3,839	453	5	9,758	9,752		6
Females.....	559	42	41	1		517	517		
Western.....	7,619	6,871	5,143	1,719	9	748	459	171	118
Males.....	7,436	6,737	5,046	1,682	9	699	414	170	115
Females.....	183	134	97	37		49	45	1	3

Sex.—Of the prison inmates on June 30, 1904, as shown in Table III, 77,269, or 94.5 per cent, were males and 4,503, or 5.5 per cent, were females. The corresponding percentages were: In 1890, males, 92.2 per cent; females, 7.8 per cent; and in 1880, males, 91.5 per cent; females, 8.5 per cent. The figures, therefore, point to a clearly defined tendency toward a decreasing proportion of female prisoners.

Table IV shows, for main geographic divisions, the per cent distribution, by sex, of the prisoners enumerated on June 30, 1904, and of those enumerated on June 1, 1890.

TABLE IV.—*Per cent distribution, by sex, of prisoners enumerated, June 30, 1904, and June 1, 1890, for main geographic divisions.*

SEX.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF PRISONERS.					
	Conti- nental United States.	North Atlantic division.	South Atlantic division.	North Central division.	South Central division.	Western division.
ENUMERATED, JUNE 30, 1904.						
Both sexes..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Males.....	94.5	90.8	94.5	97.0	95.2	97.6
Females.....	5.5	9.2	5.5	3.0	3.8	2.4
ENUMERATED, JUNE 1, 1890.						
Both sexes..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Males.....	92.2	88.1	92.1	95.1	94.1	97.1
Females.....	7.8	11.9	7.9	4.9	5.9	2.9

It will be seen that for each division a larger percentage of females was returned in 1890 than in 1904. That the relative number of female prisoners is decreasing throughout the United States seems to be an established fact and one which conforms with the results of local investigations. Whether there has been a proportionate diminution in criminal offenses committed by women, or whether imprisonment as a penalty for their crimes is less frequently resorted to, can not be stated.

The data for the discussion of the proportion of each sex in the different elements of the prison population are found in Table V, which shows the per cent distribution, by sex, of the prisoners enumerated on June 30, 1904, classified by color, nativity, and race.

An inspection of the figures in Table V shows that females formed a larger percentage of the colored prisoners than of the white. Of the total number of female prisoners, 2,831 were white and 1,672 were colored, which makes it evident that the proportion of colored to white was much greater among the female prisoners than among the general female population. With very few exceptions the colored female prisoners were of the negro race.

Among the native white prisoners, 4.1 per cent were females, as compared with 8.5 per cent among the foreign white prisoners. In previous enumerations, also, the proportion of females has been greater among the white prisoners of foreign birth than among the native white.

TABLE V.—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, BY SEX, OF PRISONERS ENUMERATED, JUNE 30, 1904, CLASSIFIED BY COLOR, NATIVITY, AND RACE.

SEX.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF PRISONERS ENUMERATED, JUNE 30, 1904.								
	Aggregate.	White.				Colored.			
		Total.	Native.	Foreign born.	Unknown.	Total.	Negro.	Mongolian.	Indian.
Both sexes.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Males.....	94.5	94.9	95.9	91.5	98.2	93.7	93.6	99.5	
Females.....	5.5	5.1	4.1	8.5	1.8	6.3	6.4	0.5	

Color.—As shown in Table III, 55,111 white prisoners and 26,661 colored (including 190 Mongolians and 384 Indians) were enumerated on June 30, 1904.

Table VI shows the per cent distribution, by color, of the total number of prisoners enumerated on June 30, 1904, and of the general population enumerated on June 1, 1900, for states and territories.

TABLE VI.—Per cent distribution, by color, of prisoners enumerated, June 30, 1904, and of general population, 1900, for states and territories.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	PRISONERS ENUMERATED, JUNE 30, 1904.		GENERAL POPULATION: 1900.	
	Per cent white.	Per cent colored.	Per cent white.	Per cent colored.
Continental United States.....	67.4	32.6	87.9	12.1
North Atlantic division.....	88.9	11.1	98.1	1.9
Maine.....	98.4	1.6	99.7	0.3
New Hampshire.....	98.8	1.2	99.8	0.2
Vermont.....	95.6	4.4	99.7	0.3
Massachusetts.....	96.4	3.6	98.7	1.3
Rhode Island.....	91.7	8.3	97.8	2.2
Connecticut.....	92.9	7.1	98.2	1.8
New York.....	92.1	7.9	98.5	1.5
New Jersey.....	78.5	21.5	96.2	3.8
Pennsylvania.....	78.9	21.1	97.5	2.5
South Atlantic division.....	25.6	74.4	64.2	35.8
Delaware.....	41.3	58.8	83.4	16.6
Maryland.....	40.2	59.8	80.2	19.8
District of Columbia.....	(1)	(1)	68.7	31.3
Virginia.....	21.2	78.8	64.3	35.7
West Virginia.....	47.0	53.0	95.5	4.5
North Carolina.....	22.7	77.3	66.7	33.3
South Carolina.....	13.6	86.4	41.6	58.4
Georgia.....	21.1	78.9	53.3	46.7
Florida.....	11.3	88.7	56.3	43.7
North Central division.....	79.5	20.5	97.9	2.1
Ohio.....	77.8	22.2	97.7	2.3
Indiana.....	80.4	19.6	97.7	2.3
Illinois.....	80.2	19.8	98.2	1.8
Michigan.....	93.1	6.9	99.1	0.9
Wisconsin.....	96.0	4.0	99.5	0.5
Minnesota.....	93.3	6.7	99.2	0.8
Iowa.....	90.1	9.9	99.4	0.6
Missouri.....	62.7	37.3	94.8	5.2
North Dakota.....	97.5	2.5	97.7	2.3
South Dakota.....	88.6	11.4	94.8	5.2
Nebraska.....	82.9	17.1	96.1	3.9
Kansas.....	66.7	33.3	96.3	3.7
South Central division.....	29.7	70.3	69.7	30.3
Kentucky.....	41.6	58.4	86.7	13.3
Tennessee.....	30.0	70.0	76.2	23.8
Alabama.....	13.1	86.9	54.7	45.3
Mississippi.....	9.2	90.8	41.3	58.7
Louisiana.....	19.3	80.7	52.8	47.2
Texas.....	40.7	59.3	79.6	20.4
Indian Territory.....			77.2	22.8
Oklahoma.....	(1)	(1)	62.3	37.7
Arkansas.....	28.4	71.6	72.0	28.0
Western division.....	90.2	9.8	94.7	5.3
Montana.....	90.9	9.1	93.0	7.0
Wyoming.....	84.8	15.2	96.2	3.8
Colorado.....	88.2	11.8	98.0	2.0
New Mexico.....	89.1	10.9	92.3	7.7
Arizona.....	90.9	9.1	75.6	24.4
Utah.....	95.1	4.9	98.5	1.5
Nevada.....	76.7	23.3	83.6	16.4
Idaho.....	93.4	6.6	95.5	4.5
Washington.....	92.3	7.7	95.8	4.2
Oregon.....	90.2	9.8	95.4	4.6
California.....	90.5	9.5	94.5	5.5

¹ Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

In 1890 the percentage of whites among prisoners was 69.6, and of colored 30.4. When these percentages are compared with the corresponding percentages for

1904 it is seen that the proportion of colored among prisoners has increased perceptibly.

The percentage of colored among the prisoners in each geographic division in 1890 were as follows: North Atlantic, 7.3; South Atlantic, 77.7; North Central, 14.2; South Central, 65.2; and Western, 11.5. In each group, except the South Atlantic and the Western, the percentage of colored among the prisoners was larger in 1904. Particularly notable is the increased percentage for the North Central group.

Since at the census of 1900 the whites formed 87.9 per cent of the general population and the colored 12.1 per cent, it is evident that the colored furnish a disproportionately large part of the prisoners. For each state and territory, with the exception of Arizona, the percentage of colored among the prisoners is in excess of the percentage that the colored formed of the total population. A reason frequently given for this relative preponderance of colored prisoners is that the colored are too impecunious to buy their liberty when a fine is imposed for a minor criminal offense, while the whites avail themselves freely of this opportunity. Such an explanation can not be applied to the statistics in this report, since persons serving time for nonpayment of fines were not enumerated. The exclusion of this class accounts for the omission of percentages of colored and white for the District of Columbia, which omission means that less than 100 persons were serving a term sentence, and not that there was a scarcity of either white or colored offenders.

The differences in the proportions of colored prisoners in the different states are the result of local conditions. High percentages may, in some instances, reflect a somewhat greater severity in dealing with colored criminals than with the white. There is, however, no escape from the conclusion that relatively the colored contribute much the larger number to the prison population, for this condition exists in states with a small admixture of colored as well as in states in the "black belt" of the South.

In South Dakota, as well as in most of the states of the Western division, the colored prisoners include a considerable number of Mongolians and Indians. In the other divisions the colored prisoners are almost exclusively of the negro race.

Nativity of white prisoners.—Table III shows that out of 55,111 white persons in prisons on June 30, 1904, 41,730 were native, 12,945 foreign born, and 436 of unknown nativity. The details as to states and territories are exhibited in Table 2.

Table VII gives the per cent distribution, by nativity, of the white prisoners of known nativity. As only 436 out of the 55,111 white prisoners were of unknown nativity, the omission of this class does not materially affect the percentages.

PRISONERS.

TABLE VII.—Per cent distribution, by nativity, of white prisoners enumerated, June 30, 1904, and of general white population 10 years of age and over, 1900, for states and territories.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	WHITE PRISONERS OF KNOWN NATIVITY ENUMERATED, JUNE 30, 1904.		GENERAL WHITE POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1900.	
	Per cent native.	Per cent foreign born.	Per cent native.	Per cent foreign born.
Continental United States.....	76.3	23.7	80.5	19.5
North Atlantic division.....	67.3	32.7	71.7	28.3
Maine.....	74.3	25.7	84.2	15.8
New Hampshire.....	71.9	28.1	75.2	24.8
Vermont.....	82.1	17.9	84.5	15.5
Massachusetts.....	61.1	38.9	63.5	36.5
Rhode Island.....	64.6	35.4	61.7	38.3
Connecticut.....	65.7	34.3	67.7	32.3
New York.....	68.0	32.0	67.7	32.3
New Jersey.....	63.8	36.2	70.4	29.6
Pennsylvania.....	73.2	26.8	79.7	20.3
South Atlantic division.....	93.5	6.5	95.9	4.1
Delaware.....	(1)	(1)	88.9	11.1
Maryland.....	86.8	13.2	87.6	12.4
District of Columbia.....	(1)	(1)	87.9	12.1
Virginia.....	97.3	2.7	97.9	2.1
West Virginia.....	93.1	6.9	96.7	3.3
North Carolina.....	99.2	0.8	99.5	0.5
South Carolina.....	97.9	2.1	98.7	1.3
Georgia.....	98.3	1.7	98.6	1.4
Florida.....	86.4	13.6	91.4	8.6
North Central division.....	84.0	16.0	79.4	20.6
Ohio.....	85.3	14.7	85.9	14.1
Indiana.....	94.0	6.0	92.7	7.3
Illinois.....	80.7	19.3	74.0	26.0
Michigan.....	75.9	24.1	71.8	28.2
Wisconsin.....	70.3	29.7	67.2	32.8
Minnesota.....	69.0	31.0	61.5	38.5
Iowa.....	87.5	12.5	82.2	17.8
Missouri.....	90.8	9.2	90.4	9.6
North Dakota.....	65.2	34.8	51.6	48.4
South Dakota.....	74.2	25.8	68.9	31.1
Nebraska.....	84.7	15.3	77.9	22.1
Kansas.....	96.4	3.6	88.4	11.6
South Central division.....	89.5	10.5	95.1	4.9
Kentucky.....	98.7	1.3	96.4	3.6
Tennessee.....	98.2	1.8	98.5	1.5
Alabama.....	96.3	3.7	98.0	2.0
Mississippi.....	96.5	3.5	98.4	1.6
Louisiana.....	92.3	7.7	90.4	9.6
Texas.....	79.8	20.2	90.1	9.9
Indian Territory.....				
Oklahoma.....	(1)	(1)	94.2	5.8
Arkansas.....	94.8	5.2	97.9	2.1
Western division.....	74.9	25.1	75.4	24.6
Montana.....	72.8	27.2	65.5	34.5
Wyoming.....	86.7	13.3	76.3	23.7
Colorado.....	81.5	18.5	78.6	21.4
New Mexico.....	81.4	18.6	90.3	9.7
Arizona.....	50.2	49.8	70.1	29.9
Utah.....	78.8	21.2	73.0	27.0
Nevada.....	(1)	(1)	70.7	29.3
Idaho.....	73.2	26.8	81.0	19.0
Washington.....	79.2	20.8	74.2	25.8
Oregon.....	85.8	14.2	82.0	18.0
California.....	73.4	26.6	72.7	27.3

¹ Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

Since 1890 the percentages of native and foreign born white prisoners have undergone some significant modifications, which can best be exhibited in tabular form.

DIVISION.	WHITE PRISONERS OF KNOWN NATIVITY.			
	Per cent native.		Per cent foreign born.	
	1904	1890	1904	1890
Continental United States.....	76.3	71.8	23.7	28.3
North Atlantic.....	67.3	65.6	32.7	34.4
South Atlantic.....	93.5	89.6	6.5	10.4
North Central.....	84.0	76.4	16.0	23.6
South Central.....	89.5	83.9	10.5	16.2
Western.....	74.9	67.2	25.1	32.8

The fact that the new enumeration did not proceed on quite the same basis does not seriously affect the validity of such comparisons of prisoners. The figures in regard to the native prisoners would have a clearer meaning had it been possible to separate them according to native and foreign parentage. Yet it is to be noted that the proportion of the native white prisoners shows an increase since the last enumeration, not only for the country as a whole but for each geographic division, while the percentages of foreign born prisoners have correspondingly decreased. The largest increase in the percentage of native white prisoners occurred in the Western and North Central divisions. But even the North Atlantic states, which have absorbed most of the late immigration, show a larger percentage of native prisoners than in 1890. It is evident, therefore, that the recent huge additions of foreigners to the population are not reflected in the prison returns in the degree the prison statistics of 1890 might have led one to expect. A diminished percentage of foreign born prisoners in 1904, as compared with the earlier period, does not prove, however, that the foreign born now contribute to the prison class in a smaller proportion than to the general population. This can only be determined by comparing the per cent distribution of white prisoners of known nativity with a similar distribution of the general white population. It would have been preferable to show the ratio of white prisoners to general population for each nativity class; but, unfortunately, general statistics were not collected for 1904, and therefore it is necessary to compare the per cent distribution of the white prisoners enumerated on June 30, 1904, with a similar distribution of the general population for 1900.

If the general population of all ages be taken, the basis for the comparison will not be equitable for several reasons. Inmates of the general prisons are all

at least 10 years of age and nearly all over 15. For the most part the immigrants are between 15 and 40 years of age. The number of children under 10 years of age is extremely small among the white immigrants as compared with the native whites. In view of these facts a comparison of the proportions of each nativity class in the white prison population with the corresponding proportions of the general population of all ages would clearly be unfair, for the inclusion of children under 10 years of age would so increase the proportion of native in the general population that it would seem as if crime were more prevalent among the foreign born as compared with the native white than is actually the case. Therefore children under 10 years of age are omitted, and the figures given for the general population in Table VII refer only to those at least 10 years of age. Even with this exclusion the figures are, on the whole, less favorable to the foreign born white prisoners than the facts warrant, as no account could be taken of the large immigration between 1900 and 1904. This circumstance, however, does not affect the general conclusions to be drawn from the comparison.

Of the whites at least 10 years of age in the general population of the United States in 1900, 19.5 per cent were foreign born, while of the white prisoners of known nativity enumerated on June 30, 1904, 23.7 per cent were foreign born. The foreign born element therefore appears to be more prominent in the white population of prisons than in the general white population. In some respects, however, a comparison with the total white population 10 years of age and over is hardly fair to the foreign born. Very few prisoners are under the age of 15, and the great majority of prisoners, 94.5 per cent of the total number, are males. Therefore it is perhaps more significant when the percentage of foreign born among white prisoners is compared with the percentage of foreign born in the white population 15 years of age and over, classified by sex.

This comparison is presented in the following tabular statement:

DIVISION.	PER CENT FOREIGN BORN—			
	Among white prisoners of known nativity enumerated, June 30, 1904.	In the general white population 15 years of age and over: 1900.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.
Continental United States...	23.7	21.9	23.0	20.7
North Atlantic.....	32.7	30.8	31.8	29.8
South Atlantic.....	6.5	4.8	5.3	4.3
North Central.....	16.0	23.3	24.8	21.8
South Central.....	10.5	5.6	6.2	5.0
Western.....	25.1	27.4	29.8	24.1

The figures presented above give little support to the popular belief that the foreign born contribute to the prison class greatly in excess of their representation in the general population. Of the three divisions in which the foreign born are of great importance, the North Atlantic is the only one where the foreign born are relatively more numerous among the white prisoners than in the general white population. In this division they form 30.8 per cent of the general white population at least 15 years of age and 32.7 per cent of the white prisoners. In the North Central states, on the other hand, the corresponding percentages are 23.3 for the general population, as contrasted with only 16 per cent for the prisoners. As no allowance has been made for the great influx of foreign born since 1900, which affects chiefly the North Atlantic division, the figures can not be regarded as indicating a greater criminal tendency among the foreign born whites than among the native. These conclusions are generally substantiated by the figures for the prisoners committed during 1904 (page 40).

In comparison with the extent to which the foreign born contribute to the prison class, it is interesting to review the figures for the insane and for the paupers. Of the white insane of known nativity in hospitals on December 31, 1903, the foreign born formed 34.3 per cent while the corresponding percentage for the paupers in almshouses on that date was 43.2. As only 23.7 per cent of the white prisoners of known nativity were foreign born, it is apparent that the foreign born contribute a much smaller proportion of the prisoners than of either the paupers or the insane.

Offenses.—The entire prison population was enumerated by prison officials. The definitions given of the various offenses were those obtained from the prison records, and had, presumably, been copied from the commitment papers. In many instances the description of the offense was vague or general, such as "violating revenue laws," "violating liquor laws," "fraudulently enticing labor," etc. Very often, just as in some penal codes, extraneous matter was introduced in describing the character of the particular crime. Moreover it frequently happened that the same offense was described differently in different states. This lack of a precise description made it difficult to reduce some offenses to an exact classification.

Certain offenses, especially some comprehended under the general group "against society," are not crimes in the true sense of the word. For instance, no less than 4,701 prisoners were sentenced for drunkenness, 2,773 for disorderly conduct (which is often only another term for drunkenness), 4,287 for vagrancy, and 709 for violating liquor laws, but it does not by

PRISONERS.

any means follow that all these persons, or even a majority of them, should be described as criminals.

The classification of offenses adopted for the purposes of this report varies somewhat from that used in the census of 1890. The offenses "against the government" are not shown separately, but are included under offenses "against public policy," as a subdivision of the general group "against society." The division of "offenses on the high seas," used in 1890, has been omitted.

The first division of the general group "against society" comprehends offenses "against chastity" under the following heads: Adultery, bigamy and polygamy, seduction, crime against nature, incest, fornication, prostitution, and offenses of this kind not classified. The second division comprehends offenses "against public policy" under the following heads: Perjury, counterfeiting, violating United States laws, drunkenness, disorderly conduct, violating liquor laws, vagrancy, incorrigibility, truancy, and other offenses of this kind not specified.

Among offenses "against the person" are specified

homicide, assault, robbery, and rape, while among offenses "against property" are specified arson, burglary, larceny, forgery, fraud, embezzlement, malicious mischief and trespass, and other offenses of this kind not specified.

A separate statement is also given of the number of "double crimes," which very often are crimes that might have been classified either as against property or as against the person.

It will be observed that an attempt has been made to reduce the classification of offenses to the fewest possible groups consistent with accuracy, and to obviate the necessity of presenting details concerning offenses that are so rarely committed that no advantage would accrue from showing them separately. Most of these may properly be referred to under some one of the heads given.

Table VIII, based on Table 4, shows the distribution, by class of offenses, of the prisoners enumerated on June 30, 1904, classified by sex, for the main geographic divisions.

TABLE VIII.—DISTRIBUTION, BY CLASS OF OFFENSES, OF PRISONERS ENUMERATED, JUNE 30, 1904, CLASSIFIED BY SEX, FOR MAIN GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS.

SEX AND CLASS OF OFFENSES.	PRISONERS ENUMERATED, JUNE 30, 1904.											
	Number.						Per cent distribution.					
	Conti- nental United States.	North Atlantic division.	South Atlantic division.	North Central division.	South Central division.	Western division.	Conti- nental United States.	North Atlantic division.	South Atlantic division.	North Central division.	South Central division.	Western division.
Both sexes.....	81,772	27,389	11,150	21,000	14,614	7,619	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Against society.....	17,730	10,290	1,467	3,473	1,257	1,252	21.7	37.6	13.2	16.5	8.6	16.4
Against the person.....	26,017	5,645	4,724	6,357	6,711	2,580	31.8	20.6	42.4	30.3	45.9	33.9
Against property.....	37,166	11,272	4,692	10,951	6,587	3,664	45.5	41.2	42.1	52.1	45.1	48.1
Double crimes.....	126	47	29	16	23	11	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Unclassified.....	127	34	6	67	19	1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	(¹)
Offense not stated.....	597	101	232	136	17	111	0.7	0.4	2.1	0.6	0.1	1.5
Males.....	77,269	24,882	10,535	20,361	14,055	7,436	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Against society.....	15,190	8,354	1,312	3,181	1,195	1,148	19.7	33.6	12.5	15.6	8.5	15.4
Against the person.....	25,172	5,499	4,504	6,205	6,421	2,543	32.6	22.1	42.8	30.5	45.7	34.2
Against property.....	36,097	10,859	4,474	10,762	6,380	3,622	46.7	43.6	42.5	52.9	45.4	48.7
Double crimes.....	117	41	29	13	23	11	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Unclassified.....	123	32	6	65	19	1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	(¹)
Offense not stated.....	570	97	210	135	17	111	0.7	0.4	2.0	0.7	0.1	1.5
Females.....	4,503	2,507	615	639	559	183	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Against society.....	2,540	1,936	155	292	62	104	56.6	77.2	25.2	45.7	11.1	56.8
Against the person.....	845	146	220	152	290	37	18.8	5.8	35.8	23.8	51.9	20.2
Against property.....	1,069	413	218	189	207	42	23.7	16.5	35.4	29.6	37.0	23.0
Double crimes.....	9	6	-----	3	-----	-----	0.2	0.2	-----	0.5	-----	-----
Unclassified.....	4	2	-----	2	-----	-----	0.1	0.1	-----	0.3	-----	-----
Offense not stated.....	27	4	22	1	-----	-----	0.6	0.2	3.6	0.2	-----	-----

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

If the figures for both sexes combined be considered, the rank of the groups of offenses according to the percentage of the total number of offenders they contain will be found to be as follows for continental United States: "Against property," 45.5 per cent; "against the person," 31.8 per cent; and "against society," 21.7 per cent. When the percentages for geographic divisions are examined, the classes appear in a different order. In the North Atlantic division offenses against

property are the most numerous, for crimes against society constitute 37.6 per cent, and crimes against the person, only 20.6 per cent. In the South Atlantic division, on the other hand, crimes against the person are most numerous, forming 42.4 per cent of the total, and crimes against property are second, forming 42.1 per cent. The same order prevails in the South Central states. In the North Central and Western divisions, as in the North Atlantic, crimes against property are

more numerous than crimes against the person. In all divisions, except the North Atlantic, the smallest percentage for any of the three main groups is that for crimes against society, the proportion in this class varying from 8.6 per cent in the South Central states to 16.5 per cent in the North Central, as contrasted with 37.6 per cent in the North Atlantic.

This wide variation in the percentages, particularly in those representing crimes against society, does not point to a corresponding frequency or infrequency of such crimes in the different geographic divisions, but largely to differences in methods of dealing with certain offenses against society. In Table 4 the offenders against society (total, 17,739) have been subdivided into those against chastity (total, 2,431), and those against public policy (total, 15,308). The offenders against chastity formed but 13.7 per cent of all offenders against society, while those against public policy constituted 86.3 per cent. Analyzing the last mentioned group, it is found that of the 15,308 prisoners in it, 76.8 per cent, or a total of 11,761, were imprisoned for drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and vagrancy; but of this last mentioned number, 8,019, or 68.2 per cent, were credited to the North Atlantic states. The offenses of drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and vagrancy are assuredly not uncommon outside the North Atlantic states, but are less often punished by imprisonment. The figures under immediate consideration are therefore chiefly indicative of different methods of dealing with specific offenses. This is further exemplified by the returns from individual states of the North Atlantic division. For example, nearly one-half of the persons imprisoned on account of drunkenness are credited to Massachusetts, while more than one-fourth of the vagrants enumerated were imprisoned in New York. In short, the numbers of those behind prison bars for drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and vagrancy reflect public policy in dealing with such offenses and have little relation to the frequency with which these offenses are committed. This is of course more or less true of offenses of an inherently criminal nature, though much less marked when one geographic division is compared with another.

The fact that the North Atlantic division is more largely urban than any of the other divisions no doubt accounts in part for the greater frequency of crimes "against society" in the North Atlantic states. Crimes of this class are more or less the outgrowth of city life, and the means for their repression is more adequate in urban than in rural communities. Nevertheless the principal reason for the disproportionately large percentages of prisoners in the North Atlantic states who had been guilty of crimes against society is the severity with which certain of these crimes are punished in those states.

Offenses against society.—Of the 17,739 persons in prison in continental United States on June 30, 1904, for offenses against society, 2,431 had offended against chastity. The distribution by offense of the prisoners in this subgroup is as follows:

OFFENSE.	PRISONERS ENUMERATED, JUNE 30, 1904, CONVICTED OF OFFENSES AGAINST CHASTITY.	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Total.....	2,431	100.0
Adultery.....	363	12.5
Bigamy.....	361	14.8
Seduction.....	48	2.0
Against nature.....	376	15.5
Incest.....	273	11.2
Fornication.....	330	13.6
Prostitution.....	286	11.8
All other.....	454	18.7

Differences between several communities in the number of persons convicted of some one offense against chastity is not an accurate index of the relative frequency of the commission of that offense; it is rather a reflection of differences in the character of police regulation and to a limited degree of differences in the extent to which the population is concentrated in urban communities. In the North Atlantic states, for example, 244 persons were sentenced for prostitution, as contrasted with 3 in the South Atlantic states, 1 in the Western, and none in the South Central. In some states fornication is hardly ever punished by imprisonment, while in others considerable numbers are sentenced to imprisonment for that offense.

The second subdivision of the offenses against society, comprising those against public policy, shows for continental United States a total of 15,308 prisoners, or 86.3 per cent of the general group, distributed among the chief offenses specified, as follows:

OFFENSE.	PRISONERS ENUMERATED, JUNE 30, 1904, CONVICTED OF OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC POLICY.	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Total.....	15,308	100.0
Perjury.....	305	2.0
Counterfeiting.....	336	2.2
Violating United States laws.....	712	4.7
Drunkenness.....	4,701	30.7
Disorderly conduct.....	2,773	18.1
Violating liquor laws.....	709	4.6
Vagrancy.....	4,287	28.0
Incorrigibility.....	110	0.7
All other.....	1,375	9.0

Persons guilty of counterfeiting, of violating United States laws, or of violating liquor laws, when prosecuted by Federal authorities, are often punished by incarceration in Federal prisons and penitentiaries.

PRISONERS.

As only a few states contain such institutions, many persons committing a crime of this class in one state serve out the sentence for it in another. This accounts for the fact, indicated in Table 4, that Georgia, Kansas, and Washington contain a comparatively large proportion of the total number of prisoners guilty of these offenses. Other states with comparatively high proportions of such prisoners are probably those in which, by agreement with the United States authorities, Federal prisoners are confined in state institutions. Such conditions preclude any accurate use of the figures to determine the relative frequency of the commission of these crimes in the several states. It has already been stated that the number of prisoners found in confinement for drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and vagrancy reveals the prevailing local policy in dealing with these offenses rather than their comparative frequency.

Of the total number of offenders "against public policy," 1,375, or 9 per cent, were classified under the head "all other" offenses. All violators of local ordinances were placed in this category, and formed the most numerous element. Among the other unclassified offenders the most common were violators of gambling, food, fish and game, and Sunday laws. In regard to many of the unclassified offenders it can not be said that their offenses necessarily indicate an inherent criminal tendency. This is especially true of many violators of local ordinances. As to the relative frequency of such offenses prison statistics reveal absolutely nothing, for practically all of them are punishable by fines.

Offenses against the person.—In all, 26,017 of the prisoners enumerated on June 30, 1904, or 31.8 per cent, had committed offenses against the person. The offenses specified in this group show the following percentages: Homicide, 41.4; assault, 33.8; robbery, 15.7; and rape, 8.5. The offenders who had committed unclassified crimes against the person numbered 151, or six-tenths of 1 per cent.

Since among the persons incarcerated for homicide are nearly all the life and most of the long-term prisoners, the present figures, which deal with the whole prison population, regardless of the period when incarceration took place, show simply the accumulation of convicts guilty of homicide. An inspection of Table 4, nevertheless, indicates that homicide is a much more common crime in some parts of the United States than in others, as may be seen from the following tabular statement:

STATE OR TERRITORY.	JUNE 30, 1904.		
	Estimated general population.	Prisoners convicted of homicide.	
		Number.	Number per 100,000 of population.
Continental United States.....	81,301,848	10,774	13.3
North Atlantic division.....	22,532,917	1,267	5.6
Maine.....	708,096	44	6.2
New Hampshire.....	425,904	23	5.4
Vermont.....	348,222	15	4.3
Massachusetts.....	3,036,626	120	4.0
Rhode Island.....	462,468	24	5.2
Connecticut.....	974,635	74	7.6
New York.....	7,785,730	472	6.1
New Jersey.....	2,062,821	121	5.9
Pennsylvania.....	6,728,415	374	5.6
South Atlantic division.....	11,090,917	2,364	21.3
Delaware.....	191,366	16	8.4
Maryland.....	1,247,518	124	9.9
District of Columbia.....	298,453	.....	.....
Virginia.....	1,935,116	261	13.5
West Virginia.....	1,038,837	263	25.3
North Carolina.....	2,006,453	263	13.1
South Carolina.....	1,417,500	340	24.0
Georgia.....	2,371,081	793	33.4
Florida.....	584,533	304	52.0
North Central division.....	27,912,470	2,352	8.4
Ohio.....	4,355,676	300	6.9
Indiana.....	2,648,786	178	6.7
Illinois.....	5,227,923	463	8.9
Michigan.....	2,532,288	173	6.8
Wisconsin.....	2,222,457	137	6.2
Minnesota.....	1,931,514	101	5.2
Iowa.....	2,362,340	116	4.9
Missouri.....	3,281,219	333	10.1
North Dakota.....	371,478	33	8.9
South Dakota.....	423,199	28	6.6
Nebraska.....	1,067,786	49	4.6
Kansas.....	1,487,804	441	29.6
South Central division.....	15,268,265	3,743	24.5
Kentucky.....	2,264,994	500	24.7
Tennessee.....	2,123,965	376	17.7
Alabama.....	1,657,445	628	32.1
Mississippi.....	1,638,119	444	26.8
Louisiana.....	1,489,033	540	36.3
Texas.....	3,380,759	995	29.4
Indian Territory.....	478,578	.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	528,940	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	1,386,432	200	14.4
Western division.....	4,497,279	1,048	23.3
Montana.....	284,330	99	34.8
Wyoming.....	104,773	41	39.1
Colorado.....	591,334	137	23.2
New Mexico.....	209,614	88	42.0
Arizona.....	137,096	81	59.1
Utah.....	303,687	18	5.9
Nevada.....	42,335	21	49.6
Idaho.....	191,670	32	16.7
Washington.....	583,792	82	14.0
Oregon.....	452,667	45	9.0
California.....	1,595,981	404	25.3

In proportion to population the North Atlantic states rank lowest in number of prisoners sentenced for homicide, with the North Central states next. The largest number of such prisoners in proportion to population was found in the South Central states.

Of the several states Massachusetts reported the lowest ratio of homicides to population (4) and Arizona the highest (59.1). Other states having high ratios were Florida (52), Nevada (49.6), New Mexico (42), Wyoming (39.1), Louisiana (36.3), Montana (34.8), and Georgia (33.4). The ratio for Kansas (29.6) is much higher than that for any other state in the North Central group, possibly because a United States prison is located in that state. States other than Massachusetts having noticeably low ratios were Vermont (4.3), Nebraska (4.6), Iowa (4.9), Rhode Island (5.2), New Hampshire (5.4), and Utah (5.9).

The second largest number of offenders against the person were those guilty of "assaults." The codes vary considerably in their definitions of the different kinds of assaults, as well as in the penalties prescribed for the various degrees of the offense. In some states fines are imposed as penalties for assaults that in other states would lead to imprisonment. For these reasons variations, which otherwise would be rather inexplicable, appear in the number of prisoners sentenced for assault.

Robbery and rape, on the other hand, are crimes that probably nowhere admit of a fine as the penalty.

Offenses against property.—The total number of prisoners convicted of offenses against property was 37,166. The distribution of these prisoners by specific offenses is shown in the following tabular statement:

OFFENSE.	PRISONERS ENUMERATED, JUNE 30, 1904, CONVICTED OF OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY.	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Total.....	37,166	100.0
Arson.....	636	1.7
Burglary.....	14,048	37.8
Larceny.....	18,514	49.8
Forgery.....	2,140	5.8
Fraud.....	873	2.3
Embezzlement.....	539	1.5
Malice and mischief and trespass.....	327	0.9
All other.....	89	0.2

More prisoners sentenced for arson were returned from the South Atlantic and South Central divisions than from the others.

Of the persons sentenced for crimes against property, 37.8 per cent had been guilty of one of the many forms of burglary, a crime most common in large urban communities, and usually punished by imprisonment in a state prison.

The percentage of offenders against property committed for larceny (49.8) does not appear as large as one would expect. The principal reason is that so many convicted of petit larceny are simply fined. The distinction made between petit and grand larceny is generally based upon the value of the property stolen. In one state the theft of articles to the value of less than \$50 may be called petit larceny, while in

another the theft of goods exceeding \$25 in value is defined as grand larceny. These artificial distinctions lend different meanings to the returns of prisoners sentenced for larceny, as grand larceny almost universally carries the penalty of imprisonment, while persons guilty merely of petit larceny may escape with a fine. In view of these facts, comparison of the numbers sentenced for larceny would not be enlightening.

Forgery and embezzlement are offenses for which, as a rule, imprisonment is the only penalty. The various forms of crime classed under the general head of fraud, on the other hand, are not infrequently punished by a fine. This accounts for the comparatively small number of prisoners sentenced for fraud. Again, comparisons between states would be out of order, as persons imprisoned for nonpayment of fines were not enumerated.

Sex and class of offenses.—As shown in Table VIII, the percentages for male prisoners vary but little from those for prisoners of both sexes, and this is largely due to the great preponderance of male prisoners. A smaller proportion of the males than of the females were imprisoned for crimes against society. More than one-half of the female prisoners in continental United States, or 56.6 per cent, had committed such offenses. Of these, 25.7 per cent had been sentenced for offending against chastity, while 74.3 per cent had been found guilty of offenses against public policy; drunkenness, vagrancy, and disorderly conduct, in the order named, being the specific offenses charged in most instances. The figures in Table VIII show also that 18.8 per cent of the female prisoners in continental United States were committed for crimes against the person, and 23.7 per cent for crimes against property, and that small numbers were guilty of double crimes, of unclassified crimes, and of crimes not stated.

The corresponding percentages for the main geographic divisions give a different idea of the usual crimes of female prisoners. More than one-half of all the female prisoners enumerated are credited to the states of the North Atlantic group, and in this division 77.2 per cent had been imprisoned for crimes against society, 5.8 per cent for crimes against the person, and 16.5 per cent for crimes against property. The other geographic divisions show the following percentages of female prisoners sentenced for crimes against society: South Atlantic, 25.2; North Central, 45.7; South Central, 11.1; and Western, 56.8. These percentages have little bearing on the comparative prevalence of crimes against society among women of the different sections, but indicate the differences in the degree to which the population is centralized in urban communities and chiefly the variations in the standards of punishing female offenders by imprisonment. Violations by women of the laws concerning chastity are not confined to any particular section, yet, as shown in Table 4, it is chiefly in the North Atlantic states, and to some extent in the North Central states, that females are found in prison for such violations.

Drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and vagrancy were the offenses for which 1,754 of the 4,503 female prisoners were incarcerated. More than one-half of all the females in the United States who had been sentenced for drunkenness were reported from Massachusetts, and about one-half of those sentenced for disorderly conduct and vagrancy, from New York. A great state like Illinois, on the other hand, showed but 9 female prisoners incarcerated for vagrancy and none for either of the other two offenses. The number of females in prison for crimes against society is to be regarded, therefore, not as a measure of the frequency of the commission of such offenses by women, but rather as an indication of the policy in respect to the enforcement of the law in the case of women.

The number of women imprisoned for crimes against the person, as shown in Table VIII, must be presumed to bear a fairly definite relation to the total number of such crimes committed by women. Homicides, felonious assaults, and robbery, whether perpetrated by men or women, are uniformly punished, if at all, with a prison sentence. Of the 845 women in prison for crimes against the person, 462, or 54.7 per cent, had been sentenced for homicide; 219, or 25.9 per cent, for assault; and 132, or 15.6 per cent, for robbery. Female prisoners sentenced for homicide numbered 145 in the South Atlantic division and 146 in the South Central, as against 60 in the North Atlantic division,

88 in the North Central, and 23 in the Western. Both of the first mentioned divisions also had larger absolute numbers of female prisoners committed for assaults than the other sections of the United States; and the South Central division had the largest absolute number of women sentenced for robbery, while in the South Atlantic division the number was relatively larger than in the North or West. This predominance of grave crimes against the person in the parts of the country containing the largest numbers of colored inhabitants is probably due to a greater frequency of such crimes among negro women than among white. This statement, as will be shown later, is fully substantiated by the statistics of commitments during 1904.

Among the 1,069 female prisoners sentenced for crimes against property 48, or 4.5 per cent, had been committed for arson; 102, or 9.5 per cent, for burglary; and 868, or 81.2 per cent, for larceny. Relatively more female prisoners in the South Atlantic and South Central divisions than in the others had been found guilty of arson and burglary; and again, this condition is probably explained by the greater criminal tendency of the colored women.

Sentence, by sex.—Table IX, based on Table 5, shows the per cent distribution, by sentence, of all prisoners enumerated on June 30, 1904, classified by sex, for the main geographic divisions.

TABLE IX.—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, BY SENTENCE, OF PRISONERS ENUMERATED, JUNE 30, 1904, CLASSIFIED BY SEX, FOR MAIN GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS.

SENTENCE.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF PRISONERS ENUMERATED, JUNE 30, 1904.																	
	Continental United States.			North Atlantic division.			South Atlantic division.			North Central division.			South Central division.			Western division.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
All sentences.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Death.....	0.2	0.2	.....	0.1	0.1	.....	0.1	0.1	.....	0.3	0.3	.....	(1)	(1)	.....	0.3	0.3	.....
Imprisonment:																		
Life.....	6.1	6.3	3.8	1.7	1.8	0.6	11.1	11.1	11.7	5.0	5.0	4.9	11.9	12.0	8.8	6.9	7.0	2.7
Indeterminate period.....	15.1	15.3	11.0	21.0	21.3	17.7	(1)	(1)	.....	27.8	28.5	5.6	.....	.....	.....	10.2	10.2	8.7
At least 1 year.....	53.4	51.6	33.8	37.4	39.2	19.8	72.0	73.0	55.0	45.5	45.7	39.3	76.4	76.7	69.2	61.4	62.3	26.8
21 years and over.....	1.9	2.0	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.2	1.4	1.5	0.5	1.8	1.8	0.9	4.8	4.9	1.8	3.1	3.2	0.5
20 years.....	1.7	1.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.2	3.1	3.3	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.9	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.7	1.6
15 to 19 years.....	2.6	2.7	1.0	1.3	1.4	0.3	5.6	5.7	3.3	2.0	2.1	0.9	3.6	3.7	1.6	2.9	2.9	.....
10 to 14 years.....	6.3	6.6	2.5	3.5	3.7	0.6	10.5	10.9	4.6	5.0	5.1	3.1	9.0	9.1	6.6	9.2	9.3	6.5
9 years.....	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.6	.....	0.2	0.2	.....	0.7	0.7	.....	0.6	0.6	0.5
8 years.....	1.5	1.5	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.2	2.6	2.7	0.7	1.1	1.1	0.5	2.0	2.0	0.9	2.0	2.0	1.1
7 years.....	2.2	2.3	0.8	1.3	1.4	0.4	3.3	3.4	1.5	1.7	1.8	0.3	3.3	3.3	2.3	2.7	2.7	1.1
6 years.....	1.8	1.8	0.8	1.1	1.2	0.3	2.6	2.6	2.3	1.3	1.4	0.6	2.9	2.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	.....
5 years.....	7.9	8.1	3.6	4.8	5.1	1.2	10.9	11.1	6.8	7.8	7.9	5.5	11.1	11.2	9.1	8.5	8.7	2.7
4 years.....	3.5	3.6	1.8	2.5	2.6	0.9	3.8	3.9	2.6	2.8	2.8	1.9	6.1	6.1	5.2	3.9	4.0	0.5
3 years.....	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.3	6.2	7.3	7.3	7.4	5.4	5.8	5.8	3.9	8.2	8.1	8.8	6.9	6.9	6.0
2½ years.....	1.1	1.1	0.6	1.8	1.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.1	1.1	0.5
2 years.....	7.7	7.8	6.0	4.1	4.3	1.6	8.7	8.6	11.5	6.7	6.6	8.1	15.9	15.8	18.4	6.7	6.8	2.2
1½ years.....	1.6	1.6	0.9	1.9	2.0	0.8	2.1	2.2	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	1.8	1.8	1.1
1 year.....	6.4	6.4	7.3	6.3	6.4	5.1	9.0	8.7	13.2	5.7	5.6	10.2	5.3	5.2	8.9	7.3	7.4	2.2
Under 1 year.....	24.6	23.0	51.1	39.2	36.9	61.7	16.3	15.3	32.8	20.6	19.7	50.2	11.0	10.6	21.1	20.8	19.8	61.2
11 months.....	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	(1)	(1)	.....	0.8	0.8	0.7	.....	.....	.....
10 months.....	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	.....	0.2	0.2	.....
9 months.....	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.4	1.4	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	.....	0.2	0.1	1.6
8 months.....	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	.....
7 months.....	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	(1)	(1)	0.2	(1)	(1)	0.2	0.1	(1)	0.4	0.1	0.1	.....
6 months.....	5.5	4.9	14.6	10.9	9.9	21.1	3.9	3.6	9.6	2.2	2.2	3.0	2.0	1.9	3.8	3.8	3.5	15.3
5 months.....	0.4	0.4	1.1	0.8	0.7	1.8	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.1	.....	0.1	0.1	.....	0.6	0.6	.....
4 months.....	1.3	1.2	3.3	2.6	2.3	5.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.8	2.2
3 months.....	4.1	3.7	11.1	8.3	7.6	15.8	1.9	1.9	3.3	2.2	2.0	6.3	1.1	1.0	2.5	3.1	2.7	16.9
2 months.....	2.5	2.4	5.6	4.0	3.7	7.1	1.8	1.8	3.3	2.0	1.9	3.6	1.1	1.0	2.7	2.8	2.6	8.7
1 month.....	5.2	4.9	9.1	7.0	7.1	6.9	2.7	2.5	5.7	6.4	5.9	25.0	2.1	2.0	3.9	4.5	4.4	10.4
Under 1 month.....	4.0	4.0	4.2	2.6	2.7	1.6	2.8	2.6	6.3	6.7	6.6	10.8	3.2	3.0	6.3	4.6	4.6	4.9
Period not stated.....	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.8	.....	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.5

1 Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Of the 81,772 prisoners, 133, or two-tenths of 1 per cent, were under death sentence, and 5,026, or 6.1 per cent, were serving life sentences, the largest numbers in the last mentioned group occurring in the South Atlantic and South Central divisions. In this respect Georgia, with 566 life prisoners, ranked first among the states. In all, 12,352 were confined on an indeterminate sentence. Most of the states of the North Atlantic and North Central divisions and Colorado of the Western division employ some form of the indeterminate sentence. Generally, however, the codes prescribe a maximum and minimum sentence, so that the periods of incarceration are not, in the strict sense, indeterminate.

Although persons imprisoned for the nonpayment of fines were excluded, the enumeration still embraces a large number of persons sentenced for short terms. In all, 24.6 per cent had been sentenced for terms of less than one year and 17.5 per cent to less than six months. In fact, more prisoners were sentenced to terms of three months or less than were confined on an indeterminate sentence. As might be inferred from what has been said about the prevailing policies in regard to penalties for some minor offenses, such as drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and vagrancy, the North Atlantic states show the largest proportion of prisoners serving short terms.

Sentenced to imprisonment for one year or more were 43,679, or 53.4 per cent of the whole number; but

about one-half of these prisoners, or 27 per cent of the total, had been committed for less than five years. Because of the use of the indeterminate sentence in some states and the lack of it in others, no significant comparisons between state groups can be made in regard to long-term convicts.

As the largest number of female prisoners were committed for minor offenses, including the less grave crimes against chastity, the percentage of short-term prisoners among them—that is, those serving less than one year—is correspondingly large, namely, 51.1. Except in Massachusetts, New York, Illinois, Colorado, and to a limited extent in a few other states, the indeterminate sentence is not applied to women. In all, 33.8 per cent of the female prisoners had been committed for terms of one year or more; 23.3 per cent, however, for less than five years. The long-term sentence for women is relatively more common in the South Atlantic and South Central states, where, as has been shown, the largest numbers of women were committed for homicide and other grave offenses. In consequence, these divisions show the largest percentages of long-term female convicts, as well as of life prisoners of this sex.

Sentence, by class of offenses and sex.—Table x shows the distribution by sentence of the prisoners enumerated on June 30, 1904, classified by class of offenses and by sex.

PRISONERS.

TABLE X.—DISTRIBUTION, BY SENTENCE, OF PRISONERS ENUMERATED, JUNE 30, 1904, CLASSIFIED BY CLASS OF OFFENSES AND SEX.

SENTENCE.	PRISONERS ENUMERATED, JUNE 30, 1904.													
	Total.		Convicted of offenses—											
			Against society.		Against the person.		Against prop-erty.		Double crimes.		Unclassified.		Not stated.	
Num-ber.	Per cent distribu-tion.	Num-ber.	Per cent distribu-tion.	Num-ber.	Per cent distribu-tion.	Num-ber.	Per cent distribu-tion.	Num-ber.	Per cent distribu-tion.	Num-ber.	Per cent distribu-tion.	Num-ber.	Per cent distribu-tion.	
BOTH SEXES.														
All sentences.....	81,772	100.0	17,739	100.0	26,017	100.0	37,166	100.0	426	100.0	127	100.0	597	100.0
Death.....	133	0.2			133	0.5								
Imprisonment:														
Life.....	5,026	6.1	28	0.2	4,800	18.4	161	0.4	4	3.2	25	19.7	8	1.3
Indeterminate.....	12,352	15.1	1,648	9.3	2,552	9.8	8,120	21.8	5	4.0	4	3.1	23	3.9
At least 1 year.....	43,679	53.4	3,196	18.0	16,608	63.8	23,462	63.1	100	79.4	33	26.0	280	46.9
21 years and over.....	1,591	1.9	18	0.1	1,367	5.3	172	0.5	17	13.5	13	10.2	4	0.7
20 years.....	1,405	1.7	29	0.2	1,192	4.6	176	0.5	7	5.6	1	0.8		
15 to 19 years.....	2,152	2.6	52	0.3	1,601	6.2	478	1.3	14	11.1				1.2
10 to 14 years.....	5,192	6.3	217	1.2	3,072	11.8	1,864	5.0	16	12.7				3.7
9 years.....	374	0.5	21	0.1	158	0.6	189	0.5	5	4.0	1	0.8		0.2
8 years.....	1,190	1.5	59	0.3	570	2.2	545	1.5	3	2.4				1
7 years.....	1,777	2.2	93	0.5	788	3.0	882	2.4	2	1.6				2
6 years.....	1,464	1.8	86	0.5	524	2.0	843	2.3	2	1.6				1
5 years.....	6,446	7.9	331	1.9	2,358	9.1	3,715	10.0	6	4.8	7	5.5	29	4.0
4 years.....	2,879	3.5	162	0.9	747	2.9	1,943	5.2	3	2.4	1	0.8	23	3.0
3 years.....	5,457	6.7	478	2.7	1,304	5.0	3,625	9.8	9	7.1	5	3.9	36	6.0
2½ years.....	902	1.1	50	0.3	168	0.6	677	1.8	2	1.6				5
2 years.....	6,313	7.7	507	2.9	1,511	5.8	4,235	11.4	3	2.4	1	0.8	56	9.4
1½ years.....	1,284	1.6	163	0.9	272	1.0	831	2.2	4	3.2			14	2.3
1 year.....	5,253	6.4	930	5.2	976	3.8	3,287	8.8	7	5.6	4	3.1	49	8.2
Under 1 year.....	20,083	24.6	12,667	71.4	1,849	7.1	5,208	14.0	17	13.5	65	51.2	277	46.4
11 months.....	278	0.3	72	0.4	49	0.2	152	0.4	2	1.6			3	0.5
10 months.....	203	0.2	36	0.2	41	0.2	113	0.3	2	1.6			11	1.8
9 months.....	539	0.7	182	1.0	79	0.3	273	0.7	2	1.6	1	0.8	2	0.3
8 months.....	238	0.3	45	0.3	42	0.2	148	0.4	1	0.8	1	0.8	1	0.2
7 months.....	104	0.1	63	0.4	11	(¹)	27	0.1	1	0.8			2	0.3
6 months.....	4,466	5.5	2,559	14.4	533	2.0	1,324	3.6	2	1.6	2	1.6	46	7.7
5 months.....	329	0.4	208	1.2	30	0.1	88	0.2			1	0.8	2	0.3
4 months.....	1,039	1.3	576	3.2	101	0.4	342	0.9			1	0.8	19	3.2
3 months.....	3,341	4.1	2,301	13.0	304	1.2	713	1.9	1	0.8	4	3.1	18	3.0
2 months.....	2,072	2.5	1,305	7.4	202	0.8	527	1.4	3	2.4	5	3.9	30	5.0
1 month.....	4,229	5.2	2,883	16.3	284	1.1	991	2.7	1	0.8	30	23.6	40	6.7
Under 1 month.....	3,245	4.0	2,437	13.7	173	0.7	510	1.4	2	1.6	20	15.7	103	17.3
Period not stated.....	499	0.6	200	1.1	75	0.3	215	0.6					9	1.5
MALES.														
All sentences.....	77,269	100.0	15,190	100.0	25,172	100.0	36,097	100.0	117	100.0	123	100.0	570	100.0
Death.....	133	0.2			133	0.5								
Imprisonment:														
Life.....	4,854	6.3	28	0.2	4,637	18.4	152	0.4	4	3.4	25	20.3	8	1.4
Indeterminate.....	11,856	15.3	1,362	9.0	2,511	10.0	7,952	22.0	5	4.3	3	2.4	23	4.0
At least 1 year.....	42,158	54.6	2,840	18.7	16,037	63.8	22,859	63.3	96	82.1	31	25.2	275	48.2
21 years and over.....	1,567	2.0	18	0.1	1,345	5.3	170	0.5	17	14.5	13	10.6	4	0.7
20 years.....	1,372	1.8	29	0.2	1,159	4.6	176	0.5	7	6.0	1	0.8		
15 to 19 years.....	2,109	2.7	52	0.3	1,562	6.2	474	1.3	14	12.0				1.2
10 to 14 years.....	5,080	6.6	217	1.4	2,983	11.9	1,842	5.1	16	13.7	1	0.8	21	3.7
9 years.....	369	0.5	20	0.1	157	0.6	186	0.5	5	4.3				0.2
8 years.....	1,171	1.5	58	0.4	556	2.2	541	1.5	3	2.6				1
7 years.....	1,741	2.3	91	0.6	763	3.0	873	2.4	2	1.7				2
6 years.....	1,428	1.8	84	0.6	507	2.0	826	2.3	2	1.7				1
5 years.....	6,282	8.1	319	2.1	2,272	9.0	3,651	10.1	6	5.1	7	5.7	27	4.7
4 years.....	2,799	3.6	159	1.0	722	2.9	1,891	5.2	3	2.6	1	0.8	23	4.0
3 years.....	5,155	6.7	337	2.2	1,255	5.0	3,516	9.7	7	6.0	4	3.3	36	6.3
2½ years.....	877	1.1	44	0.3	161	0.6	665	1.8	2	1.7				5
2 years.....	6,042	7.8	459	3.0	1,428	5.7	4,096	11.3	3	2.6	1	0.8	55	9.6
1½ years.....	1,242	1.6	148	1.0	263	1.0	814	2.3	3	2.6			14	2.3
1 year.....	4,924	6.4	805	5.3	924	3.7	3,138	8.7	6	5.1	3	2.4	48	8.4
Under 1 year.....	17,783	23.0	10,767	70.9	1,761	7.0	4,924	13.6	12	10.3	64	52.0	255	44.7
11 months.....	267	0.3	71	0.5	48	0.2	143	0.4	2	1.7			3	0.5
10 months.....	190	0.2	29	0.2	40	0.2	108	0.3	2	1.7			11	1.9
9 months.....	498	0.6	155	1.0	76	0.3	262	0.7	2	1.7	1	0.8	2	0.4
8 months.....	223	0.3	38	0.3	42	0.2	141	0.4			1	0.8	1	0.2
7 months.....	93	0.1	54	0.4	11	(¹)	25	0.1	1	0.9			2	0.4
6 months.....	3,810	4.9	2,016	13.3	504	2.6	1,243	3.4	2	1.7	2	1.6	43	7.5
5 months.....	278	0.4	167	1.1	27	0.1	82	0.2			1	0.8	1	0.2
4 months.....	841	1.2	449	3.0	98	0.4	324	0.9			1	0.8	19	3.3
3 months.....	2,841	3.7	1,865	12.3	291	1.2	669	1.9			4	3.3	12	2.1
2 months.....	1,819	2.4	1,087	7.2	197	0.8	503	1.4	3	2.6	5	4.1	24	4.2
1 month.....	3,819	4.9	2,545	16.8	264	1.0	944	2.6			30	24.4	36	6.3
Under 1 month.....	3,054	4.0	2,291	15.1	163	0.6	480	1.3			19	15.4	101	17.7
Period not stated.....	485	0.6	193	1.3	73	0.3	210	0.6					9	1.6

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE X.—DISTRIBUTION, BY SENTENCE, OF PRISONERS ENUMERATED, JUNE 30, 1904, CLASSIFIED BY CLASS OF OFFENSES AND SEX—Continued.

SENTENCE.	PRISONERS ENUMERATED, JUNE 30, 1904.													
	Total.		Convicted of offenses—											
			Against society.		Against the person.		Against prop-erty.		Double crimes.		Unclassified.		Not stated.	
	Num-ber.	Per cent distribution.	Num-ber.	Per cent distribution.	Num-ber.	Per cent distribution.	Num-ber.	Per cent distribution.	Num-ber.	Per cent distribution.	Num-ber.	Per cent distribution.	Num-ber.	Per cent distribution.
	FEMALES.													
All sentences.....	4,503	100.0	2,549	100.0	845	100.0	1,069	100.0	9	(1)	4	(1)	27	(1)
Death.....														
Imprisonment:														
Life.....	172	3.8			163	19.3	9	0.8						
Indeterminate.....	496	11.0	286	11.2	41	4.9	168	15.7			1	(1)		
At least 1 year.....	1,521	33.8	356	14.0	551	65.2	603	56.4	4	(1)	2	(1)	5	(1)
21 years and over.....	24	0.5			22	2.6	2	0.2						
20 years.....	33	0.7			33	3.9								
15 to 19 years.....	43	1.0			39	4.6	4	0.4						
10 to 14 years.....	112	2.5			89	10.5	22	2.1					1	(1)
9 years.....	5	0.1	1	(2)	1	0.1	3	0.3						
8 years.....	19	0.4	1	(2)	14	1.7	4	0.4						
7 years.....	36	0.8	2	0.1	25	3.0	9	0.8						
6 years.....	36	0.8	2	0.1	17	2.0	17	1.6						
5 years.....	164	3.6	12	0.5	86	10.2	64	6.0					2	(1)
4 years.....	80	1.8	3	0.1	25	3.0	52	4.9						
3 years.....	302	6.7	141	5.5	49	5.8	109	10.2	2	(1)	1	(1)		
2½ years.....	25	0.6	6	0.2	7	0.8	12	1.1						
2 years.....	271	6.0	48	1.9	83	9.8	139	13.0					1	(1)
1½ years.....	42	0.9	15	0.6	9	1.1	17	1.6	1	(1)				
1 year.....	329	7.3	125	4.9	52	6.2	149	13.9	1	(1)	1	(1)	1	(1)
Under 1 year.....	2,300	51.1	1,900	74.5	88	10.4	284	26.6	5	(1)	1	(1)	22	(1)
11 months.....	11	0.2	1	(2)	1	0.1	9	0.8						
10 months.....	13	0.3	7	0.3	1	0.1	5	0.5						
9 months.....	41	0.9	27	1.1	3	0.4	11	1.0						
8 months.....	15	0.3	7	0.3			7	0.7	1	(1)				
7 months.....	11	0.2	9	0.4			2	0.2						
6 months.....	656	14.6	543	21.3	29	3.4	81	7.6					3	(1)
5 months.....	51	1.1	41	1.6	3	0.4	6	0.6					1	(1)
4 months.....	148	3.3	127	5.0	3	0.4	18	1.7						
3 months.....	500	11.1	436	17.1	13	1.5	44	4.1	1	(1)			6	(1)
2 months.....	253	5.6	218	8.6	5	0.6	24	2.2					6	(1)
1 month.....	410	9.1	338	13.3	20	2.4	47	4.4	1	(1)			4	(1)
Under 1 month.....	191	4.2	146	5.7	10	1.2	30	2.8	2	(1)	1	(1)	2	(1)
Period not stated.....	14	0.3	7	0.3	2	0.2	5	0.5						

¹ Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

A majority of the 28 prisoners serving a life sentence for crimes against society had been found guilty of crimes against chastity. Since most of the minor offenses are included in the group of crimes "against society," this group shows the largest percentage of prisoners serving less than one year, namely, 71.4 per cent, as against 18 per cent sentenced for more than one year. On the whole, the female prisoners who have offended against society appear to escape with lighter penalties than the male. The reason is largely that more of the female prisoners had been convicted of the minor offenses.

Of the 26,017 prisoners sentenced for crimes against the person, only 7.1 per cent were incarcerated for terms of less than one year, while 63.8 per cent served more than one year and 44.8 per cent five years or longer.

It will be remembered that under the group of crimes against the person were included 10,774 prisoners who had committed homicide. If Table 7 is consulted, it will be seen that of this number 133 had been sentenced to death and 4,443 to life imprison-

ment. Therefore 6,198, or 57.5 per cent, of the prisoners sentenced for homicide received lighter penalties than death or imprisonment for life. This number probably represents persons guilty of such murders as fall within the statutory definitions of murder in the second degree and persons guilty of manslaughter.

Among the 462 women sentenced for homicide, not one had been condemned to death, and only 159 had been sentenced to imprisonment for life; thus 303, or 65.6 per cent, escaped with lesser penalties. Indeed, since only 154 female prisoners guilty of homicide were sentenced to terms of more than nine years, it is evident that a good many of the female prisoners who had taken the life of another were sentenced to serve less than ten years. The fact that those sentenced to death or to life imprisonment formed a smaller proportion of the women convicted of homicide than of the men guilty of a crime of that class may have been due to either one of two causes or to a combination of the two. Possibly a larger proportion of the women were guilty of the less serious offenses included under

the generic head of homicide, or, on the other hand, it is possible that for the same offense women were less severely punished than men.

Of the prisoners sentenced for life on account of crimes against property (3.2 per cent of all life prisoners), the greatest number had been guilty of burglary. The indeterminate sentence was most frequently applied in the case of persons imprisoned for offenses against property. Such persons formed 65.7 per cent of all prisoners sentenced for an indeterminate period, while offenders against the person formed only 20.7 per cent of that total and offenders against society only 13.3 per cent. Among the offenders against property 63.1 per cent were imprisoned for more than

one year, while 14 per cent were incarcerated for less than a year. Yet only 13.9 per cent of the group under consideration had been given term sentences for more than five years.

Nine female prisoners were serving life sentences for crimes against property. The percentages show that a much smaller proportion of the female than of the male prisoners sentenced for this class of crimes were incarcerated for more than five years.

Major and minor offenses.—Table XI shows the percentage of major and minor offenders among the prisoners enumerated on June 30, 1904, classified by color, nativity, and race, for the main geographic divisions.

TABLE XI.—PERCENTAGE OF MAJOR AND MINOR OFFENDERS AMONG PRISONERS ENUMERATED, JUNE 30, 1904, CLASSIFIED BY COLOR, NATIVITY, AND RACE, FOR MAIN GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS.

DIVISION AND CLASS OF OFFENDERS.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF PRISONERS ENUMERATED, JUNE 30, 1904.								
	Aggregate.	White.				Colored.			
		Total.	Native.	Foreign born.	Nativity unknown.	Total.	Negro.	Mongolian.	Indian.
Continental United States.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Major offenders.....	72.5	67.1	70.3	58.3	24.3	83.7	83.8	77.9	76.0
Minor offenders.....	27.5	32.9	29.7	41.7	75.7	16.3	16.2	22.1	24.0
North Atlantic.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(1)	100.0	100.0	(1)	(1)
Major offenders.....	55.0	53.2	56.2	47.3	(1)	68.8	68.8	(1)	(1)
Minor offenders.....	45.0	46.8	43.8	52.7	(1)	31.2	31.2	(1)	(1)
South Atlantic.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(1)	(1)
Major offenders.....	82.0	72.3	75.1	74.6	38.0	85.4	85.4	(1)	(1)
Minor offenders.....	18.0	27.7	24.9	25.4	62.0	14.6	14.6	.....	.....
North Central.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(1)	100.0
Major offenders.....	77.2	76.5	78.1	72.8	6.8	80.0	80.1	(1)	79.7
Minor offenders.....	22.8	23.5	21.9	27.2	93.2	20.0	19.9	(1)	20.3
South Central.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(1)	100.0	100.0	.....	(1)
Major offenders.....	88.8	88.3	88.0	91.9	.....	88.9	89.0	.....	(1)
Minor offenders.....	11.2	11.7	12.0	8.1	(1)	11.1	11.0	.....	(1)
Western.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(1)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Major offenders.....	77.7	78.1	78.8	76.3	(1)	74.1	73.2	78.4	71.2
Minor offenders.....	22.3	21.9	21.2	23.7	(1)	25.9	26.8	21.6	28.8

¹ Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

The terms "felony" and "misdemeanor" do not afford a proper means of differentiating the more serious crimes from the lesser ones. Few of the penal codes agree in their definitions of what constitutes a felony. What is a felony in one state may be a misdemeanor in another. To avoid the confusing use of such terms this report distinguishes between major and minor offenses. All crimes that are universally held to be of a grave nature, regardless of how they happen to be punished in individual instances, have invariably been classed as major offenses. Among them are the most aggravated forms of offenses against chastity, as enumerated in Table 4; perjury, counterfeiting, and various violations of the United States laws; all the specified crimes against the person; and arson, burglary, forgery, and embezzlement among the specified crimes against property. The rule has been followed of classifying larceny and a number of

other offenses, which may or may not be of a serious nature, as minor offenses when the term of imprisonment was not for more than one year.

For continental United States the major offenses formed 72.5 per cent, and the minor 27.5 per cent. The North Atlantic states show the largest percentages of minor offenses, and the South Central the smallest. Among the white prisoners 67.1 per cent are classed as major offenders, as against 83.8 per cent among the negroes. In all geographic divisions except the Western, the percentage of major offenders among the negroes is larger than the corresponding percentage among the whites. For continental United States the major offenders appear in relatively larger number among native white prisoners than among those of foreign birth. In the North Atlantic division among the white of foreign birth the minor offenders outnumbered the major offenders, but in the other

divisions conditions are reversed. In all the divisions except the South Central, major offenders are relatively more numerous among the whites of native birth than among the foreign born whites. The pre-

ponderance of minor offenders among the foreign born of the North Atlantic states is in large part explained by the concentration of the foreign born in urban communities where minor offenses are severely punished.

PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING 1904.

Distribution by class of institution.—The statistics of prisoners enumerated on June 30, 1904, show that a majority of them were confined in state prisons and penitentiaries. The enumeration of the persons committed to prisons during twelve months, on the other hand, shows the greatest number to have been sentenced to county jails and workhouses. The explanation is, of course, that the large majority of those sentenced in the course of a year were found guilty of minor offenses, and not of crimes demanding incarceration in state prisons. Table XII gives for the main geographic divisions the per cent distribution, by class of institution, of prisoners committed during 1904.

TABLE XII.—Per cent distribution, by class of institution, of prisoners committed during 1904, for main geographic divisions.

CLASS OF INSTITUTION.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING 1904.					
	Continental United States.	North Atlantic division.	South Atlantic division.	North Central division.	South Central division.	Western division.
All institutions.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
United States prisons.....	0.6	.....	2.9	1.5	.....	0.7
State prisons and state and county penitentiaries.....	21.7	21.1	37.9	13.0	46.9	18.7
Reformatories for adults.....	2.9	3.4	.....	4.3	.....	.....
County jails and workhouses.....	67.2	74.8	55.2	60.1	49.2	67.3
Municipal prisons and workhouses.....	7.6	0.7	4.0	21.1	3.9	13.3

Of the inmates of prisons on June 30, 1904, 65.2 per cent were in state prisons and penitentiaries, while only 21.7 per cent of those committed during the whole year were sent to this class of institutions. To the last mentioned percentage may be added the six-tenths of 1 per cent committed to United States prisons. County jails and workhouses absorbed 67.2 per cent of those committed, as against 22.7 per cent confined in them on the given date.

It is also apparent from Table XII that the commitments to county jails and workhouses were relatively more numerous in the North and West than in the South. This is very probably due partly to the fact that in the Northern and Western divisions the proportion of the prisoners committed for minor offenses was much greater than in the South, partly to the ampler provisions of what may be called intermediate prisons in the Northern states, and partly also to the common use of state prisons in the South Atlantic and South Central divisions for less grave offenses.

Number and ratio of prisoners committed.—It should be borne in mind that the statistics of prisoners committed do not include any who were sent to prison for nonpayment of fines. The figures given below are

therefore not comparable with returns from states which publish annual statistics including this group of prisoners.

How the prisoners committed in 1904 were distributed by states and territories, and in what proportion to the general population, is shown, for each sex, in Table XIII.

TABLE XIII.—Number and ratio of prisoners committed during 1904, classified by sex, for states and territories.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING 1904.					
	Total.		Male.		Female.	
	Number.	Number per 100,000 of population. ¹	Number.	Number per 100,000 of population. ¹	Number.	Number per 100,000 of population. ¹
Continental United States.....	149,691	184.1	136,365	328.7	13,326	33.5
North Atlantic division.....	76,235	338.3	67,233	592.1	9,002	80.0
Maine.....	1,803	254.6	1,683	469.4	120	34.3
New Hampshire.....	1,021	239.7	932	437.4	89	41.8
Vermont.....	287	82.4	265	149.3	22	12.9
Massachusetts.....	14,646	482.3	12,528	845.5	2,118	136.2
Rhode Island.....	1,296	280.2	1,161	483.2	135	83.1
Connecticut.....	4,038	414.3	3,573	730.8	465	95.7
New York.....	29,815	382.9	26,025	671.8	3,790	96.9
New Jersey.....	8,661	419.9	7,742	750.2	919	89.2
Pennsylvania.....	14,668	218.0	13,384	390.9	1,284	38.9
South Atlantic division.....	10,643	96.0	9,739	175.5	904	16.3
Delaware.....	198	103.5	181	185.3	17	13.1
Maryland.....	2,204	176.7	1,995	322.1	209	33.3
District of Columbia.....	125	41.9	114	80.8	11	7.0
Virginia.....	2,067	106.8	1,849	191.1	218	22.5
West Virginia.....	1,392	134.0	1,327	244.1	65	13.1
North Carolina.....	1,756	87.5	1,572	157.9	184	18.2
South Carolina.....	830	58.6	768	109.3	62	8.7
Georgia.....	1,368	57.7	1,264	107.3	104	8.7
Florida.....	703	120.3	669	219.2	34	12.2
North Central division.....	38,603	138.3	36,430	253.3	2,173	16.1
Ohio.....	7,858	180.4	6,976	316.6	882	41.0
Indiana.....	3,105	117.2	2,804	207.1	301	23.2
Illinois.....	4,208	80.5	4,033	150.6	175	6.9
Michigan.....	6,203	245.0	5,985	460.5	218	17.7
Wisconsin.....	3,591	161.6	3,518	307.3	73	6.8
Minnesota.....	1,915	99.1	1,814	176.5	101	11.2
Iowa.....	5,054	213.9	4,914	401.8	140	12.3
Missouri.....	3,022	92.1	2,847	169.3	175	10.9
North Dakota.....	371	89.9	365	176.5	6	3.6
South Dakota.....	372	87.0	367	161.8	5	2.5
Nebraska.....	748	70.1	721	128.6	27	5.3
Kansas.....	2,156	144.9	2,086	269.1	70	9.8
South Central division.....	10,206	66.8	9,617	123.5	589	7.9
Kentucky.....	2,331	102.9	2,212	192.3	119	10.7
Tennessee.....	1,284	60.5	1,231	114.6	53	5.0
Alabama.....	1,090	55.7	1,018	103.7	72	7.4
Mississippi.....	1,002	60.4	921	110.3	81	9.8
Louisiana.....	1,203	80.8	1,093	145.7	110	14.9
Texas.....	2,354	69.6	2,253	129.1	101	6.2
Indian Territory.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	176	33.2	156	54.9	20	8.2
Arkansas.....	766	55.2	733	103.0	33	4.9
Western division.....	14,004	311.4	13,346	535.0	658	32.9
Montana.....	918	322.9	872	504.0	46	41.3
Wyoming.....	180	171.8	178	271.7	2	5.1
Colorado.....	943	159.5	908	287.7	35	12.7
New Mexico.....	195	93.0	182	163.2	13	13.3
Arizona.....	480	350.1	473	588.4	7	12.3
Utah.....	812	267.4	796	517.5	16	10.7
Nevada.....	228	538.6	222	867.1	6	35.9
Idaho.....	288	150.3	280	255.2	8	9.8
Washington.....	1,243	212.9	1,212	358.7	31	12.6
Oregon.....	364	80.4	363	143.4	1	0.5
California.....	8,353	523.4	7,860	904.9	493	67.8

¹ Ratios based on estimated population, June 30, 1904.

During 1904 a total of 149,691 prisoners were committed in the United States on term sentences. Assuming that those enumerated on June 30, 1904, namely, 81,772, represent the average number in prisons on any given date, it will be seen that the prison population on a fixed date constitutes about 54.6 per cent of the number committed on term sentences during a year. If all those who went to prison, not because they received a term sentence, but because they were unable to buy their liberty by paying fines, had been included, the ratio of prisoners to population would of course have been larger.

The ratios of prisoners committed per 100,000 of population shown for the states and territories are, in most instances, more or less affected by prevailing methods of dealing with minor offenders. In states where the courts habitually impose fines without imprisonment upon petty offenders, the ratios must inevitably be lower than where term sentences of imprisonment are more commonly applied. Ratios of commitments such as 41.9 per 100,000 in the District of Columbia and 80.5 in Illinois, as against 482.3 in Massachusetts and 523.4 in California, do not for an instant permit of deductions in regard to the comparative extent of criminality in these communities, as the ratios are determined largely by the use of the term sentence in dealing with minor offenses. In states where drunkenness, disorderly conduct, vagrancy, and violations of local ordinances are severely prosecuted and frequently punished by imprisonment on a term sentence, the ratio of prisoners to population must of necessity be larger than in communities that adopt a more lenient course. But even with these reservations the ratios given in Table XIII are instructive. They reveal the widely divergent methods of imposing penalties and the different public standards followed in dealing with the minor violations of the law.

The North Atlantic division is first in the number of prisoners committed per 100,000 of population, since in no other section of the country are prison sentences for the least grave violations of law so common. But within this group the differences in ratios are striking, the lowest being 82.4 for Vermont, and the highest

482.3 for the neighboring state of Massachusetts. The second smallest ratio is for Pennsylvania.

In the South Atlantic states the ratios vary from 41.9 per 100,000 in the District of Columbia to 176.7 in Maryland. Similar divergencies appear in the North Central division. The ratio of 80.5 for Illinois, for instance, stands out in remarkable contrast to the ratio of 245 for Michigan.

The ratios for the South Central states show, on the whole, considerable uniformity; but in the Western group they vary from 80.4 in Oregon to 538.6 in Nevada.

To infer that actual conditions of criminality are truly reflected in these ratios would be contrary to all known facts. That in Illinois, for instance, with a population twice as large as that of Iowa a smaller number of offenders should be committed to prison in the course of twelve months can have but one meaning, namely, that different standards in the prosecution of crime and in the methods of punishing it prevail in the two states. The attitude of the public in regard to the punishment of minor offenses, such as drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and vagrancy, has a marked effect upon the kind of sentence imposed, and this in turn affects the ratio of prisoners to population. Naturally, even under more uniform policies and court methods divergent ratios might result; but how they would differ and in which state they would be the larger is beyond any man's ken. A more accurate knowledge of the facts can only be had from statistics based upon court records, accompanied by a careful study of the various penal codes and the local application of them. What has been said above in regard to the interpretation of the ratios for both sexes together is pertinent regarding those for each sex separately.

The next two tables help to a clearer understanding of the ratios adduced above. The first, Table XIV, deals with the per cent distribution, by offense, of male and female prisoners committed during 1904, for main geographic divisions; and the second, Table XV, with the per cent distribution, by class of offenses, of prisoners committed during 1904, for states and territories.

TABLE XIV.—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, BY OFFENSE, OF PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING 1904, CLASSIFIED BY SEX, FOR MAIN GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS.

OFFENSE.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING 1904.																	
	Continental United States.			North Atlantic division.			South Atlantic division.			North Central division.			South Central division.			Western division.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
All classes.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Against chastity.....	2.6	1.7	11.8	2.6	1.7	9.4	2.0	1.5	7.9	3.5	2.1	27.2	2.0	1.6	9.5	1.2	1.2	1.2
Adultery.....	0.4	0.2	1.5	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.5	4.6	0.2	0.1	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.3
Fornication.....	0.4	0.3	1.4	0.4	0.3	1.3	0.7	0.6	2.5	0.6	0.5	1.9	0.3	0.2	1.9	0.1	0.1	.....
Prostitution.....	0.5	.....	5.5	0.5	.....	4.3	0.1	.....	1.5	0.8	.....	15.0	(1)	.....	0.5	(1)	.....	0.6
Other.....	1.4	1.2	3.4	1.5	1.3	2.9	0.9	0.7	3.1	1.4	1.1	5.8	1.5	1.2	5.6	0.9	1.0	0.3
Against public policy.....	59.9	58.9	70.3	71.9	70.8	80.4	35.0	34.4	41.5	51.2	51.5	45.6	28.6	28.0	37.7	60.4	59.3	83.0
Violating United States laws.....	0.9	1.0	0.3	1.1	1.2	0.3	2.4	2.6	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.8
Drunkenness.....	23.2	22.0	35.9	32.3	30.7	44.3	5.0	4.7	7.5	21.6	21.4	24.8	3.8	3.7	4.8	6.3	5.4	25.5
Disorderly conduct.....	11.5	10.8	18.7	14.7	13.8	21.3	10.7	9.8	20.1	5.9	5.7	10.5	12.0	11.7	16.5	10.1	10.1	10.2
Violating liquor laws.....	1.3	1.4	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.8	2.6	2.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	0.3	4.3	4.5	1.0	0.9	0.9	.....
Vagrancy.....	18.9	19.5	13.2	19.9	20.8	12.8	7.0	6.8	9.1	16.9	17.5	8.0	2.1	1.7	8.8	40.6	40.4	44.8
Other.....	4.0	4.3	1.4	3.3	3.7	0.9	7.4	7.9	2.9	4.7	4.8	1.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	2.0	2.0	1.7
Against the person.....	10.4	10.9	5.0	6.8	7.3	2.5	21.3	21.7	17.1	11.6	11.9	6.4	23.9	24.2	19.4	9.1	9.3	5.0
Homicide.....	1.6	1.7	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	4.3	4.3	3.8	1.4	1.4	1.3	9.2	9.3	8.0	1.5	1.6	0.6
Assault.....	7.3	7.6	3.4	5.5	5.9	1.9	14.9	15.1	12.2	8.1	8.4	4.1	11.7	11.8	10.2	5.7	5.9	2.6
Robbery.....	1.0	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.1	1.6	1.6	0.9	1.4	1.5	0.8	1.8	1.9	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.5
Rape.....	0.4	0.5	.....	0.3	0.3	.....	0.5	0.6	.....	0.5	0.6	.....	1.0	1.1	.....	0.5	0.5	.....
Other.....	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	.....	0.1	0.1	1.4
Against property.....	25.6	26.9	11.8	18.2	19.6	7.4	36.6	37.4	27.5	31.9	32.7	18.3	43.5	44.2	32.8	27.1	27.9	9.3
Burglary.....	4.8	5.2	0.4	3.0	3.4	0.1	8.2	8.7	2.2	5.5	5.8	0.5	11.0	11.5	3.6	5.7	6.0	.....
Larceny.....	16.8	17.4	10.6	12.4	13.1	6.9	21.8	21.6	23.8	21.6	21.9	16.4	27.1	27.1	27.2	15.9	16.3	8.7
Forgery.....	0.9	1.0	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	1.2	1.3	0.2	1.4	1.5	0.4	2.2	2.3	.....	1.6	1.6	.....
Fraud.....	1.2	1.3	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.1	1.7	1.8	0.4	1.5	1.5	0.3	1.7	1.7	0.7	2.1	2.2	.....
Embezzlement.....	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	(1)	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.5	.....	0.5	0.5	.....
Malicious mischief and trespass.....	1.4	1.5	0.2	1.4	1.6	0.2	2.7	3.0	0.2	1.1	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.3	1.2	1.2	0.3
Other.....	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	(1)	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.3
All other ²	1.5	1.5	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.3	5.1	5.0	6.0	1.8	1.8	2.4	1.9	2.0	0.7	2.2	2.3	1.5

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

² Includes unclassified, not stated, and double crimes.

In the group "against chastity" the crimes of bigamy, seduction, and crime against nature are not mentioned separately, as the numbers of persons committed for these crimes were small. The largest percentage appearing in this group was that for prisoners committed for prostitution. It is an offense which is not prosecuted with any vigor except in some of the North Atlantic and North Central states—at least not under this name. During the year 1904, 2.6 per cent of all the prisoners committed had been guilty of offenses against chastity. The largest percentages for the whole group are credited to the North Atlantic and North Central states. It is well known that the lesser offenses against chastity are very common among the colored population, but this fact is not disclosed by the returns from the Southern states, since the population of these states is so largely concentrated in rural districts, where crimes of all kinds, especially those against chastity, are not so vigorously detected and prosecuted as in cities.

In all, 59.9 per cent of the prisoners committed during 1904 had been guilty of offenses against public policy, the largest groups being those sentenced for drunkenness (23.2 per cent), disorderly conduct (11.5 per cent), and vagrancy (18.9 per cent). In other words,

more than one-half of all the persons sent to prison on term sentence were committed for these offenses. Or, to put it differently, more than one-half of the persons sent to prison in the course of a year had been convicted of violations of law that do not necessarily imply a criminal bent in those perpetrating them. Disorderly conduct is often but another name for drunkenness.

In addition to those committed on a term sentence for the three offenses under consideration, it is known that a majority of the persons serving time for non-payment of fines have been convicted of one or the other of these offenses.

The commitments for drunkenness constitute the following percentages of the whole number in the different geographic divisions: North Atlantic, 32.3; South Atlantic, 5; North Central, 21.6; South Central, 3.8; and Western, 6.3. The commitments for disorderly conduct also form a larger percentage in the North Atlantic division than in the others. Commitments for vagrancy are particularly numerous in the North Atlantic (19.9 per cent) and Western (40.6 per cent) divisions. If the percentages of commitments for drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and vagrancy are added together, the following figures are shown for

each geographic division: North Atlantic, 66.9; South Atlantic, 22.7; North Central, 44.4; South Central, 17.9; and Western, 57.

Table XIII shows that of the several divisions the North Atlantic, the Western, and the North Central reported the largest ratios of prisoners committed during 1904 to population. The ratios under consideration are determined largely by the demands of public opinion in regard to the punishment of the offenses of drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and vagrancy. Where the public requires that such offenses be severely punished, especially by term sentences, the ratios of the commitments for them will be correspondingly large, and vice versa. The frequency of commitments for these offenses, therefore, reflects public sentiment in regard to repressive measures rather than unusual numbers guilty of misconduct.

The ratios shown in Table XIII for female prisoners committed during 1904 likewise reflect the prevailing standards in regard to the prosecution of women who offended by drunkenness, disorderly conduct, or vagrancy. If the percentages of female prisoners committed on account of such offenses are added, the following results will be obtained for the different divisions: North Atlantic, 78.4; South Atlantic, 36.7; North Central, 43.3; South Central, 30.1; and Western, 80.5. These variations in the percentages correspond roughly to the variations in the ratios of female prisoners to population, as shown in Table XIII for the several divisions, and add emphasis to the fact already noted that the variations of the ratios are to a large extent determined by public policy in regard to the prosecution of women for drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and vagrancy. The extraordinary percentage (44.8) of women committed for vagrancy in the states of the Western division means that very many actually guilty of offenses against chastity are prosecuted on the charge of vagrancy.

In all, 10.4 per cent of the prisoners committed in 1904 had been convicted of some offense against the person. The largest number were sent to prison for assault, which term comprehends both felonious attempts to take life and simple assault and battery. The commitments for the last mentioned kind of assault vary in proportion to the severity of the codes and the manner of their enforcement. The second largest group of persons sent to prison for offenses against the person had committed homicide. The 2,444 persons imprisoned for homicide during 1904 were divided among the states and territories in the following numbers:

STATE OR TERRITORY.	PRISONERS COMMITTED FOR HOMICIDE DURING 1904.	
	Number.	Number per 100,000 of population.
Continental United States.....	2,444	3.0
North Atlantic division.....	205	1.4
Maine.....	2	0.3
New Hampshire.....	5	1.2
Vermont.....	3	0.9
Massachusetts.....	28	0.9
Rhode Island.....	6	1.3
Connecticut.....	13	1.3
New York.....	91	1.2
New Jersey.....	31	1.5
Pennsylvania.....	126	1.0
South Atlantic division.....	455	4.1
Delaware.....	10	5.2
Maryland.....	20	1.6
District of Columbia.....		
Virginia.....	61	3.2
West Virginia.....	56	5.4
North Carolina.....	58	2.9
South Carolina.....	63	4.4
Georgia.....	146	6.2
Florida.....	41	7.0
North Central division.....	526	1.9
Ohio.....	81	1.9
Indiana.....	36	1.4
Illinois.....	99	1.9
Michigan.....	29	1.1
Wisconsin.....	16	0.7
Minnesota.....	13	0.7
Iowa.....	21	0.9
Missouri.....	87	2.7
North Dakota.....	9	2.4
South Dakota.....	10	2.4
Nebraska.....	18	1.7
Kansas.....	107	7.2
South Central division.....	943	6.2
Kentucky.....	147	6.5
Tennessee.....	134	6.3
Alabama.....	120	6.1
Mississippi.....	138	8.3
Louisiana.....	154	10.3
Texas.....	150	4.4
Indian Territory.....		
Oklahoma.....	1	0.2
Arkansas.....	99	7.1
Western division.....	215	4.8
Montana.....	19	6.7
Wyoming.....	4	3.8
Colorado.....	41	6.9
New Mexico.....	15	7.2
Arizona.....	25	18.2
Utah.....	4	1.3
Nevada.....	6	14.2
Idaho.....	1	0.5
Washington.....	17	2.9
Oregon.....	8	1.8
California.....	75	4.7

Although it is not always true that the commitments for homicide reflect accurately the number of cases of murder and manslaughter, there is probably greater uniformity in the punishment of crimes of this class than in the punishment of any of the others specified in the table, so that the commitments may serve as a fairly reliable index of the prevalence of the crimes included under the generic head of homicide.

The lowest ratio of commitments for homicide, 0.2, is shown for Oklahoma and the highest, 18.2, for

Arizona. The highest ratio of any state of the North Atlantic division (1.9) was in Pennsylvania; but it is exceeded by the ratios for all of the states of the South Atlantic division except Maryland and the District of Columbia; by those for Missouri, the Dakotas, and Kansas among the North Central states; by those for all the South Central states except Oklahoma and Indian Territory; and by those for all except Utah, Idaho, and Oregon in the Western division. Notably small is the ratio of 0.7 reported both for Wisconsin and Minnesota. That the ratio for Kansas is high as compared with those for the other states of the North Central division may have been due to the fact that a United States prison is located in Kansas.

In all, 1,484 persons imprisoned for crimes against the person had committed robbery and 620 rape. The numbers and ratios per 100,000 population of the two crimes specified are shown for each geographic division in the following tabular statement:

DIVISION.	PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING 1904—			
	For robbery.		For rape.	
	Number.	Number per 100,000 of population.	Number.	Number per 100,000 of population.
Continental United States....	1,484	1.8	620	0.8
North Atlantic.....	408	1.8	194	0.9
South Atlantic.....	165	1.5	54	0.5
North Central.....	550	2.0	205	0.7
South Central.....	186	1.2	103	0.7
Western.....	175	3.9	64	1.4

The variations in the relative number of commitments for robbery in the different states are very considerable, and the exact meaning of such variations can not clearly be set forth by means of statistics based solely upon prison returns. The term "robbery" is also more or less comprehensive according to the definitions adopted in the state codes.

Inspection of Table XIV shows that the prisoners committed for crimes against property formed 18.2 per cent of the total commitments in the North Atlantic division, 36.6 per cent in the South Atlantic, 31.9 in the North Central, 43.5 in the South Central, and 27.1 in the Western. Except in the South Atlantic and South Central states the crimes against public policy showed larger percentages of the total com-

mitments. It does not follow, however, that relative to population the crimes against property bring a larger number of persons behind prison bars in these two divisions; quite the contrary. While the South Atlantic and South Central divisions show the largest percentage of commitments for burglary, the ratios of commitments per 100,000 population were 10 in the North Atlantic states, 17.8 in the Western, and less than 8 in the remaining divisions, as is shown in the following tabular statement:

DIVISION.	PRISONERS COMMITTED FOR BURGLARY DURING 1904.	
	Number.	Number per 100,000 of population.
Continental United States.....	7,161	8.8
North Atlantic.....	2,263	10.0
South Atlantic.....	868	7.8
North Central.....	2,105	7.5
South Central.....	1,123	7.4
Western.....	802	17.8

Similar relations in respect to ratios might be shown concerning commitments for larceny. This offense also belongs to that numerous class which is not only subject to a great variety of definitions in the codes and punished accordingly, but is prosecuted more or less strenuously as public opinion demands.

The gravest form of crime against property, namely, arson, is not shown separately in Table XIV, because of the small totals involved. In all, 213 persons were committed for arson in the United States. Relative to population this offense appears to be far more common in the South Atlantic and South Central states than in the other divisions. The same fact was observed in the statistics of the prison population, and is connected with the presence of a large colored population.

Table XV gives the per cent distribution, by class of offenses, of prisoners committed during 1904, for states and territories. It should be read with the reservations noted in the analysis of Table XIV, which may be summed up by saying: The total number of commitments for the different classes of crime must, in general, be accepted as evidence of the extent to which such crimes are punished by imprisonment, rather than as evidence of actual criminal conditions in the states and territories.

TABLE XV.—Per cent distribution, by class of offenses, of prisoners committed during 1904, for states and territories.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING 1904: PER CENT CONVICTED OF OFFENSES—				
	Against chastity.	Against public policy.	Against the person.	Against property.	All other. ¹
Continental United States.....	2.6	59.9	10.4	25.6	1.5
North Atlantic division.....	2.6	71.9	6.8	18.2	0.5
Maine.....	2.2	77.6	4.7	15.4	0.1
New Hampshire.....	2.0	75.1	5.6	17.3	0.0
Vermont.....	8.7	48.8	6.3	35.9	0.3
Massachusetts.....	2.3	78.2	4.5	14.8	0.2
Rhode Island.....	4.6	65.8	10.6	18.4	0.6
Connecticut.....	2.6	67.1	8.5	21.4	0.3
New York.....	0.9	76.0	4.9	17.5	0.7
New Jersey.....	7.3	68.5	10.2	13.6	0.3
Pennsylvania.....	3.5	60.7	10.2	24.8	0.8
South Atlantic division.....	2.0	35.0	21.3	36.6	5.1
Delaware.....	2.0	22.7	25.3	50.0	0.0
Maryland.....	2.2	58.7	13.0	25.2	(²)
District of Columbia.....	4.8	4.8	24.8	65.6	0.0
Virginia.....	1.4	24.8	10.8	35.5	18.5
West Virginia.....	2.0	23.2	27.1	41.9	5.8
North Carolina.....	3.6	34.4	24.0	36.8	1.1
South Carolina.....	0.7	32.4	20.2	44.2	2.4
Georgia.....	0.7	39.9	24.8	32.2	2.3
Florida.....	2.7	18.5	23.6	54.8	0.4
North Central division.....	3.5	51.2	11.6	31.9	1.8
Ohio.....	6.1	48.0	12.6	30.4	2.9
Indiana.....	8.5	24.4	16.3	42.4	8.4
Illinois.....	2.0	32.8	16.3	48.5	0.5
Michigan.....	2.0	74.1	5.4	18.0	0.4
Wisconsin.....	1.6	72.1	6.3	19.8	0.1
Minnesota.....	2.2	51.8	11.4	34.4	0.2
Iowa.....	2.1	74.4	5.1	17.4	1.1
Missouri.....	3.3	27.4	19.3	47.6	2.4
North Dakota.....	6.7	50.9	13.7	28.0	0.5
South Dakota.....	4.0	24.2	18.8	51.9	1.1
Nebraska.....	1.6	33.8	18.4	45.3	0.8
Kansas.....	2.7	25.3	18.5	52.2	1.3
South Central division.....	2.0	28.6	23.9	43.5	1.9
Kentucky.....	1.8	47.1	18.4	31.1	1.6
Tennessee.....	4.0	21.7	28.0	43.9	2.3
Alabama.....	2.2	20.6	29.5	44.8	2.8
Mississippi.....	1.9	37.8	30.0	27.8	2.4
Louisiana.....	0.7	28.8	27.4	42.5	0.5
Texas.....	1.8	18.6	19.1	58.2	2.4
Indian Territory.....	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oklahoma.....	1.7	48.0	6.8	39.8	2.8
Arkansas.....	2.2	9.0	30.9	56.8	1.0
Western division.....	1.2	60.4	9.1	27.1	2.2
Montana.....	1.0	53.5	11.0	31.3	3.3
Wyoming.....	0.6	19.4	19.4	60.0	0.6
Colorado.....	1.0	22.7	22.5	53.3	0.5
New Mexico.....	1.5	17.9	33.3	46.2	1.0
Arizona.....	1.5	58.3	15.6	23.1	1.5
Utah.....	2.2	63.5	5.5	27.7	1.0
Nevada.....	0.9	69.3	8.8	20.6	0.4
Idaho.....	0.3	63.5	7.3	23.6	5.2
Washington.....	1.3	47.2	11.0	39.4	1.0
Oregon.....	2.7	65.8	16.5	54.7	0.3
California.....	1.1	70.3	6.0	19.9	2.8

¹ Includes unclassified, not stated, and double crimes.
² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Sentences.—The sentences of 4,129 of the prisoners committed during 1904 were not reported. Presumably nearly all of these prisoners were serving short sentences, as the incomplete returns were received almost wholly from the minor prisons. Table XVI, based on Table 12, shows, for states and territories, the per cent distribution, by sentence, of 145,562 prisoners of known sentence committed during 1904.

The relation of sentences to crimes will be discussed later. The unevenness of the length of sentences imposed in different states for identical offenses is often commented upon, but is a matter that can not be correctly interpreted except by the aid of statistics drawn from court records.

Table XVI is chiefly of interest as an illustration of the extensive use of the short-term sentence in dealing with minor offenses. For continental United States 29.4 per cent of the prisoners of known sentence committed during 1904 were sentenced for less than thirty days, and 67.2 per cent for less than four months. The percentages of prisoners sentenced for less than one month varied from zero in the District of Columbia to 77.2 in Iowa. On the whole, the employment of sentences of less than thirty days' duration does not stand in the close relation one might expect to the number of minor offenses involved. In Massachusetts, for instance, where an unusually large proportion of the prisoners committed had been guilty of minor offenses, such as drunkenness and vagrancy, only 9.8 per cent were sentenced for less than thirty days; whereas in Illinois, with comparatively few commitments for these two offenses, 34.5 per cent of all prisoners were incarcerated for less than thirty days. Many other examples of this kind could be adduced from Table XVI.

When the proportion of the minor offenders among the total number of prisoners committed in the several divisions are recalled, short-term sentences are especially conspicuous in the North Central and Western divisions, where 70.2 and 64.9 per cent, respectively, were sentenced for less than three months, as against 52.5 per cent in the North Atlantic states. In general, the terms of sentence for minor offenses reveal strangely inconsistent policies in the use of repressive measures, and seem to be determined not so much by penal codes as by usage.

TABLE XVI.—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, BY SENTENCE, OF PRISONERS OF KNOWN SENTENCE, COMMITTED DURING 1904, FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	PRISONERS OF KNOWN SENTENCE COMMITTED DURING 1904: PER CENT SENTENCED TO—																	
	Death.	Imprisonment.														Under 1.		
		Life.	Indeterminate period.	Years.					Months.									
			15 and over.	10 to 14.	6 to 9.	5.	4.	3.	2 or 2½.	1 or 1½.	7 to 11.	6.	4 or 5.	3.	2.	1.		
Continental United States.....	0.1	0.4	6.0	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.4	0.7	1.8	2.9	5.0	1.4	8.2	3.0	10.8	7.5	19.5	29.4
North Atlantic division.....	0.1	0.1	6.6	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.3	1.1	1.1	3.4	1.6	11.9	4.1	15.8	9.1	19.6	23.8
Maine.....			0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.9	2.0	0.8	2.2	4.0	12.1	19.6	44.3	12.5
New Hampshire.....			0.2	0.2						0.1	4.4	1.4	10.1	6.0	12.4	20.4	28.3	8.8
Vermont.....	0.3	0.3	7.6	0.2						7.7	9.4	8.0	6.3	12.5	19.5	10.1	5.6	2.4
Massachusetts.....	0.1	21.7	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	0.4	0.9	1.9	2.2	7.5	11.2	15.7	12.2	16.3	9.8
Rhode Island.....	0.2			0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	1.9	10.1	7.9	54.1	1.0	5.0	4.3	8.9	5.5
Connecticut.....	(¹)	0.1	3.5		(¹)					0.1	2.0	1.9	3.6	3.1	5.5	15.4	41.2	23.3
New York.....	(¹)	0.1	5.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.5	2.1	0.9	17.7	2.8	8.8	9.8	17.8	32.0
New Jersey.....	0.1	(¹)	(¹)	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.2	1.5	1.1	4.6	0.8	3.0	0.6	7.4	5.9	32.6	40.7
Pennsylvania.....	0.2	(¹)	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7	3.1	2.6	6.6	2.4	9.1	2.3	39.0	3.3	11.3	16.1
South Atlantic division.....	0.1	1.7	0.1	1.5	1.7	2.1	3.7	1.9	3.8	6.2	13.8	3.5	10.0	5.1	6.4	9.4	15.7	13.3
Delaware.....	1.0	2.1				1.0	3.6	3.1	4.1	5.6	17.4	1.5	16.9	9.7	4.1	4.1	6.7	19.0
Maryland.....	0.1	0.2		0.5	0.6	1.4	2.0	1.2	4.2	5.8	17.6	2.5	16.7	8.3	10.6	19.6	4.5	4.3
District of Columbia.....													47.2	24.0	4.8	8.0	4.0	12.0
Virginia.....	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.	2.0	2.3	4.2	1.7	2.9	6.0	8.7	0.9	8.0	1.5	5.9	10.1	21.0	22.5
West Virginia.....	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.8	1.7	3.4	3.7	1.8	4.4	11.6	10.1	1.0	3.8	1.2	2.7	6.4	15.6	30.0
North Carolina.....	0.3		2.3	1.4	0.8	1.4	0.5	1.3	1.1	13.8	6.5	12.5	12.7	7.0	9.1	18.9	10.4	
South Carolina.....	4.1	0.1	0.1	1.7	0.1	2.0	0.7	1.8	3.4	12.3	4.9	4.9	1.4	5.2	3.9	35.0	18.5	
Georgia.....	0.1	5.1		3.0	3.4	4.9	8.2	5.7	6.2	7.8	20.2	3.7	6.0	3.1	4.5	2.5	14.4	1.2
Florida.....		5.4		1.9	2.3	1.1	6.7	2.6	8.3	10.9	16.5	2.1	11.7	2.6	6.7	6.9	9.9	4.3
North Central division.....	0.1	0.4	8.7	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.2	0.5	1.5	2.7	4.2	0.7	2.4	0.8	5.2	4.9	23.2	42.1
Ohio.....	0.1	0.3	5.5	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.6	0.4	0.9	1.4	3.3	0.2	3.0	0.6	3.2	3.9	50.9	23.2
Indiana.....	0.1	0.3	25.9				0.1			(¹)	0.5	0.2	3.1	1.2	3.4	5.5	23.0	36.6
Illinois.....	0.1	0.9	18.8	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.2	(¹)	0.2	0.5	5.6	2.5	5.7	2.4	5.5	6.8	15.2	34.5
Michigan.....	0.3	9.4	(¹)	0.1	(¹)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.1	7.6	5.8	14.7	59.4	
Wisconsin.....	0.1	2.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.0	2.0	5.9	1.1	2.6	0.9	10.6	5.3	15.5	51.1	
Minnesota.....	0.1	0.4	8.2	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.6	1.2	1.8	2.3	4.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	10.4	11.8	24.5	30.1
Iowa.....	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.4	3.1	0.7	1.6	0.5	1.1	0.7	9.9	77.2	
Missouri.....	0.1	(¹)		1.5	1.9	1.3	4.9	0.9	5.8	15.2	2.3	0.7	2.5	0.6	3.7	4.9	14.9	38.5
North Dakota.....	0.3	0.5		1.1	1.6	2.7	1.1	0.8	2.5	3.6	8.5		1.8	1.6	20.1	1.4	14.6	38.5
South Dakota.....	0.6		0.3	0.9	0.9	1.2	2.4	3.5	7.1	13.3	2.4	4.4	0.6	2.1	2.9	19.5	38.1	
Nebraska.....	0.1	0.6		0.7	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.7	5.4	4.5	13.2		0.4	0.1	2.6	3.5	24.1	38.7
Kansas.....	0.2	1.7	24.9	0.2	1.3	1.1	2.6	1.6	5.6	6.9	16.6	1.0	2.2	1.1	3.8	6.2	16.1	6.9
South Central division.....	0.1	2.3	0.1	3.3	3.1	2.9	4.9	3.0	5.8	14.6	10.3	1.5	5.0	1.4	3.8	4.1	10.3	23.5
Kentucky.....		1.8		2.3	1.5	1.3	2.7	1.6	3.5	12.1	13.0	0.7	2.2	0.9	1.5	3.3	17.0	34.7
Tennessee.....		1.8	0.5	3.5	6.2	3.2	6.6	3.1	14.2	10.7	13.1	2.8	9.1	2.2	3.9	2.5	6.0	10.7
Alabama.....		2.7		6.1	5.3	3.8	4.8	4.8	5.9	11.2	12.0	2.1	12.9	2.1	2.8	4.4	5.2	14.0
Mississippi.....	0.1	5.9		2.2	2.9	3.0	6.4	1.3	3.9	5.8	4.6	1.3	3.0	0.6	11.8	7.8	18.5	20.9
Louisiana.....		3.8		3.7	2.9	1.9	3.5	1.2	5.9	6.8	8.6	2.4	10.2	2.7	8.5	7.3	8.3	22.3
Texas.....	0.1	1.4	(¹)	3.0	2.4	4.8	6.6	4.6	3.1	32.6	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.3	2.0	7.2	26.6
Indian Territory.....											2.6	2.0	1.3		2.6	1.3	21.6	68.0
Oklahoma.....				0.7							33.6	0.3	1.2	0.4	0.8	5.8	4.2	11.9
Arkansas.....	0.3		0.3	4.4	2.6	2.7	5.9	5.9	10.1	9.6								
Western division.....	0.2	0.4	3.6	0.7	1.2	1.1	1.7	0.8	1.8	3.0	5.7	0.7	5.1	2.0	7.3	6.1	18.1	40.7
Montana.....		0.1	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.8	0.7	1.4	2.1	0.1	0.3	4.5	2.6	9.1	8.1	18.1	39.8
Wyoming.....		0.6		1.1	1.1	1.7	2.9	1.7	4.6	7.5	19.0	0.6	7.5	2.3	8.0	10.9	11.5	19.0
Colorado.....	0.4	1.3	52.1	0.1						0.1	2.1	0.5	2.8	1.4	3.7	7.1	12.9	15.5
New Mexico.....		2.6		2.6	0.5	1.6	3.6	0.5	8.8	9.8	24.9	0.5	1.6	0.5	4.7	2.6	11.9	23.3
Arizona.....	0.2	0.6		1.0	2.5	1.7	4.2	1.0	2.5	10.2	9.8	0.2	4.2	0.6	3.1	2.5	10.4	45.1
Utah.....	0.2			0.2	0.2	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.7	2.2	7.4	0.7	2.1	1.0	5.5	8.9	25.6	43.0
Nevada.....	1.4	0.5		0.5	2.3	2.3	1.8		0.9	1.8	2.8	3.2	5.1	2.3	4.6	5.1	28.6	36.9
Idaho.....				0.4		0.7	0.4	0.4	2.1	2.8	7.4	0.4	2.1	1.8	4.2	8.4	16.5	52.6
Washington.....	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.8	1.6	2.3	3.6	2.1	4.4	6.7	12.7	1.2	1.9	3.0	3.4	2.1	9.0	43.6
Oregon.....	0.3	1.4	0.3	1.9	1.4	4.4	5.8	1.9	6.7	13.3	22.2		1.7	0.6	1.7	1.9	7.2	27.2
California.....	0.2	0.3		0.5	1.4	0.9	1.4	0.7	1.3	1.9	2.9	0.6	6.4	2.1	8.9	6.4	20.3	44.0

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent

PRISONERS.

Table xvii presents, for main geographic divisions, the per cent distribution, by sentence, of prisoners committed during 1904, classified by sex.

TABLE XVII.—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, BY SENTENCE, OF PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING 1904, CLASSIFIED BY SEX, FOR MAIN GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS.

SENTENCE.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING 1904.																	
	Continental United States.			North Atlantic division.			South Atlantic division.			North Central division.			South Central division.			Western division.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
All sentences.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Death.....	0.1	0.1	(¹)	(¹)	0.1	(¹)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Imprisonment:																		
Life.....	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	(¹)	1.6	1.6	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.2	2.2	2.3	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.2
Indeterminate.....	5.8	6.0	3.9	6.4	6.6	5.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	8.4	8.8	2.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	3.5	3.6	2.1
15 years and over.....	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	(¹)	1.4	1.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	3.1	3.2	1.7	0.7	0.7	0.5
10 to 14 years.....	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.4	(¹)	1.6	1.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	2.9	2.9	2.5	1.2	1.2	0.5
6 to 9 years.....	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	1.9	2.1	0.4	1.2	1.2	0.3	4.6	4.9	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.3
5 years.....	1.3	1.4	0.2	0.6	0.7	(¹)	3.5	3.7	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.2	2.8	3.0	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.2
4 years.....	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	1.8	1.9	0.7	1.4	1.5	0.4	5.4	5.5	4.4	3.0	3.1	0.5
3 years.....	1.7	1.8	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.3	3.6	3.7	2.1	4.1	4.1	2.7	9.7	9.7	8.5	5.6	5.7	0.9
2 or 2½ years.....	2.8	3.0	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.4	6.4	6.0	3.5	2.6	2.6	1.9	13.7	14.0	8.8	3.0	3.1	0.9
1 or 1½ years.....	4.8	5.0	3.2	3.3	3.5	2.1	13.0	13.1	12.2	4.1	4.1	2.7	9.7	9.7	8.5	4.8	4.8	2.1
7 to 11 months.....	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.2	3.3	3.3	3.1	0.7	0.7	0.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.5
6 months.....	8.0	7.6	11.9	11.7	11.2	14.9	9.4	9.1	12.2	2.3	2.4	1.7	4.7	4.6	5.1	5.0	4.8	10.0
4 or 5 months.....	2.9	2.7	4.3	4.1	3.9	5.5	4.8	4.9	4.2	0.8	0.8	0.6	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.9	1.9	2.3
3 months.....	10.5	10.1	14.9	15.5	15.1	18.4	6.0	6.1	4.4	5.0	5.0	6.2	3.6	3.5	4.9	7.2	6.6	19.1
2 months.....	7.3	7.1	8.7	9.0	8.9	9.4	8.8	8.6	11.1	4.8	4.7	5.6	3.9	3.9	4.4	6.0	5.8	10.6
1 month.....	19.0	18.8	20.9	19.2	19.7	15.5	14.7	14.3	19.0	22.5	21.2	43.5	9.7	9.5	13.2	17.9	17.3	30.2
Under 1 month.....	28.6	29.0	24.5	23.3	23.3	23.8	12.5	12.2	15.8	40.8	41.5	29.6	22.0	21.2	36.0	40.2	41.3	18.5
Period not stated.....	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.0	1.9	2.2	6.1	5.9	8.1	3.0	3.0	3.7	6.2	6.3	4.4	1.2	1.2	2.0

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Since relatively more women than men were committed for minor offenses, relatively more women than men were imprisoned for short terms. For continental United States 85.2 per cent of the female prisoners were sentenced for less than seven months as compared with 75.3 per cent of the male.

Sentences and offenses.—Table xviii, based on Tables 11 and 12, shows the per cent distribution, by sentence, of prisoners of known sentence committed during 1904, classified by offense.

TABLE XVIII.—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, BY SENTENCE, OF PRISONERS OF KNOWN SENTENCE COMMITTED DURING 1904, CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSE.

OFFENSE.	PRISONERS OF KNOWN SENTENCE COMMITTED DURING 1904: PER CENT SENTENCED TO—																	
	Death.	Imprisonment.																
		Life.	Indeterminate.	Years.					Months.									
				15 and over.	10 to 14.	6 to 9.	5.	4.	3.	2 or 2½.	1 or 1½.	7 to 11.	6.	4 or 5.	3.	2.	1.	Under 1.
All classes.....	0.1	0.4	6.0	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.4	0.7	1.8	2.9	5.0	1.4	8.2	3.0	10.8	7.5	19.5	29.4
Against chastity.....	(¹)		5.6	0.4	0.8	0.6	1.6	0.5	3.2	3.3	0.9	3.0	8.5	2.9	14.4	5.9	18.1	24.4
Adultery.....			3.3				13.5		1.8	4.1	13.5	7.4	7.8	4.7	11.0	8.4	16.8	21.3
Fornication.....			4.7	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.3	2.4	2.4	5.6	2.3	14.7	3.0	23.8	6.8	21.0	10.8
Prostitution.....			4.4						6.7	0.1	0.9		3.6	2.0	24.4	3.3	35.4	19.8
Other.....		0.1	6.8	0.6	1.4	0.9	3.0	0.9	2.4	4.4	7.7	3.2	8.6	2.8	8.9	5.9	11.2	31.0
Against public policy.....	(¹)		3.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.2	1.2	0.5	8.9	3.0	13.0	8.2	22.3	39.5
Violating United States laws.....			0.2		0.1	0.2	1.2	0.4	2.4	3.2	10.8	1.3	6.1	3.7	7.1	7.6	20.9	34.9
Drunkenness.....			5.4						(¹)	(¹)	0.4	0.5	4.7	4.4	9.6	1.8	23.4	43.0
Disorderly conduct.....			0.8		(¹)				(¹)	(¹)	0.7	0.3	8.6	1.2	14.0	8.2	25.5	40.6
Violating liquor laws.....			0.5		0.1				0.1	0.2	1.0	2.6	8.8	7.3	19.0	13.2	25.4	14.4
Vagrancy.....			1.5						0.1	0.1	0.6	0.2	13.4	1.9	17.1	8.1	20.6	36.4
Other.....		(¹)	3.6	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.2	1.9	5.9	1.8	12.9	3.5	8.8	7.4	14.4	36.7
Against the person.....	0.7	4.2	8.4	4.5	4.4	3.4	4.9	1.8	4.2	6.4	9.0	2.7	7.0	2.6	7.1	6.1	12.1	10.4
Homicide.....	4.2	24.7	5.4	17.7	12.9	6.5	7.6	2.0	4.4	8.6	3.4	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3
Assault.....	(¹)		6.1	0.7	1.4	1.7	2.6	1.3	3.4	6.0	10.3	3.5	9.3	3.6	9.8	8.5	17.1	14.6
Robbery.....		0.3	23.2	5.8	8.2	8.6	13.8	4.3	8.6	7.1	9.2	1.6	2.6	0.6	1.9	1.5	1.2	1.7
Rape.....		0.3	21.1	16.1	11.8	7.5	11.3	2.4	7.3	2.6	6.8	0.7	2.4	0.3	1.2	0.7	0.7	1.0
Other.....			22.3		3.8	4.5	5.7	2.5	5.1	4.5	12.7	0.6	13.4	3.2	5.7	1.3	10.8	3.8
Against property.....	(¹)		12.4	0.3	1.0	1.5	3.0	1.8	4.5	7.9	12.2	3.0	7.3	3.1	7.0	6.5	15.4	13.0
Burglary.....		0.2	23.6	1.2	3.4	4.1	8.2	4.4	8.6	14.5	16.4	3.2	3.9	1.0	1.9	1.3	2.2	1.9
Larceny.....		(¹)	9.9	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.6	1.1	3.6	5.9	11.5	3.2	2.1	4.0	9.1	8.2	18.9	12.7
Forgery.....			23.8	0.3	1.3	4.0	6.9	5.1	7.2	22.5	18.6	1.6	2.7	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.0
Fraud.....			5.2		0.3	0.5	1.1	0.6	2.4	4.8	12.3	2.8	5.6	2.5	8.7	10.0	23.5	19.9
Embezzlement.....			10.1	0.2	0.6	1.3	3.2	1.3	4.0	10.8	14.4	5.1	9.3	3.6	5.5	6.1	13.3	11.0
Malicious mischief and trespass.....			0.8		(¹)	(¹)	(¹)		0.4	0.2	1.2	0.5	2.6	1.1	4.1	5.1	24.5	50.3
Other.....		1.2	18.7	5.7	10.2	8.1	9.3	4.5	7.7	13.0	10.2	1.6	2.0		1.2	2.0	2.4	2.0
All other ²	(¹)	(¹)	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.5	1.2	0.8	1.5	2.3	4.8	1.4	5.0	3.3	6.5	7.2	27.9	35.4

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

² Includes unclassified, not stated, and double crimes.

The severity of the penalties imposed for some crimes appears to bear little relation to the gravity of those crimes as implied by their titles. Of the prisoners committed for adultery, 21.3 per cent were sentenced to terms of less than thirty days' imprisonment. The maximum penalty for this offense was three years, while the crime of fornication in a number of instances was punished by imprisonment for periods varying from three to fifteen years and in some cases even longer. Yet adultery is universally considered the more heinous form of offense. In some states, however, it is punishable by a fine.

It is also curious to find the offense of disorderly conduct meriting imprisonment from six to nine years and violations of liquor laws calling for even severer punishment. In such instances it is probably to be assumed that the crime formally charged was not the only one of which the defendant had been guilty. Vagrancy was also, in some instances, punished by imprisonment for as much as three years, although generally by brief terms.

Among the 106 persons committed to prisons in 1904 under death sentence, 99 had been convicted of homicide, 4 of assaults, 2 of rape, and 1 of a double crime, murder being one of them. As 2,444 prisoners had been committed for homicide, the death sentence had been pronounced in 4.1 per cent of the cases.

The number of persons committed for homicide and the percentage sentenced to death are shown in the following tabular statement for each geographic division:

DIVISION.	PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING 1904.		
	Number.	Sentenced to death.	
		Number.	Percent.
Continental United States.....	2,444	106	4.3
North Atlantic.....	305	38	12.5
South Atlantic.....	455	12	2.6
North Central.....	526	22	4.2
South Central.....	943	6	0.6
Western.....	215	28	13.0

¹ Includes 7 guilty of crimes other than homicide.

It should be observed that in the number sentenced to death are included the 7 persons whose crimes were not specified as homicide, but this does not materially affect the percentages.

The percentages do not permit any reliable deductions in regard to the effect of the death penalty upon the rate of murder, since the figures include an unknown number of persons guilty of manslaughter. The acts which will result in an arrest for manslaughter differ widely in different states. In some, almost any accidental killing will be sufficient, while in others some approach to the crime of murder is necessary. As manslaughter is rarely, if ever, punished by death, the proportion which persons paying

the death penalty form of the total number guilty of homicide is partially determined in any state by the proportion of that total formed by persons guilty of manslaughter. Since this proportion guilty of manslaughter is unknown, no conclusions in regard to the effect of the death penalty as a deterrent from murder can be drawn from a comparison of states.

It is interesting to note, however, that the percentage of persons guilty of homicide formed by those paying the death penalty was largest in the North Atlantic and Western divisions. The first mentioned has already been seen to have the lowest ratio of homicides in 1904, namely, 1.4 per 100,000 of population, while the Western states had a ratio of 4.8, or the second highest. In the 6 states excepting Pennsylvania, with the largest numbers committed for homicide, namely, Kentucky, 147; Tennessee, 134; Alabama, 120; Mississippi, 138; Louisiana, 154; and Texas, 150, only 4 of the great number of prisoners committed for homicide were condemned to die—3 in Texas and 1 in Mississippi.

Death sentences were pronounced upon 23 of the 126 persons committed for homicide in Pennsylvania, or upon 18.3 per cent of the whole number, and upon 14 of the 75 committed for the same offense in California, or 18.7 per cent. No other states show such absolute numbers of death sentences. Only 2 women were given the extreme penalty for murder—1 in Pennsylvania and 1 in Vermont.

Upon summarizing the penalties visited upon the prisoners of known sentence committed for homicide during 1904, it is found that 4.2 per cent had been sentenced to death, 24.7 per cent for life, 5.4 per cent on an indeterminate sentence, 2.5 per cent for less than one year, 26 per cent for terms of from one to five years, and 37.1 per cent for terms of from six to twenty-one years and over.

Life sentences had also been meted out to 28 prisoners for rape, to 4 for robbery, to 1 for assault, to 1 for the crime against nature, to 1 for perjury, to 2 for arson, to 12 for burglary, to 3 for larceny, and to 1 for other offenses "against property." Presumably in a number of these cases other crimes than those specified had been committed.

Next to homicide rape was the crime that incurred the heaviest penalties. Of the prisoners of known sentence committed for rape, 4.9 per cent were sentenced for life and 35.4 per cent for six years and over. The indeterminate sentence was applied to 21.1 per cent of the prisoners committed for this crime. After rape the offense of arson was the most severely punished. While only 2 out of the 213 committed for arson received a life sentence, 51 were given terms of imprisonment for six years and over.

The real significance of sentences to short terms for the gravest crimes specified can not be stated. It should be noted, however, that for each specified crime that is generally punishable by death or life

PRISONERS.

imprisonment at least a few prisoners were sentenced to short terms.

Distribution by sex, color, race, and nativity.—Preliminary to a discussion of the color, race, and nativity

of the prisoners committed a general summary is afforded by Table XIX, which shows the distribution of the total number of prisoners by elements of population.

TABLE XIX.—DISTRIBUTION BY SEX, COLOR, RACE, AND NATIVITY, OF PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING 1904, FOR MAIN GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS.

COLOR, RACE, AND NATIVITY.	PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING 1904.																	
	Continental United States.			North Atlantic division.			South Atlantic division.			North Central division.			South Central division.			Western division.		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	NUMBER.																	
Aggregate.....	149,691	126,365	13,326	76,235	67,233	9,002	10,643	9,739	904	38,603	36,430	2,173	10,206	9,617	589	14,004	13,346	658
White.....	125,093	114,670	10,423	70,958	62,939	8,019	8,792	8,612	180	33,435	31,885	1,550	4,062	3,967	95	12,846	12,267	579
Native.....	89,833	80,967	8,866	45,921	41,816	4,105	3,248	3,092	156	25,177	24,025	1,152	3,626	3,541	85	8,861	8,493	368
Native parentage.....	51,930	48,565	3,365	23,074	21,879	2,095	2,006	2,756	150	16,250	15,477	773	3,168	3,098	70	5,632	5,355	277
Foreign parentage.....	24,448	22,631	1,817	17,398	15,834	1,564	140	136	4	4,997	4,820	177	165	161	4	1,748	1,680	68
Mixed parentage ¹	5,667	5,212	455	3,523	3,135	388	47	46	1	1,357	1,307	50	86	84	2	654	640	14
Parentage unknown.....	4,788	4,569	219	1,026	968	58	155	154	1	2,373	2,421	152	207	195	9	827	818	9
Foreign born.....	35,063	30,613	4,450	24,738	20,837	3,901	361	346	15	6,385	6,028	357	278	271	7	3,331	3,131	200
Nativity unknown.....	3,167	3,090	77	299	286	13	183	174	9	1,873	1,832	41	158	155	3	654	643	11
Colored.....	24,598	21,695	2,903	5,277	4,294	983	6,851	6,127	724	5,168	4,545	623	6,144	5,650	494	1,158	1,079	79
Negro.....	23,698	20,865	2,833	5,192	4,229	963	6,847	6,123	724	4,885	4,278	607	6,066	5,590	476	708	645	63
Mongolian.....	186	183	3	14	14	0	1	1	0	5	5	0	2	2	0	164	161	3
Indian.....	714	647	67	71	51	20	3	3	0	278	262	16	76	58	18	286	273	13
	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION.																	
Aggregate.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White.....	83.6	84.1	78.2	93.1	93.0	89.1	35.6	37.1	19.9	86.6	87.5	71.3	39.8	41.2	16.1	91.7	91.9	88.0
Native.....	58.0	59.4	44.0	60.2	62.2	45.6	30.5	31.7	17.3	65.2	65.9	53.0	35.5	36.8	14.4	63.3	63.6	55.9
Native parentage.....	34.7	35.6	25.3	31.4	32.5	23.3	27.3	28.3	16.6	42.1	42.5	35.6	31.0	32.2	11.9	40.2	40.1	42.1
Foreign parentage.....	16.3	16.6	13.6	22.8	23.6	17.4	1.3	1.4	0.4	12.9	13.2	8.1	1.6	1.7	0.7	12.5	12.6	10.3
Mixed parentage ¹	3.8	3.8	3.4	4.6	4.7	4.3	0.4	0.5	0.1	3.5	3.6	2.3	0.8	0.9	0.3	4.7	4.8	2.1
Parentage unknown.....	3.2	3.3	1.7	1.3	1.4	0.6	1.5	1.6	0.1	6.7	6.6	7.0	2.0	2.1	1.5	5.9	6.1	1.4
Foreign born.....	23.4	22.4	33.6	32.4	31.0	43.3	3.4	3.6	1.7	16.5	16.4	7.7	2.7	2.8	1.2	23.8	23.5	30.4
Nativity unknown.....	2.1	2.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.1	1.7	1.8	1.0	4.9	5.0	1.9	1.5	1.6	0.5	4.7	4.8	1.7
Colored.....	16.4	15.9	21.8	6.9	6.4	10.9	64.4	62.9	80.1	13.4	12.5	28.7	60.2	58.8	83.9	8.3	8.1	12.0
Negro.....	15.8	15.3	21.3	6.8	6.3	10.7	64.3	62.9	80.1	12.7	11.7	27.9	59.4	58.1	80.8	5.1	4.8	9.6
Mongolian.....	0.1	0.1	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	1.2	1.2	0.5
Indian.....	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	(²)	(²)	(²)	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	3.1	2.0	2.0	2.0

¹ Having one parent native and the other foreign or one parent unknown and the other either native or foreign.
² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Of the male prisoners shown in Table XIX, 21,695, or 15.9 per cent, were colored and of the female prisoners 2,903, or 21.8 per cent. The colored, therefore, were relatively more important among the female prisoners than among the male. To the prisoners of each sex, however, the colored contributed in excess of their representation in the general population, and this was true in each geographic division, as is shown in the following tabular statement:

DIVISION.	PER CENT COLORED—			
	Among prisoners committed during 1904.		In general population, 1900.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Continental United States.....	15.9	21.8	11.9	12.3
North Atlantic.....	6.4	10.9	2.0	1.9
South Atlantic.....	62.9	80.1	35.2	36.3
North Central.....	12.5	28.7	2.1	2.1
South Central.....	38.8	63.9	29.6	31.0
Western.....	8.1	12.0	6.6	3.7

Of the male prisoners committed in the North Atlantic states, 31 per cent were foreign born white. As the percentage of foreign born 10 years of age and over in the general white population of both sexes was only 28.3 in these states, the percentage of male prisoners of foreign birth, relatively, is somewhat excessive, but not so much so as the corresponding percentage of foreign born whites among female prisoners, which was 43.3 per cent. In the Western division also the foreign born formed a larger percentage of the female prisoners than of the male. In the North Central division the percentage of foreign born was nearly the same for both sexes.

Color.—Among the 149,691 prisoners committed during 1904 there were 125,093 white and 24,598 colored, of whom 186 were Mongolians and 714 Indians. The per cent distribution, by color, of these prisoners, classified as major and minor offenders, is shown for states and territories in Table xx.

TABLE XX.—Per cent distribution, by color, of prisoners committed during 1904, classified as major and minor offenders, for states and territories.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING 1904.					
	Aggregate.		Major offenders.		Minor offenders.	
	Per cent white.	Per cent colored.	Per cent white.	Per cent colored.	Per cent white.	Per cent colored.
Continental United States.....	83.6	16.4	68.5	31.5	87.0	13.0
North Atlantic division.....	93.1	6.9	86.9	13.1	93.9	6.1
Maine.....	97.3	2.7	97.4	2.6	97.3	2.7
New Hampshire.....	99.2	0.8	99.1	0.9	99.2	0.8
Vermont.....	96.9	3.1	98.0	1.0	95.7	4.3
Massachusetts.....	97.2	2.8	93.8	6.2	97.5	2.5
Rhode Island.....	93.5	6.5	(1)	(1)	93.8	6.2
Connecticut.....	95.3	4.7	88.5	11.5	95.7	4.3
New York.....	95.0	5.0	90.9	9.1	95.5	4.5
New Jersey.....	90.7	9.3	78.5	21.5	91.9	8.1
Pennsylvania.....	84.8	15.2	78.0	22.0	86.1	13.9
South Atlantic division.....	35.6	64.4	29.8	70.2	38.8	61.2
Delaware.....	45.5	54.5	(1)	(1)	55.1	44.9
Maryland.....	50.7	49.3	33.4	66.6	56.2	43.8
District of Columbia.....	24.8	75.2	.....	.....	24.8	75.2
Virginia.....	31.2	68.8	28.4	71.6	32.5	67.5
West Virginia.....	57.5	42.5	42.3	57.7	67.2	32.8
North Carolina.....	26.4	73.6	31.2	68.8	24.9	75.1
South Carolina.....	14.9	85.1	24.1	75.9	11.5	88.5
Georgia.....	29.9	70.1	26.8	73.2	30.1	69.9
Florida.....	15.9	84.1	12.5	87.5	20.3	79.7
North Central division.....	86.6	13.4	80.4	19.6	88.2	11.8
Ohio.....	82.8	17.2	79.5	20.5	83.4	16.6
Indiana.....	81.0	19.0	80.9	19.1	81.0	19.0
Illinois.....	87.9	13.0	83.0	17.0	88.4	11.6
Michigan.....	96.7	3.3	93.0	7.0	97.2	2.8
Wisconsin.....	96.8	3.2	96.5	3.5	96.9	3.1
Minnesota.....	95.9	4.1	95.6	4.4	96.0	4.0
Iowa.....	94.4	5.6	87.6	12.4	95.1	4.9
Missouri.....	57.0	43.0	65.2	34.8	52.4	47.6
North Dakota.....	97.8	2.2	(1)	(1)	98.6	1.4
South Dakota.....	87.1	12.9	80.4	19.6	90.0	10.0
Nebraska.....	90.6	9.4	83.6	16.4	93.7	6.3
Kansas.....	72.0	28.0	66.2	33.8	78.5	21.5
South Central division.....	39.8	60.2	35.1	64.9	44.3	55.7
Kentucky.....	55.3	44.7	48.2	51.8	59.9	40.1
Tennessee.....	43.6	56.4	34.4	65.6	56.8	43.2
Alabama.....	19.6	80.4	15.5	84.5	24.9	75.1
Mississippi.....	17.1	82.9	12.2	87.8	19.9	80.1
Louisiana.....	31.1	68.9	24.6	75.4	35.0	65.0
Texas.....	45.9	54.1	45.6	54.4	46.2	53.8
Indian Territory.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	51.7	48.3	(1)	.....	50.3	49.7
Arkansas.....	36.9	63.1	34.2	65.8	43.9	56.1
Western division.....	91.7	8.3	90.7	9.3	92.0	8.0
Montana.....	88.1	11.9	91.7	8.3	87.3	12.7
Wyoming.....	86.7	13.3	(1)	(1)	85.7	14.3
Colorado.....	88.4	11.6	88.6	11.4	88.3	11.7
New Mexico.....	77.9	22.1	84.9	15.1	(1)	(1)
Arizona.....	89.6	10.4	89.6	10.4	89.6	10.4
Utah.....	97.3	2.7	96.3	3.7	97.4	2.6
Nevada.....	74.1	25.9	(1)	(1)	71.2	28.8
Idaho.....	89.9	10.1	(1)	(1)	89.6	10.4
Washington.....	93.6	6.4	91.8	8.2	94.5	5.5
Oregon.....	92.0	8.0	89.3	10.7	96.0	4.0
California.....	92.8	7.2	91.8	8.2	92.9	7.1

¹ Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

For continental United States, as well as for each geographic division, the representation of colored persons was very much larger among prisoners than in the

general population enumerated in 1900, as may be seen at a glance from the following tabular statement:

DIVISION.	PER CENT COLORED—	
	Among prisoners committed during 1904.	In general population: 1900.
Continental United States.....	16.4	12.1
North Atlantic.....	6.9	1.9
South Atlantic.....	64.4	35.8
North Central.....	13.4	2.1
South Central.....	60.2	30.3
Western.....	8.3	5.3

The proportion of white and colored in the general population probably did not undergo material change between 1900 and 1904, so that the population figures of the last census are sufficiently accurate for purposes of comparison.

In almost all the states and territories the colored formed a much larger proportion of the prisoners committed during 1904 than of the general population in 1900.¹ The colored prisoners other than negroes were such a small part of the total number that they need not be separately considered.

North Dakota and Arizona are exceptions to the rule that the colored form a larger percentage of the prisoners than of the general population, but in both states the colored element in the population contains few negroes, and many of the colored prisoners are Indians, who are not represented in the prison returns in the same proportion to their numbers.

Table xx classifies the prisoners, by color, as major and minor offenders. The basis of this classification was explained on page 28. In each of the geographic divisions and in most of the states and territories the percentage of colored is larger among major offenders than among minor offenders. The only important exceptions were found in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Missouri. In general, therefore, the colored prisoners committed were more conspicuous in the group of major offenders than in the group of minor offenders.

Nativity of white prisoners.—Among the 121,926 white prisoners of known nativity committed during 1904 there were 86,833 native and 35,093 foreign born. The per cent distribution of these prisoners, classified as major and minor offenders, is shown for states and territories in Table XXI.

¹ For the per cent distribution by color of the general population, see Table vi, page 17.

TABLE XXI.—Per cent distribution of white prisoners of known nativity committed during 1904, classified as major and minor offenders, for states and territories.

STATE OR TERRITORY	WHITE PRISONERS OF KNOWN NATIVITY COMMITTED DURING 1904.					
	Total.		Major offenders.		Minor offenders.	
	Per cent native.	Per cent foreign born.	Per cent native.	Per cent foreign born.	Per cent native.	Per cent foreign born.
Continental United States.....	71.2	28.8	78.3	21.7	69.9	30.1
North Atlantic division.....	65.0	35.0	69.3	30.7	64.5	35.5
Maine.....	74.3	25.7	85.6	14.4	73.4	26.6
New Hampshire.....	65.7	34.3	78.6	21.4	64.1	35.9
Vermont.....	73.0	27.0	(1)	(1)	69.8	30.2
Massachusetts.....	55.2	44.8	67.2	32.8	54.1	45.9
Rhode Island.....	62.7	37.3	(1)	(1)	62.1	37.9
Connecticut.....	62.7	37.3	67.3	32.7	62.5	37.5
New York.....	67.3	32.7	67.8	32.2	67.3	32.7
New Jersey.....	61.5	38.5	62.5	37.5	61.4	38.6
Pennsylvania.....	72.6	27.4	73.6	26.4	72.4	27.6
South Atlantic division.....	90.0	10.0	93.4	6.6	88.5	11.5
Delaware.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Maryland.....	77.3	22.7	82.1	17.9	76.3	23.7
District of Columbia.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Virginia.....	96.6	3.4	95.6	4.4	96.9	3.1
West Virginia.....	92.9	7.1	92.5	7.5	93.0	7.0
North Carolina.....	99.3	0.7	99.2	0.8	99.4	0.6
South Carolina.....	95.1	4.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Georgia.....	95.1	4.9	98.2	1.8	88.6	11.4
Florida.....	83.9	16.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
North Central division.....	79.8	20.2	84.3	15.7	78.7	21.3
Ohio.....	77.4	22.6	86.9	13.1	75.7	24.3
Indiana.....	91.5	8.5	91.9	8.1	91.4	8.6
Illinois.....	80.2	19.8	79.7	20.3	80.4	19.6
Michigan.....	75.8	24.2	75.9	24.1	75.8	24.2
Wisconsin.....	69.0	31.0	74.0	26.0	68.2	31.8
Minnesota.....	64.5	35.5	66.8	33.2	63.9	36.1
Iowa.....	86.6	13.4	87.0	13.0	86.6	13.4
Missouri.....	92.9	7.1	92.3	7.7	92.3	6.7
North Dakota.....	68.6	31.4	(1)	(1)	71.1	28.9
South Dakota.....	82.5	17.5	(1)	(1)	81.3	18.8
Nebraska.....	85.3	14.7	85.7	14.3	85.2	14.8
Kansas.....	92.5	7.5	94.5	5.5	90.5	9.5
South Central division.....	92.9	7.1	90.3	9.7	95.0	5.0
Kentucky.....	99.2	0.8	98.2	1.8	99.7	0.3
Tennessee.....	98.7	1.3	97.3	2.7	100.0	(1)
Alabama.....	96.6	3.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Mississippi.....	96.9	3.1	(1)	(1)	95.7	4.3
Louisiana.....	87.9	12.1	90.9	9.1	86.7	13.3
Texas.....	82.6	17.4	78.1	21.9	88.3	11.7
Indian Territory.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Oklahoma.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Arkansas.....	95.7	4.3	94.2	5.8	(1)	(1)
Western division.....	72.7	27.3	75.2	24.8	72.1	27.9
Montana.....	72.1	27.9	74.7	25.3	71.4	28.6
Wyoming.....	77.4	22.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Colorado.....	71.8	28.2	83.1	16.9	61.5	38.5
New Mexico.....	84.2	15.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Arizona.....	72.7	27.3	51.4	48.6	83.7	16.3
Utah.....	72.6	27.4	82.7	17.3	70.4	29.6
Nevada.....	76.7	23.3	(1)	(1)	76.9	23.1
Idaho.....	83.3	16.7	(1)	(1)	82.3	17.7
Washington.....	73.7	26.3	71.6	28.4	74.8	25.2
Oregon.....	82.0	18.0	82.2	17.8	81.8	18.2
California.....	71.5	28.5	72.9	27.1	71.3	28.7

¹ Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

The significance of the percentages of foreign born among the white major and minor offenders committed during 1904 can best be brought out by comparing them with corresponding percentages of foreign born in the general white population 15 years of age and over, classified by sex, as is done for geographic divisions in the following tabular statement. As the comparison makes no allowance for the large additions to the foreign born between 1900 and 1904, the per-

centages are less favorable to the foreign born than would otherwise have been the case.

DIVISION.	PER CENT FOREIGN BORN					
	Among white prisoners of known nativity committed during 1904.			In general white population 15 years of age and over, 1900.		
	Total.	Major offenders.	Minor offenders.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Continental United States.....	28.8	21.7	30.1	21.9	23.0	20.7
North Atlantic.....	35.0	30.7	35.5	30.8	31.8	29.8
South Atlantic.....	10.0	6.6	11.5	4.8	5.3	4.3
North Central.....	20.2	15.7	21.3	23.3	24.8	21.8
South Central.....	7.1	9.7	5.0	5.6	6.2	5.0
Western.....	27.3	24.8	27.9	27.4	29.8	24.1

Unlike the figures for the prisoners enumerated on June 30, 1904, those for the prisoners committed during 1904 show that the foreign born whites contribute to the prison class materially in excess of their representation in the general population. This condition, however, is practically confined to the North Atlantic states, for in both the other two divisions in which the foreign born are of great numerical importance they form a smaller proportion of the prisoners than of the general white population 15 years of age and over. In the Western division the difference is very slight, but in the North Central states the foreign born constitute 23.3 per cent of the general white population and only 20.2 per cent of the white prisoners. In the North Atlantic division the percentages of foreign born are 30.8 in the general population and 35 among the prisoners.

That the figures for the prisoners committed during the year are more unfavorable to the foreign born than the figures for the prisoners enumerated on the given date, is due to the fact that the prisoners committed during the year contain a larger proportion of minor offenders and the foreign born are relatively of more importance among minor offenders than among major.

The foreign born do not contribute to the white major offenders above their representation in the general population at least 15 years of age except in the two Southern divisions, where they are comparatively unimportant. In the Western division, and more especially in the North Central, the proportion of foreign born is considerably lower among the white major offenders than in the white general population.

Among the white minor offenders the proportion of foreign born is generally higher than among the white major offenders, and in the North Atlantic, South Atlantic, and Western divisions exceeds the proportion of foreign born in the general white population. In the North Central division the foreign born contribute 23.3 per cent of the general white population at least 15 years of age, and only 21.3 per cent of the white minor offenders.

From these figures, as well as from those for the prisoners enumerated on June 30, 1904, it is evident that the popular belief that the foreign born are filling the prisons has little foundation in fact. It would seem, however, that they are slightly more prone than the native whites to commit minor offenses. Possibly to some degree this is attributable to the fact that the foreign born white are more highly concentrated in urban communities.

Parent nativity of white prisoners.—Among the 86,833 native white prisoners committed during 1904 there were 51,930 of native, 24,448 of foreign, and 5,667 of mixed parentage, while in regard to 4,788 the parentage was unknown. Table XXII presents the per cent distribution, by parentage, of the 82,045 native white prisoners of known parentage committed in 1904, classified as major and minor offenders, for states and territories.

TABLE XXII.—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, BY PARENTAGE, OF NATIVE WHITE PRISONERS OF KNOWN PARENTAGE COMMITTED DURING 1904, CLASSIFIED AS MAJOR AND MINOR OFFENDERS, FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	NATIVE WHITE PRISONERS OF KNOWN PARENTAGE COMMITTED DURING 1904.									Per cent of foreign parentage in native white population, 1900.
	Total.			Major offenders.			Minor offenders.			
	Per cent of native parentage.	Per cent of foreign parentage.	Per cent of mixed parentage. ¹	Per cent of native parentage.	Per cent of foreign parentage.	Per cent of mixed parentage. ¹	Per cent of native parentage.	Per cent of foreign parentage.	Per cent of mixed parentage.	
Continental United States.....	63.3	20.8	6.9	68.9	22.0	9.1	62.1	31.5	6.4	18.8
North Atlantic division.....	53.4	38.8	7.8	57.0	31.7	11.3	52.9	39.7	7.4	29.8
Maine.....	59.0	33.6	7.4	(²)	(²)	(²)	56.7	35.4	7.9	9.7
New Hampshire.....	59.1	36.6	4.3	(²)	(²)	(²)	57.1	38.5	4.4	16.5
Vermont.....	59.8	26.6	13.6	(²)	(²)	(²)	62.9	29.6	8.1	12.8
Massachusetts.....	28.2	62.9	8.9	42.9	41.4	15.8	26.7	65.2	8.1	33.7
Rhode Island.....	37.1	53.9	9.0	(²)	(²)	(²)	36.1	55.2	8.6	36.5
Connecticut.....	38.6	55.8	5.5	51.7	35.2	13.1	37.8	57.2	5.0	32.4
New York.....	62.1	28.3	9.6	55.1	33.0	11.9	63.1	27.7	9.2	33.5
New Jersey.....	57.6	39.5	2.9	52.6	41.1	6.3	58.0	39.4	2.6	29.1
Pennsylvania.....	59.3	34.1	6.6	67.4	23.3	9.3	57.9	36.0	6.1	19.0
South Atlantic division.....	94.0	4.5	1.5	95.2	3.0	1.7	93.3	5.2	1.4	3.6
Delaware.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	10.5
Maryland.....	94.6	4.3	1.1	89.1	8.8	2.0	96.0	3.2	0.8	14.9
District of Columbia.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	13.1
Virginia.....	98.2	0.7	1.1	98.3	0.6	1.2	98.2	0.7	1.1	1.5
West Virginia.....	91.7	6.3	2.0	93.2	4.9	1.9	91.1	7.0	2.0	3.0
North Carolina.....	99.8	0.2	(²)	100.0	(²)	(²)	99.7	0.3	(²)	0.5
South Carolina.....	99.1	0.9	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	1.1
Georgia.....	84.6	12.9	2.5	95.9	1.2	2.9	60.9	37.4	1.7	1.0
Florida.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	4.4
North Central division.....	71.9	22.1	6.0	69.3	21.4	9.3	72.6	22.3	5.0	23.3
Ohio.....	71.3	23.3	5.4	75.2	19.9	4.9	70.5	24.0	5.5	17.0
Indiana.....	82.1	10.3	7.6	70.8	12.4	16.8	88.3	9.2	2.5	9.3
Illinois.....	66.1	28.4	5.4	61.0	32.5	6.6	68.1	26.9	5.0	28.4
Michigan.....	74.0	19.6	6.4	62.3	26.4	11.3	75.4	18.8	5.8	28.7
Wisconsin.....	52.5	39.6	7.9	37.2	48.4	14.4	55.3	38.0	6.8	44.0
Minnesota.....	52.3	40.4	7.4	49.8	36.1	14.1	53.5	42.4	4.1	48.5
Iowa.....	75.7	19.6	4.7	64.4	21.2	14.4	77.0	19.4	3.6	21.9
Missouri.....	88.1	8.2	3.7	84.0	11.3	4.7	91.3	5.8	2.9	11.7
North Dakota.....	61.5	29.2	9.3	(²)	(²)	(²)	65.8	29.1	5.1	51.6
South Dakota.....	75.4	19.2	5.4	(²)	(²)	(²)	80.8	16.2	3.1	37.9
Nebraska.....	80.2	14.7	5.1	90.6	8.2	1.3	74.5	18.3	7.2	25.2
Kansas.....	82.6	8.9	8.5	81.9	8.2	10.0	87.7	10.0	6.3	12.5
South Central division.....	92.7	4.8	2.5	91.0	5.8	3.2	94.0	4.0	2.0	4.4
Kentucky.....	97.1	1.5	1.4	95.3	2.1	2.6	98.2	1.1	0.7	4.8
Tennessee.....	97.5	1.9	0.6	95.3	3.5	1.2	99.6	0.4	(²)	1.4
Alabama.....	96.2	3.8	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	1.5
Mississippi.....	96.6	3.4	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	99.0	1.0	(²)	1.3
Louisiana.....	75.1	15.7	9.3	(²)	(²)	(²)	72.6	17.7	9.8	9.3
Texas.....	89.2	7.0	3.8	84.9	10.0	5.0	94.3	3.4	2.3	8.1
Indian Territory.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	1.5
Oklahoma.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	5.7
Arkansas.....	93.1	5.4	1.5	91.6	6.2	2.2	(²)	(²)	(²)	1.6
Western division.....	70.1	21.8	8.1	68.0	20.4	11.6	70.7	22.2	7.2	21.8
Montana.....	73.5	20.4	6.2	64.3	28.6	7.1	76.0	18.1	5.9	28.2
Wyoming.....	80.7	14.0	5.3	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	21.3
Colorado.....	77.4	14.4	8.2	78.0	13.6	8.4	76.6	15.5	7.9	18.2
New Mexico.....	88.1	5.6	6.3	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	5.8
Arizona.....	74.8	16.1	9.0	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	21.9
Utah.....	68.7	24.5	6.8	(²)	(²)	(²)	62.7	28.7	8.6	31.5
Nevada.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	26.7
Idaho.....	79.8	15.3	4.9	(²)	(²)	(²)	81.0	15.1	3.9	17.6
Washington.....	73.2	20.1	6.7	68.2	23.9	8.0	78.7	16.0	5.3	20.2
Oregon.....	77.7	9.8	12.5	77.7	12.2	10.1	(²)	(²)	(²)	14.4
California.....	67.2	24.2	8.6	54.7	27.4	17.9	68.9	23.8	7.3	26.1

¹ Having one parent native and the other foreign, or one parent unknown and the other either native or foreign.
² Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

PRISONERS.

Of the native white prisoners, 29.8 per cent were of foreign parentage, while of the entire native white population, only 18.8 per cent were of foreign parentage. That this contrast is mainly the result of conditions in the North Atlantic states is indicated by the following tabular statement:

DIVISION.	PER CENT OF FOREIGN PARENTAGE. ¹	
	Among native white prisoners of known parentage committed during 1904.	In native white general population: 1900.
Continental United States.....	29.8	18.8
North Atlantic.....	38.8	26.8
South Atlantic.....	4.5	3.6
North Central.....	22.1	23.3
South Central.....	4.8	4.4
Western.....	21.8	21.8

¹ Includes only those with both parents foreign born.

In all the states of the North Atlantic division except New York the percentage of native white of foreign parentage among native white prisoners was greatly in excess of the percentages of native white of foreign parentage in the total native white population. In Massachusetts, for instance, 62.9 per cent of the native white prisoners were of foreign parentage, as compared with only 33.7 per cent of the native white population in 1900. In New York, on the other hand, only 28.3 per cent of the native white prisoners were of foreign parentage, as compared with 33.5 per cent of the total native white population.

In all the states of the Western division, in all but Ohio and Indiana of the North Central, and in all but West Virginia and Georgia of the South Atlantic the native whites of foreign parentage formed a smaller percentage of the native white prisoners than of the general native white population. In most of the states of the South Central division, on the other hand, the native whites of foreign parentage contribute to the prison class in excess of their representation in the general population, but in both the southern divisions the native white of foreign parentage are a comparatively unimportant class. It would seem, therefore, that, broadly speaking, the proportion of native whites of foreign parentage among prisoners is excessive only in the states of the North Atlantic division.

Country of birth.—There were committed during 1904, 35,093 white prisoners of foreign birth. The per cent distribution, by country of birth, of these prisoners, classified as major and minor offenders, is shown for main geographic divisions in Table XXIII.

TABLE XXIII.—Per cent distribution, by country of birth, of foreign born white prisoners committed during 1904, classified as major and minor offenders, for main geographic divisions.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN BORN WHITE PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING 1904.					
	Continental United States.	North Atlantic division.	South Atlantic division.	North Central division.	South Central division.	Western division.
TOTAL.						
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Austria.....	2.9	3.1	8.9	1.9	1.1	2.8
Canada.....	10.1	9.9	5.5	13.5	9.1	6.6
Denmark.....	0.6	0.3	.....	1.6	.....	1.2
England and Wales.....	9.2	9.2	11.1	8.2	.....	19.5
France.....	1.0	0.9	0.3	1.0	1.1	2.2
Germany.....	12.3	10.3	11.9	21.0	9.7	11.1
Hungary.....	1.2	1.3	1.9	1.6	.....	0.2
Ireland.....	36.2	41.9	22.4	21.3	7.9	26.1
Italy.....	6.1	7.1	9.7	2.2	4.0	6.0
Mexico.....	1.4	(1)	0.3	0.2	56.1	9.1
Norway.....	1.4	0.5	0.6	4.4	0.7	2.4
Poland.....	3.0	3.1	6.6	3.6	0.7	0.5
Russia.....	3.5	4.1	3.9	2.3	1.4	1.4
Scotland.....	3.5	3.5	5.0	3.2	1.4	4.1
Sweden.....	2.9	2.0	2.2	5.9	.....	4.4
Switzerland.....	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.6	.....	1.1
Other countries.....	4.2	2.5	9.7	7.8	4.3	9.6
MAJOR OFFENDERS.						
Total.....	100.0	100.0	(2)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Austria.....	5.1	6.8	(3)	2.9	1.2	2.9
Canada.....	12.0	10.8	(3)	17.5	7.1	9.5
Denmark.....	0.9	0.3	.....	1.6	.....	2.2
England and Wales.....	7.9	6.6	(3)	8.0	4.1	13.4
France.....	1.5	1.3	.....	1.7	1.2	2.6
Germany.....	16.1	13.7	(3)	25.9	7.7	11.9
Hungary.....	1.5	2.1	(5)	1.3	.....	0.2
Ireland.....	10.7	12.5	(3)	8.6	2.4	9.1
Italy.....	14.4	21.8	(3)	4.2	4.7	5.5
Mexico.....	4.4	.....	.....	0.7	62.7	11.6
Norway.....	1.7	0.5	(3)	3.6	1.2	3.3
Poland.....	4.5	5.6	(3)	5.0	0.6	0.3
Russia.....	6.5	9.6	(3)	3.8	1.2	0.8
Scotland.....	2.4	1.9	(3)	2.9	2.4	3.8
Sweden.....	2.4	1.5	(3)	4.3	.....	3.8
Switzerland.....	0.6	0.3	.....	0.7	.....	1.7
Other countries.....	7.3	4.8	(3)	7.4	3.6	17.2
MINOR OFFENDERS.						
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Austria.....	2.6	2.7	7.0	1.7	0.9	2.8
Canada.....	9.9	9.8	5.6	12.7	4.6	5.9
Denmark.....	0.6	0.3	.....	1.5	.....	1.0
England and Wales.....	9.3	9.4	10.8	8.3	7.3	19.4
France.....	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.8	0.9	2.1
Germany.....	11.8	9.9	11.5	20.1	12.8	11.3
Hungary.....	1.2	1.2	2.1	1.6	.....	0.2
Ireland.....	39.6	44.9	24.4	23.5	16.5	29.9
Italy.....	5.0	5.6	9.4	1.8	2.8	6.1
Mexico.....	1.0	(1)	0.3	0.1	45.9	8.5
Norway.....	1.3	0.5	0.3	4.6	.....	2.2
Poland.....	2.8	2.8	6.6	3.3	0.9	0.6
Russia.....	3.1	3.5	3.5	2.0	1.8	1.5
Scotland.....	3.6	3.6	5.6	3.2	.....	4.1
Sweden.....	3.0	2.1	2.4	6.2	.....	4.5
Switzerland.....	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.6	.....	1.0
Other countries.....	3.8	2.2	9.1	7.9	5.5	7.9

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

² Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

The significance of the per cent distribution of foreign born prisoners, by country of birth, becomes clear only when this distribution is compared with the corresponding distribution of the total foreign born population. It should be premised that deductions con-

cerning the commitments to prison during a given period of persons of this or that nationality may easily lead to erroneous conclusions unless such commitments are fairly numerous. Therefore an analysis of prisoners, by country of birth, applied to states and territories, while extremely significant in some instances, has been avoided because in many others the number of commitments is too small for reliable deductions. Moreover the standards followed in dealing with crime vary too much to permit comparisons of commitments by country of birth or by states where small numbers are involved. It is conceivable that of two states having an equal representation of one of the minor foreign elements, one might show several members of such foreign element to have been committed and the other none, simply because the same methods of dealing with offenses were not employed in both states.

For the United States, as a whole, and generally for the geographic divisions, the statistics of foreign born prisoners committed during 1904 furnish a fairly reliable index of the extent to which the various foreign nationalities are factors in the prison population, and thus in the criminal class of society. A basis of comparison is afforded in the following tabular statement, which shows the per cent distribution by country of birth of the total foreign born population at the census of 1900:

COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN BORN POPULATION: 1900.					
	Conti- nental United States.	North Atlantic division.	South Atlantic division.	North Central division.	South Central division.	West- ern di- vision.
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Austria.....	2.7	3.6	1.7	1.7	2.8	2.4
Canada.....	11.4	13.6	3.2	10.2	2.9	10.6
Denmark.....	1.5	0.4	0.4	2.4	0.6	3.5
England and Wales.....	9.0	10.1	10.2	7.1	6.7	13.3
France.....	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.7	3.3	2.0
Germany.....	25.8	18.6	33.7	35.1	30.7	16.0
Hungary.....	1.4	2.2	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.3
Ireland.....	15.6	23.4	16.9	8.4	8.9	9.9
Italy.....	4.7	7.4	4.9	1.3	7.3	4.8
Mexico.....	1.0	.....	0.1	.....	20.1	3.5
Norway.....	3.3	0.5	0.5	6.9	0.6	3.1
Poland.....	3.7	4.1	3.0	4.1	1.5	0.4
Russia.....	4.1	5.9	7.6	2.6	2.5	1.4
Scotland.....	2.3	2.5	3.0	1.7	1.7	3.3
Sweden.....	5.5	2.8	1.0	8.9	2.0	7.1
Switzerland.....	1.1	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.8	2.5
Other countries.....	5.9	3.4	10.8	6.8	6.1	15.9

A comparison of the above tabular statement with Table xxii shows that persons born in Austria, England and Wales, Ireland, Italy, Mexico, and Scotland formed a larger proportion of the foreign born prisoners committed during 1904 than of the total foreign born population of 1900. This was not true of the white prisoners born in Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Norway, Poland, Russia, Sweden, and

Switzerland. The last mentioned group of countries furnished 58.8 per cent of the foreign born population of 1900, but only 36.5 per cent of the foreign born prisoners committed during 1904; while the first mentioned group included 35.3 per cent of the foreign born in 1900, and furnished 59.3 per cent of the foreign born prisoners in 1904. In making these comparisons, however, it should be remembered that the proportion which each nationality formed of the total foreign born population might have changed considerably between 1900 and 1904.

The Irish constituted 15.6 per cent of the total foreign born, but contributed 36.2 per cent of the prisoners, and was by far the most largely represented nationality among the foreign born prisoners committed. The Germans were second, with only 12.3 per cent of the prisoners of foreign birth; the Canadians third, with 10.1 per cent; and the English and Welsh fourth, with 9.2 per cent. Of the nationalities representing the recent immigration movement, the Italians were the most prominent, furnishing 6.1 per cent of the total foreign born prisoners committed during 1904, as compared with 3.5 per cent for the Russians and 3 per cent for the Poles. Relative to their numerical representation and importance among the foreign born peoples of the United States, the Germans are the least conspicuous among the foreign born prisoners.

The nationalities which were shown to have percentages of prisoners in excess of the percentages of their representation in the total foreign born population of the United States do not always present the same unfavorable comparisons when considered by geographic divisions.

The Austrians, for instance, formed a smaller percentage of the foreign born prisoners than of the total foreign born population in the North Atlantic and South Central divisions. The same fact appears for the Italians in the North Atlantic and South Central divisions. The English and Welsh formed a larger proportion of the foreign born prisoners than of the foreign born population in only the South Atlantic and North Central divisions; while for the Irish the percentage of prisoners was larger than that of the foreign born population in every division except the South Central.

In the case of some nationalities—for example, the Canadian, French, Polish, and Swedish—which formed smaller proportions of the foreign born prisoners than of the total foreign born population in the United States, slightly less favorable proportions appear when they are considered by geographic divisions. But in most instances the numbers of the nationalities in question are too slight to make the percentages of any significance.

The classification of foreign born prisoners, by country of birth and as major and minor offenders, as shown in Table XXIII, exhibits their relation to crime in a more important aspect. The most accurate test, so far as one can be made on the basis of prison statistics, of the criminal proclivities of the different nationalities of the foreign born is the extent to which they contribute to the number of major offenders, rather than to the number of minor offenders, since the majority of the latter class of offenders are, as a rule, guilty of violations of law that do not necessarily involve moral turpitude. The facts are perhaps best brought out by comparing the percentages of major offenders contributed by each nationality with its relative representation in the total foreign born population, as shown in the following tabular statement:

COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN BORN.	
	White major offenders committed during 1904.	General population: 1900.
Total.....	100.0	100.0
Austria.....	5.1	2.7
Canada.....	12.0	11.4
Denmark.....	0.9	1.5
England and Wales.....	7.9	9.0
France.....	1.5	1.0
Germany.....	16.1	25.8
Hungary.....	1.5	1.4
Ireland.....	10.7	15.6
Italy.....	14.4	4.7
Mexico.....	4.4	1.0
Norway.....	1.7	3.3
Poland.....	4.5	3.7
Russia.....	6.5	4.1
Scotland.....	2.4	2.3
Sweden.....	2.4	5.5
Switzerland.....	0.0	1.1
Other countries.....	7.4	5.9

From the above tabular statement it will be seen that the following countries contributed percentages of major offenders in excess of their relative representation among the total foreign born population of 1900: Austria, Canada, France, Hungary, Italy, Mexico, Poland, Russia, and Scotland. Comparisons of this kind, however, are merely indicative, and not conclusive evidence of the criminal tendencies of the different nationalities, and will be of greater significance when the relation of the foreign born to crime groups and to specific offenses has been shown.

Table XXIV shows the per cent distribution, by offense, of prisoners committed during 1904, classified as major and minor offenders, and by color, nativity, and birthplace. In other words, it presents statistics which show the relative frequency of the different of-

fenses among the several nationalities of foreign born offenders.

When the figures for the major offenders are considered, it will be noted that a larger proportion of the white than of the colored had committed offenses "against society," and this was true also with regard to offenses "against chastity" and those "against public policy." The colored also show a smaller proportion of their number committed for offenses "against property" than do the white, but the proportion convicted of offenses "against the person" was very considerably larger. Of the colored, 13.4 per cent had been committed for homicide, as against 6.6 per cent of the white. Assaults and robberies were also relatively more frequent among the colored.

As between the native and foreign born white major offenders, the native contributed slightly smaller percentages of offenders against chastity and public policy, and a considerably smaller percentage of offenders against the person, but a much larger percentage of offenders against property. Larceny, burglary, and assaults, in the order named, were the leading major offenses among both the native white and the foreign born white. Larceny and burglary were relatively more common among the native than among the foreign, while the reverse was the case with respect to assault.

An inspection of the percentages of the different foreign nationalities in the several crime groups reveal many curious variations. The largest percentage guilty of offenses against chastity is shown for the Canadians, 9.3 per cent of the total number of major offenders born in Canada having been convicted of crimes of that class. Other nationalities having relatively large percentages under this head are the Poles (8.1 per cent), English and Welsh (6.4 per cent), Austrians (5.2 per cent), and Swedes (5 per cent).

The Irish and Mexicans show the largest percentages of major offenders against public policy, 23.5 and 13.1 per cent, respectively. Violation of United States laws, one of the crimes of this group, accounted for 17.9 per cent of the Irish major offenders and 10.9 per cent of the Mexican.

Crimes against the person were charged against 15.3 per cent of all the major offenders born in England and Wales and against 57.1 per cent of those born in Italy. These countries represent the extremes. For the other countries mentioned the proportion varies from 19.7 per cent of the prisoners born in Russia to 39.8 per cent of those born in Austria.

TABLE XXIV.—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, BY OFFENSE, OF MAJOR AND MINOR OFFENDERS COMMITTED DURING 1904, CLASSIFIED BY COLOR, NATIVITY, AND COUNTRY OF BIRTH.

OFFENSE.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING 1904.																Colored.
	Aggregate.	White.														Colored.	
		Total.	Native.	Foreign born.													
				Total.	Austria.	Canada.	England and Wales.	Germany.	Ireland.	Italy.	Mexico.	Poland.	Russia.	Scotland.	Sweden.			Other countries.
MAJOR OFFENDERS.																	
All classes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Against society	12.1	14.8	14.5	15.5	11.4	14.9	14.4	14.4	26.9	12.6	15.8	15.1	12.3	11.0	14.0	16.3	6.2
Against chastity	4.2	4.9	4.8	5.2	5.2	9.3	6.4	4.1	3.4	3.4	2.7	8.1	3.3	2.0	5.0	7.0	2.6
Adultery	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.5	2.4	4.2	3.4	1.5	1.7	1.7	4.8	1.1	2.0	2.0	3.2	1.3	
Bigamy and polygamy	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	2.2	0.9	1.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	1.5	1.5	1.0	0.9	0.4	
Seduction	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	1.9		0.3	0.3		0.3		1.6	0.7		0.5	(1)	
Crime against nature	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5		0.4	1.2	0.6		0.2	1.6			1.0	1.1	0.5	
Incest	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3		0.8		0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5				0.4	0.1	
All other	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6		1.6	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.3		1.1		1.0	0.9	0.3	
Against public policy	7.9	9.9	9.7	10.3	6.2	5.7	8.0	10.4	23.5	9.3	13.1	7.0	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.3	3.5
Perjury	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9		0.3	0.5	0.5	1.2	1.1	1.1	2.2	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.8
Counterfeiting	0.7	1.0	0.8	1.5	3.8	0.2	0.3	1.7	0.9	2.9		1.6	1.1	1.0		2.0	0.1
Violating U. S. laws	5.0	6.7	6.8	6.5	1.4	3.8	6.4	5.9	17.9	4.9	10.9	1.1	4.5	4.0	7.0	5.9	1.3
All other	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.6		1.6	0.9	2.4	4.3	6.3	1.1	3.2	1.1	3.0	1.0	0.9	1.3
Against the person	28.1	23.1	21.5	29.0	39.8	20.4	15.3	20.5	22.2	57.1	27.9	35.5	19.7	23.0	24.0	30.6	38.9
Homicide	8.8	6.6	6.4	7.7	12.3	4.4	2.8	5.0	3.6	16.2	9.8	7.0	3.7	3.0	13.0	10.7	13.4
Assault	12.1	9.2	7.9	14.1	19.9	7.3	5.8	9.9	11.8	29.5	13.7	24.2	8.6	12.0	4.0	14.8	18.4
Robbery	4.6	4.5	4.7	3.8	3.3	5.1	4.6	3.3	4.5	5.2	1.6	1.6	3.7	5.0	4.0	2.0	4.9
Rape	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.7	4.3	3.0	1.5	1.8	1.4	4.4	2.7	2.2	3.0	2.0	3.0	2.9	1.9
All other	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.7		0.6	0.6	0.5	0.9	1.9		0.5	0.7	1.0		0.2	0.2
Against property	58.9	61.2	63.1	54.8	47.9	63.4	69.7	64.5	49.3	30.1	56.3	48.9	66.5	65.0	62.0	52.4	53.9
Arson	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6		0.6		0.6	0.9	0.3		1.1	1.1			1.6	0.9
Burglary	21.2	21.2	22.0	18.8	13.3	23.8	26.0	22.3	20.1	8.8	26.8	10.2	19.3	23.0	21.0	16.3	21.2
Larceny	30.2	31.1	31.8	28.8	28.0	32.5	35.5	31.9	25.3	18.0	25.7	31.2	39.8	27.0	32.0	27.2	28.2
Forgery	5.0	6.2	6.5	4.9	6.2	5.7	5.5	6.9	2.3	1.9	2.2	5.4	4.5	9.0	7.0	6.1	2.3
Fraud	1.6	1.9	2.0	1.6	0.5	1.2	2.8	2.9	0.5	1.2	1.6	1.1	1.1	6.0	2.0	1.3	1.1
All other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1		0.2			0.2				0.7				0.1
Double crimes	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1									0.4				0.2
Unclassified	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)		0.6							0.4				(1)
Offense not stated	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.6	0.2		0.5	0.7	1.0		0.7	0.8
MINOR OFFENDERS.																	
All classes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Against society	74.1	77.2	75.3	81.1	69.2	79.9	85.6	76.5	90.7	54.0	62.5	57.6	62.4	86.9	80.0	73.2	53.3
Against chastity	2.3	2.1	2.3	1.7	1.8	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.8	0.3	2.9	2.3	1.3	1.4	2.6	3.6
Fornication	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.6		1.3	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.7	1.1
Prostitution	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.1		0.5	0.1	0.7	0.1	1.0	1.1
All other	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.0	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.3	1.2	1.4	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.4
Against public policy	71.8	75.1	73.0	78.4	67.4	77.3	83.6	75.1	89.5	52.2	62.1	54.7	60.1	85.5	78.6	70.6	49.7
Drunkenness	28.5	31.6	29.7	36.2	10.2	48.3	38.5	17.9	49.8	7.3	2.7	18.1	10.8	42.8	34.5	23.8	8.1
Disorderly conduct	14.2	13.5	13.1	14.7	25.3	5.7	11.6	17.5	14.1	20.7	27.6	10.9	22.7	11.2	16.5	18.8	18.3
Violating liquor laws	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.4	2.3	0.7	1.1	0.3	3.4	2.0	1.4	1.6	0.4	0.3	1.6	3.0
Vagrancy	23.3	24.7	24.5	23.9	20.5	17.8	29.5	33.6	23.6	14.3	28.9	19.5	16.4	29.0	23.7	21.3	13.8
Incorrigibility	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1		0.2	(1)	0.1	(1)	0.1		0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Truancy	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)				(1)	(1)	0.1							
All other	4.2	3.8	4.0	3.4	10.1	3.0	3.3	4.8	1.7	6.3	1.0	4.8	8.3	2.0	3.5	5.0	6.3
Against the person	6.4	5.3	5.1	6.2	12.2	4.7	3.6	6.7	2.8	22.6	8.6	16.3	13.0	4.2	5.1	10.0	13.5
Assault	6.2	5.1	4.8	6.1	11.9	4.6	3.4	6.5	2.7	22.2	8.6	15.5	13.0	4.1	5.1	9.7	13.1
Robbery	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	(1)	0.1	(1)	0.2		0.8				0.2	0.3
All other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(1)	0.1	0.2	(1)	0.2				0.1		0.1	(1)
Against property	18.0	16.2	18.2	11.9	17.1	14.8	10.3	16.0	6.0	22.5	26.9	24.6	23.4	8.3	14.0	15.3	29.9
Burglary	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.2	1.4	0.7	1.3	1.3	0.5	1.0	0.7	1.5
Larceny	13.7	12.1	13.5	9.0	12.6	12.3	7.7	11.9	4.8	12.6	21.9	19.0	17.0	6.5	10.8	11.3	24.7
Fraud	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	2.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.2	7.0	2.0	1.9	1.6	0.3	0.9	1.5	1.3
Embezzlement	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4
Malicious mischief and trespass	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.9	1.3	0.6	1.1	1.7	2.2	2.6	0.8	1.3	1.5	1.9
All other	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)			(1)	(1)	(1)								(1)
Double crimes	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1	0.1		0.1	(1)	0.1							0.1
Unclassified	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1		0.2		0.2	0.2	0.3	0.9
Offense not stated	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.5	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.8	2.0	1.2	1.2	0.4	0.8	1.1	2.4

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

If the foreign born major offenders are arranged by country of birth, according to the percentages committed for homicide, the following order results:

COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	Per cent of major offenders of specified nationality committed for homicide during 1904.	COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	Per cent of major offenders of specified nationality committed for homicide during 1904.
Italy.....	16.2	Canada.....	4.4
Sweden.....	13.0	Russia.....	3.7
Austria.....	12.3	Ireland.....	3.6
Mexico.....	9.8	Scotland.....	3.0
Poland.....	7.0	England and Wales.....	2.8
Germany.....	5.0		

Applied to the foreign born prisoners committed for assault, the same arrangement brings out the following percentages:

COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	Per cent of major offenders of specified nationality committed for assault during 1904.	COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	Per cent of major offenders of specified nationality committed for assault during 1904.
Italy.....	29.5	Germany.....	6.0
Poland.....	24.2	Russia.....	8.6
Austria.....	19.9	Canada.....	7.3
Mexico.....	13.7	England and Wales.....	5.8
Scotland.....	12.0	Sweden.....	4.0
Ireland.....	11.8		

The percentages of the foreign born major offenders committed for robbery show considerable variation. Of the Italians, 5.2 per cent were committed for this crime; of the Canadians, 5.1 per cent; and of the Scotch, 5 per cent; while of the Mexicans and the Poles the percentages were only 1.6 each. In respect to the relative numbers who had committed rape there are striking differences, the percentages varying from 1.4 per cent among the Irish to 4.4 per cent among the Italians and 4.3 per cent among the Austrians.

The country showing the lowest percentage of major offenders against property was Italy, with 30.1 per cent, the next larger percentages being 47.9 for Austria, 48.9 for Poland, and 49.3 for Ireland. More than one-half of the total number of major offenders born in the other specified countries were in each instance offenders against property. The Poles and the Russians lead in percentages of prisoners committed for arson, each showing 1.1 per cent. The percentages of major offenders of each nationality committed for burglary and of those committed for larceny, arranged according to their magnitude, are as follows:

COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	Per cent of major offenders of specified nationality committed for burglary during 1904.	COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	Per cent of major offenders of specified nationality committed for larceny during 1904.
Mexico.....	26.8	Russia.....	39.8
England and Wales.....	26.0	England and Wales.....	35.5
Canada.....	23.8	Canada.....	32.5
Scotland.....	23.0	Sweden.....	32.0
Germany.....	22.3	Germany.....	31.9
Sweden.....	21.0	Poland.....	31.2
Ireland.....	20.1	Austria.....	28.0
Russia.....	19.3	Scotland.....	27.0
Austria.....	13.3	Mexico.....	25.7
Poland.....	10.2	Ireland.....	25.3
Italy.....	8.8	Italy.....	18.0

Minor offenders.—In the study of minor offenders the chief interest lies in the consideration of the number committed for the crimes included in the group "against public policy," which are strictly minor offenses. The comparatively small percentage of colored in this group, namely, 49.7 per cent, as against 75.1 per cent of the total white, is, no doubt, in part to be accounted for by the fact that in the South Atlantic and South Central divisions, which contain most of the colored population, less effort is made to punish such offenses as drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and vagrancy than in the other state groups, especially the North Atlantic.

A comparison of the figures for the native white minor offenders with those for the foreign born white shows that 73 per cent of the native were committed for offenses against public policy, and 79.4 per cent of the foreign born. The foreign born show larger percentages sentenced for drunkenness and for disorderly conduct, but violations of the liquor laws and vagrancy were relatively more frequent among the native born.

If the figures for the several nationalities of foreign born minor offenders are compared, it will be noted that 89.5 per cent of those born in Ireland had offended against public policy, and 52.2 per cent of those born in Italy. For the other countries the percentages range from 54.7 for the Poles to 85.5 for those born in Scotland.

As the terms "drunkenness" and "disorderly conduct" are so often but two names for the same offense and as the crimes covered by them are always closely related, the percentages for both have been added and are shown in the following tabular statement, in which the several nationalities are arranged according to the proportion of their minor offenders who were committed for these crimes:

COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	Per cent of minor offenders of specified nationality committed for drunkenness and disorderly conduct during 1904.	COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	Per cent of minor offenders of specified nationality committed for drunkenness and disorderly conduct during 1904.
Ireland.....	63.9	Germany.....	25.4
Canada.....	54.0	Russia.....	33.5
Scotland.....	54.0	Mexico.....	30.3
Sweden.....	51.0	Poland.....	29.0
England and Wales.....	50.1	Italy.....	28.0
Austria.....	35.5		

Citizenship.—Accurate statements concerning the citizenship of foreign born prisoners are not easily obtained. The facts are usually not a matter of prison record, but must be obtained from the prisoners them-

selves, who sometimes imagine it advantageous to claim a citizenship they have not attained. Table xxv gives the per cent distribution, by citizenship, of foreign born male prisoners committed during 1904, classified as major and minor offenders, and by age, for main geographic divisions. The actual numbers on which these percentages are based will be found in Tables 21 and 22, pages 160 and 161.

It will be seen from Table xxv that the percentage of prisoners for whom the matter of citizenship was not reported was unusually large. This fact must be taken into consideration when comparisons are made. It should also be noted that the total number of foreign born male prisoners in the two southern divisions is small and the percentages based thereon are therefore of comparatively little significance.

TABLE XXV.—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, BY CITIZENSHIP, OF FOREIGN BORN MALE PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING 1904, CLASSIFIED AS MAJOR AND MINOR OFFENDERS AND BY AGE, FOR MAIN GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS.

CITIZENSHIP.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN BORN MALE PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING 1904.																	
	Total.						Major offenders.					Minor offenders.						
	Conti- nental United States.	North Atlan- tic di- vision.	South Atlan- tic di- vision.	North Cen- tral di- vision.	South Cen- tral di- vision.	West- ern di- vision.	Conti- nental United States.	North Atlan- tic di- vision.	South Atlan- tic di- vision.	North Cen- tral di- vision.	South Cen- tral di- vision.	West- ern di- vision.	Conti- nental United States.	North Atlan- tic di- vision.	South Atlan- tic di- vision.	North Cen- tral di- vision.	South Cen- tral di- vision.	West- ern di- vision.
	TOTAL.																	
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(1)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Alien.....	36.5	41.5	29.4	18.7	48.4	36.7	52.0	60.1	(1)	30.9	65.7	55.2	34.1	39.3	28.5	16.3	22.8	32.3
Naturalized.....	43.2	44.0	28.6	45.4	17.3	38.6	28.9	22.9	(1)	43.7	17.2	31.2	45.4	46.5	30.5	45.7	17.5	49.3
First papers filed.....	2.7	1.7	2.1	6.0	3.2	3.4	3.8	2.4	(1)	6.7	1.8	4.8	2.5	1.6	1.7	5.8	5.3	3.1
Not stated.....	17.6	12.8	39.9	30.0	31.1	21.3	15.3	14.6	(1)	18.7	15.4	8.8	18.0	12.6	39.3	32.1	54.4	24.2
	UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE.																	
Total.....	100.0	100.0	(1)	100.0	(1)	100.0	100.0	100.0	(1)	100.0	(1)	(1)	100.0	100.0	(1)	100.0	(1)	100.0
Alien.....	64.6	72.4	(1)	38.8	(1)	59.7	70.9	77.1	(1)	47.7	(1)	(1)	61.9	70.2	(1)	34.8	(1)	55.6
Naturalized.....	5.1	2.9	(1)	14.7	(1)	2.8	6.3	2.8	(1)	19.3	(1)	(1)	4.6	3.0	(1)	12.7	.....	1.1
First papers filed.....	0.8	0.3	(1)	1.4	.....	2.4	0.6	0.4	.....	0.9	.....	(1)	0.9	0.3	(1)	1.6	.....	2.8
Not stated.....	29.5	24.4	(1)	45.0	(1)	35.1	22.2	19.6	(1)	32.1	(1)	(1)	32.7	26.5	(1)	59.8	(1)	40.6
	21 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.																	
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(1)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Alien.....	34.4	39.2	30.5	17.4	45.6	34.9	48.4	55.7	(1)	28.8	63.3	53.4	32.5	37.5	29.4	15.4	21.6	30.7
Naturalized.....	46.1	47.1	29.7	47.3	18.4	41.4	33.2	28.1	(1)	46.8	18.7	34.0	47.8	49.0	31.6	47.3	18.0	43.1
First papers filed.....	2.8	1.8	2.0	6.2	3.4	3.5	4.4	2.9	(1)	7.4	2.0	5.2	2.6	1.6	1.5	6.0	5.4	3.1
Not stated.....	16.7	11.9	37.8	29.1	32.6	20.3	14.0	13.4	(1)	17.1	16.0	7.5	17.1	11.8	37.5	31.2	55.0	23.1

¹ Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

The percentage of foreign born male prisoners who had become naturalized was larger than the percentage of alien for continental United States, and also for the North Atlantic, North Central, and Western divisions. Particularly notable was the large percentage (45.4) of naturalized prisoners in the North Central states, where only 18.7 per cent of the prisoners were aliens. In this division, however, citizenship was not reported for 30 per cent of the foreign born prisoners, which fact affects considerably the value of the other percentages. In the South Atlantic and the South Central states the percentages of alien foreign born

prisoners are the larger, and markedly so in the last mentioned division, where the Mexicans are found in greater number than elsewhere. For the United States 2.7 per cent of the foreign born prisoners had the first citizenship papers filed, and in regard to 17.6 per cent of the total number no report was received concerning citizenship. The percentage of "not reported" cases was notably large in the South Atlantic (39.9) and in the South Central (31.1) divisions.

Among the major offenders the alien prisoners pre- dominated, both in the country as a whole and in each geographic division, except the North Central.

On the other hand, among the minor offenders more prisoners were found to be naturalized, except in the South Central states. The fact that aliens predominated among major offenders and not among the minor is in accord with the fact to be noted later—under the discussion of length of residence in the United States—that foreign born prisoners who had resided in the country for five years or less formed 27 per cent of the major offenders and only 13.4 per cent of the minor offenders.

Language spoken.—The returns in regard to the ability of foreign born prisoners to speak English were, no doubt, more or less influenced by the varying interpretation of the enumerators as to what constitutes such ability. Table xxvi shows the per cent distribution, by language spoken, of the foreign born prisoners committed during 1904, classified as major and minor offenders.

TABLE XXVI.—Per cent distribution, by language spoken, of foreign born prisoners committed during 1904, classified as major and minor offenders, for main geographic divisions.

LANGUAGE SPOKEN.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN BORN PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING 1904.					
	Continental United States	North Atlantic division.	South Atlantic division.	North Central division.	South Central division.	Western division.
TOTAL.						
All classes.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
English.....	90.4	92.6	81.6	89.0	54.1	81.7
Other.....	7.9	6.4	14.4	7.0	40.3	16.1
Not specified.....	1.7	0.9	4.0	4.0	5.5	2.1
MAJOR OFFENDERS.						
All classes.....	100.0	100.0	(1)	100.0	100.0	100.0
English.....	86.1	87.1	(1)	92.0	50.9	82.5
Other.....	12.6	12.3	(1)	5.4	43.9	17.2
Not specified.....	1.3	0.6	(1)	2.6	5.2	0.3
MINOR OFFENDERS.						
All classes.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
English.....	91.0	93.2	79.1	88.4	59.0	81.5
Other.....	7.3	5.8	17.1	7.3	35.0	15.9
Not specified.....	1.7	1.0	3.8	4.2	6.0	2.6

¹ Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

For continental United States 90.4 per cent of the total foreign born prisoners were reported as being able to speak English. Ability in this direction was most marked in the North Atlantic division, where 92.6 per cent of the foreign born prisoners could speak English, and least common in the South Central states, where only 54.1 per cent were returned as English speaking.

In general, more of the major offenders than of the minor were reported as unable to speak English. For the geographic divisions there are some curious variations. In the North Atlantic states relatively more of the major offenders than of the minor did not speak English. In the North Central division, on the

other hand, the percentage not speaking English was larger for the minor offenders.

Length of residence in the United States.—A highly important consideration in seeking to measure the relation of the foreign born inhabitants to crime is how long those who are imprisoned for violations of law have lived in the United States, whether it is the comparatively new arrivals or the earlier comers who are prominent in the prison returns. Some general idea may be gathered from the statistics of commitments to prison in the course of a year, even if the length of residence could not be ascertained in a large percentage of cases. A tendency among prisoners to exaggerate the number of years they have lived in this country was probably not wholly wanting. The figures given in Table xxvii should therefore be accepted with some reservations. This table shows, for main geographic divisions, the per cent distribution, by years of residence in the United States, of the foreign born prisoners committed during 1904, classified as major and minor offenders.

TABLE XXVII.—Per cent distribution, by years of residence in the United States, of foreign born prisoners committed during 1904, classified as major and minor offenders, for main geographic divisions.

YEARS OF RESIDENCE IN THE UNITED STATES.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN BORN PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING 1904.					
	Continental United States.	North Atlantic division.	South Atlantic division.	North Central division.	South Central division.	Western division.
TOTAL.						
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 1 year.....	1.3	1.4	1.5	0.6	2.1	1.9
1 year.....	3.1	3.3	5.2	1.9	2.8	3.6
2 years.....	3.2	3.1	4.2	2.5	4.1	4.5
3 years.....	2.7	2.7	3.2	2.4	5.2	2.9
4 years.....	2.2	2.1	3.2	1.9	2.1	3.3
5 years.....	2.5	2.0	1.0	2.0	5.2	3.0
6 to 9 years.....	8.4	6.5	7.2	5.1	11.0	7.3
10 to 14 years.....	11.0	11.7	9.4	11.0	13.8	14.5
15 years and over.....	50.7	55.2	25.6	43.8	31.0	36.3
Not stated.....	16.1	11.4	39.5	28.0	22.8	22.8
MAJOR OFFENDERS.						
Total.....	100.0	100.0	(1)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 1 year.....	2.7	3.3	(1)	1.1	2.3	3.2
1 year.....	6.0	7.7	(1)	2.6	2.3	6.3
2 years.....	5.4	5.9	(1)	3.7	4.0	6.8
3 years.....	4.6	5.0	(1)	3.0	6.9	4.8
4 years.....	4.1	4.0	(1)	3.6	1.7	5.1
5 years.....	4.2	5.1	(1)	2.2	4.0	4.0
6 to 9 years.....	9.5	10.1	(1)	6.2	13.9	10.6
10 to 14 years.....	15.6	15.6	(1)	15.2	17.3	16.6
15 years and over.....	36.2	33.1	(1)	45.5	32.4	35.2
Not stated.....	11.8	10.2	(1)	16.8	15.0	7.4
MINOR OFFENDERS.						
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 1 year.....	1.1	1.2	1.3	0.5	1.7	1.6
1 year.....	2.7	2.8	5.7	1.8	3.4	3.0
2 years.....	2.9	2.8	3.8	2.3	4.3	4.0
3 years.....	2.4	2.5	3.2	2.3	2.6	2.5
4 years.....	2.0	1.9	1.3	1.5	2.6	3.0
5 years.....	2.3	2.3	0.6	2.0	6.8	2.8
6 to 9 years.....	6.0	6.2	5.4	4.9	6.8	6.5
10 to 14 years.....	11.4	11.3	9.5	10.3	8.5	14.0
15 years and over.....	52.6	57.5	25.3	43.5	29.1	36.5
Not stated.....	16.6	11.5	44.0	30.8	34.2	26.1

¹ Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

In regard to 16.1 per cent of the foreign born prisoners the length of residence in the United States is unknown. In the North Atlantic division 73.4 per cent of the prisoners had lived in this country for six years or more; in the North Central division, 59.9 per cent; and in the Western division, 58.1 per cent. In each division a large percentage of the prisoners committed had resided in the United States for fifteen years or over, and this is not surprising when it is considered that the foreign born who have resided here for fifteen years or more probably form more than one-half of the total number of foreign born persons in the general population. This was true at least in 1900, when 51.9 per cent of the foreign population claimed a residence of fifteen years or more. Between 1900 and 1904 there was a heavy immigration of foreign born, which probably affected these proportions in a marked degree.

Only 1.3 per cent of the foreign born prisoners had been in this country less than one year. For the United States as a whole, as well as for the geographic divisions, the percentages were larger among those

whose residence was given as one and two years than for those who had lived here less than 365 days.

If the foreign born prisoners are classified as major and minor offenders according to length of residence, it will be observed that the recent arrivals form a larger percentage of the first mentioned group than of the second. Of the foreign born major offenders, 27 per cent had resided in the United States for five years or less, as compared with 13.4 per cent of the minor offenders. As might be expected the bulk of prisoners in both groups is made up of those who have been in the United States for six years or longer. In the case of both the major and the minor offenders the largest single percentage represents those who are reported to have lived here for fifteen years and over.

Age.—The age was not stated in regard to 5,094 of the 149,691 prisoners committed during 1904. The numerical and per cent distribution of those of known age, classified as major and minor offenders, and by sex, is presented in Table xxviii.

TABLE XXVIII.—DISTRIBUTION, BY AGE, OF PRISONERS OF KNOWN AGE, COMMITTED DURING 1904, CLASSIFIED AS MAJOR AND MINOR OFFENDERS, AND BY SEX.

AGE.	PRISONERS OF KNOWN AGE COMMITTED DURING 1904.								
	Aggregate.			Major offenders.			Minor offenders.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
	NUMBER.								
All known ages.....	144,597	131,492	13,105	27,631	26,484	1,147	116,966	105,008	11,958
10 to 14 years.....	695	642	53	196	186	10	499	456	43
15 to 19 years.....	13,886	12,909	977	4,534	4,341	193	9,352	8,568	784
20 to 24 years.....	26,983	24,647	2,336	7,942	7,598	344	19,041	17,049	1,992
25 to 29 years.....	23,278	21,153	2,125	5,428	5,215	213	17,850	15,938	1,912
30 to 34 years.....	19,173	17,245	1,928	3,293	3,151	142	15,880	14,094	1,786
35 to 39 years.....	17,460	15,683	1,777	2,364 ^p	2,265	99	15,096	13,418	1,678
40 to 44 years.....	14,260	12,850	1,410	1,494	1,430	64	12,766	11,420	1,346
45 to 49 years.....	10,415	9,471	944	1,000	955	45	9,415	8,516	899
50 to 59 years.....	12,306	11,335	971	999	973	26	11,307	10,302	945
60 to 69 years.....	5,069	4,614	455	311	301	10	4,758	4,313	445
70 years and over.....	1,072	943	129	70	69	1	1,002	874	128
	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION.								
All known ages.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
10 to 14 years.....	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.4
15 to 19 years.....	9.6	9.8	7.5	16.4	16.4	10.8	8.0	8.2	6.6
20 to 24 years.....	18.7	18.7	17.8	28.7	28.7	30.0	10.3	10.2	10.7
25 to 29 years.....	16.1	16.1	16.2	19.6	19.7	18.6	15.3	15.2	16.0
30 to 34 years.....	13.3	13.1	14.7	11.9	11.9	12.4	13.6	13.4	14.9
35 to 39 years.....	12.1	11.9	13.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	12.9	12.8	14.0
40 to 44 years.....	9.9	9.8	10.8	5.4	5.4	5.6	10.9	10.9	11.3
45 to 49 years.....	7.2	7.2	7.2	3.6	3.6	3.9	8.0	8.1	7.5
50 to 59 years.....	8.5	8.6	7.4	3.6	3.7	2.3	9.7	9.9	7.9
60 to 69 years.....	3.5	3.5	3.5	1.1	1.1	0.9	4.1	4.1	3.7
70 years and over.....	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.8	1.1

Among the 695 prisoners under 15 years of age, as is shown in Table 32, 26 were 10 years, 57 were 11 years, 108 were 12 years, 168 were 13 years, and 336 were 14 years old. Relatively more prisoners of extreme youth were found in the South Atlantic and South Central divisions than in the others.

For both sexes the number of prisoners reaches its maximum in the age group 20 to 24 years. Nearly one-half (48.1 per cent) of all prisoners committed were between 20 and 34 years of age; and if those in the age period 35 to 39 years be added, 60.2 per cent of the prisoners will be found to have been be-

PRISONERS.

tween 20 and 39 years of age at the time of commitment. As between the male and female prisoners the percentages shown for the different age groups correspond rather closely. Among the males the percentages are slightly larger in the age periods 15 to 19 years and 20 to 24 years. On the other hand, among females the percentages are larger in the three age periods 30 to 34, 35 to 39, and 40 to 44 years.

Of the major offenders, 65.5 per cent were under 30 years of age at the time of commitment, as compared with only 40 per cent of the minor offenders. The majority of the minor offenders, therefore, were sent to prison after having reached the thirtieth year of life. Tendencies toward the violations of law for which

most of the minor offenders are incarcerated, such as drunkenness, disorderly conduct (generally meaning drunkenness), and vagrancy, usually develop later in life than the graver criminal tendencies that characterize the major offenders. Moreover, in the case of many minor offenders, the commitment to prison in 1904 was not the first. This was doubtless true, also, of some major offenders, but probably the number was relatively smaller, partly because commitments in the case of major offenders are for longer terms.

Age, by color, race, nativity, and parentage.—Table XXIX shows the per cent distribution, by age, of prisoners of known age, classified as major and minor offenders, and by color, race, nativity, and parentage.

TABLE XXIX.—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, BY AGE, OF PRISONERS OF KNOWN AGE COMMITTED DURING 1904, CLASSIFIED AS MAJOR AND MINOR OFFENDERS, AND BY COLOR, RACE, NATIVITY, AND PARENTAGE.

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF PRISONERS OF KNOWN AGE COMMITTED DURING 1904.													
AGE.	Aggregate.	White.							Colored.				
		Total.	Native.				Foreign born.	Nativity unknown.	Total.	Negro.	Mongolian.	Indian.	
			Total.	Native parentage.	Foreign parentage.	Mixed parentage. ¹							Parentage unknown.
TOTAL.													
All known ages.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
10 to 14 years.....	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.3	1.7	1.7	.....	0.1
15 to 19 years.....	9.6	8.2	9.7	10.0	7.8	12.4	11.9	4.6	6.3	16.9	17.2	1.6	10.8
20 to 24 years.....	18.7	16.4	18.6	20.4	14.2	20.4	21.2	10.8	16.2	30.5	30.8	11.9	25.6
25 to 29 years.....	16.1	15.1	16.3	17.1	14.2	17.0	18.0	12.0	18.9	21.3	21.4	14.1	18.6
30 to 34 years.....	13.3	13.6	14.2	13.6	14.9	14.8	15.0	12.3	14.1	11.4	11.4	14.6	11.9
35 to 39 years.....	12.1	13.0	12.6	11.7	14.6	12.2	11.2	13.9	13.8	7.5	7.3	15.1	10.5
40 to 44 years.....	9.9	10.9	10.1	9.3	12.3	8.4	8.6	13.1	9.0	4.3	4.2	9.2	6.0
45 to 49 years.....	7.2	8.1	7.3	6.7	9.3	5.9	5.3	10.0	8.3	2.6	2.4	12.4	6.6
50 to 59 years.....	8.5	9.6	7.9	7.6	9.5	6.6	5.7	13.9	8.0	2.6	2.4	15.1	5.1
60 to 69 years.....	3.5	4.0	2.6	2.7	2.5	1.8	2.2	7.5	3.4	0.9	0.8	3.8	4.4
70 years and over.....	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	1.8	0.8	0.3	0.3	2.2	0.3
MAJOR OFFENDERS.													
All known ages.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(²)	(²)	100.0	100.0	(²)	100.0
10 to 14 years.....	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.4	(²)	0.2	(²)	(²)	(²)	1.7	1.8	(²)	14.3
15 to 19 years.....	16.4	14.8	15.5	14.4	17.2	18.5	17.6	12.2	(²)	20.0	20.2	(²)	35.4
20 to 24 years.....	28.7	27.0	28.3	28.9	25.6	29.6	30.2	22.2	(²)	32.6	32.6	(²)	21.7
25 to 29 years.....	19.6	19.0	19.1	19.4	18.6	19.1	15.8	18.4	(²)	21.1	21.1	(²)	9.3
30 to 34 years.....	11.9	12.9	12.7	12.3	13.6	12.6	13.2	13.8	(²)	9.8	9.7	(²)	7.5
35 to 39 years.....	8.6	9.0	9.0	8.8	9.6	9.3	9.1	11.7	(²)	6.3	6.2	(²)	5.0
40 to 44 years.....	5.4	6.3	5.9	5.8	6.8	4.0	5.0	8.0	(²)	3.4	3.4	(²)	3.1
45 to 49 years.....	3.6	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.3	2.8	3.5	5.4	(²)	2.0	1.9	(²)	1.9
50 to 59 years.....	3.6	4.3	3.8	4.0	3.4	3.0	3.5	6.3	(²)	2.0	2.0	(²)	1.2
60 to 69 years.....	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.3	0.8	0.8	1.8	1.6	(²)	0.8	0.8	(²)	0.6
70 years and over.....	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	.....	0.3	0.4	(²)	0.2	0.2	(²)	.....
MINOR OFFENDERS.													
All known ages.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
10 to 14 years.....	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.4	1.6	1.7	.....	0.2
15 to 19 years.....	8.0	7.0	8.4	9.0	6.4	10.5	11.5	3.6	6.0	15.1	15.4	1.5	9.8
20 to 24 years.....	16.3	14.4	16.0	18.3	12.5	17.6	20.4	9.3	15.8	29.2	29.7	10.0	22.6
25 to 29 years.....	15.3	14.4	15.7	16.5	13.6	16.3	18.2	11.2	18.8	21.4	21.6	13.1	17.6
30 to 34 years.....	13.6	13.8	14.5	14.0	15.1	15.4	15.1	12.1	14.1	12.4	12.3	12.3	12.6
35 to 39 years.....	12.9	13.6	13.3	12.5	15.4	13.1	11.3	14.2	13.9	8.2	8.0	15.4	11.5
40 to 44 years.....	10.9	11.8	11.0	10.2	13.1	9.8	8.9	13.8	10.0	4.8	4.7	10.0	6.3
45 to 49 years.....	8.0	8.8	8.0	7.3	10.1	6.8	5.4	10.6	8.5	3.0	2.7	12.3	7.7
50 to 59 years.....	9.7	10.6	8.8	8.4	10.4	7.7	5.9	14.9	8.2	3.0	2.7	18.5	6.1
60 to 69 years.....	4.1	4.5	2.9	3.1	2.8	2.2	2.3	8.3	3.6	1.0	0.8	4.6	5.4
70 years and over.....	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	2.0	0.8	0.3	0.3	2.3	0.2

¹ Having one parent native and the other foreign, or one parent unknown and the other either native or foreign.
² Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.
³ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

It is at once apparent from Table xxix that the negro prisoners were more youthful than the white; 71.1 per cent of the negroes were under 30 years of age when committed, as against 39.9 per cent of the total number of white prisoners. This difference in ages at commitment between the two races is less marked when the percentages of major offenders are considered by themselves, 75.7 per cent of negro major offenders of this class being under 30 years of age, as compared with 61 per cent of the white. Among the minor offenders, on the other hand, 68.4 per cent of the negroes were under 30 years of age at the time of commitment, but only 36.1 per cent of the white. Whether these figures point to an earlier development of criminality in the negro race, or indicate rather that the criminal tendencies among negroes coming into maturity at the time of this investigation are greater than in the older generation of negroes, must probably be left an open question.

Commitments to prison occurred generally at a much earlier age among the native white than among the foreign born white prisoners. Of the native white major offenders sent to prison in 1904, 63.2 per cent were under 30 years of age, and of the foreign born white, 52.8 per cent; while for native white minor offenders the corresponding percentage was 41 and for the foreign born white, 24.2. So far as the foreign

born are concerned, the question as to the age at which they make an appearance in the prison population depends to a large degree upon their ages at arrival in this country. As most immigrants are over 21 years of age when they come here, the comparisons just made do not necessarily show that the native born tend to criminality at an earlier age than the foreign born.

Of the native white major offenders of native parentage, 63.1 per cent were under 30 years of age at the time of commitment, as compared with 61.4 per cent of the native white of foreign parents. There is a greater divergence in the percentages of the two groups among the minor offenders, those of native parentage having 44.2 per cent who were under 30 years of age while the native born of foreign parentage had 32.7 per cent. Among major offenders those 40 years of age and over formed 15.6 per cent of the native white prisoners of native parentage and 15.4 per cent of the native white of foreign parentage, while among minor offenders those 40 years of age and over formed 29.5 per cent of the native white of native parentage and 36.8 per cent of the native white of foreign parentage.

Table xxx gives the per cent distribution, by age, of male and of female prisoners of known age, committed during 1904, classified as major and minor offenders, and by color, nativity, and parentage.

PRISONERS

TABLE XXX.—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, BY AGE, OF MALE AND OF FEMALE PRISONERS OF KNOWN AGE COMMITTED DURING 1904, CLASSIFIED AS MAJOR AND MINOR OFFENDERS AND BY COLOR, NATIVITY, AND PARENTAGE.

AGE.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF PRISONERS OF KNOWN AGE COMMITTED DURING 1904.															
	White.															
	Aggregate.		Native.				Foreign born.				Colored.					
	Total. ¹		Total. ²		Native parentage.		Foreign parentage.		Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
	TOTAL.															
All known ages.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
10 to 14 years.....	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.7	1.3	1.7	1.3	
15 to 19 years.....	9.8	7.5	8.5	5.1	9.8	7.2	10.2	8.1	8.1	4.7	5.0	2.1	17.0	16.3	16.3	
20 to 24 years.....	18.7	17.8	16.7	13.3	18.7	18.2	20.4	20.2	14.3	12.6	11.4	7.0	29.9	34.5	34.5	
25 to 29 years.....	16.1	16.2	15.1	14.6	16.3	16.8	17.0	17.8	14.2	15.1	12.1	11.8	21.2	22.1	22.1	
30 to 34 years.....	13.1	14.7	13.4	15.6	14.0	16.5	13.4	16.7	14.8	16.6	12.0	14.4	11.4	11.5	11.5	
35 to 39 years.....	11.9	13.6	12.7	15.6	12.4	14.9	11.6	13.2	14.3	18.3	13.5	16.6	7.7	5.9	5.9	
40 to 44 years.....	9.8	10.8	10.8	12.6	10.0	10.8	9.4	9.0	12.1	15.2	12.8	15.0	4.4	3.7	3.7	
45 to 49 years.....	7.2	7.2	8.0	8.5	7.3	6.9	6.7	6.0	9.4	8.9	9.9	10.7	2.7	2.3	2.3	
50 to 59 years.....	8.6	7.4	9.7	8.9	8.1	6.2	7.6	6.5	9.7	6.0	14.1	12.4	2.7	1.8	1.8	
60 to 69 years.....	3.5	3.5	4.0	4.3	2.7	1.8	2.8	1.9	2.6	1.9	7.5	7.6	1.0	0.3	0.3	
70 years and over.....	0.7	1.0	0.8	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.8	2.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	
	MAJOR OFFENDERS.															
All known ages.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(³)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
10 to 14 years.....	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	(⁴)	.....	0.7	1.8	1.3	1.3	
15 to 19 years.....	16.4	16.8	14.8	12.1	15.6	12.4	14.6	9.7	17.2	(³)	12.2	10.1	19.9	22.2	22.2	
20 to 24 years.....	28.7	30.0	27.1	24.7	28.4	25.8	29.0	25.2	25.6	(³)	22.2	21.6	32.4	36.0	36.0	
25 to 29 years.....	19.7	18.6	19.0	17.5	19.1	18.6	16.4	16.4	18.6	(³)	18.6	14.2	21.2	19.8	19.8	
30 to 34 years.....	11.9	12.4	12.9	13.3	12.7	12.0	12.3	12.9	13.8	(³)	13.7	17.6	9.7	11.4	11.4	
35 to 39 years.....	8.6	8.6	9.5	12.0	8.9	13.3	8.6	14.2	9.5	(³)	11.7	11.5	6.5	3.7	3.7	
40 to 44 years.....	5.4	5.6	6.2	8.5	5.8	8.1	5.8	7.4	6.7	(³)	7.9	10.1	3.5	2.2	2.2	
45 to 49 years.....	3.6	3.9	4.3	5.7	4.0	4.8	4.2	5.2	4.3	(³)	5.3	8.8	2.0	1.9	1.9	
50 to 59 years.....	3.7	2.3	4.4	3.4	3.8	3.5	4.0	4.2	3.5	(³)	6.4	3.4	2.1	0.9	0.9	
60 to 69 years.....	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.3	1.0	0.8	(³)	1.6	2.0	0.8	0.6	0.6	
70 years and over.....	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	.....	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
	MINOR OFFENDERS.															
All known ages.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
10 to 14 years.....	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	(⁴)	1.7	1.3	1.3	
15 to 19 years.....	8.2	6.6	7.2	4.6	8.6	6.8	9.1	7.9	6.6	4.0	3.9	1.9	15.1	14.0	14.0	
20 to 24 years.....	16.2	16.7	14.6	12.6	16.6	17.5	18.2	19.7	12.5	11.9	9.7	6.5	28.3	34.2	34.2	
25 to 29 years.....	15.2	16.0	14.4	14.5	15.6	16.7	16.4	17.6	13.5	15.0	11.1	11.7	21.2	22.6	22.6	
30 to 34 years.....	13.4	14.9	13.5	15.7	14.3	16.9	13.7	17.1	15.0	17.0	11.7	14.3	12.5	11.5	11.5	
35 to 39 years.....	12.8	14.0	13.4	15.8	13.2	15.1	12.4	13.1	15.1	18.7	13.8	16.8	8.5	6.4	6.4	
40 to 44 years.....	10.9	11.3	11.7	12.9	11.0	11.1	10.3	9.2	12.9	15.3	13.5	15.2	4.9	4.1	4.1	
45 to 49 years.....	8.1	7.5	8.8	8.7	8.1	7.0	7.3	6.1	10.2	9.1	10.6	10.8	3.1	2.5	2.5	
50 to 59 years.....	9.9	7.9	10.8	9.3	9.0	6.5	8.5	6.7	10.7	6.3	15.3	12.7	3.1	2.1	2.1	
60 to 69 years.....	4.1	3.7	4.5	4.5	3.0	1.9	3.2	2.0	2.9	2.0	8.3	7.8	1.2	0.3	0.3	
70 years and over.....	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	2.0	2.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	

¹ Includes nativity unknown.² Includes mixed parentage and parentage unknown.³ Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.⁴ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

A comparison of the figures for the male major offenders with those for the female shows that among the whites the males were the younger, while among the colored they were the older. For example, among the whites 61.1 per cent of the males and 54.8 per cent of the females were under 30 years of age, while among the colored the corresponding percentages were 75.3 for males and 79.3 for females. Each class of whites for which the figures are significant show this greater youthfulness of the males, but it is most noticeable among the native whites of native parentage. Of the males of this class, 63.4 per cent were under 30 years of age, as compared with only 54.6 per cent of the females. Both the male and the female negro major offenders were, however, younger than either the male or the female white major offenders of any class.

Among the minor offenders 36.5 per cent of the white males and 31.9 per cent of the white females were under 30 years of age. The percentages of males were notably larger in the age period 50 to 59 years, while those of females were more conspicuous in the age periods 30 to 44 years. The colored male and female minor offenders, on the other hand, had, respectively, 66.3 and 73 per cent who at the time of commitment were under 30 years of age. In explanation of the immature age at which negro minor offenders are committed it is said that the lesser crimes for which most negroes receive a prison sentence are offenses against property, such as petit larceny. The great majority of the minor white offenders are imprisoned for drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and vagrancy—violations of law that are usually committed by the more mature.

Among the foreign born white minor offenders a larger percentage of the males than of the females were under 30 years of age, while among the native white the percentage under 30 was about the same for the two sexes. In the case of the native whites of native parentage, however, the males were slightly older than the females, but the reverse was true of the native whites of foreign parentage.

No less than 37.1 per cent of the white male minor

offenders of foreign parentage were 40 years of age or over, as compared with 29.8 per cent of the male whites of native parentage. The corresponding percentages for females were 33.2 for native whites of foreign parentage and 24.3 for those of native parentage.

Age and class of offenses.—Table xxxi deals with the per cent distribution, by age, of major and minor offenders of known age committed during 1904, classified by class of offenses and by sex.

TABLE XXXI.—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, BY AGE, OF MAJOR AND MINOR OFFENDERS OF KNOWN AGE COMMITTED DURING 1904, CLASSIFIED BY CLASS OF OFFENSES AND SEX.

AGE.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF PRISONERS OF KNOWN AGE COMMITTED DURING 1904.																
	Aggregate.			Offenses.													
				Against chastity.			Against public policy.			Against the person.			Against property.			All other. ¹	
Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
MAJOR OFFENDERS.																	
All known ages.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(²)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(²)
10 to 14 years.....	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.1	0.1	.....	(²)	(²)	.....	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.0	1.0	1.8	1.1	1.2
15 to 19 years.....	16.4	16.4	16.8	5.9	5.2	8.2	8.1	8.3	(²)	13.2	13.1	14.4	19.9	19.7	25.3	9.5	9.5
20 to 24 years.....	28.7	28.7	30.0	19.8	18.0	25.1	18.9	18.9	(²)	29.2	29.1	32.6	30.5	30.4	33.0	25.2	24.5
25 to 29 years.....	19.6	19.7	18.6	20.9	20.7	21.5	15.7	15.7	(²)	22.2	22.3	20.1	18.8	18.9	16.4	22.5	22.5
30 to 34 years.....	11.9	11.9	12.4	17.2	17.1	17.6	15.3	15.5	(²)	11.6	11.6	11.0	11.2	11.2	10.7	15.6	16.2
35 to 39 years.....	8.6	8.6	8.6	13.8	14.0	12.9	13.5	13.4	(²)	8.7	8.7	7.6	7.5	7.6	5.7	7.3	7.5
40 to 44 years.....	5.4	5.4	5.6	8.1	8.5	6.8	10.4	10.4	(²)	5.8	5.7	8.0	4.3	4.4	3.2	6.9	7.1
45 to 49 years.....	3.6	3.6	3.9	6.5	7.1	4.7	7.4	7.2	(²)	3.9	3.9	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.2	5.3	4.7
50 to 59 years.....	3.6	3.7	2.3	5.9	6.8	3.2	7.8	7.8	(²)	3.5	3.6	2.3	2.9	3.0	0.8	4.6	4.7
60 to 69 years.....	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.6	2.1	.....	2.6	2.5	(²)	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.2
70 years and over.....	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	.....	0.4	0.4	.....	0.3	0.3	.....	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.8
MINOR OFFENDERS.																	
All known ages.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
10 to 14 years.....	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.6	0.4	0.5
15 to 19 years.....	8.0	8.2	6.6	7.6	3.9	11.8	5.7	5.8	4.4	8.5	8.3	12.8	16.9	16.9	16.3	10.9	10.9
20 to 24 years.....	16.3	16.2	16.7	22.0	16.9	27.9	13.3	13.2	13.6	22.7	22.8	20.6	24.9	24.7	28.5	21.8	21.9
25 to 29 years.....	15.3	15.2	16.0	18.2	17.2	19.4	13.9	13.8	14.9	20.9	20.9	21.1	18.0	17.9	19.1	20.0	19.8
30 to 34 years.....	13.6	13.4	14.9	15.2	14.9	15.4	13.6	13.4	15.2	14.7	14.7	14.7	12.9	13.0	11.9	14.4	14.4
35 to 39 years.....	12.9	12.8	14.0	11.1	11.8	10.3	14.1	13.9	15.2	10.8	10.7	11.5	9.5	9.5	9.7	10.1	10.1
40 to 44 years.....	10.9	10.9	11.3	9.0	10.5	7.3	12.4	12.3	12.7	8.8	8.9	7.5	6.2	6.3	4.4	8.8	8.7
45 to 49 years.....	8.0	8.1	7.5	6.6	9.2	3.7	9.3	9.4	8.7	5.6	5.6	5.3	4.1	4.1	3.4	5.5	5.7
50 to 59 years.....	9.7	9.9	7.9	6.7	9.8	3.1	11.6	11.9	9.2	5.5	5.5	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.0	5.8	5.7
60 to 69 years.....	4.1	4.1	3.7	3.1	5.0	0.8	5.0	5.1	4.6	1.7	1.8	0.5	1.4	1.4	0.8	2.0	2.1
70 years and over.....	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.7	.....	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.3	0.3	.....	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3

¹ Includes unclassified, not stated, and double crimes.

² Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

³ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Relatively the largest number of youthful prisoners was found among those who had committed crimes against property. The following tabular statement shows the percentage of prisoners under 30 years of age in each crime class:

CLASS OF OFFENSES.	PER CENT UNDER 30 YEARS OF AGE AMONG—	
	Major offenders.	Minor offenders.
Against chastity.....	46.7	48.0
Against public policy.....	42.7	33.1
Against the person.....	65.0	52.6
Against property.....	70.2	61.3

The percentage of prisoners between 30 and 44 years of age, in each crime class, is given in the next tabular statement:

CLASS OF OFFENSES.	PER CENT 30 TO 44 YEARS OF AGE AMONG—	
	Major offenders.	Minor offenders.
Against chastity.....	39.1	35.3
Against public policy.....	39.2	40.1
Against the person.....	26.1	34.3
Against property.....	23.0	28.6

In each of the age periods above 44 years the percentages for the several classes of offenses rank in the

same order as for the period 30 to 44 years, as shown in the last tabular statement. In summarizing the analysis, therefore, it may be said that among both major and minor criminals the offenders against property constituted the most youthful class, and the offenders against public policy the most mature.

If the figures for each sex are considered separately, it will be noted that prisoners under 30 years of age formed the following percentages of the totals in each crime class:

CLASS OF OFFENSES.	PER CENT UNDER 30 YEARS OF AGE AMONG—			
	Major offenders.		Minor offenders.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Against chastity.....	44.0	54.8	38.1	59.4
Against public policy.....	41.9	(1)	33.0	33.1
Against the person.....	64.9	67.5	52.5	55.8
Against property.....	70.0	76.5	61.0	65.5

¹ Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

That the female offenders against chastity should, on the whole, be more youthful than the male is not surprising. The reason for the larger percentages of young female offenders against the person and against property, however, is less apparent unless it should be connected with the earlier maturity of the female sex.

Among the major offenders of either sex the largest percentage in any single age period is almost invariably found in that of 20 to 24 years, the only exception being shown by the figures for males convicted of offenses against chastity. Among male minor criminals the largest percentages of those who offended against chastity and public policy occur in the age period 25 to 29 years, but of those in the other crime groups the largest percentages occur in the age period 20 to 24 years. Among female minor offenders the largest percentage of offenders against chastity and against property are in the age period 20 to 24 years; but of the offenders against public policy and against the person the percentages are largest in the age period 25 to 29 years.

Marital condition.—In Table xxxii is shown the per cent distribution, by marital condition, of prisoners committed during 1904, classified as major and minor offenders, and by sex, color, race, nativity, and parentage. The absolute numbers are given in Table 36, page 194.

In regard to 7,910 prisoners, or 5.3 per cent of the total number, the marital condition was not stated. In the aggregate the proportion of single prisoners was more than twice as large as that of the married, and this was true also for each element of the population except the foreign born and the Indians.

If the Indians and those of unknown nativity are left out of consideration, the lowest percentage of single persons (56.9) will be found among the foreign born white, and the highest (71.9) among the native white of foreign parentage. Of the foreign born white prisoners, 7 per cent were widowed, as against 3.8 per cent of the native white. Among the negro prisoners the proportions both of widowed and divorced were smaller than among the white. In each element of population the divorced prisoners constituted less than 1 per cent of the whole number.

An inspection of the statistics relating to the marital condition of each sex shows that while in the aggregate 66.3 per cent of the male prisoners were single this was true of only 39.1 per cent of the female prisoners. Among the white male prisoners of known nativity the highest percentage of single persons was shown for those of foreign parentage, namely, 75.1. If the native white of unknown parentage and the Indians be excluded from the consideration, the foreign born white males will be found to have the lowest proportion of single persons—61.1 per cent.

Among the negro female prisoners the single greatly outnumbered the married, but among the white female prisoners the reverse is true for every group except that of unknown parentage. Among the white female prisoners the native of foreign parentage show the highest percentage (55.3) of married persons. The proportion of widowed was highest (16.9 per cent) among the foreign born white females.

TABLE XXXII.—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, BY MARITAL CONDITION, OF PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING 1904, CLASSIFIED AS MAJOR AND MINOR OFFENDERS, AND BY SEX, COLOR, RACE, NATIVITY, AND PARENTAGE.

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING 1904.													
SEX AND MARITAL CONDITION.	Aggregate.	White.							Colored.				
		Total.	Native.					Foreign born.	Nativity unknown.	Total.	Negro.	Mongolian.	Indian.
			Total.	Native parentage.	Foreign parentage.	Mixed parentage. ¹	Parentage unknown.						
TOTAL.													
Both sexes:													
All classes.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single.....	63.9	64.2	68.7	67.9	71.9	69.9	59.0	56.9	22.5	62.5	62.8	68.8	49.7
Married.....	26.1	25.8	23.5	24.6	22.1	24.3	17.2	33.8	3.1	27.5	27.1	28.5	39.4
Widowed.....	4.1	4.6	3.8	3.7	4.6	3.9	0.8	7.0	0.4	1.8	1.8	0.5	2.5
Divorced.....	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1
Unknown.....	5.3	4.8	3.4	3.1	0.9	1.3	22.8	1.9	73.9	7.9	7.9	2.2	8.3
Males—													
All classes.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single.....	66.3	66.9	70.8	69.7	75.1	72.6	59.8	61.1	22.6	63.2	63.5	68.9	51.8
Married.....	24.2	23.6	21.7	23.2	19.4	22.0	16.3	30.9	2.8	26.9	26.6	28.4	37.4
Widowed.....	3.5	3.9	3.4	3.3	4.1	3.5	0.8	5.5	0.3	1.6	1.6	0.5	2.0
Divorced.....	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2
Unknown.....	5.5	5.0	3.5	3.1	0.9	1.2	23.0	2.0	74.2	7.9	7.9	2.2	8.7
Females—													
All classes.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(²)		100.0	100.0	(²)	(²)
Single.....	39.1	34.2	39.2	42.6	32.2	39.6	42.8	28.0	(²)	56.7	57.4	(²)	(²)
Married.....	46.2	50.2	48.1	44.8	55.3	50.8	35.8	53.5	(²)	31.8	31.1	(²)	(²)
Widowed.....	10.5	12.4	9.1	9.1	10.4	7.7	1.7	16.9	(²)	3.4	3.4	(²)	(²)
Divorced.....	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.8	(²)	0.5	0.5	(²)	(²)
Unknown.....	3.3	2.1	2.4	2.2	0.9	1.3	19.2	0.8	(²)	7.6	7.7	(²)	(²)
MAJOR OFFENDERS.													
Both sexes:													
All classes.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(²)	100.0	100.0	(²)	100.0
Single.....	64.8	65.8	66.3	63.5	73.7	71.2	62.4	64.2	(²)	62.8	63.1	(²)	49.7
Married.....	30.5	29.5	29.0	31.8	22.1	24.5	27.0	31.5	(²)	32.6	32.3	(²)	45.4
Widowed.....	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.7	3.4	3.0	1.8	3.2	(²)	2.2	2.2	(²)	3.1
Divorced.....	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.5	(²)	0.5	0.5	(²)	1.8
Unknown.....	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.5	7.4	0.5	(²)	1.9	2.0	(²)	1.8
Males—													
All classes.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(²)	100.0	100.0	(²)	100.0
Single.....	65.7	66.9	67.5	64.6	74.9	72.4	63.6	65.3	(²)	63.0	63.3	(²)	49.7
Married.....	29.8	28.5	28.0	30.9	21.0	23.3	26.7	30.6	(²)	32.6	32.3	(²)	45.4
Widowed.....	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.6	3.3	3.1	1.9	3.1	(²)	2.1	2.1	(²)	3.1
Divorced.....	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.5	(²)	0.4	0.4	(²)	1.8
Unknown.....	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.5	7.2	0.5	(²)	1.9	1.9	(²)	1.8
Females—													
All classes.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(²)	(²)	(²)	100.0	(²)	100.0	100.0	(²)	(²)
Single.....	44.5	31.0	29.4	26.6	(²)	(²)	(²)	35.1	(²)	59.8	59.8	(²)	(²)
Married.....	46.9	59.6	60.5	61.2	(²)	(²)	(²)	58.1	(²)	32.5	32.5	(²)	(²)
Widowed.....	4.1	5.2	5.2	6.1	(²)	(²)	(²)	5.4	(²)	2.9	2.9	(²)	(²)
Divorced.....	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.6	(²)	(²)	(²)	0.7	(²)	1.5	1.5	(²)	(²)
Unknown.....	3.2	3.1	3.7	4.5	(²)	(²)	(²)	0.7	(²)	3.3	3.3	(²)	(²)
MINOR OFFENDERS.													
Both sexes:													
All classes.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single.....	63.7	63.9	69.2	69.0	71.6	69.5	58.7	55.9	22.3	62.3	62.6	75.6	49.7
Married.....	25.1	25.2	22.3	22.9	22.1	24.3	16.3	34.1	2.8	24.6	24.2	20.6	37.6
Widowed.....	4.5	4.9	4.0	3.9	4.7	4.1	0.8	7.5	0.4	1.6	1.6	0.8	2.4
Divorced.....	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2
Unknown.....	6.2	5.5	3.9	3.6	1.0	1.5	24.2	2.1	74.4	11.2	11.3	3.1	10.2
Males—													
All classes.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single.....	66.5	66.9	71.5	71.0	75.1	72.6	59.5	60.5	22.4	63.4	63.7	75.8	52.5
Married.....	22.8	22.7	20.3	21.3	19.2	21.6	15.4	31.0	2.5	23.4	23.0	20.3	34.7
Widowed.....	3.7	4.1	3.5	3.5	4.2	3.7	0.7	5.8	0.3	1.3	1.3	0.8	1.7
Divorced.....	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2
Unknown.....	6.5	5.8	4.1	3.7	1.0	1.5	24.4	2.3	74.6	11.6	11.7	3.1	11.0
Females—													
All classes.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(²)	100.0	100.0	(²)	(²)
Single.....	38.6	34.4	40.0	44.3	32.2	39.8	43.1	27.7	(²)	56.0	56.8	(²)	(²)
Married.....	46.1	49.6	47.1	43.1	55.0	49.8	34.4	53.4	(²)	31.6	30.8	(²)	(²)
Widowed.....	11.1	12.9	9.4	9.4	10.6	8.5	1.9	17.3	(²)	3.6	3.5	(²)	(²)
Divorced.....	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.8	(²)	0.3	0.3	(²)	(²)
Unknown.....	3.3	2.1	2.3	1.9	0.9	1.2	20.1	0.8	(²)	8.6	8.7	(²)	(²)

¹ Having one parent native and the other foreign, or one parent unknown and the other either native or foreign.
² Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

Marital condition and class of offenses.—Table XXXIII is designed to throw some light on the relation of marital condition to the various crime groups.

TABLE XXXIII.—*Per cent distribution, by marital condition, of major and minor offenders committed during 1904, classified by class of offenses.*

MARITAL CONDITION.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING 1904 FOR OFFENSES—				
	Against chastity.	Against public policy.	Against the person.	Against property.	All other. ¹
MAJOR OFFENDERS.					
All classes.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single.....	33.4	54.5	59.5	71.0	62.6
Married.....	58.4	39.5	35.5	24.9	29.4
Widowed.....	2.9	3.2	3.0	2.5	3.0
Divorced.....	1.7	0.5	0.7	0.6	1.1
Unknown.....	3.6	2.5	1.1	1.0	3.8
MINOR OFFENDERS.					
All classes.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single.....	53.5	64.3	50.5	67.8	57.3
Married.....	31.1	24.4	39.8	22.6	19.6
Widowed.....	8.5	5.3	1.4	2.0	1.3
Divorced.....	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4
Unknown.....	5.6	5.5	7.8	7.0	21.3

¹ Includes unclassified, not stated, and double crimes.

As the majority of the persons committed for major offenses against chastity had been guilty of adultery and bigamy (771 out of 1,167), it follows that in this crime group the proportion of single persons should be smaller than that of the married. Among the minor offenders against chastity the percentages in regard to marital condition are reversed, the proportion of single persons being much the larger. Of the other major offenders, those against public policy had the lowest percentage of single persons (54.5), and those against property the highest (71). Among the minor offenders those committed for offenses against property also show the highest percentage of single persons, while the lowest is shown for prisoners committed for offenses against the person.

Literacy.—The question of the relation of ignorance to crime is usually given great weight. Unfortunately statistics in regard to the degree of education received by criminals are usually based solely upon their ability to read and write. While this ability is not without significance, it furnishes an imperfect test of how far a person's criminal tendencies result from ignorance. The bare ability to read and write does not necessarily imply a superior knowledge of right and wrong. In the present investigation the test of the degree of education acquired by prisoners could only be applied to their ability to read and write; and it may be assumed that many passed muster as literate whose capacity for reading and writing was of the most rudimentary character.

Table XXXIV gives, for main geographic divisions, the per cent distribution, by literacy, of the prisoners committed during 1904, classified as major and minor offenders.

TABLE XXXIV.—*Per cent distribution, by literacy, of prisoners committed during 1904, classified as major and minor offenders, for main geographic divisions.*

LITERACY.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING 1904.					
	Continental United States.	North Atlantic division.	South Atlantic division.	North Central division.	South Central division.	Western division.
TOTAL.						
All classes.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Literate.....	83.0	88.4	59.4	85.7	56.9	83.3
Illiterate.....	12.6	10.3	32.6	6.9	34.6	9.8
Can read but not write.....	1.1	0.9	1.7	1.0	3.8	0.6
Can neither read nor write.....	11.5	9.5	30.9	5.9	30.8	9.1
Literacy not stated.....	4.3	1.3	7.9	7.4	8.5	7.1
MAJOR OFFENDERS.						
All classes.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Literate.....	78.7	86.0	63.6	89.2	55.2	89.0
Illiterate.....	19.9	13.3	33.7	10.1	41.1	10.0
Can read but not write.....	1.9	1.3	1.6	1.3	4.9	0.6
Can neither read nor write.....	18.0	12.0	32.1	8.8	36.3	10.3
Literacy not stated.....	1.4	0.6	2.7	0.7	3.7	0.1
MINOR OFFENDERS.						
All classes.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Literate.....	84.0	88.7	57.2	84.9	58.5	81.9
Illiterate.....	10.9	9.9	32.1	6.1	28.5	9.3
Can read but not write.....	1.0	0.8	1.8	1.0	2.8	0.6
Can neither read nor write.....	10.0	9.1	30.3	5.1	25.0	8.8
Literacy not stated.....	5.0	1.3	10.8	9.0	13.0	8.8

The proportion of prisoners who were literate was smallest in the South Central states (56.9 per cent), and only slightly larger in the South Atlantic states (59.4 per cent). In these two divisions the majority of the prisoners were negroes, who, as a race, are very illiterate. In the North Atlantic division 88.4 per cent of the prisoners, or about 7 in every 8, were literate, this proportion being the largest shown for any of the divisions. In the North Central division 85.7 per cent were reported as being able to read and write, and in the Western division 83.3 per cent. It should be noted, however, that while the North Atlantic division shows a higher percentage of literate prisoners than either of these divisions it also shows a higher percentage of prisoners who are illiterate. This seeming inconsistency is to be explained by the fact that the percentage of "not stated" cases is small for the North Atlantic states and rather higher for the other divisions. It is probable that the presence of large numbers of Indians and Mongolians in the prisons of the Western states helped to diminish the percentage of literates in that division.

For continental United States the percentage of literate prisoners was smaller among the major than among the minor offenders. The same fact appears

true of the North Atlantic and South Central divisions, but in the remaining divisions the proportion of prisoners who were literate was larger among the major than among the minor offenders.

The per cent distribution, by literacy, of prisoners committed during 1904, classified as major and minor offenders, and by sex, color, race, nativity, and parentage, is shown in Table xxxv.

TABLE XXXV.—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, BY LITERACY, OF PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING 1904, CLASSIFIED AS MAJOR AND MINOR OFFENDERS AND BY SEX, COLOR, RACE, NATIVITY, AND PARENTAGE.

SEX AND LITERACY.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING 1904.												
	Aggregate.	White.							Colored.				
		Total.	Native.					Foreign born.	Nativity unknown.	Total.	Negro.	Mongolian.	Indian.
			Total.	Native parentage.	Foreign parentage.	Mixed parentage. ¹	Parentage unknown.						
TOTAL.													
Both sexes—	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
All classes.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Literate.....	83.0	87.3	92.9	93.2	95.5	95.8	74.3	78.0	35.9	61.3	62.1	23.1	42.4
Illiterate.....	12.6	8.7	4.4	4.8	3.9	3.5	2.4	20.3	1.5	32.3	31.4	73.1	51.8
Can read but not write.....	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.5	1.2	0.5	2.6	2.7	.....	1.1
Can neither read nor write.....	11.5	7.9	3.7	4.1	3.3	2.8	1.9	19.0	1.0	29.7	28.7	73.1	50.7
Literacy not stated.....	4.3	3.9	2.7	2.0	0.6	0.7	23.2	1.7	62.6	6.5	6.5	3.8	5.7
Males—	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All classes.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Literate.....	83.3	87.6	93.0	93.2	95.8	95.8	74.5	78.4	36.0	60.8	61.7	23.5	42.2
Illiterate.....	12.2	8.3	4.3	4.8	3.6	3.5	2.5	19.7	1.5	32.8	31.9	73.2	51.9
Can read but not write.....	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.5	1.1	0.5	2.6	2.6	.....	1.2
Can neither read nor write.....	11.1	7.5	3.6	4.1	3.1	2.7	2.0	18.6	1.0	30.3	29.3	73.2	50.7
Literacy not stated.....	4.5	4.1	2.7	2.0	0.7	0.7	23.0	1.8	62.6	6.4	6.4	3.3	5.9
Females—	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(?)	100.0	100.0	(?)	(?)
All classes.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(?)	100.0	100.0	(?)	(?)
Literate.....	80.1	84.3	91.9	92.6	92.2	95.8	71.6	75.3	(?)	64.9	65.5	.....	(?)
Illiterate.....	16.7	13.5	5.7	5.3	7.5	4.0	0.9	24.0	(?)	28.0	27.4	.....	(?)
Can read but not write.....	1.7	1.3	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.4	1.0	.....	3.0	3.0	.....	.....
Can neither read nor write.....	15.0	12.2	4.8	4.4	6.5	3.5	0.4	22.1	(?)	25.0	24.4	(?)	(?)
Literacy not stated.....	3.2	2.1	2.4	2.1	0.3	0.2	27.5	0.7	(?)	7.1	7.1	(?)	(?)
MAJOR OFFENDERS.													
Both sexes—	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(?)	100.0	100.0	(?)	100.0
All classes.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(?)	100.0	100.0	(?)	100.0
Literate.....	78.7	87.6	91.5	90.2	94.5	95.3	80.8	73.8	(?)	59.3	59.6	(?)	50.3
Illiterate.....	19.9	11.7	7.9	9.1	5.3	4.7	7.9	25.7	(?)	37.7	37.3	(?)	48.5
Can read but not write.....	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.5	0.7	1.0	0.8	1.5	(?)	3.2	3.3	.....	1.2
Can neither read nor write.....	18.0	10.4	6.6	7.6	4.6	3.7	7.1	24.2	(?)	34.5	34.0	(?)	47.2
Literacy not stated.....	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.2	.....	5.3	0.5	(?)	3.0	3.0	.....	1.2
Males—	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(?)	100.0	100.0	(?)	100.0
All classes.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(?)	100.0	100.0	(?)	100.0
Literate.....	78.8	87.7	91.6	90.2	94.7	95.4	86.9	73.8	(?)	58.8	59.2	(?)	50.3
Illiterate.....	19.8	11.7	7.8	9.0	5.1	4.6	8.3	25.7	(?)	38.2	37.8	(?)	48.5
Can read but not write.....	1.9	1.3	1.2	1.5	0.6	1.0	0.8	1.4	(?)	3.2	3.2	.....	1.2
Can neither read nor write.....	18.0	10.4	6.6	7.6	4.5	3.6	7.5	24.3	(?)	35.0	34.6	(?)	47.2
Literacy not stated.....	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.2	.....	4.8	0.5	(?)	3.0	3.0	.....	1.2
Females—	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(?)	(?)	(?)	100.0	(?)	100.0	100.0	.....	.....
All classes.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(?)	(?)	(?)	100.0	(?)	100.0	100.0	.....	.....
Literate.....	75.9	84.4	88.3	87.8	(?)	(?)	(?)	72.3	(?)	66.2	66.2	.....	.....
Illiterate.....	21.9	14.1	10.4	11.2	(?)	(?)	(?)	26.4	(?)	30.7	30.7	.....	.....
Can read but not write.....	3.4	2.8	2.4	2.9	(?)	(?)	(?)	4.1	(?)	4.2	4.2	.....	.....
Can neither read nor write.....	18.5	11.3	8.0	8.3	(?)	(?)	(?)	22.3	(?)	26.5	26.5	.....	.....
Literacy not stated.....	2.2	1.5	1.3	1.0	.....	.....	(?)	1.4	(?)	3.1	3.1	.....	.....
MINOR OFFENDERS.													
Both sexes—	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All classes.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Literate.....	84.0	87.3	93.3	93.9	95.6	96.0	73.2	78.6	35.5	62.3	63.5	17.6	40.1
Illiterate.....	10.9	8.2	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.2	2.0	19.5	1.3	29.3	28.0	77.1	52.8
Can read but not write.....	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.4	2.3	2.3	.....	1.1
Can neither read nor write.....	10.0	7.4	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.5	1.4	18.3	0.9	27.0	25.7	77.1	51.7
Literacy not stated.....	5.0	4.5	3.1	2.3	0.7	0.9	24.8	1.8	63.2	8.4	8.5	5.3	7.1
Males—	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All classes.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Literate.....	84.4	87.6	93.3	93.9	95.9	95.9	73.4	79.1	35.7	61.9	63.2	18.0	39.5
Illiterate.....	10.4	7.7	3.5	3.8	3.4	3.1	2.0	18.8	1.3	29.6	28.2	77.3	53.1
Can read but not write.....	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	1.1	0.4	2.2	2.3	.....	1.2
Can neither read nor write.....	9.5	7.0	2.9	3.2	2.8	2.4	1.5	17.7	0.9	27.4	26.0	77.3	51.9
Literacy not stated.....	5.2	4.7	3.2	2.3	0.7	0.9	24.6	2.0	63.0	8.5	8.5	4.7	7.4
Females—	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(?)	100.0	100.0	(?)	(?)
All classes.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(?)	100.0	100.0	(?)	(?)
Literate.....	80.5	84.3	92.2	93.1	92.4	96.1	70.3	75.4	(?)	64.6	65.3	.....	(?)
Illiterate.....	10.2	13.5	5.3	4.7	7.3	3.6	1.0	23.9	(?)	27.4	26.6	(?)	(?)
Can read but not write.....	1.5	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.5	1.8	.....	2.7	2.8	.....	.....
Can neither read nor write.....	14.7	12.3	4.5	4.0	6.4	3.2	0.5	22.0	(?)	24.7	23.9	(?)	(?)
Literacy not stated.....	3.3	2.2	2.5	2.2	0.3	0.2	28.7	0.7	(?)	8.0	8.0	(?)	(?)

¹ Having one parent native and the other foreign, or one parent unknown and the other either native or foreign.
² Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

An inspection of Table xxxv shows that 73.1 per cent of the Mongolian prisoners were illiterate. It is probable, however, that their proficiency in reading and writing their own language was not taken into account. Among the negro prisoners 31.4 per cent were illiterate, as compared with 8.7 per cent among the white. Of the foreign born white prisoners, 20.3 per cent were illiterate, as compared with 4.4 per cent of the native. It is interesting to note that the percentage of illiteracy among the native white prisoners of native parentage (4.8) was slightly higher than that for the native white of foreign parentage (3.9).

In general, the proportion of illiterate persons among female offenders was larger than among the male offenders. The statement is true concerning each important group of white prisoners. For the negro prisoners, however, illiteracy was more frequent among the men than among the women.

The larger percentage found among the minor than among the major offenders of prisoners whose condition relative to literacy was not stated makes close comparisons for the two groups of uncertain value. But there seems on the whole to have been more illiteracy among the major offenders. Of the different nativity groups, the native white of native parentage are conspicuous for a considerably larger percentage of illiterate major offenders than of illiterate minor offenders.

Table 42, page 200, shows the number of literate and illiterate prisoners in each crime group. No broad generalizations can be drawn from this table, however, since the figures are the resultant of so many conflicting forces. The population elements that enter into the various crime groups affect the proportion of illiterates in each to a marked extent. Negroes, Italians, and Mexicans, for instance, contributed large numbers of major offenders against the person; and as the negroes, and probably the Italians and Mexicans, contain a large proportion of illiterate persons, it is natural that in the crime class against the person should be found a smaller percentage (71) of literate prisoners than in any other major crime class. Among the major offenses "against public policy" is included a number of offenses requiring for their execution a rather high order of intelligence; they are therefore not the kind that especially tempt the ignorant. For this, among other reasons, the major offenders against public policy show the highest percentage of literate persons (83.3).

Occupations.—The same classification of occupations has been adopted as in the special reports on paupers in almshouses and on the insane in hospitals, for the year 1904. The per cent distribution, by occupation groups, of male prisoners whose previous occupation is known, classified as major and minor offenders and by color, race, nativity, and parentage, is shown in Table xxxvi. The statistics for the detailed occupations are presented in Tables 43 and 44, pages 201 and 207.

Just about one-half (50.1 per cent) of the male prisoners reporting a gainful occupation were drawn

from the laboring and servant class; 23.7 per cent from those engaged in manufacturing; and 17.2 per cent from persons engaged in agriculture, transportation, and other outdoor pursuits. In other words, 91 per cent of all the male prisoners whose occupations prior to commitment could be ascertained were found in the three occupation groups mentioned.

Of the male negro prisoners, 65.6 per cent, or about 2 in every 3, had been engaged as laborers and servants and 21.4 per cent in agriculture and related occupations, 11.6 per cent being engaged in agricultural pursuits alone. It is interesting to note that in 1900 only 21.8 per cent of the male negroes gainfully employed were laborers and servants, while 56.8 per cent were agricultural laborers and farmers, planters, and overseers. In other words, the proportion of laborers and servants among the male negro prisoners in 1904 was about three times as large as that among total male negro population gainfully employed in 1900, while the proportion engaged in agricultural pursuits was only about one-fifth as large. The marked differences in the proportions are to be ascribed to the distribution of the population engaged in these two classes of occupations, one class being found almost exclusively in cities and the other in country districts. Of the native white prisoners, 17.6 per cent had been engaged in agriculture and other outdoor pursuits and 44.9 per cent in the occupations of laborers (not agricultural) and servants. The foreign born white prisoners had been mainly occupied as laborers and servants (52.8 per cent) and in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits (26.2 per cent), with only 13.2 per cent drawn from agricultural pursuits and transportation.

All stated occupation classes, except the three designated as laboring and servant, manufacturing and mechanical industry, and public entertainment, show larger percentages of major than of minor offenders. It is particularly significant that while of the major offenders 25.3 per cent had been engaged in agriculture and allied pursuits this was true only of 15.1 per cent of the minor offenders. Of the white major offenders, 23.4 per cent were credited to this occupation group, as against 14.9 per cent of the white minor offenders. The discrepancy between the percentage for negroes is even more striking, with 29.1 per cent of the major offenders drawn from agricultural life and only 16.1 per cent of the minor offenders. Therefore, so far as statistics of sentenced prisoners in their relation to previous occupations can be relied upon, they indicate clearly that the agricultural population is chiefly represented in prisons by major offenders. The temptation to commit petty offenses is much less in the rural districts than in cities, and, moreover, the actual number of such offenses is undoubtedly smaller in the country. The prosecution of minor violations of law is also probably less vigorous, so far as the agricultural population is concerned.

TABLE XXXVI.—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, BY PREVIOUS OCCUPATION, OF MALE PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING 1904, CLASSIFIED AS MAJOR AND MINOR OFFENDERS, AND BY COLOR, RACE, NATIVITY, AND PARENTAGE.

OCCUPATION.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF MALE PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING 1904 WHOSE PREVIOUS OCCUPATION IS KNOWN.												
	Aggre- gate.	White.							Colored.				
		Total.	Native.				Foreign born.	Nativity un- known.	Total.	Negro.	Mon- golian.	In- dian.	
			Total.	Native parent- age.	Foreign parent- age. ¹	Mixed parent- age. ¹							Parent- age un- known.
TOTAL.													
All occupations.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Professional.....	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.8	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	
Clerical and official.....	2.1	2.5	2.9	3.1	2.3	3.4	2.4	1.6	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.9	
Mercantile and trading.....	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.7	3.0	2.0	2.6	2.1	2.9	3.0	3.8	
Public entertainment.....	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	
Personal service, police, and military.....	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.2	2.3	2.3	12.5	
Laboring and servant.....	50.1	47.4	44.0	46.5	41.4	39.7	52.0	52.8	70.9	65.3	65.6	71.3	
Manufacturing and mechanical industry.....	23.7	27.0	27.5	24.5	33.7	32.0	26.8	26.2	7.9	5.5	5.5	1.3	
Agriculture, transportation, and other out- door.....	17.2	16.3	17.6	18.7	15.8	16.5	17.1	13.2	9.4	21.9	21.4	8.8	
All other occupations.....	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.6	
MAJOR OFFENDERS.													
All occupations.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(?)	100.0	100.0	(?)	100.0	
Professional.....	1.7	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.4	0.3	2.0	0.9	0.6	0.6	2.0	
Clerical and official.....	3.8	5.3	5.7	5.9	5.7	4.0	4.4	4.0	(?)	0.3	0.3	0.3	
Mercantile and trading.....	3.2	3.3	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.5	1.6	4.0	(?)	3.0	3.1	(?)	
Public entertainment.....	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.2	0.8	0.3	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	
Personal service, police, and military.....	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.7	1.3	2.9	2.3	2.3	(?)	2.7	
Laboring and servant.....	30.5	32.0	30.7	31.0	29.2	30.4	35.1	36.5	(?)	56.3	56.9	(?)	
Manufacturing and mechanical industry.....	21.8	28.6	28.5	25.9	35.5	32.5	23.4	29.3	(?)	6.4	6.4	(?)	
Agriculture, transportation, and other out- door.....	25.3	23.4	24.8	27.3	18.1	20.7	32.6	18.4	(?)	29.7	29.1	(?)	
All other occupations.....	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.8	1.9	0.9	1.4	(?)	1.2	1.2	(?)	
MINOR OFFENDERS.													
All occupations.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Professional.....	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.6	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	
Clerical and official.....	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.4	1.8	2.9	2.2	1.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	2.8	
Mercantile and trading.....	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.9	2.0	2.4	2.0	2.8	2.9	2.8	
Public entertainment.....	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	
Personal service, police, and military.....	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.2	2.3	2.3	12.8	
Laboring and servant.....	52.8	50.4	47.9	50.3	43.3	42.7	54.8	55.2	77.3	71.3	71.6	75.2	
Manufacturing and mechanical industry.....	24.1	26.0	27.3	24.2	33.4	31.9	20.5	25.7	7.9	4.8	4.9	0.9	
Agriculture, transportation, and other out- door.....	15.1	14.9	16.1	16.5	15.4	15.2	15.5	12.5	9.2	16.6	16.1	5.5	
All other occupations.....	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.8	

¹ Having one parent native and the other foreign, or one parent unknown and the other either native or foreign.
² Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

PRISONERS.

The per cent distribution, by previous occupation, as major and minor offenders and by color, race, of female prisoners committed during 1904, classified by nativity, and parentage, is presented in Table xxxvii.

TABLE XXXVII.—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, BY PREVIOUS OCCUPATION, OF FEMALE PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING 1904, CLASSIFIED AS MAJOR AND MINOR OFFENDERS, AND BY COLOR, RACE, NATIVITY, AND PARENTAGE.

OCCUPATION.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING 1904 WHOSE PREVIOUS OCCUPATION IS KNOWN.												
	Aggr- gate.	White.							Colored.				
		Total.	Native.					Foreign born.	Nativity un- known.	Total.	Negro.	Mon- golian.	In- dian.
			Total.	Native parent- age.	Foreign parent- age.	Mixed parent- age. ¹	Parent- age un- known.						
TOTAL.													
All occupations.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(²)	100.0	100.0	(²)	(²)
Musicians and teachers of music.....	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	.....	0.5	.....	0.1	.....	0.2	0.2	.....	.....
Teachers in schools.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	.....	0.5	.....	.....	.....	0.1	0.1	.....	.....
Stenographers and typewriters.....	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.5	1.0	(³)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bookkeepers, clerks, and copyists.....	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.5	1.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hotel and boarding house keepers.....	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	.....	.....	(³)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laundresses.....	4.8	3.6	3.1	2.6	3.9	3.8	1.0	.....	4.3	7.9	7.9	.....	(²)
Nurses and midwives.....	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.1	.....	.....	.....	0.6	1.0	1.1	.....	(²)
Servants.....	76.6	76.0	74.3	75.5	72.9	75.0	70.2	(³)	(³)	78.4	79.2	.....	(³)
Artificial flower and paper box makers.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	.....	0.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cigarmakers and tobacco workers.....	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.5	.....	.....	0.2	0.1	0.1	.....	.....
Mill and factory operatives (textiles).....	4.7	6.4	5.6	2.2	11.0	5.3	1.0	.....	7.4	0.1	0.1	.....	.....
Milliners.....	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.4	.....	.....	0.4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dressmakers and seamstresses.....	2.9	3.5	4.5	6.1	2.6	2.9	.....	.....	2.2	1.0	1.1	.....	.....
Telegraph and telephone operators.....	(³)	(³)	(³)	0.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other occupations.....	9.0	8.3	9.8	10.8	7.5	8.2	24.0	6.1	(³)	11.1	10.4	(³)	(³)
MAJOR OFFENDERS.													
All occupations.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	100.0	100.0	.....	.....
Musicians and teachers of music.....	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.6	.....	(²)	.....	(²)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Teachers in schools.....	0.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.4	0.4	.....	.....
Stenographers and typewriters.....	0.4	0.8	1.1	1.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bookkeepers, clerks, and copyists.....	0.7	1.6	1.9	1.7	.....	(²)	.....	(²)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hotel and boarding house keepers.....	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.6	(²)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laundresses.....	7.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	(²)	.....	.....	(²)	.....	10.9	10.9	.....	.....
Nurses and midwives.....	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.1	.....	.....	.....	(²)	.....	0.6	0.6	.....	.....
Servants.....	68.4	64.3	63.7	64.8	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	.....	71.7	71.7	.....	.....
Artificial flower and paper box makers.....	0.1	0.3	0.4	.....	(²)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cigarmakers and tobacco workers.....	0.4	0.8	0.4	.....	(²)	.....	.....	(²)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mill and factory operatives (textiles).....	2.0	4.4	4.4	2.8	(²)	(²)	.....	(²)	.....	0.2	0.2	.....	.....
Milliners.....	0.2	0.5	0.7	.....	(²)	(²)	.....	(²)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dressmakers and seamstresses.....	5.5	8.8	8.9	10.2	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	.....	3.0	3.0	.....	.....
Telegraph and telephone operators.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other occupations.....	13.5	14.0	14.1	14.2	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	13.1	13.1	.....	.....
MINOR OFFENDERS.													
All occupations.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(²)	100.0	(²)	100.0	100.0	(²)	(²)
Musicians and teachers of music.....	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	.....	.....	.....	(²)	.....	0.2	0.2	.....	.....
Teachers in schools.....	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	.....	0.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stenographers and typewriters.....	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.6	(²)	(²)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bookkeepers, clerks, and copyists.....	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	.....	0.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hotel and boarding house keepers.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	.....	.....	(³)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laundresses.....	4.4	3.7	3.2	2.7	3.9	4.4	(²)	4.4	.....	6.9	6.8	.....	(²)
Nurses and midwives.....	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	.....	.....	0.6	.....	1.2	1.2	.....	.....
Servants.....	77.7	76.9	75.4	76.9	73.2	77.9	(²)	78.9	(²)	80.8	81.8	.....	(²)
Artificial flower and paper box makers.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	.....	0.3	.....	.....	(²)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cigarmakers and tobacco workers.....	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.6	.....	0.1	.....	0.1	0.2	.....	.....
Mill and factory operatives (textiles).....	5.1	6.5	5.7	2.1	11.1	5.5	(²)	7.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milliners.....	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.1	.....	0.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dressmakers and seamstresses.....	2.5	3.1	4.0	5.6	2.5	2.2	(²)	1.9	.....	0.4	0.4	.....	.....
Telegraph and telephone operators.....	(³)	(³)	(³)	0.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other occupations.....	8.4	7.9	9.4	10.3	7.5	6.6	(²)	5.8	(²)	10.4	9.4	(²)	(²)

¹ Having one parent native and the other foreign, or one parent unknown and the other either native or foreign.

² Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

³ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Inspection of Table xxxvii shows four principal occupation groups among the female prisoners, namely, servants, laundresses, operatives in mills and factories, and dressmakers and seamstresses.

Those who previous to incarceration had been occupied as servants comprised 76.6 per cent of all the female offenders of known previous occupation. Among the foreign born white and the negro female prisoners 78.4 and 79.2 per cent, respectively, were classed as servants and housewives, and among the native white, 74.3 per cent.

Laundresses formed 4.8 per cent of all the female prisoners of known occupation, the percentage for the foreign born white and for the negro women being especially prominent.

Operatives in mills and factories constituted 4.7 per cent of all female prisoners. Very few colored women had been engaged as operatives, but 7.4 per cent of the foreign born white and 5.6 per cent of the native white had been thus employed. Only 2.9 per cent of the female prisoners had been dressmakers and seamstresses. Of the native white female prisoners of native parentage, 6.1 per cent had been thus employed, as against 2.2 per cent of the foreign born white women. Each of the other specified occupation classes contained less than 1 per cent of the female prisoners.

The servants were relatively less numerous among the major offenders than among the minor, the percentages being 68.4 and 77.7. Female mill and factory operatives formed 2 per cent of the major and 5.1 per cent of the minor offenders; but dressmakers and seamstresses furnished 5.5 per cent of the major offenders and only 2.5 per cent of the minor.

It is interesting to note that among the female prisoners committed during 1904 more than one-half (52.2 per cent) were reported as having a gainful occupation, as compared with less than one-fifth (18.8 per cent) among the total female population 10 years of age and over in 1900. These facts would seem to indicate that female prisoners were largely recruited from the working classes.

Occupation and class of offenses.—Table xxxviii shows the per cent distribution, by class of offenses, of male prisoners committed during 1904 whose previous occupation is known, classified as major and minor offenders and by occupation.

TABLE XXXVIII.—Per cent distribution, by class of offenses, of male prisoners committed during 1904 whose occupation prior to commitment is known, classified as major and minor offenders, and by occupation.

OCCUPATION.	MALE PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING 1904 WHOSE OCCUPATION PRIOR TO COMMITMENT IS KNOWN: PER CENT CONVICTED C. OFFENSES—				
	Against chastity.	Against public policy.	Against the person.	Against property.	All other. ¹
TOTAL.					
All occupations.....	1.5	59.1	11.2	26.6	1.3
Professional.....	3.4	42.9	11.1	40.9	1.7
Clerical and official.....	1.5	40.8	6.5	49.8	1.4
Mercantile and trading.....	2.1	51.3	10.0	35.2	1.4
Public entertainment.....	3.9	58.0	13.7	22.5	1.9
Personal service, police, and military.....	2.9	46.8	14.4	34.4	1.4
Laboring and servant.....	1.7	62.9	10.4	23.5	1.4
Manufacturing and mechanical industry.....	1.7	63.0	9.0	25.3	1.0
Agriculture, transportation, and other outdoor.....	1.8	49.2	17.0	30.7	1.4
All other occupations.....	1.1	44.3	11.1	42.4	1.1
MAJOR OFFENDERS.					
All occupations.....	3.3	8.0	28.7	59.1	0.8
Professional.....	6.5	8.6	18.5	65.7	0.7
Clerical and official.....	2.4	12.0	10.7	73.3	1.6
Mercantile and trading.....	3.7	9.3	21.7	64.3	1.0
Public entertainment.....	5.6	13.4	30.2	49.7	1.1
Personal service, police, and military.....	4.5	6.0	29.1	59.3	1.1
Laboring and servant.....	2.9	8.4	31.3	56.5	0.9
Manufacturing and mechanical industry.....	4.2	7.1	23.0	65.0	0.8
Agriculture, transportation, and other outdoor.....	3.0	7.6	34.2	54.5	0.6
All other occupations.....	1.7	6.1	19.8	72.0	0.3
MINOR OFFENDERS.					
All occupations.....	1.4	71.9	6.8	18.4	1.4
Professional.....	1.7	61.9	7.0	27.1	2.3
Clerical and official.....	1.0	56.5	4.2	36.9	1.3
Mercantile and trading.....	1.6	65.1	6.2	25.7	1.5
Public entertainment.....	3.4	69.4	9.5	15.5	2.1
Personal service, police, and military.....	2.2	64.0	8.3	23.9	1.6
Laboring and servant.....	1.5	73.2	6.5	17.3	1.4
Manufacturing and mechanical industry.....	1.1	75.7	5.8	16.4	1.0
Agriculture, transportation, and other outdoor.....	1.2	66.6	9.7	20.8	1.7
All other occupations.....	0.8	61.6	7.2	29.0	1.5

¹ Includes unclassified, not stated, and double crimes.

Among the major male criminals those who had been engaged in professional pursuits show the largest percentage of offenders against chastity, namely, 6.5 per cent, and those engaged in public entertainment, the second largest, 5.6 per cent. The prisoners of the last mentioned occupation show the largest percentage of major offenders against public policy

(13.4), followed by the clerical and official, with 12 per cent. Major offenders who had been engaged in agricultural and kindred pursuits show the largest percentage (34.2) committed for crimes against the person; the laboring and servant class coming next, with 31.3 per cent; and the public entertainment group third, with 30.2 per cent. In every occupation group, crimes against property were the most common of the major offenses, offenders against property constituting more than 50 per cent of the total number of major offenders in each group except that of public entertainment. Of the major offenders who had been engaged in clerical and official pursuits, 73.3 per cent, or almost 3 in every 4, had committed crimes against property, while of those who had been engaged in professional and in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits, about 2 in every 3 (65.7 and 65 per cent, respectively) had been convicted of these crimes.

If the figures for the minor offenders are considered, it will be noted that crimes against chastity were most conspicuous among the prisoners who had been engaged in public entertainment and in personal service. As the minor offenders against public policy were mostly committed for drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and vagrancy, it conforms with common observation to find the largest percentages in this class among those who had been occupied as laborers and servants and in factories and mills. It should be noted, however, that in every occupation group more than one-half of the minor offenders had committed crimes against public policy; the lowest percentage (56.5) being shown for those engaged in clerical and official pursuits. The latter group shows the largest percentage (36.9) convicted of minor offenses against property, while the mercantile and trading class of prisoners comes next, with 25.7 per cent.

The per cent distribution, by class of offenses, of female prisoners, classified by previous occupation, is shown in Table XXXIX, and does not call for any special comment. It should be noted, however, that only those occupations in which 100 or more female prisoners were engaged prior to incarceration are shown separately in this table.

TABLE XXXIX.—Per cent distribution, by class of offenses, of female prisoners committed during 1904 whose occupation prior to commitment is known, classified as major and minor offenders, and by occupation.¹

OCCUPATION.	FEMALE PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING 1904 WHOSE OCCUPATION PRIOR TO COMMITMENT IS KNOWN: PER CENT CONVICTED OF OFFENSES—				
	Against chastity.	Against public policy.	Against the person.	Against property.	All other. ²
TOTAL.					
All occupations.....	12.6	64.5	6.5	15.7	0.7
Laundresses.....	8.8	60.1	12.1	18.4	0.6
Servants.....	12.8	65.5	5.7	15.5	0.5
Mill and factory operatives (textiles)	12.2	83.6	0.6	3.6	.....
Dressmakers and seamstresses	12.6	56.3	10.1	21.1	.....
All other occupations.....	13.7	54.0	11.7	17.9	2.7
MAJOR OFFENDERS.					
All occupations.....	17.7	6.5	24.9	50.1	0.7
Servants.....	18.1	6.9	21.5	52.6	0.9
All other occupations.....	18.8	5.4	33.0	42.9	.....
MINOR OFFENDERS.					
All occupations.....	11.9	72.3	4.0	11.1	0.7
Laundresses.....	9.9	72.1	5.5	12.1	0.4
Servants.....	12.1	72.5	3.8	11.1	0.5
Mill and factory operatives (textiles)	8.7	87.8	0.6	2.9	.....
Dressmakers and seamstresses	12.4	71.2	3.3	13.1	.....
All other occupations.....	12.5	64.5	7.1	12.5	1.3

¹ Only those occupations in which 100 or more female prisoners were employed are reported separately.

² Includes unclassified, not stated, and double crimes.