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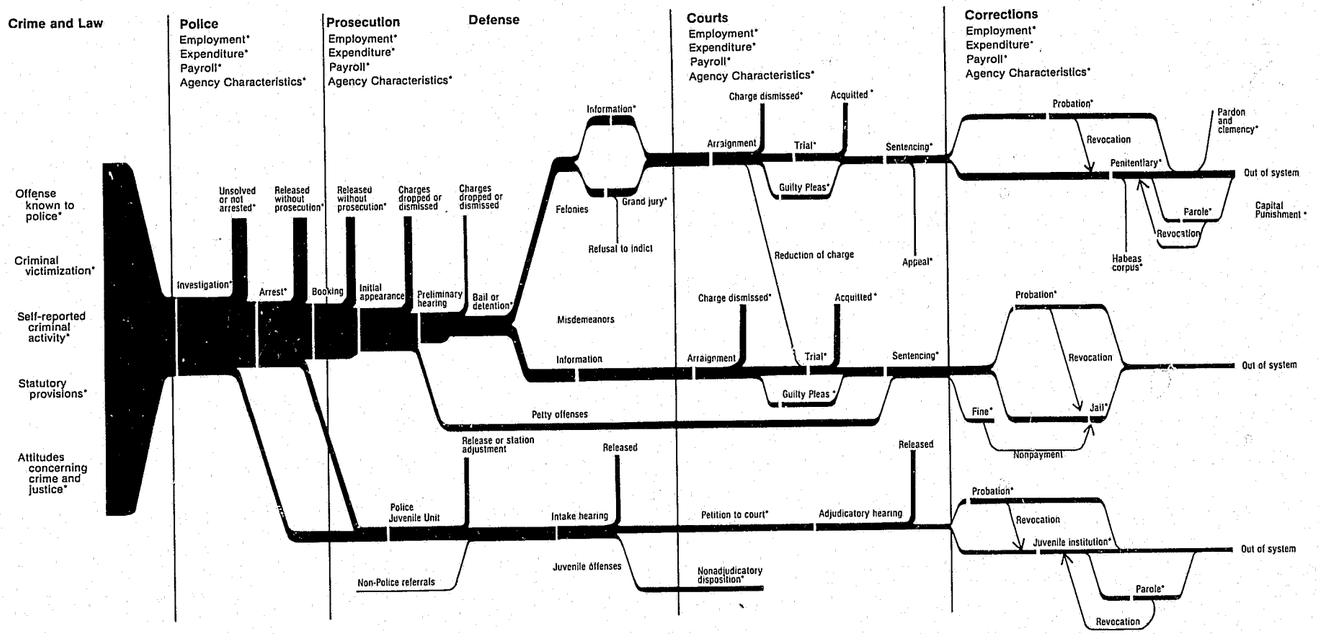
U.S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Justice Statistics

SOURCEBOOK OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS — 1981

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Figure A An overview of data included in the *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics*

NOTE: This figure has been adapted from the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice to indicate areas in the criminal justice system for which data have been included in the Sourcebook. (These areas are marked with asterisks.) Using the criminal justice headings in this figure, the reader may refer to the index at the end of the Sourcebook to locate relevant data.



Source: President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, *The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967), pp. 8, 9.

SOURCEBOOK
OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS — 1981

Edited by

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This project was supported by Grant No. 76-SS-99-6038 awarded to the Criminal Justice Research Center, Albany, New York, by the U.S. Department of Justice and is currently supported by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, under the Justice System Improvement Act of 1979; the project, entitled "Utilization of Criminal Justice Statistics," is being directed by Michael R. Gottfredson and Timothy J. Flanagan and is being monitored for the Bureau of Justice Statistics by Sue A. Lindgren. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the editors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

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SUGGESTED CITATION
Timothy J. Flanagan, David J. van Alstyne, and Michael R. Gottfredson, eds., *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics – 1981*.
U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.
Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982.

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data

United States. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.
Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics 1981, by Timothy J. Flanagan [and others].

"Report no. SD-SB-9."
1. Criminal statistics—United States. 2. Criminal justice, administration of—United States—Statistics. 3. Corrections—United States—Statistics. I. Author. II. Title.

78672

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

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Preface

This is the ninth annual edition of the SOURCEBOOK OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS. Throughout each of these editions, the underlying rationale for the development of this compendium has remained salient. Briefly, it was felt that despite a growing sophistication in the general area of criminal justice data bases and information systems, many of these statistics were not widely known, much less utilized, by many in the criminal justice field. In part, this situation is a function of the traditional governmental and functional fragmentation of the many components of the criminal justice system in the United States. Therefore, the primary goal of the SOURCEBOOK OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS is to bring together into a single, comprehensive, reference volume, existing nationwide statistical data of interest to the broad criminal justice community. As such, SOURCEBOOK materials span agency, governmental, and functionally-specific boundaries.

The data included in this compilation are almost exclusively nationwide in scope. In instances where information is available only for groups of cities, States, and jurisdictions, these data are included if the topic represents an area of important substantive concern to the criminal justice field. Whenever possible, nationwide data are displayed by regions, States, or cities, both to enhance the utility of the information for local decisionmakers and to facilitate comparative analyses. An effort has been made to focus on State and local data rather than Federal data because Federal agencies handle only a small portion of crime-related transactions, and these Federal transactions may not be representative of the volume and nature of criminal justice transactions at other levels of government. However, the nationally-coordinated collection and reporting of State and local criminal justice statistics is relatively rare. Therefore, data relating to the Federal Government are often presented in the SOURCEBOOK because they are the only data available on a particular topic or the only data adequate for some purposes. The aim of SOURCEBOOK is *not* to compile data from individual States and localities, but rather to present data that have already been compiled and published by coordinating agencies or organizations.

Reporting periods

An important factor in the utility of a compendium such as SOURCEBOOK is the timeliness of the data contained therein. In each edition of SOURCEBOOK, an effort is made to focus on the most recent data available in each substantive area of relevance to criminal justice. Where possible, recent data are combined with information for earlier years to provide a basis for determining trends. Unfortunately, many agencies do not maintain reasonably current publishing schedules; consequently, their "most recent" reports may pertain to data that are several years old at the time the publication is issued. In addition, data from special (nonannual) reports are included in the SOURCEBOOK. A further complication is that many agencies report data for fiscal years, which usually bridge two calendar years. As a result, it is frequently impossible to find a "common year" for which data from different sources are available, making comparisons of data from different sources difficult and somewhat imprecise.

It should also be noted that the fiscal year period for the Federal Government was changed in 1976, affecting comparability of time periods in some trend tables reporting Federal data. Prior to and including 1976, the Federal Government operated on a fiscal year that ran from July 1 through June 30. Beginning in October 1976, the Federal fiscal year encompasses the period Oct. 1 through Sept. 30. The period July 1–Sept. 30, 1976 is referred to as the "transition quarter." In some sources, data for the transition quarter are reported separately; in other sources, transition quarter data are included in the preceding or following fiscal year period. In still other sources, data for the transition quarter are not reported. SOURCEBOOK users are advised to consult the explanatory note attached to these tables in order to determine the time periods covered by the data.

In each successive edition of the SOURCEBOOK, an effort is made to update and expand upon the statistical data contained in previous editions. For annual publications such as the *Uniform Crime Reports*, the Federal Bureau of Prisons' *Statistical Report*, and other agency reports, annual updating simply involves replacing older information with newer information, taking care to identify any changes in methodology or reporting procedures that may have been introduced and that should be brought to the user's attention. For nonannual and special prepublications (such as surveys, research reports, public opinion polls, and others), updating and expansion involves exhaustive searches for new or more recent material. Where it was deemed desirable, data from previous editions of the SOURCEBOOK have been retained, either alone or in conjunction with more recent information. In some cases, the topic covered by the previously presented data has remained an issue of substantive concern to the criminal justice community, but more recent statistical information on the topic has not been reported. In other cases, previously presented material is retained in conjunction with newer data to provide a perspective on trends.

Many tables in this volume have been developed by the SOURCEBOOK staff from previously untabulated data. In constructing these tables, an effort has been made to present these data in ways most useful to researchers, planners, operating agency personnel, and others.

Reliability of the data

It is clear that the data in this SOURCEBOOK cannot be any more reliable or complete than the original sources from which the data were taken. Accordingly, responsibility for the quality of the data must be borne by the original sources; responsibility for the selection and presentation of sources and tables rests with the SOURCEBOOK staff.

With few exceptions, the bodies of the tables presented in the SOURCEBOOK appear exactly as presented in the original sources. Although this involves some sacrifice in uniformity of tabular presentations, it is consistent with the major function of the SOURCEBOOK, which is to bring together data from diverse sources for presentation as originally published, rather than to transform or recompute the original data. As in previous editions, however, an attempt has been made to present more tables that were compiled by SOURCEBOOK staff. Such tables reflect a desire by the SOURCEBOOK staff to present trend data and State-by-State information about various characteristics or practices of criminal justice agencies or systems determined by statute, regulation, or administrative policy. Often, these kinds of data had to be reworked into appropriate tabular form from original sources. A table is considered to have been constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff when: (a) the table has been generated by the SOURCEBOOK staff from machine readable data provided by an agency, or (b) when the table has been derived from a narrative presentation. A table is considered to have been adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff when nonsubstantive modifications have been made to the original data for presentation in SOURCEBOOK.

Explanatory notes

Each table presented in the SOURCEBOOK includes several components designed to facilitate use of the data and ready access to the appropriate table. First, each table is labelled with a title. The title contains a description of the substantive topic of the information, the level of aggregation of the data, the major independent variables through which the data are broken down, and the time period represented by the data. Subject entries used in the Index at the end of the book are developed on the basis of the descriptive contents of these table titles.

Second, several forms of explanatory and cautionary notes are attached to the SOURCEBOOK tables. These notes are of three types, all of which provide background information or definitions helpful in using the tables. Those that begin with "NOTE:. . . " are written by the SOURCEBOOK staff or are adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from narrative information in the original source. These notes may include information such as the agency or group sponsoring the data collection effort; summaries of survey procedures and response rates; brief definitions or explanations of terms, statutes, or variable categories presented in the table; and other information. In addition, some tables include brief notes in brackets "[ ]" immediately above the table body. These bracketed notes contain information that was attached to the table as presented in the original source. Occasionally, such notes are provided by SOURCEBOOK staff to clarify the meaning of table entries. Finally, some tables include explanatory footnotes at the bottom of the table body; these footnotes are reprinted as they appeared in the original source. Often, these footnotes are keyed to specific table entries or variables that require additional explanation.

For sources that use complex survey methods or that require an extensive list of definitions of terms, the SOURCEBOOK staff prepares an explanatory appendix. These appendices, which are included at the end of the SOURCEBOOK, are designed to provide additional information and clarification regarding the data that are presented. Although the appendices provide more detailed information regarding these sources, even those sources for which appendices have been provided should be consulted for more complete and detailed explanations.

Cross-references to previous editions

Since the 1974 edition of SOURCEBOOK, the List of Table and Figure Equivalents has been provided to facilitate cross-references to earlier editions of SOURCEBOOK. This list specifies, for each table and figure appearing in the present edition, whether there is an equivalent table with data from an earlier year or an identical table with data repeated from the previous edition. This list, which should assist users interested in making comparisons with data contained in earlier editions, appears as part of the List of Figures and Tables; its use is explained in more detail at the beginning of that list.

Annotated sources and publishers list

Another aid developed to encourage use of the data sources presented in the SOURCEBOOK is the annotations of sources used in the compilation. Publications from which tables or figures have been taken for presentation in the SOURCEBOOK are described in these annotations. These summaries, which appear before the Appendices, include standard bibliographic information, plus additional elements such as periodicity of the publication, dates of tabular information appearing in the source (many sources, even annual reports, contain data for a number of years), a short summary of the contents of the source, and a listing of tables and figures in SOURCEBOOK that were taken from the source. The addresses of the publishers follow the annotations. This list has been provided so that readers may obtain a copy of the original document.

A Note on definitions of terms

Because data from so many sources are included in the SOURCEBOOK, similar or identical terms sometimes have different referents when used by different sources. For example, terms such as "case," "caseload," "rate," and "race/ethnicity," are differentially used by sources. Therefore, care should be exercised in ascertaining the meaning of terms as they are used by various sources. In an attempt to aid the user in this regard, many definitions have been supplied in notes on tables and in the appendices to which table notes refer. Although an attempt has been made to provide definitions of terms that may be unclear or misleading, it is virtually impossible in a compilation of this type to provide, for each table, an exhaustive list of definitions and explanations that will satisfy the needs of all users.

Users with strong interests in particular tables—especially users who are not familiar with the substantive area to which those tables refer—are advised to consult the original sources for a more comprehensive explanation of subtleties with respect to data collection procedures, data exclusions, definitions of terms, and so on.

Organization of the SOURCEBOOK

The data included in the SOURCEBOOK have been divided into six sections. The first, "Characteristics of the Criminal Justice Systems," includes data on the number and types of criminal justice agencies and employees, criminal justice expenditures, workload of agency personnel, and so on. This section also includes most of the tables that summarize statutory, regulatory, or administrative characteristics or practices of criminal justice agencies on a State-by-State basis. The next section, "Public Attitudes Toward Crime and Criminal Justice-Related Topics," contains the results of nationwide public opinion polls on subjects such as fear of victimization; the death penalty; wiretaps; gun control; drug use; and evaluation of law enforcement, judicial, and correctional agency performance. In the third section, "Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses," data on several indicators of the extent of illegal activities can be found. These include proportions of persons reporting that they have used various drugs; surveys of individuals, households, and businesses that may have been victims of crimes; and law enforcement agency counts of offenses reported to them. The fourth section, "Characteristics and Distribution of Persons Arrested," includes counts of arrestees by age, sex, race, and area; proportions of known crimes cleared by arrests; and counts of illegal goods seized. "Judicial Processing of Defendants," the fifth section, contains information on the number of juveniles and adults processed through the courts, as well as the characteristics, dispositions, and sentences of the defendants. Finally, the sixth section, "Persons Under Correctional Supervision," provides data about persons on probation and parole, population and movement of inmates of Federal institutions, and characteristics of State prison inmates. This section also presents data on offenders executed, as well as offenders currently under sentence of death. Each of these six major sections into which the SOURCEBOOK is divided is introduced by brief comments giving a more detailed overview of the data contained in that section.

Sources of criminal justice data

Statistical information about crime and the criminal justice system in the United States is gathered and published by hundreds of operating agencies, academic institutions, research organizations, public opinion polling firms, and other groups. These sources of data represent both the private and public sector, and within the public sector, the many levels of government that are involved in the collection and dissemination of criminal justice statistical data. Most SOURCEBOOK users are familiar with some of the most well known sources, such as the *Uniform Crime Reports* program of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the annual series on *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions* published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics.

In this section, the primary data sources on crime and criminal justice that are contained in the SOURCEBOOK are reviewed. The purpose of this brief summary is to familiarize the SOURCEBOOK users with the types of statistical data available in selected substantive areas, as well as to illustrate the areas in which deficiencies in availability of statistical data exist.

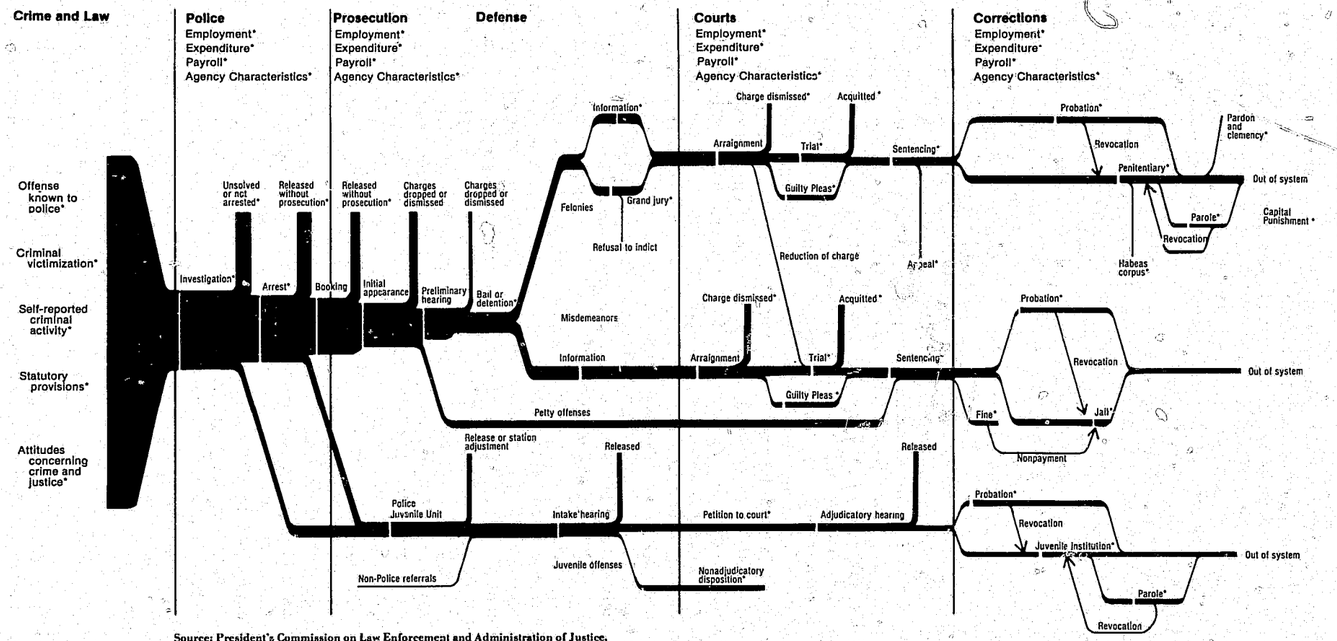
There are two primary sources of nationwide statistical data on the nature and extent of criminal activity in the United States. The *Uniform Crime Reports*, issued annually by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, reports the volume and rate of "crimes known to the police." These data are compiled by the FBI on the basis of information provided by local law enforcement agencies throughout the United States. Another source of data on the nature and extent of crime is the annual series of reports of the *National Crime Survey*, conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics. The *National Crime Survey* data, derived from interviews with samples of households designed to be representative of the Nation, report on the estimated number and rate of personal and household victimizations.

These data are supplemented by a variety of data derived from self-report surveys on drug and alcohol use, gambling, and other illegal activities that are reported by several organizations. Agencies with specialized law enforcement functions, such as the Securities and Exchange Commission, Postal Inspection Service, Drug Enforcement Administration, Secret Service, and others collect statistical information on case processing and agency activities. In addition, private organizations such as the Association of American Railroads, American Humane Association, and National Education Association publish data on various forms of illegal activity related to their organizational purposes.

Information on personnel and expenditures for the criminal justice system is found in a variety of sources. Government publications, such as the *Budget of the United States Government* and agency annual reports, provide data on expenditures for criminal justice-related activities. The Bureau of Justice Statistics' publication, *Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System*, compiles data on criminal justice agency personnel, payroll, and expenditure. Various special surveys, such as the *Census of Local Jails*, the *Census of State Correctional Facilities*, and the *State Salary Survey* of probation and parole personnel conducted by the U.S. Office of Personnel Management contain information on personnel, source of funding, and expenditures for these segments of the criminal justice system. These sources are augmented by surveys con-

Figure A An overview of data included in the *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics*

NOTE: This figure has been adapted from the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice to indicate areas in the criminal justice system for which data have been included in the Sourcebook. (These areas are marked with asterisks.) Using the criminal justice headings in this figure, the reader may refer to the index at the end of the Sourcebook to locate relevant data.



Source: President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, *The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967), pp. 8, 9.

Figure B An overview of data included in the SOURCEBOOK OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS, using table of contents entries

NOTE: The number in parentheses before each entry indicates the section of the SOURCEBOOK where data on that topic are found.

CRIME AND LAW

(1) Criminal and civil justice agencies
(1) Expenditures, employment, and payroll for criminal justice activities
(1) Characteristics of crime victim compensation programs
(1) Characteristics of intermittent confinement legislation
(1) Characteristics of privacy legislation
(1) Characteristics of gun control legislation
(1) Characteristics of marihuana legislation
(2) Attitudes toward extent of crime
(2) Attitudes toward safety in the home
(2) Attitudes toward safety on the streets
(2) Fear of crime
(2) Crime prevention precautions employed
(2) Attitudes toward selected social issues
(2) Attitudes toward causes of crime
(2) Attitudes toward methods of dealing with crime
(2) Attitudes toward legislation of abortion
(2) Attitudes toward confidentiality of news sources
(2) Gun ownership
(2) Attitudes toward gun control
(2) Attitudes toward the use and effect of drugs and alcohol
(2) Attitudes toward legislation of marihuana
(2) Attitudes forbidding the sale of alcohol
(2) Attitudes toward pornography
(3) Estimated number of personal, household, and business victimizations
(3) Estimated percentage of non-reported personal and household victimizations
(3) Estimated rate of personal and household victimizations
(3) Estimated number of personal and household incidents, by specific incident characteristics
(3) Estimated number of personal victimizations, by specific incident characteristics
(3) Estimated rate and number of household victimizations
(3) Changes in rates of personal and household victimizations between 1973 and 1979
(3) Households touched by crime between 1975 and 1980
(3) Child abuse, characteristics of reports, victims, and perpetrators
(3) Estimated number of personal victimizations of teachers
(3) Reported alcohol use
(3) Reported drug use among adults and youth
(3) Offenses known to the police
(3) Offenses in U..S. park areas
(3) Selected causes of death
(3) Murders known to the police
(3) Robberies known to the police
(3) Aggravated assaults known to the police
(3) Burglaries known to the police
(3) Larcenies known to the police
(3) Violations of Federal bank robbery statutes
(3) Motor vehicle thefts known to the police
(3) Property loss due to selected crimes
(3) Federal officers killed and assaulted
(3) Law enforcement officers killed
(3) Persons identified as killing law enforcement officers
(3) Assaults on law enforcement officers
(3) Drug thefts and illegal drug prices
(3) Bombing incidents known to the police
(3) International terrorists incidents against U.S. citizens and property
(3) Hijackings and other criminal acts related to air transportation
(3) Crime insurance policies, claims, and losses
(3) Offenses against railroads

POLICE

(1) Employment and payroll for police services
(1) Salaries and employment characteristics of State police
(2) Attitudes toward performance of police
(2) Attitudes toward police use of force
(2) Attitudes toward deterrent effect of the law enforcement system
(4) Arrests, national estimates
(4) Number and rate of arrests
(4) Characteristics of persons arrested
(4) Arrests in cities
(4) Arrests in suburban areas
(4) Arrests in rural areas
(4) Arrest rates
(4) Clearance rates
(4) Arrests for alcohol-related offenses
(4) Arrests, self-report data
(4) Juvenile offenders taken into police custody
(4) Arrests for drug law violations
(4) Drug seizures
(4) Seizures by the U.S. Customs Service
(4) Aliens deported from the United States
(4) Activities of the U.S. Secret Service
(4) Arrests for offenses against railroads
(5) Criminal investigations by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service

PROSECUTION AND DEFENSE

(1) Expenditures, workload, employment, and payroll for defense activities
(1) Employment and payroll for legal services and prosecution activities
(1) Employment and salaries of attorney general's offices
(5) Requests for immunity by Federal prosecutors
(5) Cases argued and pending in U.S. Attorney's offices
(5) Antitrust cases filed in U.S. District Courts
(5) Environmental, Economic Stabilization Act, and Energy Allocation Act cases filed in U.S. District Courts
(5) Cases referred to the U.S. Department of Justice for prosecution by the Securities and Exchange Commission
(5) Prosecutions of violations of immigration and nationality laws
(5) Prosecutions of corrupt officials

COURTS

(1) Expenditures, employment, payroll, and salaries, of Federal judicial and court administrative personnel
(1) Workload and duties of the Federal judiciary
(1) Characteristics of presidential appointees to Federal judgeships
(1) Expenditures, employment, and payroll for State judicial activities
(1) Qualification requirements, salaries, selection process and terms of office of trial and appellate judges
(1) Expenditures for and utilization of grand and petit jurors
(1) Statutory provisions governing age for juvenile court jurisdiction
(1) Statutory provisions governing waiver of juveniles to criminal court
(2) Public confidence in the U.S. Supreme Court
(2) Attitudes toward severity of courts
(5) Delinquency cases disposed of by juvenile courts
(5) Court-authorized interception of wire and oral communication
(5) Cases filed in U.S. District Courts
(5) Proposed and actual time limits for judicial processing
(5) Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts
(5) Prisoner petitions filed in U.S. District Courts
(5) Appeals filed in U.S. Courts of Appeals
(5) Petitions for writ of certiorari to the U.S. Supreme Court
(5) Executive clemency applications
(5) Dispositions and sentences of defendants charged with drug law violations in U.S. District Courts
(5) Dispositions of persons arrested for offenses against railroads
(5) Dispositions in criminal tax fraud cases
(5) Dispositions of arrests by the U.S. Secret Service
(5) Military:
  Army personnel tried and convicted in U.S. Army General and Special Courts-Martial
  Air Force personnel tried and convicted in U.S. Air Force General and Special Courts-Martial.
  Navy and Marine Corps personnel tried and convicted in U.S. Navy and Marine Corps General and Special Courts-Martial
  Coast Guard personnel tried in U.S. Coast Guard Special Courts-Martial

CORRECTIONS

(1) Expenditures, employment, and payroll for correctional activities
(1) Employment, workload, and salaries for probation/parole officers
(1) Characteristics of public and private juvenile facilities, staff, and residents
(1) Utilization of drug abuse treatment service units
(1) Employment of and salaries for State correctional officers
(1) Unionization of State correctional officers
(1) Characteristics of adult correctional and pre-release facilities
(1) Mental health staff and services in adult correctional facilities
(1) Court orders and decrees about conditions in adult correctional facilities
(1) Workload of U.S. Parole Commission hearing examiners
(1) Representation at parole consideration and revocation hearings
(1) Statutory regulations on deinstitutionalization of juveniles
(2) Attitudes toward deterrent effect of prison sentences
(2) Attitudes toward purposes of imprisonment
(2) Attitudes toward capital punishment
(6) Persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System
(6) Drug users admitted to federally-funded drug abuse treatment programs
(6) Characteristics of residents of public and private juvenile custody facilities
(6) Number and rate of inmates in local jails and characteristics of jail inmates
(6) Number and rate of sentenced prisoners under 18 years of age in adult correctional facilities
(6) Prisoners in, rates of incarceration for, admissions to, and movement of prisoners in State and Federal institutions
(6) Characteristics of inmates in State correctional facilities
(6) Movement of prisoners in, admissions to, and releases from Federal correctional facilities
(6) Life-term prisoners in correctional institutions
(6) Population of U.S. Army, U.S. Navy, and U.S. Marine Corps correctional facilities
(6) Residents in pre-release facilities
(6) Releases from State and Federal institutions
(6) Movement of prisoners paroled and conditionally released from State and Federal institutions
(6) Deaths among prisoners under the jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities
(6) Capital punishment:
  Prisoners under sentence of death
  State and Federal prisoners executed

ducted by the National Center for State Courts, the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, the American Correctional Association, the Fraternal Order of Police, and other groups.

Data on clearance and arrest rates are provided primarily by the *Uniform Crime Reports*. In addition, agencies such as the Drug Enforcement Administration, Immigration and Naturalization Service, and others collect data on clearances and arrests in cases under their jurisdiction.

Court-related data for the Federal system come from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts and the Federal Prison System. Although no uniform standardized court reporting system (comparable to the *Uniform Crime Reports*) currently exists at the State level, in the past the National Center for State Courts' publication, *State Court Caseload Statistics*, contained State-by-State information relating to the activities of State courts.

Data on probation systems are provided by the American Correctional Association. Information on correctional institutions is found in a number of sources, including the *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions* series published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, as well as in special purpose reports such as the *Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities*. Information on Federal prisoners is available in the annual *Statistical Report* of the Federal Prison System. In addition to these sources, data on prison populations and characteristics of correctional facilities and inmates are provided by surveys conducted by the American Correctional Association and numerous private research groups and individual researchers.

Statistics on parole services are collected and reported by the *Uniform Parole Reports* program of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, the American Correctional Association, and the U.S. Parole Commission. Discharges from State and Federal correctional facilities are reported in the *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions* series issued by the Bureau of Justice Statistics.

In the juvenile justice system, data on offenses and on juveniles taken into custody are reported by the Federal Bureau of Investigation's *Uniform Crime Reports*. Data on the volume of cases disposed of by juvenile courts are provided in *Delinquency 1978* by the National Center for Juvenile Justice.

Juvenile correctional data are provided by a number of sources. The *Children in Custody* series issued by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Deliquency Prevention reports data on the number of juveniles held in public and private juvenile correctional facilities. In addition, the American Correctional Association collects data on juvenile correctional facilities, probation and parole officers, and juveniles under correctional supervision. There is no nationwide reporting system that collects data on parole ("aftercare") outcome for juveniles.

Figures A and B are included here to help provide the SOURCEBOOK user with an idea of the availability of criminal justice data from a systematic perspective. In Figure A, the flow-chart originally published by the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice has been adapted to indicate where data are available and where gaps exist. In this figure, asterisks have been attached to those areas of the criminal justice process for which data are presented in the SOURCEBOOK. Entries in this figure without asterisks are entries for which the relevant data are either unavailable or do not meet the SOURCEBOOK inclusion criteria.

From Figure A, the user might be tempted to conclude that the SOURCEBOOK now includes a wide range of system-wide data, and that major gaps in various stages of the justice process are becoming scarce. Such a conclusion, however, would not be justified. In a recent review of sources of basic criminal justice statistics, the Director of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency Information Center reported that the "availability of statistical data on crime and criminal justice in the United States ranges from a total lack of fundamental figures on some subjects to extensive, exotic minutiae on others." Moreover, the review reported that the coverage of these data is neither uniform, regular nor comparable in terms of reporting over time and across political subdivisions (Source: Eugene Doleschal, "Sources of Basic Criminal Justice Statistics: A Brief Annotated Guide with Commentaries," *Criminal Justice Abstracts*, Vol. 11, No. 9, March 1979).

These limitations of national criminal justice data availability can be seen by reference to Figures A and B. For some areas, such as the measurement of crime and the number of persons under correctional supervision, relatively comprehensive data sources are available on an annual basis. However, for many other areas of the criminal justice system, including the pretrial stages, court processing stages (such as grand jury, jury trial, and others), sentencing, and post-dispositional outcome for juvenile offenders, the available data may be comparatively meager and of limited coverage, particularly at the State and local government levels. In some instances, most of the available data pertain only to the Federal system.

A more detailed picture of the availability of data across the system is presented in Figure B. From Figure B, it can be seen that far more data are available in the "Corrections" area than in the "Prosecution" area. Moreover, a much greater variety of information than can be easily charted in Figure A is actually presented in SOURCEBOOK. When consulting these two figures, it should be understood that, as of this edition, criminal justice data are (a) lacking in a number of important areas; (b) uneven in terms of quality and comprehensiveness; and, (c) not uniformly collected at the Federal, State, and local levels of government. For more detailed information on the contents of the sources discussed above and on criminal justice data sources generally, readers are advised to consult the Annotated List of Sources and References in this volume.

Each year the staff of the SOURCEBOOK reviews hundreds of research reports, journals, books, agency annual reports, and other sources to select data for SOURCEBOOK. Initially, the material is reviewed to determine whether the subject matter is appropriate and consistent with the purpose of the SOURCEBOOK. Methodological characteristics of the source materials, such as representativeness, adequate response rates, and coverage of the data, are examined. In some cases, follow-up contact between the SOURCEBOOK staff and authors and researchers is required to clarify procedures and to determine definitions of terms used in various studies. The result of this search is a wide variety of data sources that represent nearly all stages of the criminal justice system.

Because the SOURCEBOOK is an annual publication, critical comments and suggested changes will be especially helpful in the preparation of subsequent editions. Of special interest are suggested sources of criminal justice-related data—preferably, but not necessarily, national in scope—that have not been included in this edition. Although some sources were intentionally excluded or were unavailable at the time that this volume went to press, there may be other sources that have been overlooked. In revising the SOURCEBOOK, it will also be helpful to know the purposes for which it was consulted and the extent to which the SOURCEBOOK was useful in achieving those purposes. A special page for comments and suggestions has been included at the end of the book, immediately following the Index. When cut out, folded, and taped as indicated, the page forms a preaddressed self-mailer by which the desired information can be furnished to the Bureau of Justice Statistics of the U.S. Department of Justice and transmitted to the editors at the Criminal Justice Research Center, Albany, New York.

Guide to symbols used in tables

The following symbols have been used uniformly, unless otherwise noted in specific tables:

O Represents the quantity zero or rounds to less than half the unit of measurement shown.

NA Data not separately enumerated, tabulated, or otherwise available.

X Figure not applicable because column heading, stub line, or other contingencies make an entry impossible, absurd, or meaningless.

B Not computed because the base figure is too small to generate a derived figure that meets statistical standards for reliability.

√ Signifies the presence of the relevant attribute.

( ) Figure in parentheses is the base on which percentages or other statistics in the table column or row have been calculated. A lower case italic letter in parentheses in a table cell is a footnote entry.

— No entry in original source; reason not differentiated in original source.

Where a different symbol meaning is used in order to preserve clarity within the context of a given table, this is so noted for that particular table.

Thumb index

Guide to table symbols

Contents

Table and figure list

Sections:

1 Criminal justice system characteristics

2 Public attitudes toward crime

3 Nature of known offenses

4 Persons arrested

5 Judicial processing

6 Correctional supervision

Annotated sources

Publishers' addresses

Appendices: Methodology, Definitions

Index

Acknowledgments

Many people representing a variety of agencies and organizations have contributed their talents and efforts to the compilation of the ninth annual edition of SOURCEBOOK. The editors are grateful to all of these people who assisted in this work.

We especially appreciate the cooperation of those agencies that contributed the statistical data that is the raw material of SOURCEBOOK. In many cases, these agency personnel provided invaluable help by releasing prepublication copies of materials, assisting SOURCEBOOK staff in locating new types of data, and graciously answering myriad questions about definitions of terms, survey procedures, and limitations of specific statistical information. In this respect, the following persons were particularly helpful: Howard N. Snyder, National Center for Juvenile Justice; Gladys Lavelle, Federal Bureau of Prisons; Steven Schroeffel, Immigration and Naturalization Service; Paul Cassagrande, Drug Enforcement Administration; and James McCafferty and the staff of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

Special thanks are due to the staff of the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics for their continuing input to the project. In particular, Sue A. Lindgren, our project monitor, has spent many hours reviewing our draft materials and making substantive suggestions for the improvement of the SOURCEBOOK.

Again we have been fortunate to have the service of a dedicated and experienced staff within the Criminal Justice Research Center. As in previous editions, both the accuracy and attractiveness of the SOURCEBOOK have been enhanced by the talents of our Production Coordinator, Ann L. Pastore. Ann's contributions to SOURCEBOOK range from the creation of most of the graphic artwork in the volume to overall responsibility for the many phases of the physical production of the manuscript. Her experience and demanding attention to detail are invaluable to the project, and we gratefully acknowledge our indebtedness to her. Sharleen Brittell, our Editorial Assistant, obtained the annual sources from agencies, translated the research staff's instructions, supervised copymarking, and maintained the project's permission to reprint files. Marjorie J. Jones and Laurie Martin provided valuable clerical assistance in the preparation of the manuscript. Gail Wells, our project typist, prepared most of the tables for the production process. Lowell Tangjerd, our computer programmer, generated most of the National Crime Survey tables from machine-readable data tapes.

The SOURCEBOOK could not have been completed without the efforts of our research staff to identify, locate, evaluate, annotate, digest, document, and organize the vast amount of material to be considered for inclusion in the SOURCEBOOK. We are most grateful to Marilyn A. Chandler, Research Analyst, and Maureen McLeod, Bob Langworthy, and Kenneth Adams, Research Assistants, for their talent, expertise, and perseverance in this effort. Finally, we would also like to thank the administrative staff of the Criminal Justice Research Center for their continued assistance with the project.

In anticipation of public use of the SOURCEBOOK, we also wish to thank those users who provide us with feedback regarding their use of the SOURCEBOOK and with suggestions for additional inclusions in subsequent editions, either by using the questionnaire at the end of the book or by personal contact with the editors at the Criminal Justice Research Center, One Alton Road, Albany, New York 12203.

Contents

	Page
Preface	v
Guide to symbols used in tables	xiii
Acknowledgments	xv
List of figures and tables and list of figure and table equivalents	xix
Section 1: **Characteristics of the Criminal Justice Systems**	1
Criminal and civil justice agencies	2
Expenditures, employment, and payroll for criminal justice activities	4
Employment and payroll for police services	38
Salaries and employment characteristics of State police	52
Expenditures, workload, employment, and payroll for defense activities	55
Employment and payroll for legal services and prosecution activities	68
Employment and salaries of attorney general's offices	76
Expenditures, employment, payroll, and salaries of Federal judicial and court administrative personnel	78
Workload of the Federal judiciary	82
Characteristics of presidential appointees to Federal judgeships	84
Expenditures, employment, and payroll for State judicial activities	87
Qualification requirements, salaries, selection process and terms of office of trial and appellate judges	96
Expenditures for and utilization of grand and petit jurors	110
Expenditures, employment, and payroll for correctional activities	113
Employment, workload, and salaries for probation/parole officers	123
Characteristics of public and private juvenile facilities, staff, and residents	129
Utilization of drug abuse treatment service units	133
Employment of and salaries for State correctional officers	134
Unionization of State correctional officers	138
Characteristics of adult correctional and pre-release facilities	140
Mental health staff and services in adult correctional facilities	149
Court orders and decrees about conditions in adult correctional facilities	150
Workload of U.S. Parole Commission hearing examiners	152
Representation at parole consideration and revocation hearings	153
Statutory provisions governing age for juvenile court jurisdiction	154
Statutory provisions governing waiver of juveniles to criminal court	156
Statutory regulations on deinstitutionalization of juveniles	160
Characteristics of crime victim compensation programs	167
Characteristics of intermittent confinement legislation	168
Characteristics of privacy legislation	171
Characteristics of gun control legislation	173
Characteristics of marihuana legislation	175
Section 2: **Public Attitudes Toward Crime and Criminal Justice-Related Topics**	177
Attitudes toward extent of crime	178
Attitudes toward safety in the home	179
Attitudes toward safety on the streets	180
Fear of crime	183
Crime prevention precautions employed	186
Attitudes toward selected social issues	188
Attitudes toward causes of crime	192
Attitudes toward methods of dealing with crime	192
Attitudes toward legalization of abortion	193
Attitudes toward confidentiality of news sources	194
Attitudes toward performance of police	195
Attitudes toward police use of force	198
Attitudes toward deterrent effect of the law enforcement system	201
Public confidence in the U.S. Supreme Court	202
Attitudes toward severity of courts	204
Attitudes toward deterrent effect of prison sentences	207
Attitudes toward purposes of imprisonment	208
Attitudes toward capital punishment	209
Gun ownership	212
Attitudes toward gun control	215
Attitudes toward the use and effect of drugs and alcohol	222
Attitudes toward legalization of marihuana	224
Attitudes toward forbidding the sale of alcohol	228
Attitudes toward pornography	229
Section 3: **Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses**	231
Estimated number of personal, household, and business victimizations	232
Estimated percentage of non-reported personal and household victimizations	233
Estimated rate of personal and household victimizations	244
Estimated number of personal and household incidents, by specific incident characteristics	259
Estimated number of personal victimizations, by specific incident characteristics	265
Estimated rate and number of household victimizations	272
Changes in rates of personal and household victimizations between 1973 and 1979	276
Households touched by crime between 1975 and 1980	276
Child abuse, characteristics of reports, victims, and perpetrators	278
Estimated number of personal victimizations of teachers	280
Reported alcohol use	281
Reported drug use among adults and youth	283
Offenses known to the police	293
Offenses in U.S. park areas	312
Selected causes of death	313
Murders known to the police	314
Robberies known to the police	318
Aggravated assaults known to the police	319
Burglaries known to the police	320
Larcenies known to the police	321
Violations of Federal bank robbery statutes	322
Motor vehicle thefts known to the police	323
Property loss due to selected crimes	324
Federal officers killed and assaulted	325
Law enforcement officers killed	326
Persons identified as killing law enforcement officers	327
Assaults on law enforcement officers	328
Drug thefts and illegal drug prices	329
Bombing incidents known to the police	330
International terrorist incidents against U.S. citizens and property	332
Hijackings and other criminal acts related to air transportation	334
Crime insurance policies, claims, and losses	335
Offenses against railroads	336
Section 4: **Characteristics and Distribution of Persons Arrested**	337
Arrests, national estimates	338
Number and rate of arrests	339
Characteristics of persons arrested	341
Arrests in cities	355
Arrests in suburban areas	358
Arrests in rural areas	361
Arrest rates	364
Clearance rates	368
Arrests for alcohol-related offenses	372

	Page
Arrests, self-report data	373
Juvenile offenders taken into police custody	374
Arrests for drug law violations	375
Drug seizures	376
Seizures by the U.S. Customs Service	377
Aliens deported from the United States	378
Activities of the U.S. Secret Service	379
Arrests for offenses against railroads	379
Section 5: **Judicial Processing of Defendants**	381
Delinquency cases disposed of by juvenile courts	382
Requests for immunity by Federal prosecutors	385
Court-authorized interception of wire and oral communication	386
Cases argued and pending in U.S. Attorney's offices	394
Cases filed in U.S. District Courts	397
Proposed and actual time limits for judicial processing	400
Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts	404
Prisoner petitions filed in U.S. District Courts	414
Appeals filed in U.S. Courts of Appeals	416
Petitions for writ of certiorari to the U.S. Supreme Court	418
Executive clemency applications	419
Dispositions and sentences of defendants charged with drug law violations in U.S. District Courts	420
Dispositions of persons arrested for offenses against railroads	424
Dispositions in criminal tax fraud cases	426
Criminal investigations by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service	428
Antitrust cases filed in U.S. District Courts	431
Environmental, Economic Stabilization Act, and Energy Allocation Act cases filed in U.S. District Courts	432
Cases referred to the U.S. Department of Justice for prosecution by the Securities and Exchange Commission	434
Prosecutions of violations of immigration and nationality laws	435
Dispositions of arrests by the U.S. Secret Service	437
Prosecutions of corrupt public officials	438
Army personnel tried and convicted in U.S. Army General and Special Courts-Martial	439
Air Force personnel tried and convicted in U.S. Air Force General and Special Courts-Martial	441
Navy and Marine Corps personnel tried and convicted in U.S. Navy and Marine Corps General and Special Courts-Martial	443
Coast Guard personnel tried in U.S. Coast Guard Special Courts-Martial	444
Section 6: **Persons Under Correctional Supervision**	447
Persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System	448
Drug users admitted to federally-funded drug abuse treatment programs	453
Characteristics of residents of public and private juvenile custody facilities	457
Number and rate of sentenced prisoners under 18 years of age in adult correctional facilities	459
Number and rate of inmates in local jails, and characteristics of jail inmates	461
Prisoners in, rate of incarceration for, admissions to, and movement of prisoners in State and Federal institutions	470
Life-term prisoners in correctional institutions	476
Characteristics of inmates in State correctional facilities	477
Movement of prisoners in, admissions to, and releases from Federal correctional facilities	487
Population of U.S. Army, U.S. Navy, and U.S. Marine Corps correctional facilities	492
Residents in pre-release facilities	493
Releases from State and Federal institutions	495
Movement of prisoners paroled and conditionally released from State and Federal institutions	496
Deaths among prisoners under the jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities	503
Prisoners under sentence of death	504
State and Federal prisoners executed	517
Annotated list of sources	525
Addresses of publishers	541
Appendices	545
1 *Justice Agencies in the United States*—Methodology and definitions of terms	547
2 *Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System*—Survey methodology and definitions of terms	551
3 *Uniform Crime Reports*—Definitions of terms	554
4 *Parole in the United States: 1979*—Definitions of terms and survey methodology	558
5 *Children in Custody*—Data collection procedures and definitions of terms	561
6 Public opinion survey sampling procedures	563
7 *The Figgie Report on Fear of Crime: America Afraid*—Survey methodology and definitions of terms	567
8 *National Survey on Drug Abuse: 1979*—Survey methodology and definitions of terms	569
9 *Student Drug Use in America, 1975–1980*—Survey methodology and definitions of terms	572
10 *National Crime Survey*—Data collection procedures and definitions of terms	574
11 *National Analysis of Official Child Neglect and Abuse Reporting*—Study methodology	577
12 *Delinquency 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978*—Survey methodology and definitions of terms	579
13 *Client Oriented Data Acquisition Process (CODAP), 1979 Annual Data*—Survey methodology and definitions of terms	582
14 *Sentenced Prisoners Under 18 Years of Age in Adult Correctional Facilities*—Survey methodology and definitions of terms	584
15 *Profile of Jail Inmates*—Survey methodology and definitions of terms	586
16 *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1979*—Survey methodology and definitions of terms	589
17 Federal Prison System—*Statistical Report, Fiscal year 1979*	593
Index	595
Evaluation form	000

List of figures and tables and List of figure and table equivalents

To aid users who are interested in making comparisons with data contained in the 1980 SOURCEBOOK, the last column in the following list of figures and tables presents the number of equivalent tables and figures in the 1980 SOURCEBOOK. Table and figure numbers marked with an asterisk (*) contain identical data in both the 1980 and 1981 editions. These tables have been repeated from 1980 to 1981, with possible changes in titles and notation for accuracy and consistency within this edition. The table and figure identifiers in this column that appear without asterisks are those for which most recent data are presented in (generally) the same format as in the listed table from the earlier (1980) edition. Tables for which dashes (—) appear in the last column have no comparable table in the 1980 edition.

Figure	Page	Equivalent figure number in 1980 SOURCEBOOK
1.1 Criminal justice expenditures of Federal, State, and local governments, by type of activity, United States, fiscal years 1971 and 1979	5	1.2
1.2 Expenditures for criminal justice activities, by type of activity and level of government, United States, fiscal year 1979	7	1.3
1.3 Criminal justice full-time equivalent employment for Federal, State, and local governments, by type of activity, United States, fiscal years 1971 and 1979	20	1.4
1.4 Percent distribution of full-time police employees, by sex, United States, on Oct. 31, 1979	51	1.7
1.5 Estimated percent distribution of expenditures of Criminal Justice Act monies for defender services in Federal courts, by type of activity, fiscal year 1980	55	1.11
1.6 Expenditures for Federal courts, by type of expense, fiscal year 1980	78	1.8
1.7 Selected personnel of the Federal courts, years ending June 30, 1972–80	81	1.9
1.8 Duties performed by magistrates in U.S. District Courts, year ending June 30, 1980	86	1.12
1.9 Juror expenditures in U.S.District Courts, by type of juror and expenditure, year ending June 30, 1980	110	1.13
1.10 Pre-release facilities, by type and size of facility, United States, on Mar. 31, 1978	148	—
2.1 Perceptions about changes in the level of crime in own area, United States, selected years 1969–81	178	2.1
2.2 Respondents feeling unsafe in their homes at night, United States, 1972, 1975, 1977, and 1981	179	—
2.3 Attitudes toward personal safety on the streets compared to a year ago, United States, selected years 1966–81	180	2.3
2.4 Respondents reporting fear of walking alone at night, United States, selected years 1967–81	181	—
2.5 Reported fear of being murdered, robbed, or assaulted, United States, 1980	184	—
2.6 Respondents taking precautions for protecting their homes, by type of precaution taken, United States, 1980	186	—
2.7 Respondents taking precautions against being victimized when going out, by type of precaution taken, United States, 1980	187	—
2.8 Respondents rating selected problems as severe in own community, by community size, United States, 1977–78	188	2.4*
2.9 Positive attitudes toward the job performance of local, State, and Federal law enforcement officials, United States, selected years 1967–81	196	—
2.10 Respondents approving of a policeman striking a citizen under certain circumstances, United States, selected years 1973–80	199	2.5
2.11 Respondents agreeing that courts in own area do not deal harshly enough with criminals, by race, United States, 1972–78 and 1980	206	2.6
2.12 Attitudes toward capital punishment for persons convicted of murder, United States, selected years 1953–81	209	—
2.13 Gun owners' reasons for possessing a handgun or pistol, United States, 1978	214	2.8*
2.14 Attitudes toward a Federal law requiring that all handguns be registered by Federal authorities, United States, 1975 and 1978–80	217	—
2.15 Respondents favoring the legalization of marihuana use, United States, selected years 1969–80	226	2.10
2.16 Respondents favoring a law forbidding the sale of alcoholic beverages, United States, selected years 1936–81	228	—
3.1 Estimated percent of personal victimizations not reported to police, by type of victimization, United States, 1973–79	234	3.1
3.2 Estimated percent of household victimizations not reported to police, by type of victimization, United States, 1973–79	235	3.2
3.3 Estimated rate (per 100,000 females 12 years of age or older) of rape victimization, United States, 1973–79	245	3.4
3.4 Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of robbery victimization, United States, 1973–79	246	3.5
3.5 Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of assault victimization, United States, 1973–79	246	3.6
3.6 Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal larceny with contact victimization, United States, 1973–79	247	3.7
3.7 Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal larceny without contact victimization, United States, 1973–79	247	3.8
3.8 Estimated rate (per 100,000 households) of household burglary victimization, United States, 1973–79	248	3.9
3.9 Estimated rate (per 100,000 households) of household larceny victimization, United States, 1973–79	248	3.10

Figure	Page	Equivalent figure number in 1980 SOURCEBOOK
3.10 Estimated rate (per 100,000 households) of motor vehicle theft, United States, 1973–79	249	3.11
3.11 Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal victimization, by sex of victim and type of victimization, United States, 1979	250	3.12
3.12 Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal victimization, by race of victim and type of victimization, United States, 1979	252	3.13
3.13 Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal victimization, by age of victim and type of victimization, United States, 1979	255	3.14
3.14 Victims of child abuse or neglect, by age and sex, 33 jurisdictions, 1979	278	3.17
3.15 Perpetrators of child abuse or neglect, by age and sex, 33 jurisdictions, 1979	279	3.18
3.16 Reported cocaine use and most recent use among high school seniors, United States, 1975–80	284	3.19
3.17 Reported marihuana use and use in past month among adults, young adults, and youth, United States, selected years 1971–79	288	3.21*
3.18 Reported alcohol, cigarette, and marihuana use among adults, young adults, and youth, United States, selected years 1971–79	292	3.22*
3.19 Estimated rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by type of offense, United States, 1960–79	294	3.23
3.20 Estimated rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of violent crime known to police, by offense and extent of urbanization, 1979	300	3.24
3.21 Estimated rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of property crime known to police, by offense and extent of urbanization, 1979	301	3.25
3.22 Estimated rate (per 100,000 motor vehicle registrations) of motor vehicle thefts known to police, United States, 1968–79	323	3.26
3.23 Rate (per 100 officers) of assault and assaults with injury on law enforcement officers, United States, 1970–79	328	3.27
4.1 Arrests for violent crimes, by offense charged and age group, United States, 1979	344	4.1
4.2 Arrests for property crimes, by offense charged and age group, United States, 1979	345	4.2
4.3 Percent distribution of persons arrested for all offenses and of total U.S. population, by age, 1979	346	4.3
4.4 Arrests for violent crimes, by offense charged and sex, United States, 1979	348	4.4
4.5 Arrests for property crimes, by offense charged and sex, United States, 1979	349	4.5
4.6 Arrests for violent crimes, by offense charged and race, United States, 1979	353	4.6
4.7 Arrests for property crimes, by offense charged and race, United States, 1979	354	4.7
4.8 Arrest rates (per 100,000 inhabitants) for all offenses, by extent of urbanization, 1973–79	364	4.8
4.9 Arrest rates (per 100,000 inhabitants) for violent crimes, by offense charged and region, 1979	365	4.9
4.10 Arrest rates (per 100,000 inhabitants) for property crimes, by offense charged and region, 1979	367	4.10
4.11 Percent of violent crimes known to police that were cleared by arrest, by offense, United States, 1979	370	4.11
4.12 Percent of property crimes known to police that were cleared by arrest, by offense, United States, 1979	371	4.12
4.13 Percent distribution of juveniles taken into police custody, by method of disposition, United States, 1979	375	4.13
5.1 Requests for immunity by Federal prosecutors to the U.S. Attorney General and witnesses involved in these requests, by origin of request, fiscal years 1973–80	385	5.1
5.2 Civil and criminal trials argued by U.S. Attorneys' offices, fiscal years 1970–79	394	5.2
5.3 Civil and criminal cases pending in U.S. Attorneys' offices, by age of case, on Sept. 30, 1979	395	5.3
5.4 Criminal cases pending in U.S. Attorneys' offices, by offense, on Sept. 30, 1979	396	5.4
5.5 Criminal cases filed in U.S. District Courts, by type of offense, year ending June 30, 1980	399	5.5
5.6 Criminal defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts, by type of disposition, year ending June 30, 1979	408	—
5.7 Civil and prisoner lawsuits against the Federal Government filed in U.S. District Courts, years ending June 30, 1960–80	414	5.6
5.8 Defendants in U.S. District Courts charged, convicted, and imprisoned for violations of drug laws, years ending June 30, 1945–79	422	—
5.9 Average sentence of imprisonment for defendants imprisoned for marihuana violations from U.S. District Courts, years ending June 30, 1962–79	423	5.7
5.10 Obscenity complaints received by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service and commercial pornography dealers convicted in Federal courts, fiscal years 1969–80	430	—
5.11 Criminal proceedings in cases referred by the Securities and Exchange Commission to the U.S. Department of Justice for prosecution, fiscal years 1968–79	434	5.8
6.1 Persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System, by type of supervision, on June 30, 1971–80	450	6.1
6.2 Persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System and authorized probation officers on June 30, selected years 1940–80	451	6.2
6.3 Percent distribution of age and sex among inmates of local jails and persons in the general population, United States, 1978	466	6.5*
6.4 Percent distribution of annual income and sex among inmates of local jails and persons in the general population, United States, 1978	467	6.6*
6.5 Percent distribution of educational attainment and sex among inmates of local jails and persons in the general population, United States, 1978	468	6.7*
6.6 Sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions on Dec. 31, United States, 1925–79	470	—
6.7 Rate (per 100,000 civilian population) of sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions on Dec. 31, United States, 1940–79	470	—
6.8 Rate (per 100,000 civilian population) of sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions, by jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1979	472	—
6.9 Residents in pre-release facilities, by type and size of facility, United States, on Mar. 31, 1978	494	—
6.10 Prison and conditional release populations, United States, 1975–79	499	6.10
6.11 Total prison releases and releases to parole from State institutions, United States, 1965–77	500	6.11*
6.12 Rate (per 100,000 State inhabitants) of persons conditionally released from prison, by region and jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1979	501	6.12
6.13 Prisoners under sentence of death, by jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1979	505	6.13
6.14 Characteristics of prisoners under sentence of death, United States, on Dec. 31, 1979	508	6.14
6.15 Prisoners under sentence of death, by prior felony history, United States, on Dec. 31, 1979	509	6.15
6.16 Movement of prisoners under sentence of death, United States, 1961–79	513	6.16
6.17 Prisoners executed under civil authority, United States, 1930–79	518	6.17
6.18 Prisoners executed under civil authority, by offense and race, United States, 1930–79 (aggregate)	522	6.18

Section 1: Characteristics of the Criminal Justice Systems

Table	Page	Equivalent table number in 1980 SOURCEBOOK
1.1 Federal criminal and civil justice agencies, by type of agency or facility and location	2	1.1*
1.2 State and local criminal and civil justice agencies and facilities, by type of agency or facility and State	3	1.2*
1.3 Criminal justice expenditures of Federal, State, and local governments, by type of activity and expenditure, United States, fiscal years 1971–79	4	1.3
Fig. 1.1 Criminal justice expenditures of Federal, State, and local governments, by type of activity, United States, fiscal years 1971 and 1979	5	Fig. 1.2
1.4 Expenditures for criminal justice activities, by type of activity and expenditure, and level of government, United States, fiscal year 1979	6	1.4
Fig. 1.2 Expenditures for criminal justice activities, by type of activity and level of government, United States, fiscal year 1979	7	Fig. 1.3
1.5 Total direct expenditures, and direct expenditures for State and local criminal justice activities, by type of activity, State, and level of government, fiscal year 1979	8	1.5
1.6 Employment and payroll for criminal justice activities, by type of activity and level of government, United States, October 1979	18	1.7
1.7 Criminal justice employment and payroll for Federal, State, and local governments, by type of activity, United States, October 1971–October 1979	19	1.8
Fig. 1.3 Criminal justice full-time equivalent employment for Federal, State, and local governments, by type of activity, United States, fiscal years 1971 and 1979	20	Fig. 1.4
1.8 Criminal justice expenditures of the Federal Government, by type of activity and expenditure, fiscal years 1971–79	21	1.9
1.9 Criminal justice employment and payroll for the Federal Government, by type of activity, October 1971–October 1979	22	1.10
1.10 Criminal justice expenditures of State governments, by type of activity and expenditure, fiscal years 1971–79	23	1.12
1.11 Criminal justice employment and payroll for State governments, by type of activity, October 1971–October 1979	24	1.13
1.12 Criminal justice expenditures of local governments, by type of activity and expenditure, fiscal years 1971–79	25	1.14
1.13 Criminal justice employment and payroll for local governments, by type of activity, October 1971–October 1979	27	1.15
1.14 Employment and payroll for State and local criminal justice activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1979	28	1.16
1.15 Federal criminal justice budget authorities and outlays, fiscal year 1980 (actual) and 1981–86 (estimated)	37	1.17
1.16 Allocation of Office of Justice Assistance, Research, and Statistics (OJARS) funds, by type of budget activity, fiscal year 1981	37	1.19
1.17 Employment and payroll for State and local police protection activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1979	38	1.21
1.18 State and local law enforcement agencies, by type of agency and State, 1977	46	1.22*
1.19 Number and rate (per 1,000 inhabitants) of full-time police employees, by geographic division and size of place, on Oct. 31, 1979	47	1.23
1.20 Number and rate (per 1,000 inhabitants) of full-time police officers, by geographic division and size of place, on Oct. 31, 1979	48	1.24
1.21 Full-time police employees, by sex and size of place, on Oct. 31, 1979	49	1.25
Fig. 1.4 Percent distribution of full-tme police employees, by sex, United States, on Oct. 31, 1979	51	Fig. 1.7
1.22 Salary ranges and employment characteristics for 32 State police and highway patrol agencies, by agency, 1980	52	—
1.23 Salary range for State troopers, by State, 1981	54	—
Fig. 1.5 Estimated percent distribution of expenditures of Criminal Justice Act monies for defender services in Federal courts, by type of activity, fiscal year 1980	55	Fig. 1.11
1.24 Caseload and average hours in court per case for Federal public defenders and community defenders, by type of defender and case, United States, fiscal year 1980	57	1.31
1.25 Employment and payroll for State and local public defense activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1979	58	1.32
1.26 State and local criminal and civil public defender agencies, by type of legal jurisdiction and level of government, as of Mar. 31, 1977	67	1.33*
1.27 Employment and payroll for legal services and prosecution activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1979	68	1.34
1.28 Full- and part-time attorney positions authorized in attorney general's offices, by funding source and jurisdiction, fiscal year 1980	76	1.28*
1.29 Salaries of State attorney general, deputy attorney general, and other staff attorneys, by jurisdiction, fiscal year 1980	77	1.29*
1.30 Appropriations for the Federal judiciary, fiscal year 1980	78	1.26
Fig. 1.6 Expenditures for Federal courts, by type of expense, fiscal year 1980	78	Fig. 1.8
1.31 Judicial and administrative personnel of the Federal courts, by type of activity, years ending June 30, 1972–80	79	1.27
Fig. 1.7 Selected personnel of the Federal courts, years ending June 30, 1972–80	81	Fig. 1.9
1.32 Criminal cases filed per judgeship in U.S. District Courts, by district, years ending June 30, 1969–80	82	1.37
1.33 Characteristics of presidential appointees to U.S. District Court judgeships, by Presidential administration, 1963–80	84	—
1.34 Characteristics of presidential appointees to U.S. Courts of Appeals judgeships, by Presidential administration, 1963–80	85	—
Fig. 1.8 Duties performed by magistrates in U.S. District Courts, year ending June 30, 1980	86	Fig. 1.12
1.35 Direct current expenditures for State judicial activities, by type of activity and State, fiscal year 1979	87	1.38
1.36 Employment and payroll for State and local judicial activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1979	88	1.39
1.37 Number and term of judges of appellate and major trial courts, by type of court and jurisdiction, 1979	96	1.47

Table	Page	Equivalent table number in 1980 SOURCEBOOK
1.38 Selected qualification requirements of judges of appellate and trial courts of general jurisdiction, by type of court and jurisdiction, 1979	98	1.48
1.39 Salaries of judges of appellate and general trial courts, and date of last salary change, by type of court and jurisdiction, as of Jan. 31, 1981	99	1.49
1.40 Method of selection for and length of initial and retention terms of the highest appellate court justices, by State, as of October 1980	100	—
1.41 Method of selection for and length of initial and retention terms of intermediate appellate court judges in 22 States, as of October 1980	101	—
1.42 Method of selection for and length of initial and retention terms of general jurisdiction court judges, by State and name of court, as of October 1980	102	—
1.43 Method of selection for and length of initial and retention terms of limited jurisdiction court judges in 42 States, by State and name of court, as of October 1980	104	—
1.44 Method of selection for and length of initial and retention terms of special jurisdiction court judges in 35 States, by State and name of court, as of October 1980	107	—
Fig. 1.9 Juror expenditures in U.S. District Courts, by type of juror and expenditure, year ending June 30, 1980	110	Fig. 1.13
1.45 Petit juror utilization in U.S. District Courts, years ending June 30, 1971–80	111	1.45
1.46 Direct current expenditures for State correctional activities, by type of activity and State, fiscal year 1979	113	1.61
1.47 Employment and payroll for State and local correctional activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1979	114	1.62
1.48 Parole staff supervising conditional releasees and probationers, by jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1979	123	1.63
1.49 Probation, parole, and conditional release cases supervised and presentence reports completed by parole authority staff, by jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1979	124	1.64
1.50 Workload of Federal probation officers, years ending June 30, 1972–80	125	1.65
1.51 Investigative reports by Federal probation officers, by type of investigation, years ending June 30, 1973–80	125	1.66
1.52 Salary range for State probation and parole officers, by jurisdiction, as of Aug. 1, 1980	126	1.67
1.53 Salary range for State senior probation and parole officers, by jurisdiction, as of Aug. 1, 1980	127	1.68
1.54 Salary range for State directors of probation and parole services, by jurisdiction, as of Aug. 1, 1980	128	1.69
1.55 Selected characteristics of public juvenile custody facilities, United States, selected years 1971–79	129	1.57
1.56 Selected characteristics of public juvenile custody facilities, by type of facility, United States, on Dec. 31, 1977 and 1979	129	1.58
1.57 Residents, facilities, personnel, and expenditures of public juvenile custody facilities, by State, on Dec. 31, 1977 and 1979	130	1.59
1.58 Selected characteristics of private juvenile custody facilities, United States, 1974, 1975, 1977, and 1979	131	1.57
1.59 Selected characteristics of private juvenile custody facilities, by type of facility, United States, on Dec. 31, 1977 and 1979	131	1.58
1.60 Residents, facilities, personnel, and expenditures of private juvenile custody facilities, by State, on Dec. 31, 1977 and 1979	132	1.59
1.61 Number, total funding, budgeted capacity, and utilization rate of drug abuse treatment units, by jurisdiction, on Apr. 30, 1979	133	1.60
1.62 Employees of adult correctional facilities, by level of government, occupational group, and employment status, United States, 1978	134	—
1.63 Salary range for State correctional officers, by jurisdiction, as of Aug. 1, 1980	135	1.70
1.64 Salary range for State correctional sergeants, by jurisdiction, as of Aug. 1, 1980	137	1.71
1.65 Salary range for State correctional superintendents, by jurisdiction, as of Aug. 1, 1980	137	1.72
1.66 Unionization of correctional officers, by jurisdiction, 1979	138	1.73*
1.67 Full- and part-time staff and ratio of inmates to full-time staff in adult correctional facilities, by type of facility, region, and State, 1979	140	—
1.68 Adult correctional facilities and inmates, by type of facility, security-level, region, and State, 1979	141	—
1.69 State and Federal adult correctional facilities, by facility security classification, size, date of construction, sex designation, region, and jurisdiction, 1978	142	—
1.70 State and Federal adult correctional facilities, by size, date of construction, and facility security classification, United States, 1978	143	—
1.71 State and Federal adult correctional facility cells, by percent of cells greater than or equal to selected cell sizes, region, and jurisdiction, 1978	144	—
1.72 Local adult correctional facility cells, by percent of cells greater than or equal to selected cell sizes, region, and State, 1978	145	—
1.73 Confinement units and extent of overcrowding in adult correctional facilities, by type of facility, size of unit, region, and State, 1979	146	—
1.74 Adult correctional pre-release centers, by type of facility, legal status of residents, region, and jurisdiction, on Mar. 31, 1978	147	—
Fig. 1.10 Pre-release facilities, by type and size of facility, United States, on Mar. 31, 1978	148	—
1.75 Mental health staff and services in adult correctional facilities, by selected facility characteristics and jurisdiction, as of August 1980	149	—
1.76 Court orders and decrees concerning conditions in State and Federal adult correctional facilities, by issue, region, and jurisdiction, in effect on Mar. 31, 1978	150	—
1.77 Characteristics of State adult paroling authorities, by jurisdiction, 1980	151	1.74
1.78 U.S. Parole Commission hearing examiner workload, by type of hearing or record review, and region, fiscal years 1978–80	152	—
1.79 Parole revocation hearings conducted by hearing examiners of the U.S. Parole Commission, by type of revocation hearing and region, October 1974 to September 1980	153	1.77
1.80 Representation at parole consideration and revocation hearings conducted by the U.S. Parole Commission, by type of hearing and region, October 1974 to September 1980	153	1.78
1.81 Statutory provisions governing the maximum age for juvenile court jurisdiction, by jurisdiction, as of mid-1979	154	1.55
1.82 Statutory provisions governing waivor of juveniles to criminal court, by State	156	—
1.83 Statutory provisions governing hearings and criteria for waiver of juveniles to criminal court, by State	158	—
1.84 Statutory regulations on the confinement of status offenders in juvenile or adult detention and correctional facilities, by State	160	—
1.85 Statutory regulations on the detention of juveniles in adult correctional facilities, by State	164	—
1.86 Characteristics of crime victim compensation programs in 28 jurisdictions, as of Apr. 1, 1980	167	—
1.87 Characteristics of statutory provisions authorizing intermittent confinement in 30 States, as of May 1979	168	1.51*
1.88 State and Federal privacy statutes, by type of information regulated and jurisdiction, as of 1980	171	1.83
1.89 Statutory restrictions on the purchase, carrying, and owning of handguns in 36 States	173	1.84
1.90 Characteristics of marihuana laws in States that have decriminalized possession of marihuana, as of May 1981	175	1.85*

Section 2: Public Attitudes Toward Crime and Criminal Justice-Related Topics

Table	Page	Equivalent table number in 1980 SOURCEBOOK
Fig. 2.1 Perceptions about changes in the level of crime in own area, United States, selected years 1969–81	178	Fig. 2.1
Fig. 2.2 Respondents feeling unsafe in their homes at night, United States, 1972, 1975, 1977, and 1981	179	—
Fig. 2.3 Attitudes toward personal safety on the streets compared to a year ago, United States, selected years 1966–81	180	Fig. 2.3
Fig. 2.4 Respondents reporting fear of walking alone at night, United States, selected years 1967–81	181	—
2.1 Respondents reporting fear of walking alone at night, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1967, 1972, 1975, and 1979	182	2.7*
2.2 Attitudes toward personal safety on neighborhood streets when alone at night, by race, United States, 1981	183	—
2.3 Fear of specific criminal victimization and general fear of crime, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1980	183	—
Fig. 2.5 Reported fear of being murdered, robbed, or assaulted, United States, 1980	184	—
2.4 Fear of crime, by frequency of exposure to media coverage of crime stories, United States, 1980	184	—
2.5 Public school teachers' concern about physical attack by students, by region, student enrollment, teaching level, and frequency of concern, United States, 1980	185	—
2.6 Respondents reporting crime prevention measures they employ, United States, 1981	185	—
2.7 Respondents taking precautions for protecting their homes, by type of precaution taken, and level and type of fear, United States, 1980	185	—
Fig. 2.6 Respondents taking precautions for protecting their homes, by type of precaution taken, United States, 1980	186	—
2.8 Respondents reporting whether they have restricted their neighborhood travel due to the threat of crime, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1980	187	—
2.9 Respondents taking precautions against being victimized when going out, by type of precaution taken, and level and type of fear, United States, 1980	187	—
Fig. 2.7 Respondents taking precautions against being victimized when going out, by type of precaution taken, United States, 1980	187	—
Fig. 2.8 Respondents rating selected problems as severe in own community, by community size, United States, 1977–78	188	Fig. 2.4*
2.10 Attitudes toward the most important problem facing the country, United States, 1978–81	188	2.13
2.11 Attitudes toward the most important problem facing the country, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1980	189	—
2.12 Attitudes toward Federal spending in selected program areas, United States, 1981	190	—
2.13 Attitudes toward violence in this country, United States, 1975 and 1981	190	—
2.14 Attitudes toward the most important problems facing public schools in own community, United States, 1980	190	—
2.15 Attitudes toward who should deal with specified student behavioral problems in public schools, United States, 1980	191	—
2.16 Attitudes toward teenage gangs as a problem in own community, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1977–78	191	2.10*
2.17 Perceived reasons for increase in national crime rate, United States, 1979	192	2.11*
2.18 Attitudes toward causes of increasing crime, United States, 1981	192	—
2.19 Reasons given for increased levels of crime by respondents who believe crime has increased in their community, United States, 1981	192	—
2.20 Attitudes toward selected methods of dealing with crime, United States, 1981	192	—
2.21 Attitudes toward the legalization of abortions, United States, selected years 1975–81	193	—
2.22 Attitudes toward the legalization of abortions, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1980	193	2.15
2.23 Attitudes toward confidentiality of news sources, United States, 1972, 1973, 1978, and 1979	194	2.17*
2.24 Attitudes toward confidentiality of news sources, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1979	194	2.18*
2.25 Attitudes toward freedom of the press regarding criminal cases, United States, 1979	195	2.19*
2.26 Attitudes toward presence of the public and the press at court trials, United States, 1979	195	2.20*
2.27 Attitudes toward the job performance of local, State, and Federal law enforcement officials, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1981	195	—
Fig. 2.9 Positive attitudes toward the job performance of local, State, and Federal law enforcement officials, United States, selected years 1967–81	196	—
2.28 Level of confidence in police protection from violent crime, United States, 1981	197	—
2.29 Reported confidence in police, by selected victimization experience of respondent or acquaintance, United States, 1980	197	—
2.30 Attitudes toward a policeman striking an adult male citizen, by demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973–80	198	2.22
Fig. 2.10 Respondents approving of a policeman striking a citizen under certain circumstances, United States, selected years 1973–80	199	Fig. 2.5
2.31 Attitudes toward the deterrent effect of the law enforcement system, United States, selected years 1967–81	201	2.28
2.32 Reported confidence in the U.S. Supreme Court, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1973–78 and 1980	202	2.30
2.33 Attitudes toward severity of courts in own area, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1972–78 and 1980	204	2.32

Table	Page	Equivalent table number in 1980 SOURCEBOOK
Fig. 2.11 Respondents agreeing that courts in own area do not deal harshly enough with criminals, by race, United States, 1972–78 and 1980	206	Fig. 2.6
2.34 Attitudes toward prison sentences as a deterrent to crime, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1980	207	—
2.35 Attitudes regarding the objectives of imprisonment, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1970 and 1981	208	—
Fig. 2.12 Attitudes toward capital punishment for persons convicted of murder, United States, selected years 1953–81	209	—
2.36 Attitudes toward capital punishment for persons convicted of murder, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1972–78 and 1980	210	2.33
2.37 Attitudes toward capital punishment for persons convicted of murder, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1981	212	—
2.38 Attitudes toward capital punishment for persons convicted of murder, treason, rape, and hijacking an airplane, United States, 1978 and 1981	212	—
2.39 Respondents reporting presence of firearms within their homes, by race and type of firearm, United States, 1981	212	—
2.40 Respondents reporting household ownership of a handgun or pistol, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1978	213	2.37*
2.41 Respondents reporting household ownership of a long gun, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1978	213	2.38*
Fig. 2.13 Gun owners' reasons for possessing a handgun or pistol, United States, 1978	214	Fig. 2.8*
2.42 Attitudes toward a law requiring a police permit prior to gun purchase, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1972–77 and 1980	215	2.39
2.43 Attitudes toward requiring a permit before purchasing a handgun, by gun ownership, United States, 1981	216	—
Fig. 2.14 Attitudes toward a Federal law requiring that all handguns be registered by Federal authorities, United States, 1975 and 1978–80	217	—
2.44 Attitudes toward a law requiring a person to obtain a license to carry a gun outside of home, by demographic characteristics and gun ownership, United States, 1975 and 1980	218	2.41*
2.45 Attitudes toward change in laws covering sale of handguns, by demographic characteristics and gun ownership, United States, 1975 and 1980	219	2.43
2.46 Attitudes toward a law forbidding ownership of pistols and revolvers except by police and other authorized persons, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1975, 1979, and 1980	220	2.44
2.47 Attitudes toward a law that would forbid the private possession of handguns, United States, 1980 and 1981	221	—
2.48 Attitudes toward the relationship between gun control laws and the level of violence, United States, 1975 and 1981	221	—
2.49 Attitudes toward the effect of stricter gun control laws on the number of murders, by gun ownership, United States, 1981	221	—
2.50 Attitudes toward the sentencing of criminals who carry a gun during the commission of a crime, United States, 1981	221	—
2.51 Respondents agreeing that selected substances are addictive, by type of substance and age category, United States, selected years 1971–79	222	2.48*
2.52 High school seniors' perceptions of the harmfulness of drug use, by type of drug and frequency of use, United States, 1975–80	223	2.50
2.53 High school seniors' perceptions of availability of drugs, by type of drug, United States, 1975–80	224	2.51
2.54 High school seniors favoring prohibition of drug use, by type of drug and place of use, United States, 1975–80	224	2.52
2.55 Attitudes toward legalization of marihuana use, by demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973–80	225	2.53
Fig. 2.15 Respondents favoring the legalization of marihuana use, United States, selected years 1969–80	226	Fig. 2.10
2.56 Attitudes toward the treatment of possession of small amounts of marihuana as a criminal offense, United States, 1980	227	—
Fig. 2.16 Respondents favoring a law forbidding the sale of alcoholic beverages, United States, selected years 1936–81	228	—
2.57 Attitudes toward pornographic material leading to rape, by demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973–80	229	2.57
2.58 Attitudes toward laws regulating the distribution of pornography, by demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973–80	230	2.58

Section 3: Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses

Table	Page	Equivalent table number in 1980 SOURCEBOOK
3.1 Estimated number of personal and household victimizations, by reporting to police and type of victimization, United States, 1979	232	3.1
3.2 Estimated number of personal and household victimizations and percent not reported to police, 1973–79, and estimated number of business victimizations and percent not reported to police, 1973–76, by type of victimization, United States	233	3.2
Fig. 3.1 Estimated percent of personal victimizations not reported to police, by type of victimization, United States, 1973–79	234	Fig. 3.1
Fig. 3.2 Estimated percent of household victimizations not reported to police, by type of victimization, United States, 1973–79	235	Fig. 3.2
3.3 Estimated number of personal victimizations and estimated number not reported to police, by age and sex of victim, and type of victimization, United States, 1979	236	3.3
3.4 Estimated number of personal victimizations and estimated number not reported to police, by age and race of victim, and type of victimization, United States, 1979	238	3.4
3.5 Estimated number of household victimizations and estimated number not reported to police, by race of head of household, family income, and type of victimization, United States, 1979	240	3.5
3.6 Estimated number of personal and household victimizations not reported to police, by reason given for not reporting to police and type of victimization, United States, 1979	242	3.6
3.7 Estimated rate (per 100,000 units of each respective category) of personal and household victimization, by extent of urbanization and type of victimization, United States, 1979	244	3.7

Table	Page	Equivalent table number in 1980 SOURCEBOOK
Fig. 3.3 Estimated rate (per 100,000 females 12 years of age or older) of rape victimization, United States, 1973–79	245	Fig. 3.4
Fig. 3.4 Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of robbery victimization, United States, 1973–79	246	Fig. 3.5
Fig. 3.5 Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of assault victimization, United States, 1973–79	246	Fig. 3.6
Fig. 3.6 Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal larceny with contact victimization, United States, 1973–79	247	Fig. 3.7
Fig. 3.7 Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal larceny without contact victimization, United States, 1973–79	247	Fig. 3.8
Fig. 3.8 Estimated rate (per 100,000 households) of household burglary victimization, United States, 1973–79	248	Fig. 3.9
Fig. 3.9 Estimated rate (per 100,000 households) of household larceny victimization, United States, 1973–79	248	Fig. 3.10
Fig. 3.10 Estimated rate (per 100,000 households) of motor vehicle theft, United States, 1973–79	249	Fig. 3.11
3.8 Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal victimization, by sex of victim and type of victimization, United States, 1979	249	3.8
Fig. 3.11 Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal victimization, by sex of victim and type of victimization, United States, 1979	250	Fig. 3.12
3.9 Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal victimization, by race of victim and type of victimization, United States, 1979	251	3.9
Fig. 3.12 Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal victimization, by race of victim and type of victimization, United States, 1979	252	Fig. 3.13
3.10 Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal victimization, by age of victim and type of victimization, United States, 1979	253	3.10
Fig. 3.13 Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal victimization, by age of victim and type of victimization, United States, 1979	255	Fig. 3.14
3.11 Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal victimization, by sex, race, and age of victim, and type of victimization, United States, 1979	256	3.11
3.12 Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal victimization, by race and family income of victim, and type of victimization, United States, 1979	258	3.12
3.13 Estimated number of personal and household incidents, by time of occurrence and type of victimization, United States, 1979	259	3.13
3.14 Estimated number of personal incidents, by place of occurrence and type of victimization, United States, 1979	260	3.14
3.15 Estimated number of personal incidents, by number of victims and type of victimization, United States, 1979	262	3.15
3.16 Estimated number of personal incidents, by type of weapon used and type of victimization, United States, 1979	262	3.16
3.17 Estimated number of personal incidents and percent with weapon, by perceived age of lone offender and type of victimization, United States, 1979	263	3.17
3.18 Estimated number of personal incidents and percent with weapon, by perceived ages of multiple offenders and type of victimization, United States, 1979	263	3.18
3.19 Estimated number of personal incidents and percent with weapon, by perceived race of lone offender and type of victimization, United States, 1979	263	3.19
3.20 Estimated number of personal incidents and percent with weapon, by perceived races of multiple offenders and type of victimization, United States, 1979	265	3.20
3.21 Estimated number of personal victimizations, by relationship of offender to victim, sex and race of victim, and type of victimization, United States, 1979	266	3.21
3.22 Estimated number of personal victimizations, by lone versus multiple offenders and type of victimization, United States, 1979	268	3.22
3.23 Estimated number of personal victimizations, by perceived age of lone offender and type of victimization, United States, 1979	268	3.23
3.24 Estimated number of personal victimizations, by perceived ages of multiple offenders and type of victimization, United States, 1979	269	3.24
3.25 Estimated number of personal victimizations, by perceived race of lone offender and type of victimization, United States, 1979	269	3.25
3.26 Estimated number of personal victimizations, by perceived races of multiple offenders and type of victimization, United States, 1979	270	3.26
3.27 Estimated number of personal victimizations and percent involving victim's use of self-protective measures, by use of weapon by offender and type of victimization, United States, 1979	270	3.27
3.28 Estimated number of personal and household victimizations, by value of stolen property (including damages) and type of victimization, United States, 1979	271	3.28
3.29 Estimated rate (per 100,000 households) of household victimization, by race of head of household and type of victimization, United States, 1979	272	3.29
3.30 Estimated rate (per 100,000 households) of household victimization, by age of head of household and type of victimization, United States, 1979	272	3.30
3.31 Estimated rate (per 100,000 households) of household victimization, by race of head of household, family income, and type of victimization, United States, 1979	273	3.31
3.32 Estimated rate (per 100,000 motor vehicles owned) of attempted and completed motor vehicle thefts, by selected characteristics of household and type of victimization, United States, 1979	274	3.32
3.33 Number and rate (per 1,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal and household victimization, by type of victimization, United States, 1973–79	275	3.35
3.34 Change in rates (per 1,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal and household victimization between 1973 and 1979, by type of victimization, United States	276	3.36
3.35 Number and percent of "households touched by crime," by type of crime, United States, 1975–80	276	—

Table	Page	Equivalent table number in 1980 SOURCEBOOK
3.36 Respondents reporting being victimized during last 12 months, by offense, United States, 1972, 1977, 1979, and 1981	277	—
3.37 Respondents reporting being victimized during last 12 months, by selected demographic characteristics, United States, 1981	277	—
3.38 Reports of child abuse or neglect, by type of report, 33 jurisdictions, 1979	278	3.38
Fig. 3.14 Victims of child abuse or neglect, by age and sex, 33 jurisdictions, 1979	278	Fig. 3.17
Fig. 3.15 Perpetrators of child abuse or neglect, by age and sex, 33 jurisdictions, 1979	279	Fig. 3.18
3.39 Public school teachers reporting whether they have been physically attacked by students, by region, student enrollment, teaching level, and number of attacks, United States, 1980	280	—
3.40 Public school teachers reporting whether personal property has been stolen and/or damaged by students, by region, student enrollment, and teaching level, United States, 1980	280	—
3.41 Reported excessive use of alcohol (of those reporting use of alcohol), by demographic characteristics, United States, 1977, 1978, and 1980	281	3.39
3.42 Reported alcohol use and most recent use among high school seniors, by sex, region, population density, and college plans, United States, 1980	282	3.40
3.43 Reported drug use within last 12 months among high school seniors, by type of drug, United States, 1975–80	283	3.41
3.44 Reported drug use within last 30 days among high school seniors, by type of drug, United States, 1975–80	283	3.42
Fig. 3.16 Reported cocaine use and most recent use among high school seniors, United States, 1975–80	284	Fig. 3.19
3.45 Reported marihuana/hashish, cocaine, and heroin use and most recent use among high school seniors, by sex, region, population density, and college plans, United States, 1980	285	3.43
3.46 Reported drug use among adults, young adults, and youth, by type of drug, United States, selected years 1972–79	285	3.45*
3.47 Reported drug use and most recent use among adults, young adults, and youth, by type of drug, United States, 1979	286	3.44*
3.48 Reported psychotherapeutic drug use among adults, young adults, and youth, by demographic characteristics and type of drug, United States, 1979	286	—
3.49 Reported drug use among adults, young adults, and youth, by use of alcohol and type of drug, United States, 1979	287	3.46*
Fig. 3.17 Reported marihuana use and use in past month among adults, young adults, and youth, United States, selected years 1971–79	288	Fig. 3.2*
3.50 Reported marihuana use and use in past month among adults, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1976, 1977, and 1979	289	3.47*
3.51 Reported marihuana use and use in past month among young adults, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1976, 1977, and 1979	290	3.48*
3.52 Reported marihuana use and use in past month among youth, by demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1971–79	291	3.49*
3.53 Reported marihuana and/or hashish use among adults, young adults, and youth, by frequency and extent of use, United States, 1979	291	3.50*
Fig. 3.18 Reported alcohol, cigarette, and marihuana use among adults, young adults, and youth, United States, selected years 1971–79	292	Fig. 3.22*
3.54 Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by offense, United States, 1960–79	293	3.51
Fig. 3.19 Estimated rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police by type of offense, United States, 1960–79	294	Fig. 3.23
3.55 Offenses known to the police in cities over 100,000 population, 1979 and 1980	295	3.52
3.56 Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by offense and extent of urbanization, 1979	299	3.53
Fig. 3.20 Estimated rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of violent crime known to police, by offense and extent of urbanization, 1979	300	Fig. 3.24
Fig. 3.21 Estimated rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of property crime known to police, by offense and extent of urbanization, 1979	301	Fig. 3.25
3.57 Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by offense, State, and extent of urbanization, 1979	302	3.54
3.58 Offenses known to police, by offense and size of place, 1978 and 1979	311	3.55
3.59 Offenses in Federal parks known to police, by offense, 1975–79	312	3.56
3.60 Number and rate (per 100,000 estimated population) of deaths from homicide, suicide, and accidents, by State, 1978	313	3.57
3.61 Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police, by type of weapon used, United States, 1964–79	314	3.58
3.62 Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police, by type of weapon used and region, 1979	314	3.59
3.63 Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police, by victim-offender relationship and circumstances of the offense, United States, 1979	315	3.60
3.64 Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police, by type of weapon used and age of victim, United States, 1979	315	3.61
3.65 Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police, by age of victim, United States, 1964–79	316	3.62
3.66 Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police, by sex of victim, United States, 1964–79	316	3.63
3.67 Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police, by race of victim, United States, 1964–79	316	3.64
3.68 Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police, by sex, race, and age of victim, United States, 1979	317	3.65
3.69 Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police, by race and sex of victim and offender, United States, 1979	317	3.66
3.70 Robberies known to police, by type of weapon used, United States, 1974–79	318	3.67
3.71 Robberies known to police, by type of weapon used and region, 1979	318	3.68
3.72 Robberies known to police, by place of occurrence, United States, 1964–79	319	3.69
3.73 Aggravated assaults known to police, by type of weapon used, United States, 1964–79	319	3.70
3.74 Aggravated assaults known to police, by type of weapon used and region, 1979	320	3.71
3.75 Burglaries known to police, by place and time of occurrence, United States, 1964–79	320	3.72
3.76 Larceny–thefts known to police, by type of target, United States, 1964–79	321	3.73
3.77 Violations of the Federal Bank Robbery and Incidental Crimes Statute and of the Hobbs Act, by type of violation and jurisdiction, 1979	322	3.74

Table	Page	Equivalent table number in 1980 SOURCEBOOK
Fig. 3.22 Estimated rate (per 100,000 motor vehicle registrations) of motor vehicle thefts known to police, United States, 1968–79	323	Fig. 3.26
3.78 Number of offenses known to police and average loss incurred, by selected offenses and type of target, United States, 1979	324	3.75
3.79 Assaults on Federal officers, by department and agency, 1978 and 1979	325	—
3.80 Assaults on Federal officers, by type of weapon used and outcome of assault, 1979	325	—
3.81 Law enforcement officers killed, by circumstances at scene of incident and type of assignment, United States, 1970–79 (aggregate)	326	3.76
3.82 Law enforcement officers killed, by circumstances at the scene of the incident and type of assignment, United States, 1979	326	3.77
3.83 Law enforcement officers killed, by selected characteristics of officers, United States, 1979	327	3.78
3.84 Persons identified in the killing of law enforcement officers, by demographic characteristics and prior record, United States, 1970–79 (aggregate)	327	3.79
3.85 Persons identified in the killing of law enforcement officers, by type of disposition, United States, 1968–77 (aggregate)	328	3.80
Fig. 3.23 Rate (per 100 officers) of assault and assaults with injury on law enforcement officers, United States, 1970–79	328	Fig. 3.27
3.86 Drug thefts, by type of drug and region, 1976–80	329	3.81
3.87 Estimated average illegal market retail drug prices, by type of drug, United States, 1973–80	329	3.82
3.88 Bombing incidents known to police, by type of incident and device, value of property damage, and outcome of incident, United States, 1972–80	330	3.85
3.89 Bombing incidents known to police, by type of target and device, value of property damage, and outcome of incident, United States, 1980	330	3.86
3.90 Explosives incidents reported to or investigated by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, by type of incident, United States, 1976–79	331	3.87
3.91 Explosives stolen and recovered as reported to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, by type of explosive, United States, 1976–79	331	3.88
3.92 Deaths, injuries, and property damage resulting from criminal bombings and accidental explosions reported to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, United States, 1976–79	332	3.89
3.93 International terrorist incidents involving U.S. citizens or property, by target, 1968–80	332	—
3.94 International terrorist incidents involving U.S. citizens or property, by type of incident, 1968–80	333	—
3.95 International terrorist incidents involving U.S. citizens or property, by type of incident and geographic location, 1968–80 (aggregate)	333	—
3.96 Reported hijackings in and outside the United States, by outcome, 1930–67 (aggregate), 1968–80	334	3.90
3.97 Reported hijackings of U.S. aircraft, by type of aircraft and outcome, 1930–67 (aggregate), 1968–80	334	3.91
3.98 Criminal acts involving U.S. civil aviation, by type of act, 1961–67 (aggregate), 1968–80	334	3.92
3.99 Results of airline passenger screening, United States, 1976–80	335	3.93
3.100 Crime insurance policies in effect in September 1980 and insurance claims paid by the Federal Crime Insurance Program in the 12 months prior to Sept. 30, 1980, by type of policy and coverage, United States	335	3.94
3.101 Reports of offenses against railroads, by offense, United States and Canada, 1975–80	336	3.96

Section 4: Characteristics and Distribution of Persons Arrested

Table	Page	Equivalent table number in 1980 SOURCEBOOK
4.1 Estimated number of arrests, by offense charged, United States, 1979	338	4.1
4.2 Number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of arrests, by offense charged and size of place, 1979	339	4.2
4.3 Arrests, by offense charged and age group, 1970 and 1979	341	4.3
4.4 Arrests, by offense charged and age, United States, 1979	342	4.4
Fig. 4.1 Arrests for violent crimes, by offense charged and age group, United States, 1979	344	Fig. 4.1
Fig. 4.2 Arrests for property crimes, by offense charged and age group, United States, 1979	345	Fig. 4.2
Fig. 4.3 Percent distribution of persons arrested for all offenses and of total U.S. population, by age, 1979	346	Fig. 4.3
4.5 Arrests, by offense charged and sex, United States, 1979	347	4.5
Fig. 4.4 Arrests for violent crimes, by offense charged and sex, United States, 1979	348	Fig. 4.4
Fig. 4.5 Arrests for property crimes, by offense charged and sex, United States, 1979	349	Fig. 4.5
4.6 Arrests, by offense charged, sex, and age group, United States, 1978 and 1979	350	4.6
4.7 Arrests, by offense charged, age group, and race, United States, 1979	351	4.7
Fig. 4.6 Arrests for violent crimes, by offense charged and race, United States, 1979	353	Fig. 4.6
Fig. 4.7 Arrests for property crimes, by offense charged and race, United States, 1979	354	Fig. 4.7
4.8 Arrests in cities, by offense charged and sex, 1979	355	4.8
4.9 Arrests in cities, by offense charged, age group, and race, 1979	356	4.9
4.10 Arrests in suburban areas, by offense charged and sex, 1979	358	4.10
4.11 Arrests in suburban areas, by offense charged, age group, and race, 1979	359	4.11
4.12 Arrests in rural areas, by offense charged and sex, 1979	361	4.12
4.13 Arrests in rural areas, by offense charged, age group, and race, 1979	362	4.13
Fig. 4.8 Arrest rates (per 100,000 inhabitants) for all offenses, by extent of urbanization, 1973–79	364	Fig. 4.8
4.14 Arrest rates (per 100,000 inhabitants) for violent crimes, by offense charged and region, 1970–79	364	4.14
Fig. 4.9 Arrest rates (per 100,000 inhabitants) for violent crimes, by offense charged and region, 1979	365	Fig. 4.9
4.15 Arrest rates (per 100,000 inhabitants) for property crimes, by offense charged and region, 1970–79	366	4.15
Fig. 4.10 Arrest rates (per 100,000 inhabitants) for property crimes, by offense charged and region, 1979	367	Fig. 4.10
4.16 Offenses known to police and percent cleared by arrest, by offense and size of place, 1979	368	4.16
4.17 Number of offenses cleared by arrest and percent of offenses cleared by arrest of persons under 18 years of age, by offense and size of place, 1979	369	4.17
Fig. 4.11 Percent of violent crimes known to police that were cleared by arrest, by offense, United States, 1979	370	Fig. 4.11
Fig. 4.12 Percent of property crimes known to police that were cleared by arrest, by offense, United States, 1979	371	Fig. 4.12
4.18 Percent of arrests for alcohol-related offenses, by offense and State, 1978	372	4.18

Table	Page	Equivalent table number in 1980 SOURCEBOOK
4.19 Respondents reporting arrest (excluding traffic violations), by demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973–80	373	4.19
4.20 Juveniles taken into police custody, by method of disposition and size of place, 1979	374	4.21
Fig. 4.13 Percent distribution of juveniles taken into police custody, by method of disposition, United States, 1979	375	Fig. 4.13
4.21 Arrests for drug law violations and arrest rate per 100,000 population, by type of drug, United States, 1970–79	375	4.23
4.22 Percent distribution of arrests for drug law violations, by type of drug, region, and type of offense, 1979	376	4.24
4.23 Drug seizures by the U.S. Customs Service, by type, amount, and value of drugs seized, fiscal years 1975–80	376	4.25
4.24 Drug removals from the domestic market by the Drug Enforcement Administration, by type of drug, 1972–80	377	4.26
4.25 Property seizures for violations of laws enforced by the U.S. Customs Service, by type and value of property seized, fiscal years 1975–80	377	4.29
4.26 Seizures and arrests by the U.S. Coast Guard, by commodity and amount seized, 1973–80	378	4.28
4.27 Aliens deported from the United States, by reason for deportation, fiscal years 1908–79	378	4.32
4.28 Value and number of counterfeit notes and coins passed and seized before circulation, and number of counterfeiting plant operations suppressed by the U.S. Secret Service, fiscal years 1968–80	379	4.34
4.29 Arrests for offenses against railroads, by offense and age group, United States and Canada, 1975–80	379	4.35

Section 5: Judicial Processing of Defendants

Table	Page	Equivalent table number in 1980 SOURCEBOOK
5.1 Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 child population 10 through 17 years old) of delinquency cases disposed of by courts with juvenile jurisdiction, United States, 1975–78	382	5.1
5.2 Estimated number and percent of delinquency cases disposed of by courts with juvenile jurisdiction, by sex of juvenile, United States, 1975–78	382	5.2
5.3 Estimated number and percent of delinquency cases disposed of by courts with juvenile jurisdiction, by race of juvenile, United States, 1975–78	383	5.3
5.4 Estimated number and percent of delinquency cases disposed of by courts with juvenile jurisdiction, by sex and race of juvenile, United States, 1978	383	5.4
5.5 Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 child population 10 through 17 years old) of delinquency cases disposed of by courts with juvenile jurisdiction, by age at time of referral to court, United States, 1978	383	5.5
5.6 Estimated number and percent of delinquency cases disposed of by courts with juvenile jurisdiction, by age at time of referral to court and sex, United States, 1978	384	5.6
5.7 Estimated number and percent of delinquency cases disposed of by courts with juvenile jurisdiction, by reason for referral to court, United States, 1978	384	5.7
5.8 Estimated number and percent of delinquency cases disposed of by courts with juvenile jurisdiction, by source of referral to court and manner of handling, United States, 1978	384	5.8
Fig. 5.1 Requests for immunity by Federal prosecutors to the U.S. Attorney General and witnesses involved in these requests, by origin of request, fiscal years 1973–80	385	Fig. 5.1
5.9 Court-authorized orders for interception of wire or oral communication, by nature of order, duration and location of interception, and jurisdiction, 1980	386	5.9
5.10 Court-authorized orders for interception of wire or oral communication, by major offense under investigation and jurisdiction, 1980	388	5.10
5.11 Number and average cost of court-authorized and installed wiretaps, by jurisdiction, 1980	390	5.11
5.12 Arrests and convictions resulting from court-authorized orders for interception of wire or oral communication, United States, 1971–80	392	5.12
Fig. 5.2 Civil and criminal trials argued by U.S. Attorneys' offices, fiscal years 1970–79	394	Fig. 5.2
Fig. 5.3 Civil and criminal cases pending in U.S. Attorneys' offices, by age of case, on Sept. 30, 1979	395	Fig. 5.3
Fig. 5.4 Criminal cases pending in U.S. Attorneys' offices, by offense, on Sept. 30, 1979	396	Fig. 5.4
5.13 Criminal cases filed, terminated, and pending in U.S. District Courts, years ending June 30, 1955–80	397	5.17
5.14 Cases filed in U.S. District Courts, by case commencement method, years ending Dec. 31, 1979 and 1980	398	—
5.15 Criminal cases filed in U.S. District Courts, by offense, years ending June 30, 1979 and 1980	398	5.18
Fig. 5.5 Criminal cases filed in U.S. District Courts, by type of offense, year ending June 30, 1980	399	Fig. 5.5
5.16 Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts and defendants held in custody, by time in custody, circuit, and district, year ending June 30, 1980	400	5.19
5.17 Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts, by statutory and recommended time limits, circuit, and district, year ending June 30, 1980	402	5.20
5.18 Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts, by type of disposition, and type and length of sentence, years ending June 30, 1945–80	404	5.22
5.19 Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts, by offense and type of disposition, year ending June 30, 1980	406	5.23
Fig. 5.6 Criminal defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts, by type of disposition, year ending June 30, 1979	408	—
5.20 Defendants sentenced in U.S. District Courts, by offense, and type and length of sentence, year ending June 30, 1980	410	5.24
Fig. 5.7 Civil and prisoner lawsuits against the Federal Government filed in U.S. District Courts, years ending June 30, 1960–80	414	Fig. 5.6
5.21 Petitions filed in U.S. District Courts by State and Federal prisoners, by type of petition, years ending June 30, 1970–80	415	5.25
5.22 Appeals from U.S. District Courts filed in U.S. Courts of Appeals, by nature of suit or offense, years ending June 30, 1971–80	416	5.26
5.23 Cases filed, disposed of, and pending in the U.S. Supreme Court, by method of filing, at conclusion of the October terms 1976–79	417	5.27
5.24 Activities of the U.S. Supreme Court, at conclusion of the October terms 1976–79	417	5.28

Table	Page	Equivalent table number in 1980 SOURCEBOOK
5.25 Petitions for review on writ of certiorari to the U.S. Supreme Court filed, disposed of, and pending, by circuit and nature of proceedings, year ending June 30, 1980	418	5.29
5.26 Executive clemency applications for Federal offenses received, disposed of, and pending, fiscal years 1953–79	419	5.30
5.27 Defendants charged with violation of drug laws in U.S. District Courts, by type of disposition, and type and length of sentence, years ending June 30, 1945–79	420	5.31
Fig. 5.8 Defendants in U.S. District Courts charged, convicted, and imprisoned for violations of drug laws, years ending June 30, 1945–79	422	—
Fig. 5.9 Average sentence of imprisonment for defendants imprisoned for marihuana violations from U.S. District Courts, years ending June 30, 1962–79	423	Fig. 5.7
5.28 Dispositions of persons arrested for offenses against railroads, by offense, United States and Canada, 1975–80	424	5.33
5.29 Criminal tax fraud cases initiated by the Internal Revenue Service Criminal Investigation Division, by type of disposition, fiscal years 1976–80	426	5.34
5.30 Criminal tax fraud cases handled by the Internal Revenue Service Office of Chief Counsel, by type of disposition, fiscal years 1976–80	426	5.35
5.31 Criminal investigations by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service, by type of offense, number of completed investigations, number of convictions, fines imposed and recoveries and restitutions, fiscal years 1976–80	428	5.36
5.32 Complaints, criminal investigations completed, arrests, and convictions in mail fraud cases handled by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service, fiscal years 1960–80	430	—
5.33 Mail fraud complaints received by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service, by type of complaint, United States, fiscal year 1979	430	—
Fig. 5.10 Obscenity complaints received by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service and commercial pornography dealers convicted in Federal courts, fiscal years 1969–80	430	—
5.34 Antitrust cases filed in U.S. District Courts, by type of case, years ending June 30, 1960–80	431	5.38
5.35 Environmental, Economic Stabilization Act, and Energy Allocation Act cases filed in U.S. District Courts, by circuit and district, years ending June 30, 1979 and 1980	432	5.41
Fig. 5.11 Criminal proceedings in cases referred by the Securities and Exchange Commission to the U.S. Department of Justice for prosecution, fiscal years 1968–79	434	Fig. 5.8
5.36 Prosecutions for violations of U.S. immigration and nationality laws, by type of case, type of disposition, and aggregate fines and imprisonment imposed, fiscal years 1968–79	435	5.42
5.37 Convictions for violations of U.S. immigration and nationality laws, by offense, fiscal years 1970–79	436	5.43
5.38 Investigative activity of the U.S. Secret Service, fiscal years 1968–80	437	5.44
5.39 Forged check and forged bond cases received and closed by the U.S. Secret Service, fiscal years 1973–80	438	5.45
5.40 Dispositions of arrests by the U.S. Secret Service, fiscal years 1974–80	438	5.46
5.41 Persons indicted, awaiting trial on Dec. 31, and convicted of offenses involving abuse of public office, by level of government, 1970–79	438	5.47
5.42 Army personnel tried and percent convicted in General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial, by type of personnel, fiscal years 1971–79	439	5.51*
5.43 Army personnel tried and percent pleading guilty in General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial, by type of court and guilty plea, fiscal years 1971–79	439	5.52*
5.44 Army personnel disposed of in General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial, by type of personnel and disposition, fiscal years 1971–79	440	5.53*
5.45 Air Force personnel tried and percent convicted in General and Special Courts-Martial, by type of court and personnel, 1971–80	441	5.54
5.46 Air Force personnel tried and percent pleading guilty to all charges entered in General and Special Courts-Martial, by type of court, 1971–80	441	5.55
5.47 Air Force personnel convicted in General and Special Courts-Martial, by type of disposition approved and court, 1971–80	442	5.56
5.48 Navy and Marine Corps personnel tried and percent convicted in General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial, by type of personnel, fiscal years 1971–80	443	5.57
5.49 Navy and Marine Corps personnel tried and guilty pleas entered in General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial, by type of court and guilty plea, fiscal years 1971–80	443	5.58
5.50 Navy and Marine Corps personnel disposed of in General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial, by type of personnel and disposition, fiscal years 1971–80	444	5.59
5.51 Coast Guard personnel tried in General, Special (BCD), and Summary Courts-Martial, by type of court, fiscal years 1966–80	444	5.60
5.52 Coast Guard personnel convicted in Special (BCD) Courts-Martial, by type of disposition, fiscal years 1978–80	445	—
5.53 Coast Guard personnel convicted in Special (BCD) Courts-Martial, by three most frequent dispositions imposed, fiscal years 1977–80	445	5.61
5.54 Offenses involved in Coast Guard Special (BCD) Courts-Martial, fiscal years 1970–80	445	5.62

Section 6: Persons Under Correctional Supervision

Table	Page	Equivalent table number in 1980 SOURCEBOOK
6.1 Persons received for supervision by the Federal Probation System, by type of supervision, years ending June 30, 1974–80	448	6.2
6.2 Movement of persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System, year ending June 30, 1980	449	6.3
Fig. 6.1 Persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System, by type of supervision, on June 30, 1971–80	450	Fig. 6.1
Fig. 6.2 Persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System and authorized probation officers on June 30, selected years 1940–80	451	Fig. 6.2
6.3 Persons removed from supervision of the Federal Probation System, by type of supervision and violation, year ending June 30, 1980	452	—
6.4 Drug users admitted to federally-funded drug abuse treatment programs, by ethnicity, sex, age at admission, and primary drug of abuse at admission, United States, 1979	453	6.4

Table	Page	Equivalent table number in 1980 SOURCEBOOK
6.5 Drug users admitted to federally-funded drug abuse treatment programs, by ethnicity, sex, age at admission, and number of arrests 24 months prior to admission, United States, 1979	454	—
6.6 Drug users admitted to federally-funded drug abuse treatment programs, by primary drug of abuse at admission and sex, United States, 1976–79	455	—
6.7 Drug users admitted to federally-funded drug abuse treatment programs, by selected characteristics and primary drug of abuse at admission, United States, 1979	456	6.5
6.8 Selected characteristics of residents of public juvenile custody facilities, United States, selected years 1971–79	457	6.6
6.9 Selected characteristics of residents of public juvenile custody facilities, United States, on Dec. 31, 1977 and 1979	457	6.7
6.10 Selected characteristics of residents of private juvenile custody facilities, United States, 1974, 1975, 1977, and 1979	458	6.6
6.11 Selected characteristics of residents of private juvenile custody facilities, United States, on Dec. 31, 1977 and 1979	458	6.7
6.12 Number and rate (per 100,000 persons 14 to 17 years of age) of sentenced prisoners under 18 years of age in adult correctional facilities, by sex, region, and jurisdiction, on Jan. 1, 1979	459	—
6.13 Sentenced prisoners under 18 years of age in adult correctional facilities, by type of offense, region, and jurisdiction, on Jan. 1, 1979	460	—
6.14 Number of jails, estimated number of jail inmates, and rate of inmates (per 100,000 population), by sex and legal status of inmate, region, and State, as of February 1978	461	6.8*
6.15 Estimated number of inmates in local jails, by selected characteristics, United States, 1978	462	6.9*
6.16 Estimated number of inmates in local jails, by detention status, race, and sex, United States, 1978	462	6.10*
6.17 Estimated number of inmates in local jails, by pre-arrest employment and income characteristics, race, and sex, United States, 1978	463	6.11*
6.18 Estimated number of inmates in local jails, by type and frequency of drug use, race, and sex, United States, 1978	464	6.12*
6.19 Estimated number of convicted inmates in local jails, by drug use at time of offense, type of drug, race, and sex, United States, 1978	465	6.13*
6.20 Estimated number of convicted inmates in local jails, by alcohol consumption just prior to offense, race, and sex, United States, 1978	465	6.14*
Fig. 6.3 Percent distribution of age and sex among inmates of local jails and persons in the general population, United States, 1978	466	Fig. 6.5*
Fig. 6.4 Percent distribution of annual income and sex among inmates of local jails and persons in the general population, United States, 1978	467	Fig. 6.6*
Fig. 6.5 Percent distribution of educational attainment and sex among inmates of local jails and persons in the general population, United States, 1978	468	6.7*
6.21 Prisoners in local jails because of overcrowding in State and Federal facilities on Dec. 31, by sex, region, and jurisdiction, 1978 and 1979	469	6.15
Fig. 6.6 Sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions on Dec. 31, United States, 1925–79	470	—
Fig. 6.7 Rate (per 100,000 civilian population) of sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions on Dec. 31, United States, 1940–79	470	—
6.22 Rate (per 100,000 civilian population) of sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions on Dec. 31, by region and jurisdiction, 1971–79	471	6.16
Fig. 6.8 Rate (per 100,000 civilian population) of sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions, by jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1979	472	—
6.23 Rate (per 100,000 civilian population) of prisoners under jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities, by maximum sentence length, region, and jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1979	473	6.17
6.24 Prisoners under jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities, by maximum sentence length, region, and jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1978 and 1979	474	6.18
6.25 Life-term prisoners in correctional institutions, by sex, race, and jurisdiction, 1980	476	—
6.26 Prisoners under jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities, by race, region, and jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1979	477	6.19
6.27 Movement of sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions, by region and jurisdiction, 1979	478	6.20
6.28 Prisoners in State and Federal adult correctional facilities, by age, sex, region, and jurisdiction, on Mar. 31, 1978	480	—
6.29 Prisoners in State and Federal adult correctional facilities, by ethnicity, sex, region, and jurisdiction, on Mar. 31, 1978	481	—
6.30 Prisoners in State and Federal adult correctional facilities, by selected prisoner characteristics and facility security classification, United States, on Mar. 31, 1978	482	—
6.31 Prisoners in State and Federal adult correctional facilities, by size, date of construction, and facility security classification, United States, on Mar. 31, 1978	482	—
6.32 Prisoners confined to cells in State and Federal adult correctional facilities more than 10 hours a day, by region, on Mar. 31, 1978	483	—
6.33 Prisoners in State and Federal adult correctional facilities, by type of offense, sex, region, and jurisdiction, on Mar. 31, 1978	484	—
6.34 Estimated number of inmates in State correctional facilities, by selected demographic characteristics, and nature and extent of reported drug and alcohol use, United States, 1979	485	6.21
6.35 Estimated number of inmates in State correctional facilities, by offense, prior incarceration record, maximum sentence, and time served, United States, 1979	486	—
6.36 Estimated number of inmates in State correctional facilities, by daily departure status, reason for departure, and type of facility, United States, 1979	486	—
6.37 Population and movement of prisoners in Federal institutions, fiscal years 1943–79	487	6.22
6.38 Number of and average sentence for Federal prisoners received from court into Federal institutions, by offense, race, and sex, fiscal year 1979	488	6.23
6.39 Number of and average sentence for Federal prisoners received from court into Federal institutions, by offense, sex, and sentencing procedure, fiscal year 1979	489	6.24
6.40 Number of and average sentence for Federal prisoners confined in Federal institutions, by offense, type of commitment, race, and sex, on Sept. 30, 1979	490	6.25
6.41 Number of, average sentence for, and average time served by first releases from Federal institutions and contract facilities, by offense and type of release, fiscal year 1979	491	6.26

Table	Page	Equivalent table number in 1980 SOURCEBOOK
6.42 Average daily population of U.S. Army confinement and correctional facilities, by facility, 1973–80	492	6.27
6.43 Normal capacity and average population of U.S. Navy correctional centers, by location, 1980	492	6.28
6.44 Normal capacity and average population of U.S. Marine Corps correctional centers, by location, 1980	492	6.29
6.45 Residents in pre-release facilities, by age and sex, United States, on Mar. 31, 1978	493	—
6.46 Residents in pre-release facilities, by ethnicity and sex, United States, on Mar. 31, 1978	493	—
6.47 Residents in pre-release facilities, by legal status and sex, United States, on Mar. 31, 1978	493	—
Fig. 6.9 Residents in pre-release facilities, by type and size of facility, United States, on Mar. 31, 1978	494	—
6.48 Conditional and unconditional releases of sentenced prisoners from State and Federal jurisdiction, by type of release, region, and jurisdiction, 1979	495	6.30
6.49 Movement of prisoners paroled from State and Federal institutions, by jurisdiction, 1979	496	6.31
6.50 Movement of prisoners paroled from State and Federal institutions, by method of entry or removal and jurisdiction, 1979	497	6.32
6.51 Movement of prisoners conditionally released from State and Federal institutions, by jurisdiction, 1979	498	6.33
Fig. 6.10 Prison and conditional release populations, United States, 1975–79	499	Fig. 6.10
Fig. 6.11 Total prison releases and releases to parole from State institutions, United States, 1965–77	500	Fig. 6.11*
Fig. 6.12 Rate (per 100,000 State inhabitants) of persons conditionally released from prison, by region and jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1979	501	Fig. 6.12
6.52 Prisoners granted parole by U.S. Parole Commission, by region, October 1974 to September 1980	502	6.39
6.53 Deaths among sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities, by cause of death, sex, region, and jurisdiction, 1979	503	6.49
6.54 Prisoners under sentence of death, by race and jurisdiction, on Apr. 20, 1981	504	6.50
Fig. 6.13 Prisoners under sentence of death, by jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1979	505	Fig. 6.13
6.55 Prisoners under sentence of death, by race, offense, region, and jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1979	506	6.51
Fig. 6.14 Characteristics of prisoners under sentence of death, United States, on Dec. 31, 1979	508	Fig. 6.14
Fig. 6.15 Prisoners under sentence of death, by prior felony history, United States, on Dec. 31, 1979	509	Fig. 6.15
6.56 Prisoners received from court under sentence of death, by race, region, and jurisdiction, 1979	510	6.52
6.57 Prisoners received from court under sentence of death, by age, legal status at time of arrest, and region, United States, 1979	511	6.53
6.58 Movement of prisoners under sentence of death and status of death penalty statutes, by region and jurisdiction, 1980	512	6.54
Fig. 6.16 Movement of prisoners under sentence of death, United States, 1968–79	513	Fig. 6.16
6.59 Movement of prisoners under sentence of death, United States, 1968–79	513	6.55
6.60 Movement of prisoners under sentence of death, by race and offense, United States, 1979	514	6.56
6.61 Prisoners removed from death row, by current status, region, and jurisdiction, 1979	515	6.57
6.62 Prisoners removed from death row, by method of removal, region, and jurisdiction, 1979	516	6.58
6.63 Prisoners executed under civil authority, by region and jurisdiction, 1930–79	517	6.59
Fig. 6.17 Prisoners executed under civil authority, United States, 1930–79	518	Fig. 6.17
6.64 Prisoners executed under civil authority, by race and offense, United States, 1930–79	519	6.60
6.65 Prisoners executed under civil authority, by race, offense, region, and jurisdiction, 1930–79 (aggregate)	520	6.61
Fig. 6.18 Prisoners executed under civil authority, by offense and race, United States, 1930–79 (aggregate)	522	Fig. 6.18
6.66 Female prisoners executed under civil authority, by offense, race, and jurisdiction, United States, 1930–79	523	6.62

Section 1:
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS

Data in this section provide information on the basic structure, organization, employment patterns, and expenditures of criminal justice systems in the United States. Because some criminal justice functions are primarily administered at the local level (e.g., local law enforcement agencies), and others are primarily administered at the county level (e.g., jails) or the State level (e.g., prisons), there are, indeed, many criminal justice systems to consider.

Information is presented on the structure, extent, and scope of various criminal justice activities throughout the Nation; accordingly, tables in this section address not only the number of agencies performing various criminal justice functions, but also expenditures, employment, and workloads of these agencies. Also integrated in this section are tables that present a variety of structural or legal characteristics of criminal justice systems.

This section begins with an overview of criminal justice agencies and subsequently presents more specific data in various areas of criminal justice: law enforcement, adjudication (including information on defense and prosecution, the judiciary, and jurors), juvenile justice, and corrections (including data on probation and parole and State correctional facilities).

The introductory overview describes the distribution of personnel and monies at Federal, State, and local levels of government for many criminal justice agencies and activities using information obtained largely from *Justice Agencies in the United States*, compiled by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).

The second segment of this section presents tables on police expenditures and employment gathered from the *Uniform Crime Reports* as well as the Bureau of Justice Statistics surveys.

The next part of this section details various aspects of the adjudication process. Data on defense and prosecutorial activities come from sources such as the National Association of Attorneys General. Information on the judiciary follows. The expenditures, employment, and workload of the Federal judiciary are highlighted as well as information on the judicial salaries, qualifications, terms of office, and methods of selection for State trial and appellate court judges.

Correctional activities, services, and organizations are described by a large number of data sources. In addition, expenditure and employment data, salaries, and characteristics of correctional organizations are included. Information is provided specifically on probation; public and private juvenile custody facilities; drug abuse treatment service units; Federal, State, and local adult correctional facilities; and parole.

The final segment consists of tables derived from statutory or administrative sources. Juvenile court jurisdiction, including provisions on the waiver of juveniles to criminal court and the deinstitutionalization of juveniles, are presented. Statutory regulations on crime victim compensation programs, intermittent confinement, the privacy of information, gun control, and marihuana conclude the section.

Table 1.1 Federal criminal and civil justice agencies, by type of agency or facility and location

NOTE: Between 1976 and 1978, the U.S. Bureau of the Census updated this directory of criminal and civil justice agencies for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. These data summarize the results of the various surveys used to update the "National Justice Agency List." Agencies handling civil and criminal matters are included in the list because many agencies have mixed criminal/civil jurisdictions and cannot provide separate budget, manpower, and caseload data for their civil and criminal functions. For an explanation of data collection, exact dates of survey data, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

State where agency or facility is located	Total*	Type of agency						Type of facility	
		Law enforcement	Prosecution and civil attorney	Public defense	Courts	Probation and parole	Other criminal justice	Juvenile correctional	Adult correctional
Federal, total	829	228	156	35	107	207	44	5	45
Alabama	17	5	3	0	3	5	0	0	1
Alaska	6	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
Arizona	16	3	2	2	1	5	0	0	3
Arkansas	10	3	2	0	2	3	0	0	0
California	54	15	5	4	5	15	4	1	5
Colorado	12	4	1	1	2	1	2	1	0
Connecticut	13	2	3	2	1	3	1	0	1
Delaware	4	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
District of Columbia	72	19	18	3	8	4	20	0	0
Florida	28	9	6	1	3	6	0	2	1
Georgia	28	6	4	1	3	8	4	0	2
Hawaii	6	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Idaho	5	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Illinois	28	9	5	1	4	5	1	0	3
Indiana	15	3	4	0	2	5	0	0	1
Iowa	10	2	3	0	2	3	0	0	0
Kansas	10	1	3	1	1	3	0	0	1
Kentucky	19	3	2	0	2	9	0	0	3
Louisiana	19	7	3	1	3	5	0	0	0
Maine	5	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
Maryland	8	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Massachusetts	11	6	1	0	2	1	1	0	0
Michigan	17	5	3	1	2	4	0	0	2
Minnesota	9	3	2	1	1	1	0	0	1
Mississippi	10	3	2	0	2	3	0	0	0
Missouri	21	6	3	2	3	4	1	0	2
Montana	8	2	2	0	1	3	0	0	0
Nebraska	8	2	2	0	1	2	1	0	0
Nevada	8	2	2	1	1	2	0	0	0
New Hampshire	4	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
New Jersey	10	2	3	1	1	3	0	0	0
New Mexico	8	3	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
New York	38	12	6	1	6	9	1	0	3
North Carolina	30	4	4	0	3	18	0	0	1
North Dakota	5	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	0
Ohio	26	8	6	1	3	7	1	0	0
Oklahoma	16	4	3	0	3	5	0	0	1
Oregon	8	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	32	9	5	2	4	7	3	0	2
Rhode Island	5	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
South Carolina	10	2	3	0	1	4	0	0	0
South Dakota	7	1	2	0	1	3	0	0	0
Tennessee	20	6	4	1	3	5	0	0	1
Texas	53	13	10	2	4	15	2	0	7
Utah	6	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Vermont	4	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Virginia	21	5	5	0	3	7	0	0	1
Washington	19	7	4	1	2	3	1	0	1
West Virginia	16	3	4	1	2	4	0	1	1
Wisconsin	10	3	2	0	2	2	0	0	1
Wyoming	4	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0

* Tribal criminal justice agencies are excluded from this table.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Agencies in the United States, Summary Report 1980* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1980), p. 29.

Table 1.2 State and local criminal and civil justice agencies and facilities, by type of agency or facility and State

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.1. For an explanation of data collection, exact dates of survey data, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

State	Total	Type of agency						Type of facility	
		Law enforcement	Prosecution and civil attorney*	Public defense*	Courts	Probation and parole	Other criminal justice	Juvenile correctional	Adult correctional
State and local, total	55,279	19,691	8,007	490	17,089	3,587	695	1,154	4,566
Alabama	1,322	413	116	5	528	97	9	22	132
Alaska	194	45	31	6	72	16	4	2	18
Arizona	440	101	58	2	168	34	8	17	52
Arkansas	1,199	325	170	5	498	73	10	16	102
California	1,741	542	312	45	379	112	32	134	195
Colorado	843	285	86	2	331	38	11	17	73
Connecticut	421	157	31	1	180	14	9	8	21
Delaware	132	52	5	1	44	4	7	9	10
District of Columbia	56	4	2	2	6	7	1	16	18
Florida	1,148	427	215	21	148	72	17	56	192
Georgia	2,215	719	353	14	613	210	22	29	255
Hawaii	71	10	8	3	13	16	7	5	9
Idaho	425	193	81	15	49	22	5	9	51
Illinois	1,601	1,050	259	63	117	126	27	28	131
Indiana	1,418	531	279	24	298	137	15	25	109
Iowa	1,030	546	153	8	104	68	24	17	110
Kansas	1,386	426	244	3	492	99	10	14	98
Kentucky	1,507	411	252	9	594	72	16	28	125
Louisiana	1,236	428	65	5	563	44	13	13	105
Maine	287	162	17	0	67	6	10	1	24
Maryland	422	154	86	1	83	17	14	17	50
Massachusetts	926	421	210	3	113	111	12	12	44
Michigan	1,797	696	357	9	311	210	21	55	138
Minnesota	1,469	556	419	12	272	98	11	22	79
Mississippi	973	331	117	5	345	61	7	9	98
Missouri	1,945	840	217	16	539	102	22	59	150
Montana	574	154	114	10	177	43	8	8	60
Nebraska	885	307	235	8	195	29	21	4	86
Nevada	223	47	28	4	77	28	4	7	28
New Hampshire	402	242	21	2	86	27	6	1	17
New Jersey	1,799	627	392	1	640	42	25	48	54
New Mexico	478	124	50	2	202	39	9	5	47
New York	3,061	736	276	24	1,673	83	24	102	143
North Carolina	1,148	517	149	5	205	42	20	20	190
North Dakota	780	191	146	0	358	25	9	7	42
Ohio	2,460	1,059	335	28	599	200	8	62	169
Oklahoma	1,062	466	92	4	253	90	16	16	125
Oregon	797	218	81	10	299	86	16	13	74
Pennsylvania	2,472	1,299	179	66	662	123	10	34	99
Rhode Island	186	53	31	1	62	18	6	3	12
South Carolina	1,158	305	64	19	534	105	13	11	107
South Dakota	601	210	126	1	160	43	9	5	47
Tennessee	1,224	344	172	2	512	31	18	18	127
Texas	3,897	1,093	521	6	1,632	262	33	35	315
Utah	488	177	97	4	122	37	8	10	33
Vermont	196	95	24	1	51	10	2	3	10
Virginia	128	350	220	3	247	99	31	41	137
Washington	999	306	145	7	455	59	20	34	73
West Virginia	1,047	246	114	0	533	63	12	11	68
Wisconsin	1,415	598	242	1	338	118	16	12	90
Wyoming	295	102	40	1	90	19	7	2	34

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Agencies in the United States, Summary Report 1980* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1980), p. 31.

Table 1.3 Criminal justice expenditures of Federal, State, and local governments, by type of activity and expenditure, United States, fiscal years 1971–79

NOTE: This survey of expenditure and employment is conducted annually by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. In general, six categories of activity are covered: police protection, judicial, legal services and prosecution, public defense, corrections, and other. Data are also collected for each of three levels of government: Federal, State, and local. Local government coverage includes all county governments, all municipalities having a 1977 population of 10,000 or more, and a sample of the remaining cities and townships under 10,000 population. The survey panel was comprised, therefore, of the Federal Government, the 50 State governments, and 11,835 local governments (3,040 county governments, 6,728 municipalities, and 2,067 townships).

Because all State and county governments were surveyed, data relating to them are not subject to sampling error (i.e., variations that might result if a different sample were used.) However, data reported for local governments are estimates that are subject to sampling error. Local government estimates are accurate (at the 95 percent level of confidence) to within three-quarters of 1 percent of the totals that would have been expected if all local governments were surveyed.

Field compilation and mail canvass methods were used to obtain the data reported and were supplemented by reference to a variety of published government documents such as budgets, financial statements, and audit reports. Expenditure data are generally for the fiscal year. For the Federal Government, fiscal year 1979 refers to the period beginning Oct. 1, 1978 and ending Sept. 30, 1979; State expenditure data cover the fiscal year ending June 30, 1979, except for New York (Mar. 31, 1979), Texas (Aug. 31, 1979), and Alabama and Michigan (Sept. 30, 1979). For local governments, the 1979 fiscal years reported are those that closed between July 1, 1978 and June 30, 1979; most municipalities and counties ended their fiscal years on Dec. 31, 1978 or June 30, 1979. Employment data are for October 1979, for all levels of government. For details of survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 2.

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

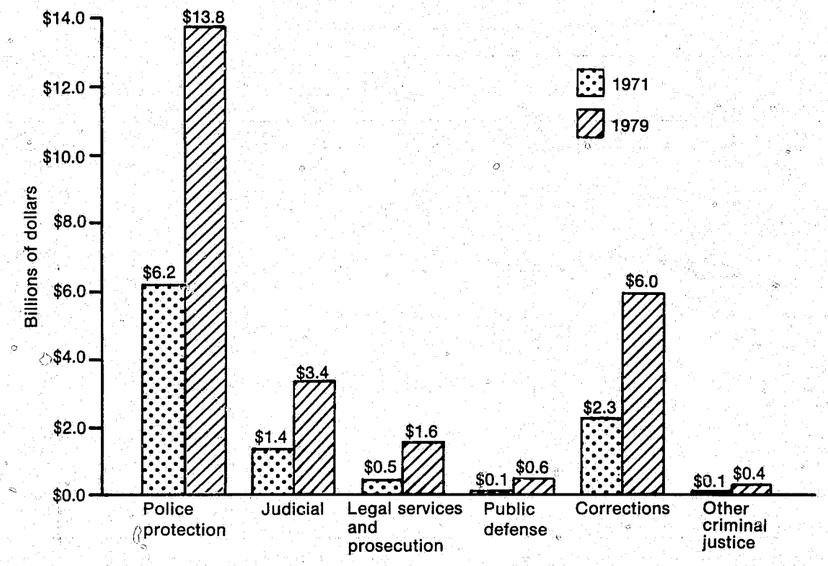
Type of activity and expenditure	Amount									Percent increase or decrease (–)								
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1971 to 1972	1972 to 1973	1973 to 1974	1974 to 1975	1975 to 1976	1976 to 1977	1977 to 1978	1978 to 1979	1971 to 1979
Total criminal justice system*	$10,517,083	$11,731,902	$13,006,721	$14,842,053	$17,248,860	$19,681,409	$21,573,756	$24,131,995	$25,871,357	11.5	10.9	14.1	16.2	14.1	9.6	11.8	7.2	146.0
Direct expenditure	10,517,083	11,731,802	13,006,721	14,842,053	17,248,860	19,681,409	21,573,756	24,131,995	25,871,357	11.5	10.9	14.1	16.2	14.1	9.6	11.8	7.2	146.0
Intergovernmental expenditure	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Police protection*	6,164,918	6,903,304	7,624,178	8,511,676	9,786,162	11,028,244	11,864,875	13,120,193	13,811,815	12.0	10.4	11.6	15.0	12.7	7.6	10.6	5.3	124.0
Direct expenditure	6,164,918	6,903,304	7,624,178	8,511,676	9,786,162	11,028,244	11,864,875	13,120,193	13,811,815	12.0	10.4	11.6	15.0	12.7	7.6	10.6	5.3	124.0
Intergovernmental expenditure	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Judicial*	1,358,282	1,490,649	1,579,457	1,798,153	2,067,664	2,428,472	2,638,251	3,067,221	3,388,674	9.7	6.0	13.8	15.0	17.5	8.6	16.2	10.5	149.5
Direct expenditure	1,358,282	1,490,649	1,579,457	1,798,153	2,067,664	2,428,472	2,638,251	3,067,221	3,388,674	9.7	6.0	13.8	15.0	17.5	8.6	16.2	10.5	149.5
Intergovernmental expenditure	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Legal services and prosecution*	491,326	580,381	663,810	770,762	933,126	1,047,929	1,225,344	1,459,859	1,648,084	18.1	14.4	16.1	21.1	12.3	16.9	19.1	12.9	235.4
Direct expenditure	491,326	580,381	663,810	770,762	933,126	1,047,929	1,225,344	1,459,859	1,648,084	18.1	14.4	16.1	21.1	12.3	16.9	19.1	12.9	235.4
Intergovernmental expenditure	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Public defense*	128,547	167,630	206,705	244,593	280,270	331,102	403,754	523,735	597,262	30.4	23.3	18.3	14.6	18.1	21.9	29.7	14.0	364.6
Direct expenditure	128,547	167,630	206,705	244,593	280,270	331,102	403,754	523,735	597,262	30.4	23.3	18.3	14.6	18.1	21.9	29.7	14.0	364.6
Intergovernmental expenditure	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Corrections*	2,291,073	2,422,330	2,740,208	3,240,396	3,843,313	4,385,512	4,934,067	5,522,711	5,986,464	5.7	13.1	18.3	18.6	14.1	12.5	11.9	8.4	161.3
Direct expenditure	2,291,073	2,422,330	2,740,208	3,240,396	3,843,313	4,385,512	4,934,067	5,522,711	5,986,464	5.7	13.1	18.3	18.6	14.1	12.5	11.9	8.4	161.3
Intergovernmental expenditure	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Other criminal justice*	82,937	167,508	192,363	276,473	338,325	460,150	507,465	438,276	439,058	102.0	14.8	43.7	22.4	36.0	10.3	−13.6	0.2	429.4
Direct expenditure	82,937	167,508	192,363	276,473	338,325	460,150	507,465	438,276	439,058	102.0	14.8	43.7	22.4	36.0	10.3	−13.6	0.2	429.4
Intergovernmental expenditure	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

* The total line for each sector, and for the total criminal justice system, excludes duplicative intergovernmental expenditure amounts. This was done to avoid the artificial inflation that would result if an intergovernmental expenditure amount for one government is tabulated and then counted again when the recipient government(s) ultimately expend(s) that amount. The intergovernmental expenditure lines are not totaled for the same reason.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Figure 1.1 Criminal justice expenditures of Federal, State, and local governments, by type of activity, United States, fiscal years 1971 and 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.3. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 2.



Source: Figure provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 1.4 Expenditures for criminal justice activities, by type of activity and expenditure, and level of government, United States, fiscal year 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.3. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 2.

[Dollar amounts in thousands.— represents zero or rounds to zero.]

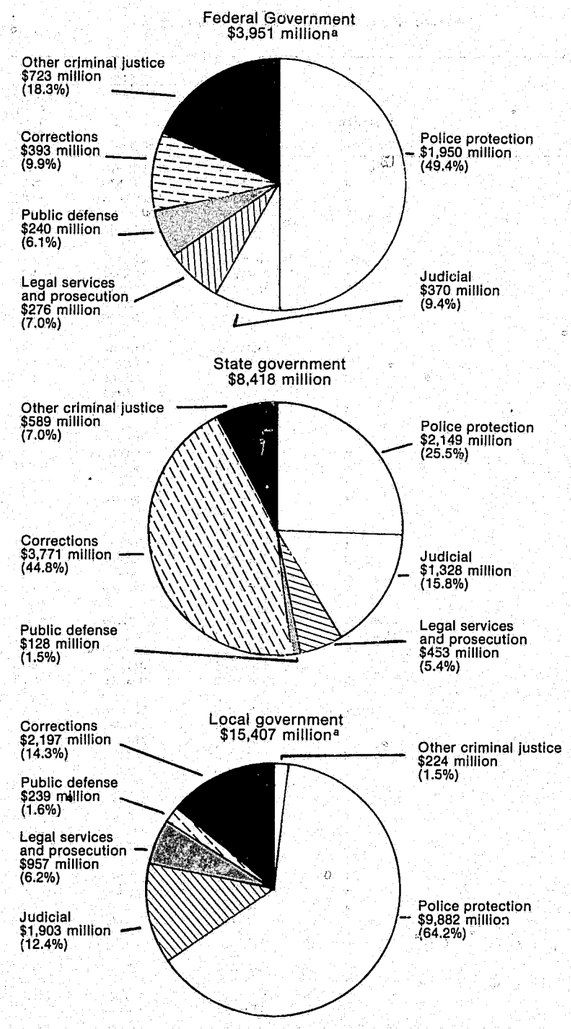
Type of activity and expenditure	Total[a]	Level of government: Federal[b] Amount	Federal[b] Percent	State Amount	State Percent	Local[a] Amount	Local[a] Percent
Total criminal justice system[c]	$25,871,357	$3,950,686	X	$8,418,065	X	$15,401,230	X
Direct expenditure	25,871,357	3,269,381	12.6	7,345,570	28.4	15,256,406	59.0
Intergovernmental expenditure	(*)	681,305	X	1,072,495	X	300,839	X
Police protection[c]	13,811,815	1,949,899	X	2,149,258	X	9,882,079	X
Direct expenditure	13,811,815	1,948,268	14.1	1,987,835	14.4	9,875,712	71.5
Intergovernmental expenditure	(*)	1,631	X	161,423	X	109,720	X
Judicial[c]	3,388,674	369,509	X	1,327,545	X	1,902,528	X
Direct expenditure	3,388,674	369,509	10.9	1,206,984	35.6	1,812,181	53.5
Intergovernmental expenditure	(*)	—	X	120,561	X	103,023	X
Legal services and prosecution[c]	1,648,084	275,897	X	453,001	X	956,979	X
Direct expenditure	1,648,084	265,898	16.1	428,791	26.0	953,395	57.8
Intergovernmental expenditure	(*)	9,999	X	24,210	X	4,424	X
Public defense[c]	597,262	240,232	X	127,892	X	239,159	X
Direct expenditure	597,262	240,232	40.2	118,012	19.8	239,018	40.0
Intergovernmental expenditure	(*)	—	X	9,880	X	1,916	X
Corrections[c]	5,986,464	392,589	X	3,771,194[d]	X	2,196,646	X
Direct expenditure	5,986,464	353,961	5.9	3,478,349	58.1	2,154,154	36.0
Intergovernmental expenditure	(*)	38,628	X	292,845	X	77,924	X
Other criminal justice[c]	439,058	722,560	X	589,175	X	223,839	X
Direct expenditure	439,058	91,513	20.8	125,599	28.6	221,946	50.6
Intergovernmental expenditure	(*)	631,047	X	463,576	X	3,833	X

[a] Local governments data are estimates subject to sampling variations.
[b] Federal Government data are for the fiscal period beginning Oct. 1, 1978 and ending Sept. 30, 1979.
[c] The total line for each sector, and for the total criminal justice system, excludes duplicative intergovernmental expenditure amounts. This was done to avoid the inflation that would result if an intergovernmental expenditure amount for one government is tabulated and then counted again when the recipient government(s) ultimately expend(s) that amount. The intergovernmental expenditure lines are not totaled for the same reason.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Figure 1.2 Expenditures for criminal justice activities, by type of activity and level of government, United States, fiscal year 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.3. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 2.



[a] Because of rounding, detail does not add to total.

Source: Figure provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 1.5 Total direct expenditures, and direct expenditures for State and local criminal justice activities, by type of activity, State, and level of government, fiscal year 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.3. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 2.

[Dollar amounts in thousands.—represents zero or rounds to zero.]

State and level of government[a]	Population in thousands[b]	Total direct expenditure[c]	Total criminal justice system		Police protection	
			Amount	Percent of total direct expenditure	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system
States–local, total	216,332	$242,264,000	$22,601,976	9.3	$11,863,547	52.5
States	X	124,540,000	7,345,570	5.9	1,987,835	27.1
Local, total	X	117,728,000	15,256,406	13.0	9,875,712	64.7
Counties	X	46,422,000	6,045,239	13.0	2,031,728	33.6
Municipalities	X	71,309,000	9,211,167	12.9	7,843,984	85.2
Alabama	3,690	3,295,000	252,417	7.7	134,606	53.3
State	X	2,246,000	105,569	4.7	28,737	27.2
Local, total	X	1,049,000	146,848	14.0	105,869	72.1
Counties	X	331,000	52,472	15.9	21,147	40.3
Municipalities	X	717,000	94,376	13.2	84,722	89.8
Alaska	407	1,858,000	110,392	5.9	53,268	48.3
State	X	1,053,000	77,704	7.4	26,119	33.6
Local, total	X	806,000	32,688	4.1	27,149	83.1
Boroughs	X	260,000	3,452	1.3	2,451	71.0
Municipalities	X	546,000	29,235	5.4	24,699	84.5
Arizona	2,296	2,473,000	326,293	13.2	185,477	56.8
State	X	1,255,000	99,084	7.9	41,864	42.3
Local, total	X	1,218,000	227,209	18.7	143,613	63.2
Counties	X	538,000	101,935	18.9	30,777	30.2
Municipalities	X	680,000	125,274	18.4	112,836	90.1
Arkansas	2,144	1,752,000	109,578	6.3	58,681	53.6
State	X	1,195,000	44,731	3.7	16,139	36.1
Local, total	X	557,000	64,847	11.6	42,542	65.6
Counties	X	270,000	30,585	11.3	12,920	42.2
Municipalities	X	287,000	34,262	11.9	29,622	86.5
California	21,896	25,853,000	3,071,563	11.9	1,510,828	49.2
State	X	11,594,000	716,973	6.2	267,292	37.3
Local, total	X	14,258,000	2,354,590	16.5	1,243,536	52.8
Counties	X	8,363,000	1,371,282	16.4	351,690	25.6
Municipalities	X	5,896,000	983,308	16.7	891,846	90.7
Colorado	2,619	2,795,000	284,475	10.2	144,210	50.7
State	X	1,488,000	114,536	7.7	22,468	19.6
Local, total	X	1,307,000	169,939	13.0	121,742	71.6
Counties	X	474,000	45,345	9.6	21,608	47.7
Municipalities	X	833,000	124,594	15.0	100,135	80.4
Connecticut	3,108	4,260,000	287,565	6.8	172,915	60.1
State	X	1,975,000	140,309	7.1	33,523	23.9
Local, total	X	2,285,000	147,256	6.4	139,392	94.7
Municipalities	X	2,285,000	147,256	6.4	139,392	94.7
Delaware	582	679,000	72,349	10.7	33,907	46.9
State	X	517,000	49,689	9.6	14,417	29.0
Local, total	X	162,000	22,660	14.0	19,490	86.0
Counties	X	89,000	9,600	10.8	7,610	79.3
Municipalities	X	74,000	13,060	17.6	11,880	91.0
District of Columbia	690	1,791,000	215,929	12.1	102,983	47.7
State	X	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	X	1,791,000	215,929	12.1	102,983	47.7
Municipalities	X	1,791,000	215,929	12.1	102,983	47.7
Florida	8,452	7,597,000	984,640	13.0	492,655	50.0
State	X	3,565,000	378,842	10.6	65,581	17.3
Local, total	X	4,032,000	605,798	15.0	427,074	70.5
Counties	X	2,106,000	322,297	15.3	170,452	52.9
Municipalities	X	1,926,000	283,501	14.7	256,622	90.5
Georgia	5,048	4,265,000	408,847	9.6	198,802	48.6
State	X	2,733,000	149,494	5.5	41,041	27.5
Local, total	X	1,532,000	259,353	16.9	157,761	60.8
Counties	X	702,000	145,749	20.8	59,649	40.9
Municipalities	X	830,000	113,603	13.7	98,113	86.4

State and level of government[a]	Judicial		Legal services and prosecution		Public defense		Corrections		Other criminal justice	
	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system
States–local, total	$3,019,165	13.4	$1,382,186	6.1	$367,030	1.6	$5,632,503	24.9	$347,545	1.5
States	1,206,984	16.4	429,791	5.8	118,012	1.6	3,478,349	47.4	125,599	1.7
Local, total	1,812,181	11.9	953,395	6.2	239,018	1.6	2,154,154	14.1	221,946	1.5
Counties	1,429,173	23.6	576,762	9.5	195,408	3.2	1,653,258	27.3	158,910	2.6
Municipalities	383,008	4.2	376,633	4.1	43,610	0.5	500,896	5.4	63,036	0.7
Alabama	41,132	16.3	12,828	5.1	1,946	0.8	56,751	22.5	5,154	2.0
State	28,213	26.7	7,233	6.9	1,515	1.4	36,572	34.6	3,299	3.1
Local, total	12,919	8.8	5,595	3.8	431	0.3	20,179	13.7	1,855	1.3
Counties	9,937	18.9	3,503	6.7	148	0.3	16,049	30.6	1,688	3.2
Municipalities	2,982	3.2	2,092	2.2	283	0.3	4,130	4.4	167	0.2
Alaska	16,613	15.0	14,460	13.1	2,614	2.4	22,576	20.5	861	0.8
State	16,563	21.3	9,834	12.7	2,614	3.4	21,849	28.1	725	0.9
Local, total	50	0.2	4,626	14.2	—	—	727	2.2	136	0.4
Boroughs	—	—	1,002	29.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	50	0.2	3,624	12.4	—	—	727	2.5	136	0.5
Arizona	36,734	11.3	22,315	6.8	6,098	1.9	74,184	22.7	1,485	0.5
State	5,475	5.5	5,147	5.2	—	—	45,470	45.9	1,128	1.1
Local, total	31,259	13.8	17,168	7.6	6,098	2.7	28,714	12.6	357	0.2
Counties	25,187	24.7	11,945	11.7	5,885	5.8	28,089	27.6	53	0.1
Municipalities	6,072	4.8	5,224	4.2	213	0.2	625	0.5	304	0.2
Arkansas	13,478	12.3	5,127	4.7	807	0.7	28,856	26.3	2,629	2.4
State	3,967	8.9	1,124	2.5	16	(c)	21,766	48.7	1,719	3.8
Local, total	9,511	14.7	4,003	6.2	791	1.2	7,090	10.9	910	1.4
Counties	7,585	24.8	2,908	9.5	679	2.2	5,922	19.4	572	1.9
Municipalities	1,926	5.6	1,096	3.2	112	0.3	1,168	3.4	338	1.0
California	355,718	11.6	259,322	8.4	79,592	2.6	824,108	26.8	41,994	1.4
State	41,047	5.7	40,383	5.6	5,240	0.7	351,988	49.1	11,023	1.5
Local, total	314,671	13.4	218,939	9.3	74,352	3.2	472,120	20.1	30,971	1.3
Counties	299,669	21.9	171,910	12.5	70,184	5.1	451,918	33.0	25,911	1.9
Municipalities	15,001	1.5	47,029	4.8	4,168	0.4	20,203	2.1	5,061	0.5
Colorado	40,235	14.1	23,020	8.1	4,642	1.6	68,166	24.0	4,203	1.5
State	29,130	25.4	4,624	4.0	4,620	4.0	52,267	45.6	1,427	1.2
Local, total	11,105	6.5	18,396	10.8	22	(c)	15,899	9.4	2,776	1.6
Counties	2,672	5.9	11,223	24.8	16	(c)	9,004	19.9	822	1.8
Municipalities	8,433	6.8	7,173	5.8	6	(c)	6,895	5.5	1,953	1.6
Connecticut	31,991	11.1	13,902	4.8	3,944	1.4	61,378	21.3	3,434	1.2
State	30,263	21.6	9,594	6.8	3,675	2.6	60,987	43.5	2,267	1.6
Local, total	1,728	1.2	4,308	2.9	269	0.2	391	0.3	1,167	0.8
Municipalities	1,728	1.2	4,308	2.9	269	0.2	391	0.3	1,167	0.8
Delaware	12,756	17.6	3,095	4.3	1,082	1.5	20,384	28.2	1,126	1.6
State	10,601	21.3	2,169	4.4	1,023	2.1	20,384	41.0	1,095	2.2
Local, total	2,155	9.5	926	4.1	59	0.3	—	—	31	0.1
Counties	1,584	16.5	345	3.6	59	0.6	—	—	3	(c)
Municipalities	571	4.4	581	4.4	—	—	—	—	28	0.2
District of Columbia	22,652	10.5	6,482	3.0	6,002	2.8	77,396	35.8	414	0.2
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	22,652	10.5	6,482	3.0	6,002	2.8	77,396	35.8	414	0.2
Municipalities	22,652	10.5	6,482	3.0	6,002	2.8	77,396	35.8	414	0.2
Florida	126,020	12.8	51,238	5.2	19,679	2.0	275,332	28.0	19,717	2.0
State	41,465	10.9	34,304	9.1	15,184	4.0	212,484	56.1	9,824	2.6
Local, total	84,555	14.0	16,934	2.8	4,495	0.7	62,848	10.4	9,893	1.6
Counties	77,900	24.2	8,504	2.6	4,417	1.4	53,146	16.5	7,877	2.4
Municipalities	6,655	2.3	8,430	3.0	78	(c)	9,702	3.4	2,015	0.7
Georgia	56,984	13.9	18,221	4.5	3,130	0.8	126,355	30.9	5,334	1.3
State	11,050	7.4	6,416	4.3	362	0.2	86,629	57.9	3,996	2.7
Local, total	45,934	17.7	11,805	4.6	2,768	1.1	39,726	15.3	1,358	0.5
Counties	41,172	28.2	8,059	5.5	2,595	1.8	33,830	23.2	444	0.3
Municipalities	4,763	4.2	3,746	3.3	173	0.2	5,895	5.2	914	0.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.5 Total direct expenditures, and direct expenditures for State and local criminal justice activities, by type of activity, State, and level of government, fiscal year 1979—Continued

[Dollar amounts in thousands.—represents zero or rounds to zero.]

State and level of government[a]	Population in thousands[b]	Total direct expenditure[c]	Total criminal justice system		Police protection	
			Amount	Percent of total direct expenditure	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system
Hawaii	895	$1,724,000	$102,897	6.0	$53,416	51.9
State	X	1,374,000	45,615	3.3	1,753	3.8
Local, total	X	350,000	57,282	16.4	51,633	90.2
Counties	X	87,000	14,865	17.1	12,506	84.1
Municipalities	X	263,000	42,417	16.1	39,157	92.3
Idaho	857	793,000	68,082	8.6	36,094	53.0
State	X	542,000	30,433	5.6	10,048	33.0
Local, total	X	251,000	37,649	15.0	26,046	69.2
Counties	X	135,000	19,876	14.7	9,524	47.9
Municipalities	X	117,000	17,773	15.2	16,522	93.0
Illinois	11,245	10,372,000	1,249,093	12.0	748,311	59.9
State	X	6,322,000	313,737	5.0	85,675	27.3
Local, total	X	4,050,000	935,356	23.1	662,636	70.8
Counties	X	1,120,000	311,652	27.8	62,433	20.0
Municipalities	X	2,931,000	623,704	21.3	600,203	96.2
Indiana	5,330	4,142,000	341,445	8.2	187,679	55.0
State	X	2,289,000	124,284	5.4	46,584	37.5
Local, total	X	1,853,000	217,161	11.7	141,095	65.0
Counties	X	797,000	78,646	9.9	25,483	32.4
Municipalities	X	1,056,000	138,515	13.1	115,612	83.5
Iowa	2,879	2,953,000	209,691	7.1	106,148	50.6
State	X	1,692,000	81,709	4.8	27,723	33.9
Local, total	X	1,261,000	127,982	10.1	78,425	61.3
Counties	X	585,000	64,985	11.1	18,950	29.2
Municipalities	X	675,000	62,997	9.3	59,475	94.4
Kansas	2,326	2,305,000	175,930	7.6	82,806	47.1
State	X	1,374,000	71,067	5.2	13,711	19.3
Local, total	X	931,000	104,863	11.3	69,095	65.9
Counties	X	349,000	47,014	13.5	16,593	35.3
Municipalities	X	582,000	57,849	9.9	52,502	90.8
Kentucky	3,458	3,594,000	275,115	7.7	133,330	48.5
State	X	2,713,000	154,841	5.7	45,062	29.1
Local, total	X	881,000	120,274	13.7	88,268	73.4
Counties	X	345,000	50,600	14.7	24,891	49.2
Municipalities	X	536,000	69,674	13.0	63,377	91.0
Louisiana	3,921	4,122,000	386,992	9.4	198,628	51.3
State	X	2,584,000	147,620	5.7	44,725	30.3
Local, total	X	1,538,000	239,372	15.6	153,903	64.3
Parishes	X	765,000	112,650	14.7	65,904	58.5
Municipalities	X	773,000	126,723	16.4	87,999	69.4
Maine	1,085	1,248,000	65,772	5.3	35,557	54.1
State	X	733,000	34,219	4.7	10,305	30.1
Local, total	X	515,000	31,553	6.1	25,252	80.0
Counties	X	25,000	9,215	36.9	3,576	38.8
Municipalities	X	490,000	22,338	4.6	21,676	97.0
Maryland	4,139	6,724,000	504,652	7.5	256,458	50.8
State	X	3,010,000	220,254	7.3	57,276	26.0
Local, total	X	3,713,000	284,398	7.7	199,182	70.0
Counties	X	2,649,000	174,610	6.6	114,730	65.7
Municipalities	X	1,065,000	109,788	10.3	84,452	76.9
Massachusetts	5,782	9,136,000	626,653	6.9	357,417	57.0
State	X	3,967,000	166,127	4.2	45,477	27.4
Local, total	X	5,169,000	460,526	8.9	311,940	67.7
Counties	X	168,000	99,537	60.0	1,952	2.0
Municipalities	X	5,002,000	360,989	7.2	309,988	85.9
Michigan	9,129	10,791,000	1,053,168	9.8	559,302	53.1
State	X	5,938,000	305,176	5.1	94,886	31.1
Local, total	X	4,852,000	747,992	15.4	464,416	62.1
Counties	X	1,896,000	297,426	15.7	67,971	22.9
Municipalities	X	2,957,000	450,567	15.2	396,445	88.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Judicial		Legal services and prosecution		Public defense		Corrections		Other criminal justice	
Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system
$15,275	14.8	$6,987	6.8	$1,453	1.4	$23,951	23.3	$1,815	1.8
15,275	33.5	2,411	5.3	1,453	3.2	23,204	50.9	1,519	3.3
—	—	4,576	8.0	—	—	747	1.3	296	0.5
—	—	1,394	9.4	—	—	747	5.0	218	1.5
—	—	3,182	7.5	—	—	—	—	78	0.2
9,431	13.9	5,848	8.6	1,052	1.5	12,980	19.1	2,677	3.9
4,828	15.9	2,590	8.5	—	—	10,591	34.8	2,376	7.8
4,603	12.2	3,258	8.7	1,052	2.8	2,389	6.3	301	0.8
4,385	22.1	2,339	11.8	1,044	5.3	2,362	11.9	222	1.1
218	1.2	919	5.2	8	(e)	27	0.2	79	0.4
129,808	10.4	59,848	4.8	15,387	1.2	259,771	20.8	35,967	2.9
50,217	16.0	13,150	4.2	2,023	0.6	159,436	50.8	3,236	1.0
79,591	8.5	46,699	5.0	13,364	1.4	100,335	10.7	32,731	3.5
78,868	25.3	31,439	10.1	13,313	4.3	96,838	31.1	28,761	9.2
723	0.1	15,260	2.4	50	(e)	3,497	0.6	3,970	0.6
42,383	12.4	18,793	5.5	3,329	1.0	85,709	25.1	3,551	1.0
8,612	6.9	6,181	5.0	580	0.5	60,956	49.0	1,371	1.1
33,771	15.6	12,612	5.8	2,749	1.3	24,753	11.4	2,180	1.0
24,935	31.7	6,793	8.6	2,237	2.8	18,080	23.0	1,138	1.4
8,837	6.4	5,819	4.2	513	0.4	6,693	4.8	1,042	0.8
29,733	14.2	12,405	5.9	3,757	1.8	56,299	26.8	1,349	0.6
8,398	10.3	3,145	3.8	68	0.1	41,570	50.9	805	1.0
21,335	16.7	9,260	7.2	3,689	2.9	14,729	11.5	544	0.4
21,257	32.7	6,500	10.0	3,644	5.6	14,095	21.7	540	0.8
78	0.1	2,760	4.4	44	0.1	634	1.0	5	(e)
31,172	17.7	13,048	7.4	2,471	1.4	42,946	24.4	3,485	2.0
15,610	22.0	5,068	7.1	2,222	3.1	33,895	47.7	561	0.8
15,562	14.8	7,980	7.6	249	0.2	9,051	8.6	2,924	2.8
13,604	28.9	5,523	11.7	180	0.4	8,497	18.1	2,627	5.6
1,958	3.4	2,457	4.2	69	0.1	564	1.0	297	0.5
44,831	16.3	19,861	7.2	2,488	0.9	67,085	24.4	7,522	2.7
40,164	25.9	15,197	9.8	1,821	1.2	49,816	32.2	2,781	1.8
4,667	3.9	4,664	3.9	667	0.6	17,269	14.4	4,741	3.9
3,705	7.3	2,644	5.2	553	1.1	14,350	28.4	4,458	8.8
962	1.4	2,020	2.9	114	0.2	2,919	4.2	283	0.4
51,557	13.3	20,520	5.3	2,231	0.6	111,231	28.7	2,825	0.7
14,088	9.5	8,118	5.5	—	—	79,310	53.7	1,399	0.9
37,469	15.7	12,402	5.2	2,231	0.9	31,921	13.3	1,426	0.6
23,491	20.9	5,824	5.2	1,062	0.9	15,774	14.0	595	0.5
13,998	11.0	6,579	5.2	1,169	0.9	16,147	12.7	831	0.7
7,969	12.1	3,833	5.8	800	1.2	16,268	24.7	1,344	2.0
6,537	19.1	2,391	7.0	799	2.3	12,857	37.6	1,330	3.9
1,432	4.5	1,442	4.6	1	(e)	3,411	10.8	14	(e)
1,419	15.4	794	8.6	1	(e)	3,411	37.0	14	0.1
13	0.1	649	2.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
62,214	12.3	20,731	4.1	7,233	1.4	155,088	30.7	2,929	0.6
26,282	11.9	2,708	1.2	7,213	3.3	124,624	56.6	2,151	1.0
35,932	12.6	18,023	6.3	20	(e)	30,464	10.7	778	0.3
29,251	16.8	12,007	6.9	20	(e)	18,131	10.4	471	0.3
6,681	6.1	6,016	5.5	—	—	12,333	11.2	307	0.3
88,514	14.1	28,191	4.5	8,662	1.4	135,363	21.6	8,505	1.4
16,465	9.9	12,259	7.4	3,606	2.2	85,070	51.2	3,250	2.0
72,049	15.6	15,932	3.5	5,056	1.1	50,293	10.9	5,255	1.1
50,906	51.1	5,279	5.3	2,843	2.9	38,023	38.2	533	0.5
21,143	5.9	10,653	3.0	2,213	0.6	12,270	3.4	4,722	1.3
145,831	13.8	54,928	5.2	16,233	1.5	272,748	25.9	4,127	0.4
28,415	9.3	13,388	4.4	1,472	0.5	164,839	54.0	2,176	0.7
117,416	15.7	41,540	5.6	14,761	2.0	107,909	14.4	1,951	0.3
92,267	31.0	27,023	9.1	14,132	4.8	94,769	31.9	1,264	0.4
25,149	5.6	14,517	3.2	629	0.1	13,140	2.9	687	0.2

Table 1.5 Total direct expenditures, and direct expenditures for State and local criminal justice activities, by type of activity, State, and level of government, fiscal year 1979—Continued

[Dollar amounts in thousands.—represents zero or rounds to zero.]

State and level of government[a]	Population in thousands[b]	Total direct expenditure[c]	Total criminal justice system		Police protection	
			Amount	Percent of total direct expenditure	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system
Minnesota	3,975	$4,679,000	$342,988	7.3	$171,412	50.0
State	X	2,468,000	96,144	3.9	33,221	34.6
Local, total	X	2,211,000	246,844	11.2	138,191	56.0
Counties	X	1,095,000	134,425	12.3	34,544	25.7
Municipalities	X	1,116,000	112,420	10.1	103,647	92.2
Mississippi	2,389	2,207,000	130,530	5.9	71,380	54.7
State	X	1,402,000	57,644	4.1	21,916	38.0
Local, total	X	805,000	72,886	9.1	49,464	67.9
Counties	X	485,000	31,639	6.5	11,749	37.1
Municipalities	X	319,000	41,247	12.9	37,716	91.4
Missouri	4,801	3,696,000	393,986	10.7	234,680	59.6
State	X	2,202,000	112,995	5.1	36,856	32.6
Local, total	X	1,495,000	280,991	18.8	197,824	70.4
Counties	X	395,000	87,057	22.0	36,137	41.5
Municipalities	X	1,100,000	193,933	17.6	161,687	83.4
Montana	761	872,000	60,121	6.9	30,418	50.6
State	X	542,000	24,382	4.5	7,774	31.9
Local, total	X	330,000	35,739	10.8	22,644	63.4
Counties	X	162,000	21,531	13.3	9,824	45.6
Municipalities	X	167,000	14,208	8.5	12,821	90.2
Nebraska	1,561	1,451,000	122,220	8.4	59,731	48.9
State	X	837,000	52,316	6.3	14,341	27.4
Local, total	X	614,000	69,904	11.4	45,390	64.9
Counties	X	254,000	30,032	11.8	10,349	34.5
Municipalities	X	360,000	39,872	11.1	35,041	87.9
Nevada	633	922,000	114,487	12.4	53,818	47.0
State	X	452,000	32,519	7.2	7,875	24.2
Local, total	X	470,000	81,968	17.4	45,943	56.0
Counties	X	312,000	60,899	19.5	29,910	49.1
Municipalities	X	158,000	21,069	13.3	16,033	76.1
New Hampshire	849	868,000	63,519	7.3	37,235	58.6
State	X	513,000	23,258	4.5	8,977	38.6
Local, total	X	355,000	40,261	11.3	28,258	70.2
Counties	X	48,000	10,322	21.5	1,887	18.3
Municipalities	X	307,000	29,939	9.8	26,371	88.1
New Jersey	7,329	8,457,000	898,200	10.6	509,527	56.7
State	X	3,789,000	226,799	6.0	74,078	32.7
Local, total	X	4,668,000	671,401	14.4	435,449	64.9
Counties	X	1,916,000	231,168	12.1	32,759	14.2
Municipalities	X	[illegible]000	440,233	16.0	402,690	91.5
New Mexico	1,190	1,403,000	116,845	8.3	58,283	49.9
State	X	978,000	59,111	6.0	14,394	24.4
Local, total	X	426,000	57,734	13.6	43,889	76.0
Counties	X	109,000	17,375	15.9	9,700	55.8
Municipalities	X	317,000	40,359	12.7	34,190	84.7
New York	17,924	28,865,000	3,094,028	10.7	1,695,139	54.8
State	X	9,122,000	981,158	10.8	123,115	12.5
Local, total	X	19,743,000	2,112,870	10.7	1,572,024	74.4
Counties	X	5,044,000	461,377	9.1	259,576	56.3
Municipalities	X	14,700,000	1,651,493	11.2	1,312,448	79.5

State and level of government[a]	Judicial		Legal services and prosecution		Public defense		Corrections		Other criminal justice	
	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system
Minnesota	$45,381	13.2	$26,778	7.8	$7,416	2.2	$88,508	25.8	$3,493	1.0
State	13,356	13.9	5,629	5.9	928	1.0	41,208	42.9	1,802	1.9
Local, total	32,025	13.0	21,149	8.6	6,488	2.6	47,300	19.2	1,691	0.7
Counties	31,954	23.8	14,224	10.6	6,455	4.8	46,580	34.7	667	0.5
Municipalities	71	0.1	6,925	6.2	33	(d)	721	0.6	1,024	0.9
Mississippi	15,753	12.1	6,204	4.8	920	0.7	34,892	26.7	1,381	1.1
State	4,747	8.2	3,536	6.1	—	—	26,281	45.6	1,164	2.0
Local, total	11,006	15.1	2,668	3.7	920	1.3	8,611	11.8	217	0.3
Counties	9,890	31.3	1,525	4.8	875	2.8	7,402	23.4	199	0.6
Municipalities	1,115	2.7	1,143	2.8	45	0.1	1,209	2.9	18	[illegible]
Missouri	51,566	13.1	18,185	4.6	3,031	0.8	84,481	21.4	2,043	0.5
State	19,244	17.0	2,803	2.5	2,710	2.4	50,798	45.0	584	0.5
Local, total	32,322	11.5	15,382	5.5	321	0.1	33,683	12.0	1,459	0.5
Counties	20,705	23.8	8,440	9.7	32	(d)	21,440	24.6	302	0.3
Municipalities	11,617	6.0	6,942	3.6	288	0.1	12,243	6.3	1,156	0.6
Montana	7,192	12.0	4,203	7.0	676	1.1	16,218	27.0	1,415	2.4
State	2,059	8.4	1,272	5.2	63	0.3	12,221	50.1	993	4.1
Local, total	5,133	14.4	2,931	8.2	613	1.7	3,997	11.2	422	1.2
Counties	4,493	20.9	2,286	10.6	597	2.8	3,910	18.2	422	2.0
Municipalities	640	4.5	645	4.5	16	0.1	87	0.6	—	—
Nebraska	15,472	12.7	7,599	6.2	1,255	1.0	37,296	30.5	866	0.7
State	7,608	14.5	1,200	2.3	—	—	28,797	55.0	370	0.7
Local, total	7,864	11.3	6,399	9.2	1,255	1.8	8,499	12.2	496	0.7
Counties	5,812	19.4	4,483	14.9	1,255	4.2	7,865	26.2	268	0.9
Municipalities	2,053	5.1	1,916	4.8	—	—	634	1.6	228	0.6
Nevada	14,743	12.9	8,929	7.8	2,045	1.8	33,995	29.7	957	0.8
State	2,404	7.4	1,838	5.7	271	0.8	19,752	60.7	379	1.2
Local, total	12,339	15.1	7,091	8.7	1,774	2.2	14,243	17.4	578	0.7
Counties	9,928	16.3	5,523	9.1	1,774	2.9	13,186	21.7	578	0.9
Municipalities	2,411	11.4	1,568	7.4	—	(d)	1,057	5.0	—	—
New Hampshire	7,269	11.4	2,817	4.4	668	1.1	14,614	23.0	916	1.4
State	2,166	9.3	1,317	5.7	625	2.7	9,543	41.0	630	2.7
Local, total	5,103	12.7	1,500	3.7	43	0.1	5,071	12.6	286	0.7
Counties	3,206	31.1	560	5.4	43	0.4	4,607	44.6	19	0.2
Municipalities	1,897	6.3	940	3.1	—	—	463	1.5	267	0.9
New Jersey	120,341	13.4	65,383	7.3	19,045	2.1	178,573	19.9	5,331	0.6
State	32,454	14.3	13,230	5.8	18,577	8.2	87,895	38.8	565	0.2
Local, total	87,887	13.1	52,153	7.8	468	0.1	90,678	13.5	4,766	0.7
Counties	65,547	28.4	38,508	16.7	196	0.1	90,643	39.2	3,515	1.5
Municipalities	22,340	5.1	13,645	3.1	272	0.1	35	(d)	1,252	0.3
New Mexico	12,861	11.0	9,508	8.1	2,789	2.4	28,567	24.4	4,836	4.1
State	10,608	17.9	7,367	12.5	2,706	4.6	19,682	33.3	4,354	7.4
Local, total	2,253	3.9	2,142	3.7	83	0.1	8,885	15.4	482	0.8
Counties	576	3.3	556	3.2	—	—	6,169	35.5	374	2.2
Municipalities	1,677	4.2	1,585	3.9	83	0.2	2,716	6.7	108	0.3
New York	485,179	15.7	183,995	5.9	42,334	1.4	642,105	20.8	45,275	1.5
State	416,902	42.5	49,212	5.0	10,089	1.0	359,104	36.6	22,736	2.3
Local, total	68,277	3.2	134,783	6.4	32,245	1.5	283,001	13.4	22,539	1.1
Counties	24,378	5.3	38,688	8.4	13,219	2.9	121,676	26.4	3,839	0.8
Municipalities	43,899	2.7	96,096	5.8	19,026	1.2	161,324	9.8	18,699	1.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.5 Total direct expenditures, and direct expenditures for State and local criminal justice activities, by type of activity, State, and level of government, fiscal year 1979—Continued

[Dollar amounts in thousands.—represents zero or rounds to zero.]

State and level of government[a]	Population in thousands[b]	Total direct expenditure[c]	Total criminal justice system		Police protection	
			Amount	Percent of total direct expenditure	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system
North Carolina	5,525	$6,767,000	$418,911	6.2	$195,492	46.7
State	X	3,045,000	233,779	7.7	45,262	19.4
Local, total	X	3,722,000	185,132	5.0	150,230	81.1
Counties	X	2,896,000	74,959	2.6	42,645	56.9
Municipalities	X	826,000	110,174	13.3	107,585	97.7
North Dakota	653	768,000	39,669	5.2	21,277	53.6
State	X	531,000	13,220	2.5	3,697	28.0
Local, total	X	237,000	26,449	11.2	17,580	66.5
Counties	X	89,000	12,910	14.5	5,043	39.1
Municipalities	X	148,000	13,538	9.1	12,536	92.6
Ohio	10,701	9,487,000	871,657	9.2	449,041	51.5
State	X	4,958,000	212,299	4.3	55,454	26.1
Local, total	X	4,529,000	659,358	14.6	393,587	59.7
Counties	X	1,964,000	253,388	12.9	58,228	23.0
Municipalities	X	2,565,000	405,970	15.8	335,359	82.6
Oklahoma	2,811	2,651,000	203,446	7.7	99,899	49.1
State	X	1,741,000	100,932	5.8	25,034	24.8
Local, total	X	910,000	102,514	11.3	74,865	73.0
Counties	X	247,000	26,836	10.9	7,794	29.0
Municipalities	X	663,000	75,678	11.4	67,071	88.6
Oregon	2,376	2,867,000	282,246	9.8	128,286	45.5
State	X	1,795,000	102,416	5.7	29,842	29.1
Local, total	X	1,072,000	179,830	16.8	98,444	54.7
Counties	X	529,000	109,420	20.7	34,128	31.2
Municipalities	X	544,000	70,410	12.9	64,317	91.3
Pennsylvania	11,785	10,326,000	1,055,979	10.2	564,644	53.5
State	X	6,371,000	292,914	4.6	117,738	40.2
Local, total	X	3,955,000	763,065	19.3	446,906	58.6
Counties	X	1,210,000	202,689	16.8	19,871	9.8
Municipalities	X	2,745,000	560,375	20.4	427,035	76.2
Rhode Island	935	1,444,000	90,557	6.3	49,450	54.6
State	X	828,000	50,426	6.1	10,661	21.1
Local, total	X	616,000	40,131	6.5	38,789	96.7
Municipalities	X	617,000	40,131	6.5	38,789	96.7
South Carolina	2,876	2,522,000	210,902	8.4	106,690	50.6
State	X	1,794,000	102,898	5.7	36,496	35.5
Local, total	X	729,000	108,004	14.8	70,194	65.0
Counties	X	483,000	64,194	13.3	29,382	45.8
Municipalities	X	246,000	43,810	17.8	40,812	93.2
South Dakota	689	733,000	45,498	6.2	23,910	52.6
State	X	518,000	23,310	4.5	6,778	29.1
Local, total	X	214,000	22,188	10.4	17,132	77.2
Counties	X	90,000	10,572	11.7	6,056	57.3
Municipalities	X	124,000	11,616	9.4	11,076	95.4
Tennessee	4,299	4,995,000	341,557	6.8	158,630	46.4
State	X	2,241,000	118,916	5.3	22,407	18.8
Local, total	X	2,754,000	222,641	8.1	136,223	61.2
Counties	X	1,348,000	94,762	7.0	28,555	30.1
Municipalities	X	1,406,000	127,879	9.1	107,669	84.2
Texas	12,830	10,321,000	969,407	9.4	537,736	55.5
State	X	6,171,000	234,421	3.8	85,919	36.7
Local, total	X	4,151,000	734,986	17.7	451,817	61.5
Counties	X	1,355,000	308,619	22.8	67,620	21.9
Municipalities	X	2,796,000	426,367	15.2	384,197	90.1
Utah	1,268	1,300,000	112,560	8.7	61,985	55.1
State	X	917,000	46,610	5.1	17,828	38.2
Local, total	X	384,000	65,950	17.2	44,137	66.9
Counties	X	185,000	28,066	15.2	13,015	46.4
Municipalities	X	199,000	37,884	19.0	31,121	82.1
Vermont	483	558,000	38,315	6.9	15,799	41.2
State	X	450,000	28,781	6.4	7,356	25.6
Local, total	X	109,000	9,534	8.7	8,443	88.6
Counties	X	1,000	917	91.7	249	27.1
Municipalities	X	108,000	8,617	8.0	8,195	95.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Judicial		Legal services and prosecution		Public defense		Corrections		Other criminal justice	
Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system
$50,693	12.1	$25,437	6.1	$6,021	1.4	$134,759	32.2	$6,509	1.6
40,416	17.3	21,343	9.1	5,956	2.5	117,307	50.2	3,495	1.5
10,277	5.6	4,094	2.2	65	(d)	17,452	9.4	3,014	1.6
10,215	13.6	1,934	2.6	40	0.1	17,256	23.0	2,868	3.8
63	0.1	2,160	2.0	24	(d)	196	0.2	145	0.1
6,546	16.5	3,191	8.0	339	0.9	6,831	17.2	1,484	3.7
2,073	15.7	1,071	8.1	—	—	4,895	37.0	1,484	11.2
4,473	16.9	2,120	8.0	339	1.3	1,936	7.3	—	—
4,029	31.2	1,691	13.1	334	2.6	1,813	14.0	—	—
445	3.3	428	3.2	5	(d)	123	0.9	—	—
134,087	15.4	50,211	5.8	11,313	1.3	209,951	24.1	17,055	2.0
15,298	7.2	13,096	6.2	1,091	0.5	125,732	59.2	1,628	0.8
118,789	18.0	37,115	5.6	10,222	1.6	84,219	12.8	15,427	2.3
86,018	33.9	20,810	8.2	9,519	3.8	67,712	26.7	11,101	4.4
32,771	8.1	16,305	4.0	702	0.2	16,507	4.1	4,326	1.1
22,547	11.1	11,585	5.7	1,135	0.6	67,359	33.1	920	0.5
9,205	9.1	6,809	6.7	—	—	59,216	58.7	668	0.7
13,342	13.0	4,776	4.7	1,135	1.1	8,143	7.9	252	0.2
10,685	39.8	1,852	6.9	931	3.5	5,566	20.7	7	(d)
2,657	3.5	2,924	3.9	203	0.3	2,577	3.4	245	0.3
34,498	12.2	27,252	9.7	6,114	2.2	83,085	29.4	3,012	1.1
8,942	8.7	13,088	12.8	379	0.4	48,597	47.5	1,568	1.5
25,556	14.2	14,164	7.9	5,735	3.2	34,488	19.2	1,444	0.8
23,690	21.7	10,976	10.0	5,572	5.1	34,424	31.5	631	0.6
1,866	2.7	3,188	4.5	162	0.2	64	0.1	813	1.2
162,154	15.4	54,371	5.1	11,872	1.1	255,007	24.1	7,931	0.8
37,836	12.9	15,422	5.3	—	—	115,780	39.5	6,138	2.1
124,318	16.3	38,949	5.1	11,872	1.6	139,227	18.2	1,793	0.2
73,472	36.2	19,480	9.6	6,883	3.4	82,140	40.5	844	0.4
50,847	9.1	19,468	3.5	4,989	0.9	57,086	10.2	949	0.2
12,782	14.1	3,776	4.2	816	0.9	22,648	25.0	1,085	1.2
12,450	24.7	2,768	5.5	816	1.6	22,648	44.9	1,083	2.1
332	0.8	1,008	2.5	—	—	—	—	2	(d)
332	0.8	1,008	2.5	—	—	—	—	2	(d)
30,061	14.3	9,443	4.5	1,781	0.8	60,779	28.8	2,147	1.0
7,362	7.2	5,547	5.4	801	0.8	51,352	49.9	1,340	1.3
22,699	21.0	3,896	3.6	980	0.9	9,427	8.7	807	0.7
21,451	33.4	3,043	4.7	974	1.5	8,566	13.3	778	1.2
1,248	2.8	854	1.9	6	(d)	861	2.0	29	0.1
7,070	15.5	3,967	8.7	486	1.1	9,734	21.4	332	0.7
5,933	25.5	1,805	7.7	—	—	8,490	36.4	304	1.3
1,137	5.1	2,162	9.7	486	2.2	1,244	5.6	28	0.1
1,123	10.6	1,686	15.9	486	4.6	1,193	11.3	28	0.3
13	0.1	476	4.1	—	(d)	51	0.4	—	—
43,337	12.7	14,776	4.3	3,884	1.1	98,439	28.8	22,491	6.8
10,952	9.2	10,204	8.6	2,306	1.9	71,843	60.4	1,204	1.0
32,385	14.5	4,572	2.1	1,578	0.7	26,596	11.9	21,287	9.6
24,782	26.2	1,751	1.8	1,058	1.1	17,836	18.8	20,781	21.9
7,603	5.9	2,821	2.2	519	0.4	8,760	6.9	507	0.4
137,763	14.2	56,927	5.9	9,309	1.0	203,993	21.0	23,679	2.4
18,746	8.0	11,280	4.8	152	0.1	116,378	49.6	1,946	0.8
119,017	16.2	45,647	6.2	9,157	1.2	87,615	11.9	21,733	3.0
101,193	32.8	33,222	10.8	9,082	2.9	79,279	25.7	18,223	5.9
17,824	4.2	12,425	2.9	75	(d)	8,336	2.0	3,510	0.8
14,640	13.0	7,771	6.9	1,005	0.9	24,615	21.9	2,565	2.3
5,319	11.4	2,347	5.0	—	—	20,019	43.0	1,097	2.4
9,321	14.1	5,424	8.2	1,005	1.5	4,596	7.0	1,468	2.2
4,532	16.1	3,806	13.6	981	3.5	4,502	16.0	1,229	4.4
4,788	12.6	1,618	4.3	23	0.1	94	0.2	239	0.6
5,652	14.8	2,245	5.9	1,223	3.2	12,479	32.6	917	2.4
5,034	17.5	1,828	6.4	1,221	4.2	12,425	43.2	917	3.2
618	6.5	417	4.4	2	(d)	54	0.6	—	(d)
609	66.5	5	0.5	—	—	54	5.9	—	(d)
8	0.1	412	4.8	2	(d)	—	—	—	—

Table 1.5 Total direct expenditures, and direct expenditures for State and local criminal justice activities, by type of activity, State, and level of government, fiscal year 1979—Continued

[Dollar amounts in thousands.—represents zero or rounds to zero.]

State and level of government[a]	Population in thousands[b]	Total direct expenditure[c]	Total criminal justice system		Police protection	
			Amount	Percent of total direct expenditure	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system
Virginia	5,148	$6,915,000	$466,909	6.8	$208,945	44.8
State	X	3,349,000	211,017	6.3	51,013	24.2
Local, total	X	3,566,000	255,892	7.2	157,932	61.7
Counties	X	1,877,000	110,866	5.9	68,521	61.8
Municipalities	X	1,689,000	145,026	8.6	89,410	61.7
Washington	3,668	4,247,000	372,851	8.8	180,878	48.5
State	X	2,826,000	129,315	4.6	38,314	29.6
Local, total	X	1,421,000	243,536	17.1	142,564	58.5
Counties	X	616,000	132,693	21.5	46,749	35.2
Municipalities	X	805,000	110,843	13.8	95,816	86.4
West Virginia	1,859	1,915,000	102,587	5.4	54,681	53.3
State	X	1,539,000	53,779	3.5	21,177	39.4
Local, total	X	376,000	48,808	13.0	35,504	68.6
Counties	X	147,000	23,966	16.3	10,021	41.8
Municipalities	X	229,000	24,842	10.8	23,483	94.5
Wisconsin	4,651	5,912,000	407,676	6.9	216,469	53.1
State	X	2,642,000	128,147	4.9	24,688	19.3
Local, total	X	3,271,000	279,529	8.5	191,781	68.6
Counties	X	1,377,000	128,450	9.3	48,226	37.5
Municipalities	X	1,894,000	151,079	8.0	143,555	95.0
Wyoming	406	594,000	50,784	8.5	24,652	48.5
State	X	360,000	24,051	6.7	5,218	21.7
Local, total	X	234,000	26,733	11.4	19,434	72.7
Counties	X	136,000	12,312	9.1	6,376	51.8
Municipalities	X	97,000	14,421	14.9	13,058	90.5

[a] Data for municipalities, and the local governments totals that include municpal data, are estimates subject to sampling variation; data for counties (boroughs, parishes) are based on a canvass of all county governments and therefore are not subject to sampling variation.

[b] Estimated population of States as of July 1, 1977 is derived from U.S. Bureau of the Census *Current Population Reports*, Series P–25, No. 7901.

[c] The relation of criminal justice total expenditure to total general expenditure is based on data for general purpose governments only and does not include data for State-operated liquor stores, independent school districts, or special districts.

[d] Less than half the unit of measurement shown.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Judicial		Legal services and prosecution		Public defense		Corrections		Other criminal justice	
Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system
$55,165	11.8	$17,930	3.8	$7,295	1.6	$168,458	36.1	$9,117	2.0
27,414	13.0	3,177	1.5	6,942	3.3	119,426	56.6	3,045	1.4
27,751	10.8	14,753	5.8	353	0.1	49,032	19.2	6,072	2.4
11,875	10.7	6,567	5.9	170	0.2	21,560	19.4	2,172	2.0
15,875	10.9	8,186	5.6	183	0.1	27,472	18.9	3,900	2.7
43,382	11.6	26,172	7.0	8,744	2.3	107,638	28.9	6,036	1.6
7,641	5.9	9,478	7.3	618	0.5	71,899	55.6	1,365	1.1
35,741	14.7	16,694	6.9	8,126	3.3	35,739	14.7	4,671	1.9
29,939	22.6	11,503	8.7	7,325	5.5	33,286	25.1	3,892	2.9
5,803	5.2	5,191	4.7	802	0.7	2,454	2.2	779	0.7
17,788	17.3	6,660	6.5	1,580	1.5	20,556	20.0	1,323	1.3
12,063	22.4	2,721	5.1	1,541	2.9	15,051	28.0	1,226	2.3
5,725	11.7	3,939	8.1	39	0.1	5,505	11.3	97	0.2
5,339	22.3	3,203	13.4	38	0.2	5,306	22.1	59	0.2
386	1.6	735	3.0	1	(d)	199	0.8	38	0.2
47,101	11.6	28,507	7.0	8,606	2.1	95,515	23.4	11,479	2.8
14,080	11.0	10,794	8.4	4,140	3.2	70,873	55.3	3,572	2.8
33,021	11.8	17,713	6.3	4,466	1.6	24,642	8.8	7,907	2.8
31,448	24.5	11,892	9.3	4,431	3.4	24,550	19.1	7,904	6.2
1,573	1.0	5,821	3.9	35	(d)	92	0.1	3	(d)
5,110	10.1	3,357	6.6	698	1.4	16,483	32.5	484	1.0
2,027	8.4	1,175	4.9	574	2.4	14,573	60.6	484	2.0
3,083	11.5	2,182	8.2	124	0.5	1,910	7.1	—	—
2,491	20.2	1,590	12.9	124	1.0	1,732	14.1	—	—
593	4.1	592	4.1	—	—	179	1.2	—	—

Table 1.6 Employment and payroll for criminal justice activities, by type of activity and level of government, United States, October 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.3. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 2.

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

Type of activity	Total[a]	Level of government					
		Federal		State		Local[a]	
		Number	Percent[b]	Number	Percent[b]	Number	Percent[b]
Total criminal justice system:							
Total employees	1,275,031	106,276	8.3	340,459	26.7	828,296	65.0
Full-time employees	1,150,530	102,428	8.9	323,223	28.1	724,879	63.0
Full-time equivalent employees	1,177,263	103,214	8.8	328,237	27.9	745,812	63.4
October payroll	$1,681,947	$192,773	11.5	$464,558	27.6	$1,024,616	60.9
Police protection:							
Total employees	701,092	75,519	10.8	99,301	14.2	526,272	75.1
Full-time employees	644,073	72,750	11.3	90,779	14.1	480,544	74.6
Full-time equivalent employees	653,579	73,152	11.2	91,595	14.0	488,832	74.8
October payroll	$973,276	$133,516	13.7	$130,915	13.5	$708,845	72.8
Judicial:							
Total employees	169,235	8,153	4.8	49,443	29.2	111,639	66.0
Full-time employees	146,141	8,051	5.5	45,654	31.2	92,436	63.3
Full-time equivalent employees	155,707	8,066	5.2	48,052	30.9	99,589	64.0
October payroll	$211,109	$16,108	7.6	$87,129	41.3	$107,872	51.1
Legal services and prosecution:							
Total employees	78,094	8,027	10.3	20,737	26.6	49,330	63.2
Full-time employees	69,621	7,576	10.9	19,210	27.6	42,835	61.5
Full-time equivalent employees	73,189	7,824	10.7	19,961	27.3	45,404	62.0
October payroll	$114,623	$15,985	13.9	$32,499	28.4	$66,139	57.7
Public defense:							
Total employees	9,555	562	5.9	3,788	39.6	5,205	54.5
Full-time employees	8,691	498	5.7	3,607	41.5	4,586	52.8
Full-time equivalent employees	9,081	520	5.7	3,659	40.3	4,902	54.0
October payroll	$15,247	$1,076	7.1	$5,855	38.4	$8,316	54.5
Corrections:							
Total employees	284,798	12,327	4.3	162,946	57.2	109,525	38.5
Full-time employees	273,051	12,087	4.4	159,808	58.5	101,156	37.0
Full-time equivalent employees	276,549	12,088	4.4	160,778	58.1	103,683	37.5
October payroll	$355,247	$22,996	6.5	$202,562	57.0	$129,689	36.5
Other criminal justice:							
Total employees	32,257	1,688	5.2	4,244	13.1	26,325	81.6
Full-time employees	8,953	1,466	16.4	4,165	46.5	3,322	37.1
Full-time equivalent employees	9,158	1,564	17.1	4,192	45.8	3,402	37.1
October payroll	$12,446	$3,092	24.8	$5,599	45.0	$3,755	30.2

[a] Local governments data are estimates subject to sampling variation.
[b] Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 1.7 Criminal justice employment and payroll for Federal, State, and local governments, by type of activity, United States, October 1971–October 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.3. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 2.

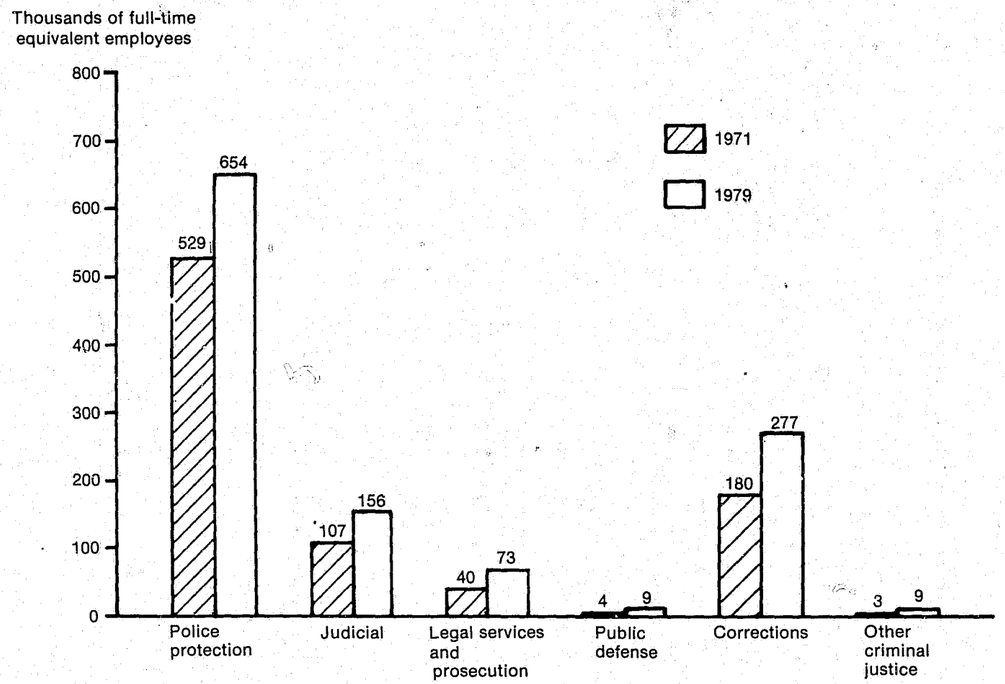
[The local governments portion of these data are estimates subject to sampling variation. Dollar amounts in thousands.]

Type of activity	October 1971	October 1972	October 1973	October 1974	October 1975	October 1976	October 1977	October 1978	October 1979	Percent increase or decrease (–): October 1971 to October 1972	October 1972 to October 1973	October 1973 to October 1974	October 1974 to October 1975	October 1975 to October 1976	October 1976 to October 1977	October 1977 to October 1978	October 1978 to October 1979	October 1971 to October 1979
Total criminal justice system:																		
Total employees	929,473	975,531	1,024,116	1,093,609	1,126,569	1,148,262	1,197,777	1,228,198	1,275,031	5.0	5.0	6.8	3.2	1.7	4.3	2.5	3.8	37.2
Full-time employees	836,007	873,613	916,183	980,230	1,024,505	1,049,750	1,100,098	1,125,275	1,150,530	4.5	4.9	7.0	4.5	2.5	4.8	2.3	2.2	37.6
Full-time equivalent employees	861,776	898,305	945,309	1,011,205	1,050,503	1,079,892	1,131,780	1,157,288	1,177,263	4.2	5.2	7.0	3.9	2.8	4.8	2.3	1.7	36.6
October payroll	$714,873	$804,741	$912,176	$1,043,104	$1,158,872	$1,277,120	$1,426,801	$1,540,955	$1,681,947	12.6	13.4	14.4	11.1	10.2	11.7	8.0	9.1	135.3
Police protection:																		
Total employees	575,514	596,663	623,603	653,580	669,518	670,724	685,881	696,809	701,092	3.7	4.5	4.8	2.4	0.2	2.3	1.6	0.6	21.8
Full-time employees	515,691	535,688	561,646	594,209	612,321	617,132	632,928	641,409	644,073	3.9	4.8	5.8	3.0	0.8	2.6	1.3	0.4	24.9
Full-time equivalent employees	528,594	547,555	575,142	607,913	625,045	628,347	645,015	655,720	653,579	3.6	5.0	5.7	2.8	0.5	2.7	1.6	0.3	23.6
October payroll	$445,289	$501,277	$570,671	$645,612	$708,888	$772,867	$846,197	$908,221	$973,276	12.6	13.9	13.1	9.8	9.0	9.5	7.5	7.2	118.6
Judicial:																		
Total employees	117,554	125,970	130,526	141,094	151,534	151,074	162,900	163,197	169,235	7.2	3.6	8.1	7.4	−0.3	7.8	0.2	3.7	44.0
Full-time employees	100,491	105,140	107,712	116,597	127,940	127,736	140,737	140,019	146,141	4.6	2.4	8.2	9.7	−0.2	10.2	−0.5	4.4	45.4
Full-time equivalent employees	107,129	111,686	115,490	125,129	131,988	137,451	150,546	149,336	155,707	4.3	3.4	8.3	5.5	4.1	9.5	−0.8	4.3	45.3
October payroll	$88,698	$97,634	$107,916	$124,817	$141,122	$154,466	$178,918	$190,541	$211,106	10.1	10.5	15.7	13.1	9.5	15.8	6.5	10.8	138.0
Legal services and prosecution:																		
Total employees	44,620	50,570	54,781	58,582	1,403	64,860	68,327	75,937	78,094	13.3	8.3	6.9	4.8	5.6	5.3	11.1	2.8	75.0
Full-time employees	36,888	40,433	43,067	47,374	50,323	54,473	59,302	65,463	69,621	9.6	6.5	10.0	6.2	8.2	8.9	10.4	6.4	88.7
Full-time equivalent employees	39,725	43,789	47,304	52,219	55,364	59,306	63,902	69,234	73,189	10.2	8.0	10.4	6.0	7.1	7.7	8.3	5.7	84.2
October payroll	$37,922	$43,929	$50,978	$59,585	$67,695	$77,140	$89,734	$101,288	$114,623	15.8	16.0	16.9	13.6	14.0	16.3	12.9	13.2	202.3
Public defense:																		
Total employees	4,018	4,951	5,987	6,687	6,647	7,623	8,462	8,680	9,555	23.2	20.9	11.7	−0.6	14.7	11.0	2.6	10.1	137.8
Full-time employees	3,154	3,804	4,765	5,655	6,021	6,735	7,411	7,946	8,691	20.6	25.3	18.7	6.5	11.9	10.0	7.2	9.4	175.6
Full-time equivalent employees	3,510	4,156	5,178	6,119	6,357	7,255	8,104	8,268	9,081	18.4	24.6	18.2	3.9	14.1	11.7	2.0	9.8	158.7
October payroll	$3,439	$4,367	$5,728	$7,201	$8,213	$9,821	$12,219	$12,529	$15,247	27.0	31.2	25.7	14.1	19.6	24.4	2.5	21.7	343.4
Corrections:																		
Total employees	184,819	191,760	203,101	226,794	232,009	246,376	262,585	273,556	284,798	3.8	6.0	11.7	2.3	6.2	6.6	4.2	4.1	54.1
Full-time employees	176,958	183,290	193,172	209,906	220,952	235,625	250,732	261,467	273,051	3.6	5.4	8.7	5.3	6.6	6.4	4.3	4.4	54.3
Full-time equivalent employees	179,961	185,793	196,279	213,197	224,520	239,293	255,008	265,503	276,549	3.2	5.6	8.6	5.3	6.6	6.6	4.1	4.2	53.7
October payroll	$136,810	$152,299	$170,405	$198,462	$224,635	$252,890	$287,924	$314,864	$355,247	11.3	11.9	16.5	13.2	12.6	13.9	9.4	12.8	159.7
Other criminal justice:																		
Total employees	2,948	5,617	6,118	6,872	7,458	8,451	9,622	9,833	32,257	90.5	9.0	12.3	8.5	13.3	13.9	2.2	228.0	994.2
Full-time employees	2,825	5,258	5,821	6,489	6,948	8,049	8,988	8,785	8,953	86.1	10.7	11.5	7.1	15.8	11.7	−2.2	1.9	216.9
Full-time equivalent employees	2,857	5,326	5,916	6,628	7,229	8,240	9,206	9,041	9,158	86.4	11.1	12.0	9.1	14.0	11.7	−1.7	1.3	220.5
October payroll	$2,715	$5,235	$6,278	$7,427	$8,319	$9,935	$11,859	$11,679	$12,446	92.8	19.9	18.3	12.0	19.4	19.4	−1.5	6.6	358.4

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Figure 1.3 Criminal justice full-time equivalent employment for Federal, State, and local governments, by type of activity, United States, fiscal years 1971 and 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.3. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 2.



Source: Figure provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 1.8 Criminal justice expenditures of the Federal Government, by type of activity and expenditure, fiscal years 1971–79

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.3. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 2.

[Dollar amounts in thousands. — represents zero or rounds to zero.]

	Amount									Percent increase or decrease (–)								
Type of activity and expenditure	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1971 to 1972	1972 to 1973	1973 to 1974	1974 to 1975	1975 to 1976	1976 to 1977	1977 to 1978	1978 to 1979	1971 to 1979
Total criminal justice system	$1,448,335[a]	$1,876,345[a]	$2,260,099[a]	$2,601,959[a]	$3,018,566	$3,322,073	$3,601,647	$3,834,607	$3,950,686	29.6	20.5	15.1	16.0	10.1	8.4	6.5	3.1	172.8
Direct expenditure	1,214,857[a]	1,502,463[a]	1,650,881[a]	1,859,113[a]	2,187,875	2,450,229	2,778,710	3,122,290	3,269,381	23.7	9.9	12.6	17.7	12.0	13.4	12.4	4.7	169.1
Intergovernmental expenditure	233,478[a]	373,882[a]	609,218[a]	742,846[a]	830,691	871,844	822,937	712,317	681,305	60.1	62.9	21.9	11.8	5.0	–5.6	–13.4	–4.4	191.8
Police protection	804,514	963,108	1,089,873	1,224,586	1,464,244	1,615,714	1,771,922	1,959,305	1,949,899	19.7	13.2	12.4	19.6	10.3	9.7	10.6	–0.5	142.4
Direct expenditure	803,600	962,149	1,088,854	1,221,510	1,460,625	1,611,640	1,765,420	1,951,786	1,948,268	19.7	13.2	12.2	19.6	10.3	9.5	8.6	–0.2	142.4
Intergovernmental expenditure	914	959	1,019	3,076	3,619	4,074	6,502	7,519	1,631	4.9	6.3	201.9	17.7	12.6	59.6	15.6	–78.3	78.4
Judicial	134,020	179,099	118,359	136,135	165,332	219,445	289,626	321,373	369,509	33.6	–33.9	15.0	21.4	32.7	32.0	11.0	15.0	175.7
Direct expenditure	134,020	179,099	118,359	136,135	165,332	219,445	289,626	321,373	369,509	33.6	–33.9	15.0	21.4	32.7	32.0	11.0	14.9	175.7
Intergovernmental expenditure	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Legal services and prosecution	88,748	107,071	123,494	117,798	177,275	149,402	185,604	220,058	275,897	20.6	15.3	–4.6	50.5	–15.7	24.2	18.6	25.4	210.9
Direct expenditure	88,748	107,071	123,494	117,798	177,275	149,402	185,604	215,525	265,898	20.6	15.3	–4.6	50.5	–15.7	24.2	16.1	23.4	199.6
Intergovernmental expenditure	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,533	9,999	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	120.6	x
Public defense	61,095	80,237	90,436	91,629	87,017	103,718	140,452	209,060	240,232	31.3	12.7	1.3	–5.0	19.2	35.4	48.8	14.9	293.2
Direct expenditure	61,095	80,237	90,436	91,629	87,017	103,718	140,452	209,060	240,232	31.3	12.7	1.3	–5.0	19.2	35.4	48.8	14.9	293.2
Intergovernmental expenditure	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Corrections	121,258	146,491	189,096	237,300	243,113	285,973	338,400	375,802	392,589	20.8	29.1	25.5	2.4	17.6	18.3	11.0	4.5	223.8
Direct expenditure	110,801	133,272	170,854	214,529	216,778	256,352	298,718	337,174	353,961	20.3	28.2	25.6	1.0	18.3	16.5	12.9	5.0	219.5
Intergovernmental expenditure	10,457	13,219	18,242	22,771	26,335	29,621	39,682	38,628	38,628	26.3	38.0	24.8	15.7	12.5	34.0	–2.6	0.0	269.4
Other criminal justice	238,700[a]	400,339[a]	648,841[a]	794,511[a]	881,585	947,821	875,643	749,009	722,560	67.7	62.1	22.4	11.0	7.5	–7.6	–14.5	–3.5	202.7
Direct expenditure	16,593[a]	40,635[a]	58,884[a]	77,512[a]	80,848	109,672	98,890	87,372	91,513	144.9	44.9	31.6	4.3	35.7	–9.8	–11.6	4.7	451.5
Intergovernmental expenditure	222,107[a]	359,704[a]	589,957[a]	716,999[a]	800,737	838,149	776,753	661,637	631,047	61.9	64.0	21.5	11.7	4.7	–7.3	–14.8	–4.6	184.1

[a] Federal Government data for "total criminal justice system" and "other criminal justice" total expenditure, direct expenditure, and intergovernmental expenditure for fiscal years 1971, 1972, 1973, and 1974 have been revised.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 1.9 Criminal justice employment and payroll for the Federal Government, by type of activity, October 1971–October 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.3. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 2.

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

Type of activity	October 1971	October 1972	October 1973	October 1974	October 1975	October 1976	October 1977	October 1978	October 1979	Percent increase or decrease (–): October 1971 to October 1972	October 1972 to October 1973	October 1973 to October 1974	October 1974 to October 1975	October 1975 to October 1976	October 1976 to October 1977	October 1977 to October 1978	October 1978 to October 1979	October 1971 to October 1979
Total criminal justice system:																		
Total employees	76,133	86,733	88,560	95,252	97,623	100,771	101,547	105,376	106,276	11.0	2.1	7.6	2.5	3.2	0.8	3.8	0.9	36.0
Full-time employees	77,118	84,702	86,739	93,234	95,465	99,016	99,479	102,722	102,428	9.8	2.4	7.5	2.4	3.7	0.5	3.3	–0.3	32.8
Full-time equivalent employees	77,523	85,222	87,139	93,755	96,136	99,553	100,088	103,678	103,214	9.9	2.2	7.6	2.5	3.6	0.5	3.6	–0.4	33.1
October payroll	$83,457	$100,367	$113,552	$130,802	$145,110	$159,726	$170,004	$184,202	$192,773	20.3	13.1	15.2	10.9	10.1	6.4	8.4	4.7	131.0
Police protection:																		
Total employees	56,972	62,126	64,680	69,420	70,087	72,301	72,455	75,182	75,519	9.0	4.4	7.0	1.0	3.2	0.2	3.8	0.4	32.6
Full-time employees	56,199	61,117	63,786	68,257	68,924	71,207	71,130	73,559	72,750	8.8	4.4	7.0	1.0	3.3	–0.1	3.4	–1.1	29.5
Full-time equivalent employees	56,528	61,393	63,996	68,504	69,196	71,421	71,433	73,993	73,152	8.6	4.2	7.0	1.0	3.2	0.0	3.6	–1.1	29.4
October payroll	$59,231	$70,777	$82,367	$94,705	$102,289	$113,497	$122,380	$128,182	$133,516	19.5	16.4	15.0	8.0	11.0	7.8	4.7	4.2	125.4
Judicial:																		
Total employees	7,487	8,837	6,360	6,804	7,351	7,578	8,216	8,321	8,153	18.0	–28.0	7.0	8.0	3.1	8.4	1.3	–2.0	8.9
Full-time employees	7,389	8,404	6,254	6,700	7,238	7,473	8,131	8,229	8,051	13.7	–25.6	7.1	8.0	3.2	8.8	1.2	–2.2	9.0
Full-time equivalent employees	7,421	8,517	6,277	6,734	7,278	7,531	8,165	8,239	8,068	14.8	–26.3	7.3	8.1	3.5	8.4	1.3	–2.7	8.7
October payroll	$8,748	$10,935	$9,319	$10,517	$13,118	$13,733	$15,363	$17,474	$16,108	25.0	–14.8	12.9	24.7	4.7	11.9	13.7	–7.8	84.1
Legal services and prosecution:																		
Total employees	5,644	6,249	6,649	7,091	7,323	7,008	7,147	7,811	8,027	10.7	6.4	6.6	3.3	–4.3	2.0	9.3	2.8	42.2
Full-time employees	5,635	5,944	6,333	6,749	6,992	6,821	6,864	7,325	7,576	5.5	6.5	6.6	3.6	–2.4	0.6	6.7	3.4	34.4
Full-time equivalent employees	5,638	6,015	6,395	6,845	7,099	6,928	6,930	7,558	7,824	6.7	6.3	7.0	3.7	–2.4	0.0	9.1	3.5	38.8
October payroll	$6,842	$7,619	$9,022	$10,422	$11,270	$12,427	$12,954	$14,940	$15,985	11.4	18.4	15.5	8.1	10.3	4.2	15.3	7.0	133.6
Public defense:																		
Total employees	52	88	109	154	185	219	230	230	562	69.2	23.9	41.3	20.1	18.4	5.0	0.0	144.3	980.8
Full-time employees	52	88	109	154	185	219	230	230	498	69.2	23.9	41.3	20.1	18.4	5.0	0.0	116.5	857.7
Full-time equivalent employees	52	88	109	154	185	219	230	230	520	69.2	23.9	41.3	20.1	18.4	5.0	0.0	126.1	900.0
October payroll	$87	$100	$153	$222	$315	$407	$468	$468	$1,076	14.9	53.0	45.1	41.9	29.2	15.0	0.0	129.9	1,136.8
Corrections:																		
Total employees	7,223	8,019	9,076	10,126	10,894	11,869	11,875	12,192	12,327	11.0	13.2	11.6	7.6	8.9	0.1	2.7	1.1	70.7
Full-time employees	7,103	7,895	8,897	9,893	10,647	11,634	11,626	11,937	12,087	11.2	12.7	11.2	7.6	9.3	–0.1	2.7	1.3	70.2
Full-time equivalent employees	7,140	7,929	8,969	9,967	10,707	11,717	11,760	12,055	12,088	11.1	13.1	11.1	7.4	9.4	0.4	2.5	0.3	69.3
October payroll	$7,692	$9,396	$10,887	$12,885	$15,693	$16,938	$16,279	$17,497	$22,996	22.2	15.9	18.4	21.8	7.9	3.9	7.5	31.4	199.0
Other criminal justice:																		
Total employees	755	1,414	1,486	1,657	1,783	1,796	1,624	1,742	1,688	87.3	5.1	11.5	7.6	0.7	–9.6	7.3	–3.1	123.6
Full-time employees	740	1,254	1,360	1,481	1,479	1,662	1,498	1,544	1,466	69.5	8.5	8.9	–0.1	12.4	–9.9	3.1	–5.1	98.1
Full-time equivalent employees	744	1,280	1,393	1,551	1,671	1,737	1,570	1,655	1,564	72.0	8.8	11.3	7.7	3.9	–9.6	5.4	–5.5	110.2
October payroll	$857	$1,540	$1,804	$2,051	$2,425	$2,724	$2,560	$2,919	$3,092	79.7	17.1	13.7	18.2	12.3	–6.0	14.0	5.9	260.8

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 1.10 Criminal justice expenditures of State governments, by type of activity and expenditure, fiscal years 1971–79

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.3. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 2.

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

	Amount									Percent increase or decrease (–)								
Type of activity and expenditure	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1971 to 1972	1972 to 1973	1973 to 1974	1974 to 1975	1975 to 1976	1976 to 1977	1977 to 1978	1978 to 1979	1971 to 1979
Total criminal justice system	$2,920,751	$3,341,507	$3,855,356	$4,536,957[a]	$5,321,378	$5,986,650	$6,689,474	$7,544,251	$8,418,065	14.4	15.4	17.7[a]	17.3[a]	12.5	11.7	12.8	11.6	188.2
Direct expenditure	2,681,419	2,948,091	3,303,608	3,890,570[a]	4,612,373	5,204,226	5,812,353	6,688,192	7,345,570	9.9	12.1	17.8[a]	18.6[a]	12.8	11.7	15.1	9.8	173.9
Intergovernmental expenditure	239,332	393,416	551,748	646,387	709,005	782,424	877,121	856,059	1,072,495	64.4	40.2	17.1	9.7	10.4	12.1	−2.4	25.3	348.1
Police protection	932,234	1,048,094	1,187,470	1,382,931	1,577,889	1,789,471	1,963,975	2,016,228	2,149,258	12.4	13.3	16.5	14.1	13.4	9.8	2.7	6.6	130.5
Direct expenditure	873,493	992,801	1,132,288	1,308,455	1,512,130	1,696,460	1,799,725	1,892,127	1,987,835	13.7	14.0	15.6	15.6	12.2	6.1	5.1	5.1	127.6
Intergovernmental expenditure	58,741	55,293	55,182	74,476	65,759	93,011	164,250	124,101	161,423	−5.9	−0.2	35.0	−11.7	41.4	76.6	−24.4	30.1	174.8
Judicial	326,850	371,014	419,247	475,992	561,291	663,068	735,829	1,150,265	1,327,545	13.5	13.0	13.5	17.9	18.1	11.0	56.3	15.4	306.2
Direct expenditure	313,717	346,290	385,619	439,456	497,660	585,151	650,559	1,012,899	1,206,984	10.4	11.4	14.0	13.2	17.6	11.2	55.7	19.2	284.7
Intergovernmental expenditure	13,133	24,724	33,628	36,536	63,631	77,917	85,270	137,366	120,561	88.3	36.0	8.6	74.2	22.5	9.4	61.1	−12.2	818.0
Legal services and prosecution	109,494	127,879	145,805	181,537	219,247	253,591	314,472	400,367	453,001	16.8	14.0	24.5	20.8	15.7	24.0	27.3	13.1	313.7
Direct expenditure	107,799	124,959	143,417	178,355	215,997	247,723	296,756	385,783	428,791	15.9	14.8	24.4	21.1	14.7	19.8	30.0	11.1	297.8
Intergovernmental expenditure	1,695	2,920	2,388	3,182	3,250	5,868	17,714	14,584	24,210	72.3	−18.2	33.2	2.1	80.6	201.9	−17.7	66.0	1,328.3
Public defense	17,266	25,571	41,830	58,055	73,127	78,622	90,393	109,294	127,892	48.1	63.5	38.8	26.0	7.5	15.0	20.9	17.0	640.7
Direct expenditure	16,491	23,963	37,029	51,683	65,481	70,139	78,365	97,956	118,012	45.3	54.5	39.6	26.7	7.1	11.7	25.0	20.5	615.6
Intergovernmental expenditure	775	1,608	4,801	6,372	7,646	8,483	12,028	11,338	9,880	107.5	198.5	32.7	20.0	10.9	41.8	−5.7	−12.9	1,174.8
Corrections	1,387,331	1,467,524	1,613,049	1,895,434	2,291,749	2,589,609	2,974,890	3,341,200	3,771,194	5.8	9.9	17.5	20.9	13.0	14.9	12.3	12.9	171.8
Direct expenditure	1,323,104	1,377,776	1,533,920	1,812,529	2,193,000	2,474,783	2,847,020	3,176,963	3,478,349	4.1	11.3	18.2	21.0	12.8	15.0	11.6	9.5	162.9
Intergovernmental expenditure	64,227	89,748	79,129	82,905	98,749	114,826	127,870	164,237	292,845	39.7	−11.8	4.8	19.1	16.3	11.4	28.4	78.3	356.0
Other criminal justice	147,576	301,425	447,955	543,003[a]	598,075	612,289	609,915	526,897	569,175	104.3	48.6	21.2[a]	10.1[a]	2.4	−0.4	−13.6	11.8	299.2
Direct expenditure	46,815	82,302	71,535	100,092[a]	128,105	129,970	139,926	122,464	125,599	75.8	−13.3	40.3[a]	28.0[a]	1.5	7.7	−12.5	2.6	168.3
Intergovernmental expenditure	100,761	219,123	376,620	442,916	469,970	482,319	469,999	404,433	463,576	117.5	71.9	17.6	6.1	2.6	−2.6	−13.9	14.6	360.1

[a] Revised.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 1.11 Criminal justice employment and payroll for State governments, by type of activity, October 1971–October 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.3. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 2.

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

Type of activity	October 1971	October 1972	October 1973	October 1974	October 1975	October 1976	October 1977	October 1978	October 1979	Percent increase or decrease (–): October 1971 to October 1972	October 1972 to October 1973	October 1973 to October 1974	October 1974 to October 1975	October 1975 to October 1976	October 1976 to October 1977	October 1977 to October 1978	October 1971 to October 1978	October 1978 to October 1979	October 1971 to October 1979
Total criminal justice system:																			
Total employees	211,785	222,273	241,765	262,735	274,319	283,049	310,358	322,046	340,459	5.0	8.8	8.7	4.4	3.2	9.6	3.8	52.1	5.7	60.8
Full-time employees	202,508	213,869	227,610	247,358	257,633	267,685	292,772	303,950	323,223	5.6	6.4	8.7	4.2	3.9	9.4	3.8	50.1	6.3	59.6
Full-time equivalent employees	205,859	216,603	232,299	252,588	263,208	272,488	298,571	310,554	328,237	5.2	7.2	8.7	4.2	3.5	9.6	4.0	50.8	5.7	59.4
October payroll	$164,719	$189,390	$218,554	$252,214	$280,593	$311,636	$370,396	$438,357	$464,558	15.0	15.4	15.4	11.3	11.1	18.9	18.3	166.1	6.0	182.0
Police protection:																			
Total employees	72,609	78,482	88,465	97,224	100,272	97,887	101,068	98,651	99,301	8.1	12.7	9.9	3.1	−2.4	3.2	−2.4	35.9	0.7	36.8
Full-time employees	67,986	73,963	79,475	87,026	89,428	89,175	92,065	89,977	90,779	8.8	7.5	9.5	2.8	−0.3	3.2	−2.3	32.3	0.9	33.5
Full-time equivalent employees	69,375	75,397	81,634	89,822	92,445	90,884	93,674	92,443	91,595	8.7	8.3	10.0	2.9	−1.7	3.1	−1.3	33.2	−0.9	32.0
October payroll	$52,800	$65,622	$77,140	$88,426	$97,737	$105,620	$116,294	$153,798	$130,915	24.3	17.6	14.6	10.5	8.1	10.1	32.2	191.3	−14.9	147.9
Judicial:																			
Total employees	20,562	21,026	23,602	24,560	26,402	28,535	38,910	43,625	49,443	2.3	12.3	4.1	7.5	8.1	36.4	12.1	112.2	13.3	140.5
Full-time employees	19,466	19,987	21,726	22,582	24,183	25,629	34,937	39,448	45,654	2.7	8.7	4.0	7.1	6.0	36.3	12.9	102.6	15.7	134.5
Full-time equivalent employees	19,856	20,372	22,977	23,939	25,578	27,516	37,337	41,642	48,052	2.6	12.8	4.2	6.8	7.6	35.7	11.5	109.7	15.4	142.0
October payroll	$23,175	$23,878	$29,201	$33,220	$37,372	$42,786	$58,566	$68,050	$87,129	3.0	22.3	13.8	12.5	14.5	36.9	16.2	193.6	28.0	276.0
Legal services and prosecution:																			
Total employees	8,765	9,714	11,082	12,381	13,122	13,665	15,584	18,974	20,737	10.8	14.1	11.7	6.0	4.1	14.0	21.8	116.5	9.3	136.6
Full-time employees	7,766	8,695	9,905	11,408	11,950	12,984	14,627	17,596	19,210	12.0	13.9	15.2	4.8	8.7	12.7	20.3	126.6	9.2	147.4
Full-time equivalent employees	8,133	9,035	10,490	11,776	12,334	13,227	15,088	18,212	19,961	11.1	16.1	12.3	4.7	7.2	13.9	20.9	123.9	9.6	145.4
October payroll	$8,037	$9,461	$11,648	$13,579	$15,615	$17,623	$23,147	$27,334	$32,499	17.7	23.1	16.6	15.0	12.9	31.3	18.1	240.1	18.9	304.4
Public defense:																			
Total employees	1,030	1,432	2,161	2,710	2,602	2,912	3,245	3,256	3,788	39.0*	50.9	25.4	−4.0	11.9	11.4	0.3	216.1	16.3	267.8
Full-time employees	961	1,382	2,071	2,575	2,518	2,809	3,005	3,121	3,607	43.8	49.9	21.3	−2.2	11.6	7.0	3.9	224.8	15.6	275.3
Full-time equivalent employees	985	1,406	2,102	2,625	2,547	2,843	3,175	3,159	3,659	42.7	49.5	24.9	−3.0	11.6	11.7	−0.5	220.7	15.8	271.5
October payroll	$878	$1,410	$2,244	$2,950	$3,057	$3,624	$4,376	$4,724	$5,855	60.6	59.1	31.5	3.6	18.5	20.8	8.0	438.0	23.9	566.9
Corrections:																			
Total employees	107,317	108,968	113,503	122,560	128,523	136,400	147,695	153,770	162,946	1.5	4.2	8.0	4.9	6.1	8.3	4.1	43.3	6.0	51.8
Full-time employees	104,882	107,250	111,536	120,519	126,196	133,520	144,420	150,148	159,808	2.3	4.0	8.0	4.7	5.8	8.2	4.0	43.2	6.4	52.4
Full-time equivalent employees	106,045	107,785	112,176	121,160	126,933	134,420	145,552	151,408	160,778	1.6	4.1	8.0	4.8	5.9	8.3	4.0	42.8	6.2	51.6
October payroll	$78,648	$86,710	$95,565	$110,710	$123,252	$137,928	$163,079	$179,654	$202,562	10.3	10.2	15.8	11.3	11.9	18.2	10.2	128.4	12.8	157.6
Other criminal justice:																			
Total employees	1,502	2,651	2,952	3,300	3,398	3,650	3,856	3,770	4,244	76.5	11.4	11.8	3.0	7.4	5.6	−2.2	151.0	12.6	182.6
Full-time employees	1,447	2,592	2,897	3,246	3,358	3,568	3,713	3,660	4,165	79.1	11.8	12.0	3.4	6.3	4.2	−1.6	152.9	13.8	187.8
Full-time equivalent employees	1,465	2,608	2,920	3,266	3,371	3,598	3,766	3,690	4,192	78.0	12.0	11.8	3.2	6.7	4.7	−2.0	151.9	13.6	186.1
October payroll	$1,181	$2,309	$2,756	$3,329	$3,561	$4,054	$4,934	$4,797	$5,599	95.5	19.4	20.8	7.0	13.8	21.7	−2.8	306.2	16.7	374.1

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 1.12 Criminal justice expenditures of local governments, by type of activity and expenditure, fiscal years 1971–79

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.3. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 2.

[The local governments data are estimates subject to sampling variation. Dollar amounts in thousands.]

Type of activity and expenditure	Amount									Percent increase or decrease (–)								
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1971 to 1972	1972 to 1973	1973 to 1974	1974 to 1975	1975 to 1976	1976 to 1977	1977 to 1978	1978 to 1979	1971 to 1979
Total criminal justice system	$6,662,697	$7,324,585	$8,034,225	$9,129,864	$10,501,604	$12,068,308	$13,027,249	$14,456,003	$15,401,230	9.9	10.5	12.8	15.0	14.9	7.9	11.0	6.5	131.2
Direct expenditure	6,620,807	7,281,248	8,052,232	9,092,370	10,448,612	12,026,954	12,982,693	14,321,513	15,256,406	10.0	10.6	12.9	14.9	15.1	7.9	10.3	6.5	130.4
Intergovernmental expenditure	75,545	91,261	90,249	115,395	144,501	133,855	164,728	295,356	300,839	20.8	–1.1	27.9	25.2	–7.4	23.1	79.3	1.9	298.2
Police protection	4,489,045	4,978,854	5,405,423	5,984,077	6,817,005	7,723,588	8,304,366	9,281,149	9,882,079	10.9	8.6	10.7	13.9	13.3	7.5	11.8	6.5	120.1
Direct expenditure	4,467,825	4,948,354	5,403,036	5,981,711	6,813,407	7,720,144	8,299,730	9,276,280	9,875,712	10.3	9.2	10.7	13.9	13.3	7.5	11.8	6.5	120.1
Intergovernmental expenditure	21,327	30,500	32,697	52,985	64,620	59,390	80,908	96,279	109,720	43.0	7.2	62.0	22.0	–8.1	36.2	19.0	14.0	414.5
Judicial	912,310	973,918	1,082,257	1,227,391	1,412,763	1,633,645	1,707,783	1,823,223	1,902,528	6.8	11.1	13.4	15.1	15.6	4.5	6.8	4.3	108.5
Direct expenditure	910,545	965,260	1,075,479	1,222,562	1,404,672	1,623,876	1,698,066	1,732,949	1,812,181	6.0	11.4	13.7	14.9	15.6	4.6	2.1	4.6	99.0
Intergovernmental expenditure	5,561	8,658	13,824	11,729	17,226	18,123	22,583	118,381	103,023	55.7	59.7	–15.1	46.9	5.2	24.6	424.2	–13.0	1,752.6
Legal services and prosecution	295,415	350,150	398,783	476,793	542,440	653,502	745,585	862,094	956,979	18.5	13.9	19.6	13.8	20.5	14.1	15.6	11.0	223.9
Direct expenditure	294,779	348,351	396,899	474,609	539,854	650,804	742,982	858,551	953,395	18.2	13.9	19.6	13.7	20.6	14.2	15.6	11.0	223.4
Intergovernmental expenditure	787	1,799	2,553	2,627	2,967	3,142	3,354	4,537	4,424	128.6	41.9	2.9	12.9	5.9	6.7	35.3	–2.5	462.1
Public defense	50,969	63,573	79,283	101,445	127,938	157,364	185,151	216,824	239,159	24.7	24.7	28.0	26.1	23.0	17.7	17.1	10.3	369.2
Direct expenditure	50,961	63,430	79,240	101,281	127,772	157,245	184,937	216,719	239,018	24.5	24.9	27.8	26.2	23.1	17.6	17.2	10.3	369.0
Intergovernmental expenditure	123	143	257	522	545	1,279	1,243	2,152	1,916	16.3	79.7	103.1	4.4	134.7	–2.8	73.1	–11.0	1,457.7
Corrections	895,420	961,338	1,066,000	1,240,815	1,471,470	1,678,879	1,814,539	2,030,722	2,196,646	7.4	10.9	16.4	18.6	14.1	8.1	11.9	8.2	145.3
Direct expenditure	857,168	911,282	1,035,434	1,213,338	1,433,535	1,654,377	1,788,329	2,008,574	2,154,154	6.3	13.6	17.2	18.1	15.4	8.1	12.3	7.2	151.3
Intergovernmental expenditure	47,425	50,056	40,275	46,456	58,170	49,547	53,338	58,369	77,924	5.5	–19.5	15.3	25.2	–14.8	7.7	9.4	33.5	64.3
Other criminal justice	19,538	44,676	62,478	99,343	129,988	221,329	267,825	241,992	223,839	128.7	39.8	59.0	30.8	70.3	21.9	–9.6	–7.5	1,045.7
Direct expenditure	19,529	44,571	62,144	98,869	129,372	220,508	268,649	228,440	221,946	128.2	39.4	59.1	30.9	70.4	21.8	–15.0	–2.8	1,036.5
Intergovernmental expenditure	321	105	643	1,076	1,007	2,374	3,302	15,638	3,833	–67.3	512.4	67.3	–6.4	135.7	39.1	373.6	–75.5	1,094.1

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

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Table 1.13 Criminal justice employment and payroll for local governments, by type of activity, October 1971–October 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.3. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 2.

[The local governments data are estimates subject to sampling variation. Dollar amounts in thousands.]

Type of activity	October 1971	October 1972	October 1973	October 1974	October 1975	October 1976	October 1977	October 1978	October 1979	Percent increase or decrease (–): October 1971 to October 1972	October 1972 to October 1973	October 1973 to October 1974	October 1974 to October 1975	October 1975 to October 1976	October 1976 to October 1977	October 1977 to October 1978	October 1978 to October 1979	October 1971 to October 1979
Total criminal justice system:																		
Total employees	639,555	666,525	693,791	735,622	756,627	764,442	785,872	800,730	828,296	4.2	4.1	6.0	2.9	1.0	2.8	1.9	3.4	29.5
Full-time employees	556,381	575,042	601,834	639,640	671,407	683,049	707,847	718,557	724,879	3.4	4.7	6.3	5.0	1.7	3.6	1.5	0.9	30.3
Full-time equivalent employees	578,394	596,480	625,871	664,862	691,159	707,891	733,121	742,898	745,812	3.1	4.9	6.2	4.0	2.4	3.6	1.3	0.4	28.9
October payroll	$466,697	$514,984	$580,070	$660,086	$733,169	$805,719	$886,401	$915,734	$1,024,616	10.3	12.6	13.8	11.1	9.9	10.0	3.3	11.9	119.5
Police protection:																		
Total employees	445,933	456,055	470,258	486,936	499,159	500,536	512,358	523,206	526,272	2.3	3.1	3.5	2.5	0.3	2.4	2.1	0.6	18.0
Full-time employees	391,506	400,608	418,385	438,926	453,969	456,750	469,733	478,103	480,544	2.3	4.4	4.9	3.4	0.6	2.8	1.8	0.5	22.7
Full-time equivalent employees	402,691	410,765	429,512	449,587	463,404	466,042	479,908	489,514	488,832	2.0	4.6	4.7	3.1	0.6	3.0	2.0	–0.1	21.4
October payroll	$333,258	$364,878	$411,364	$462,481	$508,862	$553,750	$607,473	$626,241	$708,845	9.5	12.7	12.4	10.0	8.8	9.7	3.1	13.2	112.7
Judicial:																		
Total employees	89,505	96,107	100,564	109,730	117,781	114,998	115,774	111,263	111,639	7.4	4.6	9.1	7.3	–2.4	0.7	–3.9	0.3	24.7
Full-time employees	73,636	76,749	79,732	87,315	96,519	94,667	97,669	92,354	92,436	4.2	3.9	9.5	10.5	–1.9	3.2	–5.4	0.1	25.5
Full-time equivalent employees	79,852	82,797	86,236	94,456	99,132	102,442	105,044	99,305	99,589	3.7	4.2	9.5	4.9	3.3	2.5	–5.5	0.3	24.7
October payroll	$56,775	$62,821	$69,396	$81,080	$90,632	$97,948	$104,989	$101,466	$107,872	10.6	10.5	16.8	11.8	8.1	7.2	–3.4	6.3	90.0
Legal services and prosecution:																		
Total employees	30,211	34,607	37,050	39,110	40,958	43,304	45,596	49,152	49,330	14.6	7.1	5.6	4.7	5.7	5.3	7.8	0.4	63.3
Full-time employees	23,487	25,794	26,829	29,217	31,381	34,668	37,811	40,542	42,835	9.8	4.0	8.9	7.4	10.5	9.1	7.2	5.7	82.4
Full-time equivalent employees	25,954	28,739	30,419	33,598	35,931	39,153	41,904	43,464	45,404	10.7	5.8	10.4	6.9	9.0	7.0	3.7	4.5	74.9
October payroll	$23,043	$26,849	$30,308	$35,584	$40,810	$47,050	$53,633	$59,014	$66,139	16.5	12.9	17.4	14.7	15.3	14.0	10.0	12.1	187.0
Public defense:																		
Total employees	2,936	3,431	3,717	3,823	3,860	4,492	4,987	5,194	5,205	16.9	8.3	2.9	1.0	16.4	11.0	4.2	0.2	77.3
Full-time employees	2,141	2,334	2,585	2,926	3,318	3,707	4,176	4,595	4,586	9.0	10.8	13.2	13.4	11.7	12.7	10.0	–0.2	114.2
Full-time equivalent employees	2,473	2,662	2,987	3,340	3,625	4,193	4,699	4,879	4,902	7.6	11.5	12.6	8.5	15.7	12.1	3.8	0.5	98.2
October payroll	$2,474	$2,857	$3,331	$4,029	$4,841	$5,790	$7,375	$7,337	$8,316	15.5	16.6	21.0	20.2	19.6	27.4	–0.5	13.3	236.1
Corrections:																		
Total employees	70,279	74,773	80,522	94,108	92,592	98,107	103,015	107,594	109,525	6.4	7.7	16.9	–1.6	6.0	5.0	4.4	1.8	55.8
Full-time employees	64,973	68,145	72,739	79,494	84,109	90,471	94,686	99,382	101,156	4.9	6.7	9.3	5.8	7.6	4.7	5.0	1.8	55.7
Full-time equivalent employees	66,776	70,079	75,134	82,070	86,880	93,156	97,676	102,040	103,683	4.9	7.2	9.2	5.9	7.2	4.9	4.4	1.6	55.3
October payroll	$50,470	$56,193	$63,953	$74,867	$85,690	$98,024	$108,566	$117,713	$129,689	11.3	13.8	17.1	14.5	14.4	10.8	8.4	10.2	157.0
Other criminal justice:																		
Total employees	691	1,552	1,680	1,915	2,277	3,005	4,142	4,321	26,325	124.6	8.2	14.0	18.9	32.0	37.8	4.3	509.2	3,709.7
Full-time employees	638	1,412	1,564	1,762	2,111	2,819	3,772	3,581	3,322	121.3	10.8	12.7	19.8	33.5	33.8	–5.1	–7.2	420.7
Full-time equivalent employees	648	1,438	1,603	1,811	2,187	2,905	3,870	3,696	3,402	121.9	11.5	13.0	20.8	32.8	33.2	–4.5	–8.0	425.0
October payroll	$677	$1,386	$1,718	$2,017	$2,333	$3,157	$4,365	$3,963	$3,755	104.7	4.0	19.1	14.0	35.3	38.3	–9.2	–5.2	454.7

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 1.14 Employment and payroll for State and local criminal justice activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.3. For additional data on police protection, public defense, legal services and prosecution, judicial, and correctional activities, see Tables 1.17, 1.25, 1.27, 1.36, and 1.47, respectively. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 2.

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

State and level of government	Employment and payroll[a]					
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
States–local, total	784,250	$634,283	813,083	$704,377	858,158	$798,624
States	205,856	167,587	216,603	189,390	232,299	218,554
Local, total	578,394	466,697	596,480	514,984	625,859	580,070
Counties	193,011	142,942	204,966	161,108	219,894	185,103
Municipalities	385,383	323,753	391,514	353,874	405,965	394,967
Alabama	9,206	5,604	9,592	6,205	10,240	6,929
State	2,501	1,697	2,470	1,784	2,664	2,115
Local, total	6,705	3,933	7,122	4,421	7,576	4,814
Counties	2,501	1,419	2,545	1,560	2,849	1,755
Municipalities	4,204	2,514	4,577	2,861	4,727	3,059
Alaska	1,667	1,895	1,945	2,473	1,953	2,213
State	1,178	1,435	1,390	1,878	1,418	1,639
Local, total	489	460	555	595	535	574
Boroughs	22	19	17	21	18	27
Municipalities	467	441	538	574	517	547
Arizona	7,628	5,715	8,274	6,715	9,519	8,241
State	2,109	1,682	1,947	1,708	2,490	2,256
Local, total	5,519	4,084	6,327	5,006	7,029	5,985
Counties	2,559	1,694	2,927	2,074	3,256	2,516
Municipalities	2,960	2,390	3,400	2,932	3,773	3,470
Arkansas	4,454	2,397	5,037	2,806	5,271	3,175
State	1,175	696	1,276	858	1,328	978
Local, total	3,279	1,701	3,761	1,948	3,943	2,197
Counties	947	430	1,249	554	1,210	608
Municipalities	2,332	1,271	2,512	1,394	2,733	1,589
California	95,948	95,848	102,083	107,996	105,947	120,183
State	21,210	20,775	24,551	24,673	24,945	27,477
Local, total	74,738	75,385	77,532	83,323	81,002	92,705
Counties	40,404	39,408	42,555	43,977	44,958	49,501
Municipalities	34,334	35,977	34,977	39,346	36,044	43,205
Colorado	8,018	6,028	8,896	7,063	9,892	8,342
State	3,157	2,465	3,433	2,796	3,650	3,268
Local, total	4,861	3,563	5,463	4,267	6,242	5,074
Counties	1,217	747	1,219	746	1,415	910
Municipalities	3,644	2,816	4,244	3,520	4,827	4,164
Connecticut	11,033	9,195	10,676	9,604	11,430	10,433
State	4,834	4,048	4,535	3,998	5,075	4,445
Local, total	6,199	5,148	6,141	5,606	6,355	5,989
Municipalities	6,199	5,148	6,141	5,606	6,355	5,989
Delaware	2,575	1,903	2,860	2,361	2,838	2,330
State	1,607	1,237	1,847	1,566	1,872	1,544
Local, total	968	666	1,013	794	966	787
Counties	318	190	326	252	277	228
Municipalities	650	476	687	542	689	559
District of Columbia:						
Local, total	9,707	8,988	10,184	10,481	9,872	10,110
Florida	30,477	21,344	32,703	24,732	36,766	31,204
State	7,951	5,688	9,602	7,628	12,423	11,033
Local, total	22,526	15,664	23,101	17,104	24,343	20,172
Counties	10,975	7,349	11,381	7,875	12,401	9,779
Municipalities	11,551	8,315	11,720	9,229	11,942	10,392
Georgia	14,796	9,188	15,480	10,544	17,756	12,777
State	3,873	2,509	4,527	3,460	5,300	4,075
Local, total	10,923	6,715	10,953	7,085	12,456	8,702
Counties	5,159	3,026	5,264	3,272	6,034	4,131
Municipalities	5,764	3,688	5,689	3,813	6,422	4,571
Hawaii	3,570	3,000	3,489	3,055	3,537	3,516
State	1,065	908	944	874	988	1,022
Local, total	2,505	2,093	2,545	2,181	2,549	2,494
Counties	542	471	651	516	672	603
Municipalities	1,963	1,622	1,894	1,665	1,877	1,892

See footnotes at end of table.

Employment and payroll[a]											
October 1974		October 1975		October 1976		October 1977		October 1978		October 1979	
Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment[b]	October payroll
917,450	$912,303	954,379	$1,013,762	980,379	$1,117,355	1,031,642	$1,256,797	1,053,452	$1,345,224	1,074,636	$1,489,174
252,588	252,214	263,208	280,593	272,488	311,636	298,571	370,398	310,554	408,896	328,237	464,558
664,862	660,088	691,159	733,169	707,891	805,719	733,121	886,401	742,898	938,328	745,812	1,024,616
239,171	216,430	257,592	251,535	272,541	281,773	287,760	327,053	295,970	343,125	300,370	373,026
425,691	443,659	433,567	481,634	435,350	523,946	445,361	559,347	446,928	595,202	445,513	651,590
11,328	8,433	12,117	9,858	12,396	10,809	12,953	12,797	14,543	15,484	14,935	16,881
3,073	2,456	3,343	3,065	3,582	3,386	4,006	4,718	5,052	5,968	5,252	6,704
8,255	5,977	8,693	6,793	8,814	7,423	8,947	8,079	9,491	9,516	9,706	10,176
3,068	2,074	3,424	2,511	3,598	2,948	3,156	714	3,398	3,246	3,289	3,333
5,187	3,903	5,269	4,283	5,216	4,475	5,791	,364	6,093	6,269	6,419	6,843
2,108	3,033	2,304	3,865	2,541	4,727	2,773	5,431	2,806	5,807	2,945	6,731
1,460	2,091	1,649	2,854	1,911	3,004	1,994	3,914	1,984	4,037	2,026	4,417
648	942	655	1,011	630	1,123	779	1,517	822	1,769	918	2,314
21	35	8	14	12	25	31	86	10	25	55	154
627	907	647	998	618	1,098	748	1,431	812	1,743	863	2,160
10,316	9,882	11,077	11,148	11,905	13,828	12,577	15,273	13,351	17,872	14,264	19,774
2,697	2,675	2,865	3,066	3,026	3,380	3,378	4,135	3,708	4,665	4,028	5,369
7,618	7,207	8,212	8,082	8,879	10,448	9,199	11,138	9,643	13,207	10,195	14,405
3,718	3,280	4,003	3,751	4,410	4,631	4,505	4,957	4,753	5,810	4,993	6,414
3,900	3,927	4,209	4,331	4,469	5,817	4,694	6,181	4,890	7,397	5,202	7,991
4,935	3,225	5,687	4,068	6,172	4,597	6,819	5,525	6,682	5,785	7,171	6,658
1,520	1,171	1,709	1,439	1,852	1,618	2,188	1,880	1,923	1,998	2,235	2,387
3,415	2,054	3,978	2,629	4,320	2,979	4,631	3,645	4,759	3,787	4,981	4,271
1,227	680	1,632	1,018	1,758	1,181	1,872	1,315	2,002	1,467	2,315	1,843
2,188	1,374	2,346	1,611	2,562	1,798	2,759	2,330	2,757	2,320	2,669	2,428
113,180	136,606	116,214	152,789	119,910	170,924	123,582	194,839	119,720	185,565	122,127	209,234
26,976	31,494	26,003	33,240	26,251	36,821	26,911	40,948	25,358	41,472	26,331	47,379
86,204	105,113	90,211	119,549	93,659	134,103	96,671	153,891	94,362	144,093	95,027	161,854
48,809	57,484	51,353	66,751	54,776	75,410	55,836	89,913	54,549	80,445	55,196	89,938
37,395	47,629	38,858	52,798	38,883	58,693	40,835	63,977	39,813	63,648	39,826	71,916
11,287	10,570	12,160	12,821	12,558	14,144	12,644	14,931	13,067	17,018	13,128	18,895
3,912	3,900	4,063	4,713	4,235	5,205	4,080	5,243	4,445	6,227	4,038	6,685
7,375	6,670	8,097	8,108	8,323	8,939	8,564	9,488	8,622	10,791	9,093	12,230
1,652	1,197	1,938	1,574	2,159	1,971	2,332	2,293	2,535	2,750	2,832	3,207
5,723	5,473	6,159	6,534	6,164	6,968	6,232	7,195	6,087	8,040	6,261	9,023
11,736	11,861	11,879	12,487	11,886	13,036	12,774	15,478	12,845	16,549	12,938	18,590
5,491	5,389	5,491	5,574	5,480	5,510	6,270	7,298	6,232	7,819	6,233	8,769
6,245	6,472	6,388	6,913	6,406	7,527	6,504	8,180	6,613	8,730	6,715	9,821
6,245	6,472	6,388	6,913	6,406	7,527	6,504	8,180	6,613	8,730	6,717	9,821
2,741	2,621	3,128	3,104	3,245	3,511	3,363	3,792	3,527	4,185	3,678	4,560
1,906	1,778	2,116	2,074	2,187	2,352	2,296	2,557	2,450	2,849	2,596	3,151
835	844	1,012	1,030	1,058	1,160	1,067	1,234	1,077	1,336	1,083	1,408
287	304	340	366	388	460	392	495	377	491	404	547
548	540	672	664	670	699	675	739	700	845	679	861
10,681	12,513	9,353	12,324	8,885	12,869	8,648	14,090	6,705	15,493	8,828	14,900
41,007	38,050	43,370	41,604	46,204	46,700	47,381	52,853	48,948	58,685	51,272	65,169
14,357	13,901	15,497	14,097	16,359	16,133	16,803	19,420	17,739	21,479	18,846	24,973
26,650	24,149	27,873	27,507	29,845	30,568	30,578	33,432	31,209	37,206	32,454	40,196
12,713	10,608	13,536	12,623	14,286	13,612	15,470	16,031	16,736	19,348	17,226	20,175
13,937	13,541	14,337	14,884	15,559	16,955	15,108	17,401	14,473	17,858	15,223	20,020
19,488	15,108	21,067	16,910	22,052	19,257	23,256	21,123	23,134	24,124	23,999	26,105
5,792	4,807	6,443	5,367	6,816	6,590	7,509	7,280	7,485	8,982	8,015	9,749
13,696	10,302	14,624	11,543	15,236	12,667	15,747	13,844	15,649	15,141	16,004	16,356
6,601	4,847	7,255	5,647	7,766	6,376	8,153	7,167	8,253	8,034	8,660	8,664
7,095	5,454	7,369	5,896	7,470	6,291	7,594	6,676	7,396	7,107	7,343	7,692
3,465	3,867	3,624	4,190	4,059	5,242	4,213	5,631	4,372	6,120	4,518	5,938
1,030	1,141	1,050	1,260	1,457	1,885	1,553	1,940	1,606	2,190	1,685	2,158
2,435	2,725	2,574	2,929	2,602	3,357	2,660	3,691	2,766	3,930	2,833	3,780
601	713	593	695	621	818	689	974	716	1,015	700	986
1,834	2,013	1,981	2,234	1,981	2,540	1,971	2,717	2,050	2,915	2,133	2,793

Table 1.14 Employment and payroll for State and local criminal justice activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1979—Continued

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

State and level of government	Employment and payroll[a]											
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
Idaho	2,276	$1,401	2,463	$1,573	2,678	$1,772	2,837	$2,120	3,024	$2,455	3,337	$2,953
State	733	522	805	655	955	755	879	839	919	940	1,041	1,171
Local, total	1,543	879	1,658	918	1,723	1,017	1,958	1,281	2,105	1,515	2,296	1,782
Counties	778	353	813	395	869	459	1,005	578	1,126	718	1,213	838
Municipalities	765	526	845	523	854	558	953	703	979	797	1,083	944
Illinois	45,726	41,207	46,416	43,816	47,388	48,146	49,311	52,038	50,592	58,425	53,536	63,708
State	9,889	8,892	9,941	9,709	9,807	11,047	10,470	11,596	10,664	12,946	11,159	13,989
Local, total	35,837	32,455	36,475	34,108	37,581	37,099	38,841	40,443	39,928	45,479	42,377	49,719
Counties	10,179	7,276	11,146	8,280	10,995	8,914	11,941	10,169	12,776	11,629	13,925	13,317
Municipalities	25,658	25,179	25,329	25,826	26,586	28,185	26,900	30,273	27,152	33,851	28,452	36,403
Indiana	14,143	9,320	14,786	10,200	15,848	11,460	16,808	13,030	17,605	14,863	18,426	16,616
State	3,993	2,866	3,913	3,094	4,194	3,498	4,582	4,101	4,800	4,734	4,926	5,336
Local, total	10,150	6,512	10,873	7,106	11,654	7,962	12,326	8,930	12,805	10,129	13,500	11,280
Counties	2,898	1,520	3,254	1,856	3,566	2,144	3,782	2,412	4,179	2,919	4,751	3,589
Municipalities	7,252	4,992	7,619	5,250	8,088	5,818	8,544	6,517	8,626	7,210	8,749	7,691
Iowa	7,548	4,997	7,292	5,158	7,679	5,977	8,228	6,673	8,768	8,156	9,139	9,243
State	2,472	1,785	2,393	1,897	2,434	2,237	2,461	2,475	2,664	2,936	2,888	3,399
Local, total	5,076	3,213	4,899	3,261	5,245	3,740	5,767	4,399	6,104	5,220	6,251	5,844
Counties	1,838	1,058	1,763	1,035	2,111	1,384	2,426	1,716	2,716	2,216	2,922	2,606
Municipalities	3,238	2,155	3,136	2,225	3,134	2,357	3,341	2,683	3,388	3,004	3,329	3,238
Kansas	7,726	4,778	8,046	5,098	8,530	5,868	9,032	6,445	9,700	7,598	9,983	8,395
State	2,918	2,042	2,920	2,038	2,950	2,158	3,230	2,472	3,335	2,902	3,322	3,069
Local, total	4,808	2,736	5,126	3,060	5,580	3,510	5,802	3,973	6,365	4,698	6,641	5,327
Counties	1,800	912	1,859	945	2,130	1,152	2,359	1,404	2,782	1,838	2,959	2,099
Municipalities	3,008	1,824	3,267	2,115	3,450	2,359	3,443	2,569	3,583	2,858	3,682	3,227
Kentucky	7,788	4,830	7,879	5,403	9,112	6,883	9,808	7,632	11,335	9,747	11,560	10,868
State	2,909	1,880	2,903	2,179	3,322	2,652	3,266	2,949	3,872	3,660	4,079	4,505
Local, total	4,879	2,949	4,976	3,224	5,790	4,231	6,542	4,983	7,463	6,087	7,481	6,363
Counties	1,902	1,105	2,054	1,230	2,428	1,630	2,877	2,004	3,267	2,486	3,352	2,701
Municipalities	2,977	1,844	2,922	1,994	3,362	2,601	3,665	2,980	4,196	3,621	4,129	3,662
Louisiana	14,076	8,154	14,190	9,000	16,294	10,621	17,491	12,543	19,039	15,472	20,359	17,823
State	3,418	2,250	3,626	2,567	4,892	3,489	5,275	4,078	6,198	5,293	6,695	6,272
Local, total	10,658	5,954	10,564	6,433	11,402	7,132	12,216	8,464	12,841	10,179	13,664	11,551
Parishes	3,942	2,264	4,291	2,467	4,283	2,888	5,043	3,365	5,168	3,669	5,563	4,072
Municipalities	6,716	3,689	6,273	3,966	7,119	4,245	7,173	5,099	7,673	6,510	8,101	7,479
Maine	2,771	1,719	3,029	2,056	3,202	2,327	3,338	2,600	3,550	2,881	3,444	2,994
State	1,235	814	1,431	1,066	1,487	1,203	1,583	1,335	1,680	1,380	1,578	1,416
Local, total	1,536	905	1,598	990	1,715	1,124	1,755	1,265	1,870	1,500	1,866	1,578
Counties	381	180	369	182	424	230	482	279	497	315	430	287
Municipalities	1,155	725	1,229	808	1,291	894	1,273	986	1,371	1,185	1,436	1,291
Maryland	18,284	13,330	18,954	16,890	19,582	18,412	20,502	21,169	21,557	23,536	21,500	26,467
State	7,091	5,725	7,955	7,392	8,314	8,196	8,636	9,215	8,948	10,185	9,179	10,798
Local, total	11,193	7,605	10,999	9,497	11,268	10,216	11,864	11,954	12,609	13,351	12,321	15,689
Counties	4,591	3,795	4,680	4,303	4,968	4,921	5,556	5,115	5,839	6,656	6,072	7,517
Municipalities	6,602	3,810	6,319	5,194	6,300	5,296	6,308	5,840	6,770	6,696	6,249	8,171
Massachusetts	22,725	18,890	23,551	20,810	24,831	23,668	25,686	26,342	27,183	29,135	27,458	32,236
State	5,150	4,564	5,198	4,438	6,446	5,907	6,793	6,670	6,655	6,822	6,919	8,212
Local, total	17,575	14,326	18,353	16,372	18,385	17,761	18,893	19,672	20,528	22,313	20,539	24,024
Counties	2,646	1,889	3,016	2,492	3,197	2,795	3,695	3,465	3,935	3,832	3,956	3,950
Municipalities	14,929	12,438	15,337	13,880	15,188	14,966	15,198	16,207	16,593	18,481	16,583	20,074
Michigan	31,014	28,761	32,478	31,697	33,386	36,688	35,604	40,171	37,904	45,742	37,977	51,603
State	6,564	6,945	6,739	7,379	7,102	8,338	7,557	8,940	8,157	10,040	8,560	11,571
Local, total	24,450	21,959	25,739	24,318	26,284	28,351	28,047	31,231	29,747	35,702	29,417	40,032
Counties	8,247	6,564	8,817	7,475	9,207	8,544	10,396	10,293	11,599	12,259	11,744	13,408
Municipalities	16,203	15,394	16,922	16,843	17,077	19,807	17,651	20,938	18,148	23,444	17,673	26,624
Minnesota	10,746	8,921	11,379	10,119	11,653	10,961	12,364	12,422	13,042	13,972	13,096	15,916
State	2,750	2,176	3,038	2,818	2,587	2,645	2,846	3,037	2,956	3,226	2,992	3,885
Local, total	7,996	6,769	8,341	7,302	9,066	8,316	9,518	9,385	10,086	10,746	10,104	12,031
Counties	3,313	2,664	3,397	2,823	3,889	3,363	4,049	4,052	4,839	5,057	5,033	5,733
Municipalities	4,683	4,105	4,944	4,479	5,177	4,953	5,169	5,333	5,247	5,689	5,071	6,298
Mississippi	4,990	2,824	5,461	3,263	5,703	3,651	6,316	4,387	6,591	4,983	6,858	5,319
State	1,592	1,042	1,748	1,217	2,019	1,511	2,317	1,900	2,304	2,079	2,335	2,094
Local, total	3,398	1,783	3,713	2,045	3,684	2,140	3,999	2,488	4,287	2,904	4,523	3,225
Counties	907	487	1,234	715	1,168	702	1,371	853	1,620	1,042	1,770	1,210
Municipalities	2,491	1,295	2,479	1,330	2,516	1,438	2,628	1,635	2,667	1,863	2,753	2,015

State and level of government	Employment and payroll[a]					
	October 1977		October 1978		October 1979	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment[b]	October payroll
Idaho	3,658	$3,538	3,899	$4,110	3,866	$4,411
State	1,116	1,281	1,303	1,633	1,278	1,677
Local, total	2,542	2,256	2,596	2,477	2,595	2,734
Counties	1,440	1,140	1,535	1,319	1,525	1,468
Municipalities	1,102	1,116	1,061	1,158	1,087	1,266
Illinois	54,193	70,050	57,263	79,667	57,649	83,462
State	11,423	14,586	12,584	18,111	13,159	19,950
Local, total	42,770	55,464	44,679	61,556	44,570	63,513
Counties	14,553	15,395	15,832	17,365	15,445	18,195
Municipalities	28,217	40,070	28,847	44,191	29,128	45,318
Indiana	18,697	18,640	19,296	19,529	20,887	22,647
State	5,560	6,207	5,354	6,689	6,008	6,089
Local, total	14,137	12,433	13,942	13,140	14,657	14,557
Counties	5,188	3,947	5,134	4,182	5,566	4,807
Municipalities	8,949	8,486	8,808	8,958	9,101	9,750
Iowa	10,129	11,614	10,080	11,725	10,357	12,909
State	3,165	4,676	3,157	4,312	3,233	4,721
Local, total	6,964	6,937	6,923	7,413	7,090	8,188
Counties	3,402	3,176	3,380	3,473	3,493	3,787
Municipalities	3,562	3,761	3,543	3,940	3,596	4,401
Kansas	10,781	9,573	10,112	9,762	10,806	11,328
State	3,581	3,530	3,081	3,326	4,564	4,884
Local, total	7,200	6,043	7,031	6,436	6,259	6,444
Counties	3,460	2,547	3,365	2,675	2,452	2,270
Municipalities	3,740	3,496	3,666	3,761	3,803	4,173
Kentucky	12,705	12,195	13,253	13,820	14,167	16,936
State	4,338	4,488	6,062	6,470	7,241	9,477
Local, total	8,367	7,707	7,191	7,350	6,942	7,459
Counties	4,220	3,736	3,267	3,151	2,764	2,962
Municipalities	4,147	3,971	3,924	4,199	4,174	4,557
Louisiana	21,038	19,561	22,890	22,037	22,300	23,744
State	6,804	7,563	7,552	8,721	6,943	8,870
Local, total	14,234	11,999	15,338	13,316	15,447	14,874
Parishes	4,072	4,843	6,368	5,567	6,242	5,792
Municipalities	10,162	7,155	8,970	7,749	9,092	9,082
Maine	3,670	3,506	3,783	3,956	4,469	4,231
State	1,652	1,709	1,706	1,927	1,709	2,069
Local, total	2,018	1,798	2,077	2,029	2,779	2,161
Counties	623	391	564	441	1,268	508
Municipalities	1,495	1,407	1,513	1,588	1,515	1,654
Maryland	22,442	27,487	22,281	29,281	23,302	33,751
State	9,861	12,096	9,671	12,536	10,087	14,215
Local, total	12,581	15,391	12,610	16,746	13,214	19,536
Counties	6,363	8,300	6,409	9,236	7,129	11,521
Municipalities	6,218	7,091	6,201	7,510	6,086	8,005
Massachusetts	28,100	34,794	29,006	37,633	28,974	41,989
State	6,912	8,478	7,500	9,298	11,937	16,532
Local, total	21,188	26,315	21,506	28,335	17,047	25,457
Counties	4,069	4,410	4,602	5,259	1,615	1,860
Municipalities	17,119	21,905	16,904	23,076	15,436	23,597
Michigan	42,192	60,936	42,196	64,588	43,042	68,053
State	10,033	16,819	10,987	17,471	11,554	18,362
Local, total	32,159	44,117	31,209	47,117	31,369	49,691
Counties	12,541	15,634	13,304	17,007	13,329	17,261
Municipalities	19,618	28,283	17,905	30,031	18,038	32,431
Minnesota	14,097	19,637	14,188	19,928	14,948	22,893
State	3,193	4,700	3,331	5,356	3,721	6,258
Local, total	10,904	14,937	10,857	14,572	11,238	16,635
Counties	5,598	7,926	5,822	7,259	6,110	8,532
Municipalities	5,306	7,011	5,035	7,314	5,132	8,103
Mississippi	7,393	6,057	7,643	6,903	7,832	7,757
State	2,466	2,380	2,749	2,814	2,726	3,071
Local, total	4,927	3,678	4,894	4,089	5,160	4,685
Counties	1,981	1,384	1,920	1,524	1,946	1,516
Municipalities	2,946	2,294	2,974	2,566	3,213	3,069

[a] See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.14 Employment and payroll for State and local criminal justice activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1979—Continued

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

State and level of government	Employment and payroll[a]					
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
Missouri	17,511	$11,123	17,559	$12,546	18,375	$14,407
State	3,745	2,499	4,164	2,867	4,421	3,407
Local, total	13,766	8,640	13,395	9,679	13,954	11,001
Counties	3,650	2,145	3,665	2,281	3,884	2,550
Municipalities	10,116	6,495	9,730	7,398	10,070	8,451
Montana	2,367	1,416	2,540	1,585	2,658	1,874
State	865	601	928	659	968	741
Local, total	1,502	815	1,612	926	1,690	1,133
Counties	715	400	930	475	998	629
Municipalities	637	415	682	451	692	504
Nebraska	4,338	2,953	4,771	3,344	4,972	3,819
State	1,282	923	1,442	1,036	1,695	1,153
Local, total	3,056	2,053	3,329	2,308	3,277	2,666
Counties	1,135	610	1,197	734	1,128	766
Municipalities	1,921	1,443	2,132	1,574	2,149	1,700
Nevada	3,145	2,574	3,469	3,143	3,491	3,417
State	647	579	722	690	761	777
Local, total	2,498	1,995	2,747	2,454	2,730	2,641
Counties	1,335	1,031	1,492	1,205	1,957	1,866
Municipalities	1,163	964	1,255	1,249	773	774
New Hampshire	2,011	1,405	2,319	1,731	2,488	1,894
State	560	411	660	547	702	594
Local, total	1,451	994	1,659	1,184	1,786	1,300
Counties	245	149	334	205	298	187
Municipalities	1,206	845	1,325	980	1,488	1,113
New Jersey	32,989	27,738	35,649	31,881	36,778	34,970
State	6,637	6,266	7,460	7,005	7,801	7,978
Local, total	26,352	21,532	28,189	24,875	28,977	26,991
Counties	8,072	6,260	9,101	7,565	9,847	8,278
Municipalities	18,280	15,272	19,088	17,310	19,130	18,712
New Mexico	3,563	2,224	3,985	2,676	4,266	3,023
State	1,589	1,000	1,876	1,225	1,850	1,305
Local, total	1,974	1,224	2,109	1,451	2,416	1,718
Counties	429	235	463	250	536	329
Municipalities	1,545	990	1,646	1,201	1,878	1,389
New York	110,256	106,845	106,261	113,675	111,741	131,331
State	23,860	22,228	19,410	21,778	20,251	23,933
Local, total	86,396	84,618	86,851	91,896	91,490	107,399
Counties	17,710	15,256	18,374	17,485	19,887	19,788
Municipalities	69,686	69,361	68,477	74,411	71,603	87,611
North Carolina	16,464	10,579	16,318	11,441	17,644	13,029
State	8,579	5,688	8,858	6,321	9,158	7,041
Local, total	7,885	4,891	7,920	5,120	8,486	5,988
Counties	2,452	1,322	2,520	1,485	2,838	1,828
Municipalities	5,433	3,569	5,400	3,635	5,648	4,160
North Dakota	1,629	1,040	1,663	1,101	1,748	1,209
State	441	327	431	318	463	356
Local, total	1,188	713	1,232	782	1,285	853
Counties	530	268	548	295	583	342
Municipalities	658	445	684	487	702	511
Ohio	34,283	24,855	38,241	28,926	38,595	33,147
State	8,441	6,486	9,619	8,093	10,070	9,031
Local, total	25,842	18,595	26,622	20,833	28,525	24,116
Counties	9,216	5,632	9,437	6,135	10,230	7,236
Municipalities	16,626	12,964	17,185	14,699	18,295	16,879
Oklahoma	8,248	4,805	8,454	4,971	9,046	5,979
State	2,793	1,828	3,440	2,194	3,608	2,492
Local, total	5,455	2,978	5,014	2,777	5,438	3,487
Counties	1,769	923	1,285	658	1,443	808
Municipalities	3,686	2,055	3,729	2,119	3,995	2,679
Oregon	7,906	6,322	8,276	6,996	8,647	7,789
State	2,580	2,239	2,828	2,550	2,858	2,780
Local, total	5,326	4,093	5,450	4,446	5,789	5,009
Counties	2,529	1,856	2,826	2,185	3,027	2,548
Municipalities	2,797	2,238	2,624	2,261	2,762	2,461

See footnotes at end of table.

Employment and payroll[a]											
October 1974		October 1975		October 1976		October 1977		October 1978		October 1979	
Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment[b]	October payroll
19,711	$16,373	20,600	$17,458	20,844	$18,945	22,295	$21,810	22,418	$24,349	22,742	$26,604
4,763	3,991	4,731	4,240	4,972	4,801	5,511	5,188	5,328	6,116	5,586	7,010
14,948	12,382	15,869	13,219	15,872	14,144	16,784	16,623	17,090	18,232	17,179	19,594
4,401	3,130	4,866	3,582	4,816	3,826	5,065	4,267	5,370	4,964	5,587	5,483
10,547	9,252	11,003	9,637	11,056	10,318	11,719	12,336	11,720	13,269	11,583	14,111
2,827	2,163	2,911	2,525	3,098	2,867	3,386	3,376	3,552	3,686	3,500	3,801
1,006	868	911	963	951	1,041	1,123	1,315	1,206	1,471	1,151	1,475
1,821	1,295	2,000	1,562	2,147	1,825	2,263	2,061	2,346	2,215	2,364	2,326
1,055	698	1,197	871	1,311	1,055	1,392	1,214	1,408	1,240	1,449	1,331
766	598	803	691	836	770	871	848	238	975	915	995
5,244	4,281	5,659	5,087	5,689	5,483	5,936	6,457	6,066	6,575	6,643	7,978
1,862	1,600	1,950	1,849	2,001	2,090	2,133	2,441	2,219	2,377	2,547	3,171
3,382	2,681	3,709	3,238	3,688	3,394	3,803	4,015	3,847	4,199	4,107	4,807
1,197	851	1,411	1,135	1,538	1,268	1,621	1,679	1,623	1,576	1,743	1,741
2,185	1,830	2,298	2,103	2,150	2,126	2,182	2,336	2,224	2,622	2,364	3,066
3,809	4,081	4,221	4,767	4,386	5,357	5,044	6,274	4,993	6,665	5,365	7,651
824	895	960	1,112	1,066	1,400	1,205	1,501	1,269	1,664	1,355	1,981
2,985	3,186	3,261	3,655	3,320	3,957	3,839	4,772	3,724	4,981	4,011	5,670
2,126	2,272	2,363	2,618	2,422	2,895	2,872	3,522	2,687	3,525	2,924	4,091
859	914	898	1,037	898	1,063	967	1,250	1,037	1,457	1,087	1,579
2,528	2,119	2,779	2,461	2,923	2,741	3,087	3,124	3,251	3,568	3,466	4,098
752	731	875	873	887	887	1,002	1,106	1,119	1,339	1,175	1,471
1,776	1,388	1,904	1,587	2,036	1,854	2,085	2,018	2,132	2,229	2,301	2,627
338	236	413	309	478	393	446	378	438	424	492	515
1,438	1,152	1,491	1,278	1,558	1,471	1,639	1,640	1,694	1,806	1,832	2,112
39,649	40,474	41,098	44,251	42,084	47,938	45,012	54,272	46,928	59,373	46,695	63,044
8,557	9,380	8,528	9,319	9,151	10,939	9,957	12,196	10,021	13,376	10,266	14,700
31,092	31,094	32,570	34,932	32,933	36,999	35,055	42,076	36,907	45,997	36,466	48,344
10,391	9,716	11,138	11,252	11,804	12,327	12,956	14,311	13,782	15,582	14,189	16,892
20,701	21,376	21,432	23,680	21,129	24,672	22,099	28,265	23,125	30,414	22,344	31,452
4,575	3,601	4,919	4,140	5,235	4,905	5,697	5,525	6,114	6,217	6,450	7,215
2,035	1,551	2,306	1,960	2,458	2,513	2,607	2,673	2,820	3,109	3,029	3,513
2,540	2,049	2,613	2,180	2,777	2,391	3,090	2,851	3,294	3,108	3,426	3,702
606	422	640	451	708	554	825	687	827	709	884	866
1,934	1,627	1,973	1,729	2,069	1,838	2,265	2,164	2,467	2,400	2,544	2,837
115,436	145,393	113,259	146,326	110,622	155,092	117,799	172,866	110,991	176,328	118,872	197,957
22,432	27,623	23,119	29,431	23,384	30,057	33,296	46,204	35,048	51,066	36,962	58,449
93,006	117,770	90,140	116,895	87,238	125,035	84,503	126,662	84,013	125,262	82,405	139,508
20,447	22,253	21,097	24,648	20,929	25,387	20,302	27,106	18,802	27,090	19,258	29,663
72,559	95,517	69,043	92,247	66,309	99,648	64,201	99,556	65,211	98,171	63,120	109,845
19,595	15,925	21,133	17,462	21,696	19,918	22,082	21,980	23,820	24,702	24,660	27,461
10,203	8,726	10,869	9,312	11,159	10,971	11,934	11,939	12,676	13,772	13,120	15,417
9,392	7,199	10,264	8,150	10,537	8,947	10,948	10,041	11,144	10,930	11,553	12,044
3,168	2,240	3,600	2,598	3,770	2,927	3,943	3,335	4,170	3,745	4,473	4,236
6,224	4,959	6,664	5,552	6,767	6,020	7,005	6,706	6,974	7,186	7,080	7,807
1,819	1,387	1,898	1,635	1,972	1,832	2,051	2,071	2,084	2,262	2,164	2,471
503	428	545	522	551	589	593	671	614	751	597	766
1,311	959	1,353	1,113	1,421	1,243	1,458	1,401	1,470	1,510	1,577	1,705
629	401	673	485	714	541	717	605	717	665	815	818
682	558	680	628	707	702	741	795	753	845	764	887
41,947	38,331	43,790	44,800	43,481	43,803	44,287	49,276	48,257	55,172	46,046	58,658
10,404	10,149	10,399	11,478	10,218	10,883	10,707	13,627	10,816	15,035	10,686	15,040
31,443	28,181	33,391	33,322	33,263	32,920	33,580	35,647	37,441	40,136	34,976	43,619
10,974	8,194	11,363	9,224	12,331	10,336	13,475	12,235	14,540	14,389	14,756	15,695
20,469	19,987	22,028	24,098	20,932	22,584	20,105	23,413	22,901	25,748	20,222	27,924
9,669	6,895	10,461	8,216	10,905	9,198	11,396	10,532	11,515	11,589	12,403	13,406
3,883	2,881	4,479	3,716	4,600	4,089	4,649	4,684	4,806	5,090	5,421	6,067
5,786	4,017	6,012	4,500	6,305	5,109	6,747	5,848	6,709	6,499	7,004	7,339
1,536	892	1,580	1,029	1,669	1,105	1,801	1,279	1,812	1,459	1,850	1,697
4,250	3,125	4,432	3,471	4,636	4,004	4,946	4,569	4,897	5,040	5,157	5,642
9,304	9,084	9,973	10,786	10,315	11,798	11,403	13,773	11,867	15,419	12,027	17,143
3,194	3,223	3,445	3,901	3,642	4,540	3,944	5,101	4,016	5,595	3,962	5,934
6,110	5,861	6,528	6,885	6,673	7,258	7,459	8,671	7,851	9,824	8,069	11,208
3,172	2,921	3,569	3,684	3,687	3,871	4,148	4,641	4,610	5,436	4,713	6,198
2,938	2,940	2,959	3,201	2,986	3,387	3,311	4,029	3,241	4,388	3,358	5,010

Table 1.14 Employment and payroll for State and local criminal justice activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1979—Continued

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

State and level of government	Employment and payroll[a]					
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
Pennsylvania	40,260	$32,807	42,960	$37,506	44,624	$41,241
State	9,478	8,256	10,699	10,051	10,855	11,774
Local, total	30,782	24,551	32,261	27,455	33,769	29,466
Counties	6,843	3,959	7,812	4,797	8,528	5,508
Municipalities	23,939	20,591	24,449	22,658	25,241	23,958
Rhode Island	3,137	2,389	3,310	2,714	3,404	3,125
State	1,196	934	1,278	1,127	1,369	1,379
Local, total	1,941	1,455	2,032	1,587	2,035	1,745
Municipalities	1,941	1,455	2,032	1,587	2,035	1,745
South Carolina	7,189	4,244	7,980	4,848	8,398	5,523
State	2,529	1,641	2,795	1,888	3,109	2,220
Local, total	4,660	2,604	5,185	2,960	5,289	3,303
Counties	2,462	1,322	2,775	1,595	2,736	1,695
Municipalities	2,198	1,281	2,410	1,365	2,553	1,608
South Dakota	1,690	998	1,789	1,143	1,797	1,250
State	553	377	551	407	516	427
Local, total	1,137	621	1,238	736	1,281	823
Counties	470	244	507	292	541	334
Municipalities	667	377	731	445	740	489
Tennessee	11,571	7,097	11,878	7,612	12,989	8,993
State	3,385	2,118	3,581	2,361	3,996	2,824
Local, total	8,186	4,980	8,297	5,251	8,993	6,169
Counties	2,496	1,427	2,574	1,560	2,916	1,863
Municipalities	5,690	3,553	5,723	3,691	6,077	4,307
Texas	34,693	22,358	34,971	24,208	39,172	29,128
State	7,263	4,623	7,067	5,151	8,905	6,933
Local, total	27,430	17,790	27,904	19,057	30,267	22,194
Counties	10,137	6,073	10,506	6,504	11,873	7,885
Municipalities	17,293	11,717	17,398	12,552	18,394	14,309
Utah	3,000	2,067	3,276	2,336	3,602	2,763
State	1,141	844	1,163	899	1,311	1,088
Local, total	1,859	1,223	2,113	1,438	2,291	1,675
Counties	643	426	793	531	936	650
Municipalities	1,216	797	1,320	906	1,355	1,025
Vermont	1,456	1,070	1,594	1,262	1,638	1,383
State	990	775	1,044	915	1,092	984
Local, total	466	294	550	348	546	398
Counties	2	1	12	6	11	6
Municipalities	464	293	538	342	535	392
Virginia	14,768	10,148	15,648	11,385	16,119	13,249
State	5,731	3,964	6,272	4,541	7,021	5,903
Local, total	9,037	6,233	9,376	6,843	9,098	7,346
Counties	2,917	2,187	3,046	2,373	2,993	2,632
Municipalities	6,120	4,047	6,330	4,470	6,105	4,714
Washington	12,352	10,096	12,699	10,664	13,226	11,776
State	4,318	3,585	4,352	3,640	4,255	3,804
Local, total	8,034	6,554	8,347	7,024	8,971	7,971
Counties	3,480	2,518	4,070	3,084	4,417	3,576
Municipalities	4,554	4,036	4,277	3,940	4,554	4,396
West Virginia	3,885	2,137	3,993	2,404	4,310	2,746
State	1,503	877	1,500	940	1,627	1,072
Local, total	2,382	1,268	2,493	1,465	2,683	1,673
Counties	1,116	560	1,203	636	1,273	721
Municipalities	1,266	708	1,290	829	1,410	953
Wisconsin	15,477	12,640	16,573	14,371	16,114	14,940
State	3,922	3,579	4,827	4,191	4,468	4,488
Local, total	11,555	9,132	11,746	10,180	11,646	10,452
Counties	4,160	3,154	4,323	3,539	4,275	3,664
Municipalities	7,395	5,978	7,423	6,641	7,371	6,789
Wyoming	1,170	703	1,262	786	1,403	936
State	454	298	464	322	507	384
Local, total	716	405	798	464	896	553
Counties	302	165	346	186	406	228
Municipalities	414	240	452	278	490	324

[a] Data for municipalities, and the local governments totals that include municipal data, are estimates subject to sampling variation; data for counties (boroughs, parishes) are based on a canvass of all county governments and therefore are not subject to sampling variation.
[b] Amounts do not add precisely to totals due to rounding.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

State and level of government	Employment and payroll[a]									
	October 1974		October 1975		October 1976		October 1977		October 1978	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
Pennsylvania	47,728	$46,227	48,580	$51,456	50,016	$56,797	50,922	$58,590	50,736	$65,684
State	11,066	13,122	11,268	13,880	11,351	15,290	11,541	13,524	12,461	17,822
Local, total	36,662	33,106	37,312	37,576	38,665	41,508	39,381	42,066	38,275	47,862
Counties	9,120	6,465	10,305	7,739	10,831	8,807	11,098	9,727	11,911	10,928
Municipalities	27,542	26,641	27,007	29,836	27,834	32,701	28,283	32,338	26,364	36,934
Rhode Island	3,624	3,426	3,624	3,704	3,919	4,292	4,202	5,101	4,326	5,635
State	1,585	1,663	1,554	1,761	1,726	1,959	1,878	2,439	1,999	2,803
Local, total	2,039	1,763	2,070	1,943	2,193	2,333	2,324	2,662	2,327	2,832
Municipalities	2,039	1,763	2,070	1,943	2,193	2,333	2,324	2,662	2,327	2,832
South Carolina	9,227	6,728	10,525	8,219	11,223	9,337	11,980	10,200	12,519	11,774
State	3,566	2,765	4,311	3,718	4,640	4,180	4,848	4,596	5,407	5,478
Local, total	5,661	3,963	6,214	4,501	6,583	5,156	6,932	5,604	7,112	6,297
Counties	2,932	2,032	3,269	2,338	3,562	2,763	3,656	2,924	3,769	3,272
Municipalities	2,729	1,931	2,945	2,163	3,021	2,393	3,276	2,680	3,343	3,024
South Dakota	1,918	1,447	2,183	1,876	2,414	2,040	2,297	2,140	2,367	2,474
State	508	487	980	885	1,189	1,041	986	1,014	1,076	1,278
Local, total	1,410	960	1,203	991	1,225	999	1,311	1,126	1,291	1,195
Counties	601	391	442	380	506	375	520	413	513	428
Municipalities	809	570	761	611	719	624	791	713	778	768
Tennessee	14,707	11,402	15,422	13,082	16,048	14,045	17,728	17,184	18,475	18,619
State	4,205	3,368	4,288	3,872	4,687	4,278	5,883	6,172	5,753	6,083
Local, total	10,502	8,034	11,134	9,189	11,361	9,767	11,845	11,012	12,722	12,537
Counties	3,434	2,385	3,787	2,826	3,928	3,166	4,043	3,522	4,526	4,177
Municipalities	7,068	5,649	7,347	6,363	7,433	6,601	7,802	7,490	8,196	8,360
Texas	42,966	34,173	45,400	40,503	46,971	46,043	51,456	51,992	52,471	58,367
State	10,392	8,245	10,708	10,282	10,626	12,043	11,469	12,446	12,713	11,070
Local, total	32,574	25,928	34,692	30,221	36,345	33,999	39,987	39,546	41,241	46,154
Counties	13,116	9,377	14,137	10,859	15,235	12,487	17,538	15,336	18,365	17,541
Municipalities	19,458	16,552	20,555	19,362	21,110	21,512	22,449	24,208	22,876	28,613
Utah	3,907	3,263	4,228	3,992	4,690	4,734	4,911	5,378	5,282	6,551
State	1,419	1,306	1,496	1,555	1,671	1,933	1,784	2,179	1,886	2,512
Local, total	2,488	1,957	2,732	2,437	3,019	2,802	3,127	3,200	3,396	4,040
Counties	1,071	789	1,117	1,007	1,295	1,239	1,381	1,428	1,464	1,618
Municipalities	1,417	1,168	1,615	1,430	1,724	1,563	1,746	1,771	1,932	2,422
Vermont	1,645	1,434	1,683	1,533	1,799	1,985	1,899	2,015	1,903	2,097
State	1,095	1,018	1,112	1,062	1,176	1,167	1,200	1,380	1,286	1,487
Local, total	550	416	571	471	623	518	699	635	617	610
Counties	24	13	24	14	52	35	51	34	49	35
Municipalities	526	403	547	457	571	483	648	600	568	575
Virginia	18,780	16,054	20,232	18,995	21,761	21,000	22,932	24,471	24,186	26,498
State	8,859	7,436	9,472	8,960	9,597	9,183	9,964	11,224	10,415	11,496
Local, total	9,921	8,618	10,960	10,035	12,164	11,816	12,968	13,247	13,771	15,001
Counties	3,456	3,235	4,170	3,958	4,851	5,060	5,279	5,811	5,711	6,731
Municipalities	6,465	5,383	6,790	6,077	7,313	6,757	7,689	7,436	8,060	8,270
Washington	13,949	13,424	13,866	15,073	14,744	17,195	15,599	19,433	16,522	22,173
State	4,378	4,189	4,546	4,995	4,572	5,423	5,042	6,437	5,436	7,236
Local, total	9,571	9,235	9,320	10,079	10,172	11,772	10,557	12,997	11,086	14,937
Counties	4,805	4,235	5,036	4,917	5,300	5,667	5,456	6,268	5,963	7,551
Municipalities	4,766	5,000	4,284	5,161	4,872	6,104	5,101	6,728	5,123	7,387
West Virginia	4,845	3,315	4,842	3,633	5,243	4,295	5,913	5,167	6,010	5,837
State	1,850	1,324	1,893	1,444	2,070	1,848	2,684	2,338	2,728	2,800
Local, total	2,995	1,992	2,949	2,189	3,173	2,447	3,229	2,829	3,282	3,037
Counties	1,549	940	1,441	922	1,560	1,045	1,621	1,216	1,619	1,411
Municipalities	1,443	1,052	1,508	1,267	1,613	1,402	1,608	1,414	1,663	1,626
Wisconsin	16,908	16,669	17,543	18,261	17,973	20,521	18,664	22,677	18,967	24,851
State	4,570	4,682	4,681	5,049	4,702	5,621	4,890	6,201	5,229	7,197
Local, total	12,338	11,987	12,862	13,212	13,271	14,900	13,774	16,476	13,738	17,654
Counties	4,612	4,167	5,000	4,769	5,179	5,447	5,491	6,089	5,726	6,804
Municipalities	7,726	7,821	7,862	8,443	8,092	9,454	8,283	10,387	8,012	10,849
Wyoming	1,535	1,058	1,719	1,408	1,862	1,688	2,036	1,959	2,172	2,336
State	561	458	601	563	612	670	649	750	671	864
Local, total	974	630	1,118	844	1,250	1,018	1,347	1,209	1,501	1,473
Counties	432	245	527	354	601	448	683	530	737	658
Municipalities	542	385	591	491	649	570	704	679	764	815

State and level of government	Employment and payroll[a]			
	October 1979			
	Full-time equivalent employment[b]	October payroll		
Pennsylvania	51,237	$72,922		
State	12,270	18,552		
Local, total	39,002	54,371		
Counties	12,151	12,069		
Municipalities	26,952	42,302		
Rhode Island	4,306	5,946		
State	2,021	3,052		
Local, total	2,290	2,894		
Municipalities	2,290	2,894		
South Carolina	12,929	14,768		
State	5,783	7,965		
Local, total	7,209	6,803		
Counties	3,943	3,739		
Municipalities	3,267	3,064		
South Dakota	2,542	2,686		
State	1,190	1,357		
Local, total	1,359	1,329		
Counties	566	497		
Municipalities	792	832		
Tennessee	18,292	19,802		
State	5,689	6,400		
Local, total	12,629	13,402		
Counties	4,917	4,788		
Municipalities	7,711	8,614		
Texas	54,893	67,846		
State	11,070	14,379		
Local, total	43,891	53,468		
Counties	19,436	19,616		
Municipalities	24,472	33,852		
Utah	5,335	7,107		
State	1,855	2,724		
Local, total	3,497	4,382		
Counties	1,490	1,813		
Municipalities	2,006	2,569		
Vermont	1,877	2,269		
State	1,233	1,607		
Local, total	660	662		
Counties	58	47		
Municipalities	592	615		
Virginia	25,010	29,146		
State	11,496	12,793		
Local, total	15,001	16,353		
Counties	6,731	7,029		
Municipalities	8,058	9,325		
Washington	16,622	25,274		
State	5,399	8,445		
Local, total	11,191	16,829		
Counties	6,202	8,520		
Municipalities	4,987	8,308		
West Virginia	6,190	6,419		
State	2,795	3,099		
Local, total	3,406	3,320		
Counties	1,694	1,465		
Municipalities	1,710	1,855		
Wisconsin	19,560	27,016		
State	5,560	8,249		
Local, total	13,715	18,766		
Counties	5,814	7,536		
Municipalities	7,906	11,230		
Wyoming	2,408	2,942		
State	764	1,043		
Local, total	1,651	1,898		
Counties	797	892		
Municipalities	856	1,007		

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Table 1.15 Federal criminal justice budget authorities and outlays, fiscal year 1980 (actual) and 1981–86 (estimated)

NOTE: These data are from the revised budget submitted by President Reagan to Congress on Mar. 10, 1981. The budget authority (actual or estimated) for each fiscal year includes appropriations for that year, as well as for future years, that have been approved by Congress. The outlays (actual or estimated) for the corresponding year are funded partially by the budget authority and partially through unspent funds allocated in previous years. "Outlays" are defined as values of checks issued, interest accrued on public debt, or other payments made, and net of refunds and reimbursements.

[In billions of dollars]

	1980 actual		1981 estimate		1982 estimate		1983 estimate		1984 estimate		1985 estimate		1986 estimate	
	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
Department of Justice	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1
The Judiciary	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Administration of justice, total*	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.7	4.2	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9

* Includes more than expenses for Department of Justice and the Judiciary.

Source: Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, *Fiscal Year 1982, Budget Revisions* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), pp. 126–129. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.16 Allocation of Office of Justice Assistance, Research, and Statistics (OJARS) funds, by type of budget activity, fiscal year 1981

NOTE: The Justice System Improvement Act of 1979 authorized the establishment of the Office of Justice Assistance, Research, and Statistics (OJARS) as the successor agency to the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA). This new body is responsible for coordinating the activities of its component bureaus. Research and statistical activities are to be conducted by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) and the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), respectively.

[In thousands of dollars]

Type of budget activity	Fiscal year 1981
Total	$144,397
Office of Justice Assistance, Research, and Statistics, total	124,244
Juvenile justice formula grants	60,819
Criminal justice formula grants (Part D)	0
National priority grants program (Part E)	0
General criminal justice grants program (Part F)	0
Training, total	0
Educational development	0
Prosecutor training	0
General criminal justice training	0
Crime prevention programs	0
Juvenile justice programs, total	38,250
Special emphasis	21,250
Juvenile Justice Institute	11,000
Technical assistance	3,000
Concentration of Federal efforts	1,000
Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program	12,500
Executive direction and control, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	2,535
Executive direction and control, Office of Justice Assistance, Research, and Statistics	0
Administrative services, Office of Justice Assistance, Research, and Statistics/Law Enforcement Assistance Administration	12,140
Executive direction and control, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration	0
Research and statistics, total	20,153
Research, evaluation, and demonstration programs	10,545
Justice statistical programs	5,242
Executive direction and control, National Institute of Justice	2,996
Executive direction and control, Bureau of Justice Statistics	1,370

Source: Table provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Assistance, Research, and Statistics.

Table 1.17 Employment and payroll for State and local police protection activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.3. For data required to compute percentages based on total criminal justice full-time equivalent employees and total criminal justice payroll, see Table 1.14. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 2.

[Dollar amounts in thousands. — represents zero or rounds to zero.]

State and level of government	Employment and payroll[a]							
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
States–local, total	472,063	$388,926	486,162	$430,500	511,146	$488,504	539,409	$550,907
States	69,372	55,668	75,397	65,622	81,634	77,140	89,822	88,426
Local, total	402,691	333,258	410,765	364,878	429,512	411,364	449,587	462,481
Counties	68,847	52,588	72,547	58,667	78,949	69,177	83,068	78,380
Municipalities	333,844	280,670	338,218	306,211	350,563	342,187	366,519	384,101
Alabama	5,845	3,553	6,238	3,990	6,437	4,343	7,132	5,366
State	1,116	732	1,114	777	1,153	908	1,328	1,041
Local, total	4,729	2,821	5,124	3,214	5,284	3,435	5,804	4,325
Counties	842	506	888	576	944	623	1,056	760
Municipalities	3,887	2,315	4,236	2,637	4,340	2,812	4,748	3,565
Alaska	744	828	945	1,128	997	1,074	1,032	1,546
State	380	476	527	692	589	635	495	750
Local, total	364	352	418	435	408	439	537	796
Boroughs	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
Municipalities	364	352	418	435	408	439	535	793
Arizona	4,552	3,605	5,086	4,346	5,729	5,162	6,080	6,042
State	1,023	835	1,018	977	1,309	1,222	1,374	1,399
Local, total	3,529	2,771	4,068	3,369	4,420	3,940	4,706	4,643
Counties	896	637	1,038	756	1,031	824	1,162	1,077
Municipalities	2,633	2,134	3,030	2,613	3,389	3,117	3,544	3,566
Arkansas	3,143	1,634	3,389	1,836	3,599	2,083	3,232	2,050
State	580	319	581	366	608	418	709	524
Local, total	2,563	1,315	2,808	1,470	2,991	1,664	2,523	1,526
Counties	454	190	547	232	544	261	561	296
Municipalities	2,109	1,125	2,261	1,238	2,447	1,403	1,962	1,229
California	53,525	53,779	55,913	60,275	57,983	67,194	60,003	74,002
State	9,570	8,438	11,063	10,620	11,571	12,128	12,183	13,216
Local, total	43,955	45,341	44,850	49,655	46,412	55,066	47,820	60,784
Counties	12,103	12,087	12,493	13,243	12,979	14,986	13,250	16,671
Municipalities	31,852	33,254	32,357	36,412	33,433	40,080	34,570	44,113
Colorado	4,393	3,223	5,010	3,951	5,718	4,712	6,821	6,153
State	801	593	825	657	902	786	1,086	965
Local, total	3,592	2,630	4,185	3,294	4,816	3,926	5,735	5,188
Counties	702	399	711	407	829	504	915	625
Municipalities	2,890	2,230	3,474	2,887	3,987	3,421	4,820	4,563
Connecticut	7,124	5,942	7,111	6,453	7,373	6,889	7,424	7,577
State	1,089	920	1,134	986	1,217	1,080	1,346	1,270
Local, total	6,035	5,021	5,977	5,468	6,156	5,808	6,078	6,307
Municipalities	6,035	5,021	5,977	5,468	6,156	5,808	6,078	6,307
Delaware	1,329	946	1,430	1,214	1,426	1,191	1,312	1,307
State	539	383	607	543	621	515	647	613
Local, total	790	563	823	671	805	676	665	693
Counties	187	125	197	181	178	169	182	229
Municipalities	603	438	626	490	627	507	483	464
District of Columbia:								
Local, total	5,935	5,417	6,349	6,505	5,744	5,874	6,132	7,547
Florida	16,828	12,065	17,998	13,968	16,903	16,725	21,795	20,852
State	2,129	1,456	2,467	2,026	2,278	2,093	2,580	2,529
Local, total	14,699	10,609	15,531	11,942	16,625	14,632	19,215	18,323
Counties	4,966	3,503	5,403	3,857	6,055	5,240	6,696	5,951
Municipalities	9,733	7,106	10,128	8,085	10,570	9,392	12,519	12,371
Georgia	8,153	5,154	8,645	5,866	9,875	7,066	10,993	8,454
State	961	667	1,417	1,150	1,554	1,226	1,746	1,456
Local, total	7,192	4,486	7,228	4,716	8,321	5,840	9,247	6,998
Counties	1,890	1,120	2,032	1,241	2,474	1,695	2,727	1,997
Municipalities	5,302	3,366	5,196	3,475	5,847	4,145	6,520	5,001
Hawaii	2,351	1,922	2,380	1,999	2,373	2,267	2,233	2,467
State	34	24	30	23	33	27	10	9
Local, total	2,317	1,898	2,350	1,977	2,350	2,240	2,223	2,458
Counties	496	420	305	469	615	531	542	637
Municipalities	1,821	1,478	1,745	1,507	1,725	1,709	1,681	1,821

See footnotes at end of table.

State and level of government	Employment and payroll[a]									
	October 1975		October 1976		October 1977		October 1978		October 1979	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment[b]	October payroll
States–local, total	555,849	$606,599	556,926	$659,370	573,582	$723,767	581,957	$771,172	580,269	$839,760
States	92,445	97,737	90,884	105,620	93,674	116,294	92,443	122,337	91,595	130,915
Local, total	463,404	508,862	466,042	553,750	479,908	607,473	489,514	648,835	488,832	708,845
Counties	89,273	90,874	91,817	99,632	96,635	122,434	99,889	124,757	103,255	137,404
Municipalities	374,131	417,988	374,225	454,118	383,273	485,040	389,625	524,078	385,598	571,441
Alabama	7,520	6,094	7,488	6,488	8,185	7,845	8,469	8,976	8,605	9,577
State	1,505	1,295	1,503	1,323	1,535	1,704	1,526	1,877	1,450	1,799
Local, total	6,015	4,799	5,985	5,165	6,650	6,141	6,943	7,099	7,156	7,778
Counties	1,131	842	1,199	1,033	1,273	1,150	1,295	1,331	1,406	1,537
Municipalities	4,884	3,957	4,786	4,132	5,377	4,991	5,648	5,769	5,750	6,241
Alaska	1,156	1,982	1,206	2,394	1,347	2,799	1,408	3,089	1,408	3,626
State	589	1,091	658	1,405	664	1,456	674	1,488	604	1,540
Local, total	567	891	548	989	683	1,343	734	1,601	804	2,086
Boroughs	3	3	4	5	25	69	4	6	42	114
Municipalities	564	888	544	984	658	1,274	730	1,596	762	1,973
Arizona	6,552	6,720	6,730	8,361	7,023	8,988	7,337	10,685	7,685	11,617
State	1,498	1,601	1,501	1,711	1,600	1,976	1,609	2,180	1,587	2,351
Local, total	5,054	5,119	5,229	6,649	5,423	7,012	5,728	8,505	6,078	9,266
Counties	1,234	1,194	1,192	1,339	1,266	1,437	1,315	1,733	1,421	2,042
Municipalities	3,820	3,925	4,037	5,310	4,157	5,575	4,413	6,772	4,657	7,224
Arkansas	3,493	2,457	3,796	2,756	4,048	3,372	4,101	3,507	4,233	3,875
State	712	597	812	687	834	734	855	856	904	947
Local, total	2,781	1,860	2,984	2,069	3,214	2,638	3,246	2,651	3,331	2,928
Counties	695	427	707	471	770	544	861	621	972	767
Municipalities	2,086	1,433	2,277	1,598	2,444	2,094	2,385	2,030	2,361	2,161
California	61,389	81,876	61,520	91,093	62,745	106,495	60,069	96,321	61,632	108,205
State	11,685	13,726	11,861	15,877	11,195	15,592	9,421	14,660	10,976	17,692
Local, total	49,704	68,150	49,659	75,216	51,550	90,903	50,648	81,661	50,658	90,513
Counties	13,766	19,335	13,884	21,091	14,105	32,008	14,078	23,127	14,224	24,470
Municipalities	35,938	48,815	35,775	54,125	37,445	58,894	36,570	58,534	36,433	66,044
Colorado	7,084	7,342	7,114	7,824	7,290	8,219	7,231	9,354	7,481	10,703
State	949	1,067	960	1,112	1,022	1,191	989	1,337	1,003	1,671
Local, total	6,135	6,275	6,154	6,712	6,268	7,028	6,242	8,017	6,482	9,032
Counties	972	777	1,031	905	1,106	1,065	1,186	1,265	1,313	1,489
Municipalities	5,163	5,498	5,123	5,807	5,162	5,963	5,056	6,752	5,171	7,542
Connecticut	7,556	8,137	7,554	8,615	7,716	9,745	7,825	10,491	8,023	11,873
State	1,346	1,403	1,360	1,310	1,418	1,791	1,444	2,028	1,499	2,289
Local, total	6,210	6,733	6,194	7,305	6,298	7,954	6,381	8,463	6,524	9,584
Municipalities	6,210	6,733	6,194	7,305	6,298	7,954	6,381	8,463	6,529	9,584
Delaware	1,505	1,526	1,403	1,688	1,499	1,852	1,619	2,078	1,639	2,219
State	687	668	648	721	649	821	729	946	749	1,031
Local, total	818	858	845	967	850	1,032	890	1,133	890	1,189
Counties	221	273	253	343	250	371	258	372	274	417
Municipalities	597	585	592	624	600	660	632	761	616	772
District of Columbia:										
Local, total	5,492	7,053	4,068	7,331	4,783	7,910	4,637	8,053	4,802	8,374
Florida	23,285	23,990	24,323	26,191	24,649	28,568	25,371	32,100	26,160	34,079
State	3,046	2,789	2,988	2,991	3,125	3,528	3,415	4,011	3,174	3,844
Local, total	20,239	21,201	21,335	23,200	21,524	25,059	21,956	28,089	22,985	30,235
Counties	7,351	7,555	7,563	7,847	7,862	9,073	8,767	11,658	8,979	11,715
Municipalities	12,888	13,646	13,772	15,353	13,662	15,987	13,189	16,431	14,007	18,520
Georgia	12,123	9,640	12,359	10,768	12,867	11,688	12,512	12,757	12,485	13,308
State	2,240	1,808	2,265	2,326	2,441	2,475	2,245	2,740	2,083	2,458
Local, total	9,883	7,832	10,094	8,442	10,426	9,213	10,267	10,017	10,405	10,851
Counties	3,191	2,516	3,330	2,763	3,537	3,160	3,648	3,671	3,781	3,929
Municipalities	6,692	5,315	6,764	5,678	6,889	6,053	6,619	6,345	6,624	6,921
Hawaii	2,434	2,728	2,503	3,186	2,537	3,486	2,641	3,690	2,668	3,533
State	6	5	94	108	96	119	102	132	122	142
Local, total	2,428	2,723	2,409	3,079	2,441	3,367	2,539	3,558	2,576	3,391
Counties	551	635	531	697	578	818	609	848	573	802
Municipalities	1,877	2,088	1,878	2,381	1,863	2,549	1,930	2,710	2,003	2,589

Table 1.17 Employment and payroll for State and local police protection activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1979—Continued

[Dollar amounts in thousands. — represents zero or rounds to zero.]

State and level of government	Employment and payroll[a]							
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
Idaho	1,371	$845	1,453	$865	1,551	$980	1,709	$1,235
State	254	173	253	179	304	220	286	273
Local, total	1,117	672	1,200	685	1,247	760	1,423	961
Counties	391	177	413	200	436	236	518	296
Municipalities	726	496	787	485	811	524	905	665
Illinois	30,211	29,179	30,392	30,445	32,077	33,695	32,602	36,069
State	3,094	2,893	3,164	3,166	3,337	3,821	3,513	3,878
Local, total	27,117	26,286	27,228	27,278	28,740	29,875	29,089	32,190
Counties	1,950	1,533	2,419	1,914	2,635	2,158	2,699	2,396
Municipalities	25,167	24,753	24,809	25,364	26,105	27,717	26,390	29,795
Indiana	8,424	5,835	9,000	6,424	9,666	7,143	10,182	8,116
State	1,501	1,074	1,467	1,224	1,693	1,404	1,928	1,747
Local, total	6,923	4,761	7,533	5,200	7,973	5,739	8,254	6,369
Counties	988	570	1,090	659	1,192	761	1,228	829
Municipalities	5,935	4,190	6,443	4,541	6,781	4,978	7,026	5,541
Iowa	4,598	3,054	4,477	3,149	4,759	3,624	4,862	4,011
State	1,141	785	1,060	780	1,067	912	850	871
Local, total	3,457	2,268	3,417	2,370	3,692	2,712	4,012	3,140
Counties	559	343	600	376	699	473	779	555
Municipalities	2,898	1,926	2,817	1,993	2,993	2,238	3,233	2,586
Kansas	4,045	2,496	4,374	2,784	4,565	3,057	4,603	3,382
State	662	529	688	512	665	533	751	629
Local, total	3,383	1,967	3,686	2,272	3,900	2,524	3,852	2,753
Counties	600	294	680	339	802	418	756	445
Municipalities	2,783	1,674	3,006	1,933	3,098	2,106	3,096	2,307
Kentucky	4,811	3,079	4,936	3,491	5,499	4,325	5,951	4,805
State	1,142	809	1,303	1,024	1,441	1,174	1,513	1,221
Local, total	3,669	2,270	3,633	2,467	4,058	3,151	4,438	3,584
Counties	897	566	932	634	949	750	1,105	862
Municipalities	2,772	1,704	2,701	1,832	3,109	2,401	3,333	2,722
Louisiana	8,651	5,108	8,580	5,465	9,975	6,469	10,740	7,630
State	1,197	772	1,252	825	2,071	1,453	2,391	1,728
Local, total	7,454	4,336	7,328	4,640	7,904	5,016	8,349	5,902
Parishes	2,559	1,607	2,583	1,580	2,650	1,902	3,011	2,071
Municipalities	4,895	2,729	4,745	3,060	5,254	3,114	5,338	3,831
Maine	1,665	1,032	1,855	1,239	1,930	1,373	1,987	1,539
State	406	254	520	376	513	405	576	469
Local, total	1,259	778	1,335	863	1,417	968	1,411	1,070
Counties	117	62	123	67	147	89	158	101
Municipalities	1,142	716	1,212	796	1,270	879	1,253	969
Maryland	10,888	7,449	10,945	9,513	11,175	10,331	11,713	12,070
State	1,832	1,439	2,127	1,951	2,201	2,150	2,409	2,608
Local, local	9,056	6,010	8,818	7,561	8,974	8,181	9,304	9,461
Counties	3,588	3,026	3,530	3,328	3,721	3,788	4,120	4,714
Municipalities	5,468	2,984	5,288	4,234	5,253	4,392	5,184	4,748
Massachusetts	14,733	12,339	14,935	13,531	15,673	15,620	15,938	16,944
State	1,262	1,131	1,361	1,209	2,257	2,208	2,435	2,480
Local, total	13,471	11,207	13,574	12,322	13,616	13,412	13,503	14,463
Counties	23	16	24	17	24	19	36	32
Municipalities	13,448	11,191	13,550	12,305	13,592	13,394	13,467	14,432
Michigan	19,173	18,378	20,174	20,408	20,828	23,962	21,571	25,345
State	2,681	2,765	2,849	3,178	3,144	3,676	3,325	3,894
Local, total	16,492	15,613	17,325	17,230	17,684	20,285	18,246	21,451
Counties	1,984	1,602	2,217	1,944	2,359	2,180	2,616	2,601
Municipalities	14,508	14,011	15,108	15,287	15,325	18,105	15,630	18,850
Minnesota	6,290	5,258	6,630	5,861	6,879	6,418	7,286	7,413
State	1,006	759	884	818	800	831	1,102	1,254
Local, total	5,284	4,499	5,746	5,043	6,079	5,587	6,184	6,159
Counties	1,103	848	1,179	931	1,296	1,072	1,385	1,234
Municipalities	4,181	3,651	4,567	4,112	4,783	4,514	4,799	4,925
Mississippi	3,713	2,028	3,891	2,244	3,979	2,483	4,243	2,905
State	901	565	961	657	1,027	757	1,131	960
Local, total	2,812	1,463	2,930	1,507	2,952	1,726	3,112	1,944
Counties	445	244	589	347	591	381	653	419
Municipalities	2,367	1,219	2,341	1,240	2,361	1,345	2,459	1,526

See footnotes at end of table.

Employment and payroll[a]									
October 1975		October 1976		October 1977		October 1978		October 1979	
Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment[b]	October payroll
1,779	$1,401	1,983	$1,653	2,132	$2,039	2,245	$2,335	2,217	$2,519
280	278	322	323	338	366	487	571	449	574
1,499	1,123	1,661	1,330	1,794	1,674	1,758	1,764	1,769	1,945
559	359	640	440	749	611	750	663	749	735
940	764	1,021	890	1,045	1,062	1,008	1,101	1,019	1,211
33,301	40,355	34,816	43,427	34,472	47,261	35,313	53,223	35,628	54,710
3,532	4,125	3,571	4,357	3,475	4,323	3,665	5,836	3,702	5,857
29,769	36,230	31,245	39,069	30,997	42,938	31,648	47,387	31,928	48,853
3,113	2,913	3,264	3,224	3,303	3,520	3,326	3,894	3,344	4,256
26,656	33,317	27,981	35,845	27,694	39,417	28,322	43,493	28,587	44,596
10,547	9,196	10,799	9,880	11,187	11,001	10,712	11,486	11,314	12,819
2,020	1,985	2,077	2,161	2,327	2,534	2,106	2,578	2,222	2,997
8,527	7,210	8,722	7,719	8,860	8,467	8,606	8,908	9,096	9,822
1,370	1,038	1,459	1,186	1,522	1,255	1,413	1,309	1,599	1,543
7,157	6,173	7,263	6,533	7,338	7,212	7,193	7,599	7,498	8,279
5,074	4,580	5,235	5,191	5,654	6,338	5,629	6,441	5,764	7,156
931	991	1,098	1,284	1,219	1,789	1,204	1,639	1,210	1,757
4,143	3,589	4,137	3,907	4,435	4,549	4,425	4,802	4,559	5,399
864	692	930	806	997	935	986	1,012	1,084	1,175
3,279	2,897	3,207	3,102	3,438	3,615	3,439	3,790	3,476	4,224
4,928	3,935	5,132	4,423	5,256	4,843	5,196	5,242	5,432	5,896
764	735	734	755	787	840	821	932	811	973
4,164	3,201	4,398	3,669	4,471	4,003	4,375	4,310	4,622	4,923
910	600	1,034	719	1,098	622	1,038	874	1,189	1,116
3,254	2,600	3,364	2,950	3,373	3,180	3,337	3,436	3,433	3,807
6,781	6,051	6,864	6,616	6,847	6,961	7,001	7,879	7,120	8,688
1,840	1,782	1,941	2,157	1,906	2,074	1,893	2,312	1,859	2,919
4,941	4,269	4,923	4,460	4,941	4,887	5,108	5,568	5,267	5,769
1,274	1,050	1,319	1,212	1,353	1,396	1,490	1,675	1,433	1,573
3,667	3,219	3,604	3,247	3,588	3,490	3,618	3,893	3,834	4,196
11,570	9,522	11,941	10,566	11,497	10,364	12,917	11,820	11,551	11,852
2,919	2,346	2,808	2,403	2,370	2,536	3,292	3,350	1,833	2,253
8,651	7,176	9,133	8,163	9,127	7,829	9,625	8,470	9,817	9,599
3,015	2,191	3,235	2,418	3,118	2,877	3,347	3,085	3,275	3,239
5,636	4,985	5,898	5,745	6,009	4,952	6,278	5,386	6,410	6,359
2,251	1,806	2,158	1,888	2,314	2,190	2,270	2,384	2,218	2,469
709	507	564	492	606	626	535	617	501	630
1,542	1,299	1,594	1,395	1,708	1,565	1,735	1,766	1,721	1,839
191	132	173	121	232	180	240	202	229	209
1,351	1,167	1,421	1,275	1,476	1,385	1,495	1,564	1,498	1,631
12,360	13,380	12,111	15,549	12,399	15,579	12,294	16,655	12,735	18,890
2,502	2,924	2,553	3,015	2,815	3,678	2,819	3,801	2,904	4,106
9,858	10,456	9,558	12,535	9,584	11,901	9,475	12,853	9,831	14,784
4,295	4,995	4,512	5,721	4,600	6,203	4,531	6,843	4,982	8,419
5,563	5,462	5,046	6,813	4,984	5,698	4,944	6,010	4,851	6,365
17,089	19,019	16,982	20,793	17,162	22,294	17,017	23,394	16,730	25,721
2,434	2,551	2,330	2,786	2,284	2,895	2,339	2,891	2,240	3,202
14,655	16,469	14,652	18,007	14,878	19,399	14,678	20,503	14,490	22,519
38	33	40	36	45	40	46	50	46	53
14,617	16,436	14,612	17,971	14,833	19,360	14,632	20,452	14,451	22,465
22,630	28,563	22,100	32,483	24,155	35,682	23,205	38,167	23,071	40,857
3,442	4,135	3,448	4,737	3,568	6,062	3,934	6,525	3,696	6,379
19,188	24,428	18,652	27,746	20,587	29,619	19,271	31,642	19,374	34,478
2,975	3,157	2,905	3,449	3,068	3,973	3,308	4,450	3,397	5,079
16,213	21,271	15,747	24,296	17,519	25,646	15,963	27,192	15,994	29,398
7,537	8,115	7,431	8,989	7,740	11,317	7,344	10,471	7,810	12,062
1,120	1,328	1,090	1,377	1,087	1,608	887	1,512	1,205	1,951
6,417	6,788	6,341	7,612	6,653	9,709	6,457	8,959	6,605	10,111
1,466	1,448	1,491	1,614	1,615	3,032	1,624	1,983	1,708	2,397
4,951	5,340	4,850	5,998	5,038	6,677	4,833	6,976	4,900	7,713
4,299	3,229	4,428	3,430	4,716	3,884	4,808	4,320	4,871	4,719
1,097	1,014	1,090	1,005	1,116	1,111	1,205	1,255	1,080	1,209
3,202	2,215	3,338	2,425	3,600	2,772	3,603	3,065	3,795	3,509
705	474	745	541	889	649	894	710	830	675
2,497	1,740	2,593	1,884	2,711	2,123	2,709	2,355	2,967	2,835

Table 1.17 Employment and payroll for State and local police protection activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1979—Continued

[Dollar amounts in thousands. — represents zero or rounds to zero.]

State and level of government	Employment and payroll*							
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
Missouri	11,646	$7,505	11,070	$8,369	11,463	$9,466	12,182	$10,670
State	1,544	1,084	1,617	1,235	1,647	1,314	1,744	1,581
Local, total	10,102	6,421	9,453	7,133	9,816	8,152	10,438	9,089
Counties	1,320	833	1,376	928	1,502	1,052	1,633	1,268
Municipalities	8,782	5,588	8,077	6,206	8,314	7,100	8,805	7,822
Montana	1,349	776	1,421	881	1,485	1,046	1,546	1,175
State	314	200	339	222	352	258	350	289
Local, total	1,035	576	1,082	659	1,133	788	1,196	886
Counties	434	201	456	249	493	329	488	334
Municipalities	601	375	626	410	640	460	706	551
Nebraska	2,589	1,827	2,908	2,037	2,882	2,200	2,940	2,391
State	457	321	558	387	548	447	560	502
Local, total	2,132	1,506	2,350	1,640	2,334	1,754	2,380	1,889
Counties	387	205	417	235	432	264	455	297
Municipalities	1,745	1,301	1,933	1,405	1,902	1,490	1,925	1,592
Nevada	1,856	1,505	1,980	1,624	1,979	1,997	2,105	2,311
State	163	139	169	151	197	222	209	229
Local, total	1,693	1,366	1,811	1,474	1,782	1,776	1,896	2,081
Counties	651	514	732	588	1,168	1,153	1,222	1,355
Municipalities	1,042	852	1,079	1,086	614	622	674	726
New Hampshire	1,372	957	1,523	1,159	1,732	1,279	1,724	1,415
State	200	142	262	227	304	237	311	293
Local, total	1,172	815	1,261	932	1,428	1,041	1,413	1,122
Counties	60	33	61	41	79	53	111	79
Municipalities	1,112	781	1,200	891	1,349	988	1,302	1,043
New Jersey	20,217	17,554	21,605	19,877	21,830	21,810	23,353	24,706
State	2,228	2,295	2,845	2,790	2,874	3,026	3,218	3,445
Local, total	17,989	15,260	18,760	17,087	18,956	18,784	20,135	21,262
Counties	1,092	828	1,150	928	1,276	1,058	1,251	1,131
Municipalities	16,897	14,431	17,610	16,159	17,680	17,725	18,884	20,130
New Mexico	2,208	1,393	2,464	1,690	2,692	1,921	2,871	2,302
State	515	347	677	436	682	474	729	537
Local, total	1,693	1,047	1,787	1,255	2,010	1,447	2,142	1,765
Counties	295	165	331	185	391	246	468	331
Municipalities	1,398	881	1,456	1,070	1,619	1,201	1,674	1,434
New York	68,640	68,062	67,817	73,351	71,307	86,812	72,024	93,947
State	6,047	5,231	5,417	5,651	5,766	7,098	6,665	7,754
Local, total	62,593	62,831	62,400	67,699	65,541	79,714	65,359	86,194
Counties	9,016	8,301	9,348	9,492	10,406	11,074	9,981	11,765
Municipalities	53,577	54,529	53,052	58,208	55,135	68,641	55,378	74,429
North Carolina	8,995	5,859	8,865	6,046	9,585	7,079	10,657	8,690
State	1,905	1,367	1,753	1,367	1,963	1,617	2,444	2,304
Local, total	7,090	4,492	7,112	4,679	7,622	5,462	8,213	6,386
Counties	1,717	968	1,793	1,104	2,035	1,365	2,049	1,494
Municipalities	5,373	3,524	5,319	3,575	5,587	4,097	6,164	4,892
North Dakota	945	598	978	651	1,029	711	1,032	796
State	141	89	144	91	151	104	157	124
Local, total	804	509	834	560	878	607	875	672
Counties	178	92	183	103	208	125	232	148
Municipalities	626	417	651	457	670	482	643	524
Ohio	18,801	14,450	19,275	16,372	20,592	18,860	22,854	22,098
State	2,488	1,908	2,579	2,179	2,774	2,517	2,971	2,825
Local, total	16,313	12,542	16,696	14,193	17,818	16,343	19,883	19,273
Counties	2,495	1,586	2,420	1,665	2,607	1,975	2,715	2,164
Municipalities	13,818	10,956	14,276	12,528	15,211	14,368	17,168	17,109
Oklahoma	4,889	2,730	5,150	2,946	5,528	3,689	5,849	4,186
State	969	606	1,216	786	1,283	955	1,440	1,075
Local, total	3,920	2,124	3,934	2,161	4,245	2,734	4,409	3,111
Counties	521	272	547	282	591	321	596	344
Municipalities	3,399	1,853	3,387	1,879	3,654	2,413	3,813	2,767
Oregon	4,289	3,464	4,310	3,680	4,607	4,368	5,153	5,152
State	947	786	984	828	1,137	1,042	1,262	1,218
Local, total	3,342	2,678	3,326	2,851	3,670	3,325	3,891	3,934
Counties	850	684	960	804	1,118	1,024	1,164	1,155
Municipalities	2,492	1,994	2,366	2,048	2,552	2,302	2,727	2,768

See footnotes at end of table.

Employment and payroll*									
October 1975		October 1976		October 1977		October 1978		October 1979	
Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment[a]	October payroll
12,519	$10,977	12,526	$11,988	13,425	$14,066	13,482	$15,294	13,464	$16,464
1,413	1,341	1,403	1,645	1,730	1,833	1,749	2,062	1,735	2,189
11,106	9,637	11,123	10,323	11,695	12,233	11,733	13,232	11,729	14,275
1,854	1,466	1,615	1,532	1,845	1,865	1,933	1,889	2,061	2,222
9,252	8,171	9,308	8,791	9,850	10,568	9,800	11,343	9,669	12,053
1,545	1,328	1,718	1,551	1,839	1,815	1,826	1,863	1,872	2,014
259	263	286	305	357	413	334	382	351	428
1,286	1,065	1,432	1,246	1,482	1,402	1,492	1,481	1,522	1,586
564	436	660	536	685	617	672	618	685	660
722	629	772	710	797	784	820	863	839	926
3,106	2,810	3,131	3,016	3,337	3,493	3,260	3,741	3,496	4,393
587	592	645	686	758	895	648	785	716	987
2,519	2,218	2,486	2,331	2,579	2,598	2,612	2,957	2,782	3,406
455	353	562	446	630	534	639	631	696	675
2,064	1,865	1,924	1,884	1,949	2,064	1,973	2,326	2,088	2,730
2,237	2,566	2,314	2,845	2,481	3,231	2,354	3,335	2,556	3,753
221	247	315	377	328	415	306	413	308	451
2,016	2,319	1,999	2,468	2,153	2,815	2,048	2,922	2,248	3,302
1,310	1,488	1,309	1,637	1,425	1,868	1,287	1,822	1,440	2,098
706	831	690	830	728	948	761	1,100	808	1,204
1,780	1,589	1,843	1,752	1,918	1,980	2,022	2,207	2,164	2,565
354	357	343	338	336	404	408	478	424	535
1,426	1,232	1,500	1,414	1,582	1,575	1,614	1,729	1,742	2,030
84	71	112	86	104	92	109	105	128	134
1,342	1,161	1,388	1,328	1,478	1,484	1,505	1,625	1,626	1,896
24,146	27,241	24,051	28,846	25,154	32,748	25,299	35,072	25,650	36,858
3,234	3,517	3,292	3,983	3,426	4,348	3,582	4,710	3,565	5,046
20,912	23,724	20,759	24,863	21,728	28,400	22,717	30,362	22,085	31,811
1,494	1,499	1,545	1,716	1,695	1,883	1,639	1,338	1,759	2,326
19,418	22,225	19,214	23,147	20,033	26,517	21,078	28,524	20,324	29,486
3,038	2,545	3,154	2,779	3,336	3,195	3,533	3,471	3,465	3,872
818	683	848	773	839	851	886	968	796	916
2,220	1,862	2,306	2,006	2,497	2,344	2,647	2,503	2,669	2,956
543	391	552	453	597	527	587	521	609	675
1,677	1,471	1,754	1,553	1,900	1,817	2,060	1,982	2,061	2,331
69,432	92,076	65,870	97,460	64,733	99,577	70,594	108,447	65,888	116,245
6,563	8,157	6,444	7,905	6,200	8,751	6,417	8,956	6,378	9,590
62,869	83,919	59,426	89,555	58,533	90,826	64,177	99,491	59,509	106,655
10,047	12,765	9,822	12,871	9,980	14,093	10,198	16,432	10,148	17,856
52,822	71,154	49,604	76,684	48,553	76,733	53,979	83,059	49,373	88,800
11,297	9,412	11,232	10,135	12,158	11,693	11,714	12,046	12,151	13,270
2,485	2,305	2,383	2,469	2,672	2,872	2,201	2,577	2,278	2,817
8,812	7,107	8,849	7,667	9,486	8,821	9,513	9,469	9,875	10,453
2,224	1,647	2,183	1,757	2,556	2,216	2,617	2,405	2,862	2,756
6,588	5,460	6,666	5,910	6,930	6,605	6,896	7,064	7,013	7,697
1,043	920	1,079	1,042	1,141	1,161	1,169	1,279	1,186	1,365
153	149	163	192	169	194	192	237	185	244
890	772	916	850	972	966	977	1,041	1,000	1,212
250	183	253	189	282	239	270	254	298	299
640	589	663	662	690	727	707	787	703	822
24,277	26,458	23,038	24,914	22,207	26,160	25,142	28,822	22,504	31,388
2,877	3,184	2,724	3,038	2,682	3,476	2,636	3,751	2,611	3,995
21,400	23,274	20,314	21,875	19,525	22,684	22,508	25,072	19,897	27,393
2,802	2,364	2,929	2,701	3,144	3,043	3,248	3,453	3,297	3,731
18,598	20,910	17,385	19,174	16,381	19,641	19,258	21,619	16,615	23,662
6,019	4,645	6,153	5,386	6,050	6,119	6,627	6,766	6,508	7,141
1,505	1,242	1,502	1,467	1,575	1,604	1,661	1,813	1,291	1,570
4,514	3,403	4,671	3,919	5,075	4,516	4,966	4,954	5,251	5,571
531	319	515	335	595	407	569	426	583	510
3,983	3,084	4,156	3,584	4,480	4,109	4,397	4,528	4,668	5,061
5,277	5,975	5,390	6,367	5,830	7,431	5,891	6,110	5,952	9,024
1,231	1,406	1,323	1,650	1,334	1,860	1,298	1,880	1,202	1,967
4,046	4,569	4,067	4,717	4,496	5,571	4,593	6,231	4,751	7,058
1,335	1,578	1,350	1,568	1,510	1,855	1,580	2,108	1,626	2,349
2,711	2,991	2,717	3,150	2,986	3,716	3,013	4,123	3,125	4,708

CONTINUED

1 OF 8

Table 1.17 Employment and payroll for State and local police protection activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1979—Continued

[Dollar amounts in thousands. — represents zero or rounds to zero.]

State and level of government	Employment and payroll[a]							
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
Pennsylvania	24,976	$21,502	25,448	$23,694	26,243	$25,288	28,041	$28,238
State	4,954	4,478	5,333	5,187	5,452	5,841	5,538	6,597
Local, total	20,022	17,024	20,115	18,507	20,791	19,447	22,503	21,640
Counties	608	406	667	473	780	576	841	683
Municipalities	19,414	16,618	19,448	18,034	20,011	18,871	21,662	20,957
Rhode Island	2,149	1,619	2,248	1,802	2,238	2,040	2,231	2,013
State	298	219	297	265	292	357	289	323
Local, total	1,851	1,400	1,951	1,537	1,946	1,683	1,942	1,690
Municipalities	1,851	1,400	1,951	1,537	1,946	1,683	1,942	1,690
South Carolina	4,103	2,435	4,555	2,726	4,835	3,151	5,154	3,793
State	929	629	1,055	728	1,178	836	1,268	1,039
Local, total	3,174	1,806	3,500	1,998	3,657	2,313	3,886	2,754
Counties	1,063	583	1,190	705	1,222	791	1,310	936
Municipalities	2,111	1,223	2,310	1,293	2,435	1,522	2,576	1,819
South Dakota	1,026	595	1,108	688	1,070	724	1,151	845
State	228	155	244	177	190	160	184	179
Local, total	798	440	864	512	880	564	967	666
Counties	168	88	171	96	193	113	216	133
Municipalities	630	352	693	416	687	451	751	532
Tennessee	7,058	4,340	6,910	4,474	7,317	5,105	8,438	6,601
State	978	668	1,066	748	1,164	841	1,217	963
Local, total	6,080	3,672	5,844	3,726	6,153	4,263	7,221	5,638
Counties	961	526	801	486	1,005	641	1,215	825
Municipalities	5,119	3,146	5,043	3,240	5,148	3,623	6,006	4,813
Texas	21,312	14,008	21,510	15,164	24,191	18,291	26,687	21,737
State	2,485	1,546	2,618	1,832	3,987	2,982	5,329	4,072
Local, total	18,827	12,462	18,892	13,332	20,204	15,309	21,358	17,665
Counties	3,059	1,731	3,107	1,867	3,486	2,225	3,671	2,504
Municipalities	15,768	10,731	15,785	11,465	16,718	13,084	17,687	15,161
Utah	1,934	1,317	2,072	1,456	2,208	1,685	2,341	1,945
State	441	321	382	297	514	421	540	498
Local, total	1,493	996	1,690	1,160	1,694	1,264	1,801	1,447
Counties	427	294	540	369	529	383	590	433
Municipalities	1,066	702	1,150	791	1,165	882	1,211	1,014
Vermont	787	532	895	617	917	746	922	778
State	332	246	355	275	388	361	397	378
Local, total	455	286	540	342	529	385	525	400
Counties	—	—	2	1	2	1	5	3
Municipalities	455	286	538	341	527	384	520	397
Virginia	8,892	6,354	9,448	7,057	9,520	7,918	10,696	9,556
State	2,519	1,749	2,765	2,040	2,754	2,266	3,396	2,991
Local, total	6,373	4,606	6,683	5,018	6,766	5,652	7,300	6,565
Counties	2,082	1,649	2,081	1,710	2,003	1,889	2,245	2,290
Municipalities	4,291	2,956	4,602	3,307	4,763	3,763	5,055	4,275
Washington	6,701	5,746	6,693	5,967	7,090	6,662	7,483	7,636
State	1,284	1,060	1,470	1,269	1,434	1,333	1,502	1,472
Local, total	5,417	4,686	5,223	4,698	5,656	5,330	5,931	6,164
Counties	1,369	1,045	1,481	1,199	1,694	1,441	1,747	1,647
Municipalities	4,048	3,642	3,742	3,499	3,962	3,889	4,234	4,517
West Virginia	2,212	1,241	2,352	1,431	2,562	1,648	2,809	1,954
State	598	364	703	429	761	481	918	646
Local, total	1,614	876	1,649	1,002	1,801	1,166	1,891	1,308
Counties	383	193	400	201	454	252	495	296
Municipalities	1,231	684	1,249	801	1,347	914	1,396	1,012
Wisconsin	9,954	7,997	10,721	9,144	10,330	9,410	10,737	10,532
State	948	806	1,726	1,187	1,320	1,235	1,303	1,160
Local, total	9,006	7,191	8,995	7,957	9,010	8,175	9,434	9,372
Counties	1,847	1,442	1,903	1,579	1,933	1,652	2,016	1,838
Municipalities	7,159	5,749	7,092	6,377	7,077	6,523	7,418	7,534
Wyoming	668	412	700	449	801	538	853	614
State	159	120	151	115	167	129	167	143
Local, total	509	292	549	334	634	409	686	471
Counties	124	73	137	79	192	114	195	114
Municipalities	385	219	412	255	442	295	491	356

[a] Data for municipalities, and the local governments totals that include municipal data, are estimates subject to sampling variation; data for counties (boroughs, parishes) are based on a canvass of all county governments and therefore are not subject to sampling variation.
[b] Amounts do not add precisely to totals due to rounding.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Employment and payroll[a]									
October 1975		October 1976		October 1977		October 1978		October 1979	
Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment[b]	October payroll
27,380	$31,466	28,372	$34,028	29,627	$34,670	28,207	$39,569	27,741	$43,547
5,628	7,024	5,571	7,496	5,570	7,920	5,621	8,264	5,091	8,073
21,752	24,442	22,801	26,532	24,057	26,750	22,586	31,305	22,651	35,474
954	807	998	902	1,132	1,057	1,309	1,258	1,259	1,393
20,798	23,635	21,803	25,630	22,925	25,694	21,277	30,047	21,429	34,081
2,262	2,230	2,382	2,595	2,574	3,118	2,600	3,356	2,634	3,587
283	354	295	344	338	541	348	601	429	791
1,979	1,875	2,087	2,251	2,236	2,577	2,252	2,755	2,207	2,797
1,979	1,875	2,087	2,251	2,236	2,577	2,252	2,755	2,207	2,797
5,778	4,519	6,156	5,093	6,424	5,619	6,883	6,450	7,009	7,097
1,552	1,383	1,571	1,482	1,633	1,623	1,856	1,892	1,980	2,281
4,246	3,137	4,585	3,611	4,791	3,995	5,027	4,558	5,030	4,861
1,493	1,118	1,730	1,364	1,819	1,508	1,865	1,699	1,948	1,929
2,753	2,019	2,855	2,247	2,972	2,487	3,162	2,859	3,032	2,887
1,222	988	1,222	1,064	1,318	1,197	1,340	1,331	1,397	1,463
238	234	237	250	244	262	295	349	291	358
984	754	985	815	1,074	935	1,045	982	1,108	1,104
246	162	286	209	302	241	292	241	342	301
738	592	699	605	772	694	753	740	767	804
8,880	7,600	8,943	7,889	9,810	9,423	10,061	10,212	9,393	10,346
1,189	1,088	1,194	1,149	1,783	1,796	1,412	1,569	1,182	1,387
7,691	6,512	7,749	6,740	8,027	7,627	8,649	8,643	8,211	8,959
1,389	1,015	1,410	1,113	1,506	1,307	1,674	1,536	1,860	1,782
6,302	5,497	6,339	5,627	6,521	6,320	6,975	7,107	6,353	7,177
28,077	25,600	27,781	28,842	30,354	31,543	30,026	35,472	31,684	41,377
5,604	5,051	4,825	6,049	5,794	5,844	4,899	5,208	4,990	5,922
22,473	20,549	22,956	22,793	24,560	25,699	25,127	30,264	26,700	35,455
3,926	2,910	3,778	3,007	4,096	3,381	4,399	3,981	4,697	4,507
18,547	17,639	19,178	19,786	20,464	22,318	20,728	26,283	22,018	30,948
2,533	2,390	2,869	2,871	3,008	3,198	3,170	3,999	3,257	4,327
580	609	670	803	716	852	717	957	713	1,033
1,953	1,781	2,197	2,068	2,292	2,346	2,453	3,042	2,545	3,294
581	544	726	714	749	786	783	861	799	1,033
1,372	1,237	1,471	1,354	1,543	1,560	1,670	2,182	1,745	2,291
951	856	993	924	1,067	1,103	1,005	1,118	1,002	1,255
405	403	410	434	408	499	426	537	401	633
546	453	583	491	659	604	579	581	605	622
3	2	15	11	17	12	16	11	16	11
543	452	568	479	642	592	563	570	589	610
11,281	10,693	10,655	10,691	11,149	11,760	11,551	13,060	11,799	14,519
3,383	3,415	2,232	2,183	2,286	2,341	2,396	2,721	2,772	3,275
7,898	7,477	8,423	8,508	8,863	9,419	9,155	10,339	9,028	11,244
2,692	2,732	3,030	3,423	3,355	3,993	3,573	4,429	3,553	4,713
5,206	4,745	5,393	5,085	5,508	5,426	5,582	5,910	5,474	6,532
7,242	8,323	7,645	9,478	7,981	10,569	8,280	11,888	8,247	13,484
1,587	1,780	1,398	1,735	1,581	2,162	1,726	2,491	1,702	2,800
5,655	6,543	6,247	7,743	6,400	8,407	6,554	9,397	6,544	10,683
1,821	1,900	1,882	2,207	1,934	2,422	2,088	2,884	2,145	3,240
3,834	4,644	4,365	5,535	4,466	5,985	4,466	6,513	4,399	7,444
2,848	2,264	2,954	2,471	3,222	2,860	3,349	3,293	3,349	3,637
941	739	917	791	969	958	1,044	1,120	1,026	1,224
1,907	1,524	2,037	1,681	2,253	1,902	2,305	2,172	2,325	2,413
458	302	479	327	717	552	703	607	689	627
1,449	1,222	1,558	1,353	1,536	1,351	1,602	1,565	1,639	1,786
10,951	11,400	11,250	12,797	11,442	14,142	11,105	14,636	11,197	15,703
1,297	1,249	1,312	1,406	1,244	1,480	955	1,218	1,093	1,511
9,654	10,151	9,938	11,391	10,198	12,662	10,150	13,418	10,104	14,193
2,085	2,013	2,164	2,332	2,266	2,664	2,452	3,018	2,492	3,425
7,569	8,138	7,774	9,059	7,932	9,998	7,698	10,400	7,615	10,768
993	829	1,071	980	1,175	1,157	1,296	1,414	1,406	1,721
225	213	223	248	225	269	234	324	222	321
768	616	848	732	950	888	1,062	1,091	1,185	1,400
242	173	271	214	333	284	373	346	415	482
526	443	577	518	617	604	689	745	770	918

Table 1.18 State and local law enforcement agencies, by type of agency and State, 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.1. For an explanation of data collection, exact dates of survey data, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

State	Total	Type of agency						
		State police agencies[a]	Local police agencies				Medical examiners/ coroners[b]	Other related agencies
			Total	Sheriff	County police	Municipal police	Special police	
State and local, total	19,691	726	18,570	3,077	74	13,288	504	1,627	395
Alabama	413	25	379	67	0	290	0	22	9
Alaska	45	6	33	0	1	31	1	0	6
Arizona	101	9	84	14	0	64	4	2	8
Arkansas	325	14	307	75	0	166	1	65	4
California	542	34	484	58	0	350	51	25	24
Colorado	285	10	270	63	0	145	2	60	5
Connecticut	157	35	115	0	0	111	4	0	7
Delaware	52	6	39	3	1	34	1	0	7
District of Columbia	4	0	3	0	0	1	1	1	1
Florida	427	15	398	67	0	306	16	9	14
Georgia	719	22	691	158	15	345	12	161	6
Hawaii	10	2	5	0	3	1	0	1	3
Idaho	193	6	183	44	0	94	1	44	4
Illinois	1,050	16	1,022	102	1	791	27	101	12
Indiana	531	15	510	92	0	321	6	91	6
Iowa	546	9	518	99	1	321	1	96	19
Kansas	426	40	381	104	1	243	5	28	5
Kentucky	411	8	396	121	8	232	6	29	7
Louisiana	428	19	394	64	0	266	6	58	15
Maine	162	9	150	16	0	132	2	0	3
Maryland	154	20	126	24	5	84	2	11	8
Massachusetts	421	26	379	12	0	352	8	7	16
Michigan	696	18	671	85	0	555	7	24	7
Minnesota	556	4	546	87	0	369	3	87	6
Mississippi	331	13	312	81	0	183	1	47	6
Missouri	840	13	812	115	1	579	9	108	15
Montana	154	5	144	56	0	75	0	13	5
Nebraska	307	8	294	93	0	188	0	15	5
Nevada	47	4	40	16	0	16	1	7	3
New Hampshire	242	4	236	10	0	222	0	4	2
New Jersey	627	13	590	21	3	523	22	21	24
New Mexico	124	10	111	32	1	71	2	5	3
New York	736	44	681	62	2	544	14	59	11
North Carolina	517	22	491	100	3	338	0	50	4
North Dakota	191	5	184	52	0	106	0	26	2
Ohio	1,059	16	1,021	88	0	861	22	50	22
Oklahoma	466	17	442	77	0	357	3	5	7
Oregon	218	3	203	36	0	153	4	10	12
Pennsylvania	1,299	19	1,262	67	3	1,107	45	40	18
Rhode Island	53	10	40	0	0	40	0	0	3
South Carolina	305	11	290	47	1	195	2	45	4
South Dakota	210	2	205	62	0	118	0	25	3
Tennessee	344	13	326	95	0	200	6	25	5
Texas	1,093	38	1,043	255	0	598	181	9	12
Utah	177	11	162	29	0	129	3	1	4
Vermont	95	4	87	14	0	73	0	0	4
Virginia	350	33	316	125	10	159	7	15	1
Washington	306	9	292	39	0	224	8	21	5
West Virginia	246	12	230	55	0	164	0	11	4
Wisconsin	598	17	575	72	14	413	6	70	6
Wyoming	102	2	97	23	0	50	1	23	3

[a] Included in this count are 52 State general purpose police agencies without jails, 618 special police agencies, and 56 State medical examiner and coroner agencies.
[b] There are 56 State-level medical examiners/coroners agencies included in the column for State police agencies.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Agencies in the United States, Summary Report 1980* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1980), p. 47.

Table 1.19 Number and rate (per 1,000 inhabitants) of full-time police employees,[a] by geographic division and size of place, on Oct. 31, 1979

NOTE: These data are collected annually by the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Program. "Full-time police employees" includes both police officers and civilian employees. Police officers include all "full-time, sworn personnel with full arrest powers." This excludes persons performing guard or protection duties (e.g., school crossing guards) who are not paid from police funds. "Civilian employees include persons such as clerks, radio dispatchers, mater maids, stenographers, mechanics, etc." Persons not paid from police funds are excluded. Employees on leave with pay are also excluded. U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook *(Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. 77–81. These data are for employees who were on the payroll on Oct. 31, 1979.*
The "interquartile range" is defined as the range of values that includes the middle 50 percent of the cases in a distribution.
For a list of States in geographic divisions, see Appendix 3.

[1979 estimated population[b]]

Geographic division	Total (6,818 cities; population 143,946,000)	Population group					
		Group I (58 cities, 250,000 and over; population 41,674,000)	Group II (110 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 16,000,000)	Group III (280 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 19,137,000)	Group IV (603 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 20,671,000)	Group V (1,515 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 23,641,000)	Group VI (6,252 cities under 10,000; population 22,824,000)
Total: 8,818 cities; population 143,946,000:							
Number of police employees	363,170	141,396	37,103	40,016	41,283	47,957	55,435
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.5	3.4	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.4
Interquartile range	1.6–2.9	2.4–3.5	1.9–2.7	1.7–2.4	1.6–2.3	1.6–2.4	1.5–3.1
New England: 556 cities; population 9,935,000:							
Number of police employees	23,362	2,464	3,383	5,673	4,011	5,043	2,788
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.4	4.1	3.1	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.9
Interquartile range	1.6–2.4	[c]	2.9–3.4	2.1–2.5	1.8–2.3	1.7–2.3	1.3–2.4
Middle Atlantic: 1,620 cities; population 29,173,000:							
Number of police employees	81,216	41,695	3,930	6,974	8,474	10,519	9,624
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.8	4.1	3.1	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.8
Interquartile range	1.0–2.4	3.3–4.6	1.9–3.4	1.7–2.8	1.5–2.6	1.4–2.3	0.9–2.3
East North Central: 1,667 cities; population 28,496,000:							
Number of police employees	71,181	29,548	5,390	8,238	8,017	10,095	9,893
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.5	4.0	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.3
Interquartile range	1.5–2.5	2.6–4.5	1.9–2.4	1.6–2.3	1.4–2.1	1.6–2.2	1.5–2.6
West North Central: 702 cities; population 10,029,000:							
Number of police employees	22,354	7,051	2,310	1,723	2,661	3,933	4,676
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.2	3.1	2.1	1.8	1.6	2.0	2.3
Interquartile range	1.5–2.4	2.4–4.4	1.8–2.4	1.6–2.0	1.4–2.0	1.5–2.3	1.5–2.5
South Atlantic: 1,425 cities; population 16,046,000:							
Number of police employees	49,250	14,472	7,601	4,564	5,494	5,953	10,966
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.1	4.0	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.7	3.4
Interquartile range	2.2–3.9	2.6–5.0	2.2–2.7	2.4–3.2	2.2–2.7	2.2–3.1	2.2–4.1
East South Central: 715 cities; population 7,250,000:							
Number of police employees	18,046	4,726	3,028	513	2,333	2,766	4,678
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.8
Interquartile range	1.9–3.6	2.5–2.8	2.2–2.6	1.8–2.5	1.9–2.5	1.9–2.5	1.9–4.0
West South Central: 847 cities; population 15,615,000:							
Number of police employees	34,120	14,681	3,214	3,549	2,590	4,379	5,707
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.2	2.4	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.5
Interquartile range	1.6–2.8	2.2–2.9	1.7–2.1	1.7–2.1	1.6–2.0	1.6–2.2	1.7–3.1
Mountain: 476 cities; population 7,163,000:							
Number of police employees	17,958	6,601	2,411	1,716	2,382	1,614	3,234
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.5	3.1	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.7
Interquartile range	1.8–3.4	2.4–3.5	1.9–2.5	1.7–2.3	1.6–2.5	1.9–2.7	1.8–3.6
Pacific: 610 cities; population 20,239,000:							
Number of police employees	45,683	20,156	5,636	7,066	5,301	3,655	3,869
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.3	2.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	3.1
Interquartile range	1.7–2.9	2.1–2.9	1.7–2.5	1.6–2.1	1.6–2.1	1.8–2.3	2.2–3.5
Suburban:[d] 4,779 agencies; population 74,002,000:							
Number of police employees	169,862	X	X	X	X	X	X
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.3	X	X	X	X	X	X
Interquartile range	1.4–2.7	X	X	X	X	X	X
County: 2,832 agencies; population 63,190,000:							
Number of police employees	124,801	X	X	X	X	X	X
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.0	X	X	X	X	X	X
Interquartile range	0.8–1.9	X	X	X	X	X	X

[a] Includes civilians.
[b] Population figures rounded to the nearest thousand. All rates were calculated on the population before rounding.
[c] Only one city this size in geographic division.
[d] Includes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes core cities. Suburban cities are also included in other city groups.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1979* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 234.

Table 1.20 Number and rate (per 1,000 inhabitants) of full-time police officers, by geographic division and size of place, on Oct. 31, 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.19. The "Interquartile range" is defined as the range of values that includes the middle 50 percent of the cases in a distribution. For a list of States in geographic divisions, see Appendix 3.

[1979 estimated population[a]]

Geographic division	Total (8,818 cities; population 143,946,000)	Population group: Group I (58 cities, 250,000 and over; population 41,674,000)	Group II (110 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 16,000,000)	Group III (280 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 19,137,000)	Group IV (603 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 20,671,000)	Group V (1,515 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 23,641,000)	Group VI (6,252 cities under 10,000; population 22,824,000)
Total: 8,818 cities; population 143,946,000:							
Number of police officers	296,332	115,750	29,504	32,468	33,951	39,742	44,917
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.1	2.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.7	2.0
Interquartile range	1.3–2.3	1.8–2.9	1.5–2.1	1.3–2.0	1.3–1.9	1.3–2.0	1.3–2.6
New England: 556 cities; population 9,935,000:							
Number of police officers	20,519	2,187	2,928	5,000	3,575	4,460	2,369
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.1	3.6	2.7	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.7
Interquartile range	1.4–2.1	([b])	2.5–2.9	1.9–2.2	1.6–2.1	1.5–1.9	1.1–2.0
Middle Atlantic: 1,820 cities; population 29,173,000:							
Number of police officers	70,117	35,522	3,530	5,959	7,356	9,201	8,549
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.4	3.5	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.6
Interquartile range	1.0–2.1	3.0–4.1	1.8–3.3	1.5–2.3	1.3–2.3	1.2–2.1	0.8–2.0
East North Central: 1,667 cities; population 28,455,000:							
Number of police officers	59,696	25,749	4,471	6,680	6,578	8,251	7,967
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.1	3.5	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.9
Interquartile range	1.3–2.0	2.0–4.0	1.6–2.1	1.3–1.8	1.2–1.7	1.3–1.8	1.3–2.1
West North Central: 702 cities; population 10,029,000:							
Number of police officers	17,694	5,420	1,734	1,419	2,172	3,158	3,791
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.8	2.4	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.9
Interquartile range	1.3–1.9	1.7–3.0	1.4–1.8	1.3–1.6	1.1–1.6	1.2–1.9	1.4–2.0
South Atlantic: 1,425 cities; population 16,046,000:							
Number of police officers	39,531	11,715	6,112	3,576	4,489	4,834	8,805
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.5	3.2	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.7
Interquartile range	1.9–3.1	2.0–4.0	1.7–2.2	2.0–2.4	1.8–2.2	1.8–2.6	1.9–3.4
East South Central: 715 cities; population 7,250,000:							
Number of police officers	14,182	3,549	2,304	429	1,920	2,342	3,638
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.2
Interquartile range	1.6–2.8	2.0–2.2	1.5–2.2	1.7–2.1	1.6–2.1	1.6–2.2	1.6–2.9
West South Central: 847 cities; population 15,615,000:							
Number of police officers	26,916	11,492	2,504	2,860	2,089	3,535	4,436
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.9
Interquartile range	1.3–2.2	1.7–2.1	1.3–1.6	1.4–1.7	1.3–1.6	1.3–1.8	1.3–2.4
Mountain: 476 cities; population 7,163,000:							
Number of police officers	13,437	4,951	1,765	1,275	1,759	1,200	2,487
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.9	2.3	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	2.1
Interquartile range	1.4–2.6	1.7–2.6	1.5–1.8	1.2–1.6	1.3–1.9	1.3–2.0	1.5–2.9
Pacific: 610 cities; population 20,239,000:							
Number of police officers	34,240	15,165	4,156	5,270	4,013	2,761	2,875
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.7	2.0	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	2.3
Interquartile range	1.4–2.2	1.6–2.2	1.3–1.5	1.2–1.5	1.2–1.5	1.3–1.8	1.7–2.7
Suburban:[c] 4,779 agencies; population 74,002,000:							
Number of police officers	135,080	X	X	X	X	X	X
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.8	X	X	X	X	X	X
Interquartile range	1.2–2.2	X	X	X	X	X	X
County: 2,832 agencies; population 63,190,000:							
Number of police officers	95,563	X	X	X	X	X	X
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.5	X	X	X	X	X	X
Interquartile range	0.6–1.4	X	X	X	X	X	X

[a] Population figures rounded to the nearest thousand. All rates were calculated on the population before rounding.
[b] Only one city this size in geographic division.
[c] Includes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes core cities. Suburban cities are also included in other city groups.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1979* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 235.

Table 1.21 Full-time police employees, by sex and size of place, on Oct. 31, 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.19.

[11,650 agencies; 1979 estimated population 207,136,000]

Population group	Total police employees: Total	Percent male	Percent female	Police officers (sworn): Total	Percent male	Percent female	Other police employees: Total	Percent male	Percent female
Total cities	383,170	85.6	14.4	296,332	96.5	3.5	66,838	37.4	62.6
Group I:									
Total (250,000 inhabitants and over)	141,396	87.1	12.9	115,750	95.8	4.2	25,646	47.9	52.1
1,000,000 inhabitants and over	70,444	91.5	8.5	59,223	96.4	3.6	11,221	65.6	34.4
500,000 to 999,999 inhabitants	39,407	84.0	16.0	31,728	95.0	5.0	7,679	38.5	61.5
250,000 to 499,999 inhabitants	31,545	81.3	18.7	24,799	95.5	4.5	6,746	29.1	70.9
Group II:									
100,000 to 249,999 inhabitants	37,103	82.8	17.2	29,504	96.1	3.9	7,599	31.2	68.9
Group III:									
50,000 to 99,999 inhabitants	40,016	84.6	15.4	32,468	97.2	2.8	7,548	30.5	69.5
Group IV:									
25,000 to 49,999 inhabitants	41,263	85.0	15.0	33,951	97.3	2.7	7,312	27.6	72.4
Group V:									
10,000 to 24,999 inhabitants	47,957	85.7	14.3	39,742	97.4	2.6	8,215	29.1	70.9
Group VI:									
Under 10,000 inhabitants	55,435	85.0	15.0	44,917	96.7	3.3	10,518	34.7	65.3
Suburban	169,862	82.5	17.5	135,080	94.9	5.1	34,782	34.5	65.5
County	124,801	78.9	21.1	95,563	91.4	8.6	29,238	38.0	62.0

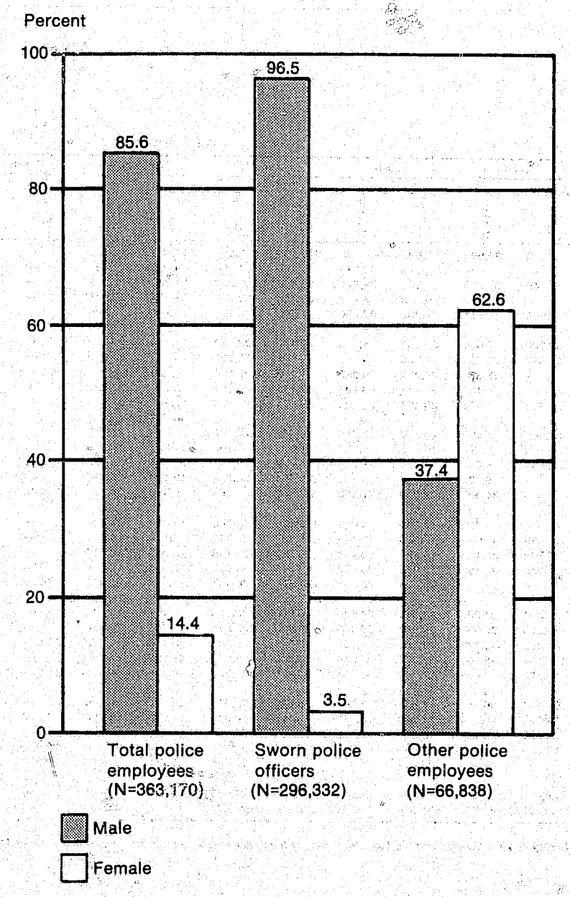
Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1979* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 236, Table 57.

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Figure 1.4 Percent distribution of full-time police employees, by sex, United States, on Oct. 31, 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.19.

[11,650 agencies; 1979 estimated population 207,136,000]



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1979* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 236, Table 57. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK Staff.

Table 1.22 Salary ranges and employment characteristics for 32 State police and highway patrol agencies, by agency, 1980

NOTE: Surveys are sent to approximately 1,700 chiefs of police in the United States; States not included in this table did not respond to the survey. The Fraternal Order of Police present the information as received from the responding agencies. No attempt is made to verify the information submitted.

Agency	Salary (in dollars)												
	Chief		Captain		Lieutenant		Sergeant		Detective		Patrolman		
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Years from minimum to maximum
Alabama State Police	$20,000	$24,583	$16,692	$19,955	$15,496	$18,057	$14,729	$17,082	—	—	$13,182	$15,496	7
Alaska State Police	—	—	33,528	40,320	31,176	37,464	29,460	35,424	—	—	25,428	30,564	5
Arkansas State Police	20,540	31,538	14,846	22,776	13,884	21,320	11,986	18,382	—	—	10,426	17,108	7
California Patrol	—	—	30,576	36,792	25,488	30,576	22,248	26,676	—	—	19,908	22,752	3
Colorado State Patrol	28,908	38,724	24,300	32,256	21,000	28,128	18,144	24,300	—	—	14,220	19,056	10
Delaware State Police	32,000	34,000	22,293	24,500	20,187	23,234	18,549	21,702	$17,041	$20,613	13,750	18,539	19
Idaho State Police	21,820	30,756	19,824	29,290	18,000	26,555	15,540	22,950	—	—	12,168	19,824	—
Illinois State Police	—	37,500	24,264	29,820	21,660	28,164	19,272	26,556	15,204	23,784	15,204	23,784	20
Indiana State Police	—	44,442	19,248	28,192	17,792	26,164	15,140	22,394	15,140	22,394	13,372	19,924	15
Iowa State Police	25,854	34,652	20,404	27,123	19,531	25,854	17,243	22,464	—	—	12,604	19,344	10½
Louisiana State Police	32,000	32,000	20,316	28,368	18,552	26,772	15,648	21,780	—	—	13,008	21,348	12
Maryland State Police	41,100	—	19,889	26,127	18,501	24,305	14,961	19,268	—	—	12,682	16,660	6
Massachusetts State Police	22,544	38,044	17,411	21,392	15,772	19,354	14,925	18,193	16,555	20,409	13,529	16,159	6
Michigan State Police	—	46,300	28,793	38,502	20,504	32,322	19,146	23,698	—	—	16,077	20,712	4
Mississippi State Police	31,000	31,000	27,000	27,000	23,700	26,988	19,440	26,100	18,540	24,840	11,520	19,080	12
Missouri State Police	21,600	36,720	17,700	30,090	16,800	28,560	15,900	27,030	—	—	14,100	24,480	35
Nebraska State Police	32,089	32,089	16,950	23,485	15,935	22,041	14,174	19,520	—	—	12,604	17,316	—
Nevada State Police	23,168	32,168	18,396	25,424	16,797	23,168	16,053	22,114	—	—	14,677	20,155	7
New Mexico State Police	31,056	37,752	22,836	23,472	20,316	20,938	18,036	18,552	11,700	18,552	10,500	17,352	13
New York State Police	—	—	28,302	28,302	26,457	26,457	21,965	21,965	19,086	21,267	12,715	19,226	20
North Carolina State Patrol	24,824	37,884	18,540	24,660	16,908	22,428	14,100	18,540	—	—	11,316	16,908	6
North Dakota State Police	30,500	32,500	22,824	26,400	21,732	22,824	19,704	20,712	—	—	13,344	18,780	9
Oregon State Police	31,992	43,428	24,852	31,752	22,548	28,800	20,412	24,852	18,540	23,688	14,508	22,548	10
Pennsylvania State Police	—	45,000	27,000	30,000	23,300	26,600	21,260	24,244	—	—	13,457	21,114	25
Rhode Island State Police	40,620	48,624	27,793	33,351	20,795	29,944	18,698	26,925	15,570	21,924	12,975	21,924	21
South Carolina State Patrol	25,444	36,342	17,877	25,601	15,892	22,525	14,128	20,025	—	—	11,166	17,117	7
Tennessee State Police	46,524	46,524	17,100	24,732	15,112	18,840	12,060	16,356	13,536	17,568	10,620	14,676	8
Utah State Patrol	26,676	38,940	18,516	27,012	16,680	24,348	14,772	21,588	—	—	12,432	19,392	15
Virginia State Police	37,000	—	—	—	17,150	24,500	15,000	21,400	12,528	17,900	11,472	16,400	7½
Washington State Patrol	—	47,500	29,004	31,416	25,692	28,416	22,752	25,176	22,752	25,176	16,452	22,308	20
Wisconsin State Police	28,463	39,747	20,164	28,228	17,051	23,872	15,718	21,701	—	—	13,300	19,048	—
Wyoming State Patrol	29,700	39,792	21,024	28,188	18,567	24,876	16,008	21,456	—	—	14,148	18,960	7

Source: Fraternal Order of Police, *A Survey of 1980 Salaries and Working Conditions of the Police Departments in the United States* (Flint, Mich.: Fraternal Order of Police, 1980), p. 27. Reprinted by permission.

Longevity pay: (Y) Yes, (N) No	Number of uniformed police and detectives	Hours per week	Annual vacation period (days) minimum to maximum	Overtime compensation: Y (Yes), N (No)	Number of paid holidays	Annual clothing allowance	Paid hospitalization (percent)	Annual sick leave (days)	Amount (in dollars) life insurance contributed by employer	Civil service status: (Y) Yes, (N) No	Monthly pension (Percentage of salary)				Minimum age required/regular pension	Minimum years service required for pension	Compulsory retirement age	Shift differential pay: Y (Yes), N (No)	Residency requirement: Y (Yes), N (No)
											After 20 years of service	After 25 years of service	After 30 years of service	After 35 years of service					
Y	750	40	13 to 28	Y	13	—	100	12	$0	Y	57½	72	86⅔	100	52	20	70	N	—
Y	288	37½	15 to 30	Y	11	$600	—	—	2,000	Y	—	—	—	—	41	20	—	Y	Y
Y	489	50	12 to 22	N	12	$680	100	12	0	N	50	60	65	65	50	20	65	N	Y
N	4,868	40	10	Y	12	$250	100	12	5,000	Y	40	50	75	75	50	5	60	N	N
Y	553	—	12 to 21	Y	12	$1,200	—	15	—	Y	50	50	50	50	55	20	—	—	Y
Y	435	40	15 to 25	Y	11	$500	100	15	0	N	50	—	—	—	41	20	—	N	Y
Y	160	40	12 to 18	N	9	50%	100	12	—	Y	40	50	60	75	55	25	—	N	N
Y	2,100	40	10 to 25	N	12	0	100	60	—	Y	47½	61¼	75	75	50	20	60	N	Y
N	1,103	45	12 to 26	N	13	0	75	90	10,000	Y	50	64	90	—	45	20	55	N	Y
Y	420	43	10 to 25	Y	11	100%	100	18	—	N	—	—	—	—	55	22	65	N	N
N	866	40	12 to 15	Y	8	$650	50	15	10,000	Y	60	75	90	90	50	20	55	N	Y
N	1,579	40	5 to 25	Y	13	100%	90	15	0	N	44	55	61	66	50	25	60	Y	Y
N	928	40	10 to 20	Y	11	$300	90	15	2,000	N	50	55	60	—	—	20	50	N	Y
Y	2,296	40	15 to 29	Y	11	$300	100	13	—	Y	40	50	50	50	—	25	56	Y	Y
N	541	56	6 to 45	N	10	—	100	15	—	N	—	—	—	—	55	20	60	N	Y
Y	850	40	15 to 21	N	11	$480	100	15	5,000	N	—	45	47	50	55	—	60	N	Y
N	400	50	12 to 25	Y	11	$240	50	12	5,000	N	50	62½	75	75	55	20	60	N	N
Y	165	40	12 to 21	Y	10	$352	100	15	5,000	Y	50	62½	75	90	50	20	70	Y	N
Y	361	40	15 to 24	N	11	$360	100	30	50,000	N	—	62½	75	82½	43	25	61	N	N
Y	3,346	40	20 to 25	Y	11	100%	100	13	0	N	50	58	66	66	—	20	55	Y	Y
Y	1,156	40	10 to 24	Y	10	—	100	10	—	N	—	—	—	—	50	20	62	Y	Y
N	102	40	12 to 24	Y	9	0	100	12	1,000	N	45	56¼	63¾	71¼	55	15	60	—	—
N	937	40	12 to 24	Y	10	$150	100	12	30,000	N	27	33¾	40½	47¼	55	—	60	Y	N
Y	3,600	40	15 to 25	Y	14	$300	100	15	—	Y	40	50	60	70	50	25	60	Y	Y
Y	168	44	21 to 28	Y	9	$400	100	100%	—	N	50	65	—	—	38	20	—	N	Y
Y	811	40	15 to 30	N	12	0	100	15	—	N	40	44	52	61	—	30	70	N	Y
Y	775	45	12 to 24	Y	10	0	60	12	—	—	45	56¼	67½	75	50	25	55	N	Y
N	431	40	12 to 18	Y	12	$480	100	12	—	Y	40	50	55	60	50	25	62	N	Y
N	1,056	40	12 to 21	Y	11	100%	100	15	—	N	—	—	54	61	55	30	60	N	Y
N	806	40	12 to 22	N	11	0	100	12	5,000	Y	40	50	60	70	55	25	60	N	N
Y	375	40	10 to 25	Y	10½	100%	90	13	—	Y	36	45	54	63	55	—	—	Y	Y
Y	147	40	12 to 24	Y	9	100%	100	12	—	N	—	50	50	50	50	—	55	Y	N

Table 1.23 Salary range for State troopers, by State, 1981

NOTE: These data were compiled by the Kansas Highway Patrol from an annual survey of State police agencies listed with the International Association of Chiefs of Police. The salaries listed are for the basic grade, first-line police officer, commonly titled "trooper" in State police agencies. Salaries for Iowa, Nebraska, Nevada, and South Dakota have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

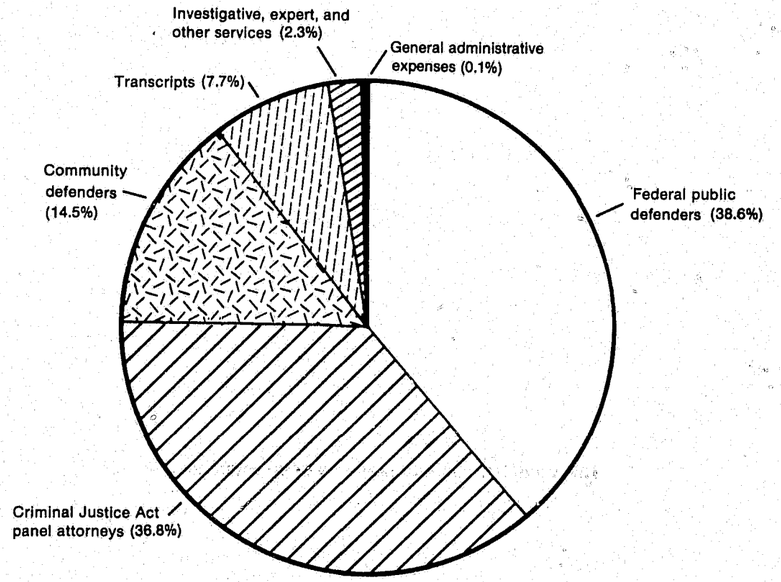
State	Beginning salary	Highest salary
Alabama	$15,156	$17,823
Alaska	21,408	29,808
Arizona	15,435	20,695
Arkansas	10,426	15,990
California	21,852	24,972
Colorado	15,324	20,544
Connecticut	14,431	17,561
Delaware	14,300	20,393
Florida	12,611	16,641
Georgia	12,284	20,436
Idaho	13,416	19,788
Illinois	15,816	24,732
Indiana	13,364	20,176
Iowa	12,605	20,544
Kansas	16,416	24,684
Kentucky	12,576	20,124
Louisiana	11,628	20,784
Maine	11,440	18,741
Maryland	13,570	18,541
Massachusetts	13,528	16,158
Michigan	14,052	22,991
Minnesota	15,084	21,456
Mississippi	12,420	19,080
Missouri	14,832	26,312
Montana	13,570	20,345
Nebraska	13,234	18,701
Nevada	14,677	20,905
New Hampshire	13,027	17,859
New Jersey	12,768	17,243
New Mexico	12,672	18,996
New York	12,715	20,558
North Carolina	12,996	19,476
North Dakota	14,232	20,016
Ohio	14,248	18,429[a]
Oklahoma	12,276	16,700
Oregon	14,508	21,468
Pennsylvania	13,457	22,491
Rhode Island	12,975	18,270
South Carolina	12,424	22,857
South Dakota	11,715	20,300
Tennessee	10,980	15,612
Texas	16,152	17,256
Utah	14,285	22,281
Vermont	9,646	17,290
Virginia	13,420	18,340
Washington	17,436	23,652
West Virginia	12,000	([b])
Wisconsin	14,196	20,376
Wyoming	14,712	22,824

[a] Plus a 10-percent increase after 5 years.
[b] Troopers receive an increase equivalent to $25 per month every 3 years.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the Kansas Highway Patrol, Planning, Research and Staff Inspection.

Figure 1.5 Estimated percent distribution of expenditures of Criminal Justice Act monies for defender services in Federal courts, by type of activity,[a] fiscal year 1980

NOTE: Federal public defenders are salaried employees of the Federal Government, appointed by the Circuit Council of the U.S. Circuit Courts of Appeals. There are 32 public defender offices. Community defenders provide services for Federal defendants similar to those provided by Federal public defenders. However, community defenders are supported through Federal grants to non-profit corporations. There are 9 community defender offices. In districts without community defender offices, attorneys are appointed by the court from a "panel" of available attorneys. For a listing of the judicial districts in which Federal public defenders and community defenders are operating, see Source, Exhibits I and J.



[a] The sector relating to "investigative, expert, and other services" includes Federal public defender and community defender expenses made in this category.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, "Summary of the Report of the Judicial Conference Committee to Implement the Criminal Justice Act," Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Washington, D.C., 1981. (Mimeographed.) Exhibit L.

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Table 1.24 Caseload and average hours in court per case for Federal public defenders and community defenders, by type of defender and case, United States, fiscal year 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 1.5.

	Pending Oct. 1, 1979	Cases opened	Cases closed: Number	Cases closed: Total number of hours in court[a]	Cases closed: Average number of hours in court per case	Pending Sept. 30, 1980
Federal public defenders, total	3,201	14,424	13,635	26,295	1.9	3,990
Criminal	1,826	9,155	8,544	23,097	2.7	2,437
Appeals	481	466	497	249	0.5	450
Other[b]	894	4,803	4,594	2,949	0.6	1,103
Community defenders, total	1,574	7,468	7,335	14,657	2.0	1,707
Criminal	977	5,538	5,457	12,810	2.3	1,058
Appeals	152	214	195	167	0.9	171
Other[b]	445	1,716	1,683	1,681	1.0	478

[a] Detail may not add to total due to rounding.
[b] Other representations include court-directed prisoner representations, bail/presentment, witness, probation revocation, and parole revocation representations.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, "Summary of the Report of the Judicial Conference Committee to Implement the Criminal Justice Act," Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Washington, D.C., 1981. (Mimeographed.) Exhibits I and J. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.25 Employment and payroll for State and local public defense activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.3. For data required to compute percentages based on total criminal justice full-time equivalent employees and total criminal justice payroll, see Table 1.14. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 2.

[Dollar amounts in thousands. — represents or rounds to zero.]

State and level of government	Employment and payroll[a]							
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
States–local, total	3,458	$3,351	4,068	$4,267	5,069	$5,575	5,965	$6,979
States	985	878	1,406	1,410	2,102	2,244	2,625	2,950
Local, total	2,473	2,474	2,662	2,857	2,967	3,331	3,340	4,029
Counties	2,259	2,281	2,503	2,700	2,822	3,180	3,161	3,849
Municipalities	214	193	159	155	145	151	179	180
Alabama	1	1	1	1	6	5	7	5
State	—	—	—	—	4	3	3	3
Local, total	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	2
Counties	1	1	—	(c)	2	1	3	2
Municipalities	—	—	1	1	—	(c)	1	1
Alaska	20	30	29	51	23	40	39	62
State	20	30	29	51	23	40	39	62
Local, total	—	—	—	—	—	(c)	—	—
Boroughs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	(c)	—	—
Arizona	65	67	64	69	92	106	118	147
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	65	67	64	69	92	106	118	147
Counties	65	67	64	69	91	106	117	147
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
Arkansas	—	—	13	10	34	26	24	22
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Local, total	—	—	13	10	34	26	23	21
Counties	—	—	13	10	34	26	23	21
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	(c)	—	—
California	1,138	1,507	1,231	1,726	1,337	1,975	1,438	2,279
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	1,138	1,507	1,231	1,726	1,337	1,975	1,438	2,279
Counties	1,099	1,447	1,186	1,661	1,287	1,894	1,385	2,193
Municipalities	39	61	45	65	50	81	53	86
Colorado	100	95	107	117	118	145	152	159
State	99	94	107	117	118	145	152	159
Local, total	1	1	—	—	—	(c)	—	—
Counties	1	1	—	—	—	(c)	—	—
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	114	97	65	73	59	76	93	116
State	114	97	62	70	57	74	91	114
Local, total	—	—	3	3	2	2	2	2
Municipalities	—	—	3	3	2	2	2	2
Delaware	23	17	17	17	25	25	29	27
State	23	17	17	17	25	25	29	27
Local, total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Counties	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia:								
Local, total	65	50	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	350	237	361	347	559	577	677	705
State	210	151	305	311	538	559	649	680
Local, total	140	86	56	35	21	18	28	25
Counties	102	64	50	30	19	17	21	19
Municipalities	38	22	6	5	2	2	7	6
Georgia	20	16	38	32	47	50	63	60
State	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	3
Local, total	20	16	38	32	44	46	60	57
Counties	19	15	38	32	37	40	56	52
Municipalities	1	2	—	—	7	6	4	5
Hawaii	22	23	26	28	30	33	40	45
State	22	23	26	28	30	33	40	45
Local, total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Counties	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	20	10	20	10	27	14	23	14
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	20	10	20	10	27	14	23	14
Counties	20	10	20	10	27	14	23	14
Municipalities	—	—	—	(c)	—	(c)	—	—
Illinois	220	194	232	208	387	405	474	510
State	—	—	—	—	77	91	93	108
Local, total	220	194	232	208	310	313	381	404
Counties	220	194	231	208	309	312	381	404
Municipalities	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

State and level of government	Employment and payroll[a]									
	October 1975		October 1976		October 1977		October 1978		October 1979	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment[b]	October payroll
States–local, total	6,172	$7,898	7,036	$9,414	7,874	$11,751	8,038	$12,062	8,550	$14,171
States	2,547	3,057	2,843	3,624	3,175	4,376	3,159	4,724	3,659	5,855
Local, total	3,825	4,841	4,193	5,790	4,699	7,375	4,879	7,337	4,902	8,316
Counties	3,423	4,629	3,974	5,539	4,441	7,058	4,543	6,824	4,493	7,741
Municipalities	202	212	219	251	258	317	336	513	414	575
Alabama	3	2	3	4	2	4	6	8	12	15
State	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	4	9	13
Local, total	3	2	3	4	1	2	4	4	4	2
Counties	3	2	2	2	—	—	2	2	1	1
Municipalities	—	—	1	2	1	2	2	2	4	1
Alaska	40	78	47	99	51	111	51	107	50	120
State	40	78	47	99	51	111	51	107	50	120
Local, total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boroughs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	146	185	159	233	150	239	161	291	137	273
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	146	185	159	233	150	239	161	291	137	273
Counties	145	184	155	227	148	238	160	289	137	273
Municipalities	1	1	4	6	2	1	1	2	—	—
Arkansas	19	22	36	37	27	29	30	35	48	63
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	19	22	36	37	27	29	30	35	48	63
Counties	19	22	33	33	22	24	24	28	45	60
Municipalities	—	—	3	4	5	5	6	7	3	3
California	1,564	2,676	1,677	3,052	1,946	3,676	1,908	3,759	1,981	4,464
State	—	—	50	72	137	235	141	286	133	340
Local, total	1,564	2,676	1,627	2,980	1,809	3,441	1,767	3,473	1,847	4,124
Counties	1,500	2,575	1,561	2,884	1,701	3,274	1,694	3,331	1,734	3,937
Municipalities	64	101	66	115	108	167	73	142	113	187
Colorado	125	179	138	204	136	192	149	242	154	253
State	125	179	137	204	136	192	149	242	154	253
Local, total	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Counties	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	89	127	108	140	128	183	132	210	141	252
State	89	127	108	140	128	183	132	210	141	252
Local, total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	33	34	32	37	34	42	41	56	47	67
State	33	34	32	37	34	42	41	56	47	66
Local, total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Counties	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia:										
Local, total	—	—	—	—	—	—	106	185	117	192
Florida	675	721	727	813	789	1,059	843	1,206	889	1,459
State	650	695	687	771	735	1,003	786	1,142	848	1,408
Local, total	25	26	40	42	54	55	57	64	41	51
Counties	20	22	32	34	54	55	55	60	41	51
Municipalities	5	4	8	8	—	—	2	4	—	—
Georgia	52	61	72	75	65	78	64	77	99	131
State	6	6	7	7	10	12	14	17	22	23
Local, total	46	55	65	67	55	66	50	60	78	108
Counties	39	49	61	62	50	60	42	47	70	96
Municipalities	7	6	4	5	5	6	8	12	7	12
Hawaii	46	67	51	74	57	73	53	74	57	80
State	46	67	51	74	57	73	53	74	57	80
Local, total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Counties	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	25	21	29	25	25	24	36	36	33	39
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	25	21	29	25	25	24	36	36	33	39
Counties	25	21	29	25	25	24	36	36	33	39
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	506	613	626	809	727	970	746	1,108	740	1,159
State	97	116	85	104	85	107	99	134	99	140
Local, total	409	497	541	705	642	863	647	975	640	1,019
Counties	407	496	540	705	642	863	647	975	640	1,019
Municipalities	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 1.25 Employment and payroll for State and local public defense activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1979—Continued

[Dollar amounts in thousands. — represents or rounds to zero.]

State and level of government	Employment and payroll[a]							
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
Indiana	52	$36	83	$56	114	$78	135	$97
State	8	7	12	9	15	13	19	18
Local, total	44	29	71	47	99	65	116	79
Counties	40	24	50	35	83	56	84	63
Municipalities	4	6	21	11	16	9	32	16
Iowa	5	3	16	15	17	12	20	16
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	5	3	16	15	17	12	20	16
Counties	5	3	16	15	17	12	20	16
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kansas	21	11	21	14	20	14	18	14
State	10	6	10	7	14	10	15	11
Local, total	11	5	11	6	6	4	3	2
Counties	11	5	11	6	6	4	3	2
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	(c)	—	—
Kentucky	—	—	5	4	41	37	61	47
State	—	—	—	—	25	25	35	30
Local, total	—	—	5	4	16	11	26	17
Counties	—	—	5	4	16	11	26	17
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	24	18	39	26	43	28	46	31
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	24	18	39	26	43	28	46	31
Parishes	—	—	9	5	9	5	15	9
Municipalities	24	18	30	22	34	23	31	22
Maine	—	—	5	3	1	1	2	1
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	—	—	5	3	1	1	2	1
Counties	—	—	5	3	1	1	2	1
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	12	11	198	198	234	244	249	313
State	—	—	193	193	233	244	249	313
Local, total	12	11	5	3	1	(c)	—	—
Counties	12	11	5	3	1	(c)	—	—
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	74	60	85	74	124	117	158	165
State	74	59	85	74	124	117	148	156
Local, total	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10
Counties	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	8	4	73	47	65	62	129	148
State	—	—	40	24	30	35	83	109
Local, total	8	4	33	23	35	27	46	39
Counties	8	4	33	23	35	27	45	38
Municipalities	—	—	—	(c)	—	—	1	1
Minnesota	42	29	45	33	63	48	104	98
State	5	5	9	8	10	9	10	10
Local, total	37	24	36	24	53	38	94	86
Counties	33	22	35	24	53	38	94	86
Municipalities	4	2	1	1	—	(c)	—	—
Mississippi	—	—	32	32	56	10	20	16
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	—	—	32	32	56	10	20	16
Counties	—	—	30	30	55	8	12	13
Municipalities	—	—	2	2	1	2	8	3
Missouri	39	35	38	36	102	98	102	97
State	—	—	—	—	102	98	100	96
Local, total	39	35	38	36	—	(c)	2	1
Counties	10	9	8	8	—	(c)	1	1
Municipalities	29	25	30	28	—	—	1	1
Montana	11	7	10	6	22	17	22	15
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	11	7	10	6	22	17	22	15
Counties	11	7	10	6	22	17	21	15
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	(c)	1	1
Nebraska	21	19	35	31	45	44	49	58
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	21	19	35	31	45	44	49	58
Counties	21	19	35	30	45	44	49	58
Municipalities	—	—	—	(c)	—	(c)	—	—
Nevada	36	35	45	47	51	59	62	79
State	—	—	4	4	4	5	5	7
Local, total	36	35	41	42	47	54	57	73
Counties	36	35	41	42	47	54	57	73
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	2	1	—	(c)	—	(c)	—	—
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	2	1	—	(c)	—	(c)	—	—
Counties	2	1	—	(c)	—	(c)	—	—
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Employment and payroll[a]									
October 1975		October 1976		October 1977		October 1978		October 1979	
Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment[b]	October payroll
116	$102	180	$150	165	$175	147	$164	189	$206
22	22	28	29	35	46	38	51	27	40
94	80	152	122	130	129	109	113	167	166
75	62	120	99	129	128	108	112	124	134
19	18	32	23	1	1	1	—	44	32
18	21	46	46	35	43	46	60	43	59
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	21	46	46	35	43	46	60	43	59
18	21	46	46	35	43	46	60	43	59
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	15	22	21	24	24	20	23	16	21
14	14	16	17	18	19	17	21	16	21
1	—	6	4	6	5	3	3	—	—
—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	3	2	6	5	3	2	—	—
58	56	70	73	67	69	75	83	73	94
42	44	47	56	57	60	74	81	73	94
16	12	23	17	10	8	1	1	—	—
16	12	23	17	10	8	1	1	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
62	46	74	65	74	74	78	88	73	84
—	—	—	—	2	4	7	14	—	—
62	46	74	65	72	71	71	73	73	84
12	7	22	20	22	21	22	22	8	9
50	39	52	45	50	49	49	52	65	75
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
271	368	268	357	267	383	283	426	295	454
270	367	265	355	264	380	283	426	295	454
1	1	3	2	3	2	—	—	—	—
1	1	3	2	3	2	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
175	184	198	209	204	222	158	212	117	163
132	142	150	162	150	178	135	182	117	163
43	43	48	47	54	44	23	30	—	—
43	43	48	47	54	44	23	30	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
161	219	93	127	91	160	94	139	84	138
104	150	37	61	39	70	40	69	40	76
57	68	56	66	52	90	54	70	44	63
53	64	55	65	51	89	53	69	43	62
4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
108	140	142	209	195	294	186	299	212	383
10	11	10	13	14	19	22	32	26	40
98	129	132	197	181	275	164	267	184	342
98	129	132	197	181	275	164	267	184	342
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	5	16	15	41	25	16	15	16	18
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	5	16	15	41	25	16	15	16	18
4	3	15	13	36	23	13	14	14	16
5	2	3	2	5	2	3	2	3	2
98	98	105	106	123	125	119	127	122	151
98	97	104	104	123	122	119	127	119	151
—	—	1	2	2	3	—	—	4	—
—	—	1	2	2	3	—	—	3	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	15	11	10	11	9	10	10	13	11
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	15	11	10	11	9	10	10	13	11
15	15	11	10	11	9	10	10	13	11
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
44	68	55	63	63	71	56	76	62	87
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
44	68	55	63	63	71	56	76	62	87
44	68	55	63	63	71	56	76	62	87
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
64	95	69	107	80	124	77	129	88	165
6	10	8	12	10	15	10	16	8	16
58	85	61	95	70	109	67	113	79	149
58	85	61	95	72	109	67	113	79	149
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 1.25 Employment and payroll for State and local public defense activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1979—Continued

[Dollar amounts in thousands. — represents or rounds to zero.]

State and level of government	Employment and payroll[a]							
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
New Jersey	366	$355	466	$454	512	$547	641	$762
State	366	355	460	448	506	539	637	760
Local, total	—	—	6	6	6	7	4	2
Counties	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	—	—	6	6	6	7	4	2
New Mexico	2	1	1	1	—	—	42	38
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	37
Local, total	2	1	1	1	—	—	2	1
Counties	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	2	1	1	1	—	—	2	1
New York	126	92	132	109	152	127	175	159
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	126	92	132	109	152	127	175	159
Counties	126	92	132	109	152	127	174	159
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
North Carolina	13	13	16	16	90	108	103	120
State	13	13	16	16	90	108	103	120
Local, total	—	—	—	(c)	—	—	—	—
Counties	—	—	—	(c)	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	19	10	7	5	15	11	4	4
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	19	10	7	5	15	11	4	4
Counties	19	10	7	5	15	10	4	4
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	(c)	—	—
Ohio	26	14	20	12	15	10	38	33
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Local, total	26	14	20	12	15	10	33	28
Counties	26	13	20	12	13	7	22	16
Municipalities	—	1	—	(c)	2	2	11	12
Oklahoma	36	17	6	3	27	23	36	32
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	36	17	6	3	27	23	36	32
Counties	36	17	6	3	25	21	34	30
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	2
Oregon	12	11	36	25	19	15	16	18
State	8	7	11	10	12	10	10	11
Local, total	4	4	25	16	7	5	6	7
Counties	3	3	25	15	7	4	6	7
Municipalities	1	1	—	(c)	1	(c)	—	—
Pennsylvania	222	135	265	174	326	225	355	270
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	222	135	265	174	326	225	355	270
Counties	222	135	265	174	326	225	355	270
Municipalities	—	—	—	(c)	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island	11	10	16	16	20	19	27	30
State	11	10	16	16	20	19	27	30
Local, total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	11	6	19	13	20	13	11	9
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	11	6	19	13	20	13	11	9
Counties	11	6	19	13	20	13	11	9
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	(c)	—	—
South Dakota	7	3	8	5	11	8	9	6
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	7	3	8	5	11	8	9	6
Counties	7	3	8	5	11	8	9	6
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	34	24	40	32	55	40	58	58
State	—	—	—	—	9	5	10	8
Local, total	34	24	40	32	46	35	48	50
Counties	27	21	28	23	27	24	31	31
Municipalities	7	4	12	9	19	11	17	19
Texas	33	19	49	28	29	22	17	15
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	33	19	49	28	29	22	17	15
Counties	33	19	49	28	29	22	17	15
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Utah	2	1	3	1	3	2	3	2
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	2	1	3	1	3	2	3	2
Counties	2	1	3	1	3	2	3	2
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	(c)	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

State and level of government	Employment and payroll[a]									
	October 1975		October 1976		October 1977		October 1978		October 1979	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment[b]	October payroll
New Jersey	536	$643	697	$938	749	$1,085	526	$869	678	$1,116
State	517	629	686	931	730	1,074	513	854	670	1,106
Local, total	19	14	11	7	19	12	13	15	9	13
Counties	10	9	5	3	6	3	2	2	2	3
Municipalities	9	6	6	4	13	8	11	13	10	10
New Mexico	59	62	60	120	74	82	76	92	81	103
State	58	61	59	119	72	81	71	88	76	97
Local, total	1	1	1	1	2	1	5	4	5	5
Counties	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	1	1	1	1	2	1	5	4	5	5
New York	170	176	195	202	236	813	216	264	262	347
State	—	—	—	—	5	5	5	13	31	65
Local, total	170	176	195	202	231	808	211	250	236	282
Counties	170	176	195	202	226	806	211	250	234	281
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	2	1
North Carolina	54	60	60	71	69	87	64	91	74	108
State	54	60	59	71	65	84	60	87	72	106
Local, total	—	—	1	—	4	3	4	4	2	3
Counties	—	—	1	—	4	3	4	4	2	3
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	3	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	3	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Counties	3	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	44	35	91	82	198	217	253	299	284	341
State	5	4	7	8	33	40	46	61	70	88
Local, total	39	31	84	74	165	177	207	238	214	253
Counties	31	24	78	70	147	152	185	203	211	248
Municipalities	8	7	6	4	18	25	22	35	3	5
Oklahoma	34	37	30	39	33	43	30	44	36	55
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	34	37	30	39	33	43	30	44	36	55
Counties	32	35	28	37	31	40	28	41	34	51
Municipalities	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	3	4
Oregon	26	29	28	29	33	36	191	65	46	66
State	17	17	12	16	17	21	16	23	20	29
Local, total	9	12	16	13	16	15	175	42	26	37
Counties	9	12	15	12	16	15	175	42	26	37
Municipalities	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	410	323	459	394	492	446	521	498	535	532
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	410	323	459	394	492	446	521	498	535	532
Counties	410	323	459	394	492	446	521	498	535	532
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island	31	35	34	39	34	45	39	61	39	59
State	31	35	34	39	34	45	39	61	39	59
Local, total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	33	29	22	20	22	19	33	35	50	47
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	6
Local, total	33	29	22	20	22	19	33	35	37	41
Counties	33	29	22	20	22	19	33	35	37	41
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Dakota	7	6	15	11	18	12	8	9	6	7
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	7	6	15	11	18	12	8	9	6	7
Counties	7	6	15	11	18	12	8	9	6	7
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	79	91	100	105	109	123	126	147	118	158
State	21	25	30	27	38	36	46	48	40	47
Local, total	58	66	70	78	71	87	80	99	79	111
Counties	41	46	47	54	45	56	47	61	46	68
Municipalities	17	19	23	24	26	32	33	38	33	44
Texas	9	10	11	14	25	20	13	18	12	16
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Local, total	9	10	11	14	25	20	13	18	10	13
Counties	9	10	11	14	24	20	13	18	10	13
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Utah	2	1	4	4	4	5	3	4	7	8
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	2	1	4	4	4	5	3	4	7	8
Counties	1	1	4	3	4	5	3	4	6	7
Municipalities	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1

Table 1.25 Employment and payroll for State and local public defense activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1979—Continued

[Dollar amounts in thousands; — represents or rounds to zero.]

State and level of government	Employment and payroll[a]							
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		Ocober 1974	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
Vermont	—	—	—	—	9	9	4	4
State	—	—	—	—	9	9	4	4
Local, total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Counties	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	—	—	—	(c)	11	$10	11	$ 9
State	—	—	—	—	11	10	11	9
Local, total	—	—	—	(c)	—	—	—	—
Counties	—	—	—	(c)	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	—	—	—	(c)	—	—	—	—
Washington	23	$16	28	$23	32	26	39	41
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	23	16	28	23	32	26	39	41
Counties	23	16	28	21	31	26	39	41
Municipalities	—	—	—	2	1	(c)	—	—
West Virginia	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	—
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	—
Counties	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	—
Municipalities	—	—	—	(c)	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	8	9	17	11	21	19	19	20
State	2	3	4	4	13	15	14	16
Local, total	6	6	13	7	8	4	5	4
Counties	6	6	13	7	8	4	5	4
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	2	1	4	2	4	2	3	3
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	2	1	4	2	4	2	3	3
Counties	2	1	4	2	4	2	3	3
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

[a] Data for municipalities, and the local governments totals that include municipal data, are estimates subject to sampling variation; data for counties (boroughs, parishes) are based on a canvass of all county governments and therefore are not subject to sampling variation.
[b] Amounts do not add precisely to total due to rounding.
[c] Less than half the unit of measurement shown.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Employment and payroll[a]										
October 1975		October 1976		October 1977		October 1978		October 1979	
Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment[b]	October payroll
36	$38	46	$46	44	$50	56	$62	45	$55
36	38	46	46	44	50	56	62	45	55
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	11	20	21	20	25	22	28	27	34
11	11	19	21	17	22	19	27	27	34
6	—	1	—	3	2	3	2	—	—
—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
6	—	1	—	2	1	3	2	—	—
51	53	58	68	61	75	71	93	65	101
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
51	53	58	68	61	75	71	93	65	101
51	53	58	68	61	75	70	92	65	101
—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
—	—	2	1	1	1	—	—	2	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
—	—	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
20	26	28	35	68	85	95	132	236	370
13	17	22	30	34	46	75	109	235	370
7	9	6	6	34	39	20	23	1	1
7	9	6	6	31	36	16	17	1	1
—	—	—	—	3	2	4	6	—	—
14	10	17	15	4	4	4	6	36	40
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	40
14	10	17	15	4	4	4	6	—	—
14	10	17	15	4	4	4	6	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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Table 1.26 State and local criminal and civil public defender agencies, by type of legal jurisdiction and level of government, as of March 31, 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.1. For an explanation of data collection and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

		Legal jurisdiction					
		Criminal and civil		Criminal only			
	Total*	With felony jurisdiction	Without felony jurisdiction	With felony jurisdiction	Without felony jurisdiction	Civil only	Other related agencies
Total	490	135	10	311	32	0	2
State	105	26	1	73	4	0	1
Local, total	385	109	9	238	28	0	1
County	363	105	8	233	17	0	0
Municipal	22	4	1	5	11	0	1
Township	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

* Public defender branch offices are excluded from this table.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Agencies in the United States, Summary Report 1980* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1980), p. 11. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.27 Employment and payroll for legal services and prosecution activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.3. For data required to compute percentages based on total criminal justice full-time equivalent employees and total criminal justice payroll, see Table 1.14. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 2.

[Dollar amounts in thousands. — represents zero or rounds to zero.]

State and level of government	Employment and payroll[a]							
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
States–local, total	34,087	$31,079	37,774	$36,311	40,909	$41,956	45,374	$49,163
States	8,133	8,037	9,035	9,461	10,490	11,648	11,776	13,579
Local, total	25,954	23,043	28,739	26,849	30,419	30,308	33,598	35,584
Counties	16,102	13,993	17,656	16,062	18,907	18,441	21,112	22,198
Municipalities	9,852	9,050	11,083	10,787	11,512	11,866	12,486	13,386
Alabama	252	228	335	282	401	326	424	382
State	97	112	117	131	146	164	166	188
Local, total	155	116	218	151	255	162	258	194
Counties	108	66	153	93	156	90	157	110
Municipalities	47	50	65	58	99	73	101	84
Alaska	146	208	172	256	160	231	187	333
State	102	163	123	192	101	158	133	245
Local, total	44	45	49	64	59	73	54	88
Boroughs	22	19	17	21	18	27	19	32
Municipalities	22	26	32	44	41	46	35	56
Arizona	378	359	424	413	502	522	586	683
State	46	45	50	55	70	76	88	106
Local, total	332	315	374	358	432	445	498	577
Counties	218	201	239	222	289	289	347	393
Municipalities	114	114	135	137	143	156	151	184
Arkansas	153	124	174	136	208	171	190	168
State	46	47	45	48	48	53	53	61
Local, total	107	77	129	88	160	118	137	107
Counties	60	41	69	43	96	68	82	65
Municipalities	47	36	60	45	64	50	55	42
California	5,372	6,207	5,929	7,076	6,356	8,003	7,224	9,746
State	648	686	736	819	747	861	942	1,188
Local, total	4,724	5,521	5,193	6,256	5,609	7,142	6,282	8,558
Counties	3,614	4,227	4,015	4,830	4,406	5,584	5,021	6,752
Municipalities	1,110	1,294	1,178	1,426	1,203	1,558	1,261	1,806
Colorado	479	410	522	448	599	541	643	641
State	34	32	40	43	63	82	40	47
Local, total	445	378	482	404	536	459	603	594
Counties	246	200	255	197	281	216	360	322
Municipalities	199	178	227	208	255	243	243	272
Connecticut	464	449	363	377	387	402	431	523
State	358	359	235	265	238	263	282	373
Local, total	106	90	128	111	149	139	149	150
Municipalities	106	90	128	111	149	139	149	150
Delaware	85	70	84	82	98	95	112	128
State	54	47	53	54	67	68	75	85
Local, total	31	23	31	28	31	27	37	43
Counties	12	8	9	7	11	8	12	10
Municipalities	19	16	22	21	20	19	25	33
District of Columbia:								
Local, total	161	182	173	217	181	251	179	261
Florida	1,299	1,039	1,368	1,269	1,707	1,771	1,911	2,101
State	527	439	594	615	1,283	1,329	1,480	1,604
Local, total	772	599	774	654	424	442	431	497
Counties	504	370	496	402	167	182	155	177
Municipalities	268	230	278	252	257	260	276	319
Georgia	508	454	500	482	568	590	622	675
State	149	180	137	193	154	218	173	264
Local, total	359	274	363	289	414	372	449	411
Counties	304	223	305	236	328	287	354	312
Municipalities	55	51	58	53	86	86	95	99
Hawaii	189	209	190	218	197	276	220	312
State	77	76	76	78	73	101	93	129
Local, total	112	133	114	140	124	175	127	183
Counties	29	39	29	36	36	53	38	60
Municipalities	83	94	85	105	88	122	89	123

See footnotes at end of table.

Employment and payroll[a]										
October 1975		October 1976		October 1977		October 1978		October 1979	
Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment[b]	October payroll
48,265	$56,425	52,380	$64,673	56,972	$76,780	61,676	$86,348	65,405	$98,638
12,334	15,615	13,227	17,623	15,068	23,147	18,212	27,334	19,961	32,499
35,931	40,810	39,153	47,050	41,904	53,633	43,464	59,014	45,404	66,139
23,261	26,172	25,680	30,433	27,842	35,553	29,208	38,713	30,618	43,263
12,670	14,638	13,473	16,617	14,062	18,080	14,256	20,302	14,768	22,876
491	507	557	552	545	641	571	772	628	911
189	255	197	269	243	350	277	438	279	556
302	252	360	283	302	291	294	334	330	355
210	164	242	200	227	206	236	242	244	245
92	88	118	83	75	86	58	92	89	110
179	372	199	432	229	534	266	629	328	776
128	291	161	350	176	420	205	495	261	618
51	81	38	82	53	114	61	134	66	158
5	11	8	20	6	17	6	20	13	40
46	70	30	62	47	97	55	114	53	118
622	770	737	977	800	1,108	951	1,410	978	1,577
87	121	129	164	143	206	203	290	193	312
535	649	608	812	657	903	748	1,121	785	1,265
381	452	441	571	457	620	560	822	577	900
154	197	167	241	200	282	188	299	208	365
263	233	274	229	263	247	331	326	369	379
62	77	41	42	46	58	42	58	72	97
201	155	233	186	217	188	289	268	299	281
144	113	170	139	147	131	214	194	239	226
57	42	63	48	70	57	75	74	60	56
7,491	11,179	8,705	13,279	9,811	15,387	11,074	17,179	10,334	18,605
668	1,097	774	1,320	997	1,746	2,205	3,234	1,184	2,220
6,823	10,082	7,931	11,959	8,814	13,641	8,869	13,945	9,150	16,384
5,487	7,959	6,478	9,485	7,199	10,876	7,282	11,107	7,468	13,083
1,336	2,122	1,453	2,474	1,615	2,765	1,587	2,837	1,679	3,302
869	956	979	1,164	1,046	1,283	1,000	1,412	1,168	1,711
152	241	140	232	151	247	155	274	189	362
717	715	839	933	895	1,035	845	1,138	974	1,349
427	379	535	557	577	625	571	740	661	852
290	336	304	375	318	410	274	398	313	497
450	543	466	591	481	656	557	786	602	1,104
304	392	330	439	334	486	425	618	483	935
146	151	136	152	147	170	132	168	125	170
146	151	136	152	147	170	132	168	126	170
125	139	136	158	148	172	143	189	148	202
84	91	98	116	110	128	104	137	116	152
41	47	38	42	38	44	39	52	32	49
13	14	12	13	11	13	12	16	11	14
28	34	26	29	27	32	27	36	21	35
162	271	172	296	177	307	207	451	213	428
1,910	2,057	2,040	2,403	2,194	2,990	2,320	3,339	2,490	3,872
1,539	1,586	1,616	1,817	1,721	2,307	1,846	2,591	2,014	3,047
371	470	424	586	473	683	474	748	475	826
128	178	162	242	190	298	225	353	234	409
243	292	262	344	283	385	249	395	241	417
667	749	709	816	777	911	801	1,075	816	1,133
178	286	184	302	217	354	258	444	265	472
489	463	525	514	560	557	543	631	556	661
390	361	439	420	465	456	452	508	457	517
99	102	86	94	95	101	91	124	99	144
215	313	252	412	270	425	289	479	318	500
80	117	101	183	108	168	108	170	120	181
135	196	151	229	162	257	181	309	198	319
31	50	48	71	54	89	61	104	68	115
104	146	103	158	108	168	120	205	130	204

Table 1.27 Employment and payroll for legal services and prosecution activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1979—Continued

[Dollar amounts in thousands. — represents zero or rounds to zero.]

State and level of government	Employment and payroll*							
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
Idaho	141	$94	168	$115	164	$115	191	$145
State	32	29	36	34	27	24	32	32
Local, total	109	65	132	80	137	91	159	112
Counties	88	47	94	53	105	64	121	80
Municipalities	21	18	38	27	32	28	38	32
Illinois	1,979	1,683	2,101	1,863	1,981	1,997	2,339	2,322
State	576	443	563	456	504	486	657	522
Local, total	1,403	1,240	1,538	1,407	1,477	1,511	1,682	1,800
Counties	965	853	1,060	978	1,049	1,084	1,205	1,344
Municipalities	438	387	478	429	428	427	477	456
Indiana	726	471	862	593	925	710	989	742
State	203	166	276	239	297	293	303	310
Local, total	523	305	586	354	628	416	686	433
Counties	330	167	333	179	367	218	396	232
Municipalities	193	138	253	174	261	198	290	201
Iowa	359	256	376	281	429	376	446	417
State	48	47	61	57	76	91	87	110
Local, total	311	210	315	224	353	286	359	308
Counties	242	154	243	160	262	203	278	231
Municipalities	69	56	72	65	91	82	81	77
Kansas	359	229	474	349	513	387	577	445
State	27	25	127	137	128	137	146	134
Local, total	332	204	347	213	385	250	431	310
Counties	236	135	245	133	274	161	303	201
Municipalities	96	68	102	79	111	88	128	110
Kentucky	297	174	302	225	357	272	443	362
State	82	33	54	56	59	54	71	78
Local, total	215	141	248	169	298	217	372	284
Counties	129	82	158	102	203	140	230	171
Municipalities	86	58	90	67	95	77	142	113
Louisiana	613	394	727	520	834	624	919	731
State	237	184	247	230	322	289	361	358
Local, total	376	210	480	290	512	335	558	373
Parishes	192	99	257	144	272	156	296	177
Municipalities	184	110	223	147	240	179	262	196
Maine	61	49	98	76	121	98	141	120
State	37	36	75	61	91	90	103	94
Local, total	24	13	23	14	30	19	38	26
Counties	11	4	10	5	14	6	20	10
Municipalities	13	9	13	10	16	12	18	16
Maryland	549	522	620	630	702	749	749	877
State	62	75	69	90	73	95	87	116
Local, total	487	447	551	540	629	654	662	761
Counties	255	223	291	279	348	354	369	417
Municipalities	232	224	260	262	281	300	293	344
Massachusetts	629	492	697	573	784	681	899	811
State	257	216	279	244	326	293	352	321
Local, total	372	275	418	329	458	387	547	490
Counties	70	47	94	70	114	87	163	138
Municipalities	302	228	324	258	344	300	384	352
Michigan	1,114	1,241	1,236	1,369	1,290	1,593	1,589	2,011
State	186	253	206	298	225	326	260	377
Local, total	928	988	1,030	1,071	1,065	1,267	1,329	1,635
Counties	663	706	751	770	790	923	918	1,137
Municipalities	265	282	279	301	275	344	411	498
Minnesota	507	461	565	555	667	697	670	738
State	59	52	88	96	105	123	96	122
Local, total	448	409	477	458	562	574	574	616
Counties	293	257	296	273	352	327	383	396
Municipalities	155	152	181	186	210	247	191	220
Mississippi	164	126	183	151	195	160	250	212
State	82	73	78	79	93	96	101	117
Local, total	82	53	105	72	102	64	149	95
Counties	56	33	77	41	62	36	95	53
Municipalities	26	20	28	31	40	28	54	43

State and level of government	Employment and payroll*									
	October 1975		October 1976		October 1977		October 1978		October 1979	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
Idaho	207	$172	261	$232	286	$298	298	$341	290	$367
State	37	43	60	72	76	107	76	121	79	132
Local, total	170	129	201	160	210	191	222	221	213	235
Counties	136	99	163	124	178	157	189	182	181	196
Municipalities	34	30	38	36	32	34	33	39	31	38
Illinois	2,249	2,497	2,510	3,025	2,624	3,575	2,773	3,780	2,805	3,948
State	555	548	642	723	639	730	683	846	661	871
Local, total	1,694	1,949	1,868	2,302	1,985	2,846	2,090	2,934	2,145	3,078
Counties	1,256	1,460	1,458	1,797	1,575	2,304	1,664	2,345	1,680	2,443
Municipalities	438	489	410	508	410	542	426	589	463	634
Indiana	1,007	839	1,061	974	1,235	1,150	1,197	1,212	1,416	1,412
State	325	353	299	363	354	442	308	457	361	525
Local, total	682	485	762	611	881	708	889	755	995	887
Counties	378	253	476	351	548	394	574	455	660	523
Municipalities	304	233	284	260	333	314	315	301	340	364
Iowa	488	500	510	556	567	664	557	729	633	845
State	102	137	111	148	132	205	121	195	133	216
Local, total	386	364	399	408	435	459	436	534	504	629
Counties	303	280	323	323	351	360	365	427	414	498
Municipalities	83	83	76	84	84	99	71	107	88	131
Kansas	622	526	632	579	698	672	671	689	742	849
State	151	153	159	168	163	184	165	200	207	261
Local, total	471	372	473	411	535	488	506	490	537	588
Counties	335	254	358	295	386	342	399	344	409	430
Municipalities	136	118	115	116	149	146	107	145	123	158
Kentucky	606	537	567	505	631	769	578	639	1,183	1,446
State	181	186	98	129	189	301	251	325	911	1,165
Local, total	425	352	469	376	442	468	327	314	284	281
Counties	275	234	297	242	299	330	250	221	199	178
Municipalities	150	118	172	134	143	138	77	92	82	103
Louisiana	1,014	896	1,077	990	1,276	1,174	1,179	1,204	1,196	1,234
State	403	446	431	487	460	518	350	518	350	485
Local, total	611	449	646	503	816	661	829	687	804	749
Parishes	332	220	344	238	384	293	405	324	420	329
Municipalities	279	230	302	265	432	368	424	363	401	420
Maine	135	137	139	145	156	182	184	220	875	252
State	97	109	98	113	112	143	126	169	140	197
Local, total	38	28	41	32	44	39	58	52	735	55
Counties	20	11	26	16	25	17	41	29	716	34
Municipalities	18	17	15	16	19	22	17	23	16	21
Maryland	836	1,069	861	1,141	930	1,299	970	1,425	977	1,746
State	101	140	106	147	108	165	136	220	172	297
Local, total	735	930	755	994	822	1,134	834	1,205	806	1,449
Counties	424	530	459	593	510	689	524	760	470	944
Municipalities	311	400	296	401	312	444	310	445	335	506
Massachusetts	929	950	979	1,125	1,059	1,262	1,075	1,364	1,344	1,908
State	321	354	362	496	404	600	481	712	1,022	1,502
Local, total	608	596	617	629	655	662	594	652	328	405
Counties	187	173	199	194	219	198	195	197	45	38
Municipalities	421	422	418	435	436	464	399	454	282	368
Michigan	1,687	2,303	1,704	2,503	1,818	3,060	1,863	3,249	1,931	3,503
State	304	448	312	520	339	788	384	782	431	902
Local, total	1,383	1,855	1,392	1,983	1,479	2,271	1,479	2,467	1,501	2,601
Counties	1,083	1,421	1,084	1,508	1,159	1,740	1,194	1,926	1,168	1,960
Municipalities	300	434	308	475	320	531	285	540	319	641
Minnesota	746	880	805	1,073	987	1,387	1,130	1,708	1,205	2,029
State	81	112	138	210	210	351	213	375	264	517
Local, total	665	768	667	863	777	1,036	917	1,333	943	1,512
Counties	473	526	491	619	559	738	735	1,019	741	1,148
Municipalities	192	241	176	245	218	298	182	314	204	364
Mississippi	259	236	256	246	269	256	252	318	278	351
State	102	124	102	133	106	149	113	196	129	201
Local, total	157	112	154	113	163	107	139	122	158	150
Counties	103	65	110	69	100	61	100	79	93	77
Municipalities	54	46	44	44	63	46	39	43	62	73

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.27 Employment and payroll for legal services and prosecution activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1979—Continued

[Dollar amounts in thousands. — represents zero or rounds to zero.]

State and level of government	Employment and payroll*							
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
Missouri	620	$492	700	$537	773	$645	851	$745
State	66	56	73	56	76	74	74	73
Local, total	554	436	627	482	697	571	777	672
Counties	319	218	369	244	406	286	466	354
Municipalities	235	218	258	238	291	285	311	318
Montana	186	107	207	117	203	133	251	184
State	47	36	49	40	52	41	82	75
Local, total	139	72	158	78	151	91	169	109
Counties	115	55	135	60	129	72	144	88
Municipalities	24	17	23	17	22	19	25	20
Nebraska	260	203	304	257	320	286	359	304
State	16	19	30	33	30	38	33	41
Local, total	244	184	274	223	290	247	326	263
Counties	176	116	197	139	213	161	229	161
Municipalities	68	68	77	84	77	86	97	102
Nevada	212	210	262	261	272	300	296	352
State	37	46	42	54	47	64	52	70
Local, total	175	163	220	207	225	237	244	281
Counties	143	127	167	152	168	174	180	206
Municipalities	32	37	53	55	57	62	64	76
New Hampshire	53	46	66	66	75	72	72	79
State	30	30	34	36	41	43	40	48
Local, total	23	17	32	30	34	29	32	31
Counties	12	7	20	15	15	12	18	15
Municipalities	11	10	12	15	19	17	14	16
New Jersey	1,632	1,427	2,099	2,151	2,298	2,268	2,546	2,781
State	208	232	376	368	377	457	393	559
Local, total	1,424	1,195	1,723	1,783	1,921	1,810	2,153	2,222
Counties	1,094	949	1,399	1,322	1,550	1,511	1,660	1,835
Municipalities	330	246	324	461	371	300	493	387
New Mexico	162	142	200	153	224	184	246	206
State	130	112	158	113	169	133	196	157
Local, total	32	30	42	40	55	51	50	49
Counties	2	3	3	4	8	6	6	7
Municipalities	30	27	39	36	47	45	44	42
New York	4,518	4,540	4,673	5,061	5,065	5,837	5,492	6,654
State	1,007	1,237	1,031	1,313	1,090	1,483	1,190	1,668
Local, total	3,511	3,303	3,642	3,748	3,975	4,354	4,302	4,986
Counties	1,240	1,156	1,283	1,353	1,422	1,516	1,554	1,838
Municipalities	2,271	2,146	2,359	2,395	2,553	2,838	2,748	3,148
North Carolina	298	327	358	385	340	438	383	488
State	237	273	266	311	248	342	287	388
Local, total	61	54	92	75	92	96	96	100
Counties	21	17	28	22	37	36	43	38
Municipalities	40	38	64	53	55	60	53	63
North Dakota	137	89	134	94	143	108	152	118
State	25	21	29	28	40	40	35	34
Local, total	112	67	105	66	103	69	117	84
Counties	102	56	95	54	93	59	101	71
Municipalities	10	11	10	12	10	10	16	12
Ohio	1,511	1,181	1,738	1,402	1,915	1,725	2,145	2,034
State	291	236	408	355	468	456	554	562
Local, total	1,220	944	1,330	1,047	1,447	1,268	1,591	1,472
Counties	623	461	687	522	756	645	836	755
Municipalities	597	483	643	525	691	624	755	717
Oklahoma	613	472	523	425	501	430	524	443
State	333	264	373	315	381	325	403	335
Local, total	280	209	150	110	120	104	121	108
Counties	191	134	49	26	19	10	3	1
Municipalities	89	74	101	85	101	94	118	106
Oregon	542	481	636	573	677	665	719	734
State	189	205	247	252	247	277	267	306
Local, total	353	276	389	321	430	387	452	428
Counties	270	207	310	251	341	304	371	350
Municipalities	83	69	79	70	89	84	81	78

See footnotes at end of table.

State and level of government	Employment and payroll*									
	October 1975		October 1976		October 1977		October 1978		October 1979	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
	889	$827	911	$867	1,038	$1,031	1,031	$1,175	1,160	$1,390
	85	102	94	91	149	123	124	163	142	192
	804	725	817	776	889	908	907	1,013	1,020	1,198
	485	394	473	424	526	509	578	585	654	700
	319	331	344	352	363	399	329	427	356	498
	236	191	234	214	236	230	281	277	272	277
	51	63	29	37	32	44	58	79	49	81
	185	128	205	178	204	187	223	197	217	196
	151	104	180	155	174	164	182	158	189	170
	34	24	25	22	30	23	41	39	27	27
	384	368	399	423	389	674	412	495	434	561
	45	56	49	66	36	48	56	76	60	95
	339	312	350	357	353	627	356	419	376	466
	252	208	273	253	272	509	280	284	281	327
	87	104	77	104	81	118	76	124	93	139
	348	418	363	489	429	596	421	627	431	700
	57	63	60	103	70	118	71	130	75	149
	291	355	303	386	359	478	350	498	356	550
	228	273	238	306	293	375	275	380	281	425
	63	81	65	80	66	102	75	118	75	126
	85	95	99	116	109	128	104	147	116	167
	44	54	51	61	53	67	56	82	63	97
	41	41	48	54	56	61	48	65	53	70
	25	24	29	32	33	34	25	35	32	38
	16	17	19	23	20	27	23	30	21	32
	2,760	3,204	2,905	3,539	3,312	4,022	3,320	4,491	3,444	4,985
	489	633	534	803	726	958	708	1,112	777	1,241
	2,271	2,571	2,371	2,736	2,586	3,064	2,612	3,380	2,670	3,745
	1,797	2,155	1,958	2,347	2,079	2,599	2,167	2,873	2,237	3,223
	474	416	413	390	507	466	445	507	454	521
	291	307	323	373	367	475	428	582	453	651
	234	232	261	290	304	382	363	493	362	526
	57	75	62	84	63	93	65	89	92	123
	8	8	5	6	2	4	4	6	15	21
	49	67	57	77	61	89	61	83	77	102
	5,822	7,455	6,627	8,735	6,856	9,545	7,915	11,502	8,257	13,447
	1,430	2,080	1,528	2,200	1,636	2,843	1,974	3,234	2,138	4,153
	4,392	5,376	5,099	6,534	5,020	6,702	5,941	8,268	6,140	9,295
	1,598	2,034	1,654	2,191	1,770	2,492	1,801	2,728	1,921	3,022
	2,794	3,341	3,445	4,343	3,250	4,210	4,140	5,540	4,219	6,273
	409	544	453	607	520	779	1,080	1,519	1,097	1,657
	304	418	316	457	402	532	945	1,327	966	1,464
	105	126	137	150	118	148	135	192	132	193
	41	42	63	59	55	57	66	78	69	85
	64	84	74	91	63	91	69	114	63	108
	153	136	167	153	179	205	164	190	174	223
	37	42	40	48	41	57	45	65	49	71
	116	94	127	105	138	148	119	125	126	152
	104	83	110	92	115	109	108	108	112	134
	12	11	17	13	23	39	11	17	13	18
	2,258	2,294	2,442	2,475	2,544	2,946	2,614	3,291	2,729	3,556
	581	662	608	659	650	868	680	941	772	1,022
	1,677	1,632	1,834	1,816	1,894	2,077	1,934	2,349	1,959	2,534
	909	845	1,008	962	1,101	1,211	1,212	1,390	1,246	1,524
	768	787	826	854	793	866	722	959	696	1,010
	575	583	604	599	624	727	673	853	710	931
	400	396	414	424	405	501	498	643	504	648
	175	187	190	175	219	225	175	210	205	283
	37	52	50	37	69	61	37	35	54	60
	138	135	140	138	150	164	138	175	152	223
	849	922	862	1,035	1,025	1,266	1,117	1,522	1,180	1,715
	318	380	361	475	414	547	488	678	524	721
	531	542	501	559	611	719	629	844	659	995
	444	453	409	453	494	584	541	711	573	845
	87	88	92	106	117	135	88	133	84	149

Table 1.27 Employment and payroll for legal services and prosecution activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1979—Continued

[Dollar amounts in thousands. — represents zero or rounds to zero.]

State and level of government	Employment and payroll[a]							
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
Pennsylvania	1,532	$1,154	2,001	$1,662	1,967	$1,725	2,081	$1,886
State	228	188	214	180	279	284	277	303
Local, total	1,304	966	1,787	1,482	1,688	1,441	1,804	1,583
Counties	762	500	877	612	951	696	1,064	842
Municipalities	542	465	910	869	737	745	740	741
Rhode Island	76	53	93	73	111	91	123	106
State	35	26	47	43	62	55	69	63
Local, total	41	27	46	31	49	36	54	43
Municipalities	41	27	46	31	49	36	54	43
South Carolina	107	88	146	127	175	149	208	177
State	40	40	64	68	82	83	89	83
Local, total	67	48	82	59	93	66	119	94
Counties	48	31	63	42	67	47	92	71
Municipalities	19	17	19	17	26	20	27	23
South Dakota	118	68	125	81	172	113	184	138
State	13	11	13	12	52	36	56	51
Local, total	105	57	112	69	120	77	128	87
Counties	92	46	98	57	96	60	103	68
Municipalities	13	11	14	12	24	17	25	19
Tennessee	330	292	368	322	394	425	437	507
State	199	187	211	204	234	279	257	338
Local, total	131	105	157	118	160	145	180	169
Counties	58	41	65	48	56	48	64	57
Municipalities	73	64	92	70	104	97	116	112
Texas	1,842	1,469	1,893	1,604	2,108	1,904	2,023	2,163
State	285	278	285	323	330	375	414	408
Local, total	1,557	1,191	1,608	1,282	1,778	1,529	1,909	1,756
Counties	1,153	845	1,150	889	1,278	1,087	1,397	1,251
Municipalities	404	346	458	393	500	442	512	504
Utah	169	138	206	171	217	207	255	293
State	73	63	88	77	59	65	78	94
Local, total	96	75	118	95	158	141	177	169
Counties	62	50	79	65	110	100	123	121
Municipalities	34	25	39	30	48	41	54	49
Vermont	65	65	65	61	75	83	80	86
State	59	61	65	61	67	75	74	81
Local, total	6	5	—	(c)	8	8	6	6
Counties	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	6	5	—	(c)	8	8	6	6
Virginia	486	421	542	503	683	679	647	696
State	127	144	149	174	313	342	201	258
Local, total	359	277	393	329	370	338	446	438
Counties	140	100	146	120	200	151	235	196
Municipalities	219	178	247	209	170	187	211	242
Washington	683	649	740	739	779	819	830	922
State	217	241	223	255	214	266	220	298
Local, total	466	408	517	484	565	553	610	625
Counties	321	270	359	329	388	373	421	429
Municipalities	145	138	158	155	177	180	189	196
West Virginia	208	139	228	162	254	192	283	232
State	51	45	53	51	55	55	60	62
Local, total	157	94	175	111	199	137	223	170
Counties	137	79	157	96	167	115	198	148
Municipalities	20	15	18	15	32	22	25	22
Wisconsin	671	642	736	717	730	763	815	874
State	156	157	133	162	139	174	148	197
Local, total	515	485	603	555	591	589	667	677
Counties	322	292	361	334	366	366	413	432
Municipalities	193	193	242	221	225	222	254	245
Wyoming	72	50	88	52	112	80	141	103
State	8	8	9	9	22	26	46	47
Local, total	64	42	79	43	90	54	95	56
Counties	52	33	63	33	71	43	69	42
Municipalities	12	9	16	9	19	11	26	14

[a] Data for municipalities, and the local governments totals that include municipal data, are estimates subject to sampling variation; data for counties (boroughs, parishes) are based on a canvass of all county governments and therefore are not subject to sampling variation.
[b] Amounts do not add precisely to totals due to rounding.
[c] Less than half the unit of measurement shown.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Employment and payroll[a]										
October 1975		October 1976		October 1977		October 1978		October 1979	
Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment[b]	October payroll
2,308	$2,148	2,216	$2,351	2,200	$2,581	2,230	$2,837	2,770	$3,959
320	384	312	416	245	362	294	424	727	1,129
1,988	1,764	1,904	1,934	1,955	2,219	1,936	2,413	2,046	2,830
1,164	950	1,150	1,078	1,146	1,215	1,234	1,359	1,223	1,443
824	814	754	856	809	1,003	702	1,053	835	1,387
129	134	189	185	191	216	182	222	186	264
78	91	137	140	141	162	136	168	136	197
51	43	52	44	50	54	46	54	51	67
51	43	52	44	50	54	46	54	50	67
235	253	273	305	391	470	413	547	535	682
102	136	121	158	191	265	205	304	305	430
133	117	152	147	200	206	208	243	205	252
102	90	121	111	160	172	177	211	181	227
31	27	31	36	40	34	31	32	25	25
200	167	276	210	217	212	235	254	250	274
69	69	144	103	81	94	94	124	102	131
131	98	132	107	136	118	141	130	151	143
109	80	115	91	118	100	119	106	129	118
22	18	17	16	18	18	22	24	21	25
451	547	512	706	599	867	599	959	653	1,051
257	363	304	475	374	615	424	735	430	778
194	185	208	231	225	252	175	224	238	273
74	71	77	89	77	94	60	85	76	97
120	113	131	141	148	158	115	140	158	177
2,540	2,616	2,670	2,979	2,878	3,536	3,080	4,031	3,010	4,471
371	562	435	613	478	765	527	851	453	938
2,169	2,053	2,235	2,366	2,400	2,971	2,553	3,180	2,560	3,532
1,647	1,488	1,709	1,779	1,895	2,122	2,068	2,429	2,035	2,634
522	565	526	587	505	649	485	751	524	899
253	303	239	295	284	400	361	527	332	549
70	97	71	109	73	122	83	155	77	154
183	206	168	187	211	277	278	372	256	396
135	154	122	132	163	216	196	280	197	303
48	52	46	54	48	61	82	92	58	92
79	89	82	95	71	103	106	139	101	151
76	85	77	90	63	93	100	133	98	146
3	4	5	5	8	10	6	6	3	5
—	—	2	1	2	1	2	1	—	—
3	4	3	4	3	9	4	5	3	5
675	809	663	798	595	2,134	761	1,036	788	1,179
192	278	89	122	93	1,359	98	149	120	185
483	531	574	676	602	775	663	887	668	994
275	257	309	331	515	365	326	408	337	452
208	274	265	344	287	410	337	480	332	542
844	1,061	916	1,220	989	1,382	1,148	1,705	1,200	1,939
244	343	255	389	289	446	329	515	381	653
600	718	661	831	700	936	819	1,190	820	1,286
432	497	466	575	487	644	593	819	614	925
168	221	195	256	213	292	226	372	205	361
274	226	294	250	380	395	389	521	416	497
57	57	64	68	140	154	166	206	148	216
217	169	230	182	240	241	223	315	268	282
189	144	208	159	214	213	204	288	244	251
28	25	22	24	26	28	19	28	23	31
855	987	920	1,117	1,014	1,300	1,223	1,789	1,246	2,021
163	224	152	241	208	318	426	645	408	770
692	763	768	875	808	982	797	1,144	841	1,251
454	500	530	607	568	679	598	814	639	911
238	263	238	268	245	303	199	330	201	340
134	112	153	135	158	146	152	182	194	253
29	39	32	41	35	48	29	39	59	89
105	73	121	93	120	99	123	144	136	164
80	55	96	74	93	73	101	117	111	131
25	19	25	19	27	26	22	26	25	33

Table 1.28 Full- and part-time attorney positions authorized in attorney general's offices, by funding source and jurisdiction, fiscal year 1980

NOTE: The data presented in this table are based on a questionnaire administered by the Committee on the Office of Attorney General to 54 jurisdictions, including the 50 States, Guam, Puerto Rico, Samoa, and the Virgin Islands.

Jurisdiction	Total		Paid by attorney general		Paid by other State agencies	
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
Alabama	57	0	57	X	X	X
Alaska	105	1	80	0	25	1
Arizona	120	0	90	X	30	X
Arkansas	33	0	33	X	X	X
California	460	0	460	X	X	X
Colorado[a]	88	1	83	0	5	1
Connecticut	109	0	100	X	9	X
Delaware	60	0	42[b]	X	18	X
Florida	92	0	92	X	X	X
Georgia	60	0	60	X	X	X
Guam	24	0	20	X	4	X
Hawaii	62	0	42	X	20	X
Idaho	19	0	19	X	X	X
Illinois[c]	169	130	165	130	4	X
Indiana	95	0	95	X	X	X
Iowa	88	0	48	X	40	X
Kansas	26	0	23	X	3	X
Kentucky	58	0	58	X	X	X
Louisiana	77	0	77	X	X	X
Maine	87	19	73	19	14	X
Maryland	159	20	60	3	99	17
Massachusetts	114	0	114	X	X	X
Michigan	177	0	177	X	X	X
Minnesota	149	0	149	X	X	X
Mississippi[c]	45	0	43	X	2	X
Missouri	70	0	70	X	X	X
Montana	20	0	20	X	X	X
Nebraska	31	0	19	X	12	X
Nevada	18	0	14	X	4	X
New Hampshire	34	1	33	1	1	X
New Jersey	312	0	209	X	103	X
New Mexico	41	0	41	X	X	X
New York	529	0	513	X	16	X
North Carolina	84	0	72	X	12	X
North Dakota	11	0	11	X	X	X
Ohio	194	36	184	16	10	20
Oklahoma[d]	27	0	26	X	1	X
Oregon	103	2	103	2	X	X
Pennsylvania[c]	126	2	106	2	20	X
Puerto Rico	1	0	1	X	X	X
Rhode Island	41	0	34	X	7	X
Samoa	10	1	6	1	4	X
South Carolina	76	0	76	X	X	X
South Dakota	14	0	14	X	X	X
Tennessee	50	0	50	X	X	X
Texas	165	0	160	X	5	X
Utah	47	0	47	X	X	X
Vermont	22	0	22	X	X	X
Virgin Islands	28	0	28	X	X	X
Virginia	89	0	46	X	43	X
Washington	202	2	202	2	X	X
West Virginia	50	0	50	X	X	X
Wisconsin	78	3	77	3	1	X
Wyoming	23	5	23	5	X	X

[a] Based on data for fiscal year 1975.
[b] Three full-time attorney positions are federally funded.
[c] Based on data for fiscal year 1978.
[d] Based on data for calendar year 1976.

Source: The National Association of Attorneys General, Committee on the Office of Attorney General, *Selected Statistics on the Office of Attorney General* (Raleigh, N.C.: The National Association of Attorneys General, 1979), p. 58; and the National Association of Attorneys General, Committee on the Office of Attorney General, *Supplement to Selected Statistics on the Office of Attorney General* (Raleigh, N.C.: The National Association of Attorneys General, 1979), Table 14, Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.29 Salaries of State attorney general, deputy attorney general, and other staff attorneys, by jurisdiction, fiscal year 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.28. Data in this table may differ from data in the Source due to the receipt of revised figures from the National Association of Attorneys General.

Jurisdiction	Attorney general	Deputy or first assistant	Other attorneys
Alabama	$39,500	$38,500	$15,340 to 34,515
Alaska	49,069	50,928	21,576 to 56,160
Arizona	45,000	43,360	16,395 to 45,138
Arkansas	26,500	26,800	16,000 to 26,800
California	47,500	53,300	19,956 to 52,836
Colorado[a]	32,500	30,000	12,000 to 24,000
Connecticut	38,500	31,530	17,087 to 41,662
Delaware	37,000	35,800	15,000 to 33,000
Florida	42,000	39,716	15,117 to 45,184
Georgia	48,530	45,180	17,400 to 38,100
Guam	29,000	24,540	17,260 to 27,660
Hawaii[b]	42,500	40,000	14,400 to 35,500
Idaho	35,000	33,400	14,000 to 35,000
Illinois[b]	42,500	39,600	14,000 to 39,100
Indiana	34,000	31,252	14,976 minimum
Iowa	43,500	39,239	13,991 to 39,239
Kansas	40,000	35,000	14,500 to 30,400
Kentucky	34,104	30,216	12,576 to 34,980
Louisiana	36,777	42,622	16,500 to 42,097
Maine	34,240	28,500	12,500 to 29,680
Maryland	50,000	46,500	19,619 to 37,100
Massachusetts	37,500	42,500	14,767 to 28,000
Michigan	60,000	46,300	20,838 to 54,121
Minnesota	52,500	49,875	16,000 to 46,000
Mississippi[b]	41,000	35,000	13,500 to 31,000
Missouri	25,000	33,700	14,500 to 35,600
Montana	34,500	28,500	14,700 to 39,000
Nebraska	39,500	38,040	15,000 to 38,040
Nevada	40,500	34,800	20,000 to 34,800
New Hampshire	37,109	29,892	16,349 to 27,560
New Jersey	49,000	48,500	17,716 to 48,500
New Mexico	35,000	35,668	14,928 to 35,668
New York	60,000	56,925	19,600 to 52,529
North Carolina	46,726	38,292	15,468 to 43,764
North Dakota	35,700	33,900	16,800 to 37,100
Ohio	50,000	42,000	15,163 to 42,016
Oklahoma[c]	27,500	26,125	12,500 to 24,750
Oregon	41,460	37,608	16,380 to 41,424
Pennsylvania[b]	44,000	37,497	16,078 to 37,497
Puerto Rico	32,000	28,200	11,760 to 21,660
Rhode Island	36,875	34,674	16,997 to 37,077
Samoa	38,500	29,000	16,000 to 27,500
South Carolina	45,000	37,417	15,892 to 43,877
South Dakota	31,500	22,575	15,000 to 29,500
Tennessee	53,434	44,940	18,204 to 38,772
Texas	48,500	41,100	15,500 minimum
Utah	30,000	39,624	16,680 to 43,980
Vermont	28,940	29,432	15,400 to 35,750
Virgin Islands	33,600	NA	18,231 to 26,880
Virginia	45,000	40,150	15,000 to 40,000
Washington	44,000	48,000	16,200 to 48,000
West Virginia	35,000	34,000	15,000 to 35,000
Wisconsin	50,780	53,662	18,382 to 48,744
Wyoming	40,000	30,500	15,600 to 40,000

[a] Based on data for fiscal year 1975.
[b] Based on data for fiscal year 1979.
[c] Based on data for fiscal year 1976.

Source: The National Association of Attorneys General, Committee on the Office of Attorney General, *Selected Statistics on the Office of Attorney General* (Raleigh, N.C.: The National Association of Attorneys General, 1979), p. 54. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.30 Appropriations for the Federal judiciary, fiscal year 1980

NOTE: The data presented exclude appropriations for the Supreme Court of the United States.

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

Appropriation account	Annual appropriation	Supplemental appropriations: Pay costs	Supplemental appropriations: Other	Total budget authority
Court of Customs and Patent Appeals:				
Salaries and expenses	$1,719	$91	0	$1,810
Customs Court:				
Salaries and expenses	4,850	91	0	4,941
Court of Claims:				
Salaries and expenses	5,230	239	0	5,469
Courts of Appeals, District Courts and other judicial services	543,500	−1,326	0	578,761
Salaries of judges	48,500	3,600	0	52,100
Salaries of supporting personnel	195,700	8,000	0	203,700
Defender services (Criminal Justice Act)	26,000	0	0	26,000
Fees of jurors and commissioners	34,000	0	0	34,000
Travel and miscellaneous expenses	37,800	0	0	37,800
Salaries and expenses of magistrates	22,000	800	0	22,800
Bankruptcy courts, salaries and expenses	58,500	−1,988[a]	0	56,512
Services for drug dependent offenders	3,500	0	0	3,500
Space and facilities	117,500	−11,738[b]	$−900[b]	105,000
Pretrial services agencies	0	0	900	900
Administrative Office, U.S. Courts:				
Salaries and expenses	15,100	650	0	15,750
Federal Judicial Center:				
Salaries and expenses	8,500	117	0	8,617
Total	$578,899	$−138[c]	$0	$578,761

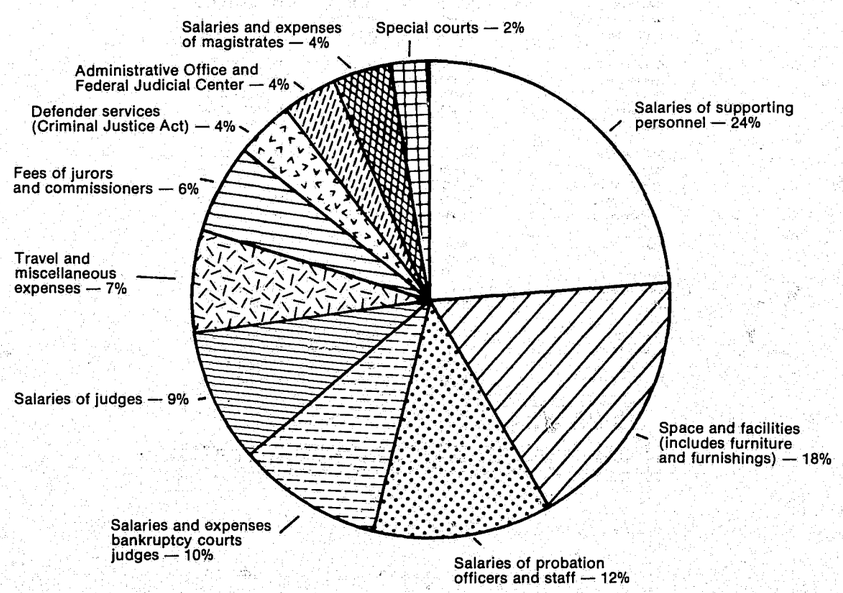
[a] Transferred from the appropriation "bankruptcy courts, salaries and expenses."
[b] Transferred from the appropriation "space and facilities."
[c] Transfer of $138,000 to the U.S. Supreme Court for pay costs.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *1980 Annual Report of the Director* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1980), p. 28.

Figure 1.6 Expenditures for Federal courts, by type of expense, fiscal year 1980

NOTE: The Federal courts include both the U.S. Courts of Appeals and the U.S. District Courts.

[Total budget=$578,761,000]



Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *The United States Courts: A Pictorial Summary for the Twelve Month Period Ended June 30, 1980* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1980), p. 24. Figure adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.31 Judicial and administrative personnel of the Federal courts, by type of activity, years ending June 30, 1972–80

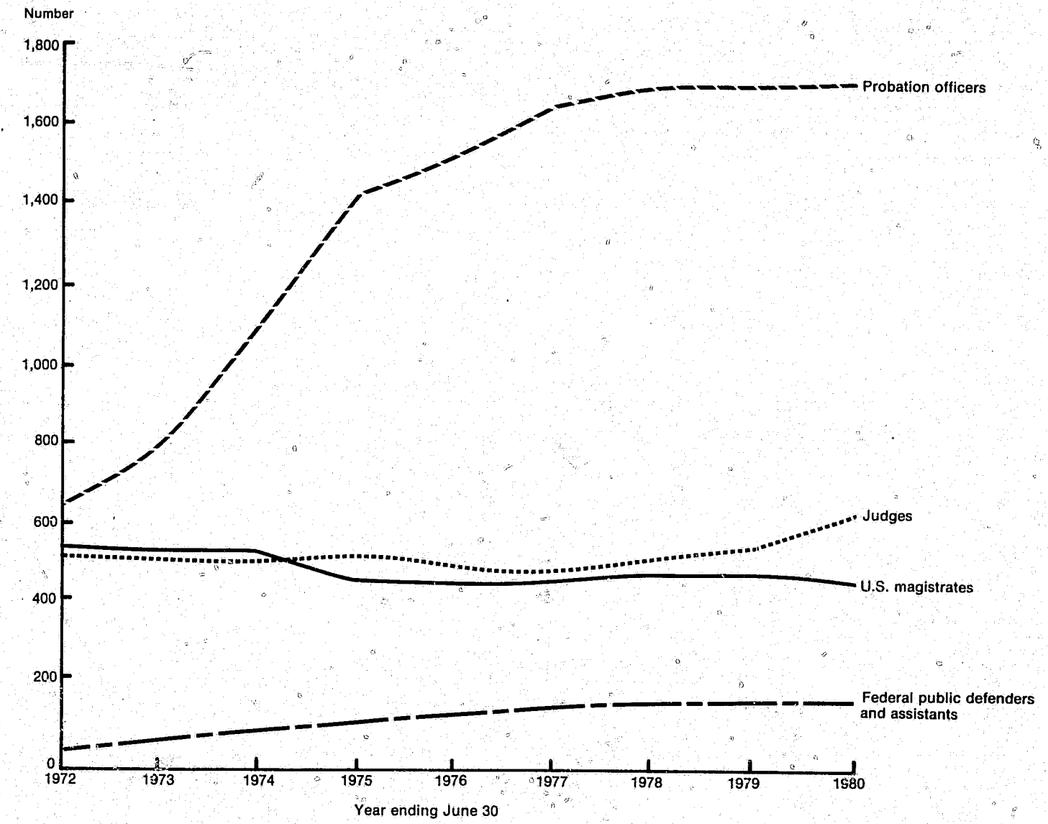
Type of activity	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Total personnel[a]	8,123	8,592	9,371	10,082	11,217	11,825	12,279	12,563	13,986
Judges, total	658	660	667	667	660	663	678	701	824
Circuit	91	93	95	96	94	87	95	94	126
District	388	384	378	383	375	373	381	397	481
Special courts	21	20	21	21	21	19	20	20	20
Territorial courts	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3
Retired/resigned	154	159	169	163	166	181	179	187	194
Circuit executives	4	8	9	9	9	10	10	10	9
Staff to circuit executives	1	8	8	10	15	11	15	18	25
Secretaries to judges	506	532	547	568	533	510	544	528	870
Secretary–law clerks to judges	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—
Secretaries to retired judges	112	129	120	128	155	153	140	139	142
Court (staff) secretaries	NA	NA	NA	NA	41	56	62	126	161
Law clerks to judges	554	541	586	638	607	598	689	697	1,106
Law clerks to retired judges	84	109	113	105	124	148	160	159	160
Senior staff attorneys	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11	11
Supervisory staff attorneys	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	8
Staff attorneys	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	117	117
Senior law clerks	NA	NA	NA	NA	32	11	11	—	—
Court (staff) law clerks	NA	NA	NA	NA	20	80	73	17	—
Total personnel for clerks' offices	1,864	1,952	2,140	2,246	2,557	2,788	2,917	2,717	2,836
Members of probation staffs, total	1,078	1,342	1,868	2,375	2,630	2,853	2,902	2,886	2,888
Probation officers	618	784	1,124	1,425	1,522	1,632	1,673	1,664	1,673
Probation officers' assistants	NA	NA	NA	NA	19	30	30	30	35
Pretrial services officers[b]	X	X	X	X	79	86	91	100	95
Clerks	460	558	744	952	1,010	1,105	1,108	1,092	1,085
Members of bankruptcy staffs, total	1,086	1,102	1,056	1,006	1,294	1,305	1,250	1,569	2,197
Referees	203	201	212	210	224	228	232	236	235
Clerks	883	901	1,844	796	1,070	1,077	1,018	1,333	1,962
U.S. magistrates	518	514	517	452	450	454	455	444	439
Staff to U.S. magistrates	137	162	193	211	285	298	325	358	403
Federal public defenders and assistants	43	56	72	94	111	124	136	138	138
Staff to Federal public defenders	41	45	69	90	118	121	139	135	143
Court criers (including court crier–law clerks)	401	410	430	442	435	411	436	411	28
Court reporters	410	403	399	394	390	403	443	461	523
Court reporter/secretaries	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—
Supporting personnel of the special courts	222	227	212	216	220	222	219	223	235
Miscellaneous personnel in the District of Columbia	83	57	26	30	23	24	20	10	10
Messengers	15	14	10	10	9	8	7	5	10
Librarians	34	34	36	39	40	48	48	51	52
Nurses	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1
Interpreters	9	10	9	10	12	12	13	14	17
Temporary emergency Court of Appeals	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	3	5	8	10
Members of the staff of the Administrative Office	258	272	279	337	437	408	444	473	497
Members of the staff of the Federal Judicial Center	NA	NA	NA	NA	[c]	98	117	129	136
Members of the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	10	10
Jury Commissioner's staff	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	4
Speedy Trial Planning Groups Reporters	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1

[a] Permanent and temporary personnel are included in the totals.
[b] Position was created by the Speedy Trial Act of 1974.
[c] In 1976, this total was included in the members of the staff of the Administrative Office total.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1973*, pp. VII–3, VII–4; *1974*, pp. III–1, III–2; *1975*, pp. V–2, V–3; *1977* (Preliminary Report), p. 27; *1978* (Preliminary Report), pp. 18, 19; *1979*, pp. 22, 23; *1980*, p. 19 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 1.7 Selected personnel of the Federal courts, years ending June 30, 1972–80

NOTE: "Judges" include active judges in Federal circuit, district, special, and territorial courts; judges who have retired or resigned are not included.



Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1973*, pp. VII–3, VII–4; *1974*, pp. III–1, III–2; *1975*, pp. V–2, V–3; *1977* (Preliminary Report), p. 27; *1978* (Preliminary Report), pp. 18, 19; *1979*, pp. 22, 23; *1980*, p. 19 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of United States Courts). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.32 Criminal cases filed per judgeship in U.S. District Courts, by district, years ending June 30, 1969–80

NOTE: The Federal courts are organized into 10 geographic circuits. Each circuit consists of a number of District Courts, which are the trial courts, and a Court of Appeals, which hears appeals taken from other courts. There is also a separate District Court and Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

Beginning with the year ending June 30, 1976, U.S. District Courts have reported the number of minor offense cases filed in the Federal courts in addition to the number of felonies and misdemeanors above the minor offense level (offenses involving penalties that do not exceed 1 year imprisonment or a fine of more than $1,000). This additional reporting resulted from the Speedy Trial Act of 1974 (Public Law 93–619), which required the courts to maintain records on all offenses above the petty offense level (offenses involving penalties that do not exceed 6 months incarceration and/or a fine of not more than $500). Because the majority of minor offense cases are handled by magistrates in Federal courts and because this report is primarily a statistical statement reflecting the workload per authorized judgeship, the minor offense cases have been excluded from the 1976–80 data by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. The exclusion of these cases from the workload statistics has been done in an effort to make the 1976–80 data more comparable to previous years' data that did not include most minor offense cases. In 1979, the Federal Magistrates Act (Public Law 96–82) expanded the authority of magistrates to dispose of all misdemeanors. To reflect the workload per authorized judgeship, the 1980 data exclude all cases below the felony level.

Data for 1979 are provided in two columns in order to reflect the efforts of individual judges before and after the enactment of the Omnibus Judgeship Act (Public Law 95–486), which became effective Oct. 20, 1978. Because the increase in authorized judgeships became effective midway through the year and most of the newly authorized positions were not filled by June 30, 1979, computations based only on the newly authorized judgeships do not give an accurate indication of the efforts of individual judges.

The sharp decline in criminal cases filed in the Canal Zone from 1979 to 1980 resulted from the passage of the Panama Canal Act of 1979 (Public Law 96–70), signed Sept. 27, 1979. This information was provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Statistical Analysis and Reports Division.

District	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979 Before the Omnibus Judgeship Act	1979 After the Omnibus Judgeship Act	1980
FIRST CIRCUIT													
Maine	57	93	143	126	91	89	103	80	74	80	73	36	31
Massachusetts	53	69	90	108	62	63	100	78	62	70	58	34	32
New Hampshire	57	90	80	74	65	48	56	41	30	40	49	25	12
Rhode Island	41	39	41	59	57	63	77	49	46	35	21	21	22
Puerto Rico	128	80	59	136	87	62	92	71	68	62	87	37	31
SECOND CIRCUIT													
Connecticut	66	66	72	85	90	91	85	76	52	41	37	29	25
New York:													
North	72	74	79	154	122	84	64	65	67	61	57	38	27
East	53	72	144	158	126	99	99	95	83	65	61	55	40
South	42	34	50	55	46	42	49	47	43	35	35	35	29
West	84	67	65	81	196	109	95	76	62	50	62	62	46
Vermont	16	29	32	51	49	69	53	40	41	28	21	21	20
THIRD CIRCUIT													
Delaware	23	24	26	43	37	32	64	47	45	19	18	18	17
New Jersey	70	54	78	79	75	57	70	53	66	48	48	39	36
Pennsylvania:													
East	33	35	42	38	37	37	41	39	29	25	18	18	15
Middle	50	41	39	48	58	68	49	46	54	29	33	20	20
West	39	32	29	33	31	38	38	33	30	32	25	25	19
Virgin Islands	227	134	111	163	120	133	192	245	199	194	157	156	166
FOURTH CIRCUIT													
Maryland	109	71	71	90	91	101	124	99	82	85	64	49	39
North Carolina:													
East	149	118	100	117	107	121	104	125	134	115	104	69	59
Middle	138	131	155	175	192	174	206	164	154	133	111	74	52
West	155	149	152	178	120	141	158	133	101	101	105	70	60
South Carolina	65	62	66	97	78	92	116	81	69	55	51	32	34
Virginia:													
East	129	131	161	163	151	159	180	141	102	83	57	43	40
West	77	86	120	120	110	127	162	110	98	79	70	35	30
West Virginia:													
North	109	112	89	76	73	57	46	46	70	49	38	38	36
South	122	73	85	70	70	74	96	101	84	62	53	29	28
FIFTH CIRCUIT													
Alabama:													
North	136	88	95	107	98	109	128	145	144	132	83	47	38
Middle	126	125	116	155	161	121	147	117	88	83	51	34	46
South	113	48	48	67	70	62	78	80	83	54	45	45	33
Florida:													
North	102	125	127	124	132	124	105	102	70	71	57	38	29
Middle	109	98	113	112	111	112	106	87	81	90	58	38	37
South	91	77	111	134	130	120	120	119	115	82	80	47	51
Georgia:													
North	167	102	103	126	123	121	106	84	85	66	46	25	27
Middle	107	157	158	148	127	125	106	86	116	67	37	37	40
South	233	188	138	179	152	143	285	340	109	75	62	41	31
Louisiana:													
East	60	56	59	63	69	66	83	47	77	41	30	21	21
Middle	X	X	X	102	97	96	86	77	104	85	33	17	17
West	111	167	96	65	66	71	104	123	53	46	34	27	24
Mississippi:													
North	78	66	69	43	62	50	73	40	57	36	36	36	19
South	43	56	52	47	56	32	40	35	51	38	16	16	17
Texas:													
North	111	103	99	119	109	112	113	100	106	100	74	49	43
East	96	55	46	69	55	63	58	57	64	46	49	37	31
South	273	291	374	411	202	140	135	159	141	166	157	96	86
West	448	417	384	674	287	250	220	153	161	190	133	110	75
Canal Zone	103	128	187	296	295	384	409	322	275	240	217	217	44

Table 1.32 Criminal cases filed per judgeship in U.S. District Courts, by district, years ending June 30, 1969–80—Continued

District	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979 Before the Omnibus Judgeship Act	1979 After the Omnibus Judgeship Act	1980
SIXTH CIRCUIT													
Kentucky:													
East	200	145	159	187	212	184	178	93	90	81	69	31	26
West	99	78	66	108	117	116	116	117	122	154	76	76	55
Michigan:													
East	79	88	102	144	166	162	172	140	118	78	54	41	29
West	55	81	79	176	162	105	141	131	120	96	71	35	18
Ohio:													
North	67	104	113	125	113	98	100	94	79	61	37	30	26
South	96	81	69	94	72	57	77	75	67	63	49	41	33
Tennessee:													
East	95	122	90	89	98	92	70	55	71	48	38	37	52
Middle	123	135	126	149	144	163	157	132	84	121	87	57	55
West	119	103	86	102	91	74	65	57	61	72	72	72	81
SEVENTH CIRCUIT													
Illinois:													
North	69	48	73	73	74	65	62	68	59	42	47	37	22
East[a]	48	93	100	88	131	81	104	74	66	96	X	X	X
South[a]	81	94	90	89	89	104	74	46	47	52	54	54	47
Central[a]	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	61	41	37
Indiana:													
North	59	84	83	95	120	124	150	107	80	61	43	32	29
South	82	101	120	110	90	86	74	62	54	51	34	27	22
Wisconsin:													
East	52	66	59	73	99	66	90	53	70	53	61	46	29
West	70	141	141	140	94	112	90	98	90	59	79	39	36
EIGHTH CIRCUIT													
Arkansas:													
East	99	145	107	137	138	133	171	128	125	123	102	51	42
West	70	58	40	44	45	42	59	42	34	44	37	37	32
Iowa:													
North	52	37	54	68	44	59	80	53	90	41	27	27	33
South	56	67	86	76	85	95	107	101	61	86	109	65	29
Minnesota	57	83	106	167	102	96	97	61	74	65	55	37	32
Missouri:													
East	97	75	103	77	97	78	96	67	82	57	45	36	33
West	78	89	109	142	139	177	307	73	58	67	56	37	31
Nebraska	92	75	67	70	74	70	72	46	48	44	40	40	37
North Dakota	57	37	42	58	39	78	50	59	70	52	51	51	36
South Dakota	67	81	96	70	128	159	211	200	173	99	78	52	59
NINTH CIRCUIT													
Alaska	76	74	77	125	122	153	117	85	78	54	28	28	35
Arizona	210	214	286	290	305	246	274	252	221	158	124	77	62
California:													
North	98	82	111	131	75	63	75	59	66	47	34	31	31
East	206	221	321	303	323	309	400	288	178	167	104	52	54
Central	152	134	137	141	136	109	124	109	98	81	62	58	58
South	1,460	565	470	374	409	502	479	286	197	141	142	101	87
Hawaii	57	97	81	92	98	83	80	72	304[b]	52	112	57	34
Idaho	80	63	55	47	49	51	67	57	70	71	66	66	42
Montana	104	105	103	108	99	77	87	96	107	100	75	75	66
Nevada	146	122	95	102	97	119	130	130	98	66	63	42	45
Oregon	107	133	96	106	86	86	104	84	90	73	71	43	39
Washington:													
East	62	104	101	64	98	84	141	84	107	101	93	70	72
West	96	104	122	127	132	132	161	117	112	103	91	64	52
Guam	32	51	60	52	63	104	34	32	24	50	77	77	55
Northern Mariana Islands[c]	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	7	17	17	16
TENTH CIRCUIT													
Colorado	148	91	81	103	100	129	101	73	87	77	66	43	42
Kansas	88	112	113	110	114	112	106	112	99	82	52	41	36
New Mexico	157	111	99	101	166	129	128	101	85	96	73	54	41
Oklahoma:													
North	69	100	72	128	94	106	120	116	96	88	71	44	44
East	67	43	45	37	50	47	39	40	55	56	58	58	48
West	82	128	95	118	94	84	95	81	103	70	76	55	47
Utah	83	68	51	79	54	57	72	75	74	59	65	43	43
Wyoming	69	158	173	140	113	115	133	107	143	122	75	75	81
District of Columbia	147	144	154	174	89	56	59	56	53	48	50	50	39

[a] On Apr. 1, 1979, as a result of the enactment of Public Law 95–409, the Central District Court of Illinois was established, the Eastern District Court of Illinois was eliminated, and the Southern District Court of Illinois underwent extensive reorganization. Consequently, data collected for the Southern District Court after this date are not comparable with data collected prior to this date.

[b] Included in the criminal statistics for this district are numerous traffic offense cases that are classified as misdemeanors above the minor offense level. In most districts similar cases are classified as minor offenses and are excluded from this report.

[c] Public Law 95–157 established the District Court of the Northern Mariana Islands on Nov. 8, 1977. Court was convened on Jan. 9, 1978.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Management Statistics for United States Courts, 1974, 1978, 1979,* and *1980* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.33 Characteristics of presidential appointees to U.S. District Court judgeships, by Presidential administration, 1963–80

NOTE: These data were compiled primarily from unpublished hearings by the Senate Judiciary Committee that contained prepared biographical statements. In addition, an investigation was made of biographical directories, including various editions of Who's Who *(Chicago: A.N. Marquis Co.),* The American Bench *(Minneapolis: R.B. Forster), several editions of the* Martindale-Hubbell Law Directory *(Summit, N.J.: Martindale-Hubbell), State legislative handouts, and relevant newspaper articles from the home States of nominees and appointees.*

Law firms are categorized according to membership size: five or more members for a large firm; three or four for medium firms; and one or two for small firms. Percent subtotals for occupational experience sum to more than 100 because some appointees have had both judicial and prosecutorial experience.

The American Bar Association's (ABA) ratings are assigned to candidates after investigation and evaluation by the ABA's Standing Committee on Federal Judiciary, which considers prospective Federal judicial nominees only upon referral by the U.S. Attorney General or at the request of the United States Senate. The ABA's Committee evaluation is directed primarily to professional qualifications—competence, integrity, and judicial temperament. Factors including intellectual capacity, judgment, writing and analytical ability, industry, knowledge of the law, and professional experience are assessed. To be rated "exceptionally well qualified," the prospective nominee has to stand at the top of the legal profession in the community involved and have outstanding legal ability, wide experience, and the highest reputation for integrity and temperament. Similar high standing in the general community is also required. To be rated "well qualified," the nominee has to have the Committee's strong affirmative endorsement and be regarded one of the best available for the vacancy from the standpoint of competence, integrity, and temperament. The evaluation of "qualified" indicates that it appears the prospective nominee would be able to perform satisfactorily as a Federal judge with respect to competence, integrity, and temperament. When a nominee is found "not qualified," it means that the Committee's investigation indicates that the prospective nominee is not adequate from the standpoint of competence, integrity, or temperament (American Bar Association, Standing Committee on Federal Judiciary *[Chicago: American Bar Association, 1980], pp. 3–5).*

[Percent]

	President Johnson's appointees 1963–68 (N=122)	President Nixon's appointees 1969–74 (N=179)	President Ford's appointees 1974–76 (N=52)	President Carter's appointees 1977–80 (N=202)
Sex:				
Male	98.4	99.4	98.1	85.6
Female	1.6	0.6	1.9	14.4
Ethnicity:				
White	96.7	97.2	90.4	78.7
Black	3.3	2.8	5.8	13.9
Hispanic	2.5	1.1	1.9	6.9
Asian	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.5
Education, undergraduate:				
Public-supported	38.5	41.3	48.1	57.4
Private (not Ivy League)	31.1	38.5	34.6	32.7
Ivy League	16.4	19.5	17.3	9.9
None indicated	13.9	0.6	0.0	0.0
Education, law school:				
Public-supported	40.2	41.9	44.2	50.5
Private (not Ivy League)	36.9	36.9	36.5	32.2
Ivy League	21.3	21.2	17.3	17.3
Occupation at nomination or appointment:				
Politics or government	21.3	10.7	21.2	4.0
Judiciary	31.1	28.5	34.6	44.6
Law firm, large	21.3	39.7	34.6	35.1
Law firm, medium	4.9	11.7	5.8	7.4
Law firm, small or individual practice	18.0	6.7	3.9	5.0
Professor of law	3.3	2.8	0.0	3.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Occupational experience:				
Judicial	34.3	35.1	42.3	54.5
Prosecutorial	45.8	41.9	50.0	38.6
Other	33.6	36.3	30.8	28.2
Religion:				
Protestant	57.4	72.1	73.1	58.9
Catholic	31.9	18.9	17.3	27.7
Jewish	10.7	8.9	9.6	13.4
Political party:				
Democrat	94.8	7.8	21.2	94.1
Republican	5.2	92.2	78.8	4.5
Independent	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
American Bar Association ratings:				
Exceptionally well qualified	7.4	4.8	0.0	4.0
Well qualified	40.9	40.4	46.1	47.0
Qualified	49.2	54.8	53.8	47.5
Not qualified	2.5	0.0	0.0	1.5

Source: Sheldon Goldman, "Carter's Judicial Appointments: A Lasting Legacy," *Judicature* **64(March 1981), p. 348. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.**

Table 1.34 Characteristics of presidential appointees to U.S. Courts of Appeals judgeships, by Presidential administration, 1963–80

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.33. Percent subtotals for the occupational experience sum to more than 100 because some appointees have had both judicial and prosecutorial experience.

[Percent]

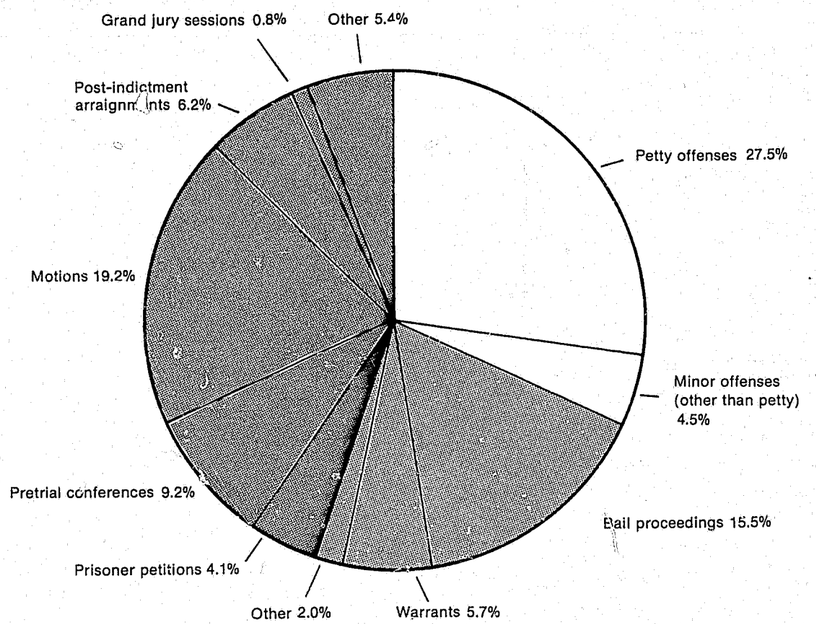
	President Johnson's appointees 1963–68 (N=40)	President Nixon's appointees 1969–74 (N=45)	President Ford's appointees 1974–76 (N=12)	President Carter's appointees 1977–80 (N=56)
Sex:				
Male	97.5	100.0	100.0	80.4
Female	2.5	0.0	0.0	19.6
Ethnicity:				
White	95.0	97.8	100.0	78.6
Black	5.0	0.0	0.0	16.1
Hispanic	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6
Asian	0.0	2.2	0.0	1.8
Education, undergraduate:				
Public-supported	32.5	40.0	50.0	30.4
Private (not Ivy League)	40.0	35.6	41.7	50.0
Ivy League	17.5	20.0	8.3	19.6
None indicated	10.0	4.4	0.0	0.0
Education, law school:				
Public-supported	40.0	37.8	50.0	39.3
Private (not Ivy League)	32.5	26.7	25.0	19.6
Ivy League	27.5	35.6	25.0	41.1
Occupation at nomination or appointment:				
Politics or government	10.0	4.4	8.3	5.4
Judiciary	57.5	53.3	75.0	46.4
Law firm, large	20.0	24.4	16.7	26.8
Law firm, medium	2.5	6.7	0.0	3.6
Law firm, small or individual practice	7.5	2.2	0.0	1.8
Professor of law	2.5	2.2	0.0	14.3
Other	0.0	6.7	0.0	1.8
Occupational experience:				
Judicial	65.0	57.8	75.0	53.6
Prosecutorial	47.5	46.7	25.0	32.1
Other	20.0	17.8	25.0	37.5
Religion:				
Protestant	60.0	75.6	58.3	60.7
Catholic	25.0	15.6	33.3	23.2
Jewish	15.0	8.9	8.3	16.1
Political party:				
Democrat	95.0	6.7	8.3	89.3
Republican	5.0	93.3	91.7	5.4
Independent	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4
American Bar Association ratings:				
Exceptionally well qualified	27.5	15.6	16.7	16.1
Well qualified	47.5	57.8	41.7	58.9
Qualified	20.0	26.7	33.3	25.0
Not qualified	2.5	0.0	8.3	0.0
No report requested	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Sheldon Goldman, "Carter's Judicial Appointments: A Lasting Legacy," *Judicature* **64(March 1981), p. 350. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.**

Figure 1.8 Duties performed by magistrates in U.S. District Courts, year ending June 30, 1980

NOTE: The Federal Magistrates Act [28 U.S.C. 636(b)] provides the authority under which magistrates assist courts in the performance of "additional duties." This authority was both broadened and clarified by Public Law 94–577, Oct. 21, 1976, and by new procedural rules governing most habeas corpus proceedings in the district courts, effective Feb. 1, 1977. The changes make clear the ability of the parties of a civil case to consent to have the case referred to a magistrate for trial as a special master; the changes also empower magistrates to conduct evidentiary hearings in prisoner petition cases. Additionally, the role of magistrates in providing pretrial assistance to district judges in both dispositive and non-dispositive matters has been clarified. A magistrate's authority to conduct arraignments following indictment in a criminal case is provided under Rule 10 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure in 86 districts.

[Total all matters=283,217]



Trial jurisdiction — 90,402 (31.9%)

Preliminary proceedings in criminal cases — 65,597 (23.2%)

Additional duties — 127,218 (44.9%)

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *The United States Courts: A Pictorial Summary for the Twelve Month Period Ended June 30, 1980* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1980), p. 15.

Table 1.35 Direct current expenditures for State judicial activities, by type of activity and State, fiscal year 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.3. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 2.

[Dollar amounts in thousands. —Represents zero or rounds to zero.]

State[a]	Total direct current expenditures	Appellate courts			Courts of general jurisdiction	Courts of limited jurisdiction	Miscellaneous
		Total	Courts of last resort	Intermediate appellate courts			
Total	$1,187,485	$135,325	$62,666	$72,659	$420,534	$246,499	$357,603
Alabama	27,324	2,035	1,146	889	18,048	4,142	3,099
Alaska	16,347	1,107	1,107	—	8,879	1,416	4,945
Arizona	5,294	3,519	1,930	1,589	1,484	—	291
Arkansas	3,900	628	628	—	2,883	—	389
California	40,799	12,530	2,758	9,772	23,349	—	4,920
Colorado	28,723	1,544	647	897	17,492	1,286	2,810
Connecticut	28,739	904	904	—	22	170	5,710
Delaware	10,381	450	450	—	2,459	6,277	1,195
Florida	40,447	4,820	1,188	3,632	24,053	9,484	2,090
Georgia	11,012	2,904	1,450	1,454	6,689	—	1,419
Hawaii	12,213	775	775	—	4,123	5,137	2,178
Idaho	4,796	627	627	—	3,300	—	869
Illinois	49,687	9,420	2,889	6,531	28,117	445	11,705
Indiana	8,464	2,234	779	1,455	5,358	—	872
Iowa	8,251	1,237	884	353	6,622	—	392
Kansas	13,673	1,849	1,188	651	10,717	—	1,107
Kentucky	39,563	2,586	1,071	1,515	22,997	4,504	9,476
Louisiana	14,068	4,657	1,295	3,362	8,004	1,172	235
Maine	6,478	573	573	—	2,279	2,628	998
Maryland	25,874	2,015	746	1,269	3,983	17,008	2,868
Massachusetts	16,395	3,610	2,378	1,232	3,381	8,929	475
Michigan	28,415	9,057	3,340	5,717	4,842	5,949	8,567
Minnesota	13,326	2,854	2,854	—	3,619	6,256	597
Mississippi	4,615	971	971	—	3,145	—	499
Missouri	19,075	4,412	1,640	2,772	13,124	—	1,539
Montana	1,961	571	571	—	1,170	—	220
Nebraska	7,466	323	323	—	2,838	3,648	659
Nevada	2,389	664	664	—	1,001	—	724
New Hampshire	2,153	544	544	—	1,110	308	191
New Jersey	32,238	4,818	1,301	3,517	10,550	30	16,840
New Mexico	10,325	1,130	565	565	5,119	1,887	2,189
New York	414,758	9,519	2,221	7,298	51,260	107,506	246,473
North Carolina	39,063	2,139	922	1,217	24,030	10,479	2,415
North Dakota	2,063	1,037	1,037	—	976	—	50
Ohio	14,952	3,990	1,170	2,820	10,206	447	309
Oklahoma	9,131	1,982	1,496	486	7,079	1	69
Oregon	8,869	3,369	2,423	946	3,228	2,221	51
Pennsylvania	37,836	6,681	2,302	4,379	16,258	13,299	1,598
Rhode Island	11,924	1,628	1,628	—	3,493	4,262	2,541
South Carolina	7,274	753	753	—	2,152	3,096	1,273
South Dakota	5,716	406	406	—	4,658	—	652
Tennessee	10,686	3,045	1,798	1,247	6,014	—	1,627
Texas	18,455	5,887	2,338	3,549	11,679	—	889
Utah	5,060	664	664	—	3,256	988	152
Vermont	4,968	332	332	—	1,443	2,651	542
Virginia	27,166	916	916	—	6,288	14,924	5,038
Washington	7,489	3,483	1,297	2,186	2,023	—	1,983
West Virginia	11,975	430	430	—	4,423	5,949	1,173
Wisconsin	13,756	3,038	1,679	1,359	10,047	—	671
Wyoming	1,951	658	658	—	1,264	—	29

[a] Data are based on a field compilation of records of each State government shown.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 1.36 Employment and payroll for State and local judicial activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.3. For data required to compute percentages based on total criminal justice full-time equivalent employees and total criminal justice payroll, see Table 1.14. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 2.

[Dollar amounts in thousands.—represents zero or rounds to zero.]

State and level of government	Employment and payroll[a]							
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
States–local, total	99,708	$79,950	103,169	$86,700	109,213	$98,597	118,395	$114,300
States	19,856	23,175	20,372	23,878	22,977	29,201	23,939	33,220
Local, total	79,852	56,775	82,797	62,821	86,236	69,396	94,456	81,080
Counties	56,421	37,947	58,880	42,438	61,814	47,182	68,727	56,425
Municipalities	23,431	18,828	23,917	20,383	24,422	22,214	25,729	24,655
Alabama	1,666	1,080	1,386	1,002	1,594	1,115	1,690	1,251
State	332	354	209	290	258	309	296	341
Local, total	1,334	752	1,177	712	1,336	806	1,394	910
Counties	1,217	683	1,075	643	1,209	721	1,232	791
Municipalities	117	69	102	69	127	84	162	119
Alaska	368	415	352	470	377	451	394	502
State	336	394	336	458	353	432	371	483
Local, total	32	21	16	12	24	19	23	20
Boroughs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	32	21	16	12	24	19	23	20
Arizona	1,239	786	1,218	838	1,313	1,011	1,399	1,160
State	281	279	118	122	129	165	132	189
Local, total	958	559	1,100	716	1,184	846	1,267	971
Counties	804	457	933	588	994	693	1,079	807
Municipalities	154	102	167	128	190	153	188	163
Arkansas	477	316	680	405	580	392	568	398
State	81	105	90	125	83	135	85	139
Local, total	396	212	590	280	497	257	483	259
Counties	276	134	452	201	360	172	364	190
Municipalities	120	77	138	79	137	85	119	68
California	9,030	8,973	9,755	10,394	10,455	11,750	12,170	14,429
State	763	1,664	767	1,452	798	1,679	835	1,940
Local, total	8,267	7,620	8,988	8,942	9,657	10,071	11,335	12,488
Counties	7,732	7,054	8,446	8,349	9,095	9,422	10,741	11,804
Municipalities	535	565	542	593	562	649	594	684
Colorado	1,318	1,019	1,459	1,168	1,524	1,320	1,572	1,686
State	878	717	1,042	858	1,077	967	1,067	1,249
Local, total	440	302	417	310	447	353	505	437
Counties	120	71	92	56	85	56	94	63
Municipalities	320	231	325	254	362	297	411	374
Connecticut	1,201	999	970	831	1,194	1,073	1,036	1,057
State	1,200	997	967	829	1,189	1,069	1,031	1,054
Local, total	1	1	3	2	5	4	5	4
Municipalities	1	1	3	2	5	4	5	4
Delaware	545	368	621	467	616	480	587	502
State	398	288	462	372	486	395	454	395
Local, total	147	80	159	95	130	84	133	107
Counties	119	57	120	64	88	51	93	64
Municipalities	28	23	39	31	42	33	40	43
District of Columbia:								
Local, total	894	922	793	823	994	1,065	1,004	1,178
Florida	4,592	3,395	4,426	3,405	5,674	4,924	5,640	5,170
State	350	590	349	587	1,192	1,831	1,301	1,978
Local, total	4,242	2,812	4,077	2,819	4,482	3,093	4,339	3,192
Counties	3,362	2,219	3,400	2,328	3,926	2,721	3,762	2,772
Municipalities	880	593	677	491	556	371	577	420
Georgia	2,207	1,394	2,222	1,582	2,267	1,749	2,461	2,016
State	248	244	357	359	378	430	410	482
Local, total	1,959	1,186	1,865	1,223	1,889	1,319	2,051	1,535
Counties	1,732	1,019	1,619	1,046	1,646	1,131	1,801	1,335
Municipalities	227	167	246	177	243	188	250	200
Hawaii	563	433	450	411	479	474	503	528
State	563	433	450	411	479	474	503	528
Local, total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Counties	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Employment and payroll[a]										
October 1975		October 1976		October 1977		October 1978		October 1979	
Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment[b]	October payroll
124,712	$128,004	129,958	$140,734	142,381	$163,554	140,947	$169,516	148,461	$195,001
25,578	37,372	27,516	42,786	37,337	58,566	41,642	68,050	48,052	87,129
99,132	90,632	102,442	97,948	105,044	104,989	99,305	101,466	99,589	107,872
72,761	64,488	75,941	70,654	78,851	77,411	78,748	79,803	77,545	84,475
26,371	26,144	26,501	27,294	26,193	27,577	20,557	21,663	22,060	23,398
1,803	1,528	1,932	1,737	1,547	1,786	2,181	2,302	2,452	2,844
326	428	363	476	605	1,009	1,326	1,494	1,541	2,011
1,476	1,100	1,569	1,261	942	777	855	808	948	833
1,344	994	1,412	1,135	772	649	696	618	652	625
132	106	157	126	170	129	159	191	295	208
462	709	538	906	541	944	539	1,006	574	1,066
456	703	534	903	539	942	538	1,004	573	1,064
6	5	4	2	2	3	1	3	1	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	5	4	2	2	3	1	3	1	2
1,483	1,315	1,596	1,561	1,685	1,742	1,693	1,869	1,919	2,238
145	227	164	255	166	284	178	301	204	381
1,338	1,089	1,432	1,306	1,519	1,458	1,515	1,567	1,675	1,857
1,127	901	1,232	1,106	1,252	1,202	1,261	1,285	1,375	1,501
211	187	200	200	267	256	254	282	299	357
709	540	718	628	777	661	773	684	773	808
88	155	131	238	111	208	103	223	114	262
621	385	587	391	666	453	670	461	696	546
491	298	454	301	514	342	470	324	551	424
130	87	133	90	152	111	200	137	145	121
12,932	16,840	13,462	18,790	14,665	20,754	14,286	20,370	15,066	24,013
906	2,347	938	2,667	1,237	2,825	976	2,999	1,009	3,322
12,026	14,493	12,524	16,123	13,429	17,929	13,310	17,371	13,278	20,691
11,452	13,788	11,977	15,390	12,800	17,029	12,710	16,523	12,659	19,725
574	705	547	733	629	900	600	848	619	966
1,692	1,812	1,751	2,031	1,825	2,193	1,691	2,185	1,604	2,482
1,082	1,258	1,146	1,429	1,198	1,539	1,113	1,539	1,026	1,779
610	554	605	602	627	654	578	646	587	703
180	147	166	148	161	159	144	150	147	159
430	407	439	454	466	495	434	496	438	543
1,125	1,174	1,115	1,142	1,510	1,686	1,568	1,771	1,441	1,956
1,121	1,169	1,112	1,137	1,504	1,678	1,516	1,715	1,431	1,944
4	5	3	4	6	8	52	56	11	12
4	5	3	4	6	8	52	56	10	12
645	610	711	738	769	770	741	807	764	899
492	485	536	587	590	611	594	658	605	730
153	125	175	151	179	158	147	150	159	169
106	80	123	104	131	111	107	103	118	116
47	45	52	46	48	47	40	47	41	54
917	1,184	773	1,184	773	1,234	810	1,332	865	1,499
5,389	5,224	5,803	5,707	6,117	6,738	6,225	7,325	6,470	8,278
1,160	1,661	1,185	2,049	1,269	2,843	1,327	2,921	1,471	3,443
4,229	3,263	4,618	3,658	4,848	3,895	4,898	4,404	5,027	4,834
3,630	2,786	3,998	3,144	4,410	3,711	4,498	4,015	4,658	4,442
599	477	620	514	438	383	400	389	364	392
2,478	2,235	2,673	2,509	2,903	2,872	3,003	3,229	3,206	3,517
342	509	368	573	410	650	432	767	413	774
2,136	1,726	2,305	1,936	2,493	2,222	2,571	2,463	2,797	2,743
1,881	1,498	2,035	1,696	2,222	1,977	2,293	2,191	2,483	2,416
255	228	270	240	271	245	278	272	313	327
534	604	594	752	658	843	680	912	681	837
534	604	594	752	658	843	680	912	681	837
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 1.36 Employment and payroll for State and local judicial activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1979—Continued

[Dollar amounts in thousands,—represents zero or rounds to zero.]

State and level of government	Employment and payroll[a]							
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
Idaho	306	$188	348	$276	366	$291	414	$359
State	74	86	131	181	155	193	166	227
Local, total	232	102	217	95	211	98	248	132
Counties	216	91	201	85	204	93	241	128
Municipalities	16	11	16	10	7	4	7	4
Illinois	6,088	4,859	6,206	5,334	5,946	5,556	6,336	6,127
State	1,208	1,856	1,232	1,970	1,283	2,128	1,328	2,276
Local, total	4,880	3,143	4,974	3,364	4,663	3,428	5,008	3,851
Counties	4,870	3,138	4,968	3,360	4,657	3,422	4,995	3,843
Municipalities	10	5	6	4	6	6	13	8
Indiana	1,857	1,133	1,942	1,261	2,034	1,377	2,223	1,530
State	240	352	268	337	278	354	305	377
Local, total	1,617	839	1,674	924	1,756	1,024	1,918	1,153
Counties	998	489	1,120	615	1,087	622	1,180	710
Municipalities	619	350	554	308	669	401	738	443
Iowa	994	680	886	627	866	705	1,047	967
State	123	178	132	194	136	247	225	403
Local, total	871	503	754	433	730	458	822	564
Counties	605	333	511	272	708	446	812	559
Municipalities	266	170	243	161	22	12	10	5
Kansas	895	576	946	608	1,047	706	1,217	871
State	158	189	165	197	178	219	180	254
Local, total	737	388	781	411	869	487	1,037	617
Counties	651	333	670	339	758	409	893	521
Municipalities	86	55	111	72	111	78	144	97
Kentucky	933	644	833	602	1,199	850	1,263	978
State	162	226	174	245	294	317	141	257
Local, total	771	418	659	356	905	533	1,122	721
Counties	675	351	556	280	798	449	999	621
Municipalities	96	67	103	76	107	83	123	100
Louisiana	2,339	1,306	2,245	1,457	2,352	1,623	2,572	1,943
State	371	403	359	422	368	429	323	462
Local, total	1,968	952	1,886	1,035	1,984	1,195	2,249	1,482
Parishes	883	399	1,025	526	930	577	1,231	806
Municipalities	1,085	553	861	510	1,054	618	1,018	676
Maine	296	189	304	196	337	247	366	276
State	151	125	179	141	183	174	200	191
Local, total	145	63	125	55	154	74	166	85
Counties	145	63	125	55	153	73	164	83
Municipalities	—	—	(c)	(c)	1	1	2	1
Maryland	1,703	1,421	1,703	1,485	1,947	1,679	2,116	2,174
State	827	797	893	860	989	1,085	1,059	1,232
Local, total	876	624	810	626	958	794	1,057	942
Counties	413	298	448	361	563	493	665	614
Municipalities	463	326	362	265	395	301	392	329
Massachusetts	2,533	2,159	2,898	2,552	2,921	2,791	3,253	3,308
State	459	505	504	523	533	614	574	720
Local, total	2,074	1,654	2,394	2,030	2,388	2,177	2,679	2,587
Counties	1,318	1,001	1,535	1,239	1,618	1,389	1,846	1,702
Municipalities	756	653	859	790	770	788	833	885
Michigan	5,056	4,126	5,139	4,561	5,235	5,133	5,608	5,799
State	466	907	461	805	515	927	525	958
Local, total	4,590	3,362	4,678	3,755	4,720	4,206	5,083	4,841
Counties	3,525	2,574	3,447	2,781	3,541	3,162	3,824	3,636
Municipalities	1,065	788	1,231	974	1,179	1,043	1,259	1,205
Minnesota	1,210	1,066	1,339	1,264	1,440	1,429	1,547	1,569
State	122	207	124	241	135	281	127	261
Local, total	1,088	884	1,215	1,023	1,305	1,149	1,420	1,308
Counties	937	759	1,101	918	1,204	1,040	1,348	1,229
Municipalities	151	125	114	105	101	108	72	80
Mississippi	488	350	562	391	547	409	627	522
State	94	138	102	149	100	148	107	197
Local, total	394	212	460	242	447	260	520	325
Counties	334	177	436	226	384	224	469	294
Municipalities	60	35	24	16	63	36	51	31

See footnotes at end of table.

Employment and payroll[a]										
October 1975		October 1976		October 1977		October 1978		October 1979	
Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment[b]	October payroll
454	$410	438	$440	520	$519	557	$620	564	$686
180	254	165	262	172	283	173	340	179	360
274	156	273	178	348	236	384	280	390	327
271	154	255	164	329	221	366	264	374	312
3	2	18	14	19	15	18	16	15	15
6,458	7,143	6,623	7,279	6,672	7,737	7,215	8,731	6,934	9,555
1,373	2,893	1,562	3,109	1,422	2,952	1,605	3,406	1,651	4,153
5,085	4,250	5,061	4,170	5,250	4,785	5,610	5,325	5,357	5,402
5,051	4,223	5,031	4,145	5,217	4,757	5,584	5,302	5,332	5,376
34	27	30	25	33	28	26	23	25	26
2,308	1,769	2,649	2,164	3,026	2,413	2,974	2,596	3,267	2,962
294	459	387	598	468	627	410	676	425	859
2,014	1,310	2,262	1,566	2,558	1,786	2,564	1,920	2,660	2,103
1,326	862	1,541	1,060	1,755	1,225	1,850	1,379	1,944	1,522
688	449	721	506	803	561	714	541	715	581
1,142	1,191	1,160	1,285	1,340	1,711	1,359	1,755	1,442	1,901
229	468	241	517	241	710	241	655	246	727
913	723	919	769	1,099	1,002	1,118	1,100	1,150	1,174
913	723	919	769	1,097	999	1,118	1,100	1,150	1,174
—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—
1,334	1,040	1,398	1,144	1,716	1,506	1,734	1,568	2,079	2,067
191	296	217	318	298	509	323	545	1638	1,688
1,143	744	1,181	826	1,418	996	1,411	1,023	451	380
1,000	643	1,035	711	1,265	876	1,249	891	243	209
143	101	146	115	153	120	162	132	210	171
1,604	1,348	1,584	1,468	2,058	1,896	2,135	2,152	2,317	2,915
284	423	380	597	329	526	1,804	1,893	2,003	2,614
1,320	925	1,204	871	1,729	1,369	331	260	314	301
1,082	743	983	700	1,490	1,176	271	200	243	228
238	182	221	171	239	193	60	60	70	73
2,664	2,108	2,959	2,697	2,971	2,879	3,265	3,612	3,454	3,826
345	494	374	820	378	887	265	1,140	603	1,262
2,319	1,614	2,585	1,877	2,593	1,992	3,000	2,472	2,879	2,564
1,222	852	1,318	958	1,330	1,062	1,761	1,462	1,683	1,492
1,097	762	1,267	919	1,263	929	1,239	1,009	1,196	1,072
357	293	352	312	330	324	438	479	391	415
208	211	274	265	260	276	346	418	305	346
149	82	78	47	70	48	92	61	95	69
147	80	78	47	70	48	91	60	95	68
2	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
2,134	2,416	2,061	2,634	2,226	2,717	2,250	2,730	2,452	3,395
1,098	1,390	1,140	1,669	1,189	1,572	1,164	1,486	1,189	1,836
1,036	1,026	921	965	1,037	1,146	1,086	1,244	1,262	1,559
633	641	520	564	642	726	679	821	863	1,112
403	385	401	401	395	420	407	423	398	447
3,488	3,578	3,459	3,694	3,775	4,303	4,197	5,057	4,735	6,814
600	736	632	817	648	887	772	1,182	4,082	6,185
2,888	2,842	2,827	2,877	3,127	3,416	3,425	3,875	657	630
1,907	1,817	1,862	1,822	1,881	2,021	2,263	2,540	439	430
981	1,025	965	1,055	1,246	1,395	1,162	1,335	217	200
5,925	6,490	6,118	7,199	6,508	8,076	6,717	8,832	7,098	8,467
590	1,086	658	1,322	623	1,400	732	1,571	774	1,740
5,335	5,404	5,460	5,877	5,885	6,677	5,985	7,261	6,204	6,726
4,111	4,137	4,222	4,491	4,580	5,185	4,759	3,623	4,923	5,016
1,224	1,267	1,238	1,386	1,305	1,491	1,226	1,638	1,276	1,710
1,685	1,937	1,717	2,087	1,818	2,363	1,973	2,845	1,983	3,129
139	305	144	304	161	409	332	958	333	1,018
1,546	1,631	1,573	1,783	1,657	1,954	1,641	1,887	1,659	2,111
1,542	1,628	1,573	1,783	1,640	1,949	1,641	1,887	1,659	2,111
4	3	—	—	17	5	—	—	—	—
754	625	829	715	858	760	800	888	812	988
116	221	117	225	123	238	127	334	157	364
638	404	712	490	735	521	673	554	691	624
575	362	652	441	646	453	535	455	587	532
63	42	60	49	89	68	138	98	104	91

Table 1.36 Employment and payroll for State and local judicial activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1979—Continued

[Dollar amounts in thousands.—represents zero or rounds to zero.]

State and level of government	Employment and payroll[a]							
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
Missouri	2,344	$1,413	2,498	$1,682	2,544	$1,936	2,877	$2,257
State	491	430	720	616	725	781	845	900
Local, total	1,853	999	1,778	1,065	1,819	1,154	2,032	1,357
Counties	1,247	651	1,133	645	1,128	676	1,357	863
Municipalities	606	348	645	421	691	478	675	495
Montana	262	179	307	197	331	242	362	286
State	46	68	46	68	49	70	47	82
Local, total	216	111	261	129	282	172	315	204
Counties	190	91	236	111	260	153	287	183
Municipalities	26	20	25	18	22	19	28	21
Nebraska	634	412	628	467	753	595	804	691
State	109	160	128	162	425	384	459	439
Local, total	525	276	500	305	328	212	345	251
Counties	434	215	402	239	235	154	248	175
Municipalities	91	61	98	66	93	57	97	76
Nevada	266	212	298	252	293	265	361	349
State	41	64	47	75	48	78	56	90
Local, total	225	148	251	177	245	187	305	260
Counties	182	111	191	120	177	130	225	190
Municipalities	43	37	60	48	68	57	80	70
New Hampshire	205	166	264	214	244	234	258	246
State	62	73	75	86	72	97	73	104
Local, total	143	93	189	128	172	138	185	143
Counties	71	48	95	68	73	48	83	63
Municipalities	72	46	94	60	99	90	102	80
New Jersey	4,366	3,412	4,813	3,901	4,869	4,233	5,198	4,931
State	570	703	629	775	699	985	799	1,145
Local, total	3,796	2,709	4,184	3,125	4,170	3,248	4,399	3,786
Counties	2,753	2,122	3,050	2,452	3,116	2,582	3,121	2,961
Municipalities	1,043	587	1,134	673	1,054	666	1,278	825
New Mexico	396	273	499	346	483	352	537	424
State	307	214	394	282	386	292	415	340
Local, total	89	59	105	64	97	60	122	84
Counties	28	20	16	10	14	9	29	24
Municipalities	61	39	89	54	83	50	93	59
New York	10,829	11,847	11,715	13,562	12,011	14,549	12,678	16,795
State	1,673	2,571	1,587	2,730	1,644	2,898	1,815	3,766
Local, total	9,156	9,277	10,128	10,832	10,367	11,651	10,863	13,029
Counties	2,957	2,648	3,015	2,997	3,044	3,114	3,496	3,833
Municipalities	6,199	6,629	7,113	7,835	7,323	8,538	7,367	9,196
North Carolina	2,150	1,361	2,216	1,480	2,272	1,679	2,486	1,951
State	2,028	1,299	2,093	1,410	2,126	1,593	2,122	1,686
Local, total	122	62	123	70	146	86	364	265
Counties	102	54	111	65	146	86	364	265
Municipalities	20	8	12	5	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	249	161	297	188	287	211	320	249
State	48	57	52	59	52	74	54	80
Local, total	201	104	245	129	235	136	266	170
Counties	182	90	225	114	216	120	246	151
Municipalities	19	15	20	16	19	16	20	19
Ohio	6,340	4,012	6,257	4,240	6,833	4,905	7,256	5,733
State	407	655	334	444	332	459	400	712
Local, total	5,933	3,582	5,923	3,796	6,501	4,447	6,856	5,020
Counties	4,304	2,462	4,184	2,588	4,719	3,102	4,920	3,439
Municipalities	1,329	1,121	1,739	1,208	1,782	1,344	1,936	1,580
Oklahoma	1,208	830	979	721	1,028	800	1,161	938
State	373	406	381	401	386	429	405	501
Local, total	835	425	598	320	642	371	756	437
Counties	720	352	461	232	497	272	605	331
Municipalities	115	73	137	88	145	99	151	106
Oregon	1,060	856	1,099	917	1,046	920	1,119	1,089
State	162	248	170	264	198	330	196	369
Local, total	898	608	929	653	848	590	923	720
Counties	762	510	845	604	753	533	818	654
Municipalities	136	98	84	50	95	57	105	66

See footnotes at end of table.

Employment and payroll[a]									
October 1975		October 1976		October 1977		October 1978		October 1979	
Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment[b]	October payroll
3,025	$2,541	3,114	$2,724	3,170	$2,885	3,352	$3,543	3,160	$3,794
883	1,032	935	1,087	822	998	853	1,393	883	1,728
2,142	1,510	2,179	1,636	2,348	1,887	2,499	2,150	2,295	2,066
1,468	989	1,494	1,085	1,578	1,234	1,689	1,436	1,501	1,305
674	521	685	551	770	653	810	714	792	761
402	324	386	351	400	408	445	445	438	478
49	87	53	89	71	142	64	136	63	149
353	237	333	262	329	266	381	309	390	329
321	210	301	231	292	231	327	257	342	288
32	27	32	31	37	35	54	52	47	41
867	832	848	868	859	990	907	986	913	1,082
431	488	437	515	454	604	475	583	473	642
436	344	411	353	405	386	432	404	443	440
339	259	297	251	288	264	318	288	321	312
97	85	114	102	117	122	114	115	122	128
418	428	474	518	641	691	688	780	685	894
62	114	70	133	79	135	74	140	76	184
356	314	404	385	562	556	614	640	610	710
272	239	304	289	439	419	478	486	455	526
84	74	100	97	123	137	136	154	154	184
333	311	346	330	332	352	336	373	364	434
85	124	85	121	95	142	89	147	93	157
248	187	261	210	237	210	247	226	279	277
137	104	135	113	129	110	127	121	145	139
111	83	126	97	108	100	120	105	144	137
5,443	5,303	5,446	5,549	5,920	6,213	6,379	7,323	6,373	7,669
810	1,130	799	1,167	951	1,347	985	1,574	1,124	2,046
4,633	4,173	4,647	4,382	4,969	4,866	5,394	5,749	5,279	5,623
3,183	3,198	3,274	3,348	3,551	3,708	3,883	4,457	3,833	4,283
1,450	974	1,373	1,035	1,418	1,158	1,511	1,292	1,490	1,340
618	529	622	733	663	650	867	887	920	996
487	424	479	621	522	535	670	707	708	795
131	105	143	112	141	114	197	180	216	200
23	18	23	18	21	18	37	34	40	39
108	86	120	94	120	97	160	146	176	161
12,889	17,410	12,969	17,480	18,911	27,141	12,724	19,781	14,799	27,319
1,951	3,887	2,039	4,090	9,719	15,456	10,822	17,714	11,290	24,010
10,938	13,523	10,930	13,390	9,192	11,684	1,902	2,067	4,008	3,309
3,712	4,265	3,747	4,454	2,589	3,428	660	743	947	1,151
7,226	9,258	7,183	8,936	6,603	8,256	1,242	1,323	3,005	2,158
2,670	2,143	2,903	3,006	2,775	2,608	2,815	2,911	2,955	3,263
2,210	1,804	2,307	2,525	2,374	2,237	2,392	2,497	2,473	2,764
460	339	596	481	401	371	423	415	482	499
460	339	596	481	401	371	423	415	482	499
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
345	301	335	309	342	349	338	381	396	451
64	100	52	93	76	127	75	130	89	152
281	201	283	216	266	222	263	251	316	299
256	175	256	189	239	194	235	218	276	262
25	26	27	27	27	28	28	33	41	37
7,220	6,224	7,583	6,607	7,857	7,432	8,178	8,583	8,660	9,031
373	744	397	741	466	973	526	1,338	559	1,253
6,847	5,479	7,186	5,865	7,391	6,459	7,652	7,245	7,694	7,778
4,801	3,723	5,106	3,988	5,177	4,396	5,553	5,083	5,512	5,459
2,046	1,756	2,080	1,877	2,214	2,063	2,099	2,162	2,183	2,319
1,238	1,052	1,331	1,159	1,320	1,367	1,427	1,528	1,396	1,647
425	530	450	570	428	700	431	738	430	785
813	522	881	589	892	667	996	790	992	862
634	391	677	434	675	466	748	571	754	653
179	131	204	156	217	200	248	218	237	208
1,286	1,288	1,339	1,465	1,469	1,728	1,556	1,924	1,557	2,101
217	425	233	492	240	563	240	611	244	677
1,069	863	1,106	973	1,229	1,164	1,316	1,313	1,313	1,424
949	785	984	889	1,083	1,045	1,191	1,199	1,184	1,294
120	78	122	83	146	120	125	114	133	130

Table 1.36 Employment and payroll for State and local judicial activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1979—Continued

[Dollar amounts in thousands.—represents zero or rounds to zero.]

State and level of government	Employment and payroll[a]									
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
Pennsylvania	6,842	$5,125	7,211	$5,646	7,796	$6,855	8,339	$7,663	8,981	$8,398
State	934	1,156	1,063	1,373	1,029	1,781	1,070	1,687	1,085	1,921
Local, total	5,908	3,969	6,148	4,273	6,767	5,074	7,269	5,775	7,896	6,477
Counties	3,250	1,790	3,671	2,115	3,926	2,382	4,063	2,690	4,545	3,194
Municipalities	2,658	2,178	2,477	2,158	2,841	2,692	3,206	3,086	3,351	3,283
Rhode Island	435	301	415	352	454	392	481	463	476	489
State	404	285	390	337	421	372	447	442	436	464
Local, total	31	16	25	14	33	19	34	21	40	25
Municipalities	31	16	25	14	33	19	34	21	40	25
South Carolina	796	529	943	630	946	667	1,159	889	1,253	968
State	58	92	59	89	63	101	88	127	87	132
Local, total	738	438	884	541	883	566	1,071	763	1,166	836
Counties	700	412	843	505	830	524	988	702	1,072	768
Municipalities	38	26	41	36	53	42	83	60	94	68
South Dakota	181	130	202	158	200	170	251	219	392	432
State	30	45	35	49	39	60	43	77	376	338
Local, total	151	86	167	109	161	110	208	143	16	94
Counties	131	74	146	94	136	92	177	125	16	93
Municipalities	20	12	21	15	25	18	31	18	—	1
Tennessee	1,464	1,004	1,692	1,158	1,899	1,352	2,153	1,827	2,199	1,967
State	222	229	268	256	310	285	312	471	322	495
Local, total	1,242	776	1,424	902	1,589	1,067	1,841	1,356	1,877	1,473
Counties	894	523	1,004	620	1,134	734	1,291	928	1,359	1,046
Municipalities	348	253	420	282	455	333	550	428	518	427
Texas	4,772	3,164	4,963	3,397	5,416	4,035	6,200	4,790	6,567	5,569
State	436	620	420	645	430	772	447	786	458	962
Local, total	4,336	2,599	4,543	2,752	4,986	3,263	5,753	4,004	6,109	4,607
Counties	3,583	2,164	3,735	2,267	4,137	2,717	4,822	3,380	5,082	3,869
Municipalities	753	434	808	485	849	546	931	624	1,027	738
Utah	267	202	276	224	360	288	372	321	505	451
State	116	110	109	116	110	128	113	135	116	161
Local, total	151	92	167	109	250	160	259	186	389	290
Counties	39	24	40	25	115	64	109	82	199	152
Municipalities	112	68	127	83	135	96	150	104	190	138
Vermont	165	140	180	154	179	173	197	195	174	181
State	164	138	170	148	172	170	180	186	156	170
Local, total	1	1	10	5	7	4	17	9	18	11
Counties	1	1	10	5	7	4	17	9	18	11
Municipalities	—	1	—	(c)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	2,049	1,372	1,891	1,378	1,760	1,614	1,920	1,860	2,438	2,376
State	529	504	601	482	936	1,020	1,031	1,189	1,397	1,505
Local, total	1,520	916	1,290	895	824	594	889	672	1,041	871
Counties	378	259	444	312	388	289	473	362	568	495
Municipalities	1,142	657	846	584	436	305	416	310	473	376
Washington	1,417	984	1,486	1,134	1,583	1,304	1,703	1,491	1,719	1,713
State	204	241	207	221	214	257	224	281	227	343
Local, total	1,213	786	1,279	914	1,369	1,047	1,479	1,210	1,492	1,370
Counties	990	645	1,034	743	1,090	850	1,217	1,004	1,263	1,142
Municipalities	223	141	245	171	279	197	262	205	229	228
West Virginia	459	296	519	337	499	354	678	484	673	478
State	95	107	90	106	91	124	93	128	96	128
Local, total	364	197	429	232	408	229	585	356	577	350
Counties	351	189	408	220	379	214	561	339	547	329
Municipalities	13	8	21	11	29	15	24	17	30	20
Wisconsin	1,627	1,344	1,693	1,452	1,652	1,540	1,729	1,717	1,886	1,991
State	423	622	394	506	405	588	413	632	424	700
Local, total	1,204	791	1,299	945	1,247	952	1,316	1,088	1,462	1,291
Counties	1,161	756	1,210	903	1,178	908	1,262	1,044	1,407	1,249
Municipalities	43	35	89	42	69	43	54	42	55	42
Wyoming	127	86	145	104	165	131	183	139	216	182
State	39	44	39	50	46	70	47	71	50	81
Local, total	88	42	106	54	119	61	136	68	166	101
Counties	79	35	91	46	102	51	115	57	139	84
Municipalities	9	7	15	8	17	10	21	11	27	16

State and level of government	Employment and payroll[a]					
	October 1976		October 1977		October 1978		October 1979	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment[b]	October payroll
Pennsylvania	9,131	$9,619	8,518	$9,201	8,600	$9,686	8,768	$10,555
State	1,132	2,339	1,133	2,315	1,119	2,389	1,141	2,378
Local, total	7,999	7,280	7,385	6,886	7,481	7,298	7,654	8,177
Counties	4,710	3,587	4,775	3,837	4,934	4,182	5,083	4,592
Municipalities	3,289	3,693	2,610	3,049	2,547	3,116	2,602	3,586
Rhode Island	524	555	563	660	638	767	646	861
State	487	530	534	637	609	745	616	831
Local, total	37	25	29	23	29	23	32	30
Municipalities	37	25	29	23	29	23	33	30
South Carolina	1,283	1,117	1,369	1,283	1,472	1,474	1,541	1,747
State	116	191	264	436	288	493	294	555
Local, total	1,167	926	1,105	845	1,184	980	1,308	1,192
Counties	1,071	848	1,013	779	1,083	892	1,206	1,097
Municipalities	96	78	92	66	101	89	102	96
South Dakota	450	378	409	427	303	398	410	431
State	426	359	404	422	300	396	401	424
Local, total	24	19	5	5	3	2	9	7
Municipalities	23	18	5	5	3	2	7	7
	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	2,282	2,231	2,304	2,404	2,570	2,852	2,605	3,118
State	350	604	394	684	412	771	407	826
Local, total	1,932	1,627	1,910	1,720	2,158	2,082	2,208	2,292
Counties	1,418	1,172	1,421	1,264	1,937	1,545	1,714	1,756
Municipalities	514	455	489	457	521	537	493	536
Texas	7,227	6,396	8,451	7,952	8,523	8,692	9,087	9,801
State	467	1,027	555	1,309	571	1,383	590	1,579
Local, total	6,760	5,369	7,896	6,643	7,952	7,309	8,554	8,221
Counties	5,691	4,531	6,716	5,675	6,714	6,217	7,091	6,846
Municipalities	1,069	838	1,180	968	1,238	1,092	1,464	1,375
Utah	575	547	529	583	611	728	623	797
State	120	182	143	227	207	358	205	394
Local, total	455	365	386	355	404	370	429	403
Counties	251	211	235	208	227	225	233	225
Municipalities	204	153	151	147	177	145	196	177
Vermont	197	201	206	244	215	264	227	290
State	166	181	175	223	186	242	188	256
Local, total	31	21	31	21	29	22	41	34
Counties	31	21	31	21	29	22	41	34
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	2,797	2,794	2,507	2,814	2,603	2,970	2,576	3,299
State	1,624	1,761	1,449	1,869	1,649	2,026	1,463	2,136
Local, total	1,173	1,032	1,058	945	954	944	1,108	1,163
Counties	689	637	587	521	517	536	550	581
Municipalities	484	396	491	424	437	408	559	582
Washington	1,805	1,899	1,874	2,155	2,135	2,528	2,197	2,912
State	251	369	282	449	343	529	337	626
Local, total	1,554	1,530	1,592	1,706	1,792	1,999	1,822	2,286
Counties	1,321	1,304	1,317	1,424	1,487	1,665	1,529	1,915
Municipalities	233	227	275	283	305	335	293	372
West Virginia	818	692	1,083	964	1,089	1,028	1,136	1,121
State	216	307	619	661	632	702	673	782
Local, total	602	385	464	303	457	326	470	339
Counties	572	362	420	270	416	293	431	310
Municipalities	30	23	44	33	41	33	38	29
Wisconsin	1,915	2,191	2,051	2,390	2,088	2,747	2,395	2,991
State	412	718	425	761	488	1,049	501	1,155
Local, total	1,503	1,473	1,626	1,629	1,600	1,698	1,605	1,835
Counties	1,424	1,410	1,523	1,545	1,511	1,604	1,518	1,736
Municipalities	79	64	103	84	89	94	90	99
Wyoming	245	210	268	238	284	277	291	365
State	51	85	63	104	65	125	78	146
Local, total	194	125	205	134	219	151	218	218
Counties	160	105	162	100	175	118	171	176
Municipalities	34	20	43	34	44	34	49	42

[a] Data for municipalities, and the local governments totals that include municipal data, are estimates subject to sampling variation; data for counties (boroughs, parishes) are based on a canvass of all county governments and therefore are not subject to sampling variation.
[b] Amounts do not add precisely to totals due to rounding.
[c] Less than half the unit of measurement shown.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 1.37 Number and term of judges of appellate and major trial courts, by type of court and jurisdiction, 1979

NOTE: These data were collected through a mail survey conducted by the Council of State Governments.

	Appellate courts								
Jurisdiction	Court of last resort	Number of judges	Term (in years)	Intermediate appellate court	Number of judges	Term (in years)	Major trial courts	Number of judges	Term (in years)
Alabama	Supreme Court	9	6	Court of Criminal Appeals	5	6	Circuit courts	112	6
				Court of Civil Appeals	3	6			
Alaska	Supreme Court	5	10	X	X	X	Superior courts	21	6
Arizona	Supreme Court	5	6	Court of Appeals	12	6	Superior courts	78	4
Arkansas	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	6	8	Chancery and probate courts	33	6
							Circuit courts	30	4
California	Supreme Court	7	12	Courts of Appeal	56	12	Superior courts	561	6
Colorado	Supreme Court	7	10	Court of Appeals	10	8	District Court	106	6
Connecticut	Supreme Court	6[a]	8	X	X	X	Superior Court	113[a]	8
Delaware	Supreme Court	5	12	X	X	X	Court of Chancery	3	12
							Superior Court	11	12
Florida	Supreme Court	7	6	District courts of appeal	39	6	Circuit courts	302	6
Georgia	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	9	6	Superior courts	104	4 to 8
Hawaii	Supreme Court	5	10	X	X	X	Circuit courts	18	10
Idaho	Supreme Court	5	6	X	X	X	District courts	29	4
Illinois	Supreme Court	7	10	Appellate Court	34[b]	10	Circuit courts	650[c]	6[c]
Indiana	Supreme Court	5	10	Court of Appeals	12	10	Circuit courts	88	6
							Superior courts	90	6
							County courts	64	4
Iowa	Supreme Court	9	8	Court of Appeals	5	6	District Court	299[d]	6[d]
Kansas	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	7	4	District courts	211[e]	4
Kentucky	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	14	8	Circuit courts	87	8
Louisiana	Supreme Court	7	10	Courts of appeals	32	10	District courts	163	6
Maine	Supreme Judicial Court	7	7	X	X	X	Superior Court	14	7
Maryland	Court of Appeals	7	10	Court of Special Appeals	13	10	Circuit courts of counties	74	15
							Courts of Supreme Bench of Baltimore City	23	15
Massachusetts	Supreme Judicial Court	7	To age 70	Appeals Court	10	To age 70	Trial Court	258	To age 70
Michigan	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	18	6[f]	Circuit courts	147	6[f]
							Recorder's Court (Detroit)	23	6[f]
Minnesota	Supreme Court	9	6	X	X	X	District courts	72	6
Mississippi	Supreme Court	9	8	X	X	X	Chancery courts	38	4
							Circuit courts	35	4
Missouri	Supreme Court	7	12	Court of Appeals	31	12	Circuit courts	113	6
Montana	Supreme Court	5[g]	8	X	X	X	District courts	29[g]	6
Nebraska	Supreme Court	7	6	X	X	X	District courts	45	6
Nevada	Supreme Court	5	6	X	X	X	District courts	29[h]	6
New Hampshire	Supreme Court	5	To age 70	X	X	X	Superior Court	15	To age 70
New Jersey	Supreme Court	7	7[i]	Appellate division of Superior Court	22	7[h]	Superior Court	236	7[h]
New Mexico	Supreme Court	5	8	Court of Appeals	7	8	District courts	44	6
New York	Court of Appeals	7	14[j]	Appellate divisions of Supreme Court[k]	24[l]	5[m]	Supreme Court	263	14[j]
North Carolina	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	12	8	Superior Court	96	8
North Dakota	Supreme Court	5	10	X	X	X	District courts	24	6
Ohio	Supreme Court	7	6	Courts of appeals	44	6	Courts of common pleas	321	6
Oklahoma	Supreme Court	9	6	Court of Appeals	6	6	District courts	194	4[n]
	Court of Criminal Appeals	3	6						
Oregon	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	10	6	Circuit courts	77	6
Pennsylvania	Supreme Court	7	10	Superior Court	7	10	Courts of common pleas	285	10
				Commonwealth Court	9	10			
Rhode Island	Supreme Court	5	Life	X	X	X	Superior Court	17	Life
South Carolina	Supreme Court	5	10	Court of Appeals[o]	5	6	Circuit Court	31	6
South Dakota	Supreme Court	5	8	X	X	X	Circuit courts	36	8
Tennessee	Supreme Court	5	8	Court of Appeals	12	8	Chancery courts	28	8
				Court of Criminal Appeals	6	8	Circuit courts	58	8
							Criminal courts	26	8
							Law-equity courts	3	8
Texas	Supreme Court	9	6	Court of Civil Appeals	51	6	District courts	310	4
	Court of Criminal Appeals	9	6						
Utah	Supreme Court	5	10	X	X	X	District courts	24	6
Vermont	Supreme Court	5	6	X	X	X	Superior courts	8	6[p]
							District courts	12	6
Virginia	Supreme Court	7	12	X	X	X	Circuit courts	108	8
Washington	Supreme Court	9	6	Court of Appeals	16	6	Superior courts	111	4
West Virginia	Supreme Court of Appeals	5	12	X	X	X	Circuit courts	60	8
Wisconsin	Supreme Court	7	10	Court of Appeals	12	6	Circuit courts	191	6
Wyoming	Supreme Court	5	8	X	X	X	District courts	15	6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.37 Number and term of judges of appellate and major trial courts, by type of court and jurisdiction, 1979—Continued

	Appellate courts								
Jurisdiction	Court of last resort	Number of judges	Term (in years)	Intermediate appellate court	Number of judges	Term (in years)	Major trial courts	Number of judges	Term (in years)
District of Columbia	Court of Appeals	9	15	X	X	X	Superior Court	44	15
American Samoa	High Court: Appellate	8[q]	(r)	X	X	X	High Court: Trial	8[q]	(r)
Guam	X	X	X	X	X	X	Superior Court	5	7
Puerto Rico	Supreme Court	8	To age 70	X	X	X	Superior Court	92	12

[a] Does not include senior judges, i.e., judges between the ages of 65 and 70 who are eligible for assignment to judicial duties but who have retired from full-time service as a judge.
[b] Elective judgeships. Retired and sitting circuit judges are assigned full time to appellate court as needed.
[c] Composed of circuit and associate judges who have full jurisdiction of circuit court. Associate judges serve 4 years.
[d] A unified system with 92 district court judges who possess full jurisdiction of the court. An additional 13 district associate judges, 27 full-time judicial magistrates, and 161 part-time judicial magistrates have limited jurisdiction. District associate judges and full-time judicial magistrates serve 4 years; part-time magistrates, 2 years.
[e] Seventy district judges, 67 associate district judges, and 74 district magistrate judges.
[f] Terms for new judgeships are for 10, 8, or 6 years; elected thereafter for 6-year terms.
[g] In January 1981, there will be 7 supreme court judges and 31 district court judges.
[h] Effective January 1980.
[i] With reappointment to age 70.
[j] To age 70; judges may be certificated thereafter as supreme court justices for 2-year terms up to age 76.
[k] The appellate divisions may establish appellate terms to hear appeals from local courts. County courts, although basically trial courts, may hear appeals from certain local courts.
[l] Twenty-four justices permanently authorized; in addition, as of Dec. 31, 1978, 20 justices and certificated retired justices had been temporarily assigned.
[m] Or until term as supreme court justice expires. Presiding justices of four appellate divisions are appointed for remainder of their terms as supreme court justices.
[n] Special district judges serve at pleasure of district judges by whom they are appointed.
[o] Subject to ruling on constitutionality.
[p] Six years for superior judges; 4 years for assistant judges.
[q] Chief justice and associate justice sit in all divisions as well as court of last resort except in metal cases; trial court judges sit in all divisions of the High Court by designation of the chief justice.
[r] Appointed. See Source, pp. 156, 157 for details.

Source: The Council of State Governments, *The Book of the States 1980–81* (Lexington, Ky.: The Council of State Governments, 1980), pp. 150, 151. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.38 Selected qualification requirements of judges of appellate and trial courts of general jurisdiction, by type of court and jurisdiction, 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.37. "Appellate" refers to judges of courts of last resort and intermediate appellate courts. "Trial" refers to judges of trial courts of general jurisdiction. In some instances, information on the length of time for requirements was not supplied.

Jurisdiction	U.S. citizenship		Years of minimum residence				Minimum age		Learned in law		Years of legal experience		Other	
			In State		In district									
	Appellate	Trial	Appellate	Trial	Appellate	Trial	Appellate	Trial	Appellate	Trial	Appellate	Trial	Appellate	Trial
Alabama	√	√	5	5	—	1	25	25	√[a]	√[a]	—	—	—	—
Alaska	√	√	3	3	—	—	—	—	√[a]	√[a]	8	5	—	—
Arizona	√	√	10[b]	5	3[c]	—	30[c]	30	√[a]	√[a]	10[b]	5	(d)	(d)
Arkansas	√	√	2	2	—	—	30	28	√	√	8	6	(d)	(d)
California	√	√	—	—	—	—	28	28	√[e]	√[a]	10	10	—	—
Colorado	√	√	1	1	—	√	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	√[a]	√[a]	—	—	—	—
Delaware	—	—	(f)	(f)	—	(f)	—	—	√	√	—	—	(g)	(g)
Florida	√	√	(h)	(h)	—	—	—	—	√[a]	√[a]	10[e]	5[e]	—	—
Georgia	√	√	3	3	—	—	30	30	√	√	7	7	—	—
Hawaii	√	√	—	—	—	—	—	—	√[a]	√[a]	10	10	—	—
Idaho	√	√	1	1	—	1	—	30	√[a]	√	—	5	(i,j)	(i,j)
Illinois	√	√	—	—	√	√	—	—	√[a]	√[a]	—	—	—	—
Indiana	√	√	5	√	√	√	21	21	√[e]	√[e]	10[k]	√	—	—
Iowa	√	√	—	—	—	—	—	—	√	√[l]	—	—	(m)	(m)
Kansas	√	√	—	√	—	√	30	30	√	√[n]	10	5	—	—
Kentucky	√	√	2	2	2	2	—	—	√	√	8	8	—	—
Louisiana	—	—	2	2	2	2	—	—	√[a]	√[a]	5	5	—	—
Maine	√	√	—	—	—	—	—	—	√	√	—	—	(g)	(g)
Maryland	√	√	5	5	√	√	30	30	√[a]	√[a]	—	—	(g)	(g)
Massachusetts	(p)	(p)	(p)	(p)	(p)	(p)	(p)	(p)	(p)	(p)	(p)	(p)	(p)	(p)
Michigan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	√[a]	√[a]	—	—	(r)	(r)
Minnesota	—	—	—	—	—	√	—	21	√	√	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	—	—	5	5	—	—	30	26	√	√	√	5	—	(r)
Missouri	√	√	9[q]	3[q]	√	1	30	30	√	√	—	—	(r)	(r)
Montana	√	√	2	2	—	—	—	—	√[a]	√[a]	5	5	—	—
Nebraska	√	√	5	5	√	√	30	30	√[a]	√[a]	5[s]	5[s]	—	—
Nevada	√	√	2	2	—	—	25	25	√[a]	√[a]	—	—	(r)	(r)
New Hampshire	(t)	(t)	(t)	(t)	(t)	(t)	(t)	(t)	(t)	(t)	(t)	(t)	(t)	(t)
New Jersey	(r)	(r)	(r)	(r)	(r)	(r)	28	28	√[a]	√[a]	10	10	—	—
New Mexico	√	√	3	3	—	√	30	30	√	√	3	3	—	—
New York	√	√	√	√	—	√	—	—	√[e]	√[e]	10	10	—	—
North Carolina	√	√	1 month	1 month	—	√	21	21	—	—	—	—	(r)	(r)
North Dakota	√	√	√[e]	√[e]	—	—	—	—	√	√	—	—	—	—
Ohio	√	√	1	—	—	1	—	—	√[e]	√[a]	6	6	—	—
Oklahoma	√	√	—	1	6 months	30	18[u]	√	√	5	4[u]	(v)	(v)	
Oregon	√	√	—	—	—	√	21	21	√[e]	√[e]	—	—	(r)	—
Pennsylvania	√	√	1[e]	1[e]	—	1	21	21	√[a]	√[a]	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island	√	√	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	√	√	5	5	—	√	26	26	√[a]	√	5	5	(w)	—
South Dakota	√	√	1	1	√	√	18	18	√[a]	√[a]	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	—	—	5	5	—	1	35[x]	30	√	√	—	—	—	—
Texas	√	√	(e)	(e)	—	2	35	25	—	—	10	4	—	—
Utah	—	—	5	3	—	√	30	25	√	√	√	√	—	—
Vermont	√	√	√	√	—	—	—	—	√	√	5[y]	5[y]	—	—
Virginia	√	√	—	—	—	—	21	21	√[a]	√[a]	5	5	(r)	(r)
Washington	√	√	1	1	—	—	21	21	√[a]	√[a]	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	√	√	5	5	—	—	30	30	—	—	10	5	(r)	(r)
Wisconsin	√	√	6 months	6 months	—	√	25	25	√[e]	√[e]	5	5	(r)	(r)
Wyoming	√	√	3	2	—	—	30	28	√	√	9	5	(aa)	(aa)
District of Columbia	√	√	90 days	90 days	—	—	—	—	√	√	5	5	—	—
American Samoa	√	√	—	—	—	—	—	—	√[a]	√[a]	—	—	—	—
Guam	√	√	—	—	—	—	—	—	√	√	—	—	—	—
Puerto Rico	√	√	5	—	—	—	—	25	√[a]	√[a]	10	5	—	—

[a] Member of or admitted to bar; Alabama—licensed to practice law in the State; Connecticut, Illinois, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Virginia, Washington—shall not engage in private practice; Montana, Virginia, Washington (for appellate courts), Wisconsin—member of bar at least 5 years.
[b] For court of appeals, 5 years.
[c] For court of appeals.
[d] Good character, Maryland—integrity and wisdom.
[e] State citizenship.
[f] There must be one judge residing in each of State's three counties.
[g] No more than three justices can be of same major political party; at least two justices must be of other major political party.
[h] No more than bare majority of judges can be of same major political party; remainder of judges must be of other major political party.
[i] Qualified voter. Nevada—qualified elector in State for supreme court justices; in State and district for trial court judges. Oregon—qualified elector in county of residence for court of appeals judges.
[j] Judges must be under 70 years of age at time of election or appointment.
[k] Member of State bar 10 years, or 5 years a trial judge.
[l] Part-time judicial magistrates not required to be learned in law, but like full-time magistrates, must be an elector of the county of appointment, less than 72 years of age, and retire upon attaining that age.
[m] Justices of supreme court, judges of court of appeals, and district court judges, at time of appointment, must be of an age that will permit them to serve an initial and one regular term before reaching age 72. Magistrates must be of an age that will permit them to serve a full term of office before reaching age 72.
[n] District and associate district judges must be regularly admitted to the bar; district magistrate judges need not be admitted to the bar, but if not they must be certified by the supreme court as qualified to serve.
[o] Sobriety of manner.
[p] No legal qualifications in State constitution.
[q] Required number of years as qualified voter.
[r] In Nebraska.
[s] No legal qualifications.
[t] Residence or principal law office in State.
[u] Associate district judges required to be licensed to practice in the State; 2 years of practice required; age not specified.
[v] Shall continue to be licensed attorney while holding office.
[w] Must be pronounced qualified by the Legislative Screening Committee.
[x] Thirty years for judges of court of appeals and court of criminal appeals.
[y] Five out of 10 years preceding appointment.
[z] Shall not seek or accept nonjudicial elective office, or hold any other office of public trust, or engage in any other incompatible activity.
[aa] Shall have practiced law in State at least 1 year immediately preceding election or appointment.

Source: The Council of State Governments, *The Book of the States 1980–81* (Lexington, Ky.: The Council of State Governments, 1980), pp. 154, 155. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.39 Salaries of judges of appellate and general trial courts, and date of last salary change, by type of court and jurisdiction, as of Jan. 31, 1981

NOTE: The salaries reported for the highest appellate courts refer to salaries paid to associate justices, not chief justices. National averages for the highest appellate and general trial courts are based on figures for the 50 States. For intermediate appellate courts, the average is based on the 31 States that have such courts. All averages are based on the lowest salary of the range or on salaries without supplements. Salaries including supplements are shown in parentheses immediately beneath the figures for State-paid salaries. Supplements may include payments for travel and other business expenses, and locally authorized salary increments. Some data have been revised from original presentation using information provided by Source.

Jurisdiction	Type of court			Date of last salary change
	Highest appellate court	Intermediate appellate court	General trial court	
Alabama	$49,000	$48,000	$36,550	10/1/80
			(50,550)	
Alaska	74,196 to	69,240	66,900 to	1/1/81
	84,584		78,605	
Arizona	47,500	45,500	43,500	1/1/79
Arkansas	42,309	39,603	39,441	7/1/80
California	72,855	66,303	59,686	7/1/80
Colorado	50,000	46,000	42,500	7/1/80
Connecticut	46,600	X	36,806 to	1/1/81
			43,873	
Delaware	49,000	X	46,000	3/1/79
Florida	60,498	49,748	47,205	9/1/80
Georgia	49,379	48,842	41,328	3/1/80
Hawaii	45,000	43,750	42,000	1/1/76
Idaho	43,000	X	41,000	7/1/80
Illinois	58,000	53,000	45,000 to	12/1/78
			50,500	
Indiana	42,000	42,000	35,000 to	7/1/79
	(45,000)	(45,000)	37,500	
Iowa	49,000	46,500	43,500	7/1/79
Kansas	43,000	40,000	35,000	8/1/80
			(39,500)	
Kentucky	49,000	47,000	45,000	7/1/80
Louisiana	61,635	58,673	55,712	9/1/80
Maine	36,637	X	36,064	7/1/80
Maryland	56,200	53,500	52,500	7/1/80
Massachusetts	50,000	45,000	42,500	7/1/79
Michigan	60,500	55,550	33,275	1/1/80
			(61,646)	
Minnesota	56,000	X	48,000	7/1/80
Mississippi	46,000	X	41,000	7/1/78
Missouri	50,000	47,500	45,000	1/1/78
Montana	39,000	X	36,000	7/1/80
Nebraska	48,134	X	44,382	1/1/81
Nevada	47,250	X	43,000	1/1/79
New Hampshire	43,590	X	42,450	6/13/80
New Jersey	59,500	56,500	51,500	6/25/80
New Mexico	44,000	43,000	42,000	7/1/80
New York	75,600	65,100	60,900	1/1/81
North Carolina	54,288	51,396	45,636	7/1/80
North Dakota	41,700	X	30,100	7/1/80
Ohio	51,000	47,000	33,000 to	5/1/78
			43,500	
Oklahoma	48,000	45,000	30,000 to	7/1/80
			40,000	
Oregon	51,356	50,134	46,586	7/1/80
Pennsylvania	64,500	62,500	55,000	12/1/80
Rhode Island	46,622 to	X	44,139 to	7/1/80
	55,946		52,966	
South Carolina	55,088	X	55,088	6/20/80
South Dakota	43,000	X	40,000	7/1/80
Tennessee	64,330	58,969	53,608	7/1/80
Texas	59,600	50,200	42,500	9/1/80
		(58,600)	(49,200)	
Utah	38,000	X	36,000	7/1/79
Vermont	37,630	X	35,550	7/6/80
Virginia	54,000	X	50,290	1/1/81
Washington	51,500	48,100	44,700	7/1/80
West Virginia	40,000	X	38,000	7/1/80
Wisconsin	56,016	51,372	49,176	8/1/80
Wyoming	48,500	X	46,000	7/1/80
National average	51,083	50,876	44,151	X
District of Columbia	64,310	X	60,390	10/1/80
Federal System	88,700	70,900	67,100	10/1/80
American Samoa	59,000	X	32,000	10/1/79
Puerto Rico	36,000	X	24,000 to	
			30,000	
Virgin Islands	X	X	45,000	1/10/79

Source: National Center for State Courts, *Survey of Judicial Salaries*, Vol. 7, No. 1 (Williamsburg, Va.: National Center for State Courts, 1981), p. 3. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.40 Method of selection for and length of initial and retention terms of the highest appellate court justices, by State, as of October 1980

NOTE: These data were completed through a survey of State statutes; they were then verified by personnel of the American Judicature Society in each State.
"Partisan election" refers to elections in which the judicial candidates' names appear on the ballot with their respective party labels; "nonpartisan election" refers to the situation when no party labels are attached to judicial candidates' names on the ballot. "Retention election" refers to an election in which a judge runs unopposed on the ballot and the electorate votes solely on the question of his continuation in office. In the retention election the judge must win a majority of the vote in order to serve a full term except in Illinois which requires 60 percent (Source, p. 6) and information provided by the authors. "Nominating commission" refers to the nonpartisan body, composed of lawyers and nonlawyers, which actively recruits, screens, and nominates prospective judicial candidates to the executive for appointment. "Initial selection" is defined as the constitutional or statutory method by which judges are selected for a full term of office. "Retention" refers to the method used to select judges for subsequent terms of office.

State	Initial selection		Retention	
	Method[a]	Term	Method	Term (in years)
Alabama	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
Alaska	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	10
Arizona	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	6
Arkansas	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
California	Appointed by governor	Until next general election	Retention election	12
Colorado	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	10
Connecticut	Appointed by legislature	8 years	Reappointment by legislature	8
Delaware	Nominating commission	12 years	Reappointment by governor	12
Florida	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
Georgia	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
Hawaii	Nominating commission	10 years	Reappointment by commission	10
Idaho	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Illinois	Partisan election	10 years	Retention election	10
Indiana	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	10
Iowa	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	8
Kansas	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
Kentucky	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
Louisiana	Nonpartisan election	10 years	Nonpartisan election	10
Maine	Appointed by governor	7 years	Reappointment by governor	7
Maryland[b]	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	10
Massachusetts	Nominating commission	Life tenure	X	X
Michigan	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
Minnesota	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Mississippi	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
Missouri	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	12
Montana	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election but if unopposed, retention election	8
Nebraska	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	6
Nevada	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
New Hampshire	Appointed by governor[c]	Life tenure	X	X
New Jersey	Appointed by governor	7 years	Reappointment by governor	Life tenure
New Mexico	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
New York[b]	Nominating commission	14 years	Reappointment by governor	14
North Carolina	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
North Dakota	Nonpartisan election	10 years	Nonpartisan election	10
Ohio	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Oklahoma[d]	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
Oregon	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Pennsylvania	Partisan election	10 years	Retention election	10
Rhode Island	Appointed by legislature	Life tenure	X	X
South Carolina	Appointed by legislature	10 years	Reappointment by legislature	10
South Dakota	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Retention election	8
Tennessee	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
Texas[d]	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
Utah	Nonpartisan election	10 years	Nonpartisan election, but if unopposed, retention election	10
Vermont	Nominating commission	6 years	Automatic retention unless legislature votes to remove judge	6
Virginia	Appointed by legislature	12 years	Reappointment by legislature	12
Washington	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
West Virginia	Partisan election	12 years	Partisan election	12
Wisconsin	Nonpartisan election	10 years	Nonpartisan election	10
Wyoming	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	8

[a] In States that use nominating commissions, the governor makes the appointment.
[b] The highest State court is named the Court of Appeals.
[c] The appointment requires the approval of the elected executive council.
[d] Oklahoma and Texas have two courts of final jurisdiction: the supreme court, which has final civil jurisdiction; and the court of criminal appeals, which has final criminal jurisdiction.

Source: Larry C. Berkson, Scott Beller, and Michele Grimaldi, *Judicial Selection in the United States: A Compendium of Provisions* (Chicago: American Judicature Society, 1980), pp. 18–21. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.41 Method of selection for and length of initial and retention terms of intermediate appellate court judges in 32 States, as of October 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.40. States not listed do not have intermediate appellate courts.

State	Initial selection		Retention	
	Method[a]	Term	Method	Term (in years)
Alabama[b]	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
Alaska	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	8
Arizona	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	6
Arkansas	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
California	Appointed by governor	Until next general election	Retention election	12
Colorado	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	8
Florida	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
Georgia	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
Hawaii	Nominating commission	10 years	Reappointment by commission	10
Idaho	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Illinois	Partisan election	10 years	Retention election	10
Indiana	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	10
Iowa	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
Kansas	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	4
Kentucky	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
Louisiana	Nonpartisan election	10 years	Nonpartisan election	10
Maryland	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	10
Massachusetts	Nominating commission	Life tenure	X	X
Michigan	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Missouri	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	12
New Mexico	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
New Jersey	Appointed by governor	7 years	Reappointment by governor	Life tenure
New York	Nominating commission	5 years	Reappointment by governor	5
North Carolina	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
Ohio	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Oklahoma	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Oregon	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Pennsylvania[c]	Partisan election	10 years	Retention election	10
Tennessee[b]	Nominating commission	Until the biennial general election but not less than 30 days	Retention election	8
Texas	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
Washington	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Wisconsin	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6

[a] In States that use nominating commissions, the governor makes the appointment.
[b] Alabama and Tennessee have two intermediate appellate courts: the court of civil appeals, which has civil jurisdiction; and the court of criminal appeals, which has criminal jurisdiction. The selection process is the same for both.
[c] Pennsylvania has two intermediate appellate courts: the superior court and the commonwealth court. The selection process is the same for both.

Source: Larry C. Berkson, Scott Beller, and Michele Grimaldi, *Judicial Selection in the United States: A Compendium of Provisions* (Chicago: American Judicature Society, 1980), pp. 22–24. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.42 Method of selection for and length of initial and retention terms of general jurisdiction court judges, by State and name of court, as of October 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.40. Courts of general jurisdiction are defined as having unlimited civil and criminal jurisdiction (Larry C. Berkson, "Judicial Selection in the United States: A Special Report," Judicature 64 [October 1980], p. 178).

State/name of court(s)	Initial selection		Retention	
	Method[a]	Term	Method	Term (in years)
Alabama:				
Circuit court	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
Alaska:				
Superior court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	6
Arizona:				
Superior court[b]	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	4
Arkansas:				
Circuit court	Partisan election	4 years	Partisan election	4
California:				
Superior court	Nonpartisan election unless country electors opt for nominating commission	6 years	Nonpartisan election unless county electors opt for nominating commission	6
Colorado:				
District court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	6
Connecticut:				
Superior court	Appointed by legislature	8 years	Reappointment by legislature	8
Delaware:				
Superior court	Nominating commission	12 years	Reappointment by governor	12
Florida:				
Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Georgia:				
Superior court	Partisan election	4 years[c]	Partisan election	4[c]
Hawaii:				
Circuit court	Nominating commission	10 years	Reappointment by commission	10
Idaho:				
District court	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4
Illinois:				
Circuit court	Partisan election[d]	6 years	Retention election	6
Indiana:				
Circuit court	Partisan election[e]	6 years	Partisan election[f]	6
Superior Court	Partisan election[g]	6 years	Partisan election	6
Iowa:				
District court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
Kansas:				
District court	Nominating commission[h]	Until next general election	Retention election[f]	4
Kentucky:				
Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
Louisiana:				
District court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Orleans Parish District court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Maine:				
Superior court	Appointed by governor	7 years	Reappointment by governor	7
Maryland:				
Circuit court	Nominating commission	Until biennial election	Nonpartisan election	15
Supreme Bench of Baltimore City	Nominating commission	Until biennial election	Nonpartisan election	15
Massachusetts:				
Trial Court of Commonwealth	Nominating commission	Life tenure	None	None
Michigan:				
Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Recorder's court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Minnesota:				
District court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Mississippi:				
Circuit court	Partisan election	4 years	Partisan election	4
Missouri:				
Circuit court	Partisan election[i]	6 years[k]	Partisan election[l]	6[k]
Montana:				
District court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election, but if unopposed, retention election	6
Nebraska:				
District court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	6
Nevada:				
District court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
New Hampshire:				
Superior court	Appointed by governor[m]	Life tenure	X	X
New Jersey:				
Superior court	Appointed by governor	7 years	Reappointment by governor	Life tenure
New Mexico:				
District court	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
New York:				
Supreme court	Partisan election	14 years	Partisan election	14

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.42 Method of selection for and length of initial and retention terms of general jurisdiction court judges, by State and name of court, as of October 1980—Continued

State/name of court(s)	Initial selection		Retention	
	Method[a]	Term	Method	Term (in years)
North Carolina:				
Superior court	Partisan election[n]	8 years	Partisan election[o]	8
North Dakota:				
District court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Ohio:				
Common Pleas court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Oklahoma:				
District court	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4
Oregon:				
Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Pennsylvania:				
Common Pleas court	Partisan election	10 years	Retention election	10
Rhode Island:				
Superior court	Appointed by governor	Life tenure	X	X
South Carolina:				
Circuit court	Appointed by legislature	6 years	Reappointment by legislature	6
South Dakota:				
Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Retention election	8
Tennessee:				
Circuit court	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
Texas:				
District court	Partisan election	4 years	Partisan election	4
Utah:				
District court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election, but if unopposed, retention election	6
Vermont:				
Superior court	Nominating commission	6 years	Automatic retention unless legislature votes to remove judge	6
Virginia:				
Circuit court	Appointed by legislature	8 years	Reappointment by legislature	8
Washington:				
Superior court	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4
West Virginia:				
Circuit court	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
Wisconsin:				
Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Wyoming:				
District court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6

[a] In States that use nominating commissions, the governor makes the appointment.
[b] Counties with populations less than 150,000 select and retain superior court judges in nonpartisan elections for 4-year terms.
[c] The term in Atlanta is 8 years.
[d] Circuit court associate judges are appointed by the circuit judges in each circuit for 4-year terms, as provided by supreme court rule.
[e] In Vanderburgh County, the two candidates for the nonpartisan election are chosen by the judicial nominating commission.
[f] Retention elections are used in Vanderburgh County.
[g] A nominating commission is used for the superior court judges of Allen, Lake, St. Joseph and Vanderburgh Counties.
[h] Twenty-two of 29 districts use a nominating commission for district judge selection; the remaining 7 select district judges in partisan elections.
[i] Seven of 29 districts use partisan elections.
[j] Nominating commissions are used for selecting circuit court judges in Jackson, Clay, and Platte Counties, and the City and County of St. Louis.
[k] An associate circuit court judge's term is 4 years; also in counties that use nominating commissions the appointed judge serves until the next general election but not less than 1 year.
[l] Retention elections are used in Jackson, Clay, and Platte Counties, and the City and County of St. Louis.
[m] Subject to approval by an elected five-member executive council.
[n] Special judges of the superior court are appointed by the governor and serve 4-year terms.
[o] Special judges of the superior court are reappointed by the governor and serve 4-year terms.

Source: Larry C. Berkson, Scott Beller, and Michele Grimaldi, *Judicial Selection in the United States: A Compendium of Provisions* (Chicago: American Judicature Society, 1980), pp. 25–30. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.43 Method of selection for and length of initial and retention terms of limited jurisdiction court judges in 42 States, by State and name of court, as of October 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.40. Courts of limited jurisdiction are defined as having both civil and criminal jurisdiction, but they are restricted in the types of cases they may hear (Larry C. Berkson, "Judicial Selection in the United States: A Special Report," Judicature 64 [October 1980], p. 178).

State/name of court(s)	Initial selection: Method[a]	Initial selection: Term	Retention: Method	Retention: Term (in years)
Alabama:				
District court	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
Alaska:				
District court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	4
Magistrates court	Appointed by presiding judge of the superior court in each district	At presiding judge's pleasure	X	X
Arizona:				
Justice court	Partisan election	4 years	Partisan election	4
Police and magistrates courts	Locally determined	Locally determined	Locally determined	Locally determined
Tucson Magistrates Court	Nominating commission[b]	Locally determined	Reappointment by mayor	Locally determined
Arkansas:				
Municipal court	Partisan election	4 years	Partisan election	4
Justice court	Partisan election	2 years	Partisan election	2
Police and city courts	Partisan election	4 years	Partisan election	4
California:				
Municipal court	Appointed by governor	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Justice court	Appointed by county board or special election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Colorado:				
County court	Nominating commission[c]	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	4
Delaware:				
Court of Common Pleas	Nominating commission	12 years	Reappointment by governor	12
Magistrates court	Nominating commission	4 years	Reappointment by governor	4
Florida:				
County court	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4
Georgia:				
Probate court	Partisan election	4 years	Partisan election	4
State court	Locally determined	Locally determined	Locally determined	Locally determined
Hawaii:				
District court	Nominating commission[d]	6 years	Reappointment[e]	6
Idaho:				
Magistrates Division of the District Court	Appointed by commission	Until next general election but not less than 18 months	Nonpartisan election	4
Indiana:				
Marion County Municipal Court	Nominating commission	4 years	Reappointment by governor	4
Probate court	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
County court	Partisan election	4 years	Partisan election	4
City court	Partisan election	4 years	Partisan election	4
Iowa:				
Judicial magistrates	Nominating commission[f]	4 years[g]	Reappointment by district judges	4[g]
Louisiana:				
City court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Parish court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Maine:				
District court	Appointed by governor	7 years	Reappointment by governor	7
Maryland:				
District court	Nominating commission	10 years	Reappointment by governor	10
Michigan:				
District court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Municipal court	Locally determined	4 years	Locally determined	4
Common Pleas Court of Detroit	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Minnesota:				
County court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Municipal court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Mississippi:				
County court	Partisan election	4 years	Partisan election	4
Justice court	Partisan election	4 years	Partisan election	4
Municipal (police) court	Locally determined	Life tenure	X	X

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.43 Method of selection for and length of initial and retention terms of limited jurisdiction court judges in 42 States, by State and name of court, as of October 1980—Continued

State/name of court(s)	Initial selection: Method[a]	Initial selection: Term	Retention: Method	Retention: Term (in years)
Montana:				
Justice court	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election, but if unopposed, retention election	4
Municipal court	Nonpartisan election	4years	Nonpartisan election	4
Nebraska:				
County court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	6
Municipal court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	6
Nevada:				
Justice court	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4
New Hampshire:				
District court	Appointed by governor[h]	Life tenure	None	None
Municipal court	Appointed by governor[h]	Life tenure	None	None
New Jersey:				
County district court	Appointed by governor	5 years	Reappointment by governor	5[i]
Municipal court	Appointed by governor[j]	3 years	Reappointment by governor[j]	3
New Mexico:				
Metropolitan court	Partisan election	4 years	Partisan election	4
New York:				
County court	Partisan election	10 years	Partisan election	10
District court	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
Town and village justice courts	Locally determined	Locally determined	Locally determined	Locally determined
North Carolina:				
District court	Partisan election	4 years	Partisan election	4
Magistrates	Appointed by senior superior court judge	2 years	Appointed by senior superior court judge	2
North Dakota:				
County court	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4
County justice court	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4
County court of increased jurisdiction	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4
Ohio:				
Municipal court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
County court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Court of Claims	Appointed by supreme court	Temporary assignment	Appointed by supreme court	Temporary assignment
Oregon:				
District court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Justice court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Pennsylvania:				
Philadelphia Municipal Court	Partisan election	6 years	Retention election	6
Justice Court	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
Pittsburgh Magistrates Court	Appointed by mayor[k]	At mayor's pleasure	Appointed by mayor	At mayor's pleasure
Rhode Island:				
District court	Appointed by governor	Life tenure	X	X
South Carolina:				
Magistrates court	Appointed by governor	2 years	Reappointment by governor	2
South Dakota:				
Magistrates Division of Circuit Court	Appointed by presiding circuit judge	At presiding judge's pleasure[l]	Appointed by presiding circuit judge	At presiding judge's pleasure
Tennessee:				
General Sessions Court	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
Texas:				
Constitutional County Court	Partisan election	4 years	Partisan election	4
Special County Court	Partisan election	4 years	Partisan election	4
Justice court	Partisan election	4 years	Partisan election	4
Utah:				
Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election, but if unopposed, retention election	6
Justice court[m]	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4
Vermont:				
District court	Nominating commission	6 years	Automatic retention unless legislature votes to remove judge	6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.43 Method of selection for and length of initial and retention terms of limited jurisdiction court judges in 42 States, by State and name of court, as of October 1980—Continued

State/name of court(s)	Initial selection: Method[a]	Initial selection: Term	Retention: Method	Retention: Term (in years)
Virginia:				
District court	Appointed by legislature	6 years	Reappointment by legislature	6
Washington:				
District court	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4
Justice court[n]	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4
West Virginia:				
Magistrates court	Partisan election	4 years	Partisan election	4
Wyoming:				
Justice court	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4

[a] In States that use nominating commissions, the governor makes the appointment unless otherwise footnoted.
[b] In Tucson, the mayor appoints magistrates.
[c] In Denver County, the mayor appoints judges to the county court from a list of names submitted by a nominating commission.
[d] Appointment is by the chief justice.
[e] Reappointment is by the nominating commission.
[f] Full-time magistrates are appointed by the district judges of the election district. Part-time magistrates are appointed by a nominating commission.
[g] Part-time magistrates serve 2-year terms.
[h] Subject to the approval of an elected executive council.
[i] Any judge who serves 10 consecutive years as a county district judge, in his third term, is granted tenure in office during good behavior.
[j] If the municipal court judge serves only one municipality, initial selection and retention is locally determined.
[k] Unless otherwise specified by local law.
[l] Unless otherwise provided for by supreme court rule; full-time law trained magistrates serve for a term of 4 years.
[m] Justice Courts are of two types: county and municipal. County selection and retention is presented in the table: Municipal selection and retention is locally determined. The term of office for both is 4 years.
[n] Exists in only one county.

Source: Larry C. Berkson, Scott Beller, and Michele Grimaldi, *Judicial Selection in the United States: A Compendium of Provisions* (Chicago: American Judicature Society, 1980), pp. 31–37. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.44 Method of selection for and length of initial and retention terms of special jurisdiction court judges in 35 States, by State and name of court, as of October 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.40. Courts of special jurisdiction are defined as having either civil or criminal jurisdiction but not both (Larry C. Berkson, "Judicial Selection in the United States: A Special Report," Judicature 64 October 1980, p. 176). States not listed do not have courts of special jurisdiction.

State/name of court(s)	Initial selection: Method[a]	Initial selection: Term	Retention: Method	Retention: Term (in years)
Alabama:				
Probate court	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
Municipal court	Appointed by governing municipal body	4 years[b]	Reappointment by governing body	4[b]
Arkansas:				
Chancery court	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
Court of common pleas	Partisan election	2 years	Partisan election	2
County court	Partisan election	2 years	Partisan election	2
Colorado:				
Probate court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	6
Juvenile court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	6
Municipal court	Appointed by governing municipal body	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Reappointment by governing body	2
Superior Court in Denver City and County	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	6
Connecticut:				
Probate court	Partisan election	4 years	Partisan election	4
Delaware:				
Family court	Nominating commission	12 years	Reappointment by governor	12
Municipal court	Nominating commission	12 years	Reappointment by governor	12
Chancery court	Nominating commission	12 years	Reappointment by governor	12
Mayor's court	Locally determined	Locally determined	Locally determined	Locally determined
Georgia:				
Juvenile court	Appointed by superior court	6 years	Reappointment by superior court	6
Small claims court	Locally determined	Locally determined	Locally determined	Locally determined
Municipal court	Locally determined	Locally determined	Locally determined	Locally determined
County court	Locally determined	Locally determined	Locally determined	Locally determined
Recorder's court	Appointed by governing municipal body	Serves at appointing body's pleasure	X	X
Mayor's court	Appointed by governing municipal body	Serves at appointing body's pleasure	X	X
Police court	Appointed by governing municipal body	Serves at appointing body's pleasure	X	X
Corporate court	Appointed by governing municipal body	Serves at appointing body's pleasure	X	X
Justice court	Partisan election	4 years	Partisan election	4
Hawaii:				
Land court	Chief justice appoints a circuit court judge	Indefinite	Chief justice appoints a circuit court judge	Indefinite
Tax appeal court	Chief justice appoints a circuit court judge	Indefinite	Chief justice selects a circuit court judge	Indefinite
Illinois:				
Court of claims	Appointed by governor	6 years	Reappointment by governor	6
Kentucky:				
District court	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4
Louisiana:				
Juvenile court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Family Court of East Baton Rouge	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Municipal and Traffic Courts of New Orleans	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
Orleans Parish Family Court	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
Justice court	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4
Mayor's court	Mayor acts as judge	4 years	Mayor acts as judge	4
Maine:				
Probate court	Partisan election	4 years	Partisan election	4
Justice court	Appointed by governor	7 years	Reappointment by the Secretary of State	7
Administrative court	Appointed by governor	7 years	Reappointment by governor	7
Maryland:				
Orphan's court	Partisan election	4 years	Partisan election	4
Michigan:				
Probate court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
District court magistrates	Appointed by district court judge	At district court judge's pleasure	Appointed by district court judge	At district judge's pleasure

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.44 Method of selection for and length of initial and retention terms of special jurisdiction court judges in 35 States, by State and name of court, as of October 1980—Continued

State/name of court(s)	Initial selection: Method[a]	Initial selection: Term	Retention: Method	Retention: Term (in years)
Minnesota:				
Probate court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Conciliation court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Mississippi:				
Chancery court	Partisan election	4 years	Partisan election	4
Missouri:				
Municipal court	Locally determined	Not less than 2 years	Locally determined	Not less than 2 years
Probate court commissioners	Appointed by circuit court probate division judge[c]	At appointing judge's pleasure not exceeding appointing judge's term[d]	Appointed by Circuit court probate division judge	At appointing judge's pleasure
Nebraska:				
Juvenile court	Appointed by presiding juvenile court judge	At presiding judge's pleasure	Appointed by presiding juvenile court judge	At presiding judge's pleasure
Nevada:				
Municipal court	Nonpartisan election	1 year[e]	Nonpartisan election	1[e]
New Hampshire:				
Probate court	Appointed by governor[f]	Life tenure	X	X
New Jersey:				
Juvenile and domestic relations court	Appointed by governor	5 years	Reappointment by governor	5[g]
Surrogate court	Partisan election	5 years	Partisan election	5
Tax court	Appointed by governor	7 years	Reappointment by governor	Life tenure
New Mexico:				
Probate court	Partisan election	2 years	Partisan election	2
Municipal court	Partisan election	4 years	Partisan election	4
New York:				
Court of Claims	Nominating commission	9 years	Reappointment by governor	9
Family court	Partisan election	10 years	Partisan election	10
Surrogate court	Partisan election	10 years[h]	Partisan election	10[h]
City court	Locally determined	Locally determined	Locally determined	Locally determined
Civil Court of New York City	Partisan election	10 years	Partisan election	10
Criminal Court of New York City	Nominating commission[i]	10 years	Reappointment	10
Family Court of New York City	Nominating commission[i]	10 years	Reappointment	10
North Dakota:				
Municipal court	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4
Oklahoma:				
Municipal court of record	City governing body	2 years	Reappointment by governing body	2
Municipal court not of record	Appointed by mayor	2 years	Reappointment by mayor	2
Workers' compensation court	Nominating commission	6 years	Reappointment by governor	6
Oregon:				
County court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Municipal court	City council appointment	Prescribed by city council	Reappointment	Prescribed by city council
Tax court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Pennsylvania:				
Philadelphia Traffic Court	Partisan election	6 years	Retention election	6
Pittsburgh Traffic Court	Appointed by governor	At mayor's pleasure	X	X
Rhode Island:				
Family court	Appointed by governor	Life tenure	X	X
Probate court	Appointed by town council[j]	Variable	Town council appointment	Variable
Municipal court	Appointed by city council	2 years	Locally determined	2
South Carolina:				
Family court	Appointed by legislature	4 years	Reappointment by legislature	4
Probate court	Partisan election[k]	4 years[l]	Partisan election[k]	4[l]
Municipal court	Appointed by mayor	4 years	Reappointment by mayor	4
Tennessee:				
County Executive	Partisan election	4 years	Partisan election	4
Probate and juvenile courts	Established by special legislative acts	—	Established by special legislative acts	—
City court	Locally determined	—	Locally determined	—
Criminal court	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
Chancery court	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
Law and Equity court	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.44 Method of selection for and length of initial and retention terms of special jurisdiction court judges in 35 States, by State and name of court, as of October 1980—Continued

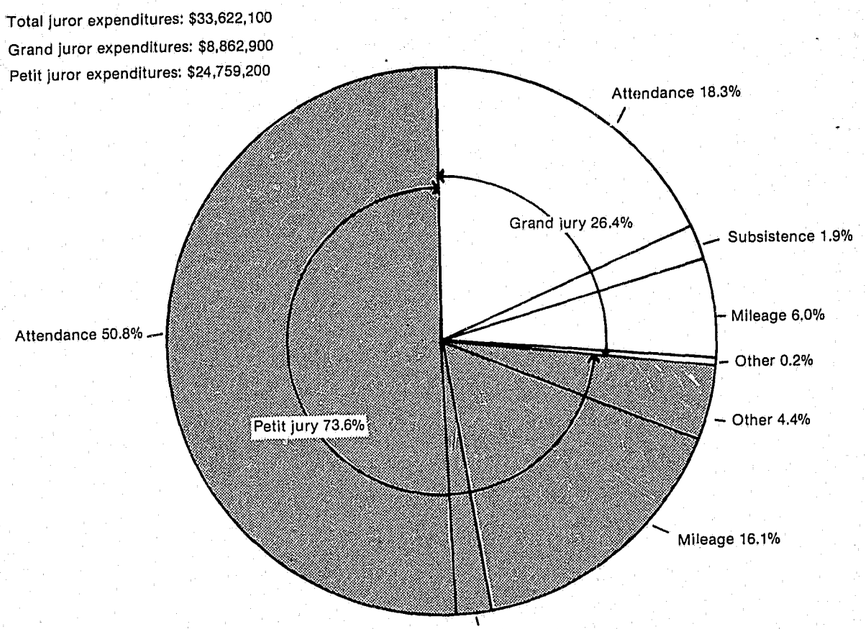
State/name of court(s)	Initial selection: Method[a]	Initial selection: Term	Retention: Method	Retention: Term (in years)
Texas:				
Municipal court	Locally determined	Not less than 2 years	Locally determined	Not less than 2 years
Family district court	Partisan election	4 years	Partisan election	4
Criminal district court	Partisan election	4 years	Partisan election	4
Small claims court	Partisan election	4 years	Partisan election	4
Utah:				
Juvenile court	Nominating commission	6 years	Reappointment by governor	6
Washington:				
Municipal court	Nonpartisan election[m]	4 years	Nonpartisan election[m]	4
West Virginia:				
County commissions	Partisan election	2 years	Partisan election	2
Municipal court	Locally determined	Locally determined	Locally determined	Locally determined
Wisconsin:				
Municipal court	Locally determined	Not less than 2 but not more than 4 years	Locally determined	Not less than 2 but not more than 4 years
Wyoming:				
Municipal court	Appointed by mayor	Locally determined	Reappointment by mayor	Locally determined
District court commissioners	Appointed by district judge	At district judge's pleasure	Reappointment by district judge	At district judge's pleasure
Juvenile and domestic relations court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
County court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	4

[a] In States that use nominating commissions, the governor makes the appointment unless otherwise footnoted.
[b] Part-time judges serve 2-year terms.
[c] Commissioners in Jackson County are appointed by a majority of the circuit court judges meeting en banc.
[d] Commissioners in Jackson and St. Louis Counties serve 4-year terms.
[e] Unless otherwise specified by local law.
[f] Subject to the approval of a five-member elected executive council.
[g] Any judge who serves 10 consecutive years as a juvenile and domestic relations court judge, in his third term, is granted tenure in office during good behavior.
[h] In New York City, a surrogate's term is 14 years.
[i] Mayor appoints.
[j] The town council may also act as the probate court.
[k] In counties with associate probate judges, the probate judge of the county selects the associate judges.
[l] Associate judges serve at the appointing judge's pleasure.
[m] In Seattle, municipal court judges are appointed by the mayor from names submitted by a nominating committee.

Source: Larry C. Berkson, Scott Beller, and Michele Grimaldi, *Judicial Selection in the United States: A Compendium of Provisions* (Chicago: American Judicature Society, 1980), pp. 38–46. Reprinted by permission.

Figure 1.9 Juror expenditures in U.S. District Courts, by type of juror and expenditure, year ending June 30, 1980

NOTE: Grand jurors hear "...evidence of criminal activity presented by the prosecution and determine whether the government's evidence is sufficient to justify the bringing of formal criminal charges" (Source, p. A–124). Petit jurors "...determine questions of fact, in any civil or criminal action, through hearing the evidence presented at trial" (Source, p. A–125). Attendance fees are paid to these jurors in compensation for their services. Federal petit jurors are selected from a group of those available to serve—the jury venire—for a given day. Of those selected from this initial group, some will be excluded after the voir dire process—questioning under oath by the judge. Individuals who are excused after the voir dire process are still paid an attendance fee. "Other" expenditures include miscellaneous payments for the comfort and convenience of both petit and grand jurors.



Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *1980 Juror Utilization in United States District Courts* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1980), p. 24.

Table 1.45 Petit juror utilization in U.S. District Courts, years ending June 30, 1971–80

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 1.9. In this table, data for 1971 are for 93 District Courts; 1972 through 1977 data are for 94 District Courts; and 1978 through 1980 data are for 95 District Courts. The Juror Usage Index is the average number of jurors on hand for each jury trial day; it is calculated by dividing the total number of available jurors by the total number of jury trial days.

Petit jurors	Years ending June 30										Percent change 1980 over 1979
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	
Total available	512,553	547,821	573,150	540,628	546,627	592,594	584,122	570,523	565,617	605,547	7.1
Selected or serving	277,878	304,178	324,038	315,419	328,445	356,961	352,940	345,372	334,765	368,710	10.1
Percent	54.2	55.5	56.5	58.3	60.1	60.2	60.4	60.5	59.2	60.9	X
Challenged	66,314	79,501	86,520	82,152	88,228	92,727	90,693	88,103	91,575	92,110	0.6
Percent	12.9	14.5	15.1	15.2	16.1	15.6	15.5	15.5	16.2	15.2	X
Not selected, serving or challenged—Total	168,361	164,142	162,592	143,057	129,954	142,916	140,489	137,048	139,277	144,727	3.9
Percent	32.8	30.0	28.4	26.5	23.8	24.1	24.1	24.0	24.6	23.9	X
Travel status	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4,582	X
Percent	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0.8	X
Jury trial days	21,990	26,176	28,425	28,274	28,293	30,032	29,875	29,238	28,851	32,159	11.5
Criminal	11,999	14,615	16,791	16,426	15,818	17,818	16,945	16,084	15,171	15,649	3.2
Percent	54.6	55.8	59.1	58.1	55.9	59.3	56.7	55.0	52.6	48.7	X
Civil	9,991	11,561	11,634	11,848	12,475	12,214	12,930	13,154	13,680	16,510	20.7
Percent	45.4	44.2	40.9	41.9	44.1	40.7	43.3	45.0	47.4	51.3	X
Juror Usage Index	23.31	20.96	20.16	19.12	19.32	19.73	19.55	19.51	19.60	18.83	−3.9

* The jurors in travel status are included in the category of jurors not selected, serving or challenged.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *1980 Annual Report of the Director* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1980), p. 6.

Table 1.46 Direct current expenditures for State correctional activities, by type of activity and State, fiscal year 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.3. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 2.

[Dollar amounts in thousands.— represents zero or rounds to zero.]

State*	Total direct current expenditure	Institutions					Corrections administration	Probation, parole, and pardon	Miscellaneous
		Total	For men	For women	For juveniles	Other and combined			
Total	3,170,250	2,500,987	1,624,389	92,016	563,561	21,021	177,264	385,959	106,040
Alabama	36,097	30,065	21,659	1,620	6,606	180	2,439	3,593	—
Alaska	20,866	17,201	4,783	768	5,711	5,939	982	2,685	—
Arizona	38,038	30,908	24,773	1,482	4,653	—	958	3,925	2,247
Arkansas	16,636	15,183	8,353	805	6,025	—	393	890	170
California	336,764	275,882	162,370	9,134	79,069	25,309	17,985	39,021	3,876
Colorado	41,430	27,100	16,733	1,005	9,362	—	1,586	12,744	—
Connecticut	55,983	38,998	27,891	2,483	5,787	2,837	3,866	9,666	3,453
Delaware	17,335	10,035	7,115	380	2,540	—	3,056	1,599	2,645
Florida	188,541	138,305	96,381	6,455	21,200	14,269	20,902	26,027	3,307
Georgia	80,491	49,648	32,622	2,213	14,813	—	5,801	12,062	12,980
Hawaii	14,693	10,813	2,268	—	1,584	6,961	655	3,084	161
Idaho	9,690	6,145	3,555	89	1,693	808	813	2,932	—
Illinois	139,126	116,402	86,196	3,631	23,530	3,045	9,056	8,127	5,541
Indiana	52,429	43,962	30,058	1,564	10,175	3,265	2,872	2,085	2,410
Iowa	38,649	30,857	18,821	891	8,147	4,798	891	3,717	3,384
Kansas	31,716	29,464	17,880	1,315	7,558	2,711	740	1,413	99
Kentucky	42,291	33,627	18,894	1,353	11,810	1,570	2,129	4,337	2,198
Louisiana	66,049	52,281	36,785	1,181	12,240	2,075	4,634	9,134	—
Maine	12,087	10,536	3,856	—	3,725	2,955	96	1,159	296
Maryland	113,471	80,608	50,674	2,085	22,290	5,559	3,031	22,556	7,276
Massachusetts	82,145	64,628	28,932	—	19,608	16,088	5,345	7,126	5,046
Michigan	156,329	125,588	99,940	4,267	16,975	4,406	5,920	16,440	8,381
Minnesota	40,690	31,488	22,301	981	5,711	2,495	2,356	2,780	4,066
Mississippi	19,906	15,208	358	—	3,337	11,513	2,202	2,496	—
Missouri	45,898	32,489	22,514	—	8,727	1,248	3,652	9,652	105
Montana	12,069	10,098	—	—	3,087	7,011	53	1,610	308
Nebraska	19,796	13,426	9,644	981	2,801	—	590	2,568	3,212
Nevada	19,157	15,028	10,431	579	3,222	796	1,231	2,787	111
New Hampshire	9,084	7,487	3,814	—	2,397	1,276	—	1,561	36
New Jersey	86,801	74,075	36,441	—	10,214	27,420	7,414	5,312	—
New Mexico	17,497	12,882	7,978	108	3,754	1,042	974	3,641	—
New York	334,995	283,880	206,748	9,064	47,732	20,336	18,606	27,138	5,291
North Carolina	115,761	88,747	74,096	2,118	11,091	1,442	5,650	15,088	6,276
North Dakota	4,664	4,106	—	—	1,501	2,605	—	558	—
Ohio	120,684	103,004	56,643	4,385	29,689	12,287	5,959	11,193	528
Oklahoma	46,039	34,362	19,623	1,517	11,659	1,563	1,385	8,715	1,577
Oregon	45,831	36,994	19,066	866	15,339	1,723	1,559	7,211	67
Pennsylvania	113,826	96,067	60,590	3,332	21,551	10,594	—	11,591	6,168
Rhode Island	16,360	11,278	8,889	454	1,935	—	1,557	2,709	816
South Carolina	49,397	39,267	22,185	9,204	7,878	—	3,669	5,985	476
South Dakota	7,903	6,284	3,672	224	2,388	—	167	1,422	30
Tennessee	55,909	49,023	32,843	1,448	11,942	2,787	1,193	5,193	503
Texas	101,427	85,158	62,383	4,296	18,479	—	6,390	9,674	205
Utah	19,292	12,567	1,634	376	2,620	7,937	454	6,271	—
Vermont	11,369	5,716	3,517	—	1,175	1,024	415	4,333	905
Virginia	109,676	80,843	66,895	3,214	10,734	—	8,721	15,058	5,054
Washington	65,592	52,688	33,398	2,956	16,334	—	2,597	9,728	579
West Virginia	14,100	11,521	7,002	463	4,056	—	729	1,794	56
Wisconsin	68,612	41,999	27,952	2,430	8,470	3,147	5,437	14,975	6,201
Wyoming	7,057	6,169	3,233	299	2,637	—	274	614	—

* Data are based on a field compilation from records of each State government.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 1.47 Employment and payroll for State and local correctional activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.3. For data required to compute percentages on total criminal justice full-time equivalent employees and total criminal justice payroll, see Table 1.14. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 2.

[Dollar amounts in thousands.— represents zero or rounds to zero.]

State and level of government	Employment and payroll[a]							
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
States–local, total	172,821	$129,119	177,864	$142,905	187,298	$159,518	203,230	$185,577
States	106,045	78,648	107,785	86,710	112,176	95,565	121,160	110,710
Local, total	66,776	50,470	70,079	56,193	75,122	63,953	82,070	74,867
Counties	49,261	36,028	53,014	40,958	56,905	46,742	62,482	55,027
Municipalities	17,515	14,442	17,065	15,235	18,217	17,211	19,588	19,840
Alabama	1,425	730	1,590	892	1,763	1,103	2,036	1,393
State	939	486	1,003	563	1,066	695	1,243	850
Local, total	486	244	587	330	697	409	793	544
Counties	333	163	414	234	536	319	620	411
Municipalities	153	81	173	95	161	90	173	132
Alaska	380	401	442	559	385	403	445	571
State	335	364	370	476	341	360	412	534
Local, total	45	37	72	83	44	43	33	37
Boroughs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	45	37	72	83	44	43	33	37
Arizona	1,374	881	1,450	1,020	1,845	1,403	2,099	1,811
State	745	512	744	539	950	761	1,070	943
Local, total	629	369	706	481	895	642	1,029	868
Counties	576	334	649	437	847	601	1,013	856
Municipalities	53	35	57	44	48	41	16	13
Arkansas	665	313	761	405	821	479	892	561
State	452	215	543	306	560	348	643	420
Local, total	213	98	218	99	261	132	249	141
Counties	157	65	165	67	176	80	197	107
Municipalities	56	33	53	32	85	51	52	34
California	26,754	25,266	29,039	28,329	29,589	31,039	31,996	35,768
State	10,159	9,925	11,891	11,687	11,714	12,691	12,807	14,913
Local, total	16,595	15,342	17,148	16,643	17,875	18,348	19,189	20,855
Counties	15,802	14,543	16,310	15,806	17,094	17,528	18,321	19,963
Municipalities	793	799	838	836	781	820	868	892
Colorado	1,710	1,265	1,778	1,360	1,910	1,601	2,053	1,884
State	1,327	1,012	1,399	1,101	1,470	1,268	1,535	1,443
Local, total	383	253	379	259	440	333	518	441
Counties	148	76	161	87	217	131	280	184
Municipalities	235	177	218	172	223	202	238	258
Connecticut	2,058	1,660	2,087	1,806	2,312	1,907	2,703	2,542
State	2,048	1,654	2,087	1,806	2,312	1,907	2,701	2,539
Local, total	10	6	—	—	—	—	2	3
Municipalities	10	6	—	—	—	—	2	3
Delaware	583	493	690	565	654	522	683	637
State	583	493	690	565	654	522	683	637
Local, total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Counties	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia:								
Local, total	2,625	2,390	2,850	2,917	2,922	2,883	3,333	3,486
Florida	7,367	4,572	8,472	5,674	9,827	7,111	10,816	9,058
State	4,698	3,019	5,831	4,037	7,065	5,157	8,274	7,035
Local, total	2,669	1,553	2,641	1,637	2,762	1,959	2,542	2,024
Counties	2,037	1,188	2,031	1,256	2,219	1,603	1,999	1,615
Municipalities	632	365	610	381	543	357	543	409
Georgia	3,896	2,164	4,050	2,561	4,970	3,294	5,315	3,867
State	2,503	1,412	2,593	1,736	3,183	2,170	3,427	2,566
Local, total	1,393	752	1,457	824	1,787	1,124	1,888	1,301
Counties	1,214	649	1,269	717	1,548	978	1,662	1,151
Municipalities	179	103	188	108	239	145	226	150
Hawaii	434	400	432	384	444	450	453	494
State	358	337	351	320	360	371	372	412
Local, total	76	62	81	64	84	79	81	82
Counties	17	13	17	11	20	18	17	12
Municipalities	59	49	64	53	64	61	64	69

See footnotes at end of table.

State and level of government	Employment and payroll[a]									
	October 1975		October 1976		October 1977		October 1978		October 1979	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment[b]	October payroll
States–local, total	213,813	$208,942	227,576	$235,952	243,248	$271,645	253,448	$297,367	264,363	$332,250
States	126,933	123,252	134,420	137,928	145,552	163,079	151,408	179,654	160,778	202,562
Local, total	86,880	85,690	93,156	98,024	97,696	108,566	102,040	117,713	103,683	129,689
Counties	67,942	64,478	73,796	74,270	77,682	84,087	81,015	90,290	82,120	97,648
Municipalities	18,938	21,213	19,360	23,753	20,014	24,479	21,025	27,423	21,621	32,040
Alabama	2,171	1,676	2,371	1,973	2,627	2,458	3,276	3,362	3,128	3,391
State	1,281	1,042	1,482	1,271	1,583	1,599	1,883	2,097	1,869	2,190
Local, total	890	634	889	703	1,044	859	1,393	1,266	1,261	1,202
Counties	736	508	743	578	884	710	1,167	1,050	980	919
Municipalities	154	125	146	124	160	150	226	216	281	283
Alaska	455	701	533	862	587	1,006	522	933	558	1,085
State	424	667	493	814	546	948	496	902	519	1,032
Local, total	31	33	40	49	41	57	26	31	39	53
Boroughs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	31	33	40	49	41	57	26	31	39	53
Arizona	2,237	2,110	2,629	2,624	2,866	3,120	3,178	3,573	3,537	4,024
State	1,103	1,075	1,200	1,203	1,435	1,619	1,694	1,859	2,023	2,238
Local, total	1,134	1,035	1,429	1,421	1,431	1,501	1,484	1,714	1,513	1,736
Counties	1,115	1,018	1,381	1,377	1,376	1,451	1,452	1,676	1,480	1,695
Municipalities	19	17	48	44	55	49	32	38	34	41
Arkansas	1,148	766	1,279	883	1,636	1,144	1,396	1,172	1,165	1,455
State	792	560	813	597	1,137	819	879	803	1,098	1,029
Local, total	356	206	466	286	499	324	517	369	571	426
Counties	283	157	380	227	411	262	428	297	478	345
Municipalities	73	49	86	59	88	63	89	72	94	81
California	32,572	39,914	34,240	44,356	33,749	47,643	32,024	47,419	32,649	53,258
State	12,704	16,017	12,590	16,832	13,304	20,493	12,490	20,090	12,753	23,396
Local, total	19,868	23,896	21,650	27,524	20,445	27,150	19,534	27,329	19,905	29,862
Counties	19,014	22,938	20,712	26,387	19,510	26,000	18,629	26,143	18,994	28,535
Municipalities	854	959	938	1,137	935	1,150	905	1,186	910	1,327
Colorado	2,331	2,453	2,474	2,802	2,281	2,770	2,911	3,721	2,675	3,695
State	1,702	1,896	1,802	2,156	1,544	2,034	2,001	2,781	1,647	2,571
Local, total	629	556	672	646	737	736	910	940	1,029	1,124
Counties	353	264	410	347	451	409	592	551	698	692
Municipalities	276	292	262	299	286	328	318	389	332	432
Connecticut	2,593	2,446	2,538	2,451	2,843	3,116	2,669	3,191	2,631	3,286
State	2,593	2,446	2,533	2,446	2,838	3,110	2,664	3,185	2,622	3,277
Local, total	—	—	5	5	5	6	5	6	10	10
Municipalities	—	—	5	5	5	6	5	6	9	10
Delaware	791	760	831	844	872	904	944	1,004	1,048	1,133
State	791	760	831	844	872	904	944	1,004	1,048	1,133
Local, total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Counties	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia:										
Local, total	2,741	3,768	2,932	4,000	2,878	4,594	2,922	5,437	2,811	4,372
Florida	11,861	9,362	13,023	11,274	13,189	13,003	13,716	14,209	14,492	16,605
State	9,022	6,985	9,812	8,423	9,885	9,849	10,310	10,742	10,943	12,753
Local, total	2,839	2,377	3,211	2,851	3,304	3,153	3,406	3,467	3,550	3,852
Counties	2,268	1,937	2,372	2,166	2,645	2,560	2,822	2,875	2,996	3,228
Municipalities	571	440	839	685	659	593	584	591	554	624
Georgia	5,695	4,158	6,164	4,999	6,578	5,494	6,697	6,917	7,255	7,856
State	3,637	2,713	3,949	3,324	4,394	3,742	4,505	4,976	5,110	5,878
Local, total	2,058	1,445	2,215	1,675	2,182	1,752	2,192	1,941	2,152	1,978
Counties	1,753	1,222	1,889	1,424	1,864	1,498	1,602	1,598	1,858	1,695
Municipalities	305	223	326	252	318	254	390	343	294	283
Hawaii	380	454	637	788	650	751	628	845	735	942
State	371	446	597	740	611	702	583	784	684	882
Local, total	9	8	40	47	39	49	45	61	51	60
Counties	9	8	40	47	39	49	45	61	51	60
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 1.47 Employment and payroll for State and local correctional activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1979—Continued

[Dollar amounts in thousands.— represents zero or rounds to zero.]

State and level of government	Employment and payroll[a]									
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
Idaho	425	$253	458	$293	542	$346	469	$337	531	$420
State	360	223	369	245	441	292	364	276	394	334
Local, total	65	30	89	48	101	54	105	61	137	86
Counties	63	29	85	46	97	52	102	59	135	85
Municipalities	2	1	4	2	4	2	3	2	2	1
Illinois	7,161	5,213	7,391	5,865	6,877	6,340	7,437	6,855	7,914	7,624
State	4,959	3,634	4,910	4,031	4,502	4,380	4,767	4,668	4,981	5,102
Local, total	2,202	1,579	2,481	1,834	2,375	1,960	2,670	2,186	2,933	2,522
Counties	2,165	1,549	2,459	1,815	2,337	1,931	2,654	2,175	2,923	2,516
Municipalities	37	29	22	20	38	29	16	12	10	6
Indiana	3,042	1,812	2,828	1,818	3,024	2,085	3,284	2,461	3,480	2,827
State	1,999	1,234	1,856	1,257	1,869	1,397	1,969	1,598	2,072	1,847
Local, total	1,043	578	972	560	1,155	688	1,315	863	1,408	980
Counties	542	271	644	356	836	485	880	566	977	661
Municipalities	501	307	328	204	319	202	435	298	431	319
Iowa	1,583	979	1,508	1,059	1,549	1,209	1,806	1,417	2,005	1,814
State	1,134	752	1,115	843	1,131	964	1,271	1,061	1,377	1,307
Local, total	429	227	393	216	418	245	535	356	628	507
Counties	424	223	389	211	412	240	527	349	617	499
Municipalities	5	4	4	4	6	5	8	7	11	8
Kansas	2,379	1,445	2,208	1,326	2,300	1,445	2,570	1,694	2,713	2,011
State	2,045	1,280	1,911	1,171	1,945	1,241	2,114	1,422	2,194	1,682
Local, total	334	165	297	155	355	204	456	272	519	328
Counties	297	143	252	127	290	159	400	233	484	302
Municipalities	37	23	45	28	65	45	56	39	35	26
Kentucky	1,710	903	1,763	1,048	1,971	1,358	2,032	1,389	2,286	1,754
State	1,487	784	1,332	819	1,458	1,040	1,448	1,011	1,525	1,224
Local, total	223	120	431	229	513	318	584	377	761	530
Counties	201	106	403	210	462	279	517	332	620	427
Municipalities	22	14	28	19	51	39	67	45	141	103
Louisiana	2,395	1,292	2,656	1,499	3,043	1,838	3,146	2,155	3,639	2,823
State	1,582	867	1,742	1,070	2,095	1,289	2,139	1,486	2,466	1,959
Local, total	813	425	814	429	948	549	1,007	669	1,173	864
Parishes	308	159	417	214	422	248	490	303	578	386
Municipalities	505	266	397	215	526	301	517	366	595	478
Maine	737	439	751	529	785	583	806	631	780	621
State	629	388	641	474	672	519	668	548	639	529
Local, total	108	51	110	55	113	64	138	83	141	92
Counties	108	51	106	53	109	61	138	83	141	92
Municipalities	—	—	4	2	4	2	—	—	—	—
Maryland	5,095	3,896	5,323	4,902	5,356	5,041	5,522	5,559	5,800	6,113
State	4,336	3,385	4,508	4,136	4,652	4,454	4,683	4,773	4,822	5,176
Local, total	759	512	815	767	704	586	839	786	978	937
Counties	320	236	406	333	333	284	400	367	485	487
Municipalities	439	276	409	433	371	303	439	419	493	450
Massachusetts	4,670	3,772	4,709	3,883	4,966	4,312	5,273	4,937	5,381	5,278
State	3,016	2,587	2,895	2,315	3,100	2,578	3,187	2,885	3,085	2,950
Local, total	1,654	1,185	1,814	1,568	1,866	1,734	2,086	2,052	2,296	2,327
Counties	1,235	825	1,363	1,166	1,441	1,301	1,640	1,583	1,760	1,765
Municipalities	419	360	451	402	425	433	446	469	536	562
Michigan	5,575	4,924	5,782	5,228	5,903	5,850	6,613	6,754	7,420	8,063
State	3,178	2,963	3,132	3,013	3,143	3,310	3,312	3,538	3,659	4,146
Local, total	2,397	1,961	2,650	2,215	2,760	2,540	3,301	3,217	3,761	3,917
Counties	2,063	1,675	2,354	1,945	2,464	2,229	2,970	2,853	3,361	3,458
Municipalities	334	287	296	270	296	311	331	363	400	459
Minnesota	2,670	2,084	2,671	2,283	2,544	2,314	2,635	2,500	2,848	2,779
State	1,534	1,132	1,811	1,536	1,494	1,361	1,442	1,329	1,524	1,387
Local, total	1,136	952	860	747	1,050	953	1,193	1,171	1,324	1,393
Counties	944	776	779	671	975	877	1,118	1,089	1,249	1,313
Municipalities	192	176	81	75	75	76	75	82	75	80
Mississippi	595	297	760	397	927	558	1,122	688	1,213	836
State	485	242	578	311	754	473	924	581	933	669
Local,	110	55	182	86	173	84	198	107	280	167
C	72	34	102	45	123	57	142	74	232	136
Munici	38	21	80	40	50	27	56	33	48	32

State and level of government	Employment and payroll[a]									
	October 1976		October 1977		October 1978		October 1979			
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment[b]	October payroll		
Idaho	602	$574	673	$632	725	$726	713	$741		
State	471	486	508	501	529	551	522	553		
Local, total	131	88	165	131	196	176	190	188		
Counties	125	85	159	126	194	174	188	186		
Municipalities	6	4	6	4	2	2	2	2		
Illinois	8,804	8,959	9,489	10,273	10,825	12,303	11,294	13,831		
State	5,180	5,525	5,712	6,366	6,247	7,485	6,936	8,755		
Local, total	3,624	3,434	3,777	3,907	4,578	4,818	4,361	5,076		
Counties	3,618	3,429	3,760	3,892	4,569	4,807	4,339	5,058		
Municipalities	6	5	17	15	9	11	23	18		
Indiana	3,621	3,322	3,927	3,747	4,132	4,230	4,578	5,110		
State	2,065	2,105	2,310	2,476	2,436	2,855	2,921	3,598		
Local, total	1,556	1,217	1,617	1,271	1,696	1,375	1,667	1,514		
Counties	1,115	856	1,169	895	1,162	900	1,208	1,056		
Municipalities	441	362	448	377	534	475	462	458		
Iowa	2,145	2,118	2,470	2,785	2,438	2,677	2,427	2,882		
State	1,409	1,416	1,546	1,937	1,572	1,795	1,608	1,968		
Local, total	736	702	924	848	866	881	822	913		
Counties	698	656	889	807	833	840	790	868		
Municipalities	38	44	35	41	33	42	32	46		
Kansas	2,698	2,155	2,985	2,434	2,386	2,135	2,461	2,425		
State	2,176	1,791	2,292	1,955	1,730	1,602	1,868	1,916		
Local, total	522	364	693	479	656	533	596	510		
Counties	482	333	647	447	607	496	566	481		
Municipalities	40	31	46	32	49	36	30	28		
Kentucky	2,351	2,076	2,756	2,194	3,121	2,709	3,158	3,414		
State	1,513	1,457	1,664	1,336	1,850	1,629	2,205	2,426		
Local, total	838	620	1,092	858	1,271	1,080	952	988		
Counties	714	519	926	719	1,118	941	788	823		
Municipalities	124	101	166	134	153	139	164	164		
Louisiana	4,224	3,430	5,104	4,925	5,321	5,182	5,920	6,617		
State	3,021	2,514	3,530	3,553	3,580	3,636	4,094	4,789		
Local, total	1,203	916	1,574	1,372	1,741	1,546	1,831	1,828		
Parishes	636	428	738	554	825	663	848	712		
Municipalities	567	488	836	818	916	883	985	1,116		
Maine	760	617	836	776	870	849	948	1,052		
State	610	514	640	629	678	699	726	854		
Local, total	150	102	196	146	192	150	228	198		
Counties	150	102	196	146	192	150	228	198		
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Maryland	6,028	6,597	6,458	7,293	6,312	7,800	6,702	9,056		
State	4,960	5,419	5,328	6,094	5,123	6,392	5,405	7,338		
Local, total	1,068	1,178	1,130	1,199	1,189	1,408	1,296	1,718		
Counties	564	624	604	671	667	797	806	1,045		
Municipalities	504	554	526	528	522	611	491	673		
Massachusetts	5,714	6,274	5,724	6,512	6,349	7,366	5,836	7,133		
State	3,362	3,850	3,336	3,805	3,687	4,220	4,384	5,363		
Local, total	2,352	2,424	2,388	2,707	2,662	3,146	1,452	1,770		
Counties	1,807	1,851	1,870	2,108	2,062	2,428	1,082	1,335		
Municipalities	545	572	518	599	600	718	370	435		
Michigan	7,883	9,180	9,522	13,792	10,224	14,054	10,774	14,951		
State	4,049	4,848	5,401	8,375	5,848	8,435	6,574	9,187		
Local, total	3,834	4,332	4,121	5,417	4,376	5,619	4,201	5,764		
Counties	3,464	3,876	3,664	4,821	3,957	4,979	3,768	5,105		
Municipalities	370	457	457	596	419	640	433	659		
Minnesota	2,882	3,415	3,233	4,127	3,474	4,492	3,641	5,159		
State	1,524	1,877	1,633	2,204	1,819	2,397	1,834	2,639		
Local, total	1,358	1,538	1,600	1,924	1,655	2,096	1,808	2,519		
Counties	1,334	1,508	1,590	1,916	1,640	2,079	1,798	2,511		
Municipalities	24	32	10	7	15	16	10	8		
Mississippi	1,277	865	1,453	1,080	1,707	1,301	1,818	1,640		
State	976	684	1,078	838	1,259	982	1,323	1,256		
Local,	301	181	375	242	448	318	500	384		
C	248	145	299	191	364	252	422	316		
Munici	53	36	76	51	84	66	77	68		

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.47 Employment and payroll for State and local correctional activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1979—Continued

[Dollar amounts in thousands.— represents zero or rounds to zero.]

State and level of government	Employment and payroll[a]							
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
Missouri	2,833	$1,650	3,229	$1,896	3,467	$2,237	3,669	$2,572
State	1,630	916	1,744	946	1,847	1,115	1,972	1,312
Local, total	1,203	735	1,485	950	1,620	1,122	1,697	1,259
Counties	742	424	768	448	848	536	944	645
Municipalities	461	311	717	502	772	586	753	615
Montana	538	329	556	349	587	408	609	463
State	437	279	455	294	485	344	490	382
Local, total	101	50	101	54	102	65	119	81
Counties	95	46	93	49	94	59	115	77
Municipalities	6	4	8	5	8	6	4	4
Nebraska	823	483	870	533	909	639	1,022	773
State	689	416	707	427	669	465	780	590
Local, total	134	67	163	106	240	174	242	182
Counties	117	55	146	91	203	143	216	160
Municipalities	17	13	17	15	37	31	26	23
Nevada	767	607	842	721	876	776	958	963
State	398	325	418	367	445	389	477	475
Local, total	369	282	424	354	431	388	481	488
Counties	323	244	361	294	397	355	440	446
Municipalities	46	38	63	60	34	33	41	42
New Hampshire	367	226	454	283	425	296	457	363
State	256	158	277	189	274	206	311	271
Local, total	111	68	177	94	151	91	146	93
Counties	100	60	158	81	130	73	126	79
Municipalities	11	8	19	13	21	18	20	13
New Jersey	6,383	5,025	6,573	5,406	7,119	5,962	7,700	7,078
State	3,243	2,660	3,082	2,553	3,252	2,863	3,398	3,340
Local, total	3,140	2,364	3,491	2,853	3,867	3,099	4,302	3,737
Counties	3,133	2,360	3,485	2,849	3,863	3,096	4,287	3,731
Municipalities	7	4	6	4	4	3	15	7
New Mexico	780	404	802	469	823	534	835	593
State	624	317	633	382	590	388	617	445
Local, total	156	86	169	87	233	146	218	147
Counties	102	45	108	46	104	53	97	56
Municipalities	54	41	61	41	129	93	121	92
New York	25,797	21,874	20,512	20,214	21,733	22,336	23,550	26,026
State	15,124	13,181	10,632	11,490	10,999	11,799	11,959	13,664
Local, total	10,673	8,693	9,880	8,724	10,734	10,537	11,591	12,363
Counties	4,367	3,053	4,559	3,501	4,830	3,927	5,213	4,627
Municipalities	6,306	5,640	5,321	5,223	5,904	6,610	6,378	7,735
North Carolina	4,989	3,005	5,332	3,491	5,300	3,682	5,905	4,620
State	4,377	2,722	4,744	3,197	4,682	3,341	5,196	4,180
Local, total	612	283	588	294	618	341	709	440
Counties	612	283	583	291	612	337	702	436
Municipalities	—	—	5	3	6	3	7	4
North Dakota	267	174	233	151	259	156	296	208
State	215	152	192	129	205	125	247	178
Local, total	52	23	41	22	54	31	49	30
Counties	49	20	38	19	51	28	46	27
Municipalities	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
Ohio	7,563	5,163	8,881	6,839	9,155	7,562	9,447	8,319
State	5,220	3,656	6,246	5,064	6,427	5,526	6,389	5,952
Local, total	2,343	1,507	2,635	1,775	2,728	2,035	3,058	2,368
Counties	1,766	1,108	2,120	1,346	2,126	1,500	2,476	1,816
Municipalities	577	399	515	429	602	536	582	552
Oklahoma	1,465	726	1,759	846	1,927	1,004	2,004	1,212
State	1,081	523	1,435	666	1,526	753	1,603	942
Local, total	384	203	324	180	401	250	401	271
Counties	301	148	222	115	311	183	298	186
Municipalities	83	55	102	65	90	68	103	84
Oregon	1,990	1,507	2,094	1,702	2,060	1,780	2,248	2,036
State	1,262	981	1,394	1,172	1,236	1,090	1,427	1,283
Local, total	728	526	700	530	824	690	821	752
Counties	643	451	643	478	802	678	812	745
Municipalities	85	75	57	52	22	13	9	7

See footnotes at end of table.

State and level of government	Employment and payroll[a]									
	October 1975		October 1976		October 1977		October 1978		October 1979	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment[b]	October payroll
Missouri	4,030	$2,974	4,138	$3,229	4,456	$3,627	4,360	$4,126	4,763	$4,724
State	2,217	1,631	2,402	1,837	2,656	2,078	2,459	2,339	2,683	2,717
Local, total	1,813	1,343	1,736	1,392	1,801	1,549	1,901	1,787	2,082	2,007
Counties	1,059	733	1,024	777	1,077	849	1,150	1,036	1,332	1,223
Municipalities	754	609	712	615	724	700	751	751	753	784
Montana	665	615	700	683	841	844	939	1,017	868	970
State	507	500	536	557	617	660	709	813	652	767
Local, total	158	115	164	126	224	185	230	204	221	203
Counties	143	105	158	121	217	179	212	188	219	201
Municipalities	15	10	6	5	7	5	18	16	2	2
Nebraska	1,210	964	1,233	1,088	1,260	1,195	1,403	1,245	1,715	1,825
State	859	684	852	805	862	868	1,016	906	1,278	1,421
Local, total	351	281	381	284	398	327	387	338	441	404
Counties	307	238	351	254	368	301	330	287	383	339
Municipalities	44	42	30	30	30	26	57	52	58	64
Nevada	1,110	1,217	1,145	1,374	1,391	1,607	1,412	1,743	1,569	2,090
State	572	637	595	755	697	794	791	967	875	1,165
Local, total	538	580	550	620	694	814	621	776	694	925
Counties	493	530	507	564	644	750	556	690	644	859
Municipalities	45	50	43	55	50	64	65	85	50	66
New Hampshire	561	447	596	505	691	624	752	795	793	895
State	374	321	371	331	481	452	534	592	573	655
Local, total	187	126	225	174	210	172	218	203	220	241
Counties	167	109	202	152	180	142	177	164	184	200
Municipalities	20	17	23	22	30	30	41	39	37	40
New Jersey	7,995	7,640	8,734	8,799	9,584	9,995	10,164	11,357	10,217	12,025
State	3,362	3,274	3,727	3,912	4,023	4,332	4,175	5,046	4,075	5,177
Local, total	4,633	4,366	5,007	4,888	5,561	5,553	5,989	6,311	6,145	6,848
Counties	4,605	4,347	4,979	4,870	5,505	5,506	5,972	6,297	6,145	6,848
Municipalities	28	19	28	18	56	47	17	14	—	—
New Mexico	860	647	1,011	831	1,146	1,014	1,142	1,114	1,413	1,449
State	658	511	746	642	814	761	810	827	999	1,065
Local, total	202	136	265	189	332	252	332	287	414	384
Counties	66	33	128	76	152	94	156	109	200	158
Municipalities	136	103	137	113	180	158	176	178	215	226
New York	23,284	27,348	23,102	29,017	25,322	33,687	26,512	35,101	28,568	39,278
State	12,299	14,468	12,470	14,991	14,597	18,156	14,989	20,196	16,263	19,636
Local, total	10,985	12,880	10,632	14,026	10,725	15,531	11,523	14,906	12,276	19,642
Counties	5,471	5,287	5,381	5,521	5,612	6,147	5,772	6,779	5,877	7,167
Municipalities	5,514	7,593	5,251	8,505	5,113	9,384	5,751	8,127	6,416	12,475
North Carolina	6,563	5,187	6,872	5,943	7,196	6,654	7,966	7,938	8,198	8,946
State	5,722	4,644	6,000	5,356	6,323	6,015	6,992	7,173	7,186	8,083
Local, total	841	543	872	587	873	639	974	765	1,022	863
Counties	836	540	867	584	868	636	969	762	1,018	861
Municipalities	5	3	5	3	5	3	5	3	4	4
North Dakota	336	258	368	305	372	337	398	394	394	415
State	274	215	276	235	290	273	287	301	260	282
Local, total	62	43	92	70	82	64	111	93	135	133
Counties	59	40	92	70	81	62	104	84	129	123
Municipalities	3	3	—	—	1	1	7	8	7	10
Ohio	9,903	9,695	10,166	9,524	11,284	12,265	11,433	13,440	11,430	13,839
State	6,476	6,790	6,402	6,321	6,767	8,110	6,804	8,763	6,596	8,570
Local, total	3,427	2,905	3,764	3,203	4,517	4,155	4,629	4,677	4,851	5,269
Counties	2,820	2,267	3,140	2,540	3,838	3,358	3,987	3,892	4,187	4,406
Municipalities	607	638	624	663	679	797	642	785	667	862
Oklahoma	2,533	1,809	2,607	1,928	2,716	2,218	2,718	2,353	3,711	3,579
State	2,108	1,511	2,113	1,586	2,201	1,835	2,179	1,853	3,166	3,026
Local, total	425	297	494	341	515	383	539	500	544	553
Counties	346	232	399	263	429	304	430	386	424	422
Municipalities	79	66	95	79	86	79	109	114	120	131
Oregon	2,472	2,500	2,638	2,820	2,999	3,249	3,065	3,728	3,240	4,156
State	1,631	1,633	1,677	1,852	1,909	2,069	1,943	2,356	1,941	2,494
Local, total	841	867	961	968	1,090	1,179	1,122	1,372	1,299	1,662
Counties	832	857	925	941	1,035	1,130	1,113	1,362	1,297	1,658
Municipalities	9	10	36	27	55	50	9	10	2	3

Table 1.47 Employment and payroll for State and local correctional activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1979—Continued

[Dollar amounts in thousands.— represents zero or rounds to zero.]

State and level of government	Employment and payroll[a]									
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
Pennsylvania	6,592	$4,809	7,855	$6,198	8,139	$6,996	8,739	$7,980	9,299	$8,892
State	3,269	2,354	3,946	3,199	3,944	3,717	4,008	4,143	4,054	4,342
Local, total	3,323	2,456	3,909	2,999	4,195	3,279	4,731	3,838	5,245	4,550
Counties	1,998	1,126	2,318	1,414	2,543	1,628	2,797	1,980	5,466	5,344
Municipalities	1,325	1,329	1,591	1,585	1,652	1,651	1,934	1,858	3,211	2,446
									2,034	2,104
Rhode Island	440	390	519	458	563	565	739	790	694	787
State	440	390	519	458	563	565	739	790	694	787
Local, total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	2,024	1,077	2,267	1,310	2,345	1,491	2,616	1,784	3,144	2,363
State	1,354	772	1,576	965	1,715	1,150	2,048	1,445	2,514	1,987
Local, total	670	306	691	345	630	340	568	338	630	376
Counties	640	290	660	330	597	320	531	314	567	332
Municipalities	30	16	31	16	33	21	37	24	63	45
South Dakota	341	188	329	198	332	222	312	229	331	258
State	265	154	242	157	224	160	214	170	266	219
Local, total	76	35	87	41	108	61	98	59	65	39
Counties	72	33	84	40	104	59	96	58	64	38
Municipalities	4	2	3	2	4	2	2	1	1	1
Tennessee	2,665	1,422	2,844	1,608	3,278	2,035	3,570	2,366	3,754	2,804
State	1,966	1,019	2,015	1,137	2,247	1,388	2,379	1,562	2,464	1,872
Local, total	699	403	829	471	1,031	647	1,191	803	1,290	932
Counties	556	317	673	381	684	408	823	536	913	637
Municipalities	143	86	156	90	347	240	368	267	377	295
Texas	6,565	3,601	6,451	3,921	7,181	4,696	7,460	5,230	7,927	6,458
State	3,896	2,094	3,679	2,285	4,080	2,721	4,124	2,890	4,203	3,604
Local, total	2,667	1,507	2,772	1,636	3,101	1,975	3,336	2,340	3,724	2,854
Counties	2,300	1,304	2,432	1,435	2,777	1,741	3,019	2,090	3,288	2,442
Municipalities	567	204	340	202	324	233	317	250	436	412
Utah	612	397	683	457	767	544	901	701	904	820
State	499	341	552	386	587	441	653	549	699	661
Local, total	113	56	131	71	180	103	248	152	205	159
Counties	113	56	131	71	179	102	246	151	201	157
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	1	(c)	2	1	4	2
Vermont	439	333	438	418	437	352	420	350	422	349
State	435	330	438	418	435	351	418	349	418	347
Local, total	4	2	—	(c)	2	1	2	1	4	2
Counties	1	—	—	(c)	2	1	2	1	3	1
Municipalities	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Virginia	3,320	1,981	3,732	2,431	4,092	2,976	5,430	3,862	5,735	4,818
State	2,535	1,548	2,722	1,830	2,958	2,218	4,159	2,932	4,229	3,688
Local, total	785	434	1,010	601	1,134	758	1,271	930	1,506	1,131
Counties	317	178	375	231	399	299	488	374	911	451
Municipalities	468	256	635	371	735	459	783	557	895	680
Washington	3,510	2,686	3,718	2,773	3,697	2,928	3,851	3,288	3,955	3,859
State	2,597	2,301	2,427	1,875	2,369	1,932	2,408	2,112	2,457	2,487
Local, total	913	655	1,291	898	1,328	996	1,443	1,176	1,498	1,372
Counties	775	540	1,159	785	1,193	866	1,362	1,095	1,445	1,303
Municipalities	138	115	132	113	135	130	81	81	53	69
West Virginia	983	443	867	454	949	519	1,040	617	1,004	631
State	736	343	628	335	676	379	744	459	759	486
Local, total	247	100	239	119	273	140	296	158	245	145
Counties	245	99	237	118	271	139	295	157	244	144
Municipalities	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Wisconsin	3,188	2,625	3,362	3,009	3,340	3,169	3,571	3,486	3,787	3,609
State	2,365	1,968	2,525	2,292	2,550	2,436	2,657	2,640	2,740	2,812
Local, total	823	657	836	717	790	732	914	847	1,047	998
Counties	823	657	836	717	790	732	914	847	1,047	998
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	292	148	313	167	309	176	342	219	350	264
State	239	120	254	140	260	150	288	187	286	221
Local, total	53	28	59	30	49	27	54	32	64	44
Counties	45	23	50	24	37	19	50	29	51	31
Municipalities	8	5	9	6	12	7	4	4	13	12

State and level of government	Employment and payroll[a]							
	October 1976		October 1977		October 1978		October 1979	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment[b]	October payroll
Pennsylvania	9,638	$10,172	9,834	$11,364	10,915	$12,757	11,046	$13,791
State	4,172	4,828	4,351	5,609	5,190	6,434	5,053	6,537
Local, total	5,466	5,344	5,483	5,755	5,725	6,323	5,998	7,254
Counties	3,461	2,825	3,547	3,166	3,893	3,611	4,014	4,071
Municipalities	1,985	2,519	1,936	2,589	1,832	2,712	2,003	3,182
Rhode Island	719	848	799	1,014	842	1,194	774	1,136
State	719	848	798	1,013	842	1,194	774	1,136
Local, total	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	3,401	2,705	3,476	2,697	3,667	3,209	3,696	5,109
State	2,751	2,257	2,677	2,170	3,019	2,740	3,084	4,615
Local, total	650	448	799	527	648	470	619	494
Counties	611	417	630	437	602	429	561	438
Municipalities	39	32	169	90	46	41	58	56
South Dakota	403	336	335	292	468	467	468	497
State	334	288	257	236	374	395	385	429
Local, total	69	48	78	56	94	73	85	68
Counties	67	46	77	55	91	70	82	64
Municipalities	2	2	1	1	3	3	4	3
Tennessee	4,136	3,043	4,818	3,840	5,056	4,386	5,461	5,052
State	2,755	1,974	3,242	2,543	3,423	2,925	3,605	3,331
Local, total	1,381	1,069	1,573	1,297	1,633	1,461	1,856	1,721
Counties	960	721	978	788	1,094	935	1,195	1,055
Municipalities	421	348	598	509	539	526	663	666
Texas	8,865	7,483	9,216	8,376	10,329	10,140	10,640	11,703
State	4,826	4,242	4,508	4,350	5,106	5,088	4,986	5,847
Local, total	4,039	3,241	4,709	4,027	5,223	5,052	5,656	5,857
Counties	3,710	2,946	4,440	3,777	4,851	4,591	5,207	5,242
Municipalities	329	295	268	249	372	461	451	615
Utah	975	989	1,057	1,163	1,119	1,270	1,102	1,405
State	780	810	826	950	863	1,021	850	1,128
Local, total	195	179	231	213	256	249	256	276
Counties	192	177	227	210	253	246	252	271
Municipalities	3	2	4	3	3	3	5	7
Vermont	449	388	485	484	496	485	476	489
State	445	386	484	484	493	483	475	488
Local, total	4	2	1	—	3	2	1	1
Counties	4	2	1	—	2	2	1	1
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Virginia	7,479	6,548	8,356	7,520	8,810	8,853	9,458	9,653
State	5,539	5,000	6,038	5,537	6,174	6,473	6,820	7,001
Local, total	1,940	1,548	2,318	1,983	2,636	2,380	2,639	2,652
Counties	784	628	988	871	1,006	975	1,073	1,129
Municipalities	1,156	920	1,330	1,112	1,630	1,405	1,565	1,523
Washington	4,258	4,458	4,595	5,126	4,793	5,828	4,816	6,694
State	2,632	2,885	2,857	3,332	3,011	3,660	2,938	4,288
Local, total	1,626	1,572	1,738	1,794	1,782	2,168	1,883	2,406
Counties	1,547	1,486	1,631	1,679	1,696	2,058	1,800	2,288
Municipalities	79	86	107	115	86	110	82	118
West Virginia	1,134	842	1,190	911	1,155	965	1,252	1,124
State	836	647	919	730	858	742	917	842
Local, total	298	195	271	182	297	223	337	283
Counties	295	193	270	181	296	223	327	273
Municipalities	3	2	1	1	1	1	10	10
Wisconsin	3,805	4,318	4,024	4,677	4,342	5,409	4,369	5,749
State	2,752	3,165	2,919	3,516	3,228	4,102	3,268	4,363
Local, total	1,053	1,153	1,105	1,161	1,114	1,306	1,103	1,386
Counties	1,053	1,091	1,105	1,161	1,092	1,286	1,103	1,386
Municipalities	—	62	—	—	22	20	—	—
Wyoming	364	335	420	402	425	443	472	547
State	294	282	312	317	332	362	360	431
Local, total	70	53	108	85	93	81	112	116
Counties	57	41	91	70	84	71	100	102
Municipalities	13	12	17	15	9	10	12	14

[a] Data for municipalities, and the local governments totals that include municipal data, are estimates subject to sampling variation; data for counties (boroughs, parishes) are based on a canvass of all county governments and therefore are not subject to sampling variation.
[b] Amounts do not add precisely to totals due to rounding.
[c] Less than half the unit of measurement shown.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 1.48 Parole staff supervising conditional releasees and probationers, by jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1979

NOTE: These data were collected as part of the Uniform Parole Reports aggregate survey conducted in 1980 and represent information voluntarily provided by the U.S. Parole Commission and parole/correction agencies in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. "Caseload-carrying staff" only includes staff who actually supervise parole, probation, or other cases, based on authorized full-time equivalent staff positions. "Probation/other" refers only to parole staff who exclusively supervise these clients. It does not include the large number of probation officers who also perform such services in separate probation offices. "Mixed caseloads" refers to parole staff who supervise a combination of conditional releasees, probationers, and others. "Other" includes work release, pretrial release, diversion cases, and juvenile and misdemeanant parolees. The term "conditional releasees" includes parolees and mandatory releasees. A parolee is defined as a person released to community supervision (primarily but not exclusively from prison) by a discretionary act of the paroling authority, who must report to a supervising agent (parole officer), and who must observe other conditions until discharged. A mandatory releasee is a prisoner released to community supervision as a result of good-time or other statutory sentence reduction measures.

Alaska and the California Youth Authority were unable to provide complete data on caseload-carrying staff. For information on reporting procedures of specific agencies, survey methodology, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 4.

Jurisdiction	Caseload-carrying staff: Conditional release only	Probation/other only	Mixed caseloads	Total
United States, reported total	1,095	770	6,759	8,624
Federal, reported total	0	0	1,697	1,697
State, reported total	1,095	770	5,062	6,927
Alabama	0	0	97	97
Alaska	NA	NA	NA	NA
Arizona	18	7	16	41
Arkansas	0	4	38	42
California:				
California Department of Corrections	226	135	0	361
California Youth Authority	NA	NA	NA	NA
Colorado	0	0	29	29
Connecticut	19	0	0	19
Delaware	0	10	45	55
District of Columbia	39	0	0	39
Florida	0	0	575	575
Georgia	0	0	96	96
Hawaii	10	0	0	10
Idaho	0	0	47	47
Illinois	117	0	NA	117
Indiana	0	0	36	36
Iowa	31	0	0	31
Kansas	36	0	0	36
Kentucky	0	0	146	146
Louisiana	0	0	160	160
Maine	0	0	46	46
Maryland	0	0	421	421
Massachusetts	60	0	0	60
Michigan	83	378	66	527
Minnesota	0	0	62	62
Mississippi	0	0	79	79
Missouri	0	0	256	256
Montana	0	0	28	28
Nebraska	14	0	0	14
Nevada	0	23	49	72
New Hampshire	6	0	0	6
New Jersey	128	0	0	128
New Mexico	0	0	53	53
New York	0	0	346	346
North Carolina	0	45	435	480
North Dakota	0	0	15	15
Ohio	56	64	83	203
Oklahoma	0	0	205	205
Oregon	0	0	193	193
Pennsylvania	0	0	223	223
Puerto Rico	0	0	88	88
Rhode Island	5	23	0	28
South Carolina	0	0	142	142
South Dakota	0	0	11	11
Tennessee	31	0	0	31
Texas	207	0	0	207
Utah	9	77	12	98
Vermont	0	0	50	50
Virgin Islands	0	0	2	2
Virginia	0	0	295	295
Washington	0	0	202	202
West Virginia	0	1	28	29
Wisconsin	0	0	364	364
Wyoming	0	3	23	26

Source: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Uniform Parole Reports, *Parole in the United States: 1979* (San Francisco: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West, 1980), pp. 36, 37. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.49 Probation, parole, and conditional release cases supervised and presentence reports completed by parole authority staff, by jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.48. If a jurisdiction did not report data for all categories of cases supervised, except "interstate compact" and "other," a total figure was not computed. Seven jurisdictions were unable to provide complete data on total cases supervised: Alaska, Kansas, Minnesota, North Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, and Wyoming. Three other jurisdictions were unable to provide data on presentence reports: Alaska, Oregon, and Texas.

Only presentence reports prepared by the parole supervision agency are shown; no other reports prepared are included in this table. "Caseload equivalent" was computed by dividing the number of presentence reports by five (Source, p. 43). For information on the reporting procedures of specific agencies, survey methodology, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 4.

Jurisdiction	Cases supervised					Presentence reports completed	
	Total	Conditional release	Probation	Interstate Compact	Other	Number	Caseload equivalent
United States, reported total	504,985	153,439	349,387	34,199	17,500	148,489	29,697.8
Federal, reported total	65,144	20,471	42,441	X	2,232	27,409	5,481.8
State, reported total	439,841	132,968	306,946	34,199	15,268	121,080	24,216.0
Alabama	12,639	1,587	10,065	987	X	9,000	1,800.0
Alaska	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X
Arizona	2,219	1,134	X	957	128	X	X
Arkansas	3,155	1,940	534	681	0	71	14.2
California:							
California Department of Corrections	13,802	8,710	X	1,506	3,586	X	X
California Youth Authority	2,554	2,554	X	X	X	X	X
Colorado	941	941	X	NA	X	X	X
Connecticut	1,531	1,347	X	184	X	X	X
Delaware	3,962	506	3,085	371	X	460	92.0
District of Columbia	1,695	1,371	X	324	X	X	X
Florida	76,985	8,651	63,203	5,131	X	14,975	2,995.0
Georgia	3,201	2,964	24	213	X	X	X
Hawaii	215	196	X	19	X	X	X
Idaho	2,376	238	1,806	332	0	6,480	1,296.0
Illinois	7,861	7,835	X	26	X	X	X
Indiana	1,703	1,303	X	400	X	X	X
Iowa	1,175	609	X	566	X	X	X
Kansas	NA	NA	X	821	X	475	95.0
Kentucky	7,979	2,209	3,237	1,247	1,286	4,281	856.2
Louisiana	16,093	1,785	14,222	NA	66	4,201	840.2
Maine	7,981	280	7,321	317	63	1,400	280.0
Maryland	46,882	4,601	40,917	1,287	77	7,429	1,485.8
Massachusetts	3,027	3,027	X	X	X	X	X
Michigan	32,464	6,607	21,462	1,861	2,534	2,666	533.2
Minnesota	NA	NA	2,858	NA	0	1,449	289.8
Mississippi	2,331	1,694	X	637	X	1,036	207.2
Missouri	18,280	1,613	13,460	1,290	1,917	5,871	1,174.2
Montana	2,426	385	1,794	247	0	844	168.8
Nebraska	388	315	X	73	X	39	7.8
Nevada	3,903	607	2,796	500	X	3,153	630.6
New Hampshire	318	275	X	43	X	59	11.8
New Jersey	7,660	6,250	X	530	880	X	X
New Mexico	3,305	592	1,936	475	302	592	118.4
New York	14,420	12,726	X	1,352	342	X	X
North Carolina	NA	NA	37,837	NA	NA	15,017	3,003.4
North Dakota	925	109	675	141	X	186	37.2
Ohio	13,051	6,774	4,358	1,919	0	5,524	1,104.8
Oklahoma	19,809	1,911	16,709	1,189	0	1,971	394.2
Oregon	11,531	2,091	8,631	809	0	NA	X
Pennsylvania	14,106	8,428	3,924	1,754	X	870	174.0
Puerto Rico	7,488	1,407	5,819	262	X	3,198	639.6
Rhode Island	5,619	184	2,676	195	2,564	232	46.4
South Carolina	3,365	2,383	X	982	X	640	128.0
South Dakota	770	147	9	300	314	0	0.0
Tennessee	2,649	2,269	X	380	X	X	X
Texas	12,384	11,342	X	1,042	X	NA	X
Utah	7,279	457	6,556	264	0	9,250	1,850.0
Vermont	NA	NA	2,932	164	262	836	167.2
Virgin Islands	154	61	92	1	0	49	9.8
Virginia	NA	4,554	NA	NA	8	7,735	1,547.0
Washington	18,024	3,254	13,378	1,392	NA	5,182	1,036.4
West Virginia	1,216	467	287	462	0	338	67.6
Wisconsin	18,000	2,174	14,341	566	919	4,710	942.0
Wyoming	NA	104	NA	NA	NA	861	172.2

Source: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Uniform Parole Reports, *Parole in the United States: 1979* (San Francisco: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West, 1980), pp. 36, 37. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.50 Workload of Federal probation officers, years ending June 30, 1972–80

NOTE: Persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System include persons placed on probation—either by U.S. District Courts, U.S. magistrates, or at the request of U.S. attorneys (deferred prosecution)—and Federal offenders released from confinement on parole or mandatory release. A Federal prisoner is eligible for mandatory release when the prisoner has served the full term of imprisonment less "good-time" allowances. If the offender has earned more than 180 days of "good-time" credit, supervision (as if on parole) is for that period in excess of 180 days. If "good-time" amounts to fewer than 180 days, then release occurs without supervision.

The number of officers required for presentence investigations was derived by dividing the number of presentence investigations by 128, which according to a time study is the number of presentence investigations one officer could produce in 1 year. The number of officers available for supervision was derived by subtracting the number of officers required for presentence investigations from the number of probation officer positions. (This explanation was provided by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Division of Probation.)

Years ending June 30	Probation officer positions	Presentence investigations	Officers required for presentence investigation	Officers available for supervision	Supervision cases	Average supervision cases per officer
1972	549	27,558	215	334	49,023	147
1973	717	29,736	232	485	54,346	112
1974	1,057	29,492	230	827	59,615	72
1975	1,377	31,740	248	1,129	64,261	57
1976	1,452	32,193	252	1,200	64,246	54
1977	1,578	29,678	232	1,346	64,427	48
1978	1,604	27,278	213	1,391	66,681	48
1979	1,604	27,409	214	1,390	66,087	48
1980	1,604	23,961	187	1,417	64,450	45

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1977* (Preliminary Report), p. 19; *1979*, p. 14, Table 14; *1980*, p. 15, Table 17 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.51 Investigative reports by Federal probation officers, by type of investigation, years ending June 30, 1973–80

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.50.

Type of investigation	Years ending June 30							
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Total	71,260	77,146	91,863	102,334	101,725	102,706	109,172	111,678
Presentence investigation	29,736	29,492	31,740	32,193	29,678	30,509	26,338	23,961
Limited or selective presentence investigation	1,915	1,943	2,202	2,255	3,060	NA	NA	NA
Collateral investigation for another district	8,470	9,203	11,932	14,526	16,483	17,476	16,506	16,836
Preliminary investigation to assist U.S. attorney	632	862	953	1,645	2,022	2,137	3,102	2,006
Postsentence investigation for institution	553	658	650	746	1,043	1,661	1,252	988
Pretransfer investigation (probation and parole)	7,650	8,603	9,870	10,583	10,568	10,073	9,944	9,561
Alleged violation investigation (probation and parole)	5,895	6,630	8,581	10,351	10,810	10,813	11,421	12,347
Prerelease investigation for a Federal or military institution	6,780	6,965	8,805	7,112	7,089	8,396	9,092	9,883
Special investigation regarding a prisoner in confinement	2,921	4,628	6,010	5,085	5,478	5,638	4,932	5,684
Furlough and work-release reports for Bureau of Prisons institutions	556	1,140	2,770	3,175	5,460	5,721	6,239	5,925
Parole supervision reports	5,187	5,895	7,030	12,931	8,846	8,828	17,284	21,824
Parole revocation hearing reports	965	1,127	1,320	1,732	1,188	1,254	1,834	1,522
Bail	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,036	921
Collateral bail	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	192	220

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1974*, p. V II–3; *1976* (Preliminary Report), p. 16; *1978* (Preliminary Report), p. 16; *1980*, p. 15, Table 18 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.52 Salary range for State probation and parole officers, by jurisdiction, as of Aug. 1, 1980

NOTE: These data pertain to salaries of State or territorial employees and do not include salaries of county or municipal employees. The reported information was collected from a survey conducted by the U.S. Office of Personnel Management, Office of Intergovernmental Personnel Programs.

The Office of Intergovernmental Personnel Programs in conjunction with officials of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Virgin Islands standardized job categories for reporting of salary ranges. The categorization of State job titles was based on the elements contained in job descriptions.

A probation or parole officer is the "beginning level in correctional work, involving juvenile or adult probationers and parolees. Incumbents in this class are responsible for making routine pre-sentence and pre-hearing investigations for the use of judicial or correctional officials in probation and parole proceedings. Work also involves supervising released offenders, preparing periodic reports on their activities, and recommending remedial action when appropriate. Work is performed under the general supervision of judicial and correctional officials. This class usually requires the equivalent of graduation from college with some specialized study in corrections, sociology, or a related field" (Source, p. 94).

[Mean minimum salary—$13,326. Mean maximum salary—$17,992.]

Jurisdiction	Minimum salary	Maximum salary	Rank based on minimum salary
Alabama[a]	$15,486	$18,083	9
Alaska[b,c]	20,772	24,696	2
Arizona[d]	14,399	18,455	15
Arkansas	9,802	14,274	51
California	23,000	27,700	1
Colorado	13,236	17,736	22
Connecticut[b]	15,152	18,218	10
Delaware	11,390	17,340	43
District of Columbia	11,243	14,618	44
Florida[e]	10,878	14,261	46
Georgia	12,294	16,470	32
Hawaii[b]	12,336	15,336	31
Idaho[b]	12,168	16,320	36
Illinois	13,308	16,800	21
Indiana[f]	12,792	19,396	25
Iowa	14,602	18,949	13
Kansas[b]	13,704	17,292	19
Kentucky	10,344	19,512	50
Louisiana	11,496	17,628	41
Maine[g]	15,496	20,030	7
Maryland	10,948	14,274	45
Massachusetts	15,079	18,389	11
Michigan[b,h]	17,142	20,587	4
Minnesota	13,885	17,038	18
Mississippi	12,420	25,080	29
Missouri	11,988	15,528	37
Montana[b]	$12,471	$16,503	28
Nebraska	12,476	17,552	27
Nevada[b]	12,842	17,577	24
New Hampshire[b,i]	16,965	20,690	5
New Jersey	14,078	19,004	17
New Mexico	10,620	17,700	47
New York[f]	17,320	20,295	3
North Carolina[b]	11,940	17,820	39
North Dakota	12,288	18,156	33
Ohio[b]	11,980	15,579	38
Oklahoma[b]	13,140	17,424	23
Oregon	12,240	15,456	35
Pennsylvania	14,417	18,694	14
Rhode Island[b]	15,494	18,187	8
South Carolina	11,487	16,305	42
South Dakota	12,738	19,099	26
Tennessee	10,512	14,472	48
Texas[b,k]	14,388	18,132	16
Utah	13,342	19,460	20
Vermont	11,570	18,330	40
Virginia	12,280	16,770	34
Washington	12,384	15,852	30
West Virginia	10,452	16,872	49
Wisconsin	14,956	19,262	12
Wyoming[b,l]	16,236	25,188	6
Virgin Islands	8,966	11,215	52

[a] Cost of living increase of 7.5 percent added Oct. 1, 1980.
[b] Longevity payments are authorized but not included in the range reported.
[c] Geographic salary differentials are paid to adjust for cost of living; the base salary range has been reported.
[d] Minimum qualifications are significantly lower than those defined.
[e] Effective as of Sept. 1, 1980.
[f] Officers have no probation functions.
[g] Officers are paid a "non-standard rate" of 16 percent above the normal salary rate. "Non-standard rates" are used in lieu of overtime for classes in which incumbents usually work more than 40 hours per week and are unable to control their work schedule.
[h] A sliding percentage increase was made on Oct. 1, 1980. Minimum salaries were increased by 6 percent; maximum salaries were increased by 10 percent. Minimum salary levels were frozen in fiscal year 1981.
[i] Salary ranges include 8 hours per week of built-in overtime at straight time.
[j] Salary range includes 8 hours per week of built-in overtime at straight time.
[k] Effective Sept. 1, 1980, salary was increased 5.1 percent.
[l] Minimum qualifications are significantly higher than those defined.

Source: U.S. Office of Personnel Management, Office of Intergovernmental Personnel Programs, *State Salary Survey, August 1, 1980* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Office of Personnel Management, 1980), pp. ix–xi, 94. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.53 Salary range for State senior probation and parole officers, by jurisdiction, as of Aug. 1, 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.52. A senior probation or parole officer "is the first line of direct supervision over employees performing professional corrections work. Incumbents in this class assign cases to subordinate professionals, critically review case reports, assist in the resolution of difficult probation and parole problems, and train new staff in professional corrections techniques. The work involves considerable public contact with judges, local law enforcement officers, individual probationers and parolees, and social welfare agencies. Work is performed under the general direction of a professional superior. This class usually requires the equivalent of graduation from college with some specialized study in corrections, sociology, or a related field and considerable experience in professional corrections work" (Source, p. 95.) No comparable class within the scope of this definition could be found for Hawaii.

[Mean minimum salary—$16,927. Mean maximum salary—$23,031.]

Jurisdiction	Minimum salary	Maximum salary	Rank based on minimum salary
Alabama[a]	$18,362	$21,729	14
Alaska[b,c]	29,580	35,436	1
Arizona	19,527	25,673	10
Arkansas	11,986	17,420	49
California	25,200	30,400	2
Colorado	20,544	27,528	6
Connecticut[b]	17,515	20,833	18
Delaware	15,900	24,810	32
District of Columbia	20,611	26,794	4
Florida[d]	13,613	18,102	46
Georgia[b]	14,520	19,572	39
Idaho[e]	17,988	24,108	17
Illinois	19,800	29,304	9
Indiana[a]	13,988	21,008	43
Iowa	16,682	21,507	25
Kansas[b]	15,636	19,740	33
Kentucky	12,576	23,712	48
Louisiana	14,400	22,620	40
Maine[f]	17,368	23,087	20
Maryland	16,791	22,054	24
Massachusetts	17,411	21,392	19
Michigan[b,g]	21,422	26,830	3
Minnesota	18,291	23,594	16
Mississippi	16,500	27,660	26
Missouri	16,988	22,224	23
Montana[b]	14,763	19,493	38
Nebraska	$14,032	$19,836	42
Nevada[b]	16,053	22,114	30
New Hampshire[b,h]	18,311	22,077	15
New Jersey	17,113	23,105	22
New Mexico	14,256	23,700	41
New York	20,255	23,620	7
North Carolina[b]	14,868	21,420	37
North Dakota	14,940	22,068	36
Ohio[b]	15,579	20,717	34
Oklahoma[b]	15,912	20,988	31
Oregon	17,364	22,200	21
Pennsylvania	19,110	24,763	11
Rhode Island[e]	18,956	21,510	12
South Carolina	13,976	19,809	44
South Dakota	16,375	25,108	28
Tennessee	11,940	16,176	50
Texas[b,i]	16,416	20,700	27
Utah	20,545	29,983	5
Vermont	15,288	24,726	35
Virginia	13,420	18,340	47
Washington	16,260	20,808	29
West Virginia	13,704	22,296	45
Wisconsin	19,936	27,710	8
Wyoming[b]	18,828	29,196	13
Virgin Islands[j]	11,910	15,018	51

[a] Cost of living increase of 7.5 percent added Oct. 1, 1980.
[b] Longevity payments are authorized but not included in the range reported.
[c] Geographic salary differentials are paid to adjust for cost of living; the base salary range has been reported. Senior probation and parole officers who are members of the supervisory bargaining unit and work a 40 hour week are paid $30,204 to $36,120. Other senior probation and parole officers work 37.5 hours per week and are members of the general government bargaining unit.
[d] Effective as of Sept. 1, 1980.
[e] Officers have no probation functions.
[f] Senior officers are paid a "non-standard rate" of 16 percent above the normal salary rate. "Non-standard rates" are used in lieu of overtime for classes in which incumbents usually work more than 40 hours per week and are unable to control their work schedules.
[g] A sliding percentage increase was made on Oct. 1, 1980. Minimum salaries were increased by 6 percent; maximum salaries were increased by 10 percent. Minimum salary levels were frozen in fiscal year 1981.
[h] Salary range includes 8 hours per week of built-in overtime at straight time.
[i] Effective Sept. 1, 1980, salary was increased 5.1 percent.
[j] Minimum qualifications are significantly higher than those defined.

Source: U.S. Office of Personnel Management, Office of Intergovernmental Personnel Programs, *State Salary Survey, August 1, 1980* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Office of Personnel Management, 1980), pp. ix–xi, 95. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.54 Salary range for State directors of probation and parole services, by jurisdiction, as of Aug. 1, 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.52. A director of probation or parole service performs "highly responsible administrative and professional corrections work in directing a state-wide program of probation and parole investigation and supervision. The work involves responsibility for the establishment and maintenance of uniform methods and procedures in the administration of probation and parole services, including the promulgation of agency standards for investigation, supervision, case workload, recordkeeping, and activity report content. General direction is received from high-level judicial and correctional authorities with respect to broad policies and programs. This class typically requires the equivalent of college graduation with some specialized study in corrections, sociology, or a related field and extensive experience in professional corrections work" (Source, p. 98). No comparable class within the scope of this definition could be found for Arizona, Connecticut, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, New York, and West Virginia.

[Mean minimum salary—$25,947. Mean maximum salary—$34,031.]

Jurisdiction	Minimum salary	Maximum salary	Rank based on minimum salary
Alabama[a]	$24,097	$30,058	24
Alaska[b,c]	40,068	47,856	2
Arkansas	19,400	—	37
California	32,600	39,408	8
Colorado	28,908	38,724	12
Delaware	18,846	29,792	40
District of Columbia	40,832	50,113	1
Florida[d]	34,731	—	6
Idaho[b]	27,268	—	18
Iowa	23,670	31,833	26
Kansas[b]	20,268	26,076	36
Kentucky	24,888	43,500	21
Louisiana	20,544	30,422	34
Maine	21,736	28,932	30
Maryland	39,700	—	3
Massachusetts	22,544	28,044	29
Michigan[b,e]	35,788	43,701	5
Mississippi	18,120	30,480	41
Missouri	24,312	32,028	22
Montana[b]	21,026	27,668	32
Nebraska	18,873	26,951	39
Nevada[b]	30,595	—	9
New Hampshire[b]	22,640	29,430	28
New Jersey	29,273	39,522	11
New Mexico	21,492	25,780	31
North Carolina[b]	29,796	43,692	10
North Dakota	23,172	34,236	27
Ohio[b]	25,085	35,173	20
Oklahoma	15,550	27,000	43
Oregon	28,320	36,132	13
Pennsylvania	28,069	36,108	14
Rhode Island[b]	24,064	27,391	25
South Carolina	35,860	—	4
South Dakota	17,805	27,501	42
Tennessee	19,128	27,504	38
Texas[b,f]	25,200	31,704	19
Utah	28,021	40,903	15
Vermont	20,332	33,514	35
Virginia	27,380	37,400	16
Washington	24,132	30,888	23
Wisconsin	33,429	46,464	7
Wyoming[b]	27,312	42,384	17
Virgin Islands	20,861	26,463	33

[a] Cost of living increase of 7.5 percent added Oct. 1, 1980.
[b] Longevity payments are authorized but not included in the range reported.
[c] Geographic salary differentials are paid to adjust for cost of living; the base salary range has been reported.
[d] Effective Sept. 1, 1980, salary was increased by approximately 8 percent.
[e] A sliding percentage increase was made on Oct. 1, 1980. Minimum salaries were increased 6 percent; maximum salaries were increased 10 percent. Minimum salary levels were frozen in fiscal year 1981.
[f] Effective Sept. 1, 1980, salary was increased 5.1 percent.

Source: U.S. Office of Personnel Management, Office of Intergovernmental Personnel Programs, *State Salary Survey, August 1, 1980* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Office of Personnel Management, 1980), pp. ix–xi, 96. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.55 Selected characteristics of public juvenile custody facilities, United States, selected years 1971–79

NOTE: These data are from the censuses of State and local juvenile detention and correctional facilities. The censuses were conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Data for 1972, 1976, and 1978 are not available. The first two censuses, 1971 and 1973, were restricted to public facilities, but all later censuses were expanded to include private facilities.

The data for 1971–75 are as of June 30, and for 1977 and 1979 as of Dec. 31, except for figures on admissions and departures, average daily number of residents, occupancy rate, expenditures, and operating costs, which are for an annual period, either the calendar or fiscal year. For a description of data collection procedures and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

Selected characteristics	1971	1973	1974	1975	1977	1979
Number of facilities, total	722	794	829	874	992	993
Short-term	338	355	371	387	448	458
Long-term	384	439	458	487	544	535
Facility occupancy rate (percent of facilities):[a]						
Occupied less than 70 percent	36	44	42	36	32	34
Occupied 70 to 100 percent	48	44	46	51	59	55
Occupied more than 100 percent	16	12	12	13	9	11
Number of personnel, total	43,372	44,845	46,276	52,534	61,060	60,889
Full-time	39,521	39,216	39,391	41,156	43,322	44,234
Part-time	3,851	5,629	6,885	11,378	17,738	16,655
Juveniles per full-time staff member	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
Expenditures (in thousands of dollars), total	$456,474	$483,941	$508,630	$594,146	$707,732	$839,895
Capital	$47,365	$30,127	$24,536	$34,510	$29,366	$53,242
Operating	$409,109	$453,814	$484,094	$559,636	$678,366	$786,653
Per capita operating cost (in dollars)[b]	$7,002	$9,577	$10,354	$11,469	$14,123	$16,512
Number of admissions[a]	616,766	600,960	647,175	641,189	614,385	564,875
Number of departures[a]	614,606	594,207	640,408	632,983	622,151	556,815
Average daily number of residents[a]	58,429	47,385	46,753	48,794	48,032	47,642

[a] Based on all residents (juvenile and adult).
[b] Based on average daily number of residents.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1979 Census of Public Juvenile Facilities* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1980), Table 1. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.56 Selected characteristics of public juvenile custody facilities, by type of facility, United States, on Dec. 31, 1977 and 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.55. The classification of "physical environment" was first used in the 1977 and 1979 censuses. It was determined by responses to questions on the degree of access to the community and the extent of in-house physical and staff controls. A majority of facilities identified in earlier censuses as detention centers, diagnostic centers, or training schools, and a significant proportion of ranches, fall into the "institutional" category. Most of those previously identified as shelters or group homes, as well as some ranches, are classified as "open." For a description of data collection procedures and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

Selected characteristics	Type of facility: All facilities 1977	All facilities 1979	Short-term 1977	Short-term 1979	Long-term 1977	Long-term 1979
Number of facilities, total	992	993	448	458	544	535
Physical environment:						
Institutional facilities	596	608	396	400	200	208
Open facilities	396	385	52	58	344	327
Frequency of community access:						
Daily or almost daily	313	287	59	68	254	219
Weekly or less frequently	264	301	51	73	213	228
Never	415	405	338	317	77	88
Security level:						
Strict	228	290	202	234	26	56
Medium	390	308	192	163	198	145
Minimal or none	374	395	54	61	320	334
Number of personnel, total	61,060	60,889	22,150	22,517	38,910	38,372
Status						
Payroll	46,840	47,643	16,063	17,542	29,977	30,301
Nonpayroll	3,014	2,960	1,648	1,649	1,366	1,311
Community volunteer	11,206	10,086	3,639	3,326	7,567	6,760

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1979 Census of Public Juvenile Facilities* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1980), Table 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.57 Residents, facilities, personnel, and expenditures of public juvenile custody facilities, by State, on Dec. 31, 1977 and 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.55. For a description of data collection procedures and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

State	Residents		Facilities		Personnel		Expenditures (in thousands of dollars)[a]	
	1977	1979	1977	1979	1977	1979	1977	1979
United States, total	45,920	45,251	992	993	61,060	60,889	$707,732	$839,895
Alabama	474	638	21	22	694	852	6,250	8,310
Alaska	131	142	2	2	129	127	3,541	4,024
Arizona	653	574	17	18	527	772	7,854	10,108
Arkansas	423	313	10	9	397	428	4,767	5,465
California	10,031	10,927	114	113	15,941	16,516	162,046	182,255
Colorado	779	627	13	14	513	580	7,046	8,227
Connecticut	235	245	4	4	377	372	4,433	6,098
Delaware	213	206	5	5	281	169	3,405	3,583
District of Columbia	567	434	13	14	446	421	7,684	7,991
Florida	2,026	2,012	50	52	1,892	1,807	26,815	31,531
Georgia	1,194	1,156	26	23	1,213	1,199	13,585	16,288
Hawaii	103	124	3	4	136	133	2,570	2,625
Idaho	128	195	2	2	158	165	2,470	3,347
Illinois	1,208	1,175	25	24	1,826	1,944	24,397	29,391
Indiana	1,008	1,094	17	16	1,206	1,015	11,966	15,395
Iowa	409	380	14	11	553	545	7,465	8,248
Kansas	627	664	14	13	801	823	10,584	14,259
Kentucky	635	691	23	34	1,063	677	7,071	8,897
Louisiana	923	1,017	13	13	1,415	1,033	12,148	18,059
Maine	157	181	1	1	230	269	2,601	3,656
Maryland	972	977	15	14	1,144	1,083	14,119	14,593
Massachusetts	180	114	9	10	283	291	3,682	4,304
Michigan	1,884	1,795	49	49	2,216	2,339	34,503	42,912
Minnesota	626	746	21	21	952	978	12,410	15,327
Mississippi	364	353	7	9	343	594	3,194	8,161
Missouri	1,130	1,002	55	50	1,523	1,256	12,879	15,631
Montana	264	176	8	7	289	199	3,829	4,247
Nebraska	242	231	4	5	256	292	3,244	4,116
Nevada	347	361	6	7	283	311	5,471	7,500
New Hampshire	164	182	1	1	154	180	2,336	3,111
New Jersey	1,094	1,388	43	50	1,660	2,254	21,201	28,656
New Mexico	373	332	4	7	267	294	3,628	7,476
New York	1,545	1,397	95	55	3,011	2,723	37,054	43,878
North Carolina	868	729	15	22	934	1,190	9,760	13,317
North Dakota	116	102	6	6	128	130	1,547	1,956
Ohio	2,717	2,541	49	50	3,752	4,336	41,683	43,453
Oklahoma	918	617	10	11	1,086	1,053	12,945	16,470
Oregon	769	825	11	13	955	767	10,218	14,249
Pennsylvania	1,087	1,128	31	27	1,640	1,686	28,559	30,030
Rhode Island	91	86	2	2	208	178	2,657	3,407
South Carolina	595	623	8	9	866	750	5,976	7,183
South Dakota	183	147	5	5	149	136	1,987	2,675
Tennessee	1,323	1,125	17	27	1,182	1,372	12,830	16,514
Texas	1,952	1,713	30	30	2,443	1,734	29,356	23,233
Utah	233	227	9	10	472	296	4,452	5,353
Vermont	98	0	1	0	108	0	1,425	0
Virginia	1,348	1,400	40	51	1,745	1,933	18,247	26,337
Washington	1,117	1,025	32	30	1,797	1,581	22,477	29,607
West Virginia	369	256	10	9	341	290	3,987	3,543
Wisconsin	887	676	10	10	775	733	11,873	12,877
Wyoming	140	182	2	2	102	105	1,525	2,023

[a] Total capital and operating expenditures during either the 1977 or 1979 fiscal years; detail does not add to total shown because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1979 Census of Public Juvenile Facilities* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1980), Table 3.

Table 1.58 Selected characteristics of private juvenile custody facilities, United States, 1974, 1975, 1977, and 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.55. For a description of data collection procedures and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

Selected characteristics	1974	1975	1977	1979
Number of facilities, total	1,337	1,277	1,600	1,558
Short-term	76	66	126	74
Long-term	1,261	1,211	1,474	1,484
Facility occupancy rate (percent of facilities):[a]				
Occupied less than 70 percent	21	21	20	22
Occupied 70 to 100 percent	72	(b)	78	76
Occupied more than 100 percent	7	(b)	2	2
Number of personnel, total	28,612	27,651	30,918	32,910
Full-time	20,600	NA	22,381	23,530
Part time	8,012	NA	8,537	9,380
Juveniles per full-time staff member	1.5	NA	1.3	1.2
Expenditures (in thousands of dollars), total	$294,036	$273,644	$384,327	$465,046
Capital	$25,905	$19,173	$21,008	$25,933
Operating	$268,131	$254,471	$363,319	$439,113
Per capita operating cost (in dollars)[c]	$8,544	$9,516	$12,269	$15,377
Number of admissions[a]	53,661	56,708	67,045	69,419
Number of departures[a]	47,471	50,986	61,571	64,486
Average daily number of residents[a]	31,384	26,740	29,611	28,556

[a] Based on all residents (juvenile and adult).
[b] Data are not available for this specific category; 79 percent of all private facilities had an occupancy rate of 70 percent or greater.
[c] Based on average daily number of residents.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1979 Census of Private Juvenile Facilities* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1981), Table 1. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.59 Selected characteristics of private juvenile custody facilities, by type of facility, United States, on Dec. 31, 1977 and 1979

NOTE: See NOTES, Table 1.55 and 1.56. For a description of data collection procedures and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

Selected characteristics	Type of facility: All facilities		Short-term		Long-term	
	1977	1979	1977	1979	1977	1979
Number of facilities, total	1,600	1,558	126	74	1,474	1,484
Physical environment:						
Institutional facilities	206	174	16	14	190	160
Open facilities	1,394	1,384	110	60	1,284	1,324
Frequency of community access:						
Daily or almost daily	1,260	1,243	NA	53	NA	1,190
Weekly or less frequently	312	281	NA	15	NA	266
Never	28	34	NA	6	NA	28
Security level:						
Strict	55	42	5	5	50	37
Medium	395	333	26	15	369	318
Minimal or none	1,150	1,183	95	54	1,055	1,129
Number of personnel, total	30,918	32,910	1,803	1,087	29,115	31,823
Status:						
Payroll	26,030	27,810	1,162	851	24,868	26,959
Nonpayroll	2,232	2,421	263	143	1,969	2,278
Community volunteer	2,656	2,679	378	93	2,278	2,586

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1979 Census of Private Juvenile Facilities* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1981), Table 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.60 Residents, facilities, personnel, and expenditures of private juvenile custody facilities, by State, on Dec. 31, 1977 and 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.55. For a description of data collection procedures and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

State	Residents		Facilities		Personnel		Expenditures (in thousands of dollars)*	
	1977	1979	1977	1979	1977	1979	1977	1979
United States, total	29,377	28,678	1,600	1,558	30,918	32,910	$384,327	$465,047
Alabama	147	132	15	20	174	184	901	1,546
Alaska	163	231	15	16	204	242	3,901	5,281
Arizona	731	644	38	28	746	718	10,834	13,383
Arkansas	373	588	19	27	402	489	1,776	7,428
California	3,917	3,932	286	250	3,913	4,607	55,139	66,819
Colorado	665	564	32	27	667	544	7,163	7,676
Connecticut	395	369	27	21	410	363	4,673	4,945
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	82	(b)	3	(b)	47	(b)	575	(b)
Florida	724	728	36	30	592	588	7,168	9,130
Georgia	301	263	12	10	266	276	2,255	2,519
Hawaii	58	21	5	(b)	88	30	1,483	348
Idaho	106	112	7	6	159	165	1,471	1,720
Illinois	944	516	20	12	1,069	601	16,043	9,444
Indiana	822	954	29	44	573	886	7,463	11,421
Iowa	319	434	30	44	366	638	7,534	9,835
Kansas	646	761	55	64	615	826	7,838	8,845
Kentucky	283	234	11	12	393	418	1,834	2,180
Louisiana	331	407	16	17	268	314	2,895	5,391
Maine	327	285	17	18	172	189	2,658	2,568
Maryland	688	570	44	41	714	739	8,526	7,171
Massachusetts	688	690	40	44	953	1,083	9,655	12,675
Michigan	1,092	919	49	36	1,227	1,197	17,333	19,434
Minnesota	917	704	85	60	980	866	12,301	12,059
Mississippi	169	89	9	5	86	59	1,036	630
Missouri	587	514	26	22	663	662	7,875	9,797
Montana	152	115	10	9	187	149	1,757	1,783
Nebraska	489	514	11	11	520	510	4,857	8,913
Nevada	(b)	91	(b)	7	(b)	95	(b)	1,108
New Hamsphire	177	218	6	9	110	147	1,668	2,208
New Jersey	255	427	20	17	347	505	3,343	5,922
New Mexico	324	240	16	14	230	211	2,424	2,593
New York	3,459	3,319	111	149	4,564	4,913	65,798	75,841
North Carolina	403	472	31	44	379	564	4,201	6,464
North Dakota	115	91	7	6	111	107	1,636	1,885
Ohio	1,259	1,193	76	66	1,400	1,304	15,738	20,087
Oklahoma	572	648	39	35	626	623	6,436	8,595
Oregon	443	414	39	33	555	614	5,572	6,999
Pennsylvania	1,680	2,144	57	69	1,998	2,506	27,517	35,489
Rhode Island	76	121	6	11	72	146	683	1,602
South Carolina	121	144	9	8	108	125	904	1,010
South Dakota	287	235	19	17	227	242	2,636	2,951
Tennessee	209	421	9	24	224	367	1,813	4,832
Texas	1,564	1,405	47	39	1,051	1,086	11,754	16,680
Utah	163	211	16	15	157	167	1,213	1,541
Vermont	112	142	10	13	174	152	1,075	2,226
Virginia	310	213	9	6	209	210	3,179	3,325
Washington	941	606	74	46	860	560	10,502	6,581
West Virginia	20	30	6	6	46	48	271	368
Wisconsin	628	597	42	45	896	843	10,477	12,153
Wyoming	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)

* Total of capital and operating expenditures during either the 1977 or 1979 fiscal or calendar year; detail does not add to total because of rounding.
b Data not shown to preserve confidentiality guarantees; data are included, however, in total entries.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1979 Census of Private Juvenile Facilities* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1981), Table 3.

Table 1.61 Number, total funding, budgeted capacity, and utilization rate of drug abuse treatment units, by jurisdiction, on Apr. 30, 1979

NOTE: These data were collected through the National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Utilization Survey (NDATUS). In previous years the survey included only those facilities involved in the treatment of drug abuse; expansion of the survey to include alcoholism treatment units reflects a joint effort between the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) and the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA). Units expected to report were identified prior to the survey through a review of records of the Food and Drug Administration, the Veterans Administration, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, the individual State agencies for drug abuse and alcoholism, and through previous NDATUS efforts and NIAAA unit listings.

A total of 9,101 units reported to NDATUS; of these, 6,411 were classified as treatment service units—"a unit that reports a budgeted treatment capacity" (Source, p. 1). Of the 6,411 treatment units, 2,192 were drug abuse treatment units, 2,821 were alcoholism treatment units, and 1,398 were combined drug abuse and alcoholism treatment units. These data are from the 3,590 treatment units reporting drug abuse treatment only or both drug abuse and alcoholism treatment. They represent 95 percent of all known drug abuse treatment units in the United States, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, the Trust Territories, and the Virgin Islands. The comparability of these data to those collected in previous years is affected by the inclusion of the alcoholism treatment units. For example, alcoholism treatment units, which may treat only one or two drug abuse clients and are thus considered drug abuse treatment units, will create what appears to be an increase in the number of drug abuse units, staff, and funds (Source, p. 2).

"Budgeted capacity" is defined as the number of clients a unit is able to treat when operating at full capacity. "Utilization rate" is the number of actual clients in treatment divided by the budgeted treatment capacity. "Total funding" includes all sources of funding for all units. The funding data are not based on audits and should be considered estimates. See Source, pp. 1, 2 for more information.

Jurisdiction	Number of drug abuse treatment units	Total funding (in thousands of dollars)	Total budgeted treatment capacity	Utilization rate (per 100 budgeted capacity)
Total*	3,590	$510,632	237,467	85.4
Alabama	39	2,903	1,257	90.1
Alaska	8	924	240	80.4
Arizona	67	6,613	3,381	70.3
Arkansas	39	1,011	826	76.5
California	430	89,932	33,307	87.7
Colorado	52	3,829	2,575	77.9
Connecticut	89	9,645	3,888	84.2
Delaware	16	1,295	442	97.7
District of Columbia	29	7,853	3,178	86.3
Florida	91	15,718	7,805	85.8
Georgia	60	5,459	2,678	86.4
Hawaii	19	3,459	712	109.1
Idaho	10	464	421	86.9
Illinois	90	16,170	8,104	83.7
Indiana	45	3,606	2,282	71.9
Iowa	28	2,048	829	77.7
Kansas	27	1,727	625	81.3
Kentucky	98	3,424	2,250	76.1
Louisiana	68	5,973	3,527	85.5
Maine	6	447	181	125.4
Maryland	72	10,849	5,711	96.1
Massachusetts	147	14,295	6,235	87.4
Michigan	170	23,546	12,222	79.9
Minnesota	82	11,943	3,972	68.7
Mississippi	49	893	718	87.0
Missouri	55	5,367	3,574	67.9
Montana	10	752	376	93.6
Nebraska	16	$1,274	591	100.2
Nevada	18	1,768	849	74.6
New Hampshire	16	1,949	461	97.4
New Jersey	88	19,304	8,420	96.6
New Mexico	39	3,654	1,569	88.2
New York	420	113,918	53,443	89.2
North Carolina	48	3,805	2,259	83.3
North Dakota	14	1,017	326	67.8
Ohio	130	15,515	9,994	84.5
Oklahoma	21	2,199	1,018	88.4
Oregon	27	3,171	1,228	84.2
Pennsylvania	200	29,665	11,252	83.7
Rhode Island	15	2,328	934	96.4
South Carolina	58	3,929	2,205	84.4
South Dakota	8	381	189	51.3
Tennessee	45	3,744	2,174	76.7
Texas	110	17,251	9,035	89.6
Utah	35	2,740	1,519	88.3
Vermont	20	619	357	94.7
Virginia	46	6,213	2,991	76.3
Washington	77	7,871	3,597	88.5
West Virginia	17	741	521	66.8
Wisconsin	100	6,873	2,389	80.4
Wyoming	9	720	290	72.4
Guam	1	141	51	68.6
Puerto Rico	115	9,674	8,381	71.7
Trust Territories/Pacific Islands	1	23	18	100.0
Virgin Islands*	2	393	37	62.2

* Although the data for the Virgin Islands have been entered in this table, these data are not included in the total figure because of processing problems.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute on Drug Abuse, *Executive Report, April 1979, Data from the National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Utilization Survey (NDATUS)*, Statistical Series F, No. 7 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 10.

Table 1.62 Employees of adult correctional facilities, by level of government, occupational group, and employment status, United States, 1978

NOTE: The data presented below are from a mail survey conducted by Abt Associates for the National Institute of Justice. These data were obtained in response to a questionnaire mailed to correctional agencies in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Prison System. In each of these 52 jurisdictions, a central coordinator was designated to assist in the data collection effort. In 40 jurisdictions, the survey was completed by the central coordinator who was responsible for overseeing the data collection for all the facilities within that correctional system. The remaining 12 officials requested that the survey instruments be mailed directly to the individual facilities. Follow-up telephone calls were used to clarify ambiguous or missing responses. In all, questionnaires were completed by 38 Federal and 521 State correctional facilities during the period between March 1978 and December 1978.

The survey was confined to adult correctional facilities. It did not include juvenile correctional facilities, correctional facilities under the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense or Indian reservations, or police lockups that hold persons for less than 48 hours. "Adult correctional facilities" include only those facilities primarily holding prisoners 24 hours per day.

"Custodial personnel" are correctional officers. "Service personnel" are treatment staff (Source, p. 89).

Level of government and occupational group	Total		Employment status			
			Full-time		Part-time	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	162,678	100	139,232	100	23,446	100
Administrative personnel	19,372	12	7,298	5	12,074	51
Custodial personnel	93,552	58	88,435	64	5,117	22
Service personnel	21,780	13	18,487	13	3,293	14
Other	27,974	17	25,012	18	2,962	13
Federal	8,626	99	8,582	100	44	100
Administrative personnel	191	2	191	2	0	0
Custodial personnel	3,659	42	3,658	43	1	2
Service personnel	1,985	23	1,945	23	40	91
Other	2,791	32	2,788	32	3	7
State	83,535	100	82,595	100	940	100
Administrative personnel	1,848	2	1,831	2	17	2
Custodial personnel	52,536	63	52,240	63	296	31
Service personnel	13,264	16	13,142	16	122	13
Other	15,887	19	15,382	19	505	54
Local	70,517	100	48,055	100	22,462	100
Administrative personnel	17,333	25	5,276	11	12,057	54
Custodial personnel	37,357	53	32,537	68	4,820	21
Service personnel	6,531	9	3,400	7	3,131	14
Other	9,296	13	6,842	14	2,454	11

Source: Joan Mullen and Bradford Smith, *American Prisons and Jails, Volume III: Conditions and Costs of Confinement*, U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 93.

Table 1.63 Salary range for State correctional officers, by jurisdiction, as of Aug. 1, 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.52. A correctional officer performs "correctional work in maintaining order and directing the conduct of inmates in a State correctional institution. An incumbent escorts inmates within the area of an institution, conducts searches of inmates and their living quarters for control of contraband and for cleanliness and sanitation, and stands watch on armed post or patrols grounds. Supervision is received through regulations and oral instructions of supervising officers who review work by inspections. This class usually requires some work experience and the equivalent of a high school education" (Source, p. 24).

[Mean minimum salary—$11,918. Mean maximum salary—$15,788.]

Jurisdiction	Minimum salary	Maximum salary	Rank based on minimum salary
Alabama[a]	$13,643	$16,038	8
Alaska[b,c]	20,772	24,696	1
Arizona	13,488	17,229	10
Arkansas	9,256	13,494	50
California	18,200	20,900	2
Colorado	13,896	18,624	5
Connecticut[b]	13,753	16,663	7
Delaware	11,390	17,340	27
District of Columbia	12,531	16,293	21
Florida[d]	9,771	12,695	46
Georgia[b,e,f]	9,468	12,294	48
Hawaii[b]	11,556	14,220	25
Idaho[b]	11,040	14,796	32
Illinois	12,552	15,708	20
Indiana	11,284	17,082	29
Iowa	11,710	16,598	24
Kansas[b]	11,472	13,980	26
Kentucky	9,384	17,700	49
Louisiana	9,504	14,664	47
Maine	10,795	12,646	34
Maryland	12,450	—	22
Massachusetts[g]	13,557	16,387	9
Michigan[b,h]	14,094	16,140	3
Minnesota	13,008	15,994	15
Mississippi[i]	10,020	16,140	44
Missouri	10,632	13,860	36
Montana[b]	$10,574	$14,025	39
Nebraska	11,133	15,637	30
Nevada[b]	12,285	16,797	23
New Hamsphire[e,j]	11,378	13,366	28
New Jersey	12,789	17,243	17
New Mexico[k]	10,620	17,700	37
New York[b,l]	13,461	15,726	11
North Carolina[b]	10,476	14,868	41
North Dakota	10,620	15,084	38
Ohio[b]	9,048	11,336	51
Oklahoma[b]	10,560	13,600	40
Oregon	12,720	15,456	18
Pennsylvania	13,833	17,860	6
Rhode Island[b]	13,010	14,832	14
South Carolina	10,213	14,474	43
South Dakota	10,774	15,911	35
Tennessee	10,980	14,472	33
Texas[b,m]	12,612	15,888	19
Utah	13,342	19,460	13
Vermont	8,736	13,858	52
Virginia	10,270	14,030	42
Washington	13,344	17,076	12
West Virginia[e]	9,852	15,408	45
Wisconsin	12,833	15,553	16
Wyoming	14,004	21,732	4
Virgin Islands	11,084	14,145	31

[a] Cost of living increase of 7.5 percent added Oct. 1, 1980.
[b] Longevity payments are authorized but not included in the range reported.
[c] Geographic salary differentials are paid to adjust for cost of living; the base salary range has been reported.
[d] Effective as of Sept. 1, 1980.
[e] Minimum qualifications are significantly lower than those defined.
[f] Eligible for a supplement of $100 per month when working in riot control activities.
[g] Reflects upgrading of one job group via collective bargaining effective Mar. 30, 1980 but still pending funding by the legislature.
[h] A sliding percentage increase was made on Oct. 1, 1980. Minimum salaries were increased by 6 percent; maximum salaries were increased by 10 percent. Minimum salary levels were frozen in fiscal year 1981.
[i] New correctional officers hired into trainee classes at a starting salary of $9,180.
[j] Salary range includes $25 per week hazardous duty pay.
[k] Additional $200 per month if work is in a penitentiary.
[l] The salary rate for trainees is $11,348 per year; the training period lasts 12 weeks.
[m] Effective Sept. 1, 1980, salary was increased 5.1 percent.

Source: U.S. Office of Personnel Management, Office of Intergovernmental Personnel Programs, *State Salary Survey, August 1, 1980* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Office of Personnel Management, 1980), pp. ix–xi, 24. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.64 Salary range for State correctional sergeants, by jurisdiction, as of Aug. 1, 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.52. A correctional sergeant performs "the first line of direct supervision over employees who maintain order and direct the conduct of inmates in a State correctional institution. The Correctional Sergeant is responsible for supervising the maintenance of security and the direction of activities of a portion of a correctional institution's population during an assigned watch. An incubent may have charge of small but difficult areas of custodial activities relating to the correctional facility. This class usually requires some work experience in corrections" (Source, p. 25).
No comparable class within the scope of this definition could be found for the Virgin Islands.

[Mean minimum salary—$13,662. Mean maximum salary—$18,353.]

Jurisdiction	Minimum salary	Maximum salary	Rank based on minimum salary
Alabama[a]	$15,244	$17,679	11
Alaska[b,c]	23,808	28,524	1
Arizona	15,406	20,284	8
Arkansas	10,426	15,158	47
California	19,900	24,050	2
Colorado	15,324	20,544	10
Connecticut[b]	15,152	18,218	12
Delaware	13,311	20,815	29
District of Columbia	17,035	22,147	4
Florida[d]	10,314	13,467	49
Georgia[b,e]	11,370	15,132	44
Hawaii[b]	13,620	16,848	27
Idaho[c]	13,416	17,988	28
Illinois	13,740	17,364	25
Indiana	11,778	17,784	39
Iowa	16,016	20,592	5
Kansas[b]	13,704	17,292	26
Kentucky	10,344	19,512	48
Louisiana	10,608	16,740	46
Maine	11,918	14,060	38
Maryland	15,591	20,473	7
Massachusetts[f]	14,255	17,442	22
Michigan[b,g]	15,367	19,042	9
Minnesota	13,802	17,038	24
Mississippi[b]	12,420	20,580	34
Missouri	11,496	14,856	42
Montana[b]	12,471	16,503	32
Nebraska	12,470	17,552	31
Nevada[b]	14,677	20,155	17
New Hampshire[b,h]	12,740	15,152	30
New Jersey	14,782	19,959	13
New Mexico[c]	11,712	19,500	41
New York[b]	15,919	18,514	6
North Carolina[b]	11,436	16,260	43
North Dakota	14,232	21,024	23
Ohio[b]	11,107	14,165	45
Oklahoma[b]	11,952	15,912	36
Oregon	14,256	18,252	21
Pennsylvania	17,860	23,263	3
Rhode Island[b]	14,378	16,692	20
South Carolina	12,424	17,610	33
South Dakota	11,715	17,433	40
Tennessee	11,940	15,612	37
Texas[b,i]	14,388	18,132	19
Utah	14,740	21,570	14
Vermont	9,646	15,288	51
Virginia	12,280	16,770	35
Washington	14,724	18,852	15
West Virginia	10,260	16,104	50
Wisconsin	14,587	19,270	18
Wyoming[b,j]	14,712	22,824	16

[a] Cost of living increase of 7.5 percent added Oct. 1, 1980.
[b] Longevity payments are authorized but not included in the range reported.
[c] Geographic salary differentials are paid to adjust for cost of living; the base salary range has been reported.
[d] Effective as of Sept. 1, 1980.
[e] Eligible for supplement of $100 per month when working in riot control activities.
[f] Reflects upgrading of one job group via collective bargaining effective Mar. 30, 1980 but still pending funding by the legislature.
[g] A sliding percentage increase was made on Oct. 1, 1980. Minimum salaries were increased 6 percent; maximum salaries were increased 10 percent. Minimum salary levels were frozen in fiscal year 1981.
[h] Salary range includes $25 per week hazardous duty pay.
[i] Additional $200 per month if work is at a penitentiary.
[j] Effective Sept. 1, 1980, salary was increased 5.1 percent.
[k] Minimum qualifications are significantly higher than those defined.

Source: U.S. Office of Personnel Management, Office of Intergovernmental Personnel Programs, *State Salary Survey, August 1, 1980* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Office of Personnel Management, 1980), pp. ix–xi, 25. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.65 Salary range for State correctional superintendents, by jurisdiction, as of Aug. 1, 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.52. A correctional superintendent performs "high level administrative work of unusual difficulty in planning, organizing, and directing all activities carried on within a large adult correctional institution. The incumbent assumes responsibility for the security and welfare of all residents and employees of the institution. Work is performed under administrative direction and is reviewed for compliance with laws, policies, and agency objectives. This class usually requires the equivalent of college level training and extensive experience in corrections, including some responsible supervisory experience" (Source, p. 26).
No comparable class within the scope of this definition could be found for West Virginia.

[Mean minimum salary—$27,327. Mean maximum salary—$36,384.]

Jurisdiction	Minimum salary	Maximum salary	Rank based on minimum salary
Alabama[a]	$22,106	$27,259	38
Alaska[b,c]	34,812	41,556	6
Arizona	30,438	41,323	17
Arkansas	11,986	17,420	51
California	35,856	45,444	5
Colorado	28,908	38,724	23
Connecticut[b,d]	36,282	44,536	4
Delaware	25,219	40,383	30
District of Columbia	40,832	50,113	1
Florida[e]	23,719	32,614	34
Georgia[b,f]	24,348	33,096	32
Hawaii[b]	21,936	27,624	43
Idaho[c]	32,385	—	11
Illinois	27,216	41,088	26
Indiana	32,630	50,726	10
Iowa	30,014	40,298	19
Kansas[b]	30,000	40,068	20
Kentucky	20,484	37,500	47
Louisiana	21,996	31,752	42
Maine	21,736	28,932	44
Maryland	28,561	37,516	24
Massachusetts	26,386	32,879	29
Michigan[b,g]	33,282	40,632	8
Minnesota	30,151	40,152	18
Mississippi	22,080	37,020	40
Missouri	23,232	30,600	35
Montana[b]	29,888	36,936	21
Nebraska	22,571	32,382	36
Nevada[b]	26,639	37,089	28
New Hampshire[b]	24,910	31,700	31
New Jersey	30,737	41,489	16
New Mexico	29,688	39,012	22
New York	36,700	47,800	3
North Carolina[b]	18,612	27,132	50
North Dakota	24,336	35,940	33
Ohio[b]	18,803	26,957	49
Oklahoma[b]	22,044	29,376	41
Oregon	39,864	—	2
Pennsylvania	28,069	36,108	25
Rhode Island[b]	31,104	35,980	13
South Carolina	22,316	31,716	37
South Dakota	31,136	—	12
Tennessee	20,916	30,144	46
Texas[b,h]	22,092	31,704	39
Utah	33,157	48,421	9
Vermont	20,332	33,514	48
Virginia	20,960	28,630	45
Washington	30,868	39,540	14
Wisconsin	33,429	46,464	7
Wyoming[b]	30,888	47,916	15
Virgin Islands	27,000	—	27

[a] Cost of living increase of 7.5 percent added Oct. 1, 1980.
[b] Longevity payments are authorized but not included in the range reported.
[c] Geographic salary differentials are paid to adjust for cost of living; the base salary range has been reported.
[d] Maximum shown is the most that a satisfactory performer may be paid. An incumbent with better than satisfactory performance may be paid up to 10 percent more than the posted maximum.
[e] Effective as of Sept. 1, 1980.
[f] Minimum qualifications are significantly lower than those defined.
[g] A sliding percentage increase was made on Oct. 1, 1980. Minimum salaries were increased 6 percent; maximum salaries were increased 10 percent. Minimum salaries were frozen in fiscal year 1981.
[h] Effective Sept. 1, 1980, salary was increased 5.1 percent.

Source: U.S. Office of Personnel Management, Office of Intergovernmental Personnel Programs, *State Salary Survey, August 1, 1980* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Office of Personnel Management, 1980), pp. ix–xi, 26. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.66 Unionization of correctional officers, by jurisdiction, 1979

NOTE: This information was collected through a mail survey of the department of corrections in each jurisdiction conducted in August and September 1979.

Questions: "1. Are employees at your correctional facility currently unionized? 2. If so, when did this take place? 3. If not already unionized, is there a movement within your state institutions for correctional officers to unionize? 4. If unionized, has there been a strike or any sort of collective bargaining action since 1976?"

Jurisdiction	Unionized	When	Movement toward unionization	Strike or collective bargaining by union since 1976
Alabama	No	X	No	X
Alaska	Yes	1975	X	No
Arizona	No	X	No	X
California	Yes; exclusive representatives not yet elected. Unit determination not completed.	1978; State Employer-Employee Relations Act provides for State employee collective bargaining	X	Yes
Colorado	No	X	No	X
Connecticut	Yes	1976	X	Yes, strike in 1977
Delaware	Yes	1965	X	Yes, collective bargaining agreement renegotiated
District of Columbia	Yes	1956	X	No
Florida	Yes	1977	X	No
Georgia	No	X	No	X
Hawaii	Yes	1973	X	No strikes; contracts renegotiated every 2 years as stipulated by law
Idaho	No	X	No	X
Illinois	Yes	1973; American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees contract negotiated	X	No strikes; contract renegotiated in June 1979
Indiana	—	—	—	—
Iowa	Yes	1977	X	No
Kansas	No	X	No	X
Kentucky	No	X	No; informally discussed	X
Louisiana	Yes; 1 of 10 institutions	1975	Yes; within one institution	—
Maine	Yes	1978	X	No
Maryland	Yes; not all employees are members	—	X	No
Massachusetts	Yes	1960s, conditions of employment; 1976, wages, hours, conditions of employment	X	Yes
Michigan	Michigan Corrections Organization certified to represent Security Unit; Michigan State Employees Association certified to exclusively represent Labor-Trades and Safety Regulatory Units; American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees certified to represent Institutional Unit	1979	X	No
Minnesota	Yes	1973	X	No strikes; collective bargaining
Mississippi	No	X	Yes; not presently active	X
Missouri	—	—	—	—
Montana	Yes	1959–62	Yes, in juvenile correctional institutions	Yes
Nebraska	Yes; Correctional Officer (grades I–IV)	1976	X	Yes; annual collective bargaining
Nevada	No; State Employees Association only	Many years ago	No	X
New Hampshire	Yes; State Employees Association	1971	X	No
New Jersey	Yes; Law Enforcement, Health Care, Professional, Administrative and Clerical Supervisory Units	1970	X	Yes
New Mexico	No	X	No	X
New York	Yes; American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees for State security employees of whom Correctional Officers are largest single group and Correctional Officers Benevolent Association for New York City employees	1970 for State; 1958 for New York City	X	Yes
North Carolina	No	X	No	X
North Dakota	Yes	1978	X	No
Ohio	Yes; five unions, no contracts	Past several years	No increase	Yes
Oklahoma	No	X	No	X
Oregon	Yes, six collective bargaining agreements within Corrections Division	1966–68	X	No strikes or other dispute
Pennsylvania	Yes	1972	X	Yes
Rhode Island	Yes; correctional officers, teachers, social workers, and nurses and physicians	1968	X	Yes

Table 1.66 Unionization of correctional officers, by jurisdiction, 1979—Continued

Jurisdiction	Unionized	When	Movement toward unionization	Strike or collective bargaining by union since 1976
South Carolina	No	X	No	X
South Dakota	No	X	Yes	X
Tennessee	No	X	Yes; only among employees	X
Texas	No	X	No	X
Utah	No	X	No	X
Vermont	Yes	1969; certified bargaining unit	X	No
Virginia	No	X	Unofficially	X
Washington	Yes	1973	X	No strikes
West Virginia	No	X	No; legislation proposed to unionize all State employees, not specifically correctional officers	X
Wisconsin	Yes	1968–69	X	Yes
Wyoming	No	X	No	X
Guam	No	X	No	X
Puerto Rico	—	—	—	—
United States Bureau of Prisons	Yes; American Federation of Government Employees, Council of Prison Locals	1968	X	Yes; informational picketing

Source: CONtact, Inc., *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, Neb.: CONtact, Inc., February 1980), pp. 2–6. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

CONTINUED

2 OF 8

Table 1.67 Full- and part-time staff and ratio of inmates to full-time staff in adult correctional facilities, by type of facility, region, and State, 1979

NOTE: These data are from the 1979 Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities and the 1979 Census of State Correctional Facilities conducted for the Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. A correctional facility was considered a community-based residence rather than a confinement facility if at least half of the residents were regularly permitted (or eligible) to depart unaccompanied for the daily use of community resources, such as schools or treatment programs, or for seeking or holding employment.

Region and State	Confinement facilities: Staff: Full-time	Confinement facilities: Staff: Part-time	Confinement facilities: Ratio of inmates to full-time staff	Community-based facilities: Staff: Full-time	Community-based facilities: Staff: Part-time	Community-based facilities: Ratio of inmates to full-time staff
United States, total	91,062	2,508	2.9	3,323	170	3.3
Northeast	21,719	679	1.9	469	75	2.0
Maine	395	16	1.6	27	0	1.7
New Hampshire	205	7	1.4	10	15	1.8
Vermont	222	36	1.7	X	X	X
Massachusetts	1,614	12	1.5	154	3	1.7
Rhode Island	463	31	1.5	X	X	X
Connecticut	1,558	64	2.5	X	X	X
New York	11,545	299	1.7	168	6	1.4
New Jersey	2,995	105	2.0	15	4	1.9
Pennsylvania	2,722	109	2.7	95	47	2.9
North Central	20,618	616	2.9	835	32	2.7
Ohio	3,045	85	4.4	50	3	1.7
Indiana	2,027	18	2.7	110	0	2.2
Illinois	4,505	133	2.5	162	3	2.5
Michigan	4,096	53	3.3	151	8	4.4
Wisconsin	1,525	72	2.1	75	6	2.5
Minnesota	1,071	61	1.9	16	2	2.7
Iowa	1,078	57	1.8	104	4	2.3
Missouri	1,352	42	3.7	87	3	2.0
North Dakota	125	19	1.9	X	X	X
South Dakota	176	27	3.3	X	X	X
Nebraska	660	14	1.6	45	1	3.6
Kansas	958	35	2.2	35	2	1.9
South	34,580	666	3.5	1,753	42	4.0
Delaware	528	22	2.5	28	0	1.6
Maryland	2,480	115	3.0	153	7	3.5
District of Columbia	888	2	2.3	61	0	2.9
Virginia	3,819	109	2.1	83	1	3.0
West Virginia	468	12	2.6	35	1	1.5
North Carolina	4,134	1	3.4	157	0	5.1
South Carolina	1,359	38	4.6	143	1	5.9
Georgia	2,566	57	3.5	116	6	3.6
Florida	6,029	108	2.9	437	17	4.3
Kentucky	1,025	40	3.6	X	X	X
Tennessee	2,137	34	2.8	116	0	4.3
Alabama	910	27	3.5	152	4	4.1
Mississippi	950	35	2.4	26	1	3.0
Arkansas	540	4	5.2	48	1	4.4
Louisiana	2,567	36	2.6	X	X	X
Oklahoma	1,417	26	2.7	198	3	3.3
Texas	2,763	0	9.5	X	X	X
West	14,145	547	3.0	266	21	2.9
Montana	319	24	2.2	X	X	X
Idaho	298	8	2.7	X	X	X
Wyoming	137	10	3.5	X	X	X
Colorado	661	12	3.3	17	0	3.1
New Mexico	333	6	3.9	61	2	3.5
Arizona	1,336	38	2.4	34	3	2.4
Utah	355	8	2.6	34	4	2.2
Nevada	456	2	3.4	8	0	1.9
Washington	1,447	65	2.6	29	4	3.6
Oregon	877	22	3.3	36	1	2.7
California	7,224	335	3.1	39	2	2.6
Alaska	278	6	2.1	X	X	X
Hawaii	424	11	1.7	8	5	3.5

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *State Correctional Populations and Facilities, 1979—Advance Report* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1981), Table 8. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.68 Adult correctional facilities and inmates, by type of facility, security-level, region, and State, 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.67.

Region and State	All facilities: Facilities	All facilities: Inmates	Confinement facilities: Facilities	Confinement facilities: Inmates: Total	Maximum	Medium	Minimum	Not classified	Other	Community-based facilities: Facilities	Community-based facilities: Inmates
United States, total	791	274,563	568	263,553	109,738	98,189	51,193	3,616	817	223	11,010
Northeast	115	41,620	85	40,700	19,630	14,933	4,869	1,040	228	30	920
Maine	5	684	3	637	382	168	87	0	0	2	47
New Hampshire	3	299	1	281	20	233	28	0	0	2	18
Vermont	6	376	6	376	95	132	113	36	0	0	X
Massachusetts	19	2,712	13	2,453	798	1,209	386	13	47	6	259
Rhode Island	6	741	5	673	285	108	123	119	38	1	68
Connecticut	10	3,831	10	3,831	1,065	2,664	102	0	0	0	X
New York	33	19,426	30	19,199	10,233	7,589	1,377	0	0	3	227
New Jersey	9	5,919	8	5,890	3,504	239	1,369	778	0	1	29
Pennsylvania	24	7,632	9	7,360	3,248	2,591	1,284	94	143	15	272
North Central	157	61,682	101	59,399	23,080	23,787	11,340	1,183	9	56	2,283
Ohio	13	13,362	10	13,278	3,119	7,935	1,531	693	0	3	84
Indiana	16	5,672	10	5,431	2,947	1,645	736	103	0	6	241
Illinois	21	11,627	12	11,219	3,565	5,158	2,128	368	0	9	408
Michigan	40	14,018	25	13,347	6,022	3,550	3,775	0	0	15	671
Wisconsin	16	3,353	10	3,168	1,402	1,168	588	1	9	6	185
Minnesota	7	2,030	5	1,987	1,016	827	144	0	0	2	43
Iowa	15	2,202	8	1,960	828	936	196	0	0	7	242
Missouri	9	5,189	7	5,012	2,342	1,427	1,232	11	0	2	177
North Dakota	2	235	2	235	186	40	9	0	0	0	X
South Dakota	2	587	2	587	411	175	1	0	0	0	X
Nebraska	8	1,193	4	1,029	352	255	415	7	0	4	164
Kansas	8	2,214	6	2,146	890	671	585	0	0	2	68
South	405	128,753	292	121,708	54,711	42,049	23,642	728	578	113	7,045
Delaware	6	1,370	5	1,325	193	794	143	187	8	1	45
Maryland	18	7,961	13	7,429	2,086	3,913	1,427	0	3	5	532
District of Columbia	8	2,245	5	2,070	809	1,089	167	0	5	3	175
Virginia	42	8,296	38	8,050	2,609	3,976	1,454	11	0	4	246
West Virginia	7	1,263	4	1,211	144	907	124	36	0	3	52
North Carolina	84	14,732	73	13,931	1,304	6,664	5,866	97	0	11	801
South Carolina	32	7,061	23	6,220	1,383	2,117	2,573	147	0	9	841
Georgia	25	9,451	18	9,033	4,153	3,263	979	77	561	7	418
Florida	77	19,554	39	17,681	8,516	5,234	3,866	64	1	38	1,873
Kentucky	10	3,680	10	3,680	780	2,133	767	0	0	0	X
Tennessee	13	6,522	8	6,024	1,346	3,936	736	6	0	5	498
Alabama	21	3,832	9	3,215	426	1,825	958	6	0	12	617
Mississippi	10	2,389	7	2,310	1,278	0	1,032	0	0	3	79
Arkansas	7	3,015	5	2,805	2,445	265	95	0	0	2	210
Louisiana	7	6,611	7	6,611	1,129	3,213	2,172	97	0	0	X
Oklahoma	21	4,481	11	3,823	1,331	1,668	824	0	0	10	658
Texas	17	26,290	17	26,290	24,779	1,052	459	0	0	0	X
West	114	42,508	90	41,746	12,317	17,420	11,342	665	2	24	762
Montana	2	703	2	703	335	187	138	43	0	0	X
Idaho	3	801	3	801	407	201	193	0	0	0	X
Wyoming	3	482	3	482	33	309	140	0	0	0	X
Colorado	9	2,241	7	2,189	1,129	442	496	122	0	2	52
New Mexico	5	1,511	2	1,299	164	898	237	0	0	3	212
Arizona	9	3,277	5	3,197	1,413	758	1,026	0	0	4	80
Utah	5	993	2	917	169	224	490	34	0	3	76
Nevada	6	1,547	5	1,532	305	929	298	0	0	1	15
Washington	12	3,884	9	3,781	2,204	632	945	0	0	3	103
Oregon	10	2,975	6	2,879	2,143	57	679	0	0	4	96
California	32	22,745	30	22,645	3,654	12,315	6,465	211	0	2	100
Alaska	9	592	9	592	256	200	130	5	1	0	X
Hawaii	9	757	7	729	105	268	105	250	1	2	28

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *State Correctional Populations and Facilities, 1979—Advance Report* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1981), Table 5.

Table 1.69 State and Federal adult correctional facilities, by facility security classification, size, date of construction, sex designation, region, and jurisdiction, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.62.

Region and jurisdiction	Number of facilities	Facility security classification			Size			Date of facility construction					Sex designation		
		Maximum	Medium	Minimum	Less than 500 prisoners	500 to 999 prisoners	1,000 or more prisoners	Before 1875	1875 to 1924	1925 to 1949	1950 to 1969	1970 to 1978	Male	Female	Co-ed
United States, total	559	153	224	182	376	98	85	25	79	141	164	150	49	42	26
Federal facilities, total	38	13	17	8	10	18	10	0	3	16	8	11	31	2	5
State facilities, total	521	140	207	174	366	80	75	25	76	125	156	139	460	40	21
Northeast	77	24	30	23	50	15	12	7	20	14	15	21	69	3	5
Maine	3	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	0	1
New Hampshire	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Vermont	2	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0
Massachusetts	13	5	2	6	11	2	0	0	3	1	3	6	12	0	1
Rhode Island	5	1	2	2	5	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	4	1	0
Connecticut	10	6	2	2	9	1	0	2	1	2	2	3	9	1	0
New York	27	6	13	8	15	5	7	3	5	6	4	9	25	1	1
New Jersey	8	2	5	1	2	4	2	1	3	2	1	1	7	0	1
Pennsylvania	8	2	4	2	2	3	3	0	4	2	2	0	7	0	1
North central	90	30	27	33	53	18	19	9	24	13	30	14	77	9	4
Ohio	11	2	6	3	3	1	7	1	3	3	3	1	10	1	0
Indiana	9	5	4	0	6	1	2	1	3	0	3	2	7	1	1
Illinois	10	5	4	1	4	2	4	2	3	2	1	2	9	1	0
Michigan	23	6	4	13	17	4	2	0	2	4	11	6	22	1	0
Wisconsin	8	2	3	3	5	2	1	1	3	0	3	1	7	1	0
Minnesota	5	2	0	3	3	2	0	0	3	0	2	0	4	1	0
Iowa	5	2	1	2	3	2	0	2	1	0	2	0	4	1	0
Missouri	8	2	2	4	5	1	2	1	0	3	3	1	7	0	1
North Dakota	2	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1
South Dakota	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Nebraska	2	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0
Kansas	6	3	0	3	4	2	0	1	2	0	2	1	5	1	0
South	284	75	108	101	220	34	30	6	22	93	81	82	263	18	3
Delaware	5	0	4	1	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	4	4	1	0
Maryland	14	3	4	7	10	2	2	1	1	3	5	4	13	1	0
District of Columbia	5	1	3	1	4	0	1	0	0	2	2	1	5	0	0
Virginia	36	3	33	0	33	2	1	1	3	6	22	4	35	1	0
West Virginia	6	1	2	3	5	1	0	1	0	2	1	2	5	1	0
North Carolina	79	3	29	47	73	5	1	0	3	64	8	4	78	1	0
South Carolina	23	5	2	16	21	1	1	1	1	0	6	15	22	1	0
Georgia	17	14	3	0	13	1	3	0	0	1	9	7	16	1	0
Florida	35	19	13	3	22	7	6	0	1	3	16	15	33	2	0
Kentucky	11	1	2	8	9	0	2	0	1	2	1	7	9	1	1
Tennessee	7	2	5	0	4	2	1	1	0	1	1	4	6	1	0
Alabama	8	2	3	3	5	3	0	0	0	4	1	3	7	1	0
Mississippi	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Arkansas	5	2	1	2	3	1	1	0	0	2	1	2	4	1	0
Louisiana	7	1	1	5	4	2	1	0	1	1	2	3	6	1	0
Oklahoma	10	4	1	5	9	0	1	0	2	0	2	6	7	2	1
Texas	15	14	1	0	1	6	8	1	8	1	4	1	13	2	0
West	70	11	42	17	43	13	14	3	10	5	30	22	51	10	9
Montana	2	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0
Idaho	3	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	1
Wyoming	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0
Colorado	8	1	3	4	5	3	0	1	1	0	5	1	7	1	0
New Mexico	4	0	1	3	3	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	2	1	1
Arizona	5	1	2	2	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	4	4	1	0
Utah	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Nevada	5	1	4	0	4	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	4	1	0
Washington	9	3	2	4	6	2	1	0	2	0	3	4	8	1	0
Oregon	3	0	3	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	1	0
California	12	1	10	1	0	2	10	1	1	2	8	0	10	1	1
Alaska	9	3	5	1	9	0	0	0	0	1	5	3	4	1	4
Hawaii	7	1	6	0	7	0	0	0	2	1	1	3	5	1	1

Source: Joan Mullen and Bradford Smith, *American Prisons and Jails, Volume III: Conditions and Costs of Confinement*, U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 23. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.70 State and Federal adult correctional facilities, by size, date of construction, and facility security classification, United States, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.62.

Size and date of facility construction	Total		Facility security classification					
			Maximum		Medium		Minimum	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	559	99	153	101	224	100	182	100
Before 1875	25	4	21	14	3	1	1	1
1875 to 1924	79	14	41	27	27	12	11	6
1925 to 1949	141	25	15	10	69	31	57	31
1950 to 1969	164	29	40	26	69	31	55	30
1970 to 1978	150	27	36	24	56	25	58	32
1,000 or more prisoners	85	99	55	100	28	101	2	100
Before 1875	13	15	12	22	1	4	0	X
1875 to 1924	29	34	22	40	7	25	0	X
1925 to 1949	19	22	11	20	8	29	0	X
1950 to 1969	22	26	9	16	12	43	1	50
1970 to 1978	2	2	1	2	0	X	1	50
500 to 999 prisoners	98	99	35	101	54	100	9	99
Before 1875	8	8	7	20	1	2	0	X
1875 to 1924	22	22	10	29	12	22	0	X
1925 to 1949	24	24	1	3	20	37	3	33
1950 to 1969	23	24	8	23	12	22	3	33
1970 to 1978	21	21	9	26	9	17	3	33
Less than 500 prisoners	376	100	63	99	142	101	171	101
Before 1875	4	1	2	3	1	1	1	1
1875 to 1924	28	7	9	14	8	6	11	6
1925 to 1949	98	26	3	5	41	29	54	32
1950 to 1969	119	32	23	36	45	32	51	30
1970 to 1978	127	34	26	41	47	33	54	32

Source: Joan Mullen and Bradford Smith, *American Prisons and Jails, Volume III: Conditions and Costs of Confinement*, U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 244.

Table 1.71 State and Federal adult correctional facility cells, by percent of cells greater than or equal to selected cell sizes, region, and jurisdiction, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.62.

[Percent greater than or equal to cell size shown]

Region and jurisdiction	Number of cells[a]	Cell sizes (number of square feet of floor space)								
		40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80
United States, total	141,668	96	89	74	57	47	31	26	14	11
Federal, total	12,779	100	99	84	74	61	44	35	30	20
States, total	128,889	93	87	72	54	45	29	24	12	9
Northeast	31,994	95	91	80	55	49	33	30	12	11
Maine	610	100	100	100	38	14	14	14	5	5
New Hampshire	320	100	100	2	2	2	0	0	0	0
Vermont	82	100	100	100	100	100	49	49	49	9
Massachusetts	2,367	100	100	100	72	69	29	27	13	13
Rhode Island	558	100	47	47	47	47	11	11	11	11
Connecticut	2,019	96	96	93	47	47	34	20	(b)	(b)
New York	13,321	100	91	71	33	32	18	16	12	11
New Jersey	4,667	82	82	75	65	54	49	48	17	17
Pennsylvania	8,050	93	93	93	84	74	54	51	12	12
North Central	38,150	94	90	79	68	58	38	27	11	9
Ohio	7,299	99	89	73	48	48	39	15	15	10
Indiana	1,673	100	61	31	20	7	(b)	(b)	(b)	0
Illinois	6,785	100	93	80	70	53	32	15	8	8
Michigan	9,372	100	100	95	95	72	65	59	3	3
Wisconsin	2,845	100	79	79	58	47	47	46	40	29
Minnesota	2,133	100	100	98	93	82	11	11	11	10
Iowa	1,697	78	77	5	5	4	4	4	4	4
Missouri	3,187	100	100	99	99	99	42	14	14	14
North Dakota	297	100	100	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	530	100	100	100	100	100	10	10	10	10
Nebraska	531	59	59	47	38	38	31	31	23	23
Kansas	1,801	100	70	70	52	52	22	14	9	9
South	35,234	95	86	61	50	39	28	26	19	14
Delaware	495	72	72	72	72	72	7	7	7	7
Maryland	4,213	91	83	83	42	42	19	17	17	17
District of Columbia	763	100	100	99	55	55	55	55	55	9
Virginia	3,101	98	86	69	65	36	18	17	7	4
West Virginia	658	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	1,367	100	100	88	64	28	2	2	1	1
South Carolina	1,510	100	96	73	73	65	35	35	12	12
Georgia	2,380	99	63	63	61	16	16	16	16	16
Florida	5,004	100	100	97	82	82	76	75	47	32
Kentucky	1,512	62	62	55	35	35	16	1	1	1
Tennessee	1,912	97	92	72	65	34	33	32	21	14
Alabama	416	100	41	17	17	17	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	296	100	100	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	686	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Louisiana	964	100	100	34	32	32	32	32	32	21
Oklahoma	1,045	100	99	99	99	99	94	94	64	37
Texas	8,912	100	90	20	17	10	4	1	1	1
West	23,511	90	85	73	46	30	16	15	8	5
Montana	534	100	100	99	99	62	55	55	1	1
Idaho	396	100	100	100	90	90	90	53	(b)	(b)
Wyoming	326	98	39	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado	1,923	100	100	46	38	38	26	22	7	0
New Mexico	438	100	100	100	58	58	58	58	3	3
Arizona	983	100	75	75	20	20	20	20	20	20
Utah	602	100	100	67	12	12	0	0	0	0
Nevada	662	100	100	57	43	43	43	43	43	43
Washington	2,380	100	100	100	74	42	40	40	30	3
Oregon	1,763	100	55	32	27	27	5	0	0	0
California	13,205	83	83	77	45	25	5	5	5	4
Alaska	169	100	100	99	95	95	80	78	7	7
Hawaii	130	57	57	56	46	46	46	46	30	21

[a] Confinement units with less than 120 square feet of floor space.

[b] The percentage of cells is less than 0.5 percent but not zero.

Source: Joan Mullen and Bradford Smith, *American Prisons and Jails, Volume III: Conditions and Costs of Confinement*, U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 343.

Table 1.72 Local adult correctional facility cells, by percent of cells greater than or equal to selected cell sizes, region, and State, 1978

NOTE: These data were provided to the Source by the U.S. Bureau of the Census from their 1978 National Jail Census. The Census Bureau questionnaires solicited information about local facility and inmate characteristics on Feb. 15, 1978. Of the 3,493 local facilities surveyed, 28 did not respond.

[Percent greater than or equal to cell size shown]

Region and State	Number of cells[a]	Cell sizes (number of square feet of floor space)								
		40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80
State, total	74,186	88	83	67	44	39	28	25	20	19
Northeast	20,733	92	87	66	35	30	17	11	9	8
Maine	277	86	86	74	56	56	52	52	52	24
New Hampshire	281	82	60	35	28	16	16	16	5	5
Vermont[b]	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Massachusetts	2,111	96	88	63	40	40	21	15	15	14
Rhode Island[b]	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Connecticut[b]	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
New York	11,607	95	94	64	30	22	12	3	2	1
New Jersey	2,409	90	74	63	17	17	8	8	7	7
Pennsylvania	4,048	83	78	74	58	54	33	32	23	22
North Central	18,096	83	77	66	47	42	29	27	21	20
Ohio	4,167	79	71	61	52	48	42	41	35	34
Indiana	1,848	82	78	62	42	42	27	27	25	24
Illinois	3,901	62	57	53	44	39	27	24	20	15
Michigan	2,023	99	93	89	28	24	18	10	5	5
Wisconsin	1,449	94	88	65	32	28	17	16	10	9
Minnesota	1,322	99	97	89	72	60	24	24	12	12
Iowa	588	91	84	72	45	41	26	24	21	21
Missouri	1,206	90	83	63	51	43	29	28	21	21
North Dakota	257	96	91	77	48	47	10	10	5	5
South Dakota	384	92	86	83	67	61	51	51	18	18
Nebraska	427	95	91	67	45	44	19	19	16	16
Kansas	524	97	92	86	81	72	51	50	44	38
South	24,723	88	81	67	47	43	34	32	26	25
Delaware[b]	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Maryland	1,376	98	94	92	19	17	16	15	15	15
District of Columbia	1,149	100	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	3,510	43	33	25	15	15	12	12	4	3
West Virginia	961	92	77	68	28	28	14	13	12	12
North Carolina	1,665	80	70	52	40	33	22	18	16	15
South Carolina	998	87	84	77	30	30	19	19	15	14
Georgia	1,589	99	91	82	60	51	36	35	29	28
Florida	2,505	97	91	85	68	55	36	34	30	29
Kentucky	1,211	98	92	72	59	58	52	51	25	25
Tennessee	1,136	89	87	80	66	65	50	49	42	42
Alabama	973	97	92	83	76	74	66	64	55	52
Mississippi	989	99	98	95	72	70	56	56	46	46
Arkansas	700	100	95	90	83	74	64	64	56	53
Louisiana	1,891	99	99	94	70	65	55	54	50	49
Oklahoma	585	97	87	75	70	59	48	48	43	41
Texas	3,485	98	85	67	51	47	38	36	29	26
West	10,634	88	85	70	46	42	34	32	28	27
Montana	378	92	81	63	55	52	39	39	36	34
Idaho	230	91	90	83	73	66	61	60	53	51
Wyoming	187	97	90	80	66	66	36	36	23	23
Colorado	1,030	97	96	88	46	37	34	33	27	27
New Mexico	246	98	90	87	51	50	36	35	33	32
Arizona	858	100	99	98	88	81	77	76	72	70
Utah	232	99	43	32	28	22	22	22	22	16
Nevada	263	100	100	97	86	81	60	60	40	34
Washington	615	98	94	64	44	40	25	25	19	19
Oregon	515	99	90	82	51	51	27	25	15	13
California	6,038	80	80	61	37	33	28	26	22	22
Alaska	42	100	100	86	71	71	64	64	45	43
Hawaii[b]	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

[a] Confinement units with less than 120 square feet of floor space.

[b] No locally operated facilities in the State.

Source: Joan Mullen and Bradford Smith, *American Prisons and Jails, Volume III: Conditions and Costs of Confinement*, U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 344. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.73 Confinement units and extent of overcrowding in adult correctional facilities, by type of facility, size of unit, region, and State, 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.67. One-person units include all units with less than 60 square feet of floor space and those with 60 to 119 square feet of floor space that are rated to hold one person. Multiple-person units include all units with 60 to 119 square feet of floor space that are rated to hold more than one person. Dormitories are defined as units with 120 square feet or more of floor space.

A unit was designated as overcrowded if it was smaller than 60 square feet or if it provided less than 60 square feet of floor space per inmate. The number of overcrowded units was obtained by multiplying the average square footage of one unit by the number of units with that average square footage and dividing the product by the number of inmates occupying those units on census day. This method may result in a slight overstating of the number of overcrowded units. It also combines general housing units with those used for special purposes, such as protective custody or medical units (Source).

	Confinement facilities							Community-based facilities						
	One-person units		Multiple-person units		Dormitories			One-person units		Multiple-person units		Dormitories		
Region and State	Number	Percent overcrowded	Number	Percent overcrowded	Number	Percent overcrowded	Not available	Number	Percent overcrowded	Number	Percent overcrowded	Number	Percent overcrowded	Not available
United States, total	128,282	58	12,852	90	8,254	20	714	1,248	8	469	75	2,673	11	13
Northeast	37,274	47	140	86	1,345	4	525	345	1	14	71	259	6	0
Maine	579	89	35	100	41	2	0	33	0	0	X	35	0	0
New Hampshire	352	89	1	0	0	X	0	6	0	0	X	7	0	0
Vermont	145	51	68	75	46	15	0	0	X	0	X	0	X	0
Massachusetts	2,396	34	0	X	105	8	10	197	3	0	X	43	9	0
Rhode Island	542	57	0	X	55	0	1	0	X	0	X	23	4	0
Connecticut	3,255	52	0	X	61	15	1	0	X	0	X	0	X	0
New York	17,216	57	10	80	878	1	505	50	0	0	X	58	0	0
New Jersey	4,697	46	26	100	130	9	0	45	0	0	X	0	X	0
Pennsylvania	8,093	24	0	X	29	45	7	14	0	14	0	93	11	0
North Central	32,173	57	6,685	91	2,058	17	102	517	0	57	7	868	6	0
Ohio	4,667	60	2,117	95	144	15	0	38	0	3	100	19	11	0
Indiana	3,386	90	1	0	53	13	1	23	0	0	X	75	12	0
Illinois	3,011	41	3,950	90	518	17	0	62	0	0	0	194	10	0
Michigan	9,175	59	0	X	478	15	0	215	0	2	0	279	(*)	0
Wisconsin	2,584	57	47	77	131	20	100	143	0	0	X	20	0	0
Minnesota	2,157	18	0	X	27	0	0	2	0	0	X	13	54	0
Iowa	1,699	91	19	0	49	8	0	2	0	1	100	52	25	0
Missouri	2,321	49	423	100	112	50	1	0	X	51	0	107	0	0
North Dakota	291	97	0	X	2	0	0	0	X	0	X	0	X	0
South Dakota	490	0	44	100	28	0	0	0	X	0	X	0	X	0
Nebraska	659	42	72	0	221	1	0	32	0	0	X	64	5	0
Kansas	1,733	45	12	100	299	28	0	0	X	0	X	45	0	0
South	33,095	65	5,290	91	3,749	30	63	354	26	384	85	1,309	22	13
Delaware	508	30	2	0	179	3	0	0	X	0	X	12	42	0
Maryland	4,882	77	7	100	49	47	0	158	0	9	0	31	65	0
District of Columbia	799	46	0	X	40	3	0	71	0	17	76	21	19	0
Virginia	3,434	33	140	89	548	8	8	3	0	0	X	26	4	0
West Virginia	610	99	0	X	78	0	0	2	0	9	100	22	0	0
North Carolina	2,142	72	199	87	490	56	11	18	11	0	X	31	65	13
South Carolina	1,415	88	231	97	214	38	13	89	90	61	100	152	9	0
Georgia	2,167	59	521	83	276	43	8	0	X	16	100	195	18	0
Florida	2,407	27	2,372	91	835	37	9	0	X	266	85	441	29	0
Kentucky	968	35	2	0	109	7	0	0	X	0	X	0	X	0
Tennessee	1,186	59	968	90	265	22	0	13	77	4	25	38	11	0
Alabama	484	74	0	X	57	37	0	0	X	0	X	69	33	0
Mississippi	9	100	0	X	82	91	0	0	X	0	X	6	17	0
Arkansas	386	0	18	78	167	10	0	0	X	0	X	17	41	0
Louisiana	1,572	58	0	X	163	5	0	0	X	0	X	0	X	0
Oklahoma	2,574	38	20	90	47	17	13	0	X	2	100	248	10	0
Texas	7,552	98	810	100	150	63	1	0	X	0	X	0	X	0
West	25,740	64	737	73	1,102	7	24	37	22	14	7	237	12	0
Montana	521	23	0	X	8	0	0	0	X	0	X	0	X	0
Idaho	394	43	1	0	16	6	2	0	X	0	X	0	X	0
Wyoming	357	98	0	X	15	0	0	0	X	0	X	0	X	0
Colorado	1,960	51	0	X	28	4	1	12	0	0	X	21	14	0
New Mexico	439	61	0	X	71	20	0	0	X	0	X	31	0	0
Arizona	1,359	20	2	100	191	0	0	0	X	8	100	17	18	0
Utah	634	75	0	X	48	2	0	13	0	0	X	39	0	0
Nevada	817	55	110	72	90	1	0	0	X	0	X	8	25	0
Washington	2,467	54	334	89	71	7	0	0	X	4	75	40	53	0
Oregon	1,763	83	1	0	54	28	0	7	100	2	0	14	0	0
California	14,715	71	238	52	384	8	16	0	X	0	X	61	0	0
Alaska	107	18	51	67	107	8	5	0	X	0	X	0	X	0
Hawaii	207	46	0	X	19	16	0	0	X	0	X	6	0	0

* Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *State Correctional Populations and Facilities, 1979—Advance Report* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1981), Table 6.

Table 1.74 Adult correctional pre-release centers, by type of facility, legal status of residents, region, and jurisdiction, on Mar. 31, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.62. State and Federal coordinators were asked to identify any privately or locally operated pre-release centers that housed sentenced inmates under their jurisdiction. Follow-up telephone calls were used to clarify ambiguous or missing responses. In all, questionnaires completed by the survey sample included 402 adult pre-release facilities operated under Federal, State, local, or private authority during the period between March 1978 and December 1978.

A pre-release facility was defined as any publicly or privately operated correctional facility that housed and supervised its residents for less than 24 hours daily and whose residents were sentenced and under Federal or State jurisdiction in 1978. Excluded from the survey were facilities for juveniles, facilities under the jurisdiction of Indian reservations or of the Department of Defense, facilities serving only parolees or probationers, police lockups, and large penal institutions having a work release program for only a small number of inmates.

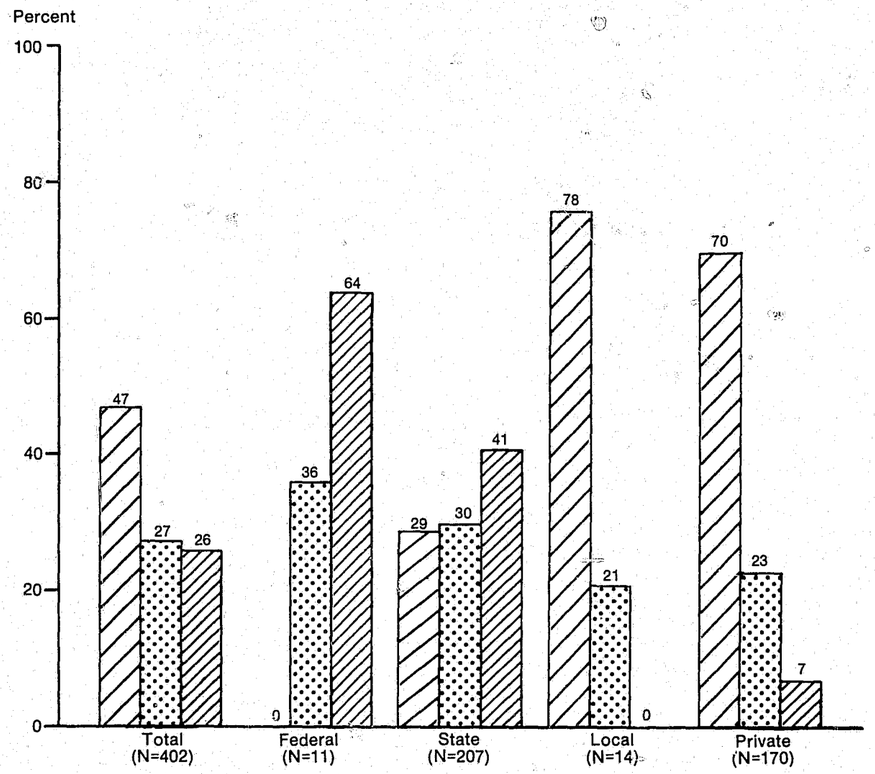
"Sentenced" was defined as those residents sentenced to custodial supervision. Others included in the "total" figure include parolees, probationers, volunteers, pre-trial detainees, and alcoholics or drug addicts undergoing treatment.

	Type of facility				Legal status of residents	
Region and jurisdiction	Total	State	Private	Other	Total	Sentenced
United States, total	402	207	170	25	13,433	11,469
Federal, total	11	0	0	11	642	588
State, total	391	207	0	14	12,791	10,881
Northeast	64	35	27	2	1,776	1,445
Maine	5	2	2	1	58	58
New Hampshire	1	1	0	0	14	14
Vermont	4	4	0	0	308	266
Massachusetts	12	7	5	0	366	302
Rhode Island	2	1	1	0	39	35
Connecticut	11	0	11	0	246	79
New York	8	6	2	0	307	273
New Jersey	5	1	4	0	116	102
Pennsylvania	16	13	2	1	322	316
North Central	110	53	50	7	3,003	2,243
Ohio	12	1	11	0	224	102
Indiana	12	4	8	0	313	238
Illinois	12	7	4	1	327	238
Michigan	23	18	4	1	919	695
Wisconsin	15	11	3	1	408	386
Minnesota	3	2	1	0	85	77
Iowa	9	4	2	3	166	127
Missouri	13	0	13	0	273	159
North Dakota	1	0	1	0	14	3
South Dakota	2	0	1	1	41	5
Nebraska	4	4	0	0	158	158
Kansas	4	2	2	0	75	53
South	142	89	52	1	6,307	5,905
Delaware	1	1	0	0	62	62
Maryland	9	3	5	1	360	356
District of Columbia	6	1	5	0	181	162
Virginia	8	5	3	0	333	325
West Virginia	3	3	0	0	40	37
North Carolina	4	0	4	0	29	27
South Carolina	15	10	5	0	945	909
Georgia	7	6	1	0	362	354
Florida	35	31	4	0	1,988	1,877
Kentucky	4	0	4	0	46	37
Tennessee	12	6	6	0	579	564
Alabama	13	13	0	0	574	546
Arkansas	2	1	1	0	29	18
Louisiana	2	0	2	0	39	35
Oklahoma	10	9	1	0	481	467
Texas	11	0	11	0	259	129
West	75	30	41	4	1,705	1,288
Idaho	1	0	1	0	15	2
Wyoming	5	4	0	1	28	18
Colorado	10	3	6	1	281	193
Arizona	6	3	3	0	173	93
Utah	4	2	2	0	106	62
Washington	16	5	10	1	409	358
Oregon	11	9	2	0	236	231
California	19	2	16	1	422	303
Hawaii	3	2	1	0	35	28

Source: Joan Mullen, *American Prisons and Jails, Volume I: Summary Findings and Policy Implications of a National Survey*, U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 70. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 1.10 Pre-release facilities, by type and size of facility, United States, on Mar. 31, 1978

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 1.62 and 1.74. Information was not available from one pre-release facility.



Source: William DeJong, *American Prisons and Jails, Volume V: Supplemental Report— Adult Pre-Release Facilities*, U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 41, Table 3.14. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.75 Mental health staff and services in adult correctional facilities, by selected facility characteristics and jurisdiction, as of August 1980

NOTE: These data were collected through a mail questionnaire survey sent to the central offices of all correctional systems in the 50 States, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Canal Zone, the Federal System, the Armed Forces correctional systems, and Canadian regional and federal systems. The response rate, after followup procedures, was 72 percent; for all reporting institutions there was an average monthly total population of 232,090 inmates. Data for Canada have been excluded from this presentation by SOURCEBOOK staff. Some data have been revised from their original presentation from information received from the authors.

	Selected facility characteristics						Mental health staff (number of)											Services		
		Facility location (percent of institutions)		Type of facility (percent of inmates in each facility)							Psychologists									
Jurisdiction	Average inmate monthly population	Urban	Rural	Maximum	Medium	Minimum	Psychiatrists	Psychiatric nurses	Nurses	Social workers	M.A.	Ph.D.	Clinical psychologists	Nonclinical psychologists	Paraprofessional counselors	Consulting psychologists	Unit for emotionally disturbed	Number of units throughout system	Average population of unit
Alabama	4,000	11	89	4.0	40.0	56.0	0	0	15	2[a]	5[a]	4[a]	1	3	13	2	√	1	6
Arkansas	750	77	23	57.0	32.0	11.0	1	1	6	0	2	0	0	2	10	2	(b)	X	X
Arizona	1,800	20	80	52.0	32.0	16.0	5	0	5	0	2	2	2	2	18[a]	0	√	1	11
California	21,000	8	92	7.4[c]	55.5	26.5	39	14	131	0	11	19	30	0	0	0	√	1	205
Colorado	2,100	0	100	21.5[c]	29.0	20.5	1	—	12	1[d]	7	—	—	—	15	—	(b)	X	X
Delaware	1,200	60	40	X	X	X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(b)	X	X
District of Columbia	3,600	29	71	49.0	43.0	8.0	0	0	8	61	17	2	8	11	1	0	(b)	X	3
Florida	18,000	10	90	43.0	25.0	32.0	19	0	100	8	37	6	6	31	56	0	√	3	76
Georgia	12,000	15	85	27.0	48.0	25.0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	200	1	(b)	X	X
Hawaii	500	40	60	20.0	60.0	20.0	2	0	3	25	—	—	1	—	—	1	(b)	X	X
Idaho	800	89	11	3.5[c]	22.5	25.5	2[a]	1	6[f]	5	3	0	2	1	—	0	√	1	16
Indiana	5,100	38	62	67.2	28.3	4.5	3	0	13	4	12	4	16	0	0	0	√[g]	1	50
Louisiana	7,300	17	83	57.0	35.0	8.0	1	0	22	12	2	2	3	1	1	4	√	1	—
Maine	500	100	0	20.0	20.0	60.0	0.2	0	5	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	(b)	X	X
Michigan	15,100	26	74	38.0	21.0	36.0	5[h]	1[h]	12[h]	9[h]	28.5[h]	15	31.5[h]	12[h]	0	0	√	2	145
Minnesota	2,000	75	25	78.0	9.0	13.0	4[a]	0	25	0	3	4	7	0	0	4	√	1	12
Mississippi	3,000	10	90	45.0	40.0	15.0	1.2	0	0	21	3	1	4	0	12	1	(b)	X	X
Missouri	5,200	30	70	42.8	20.5	36.7	1	25	9[f]	56	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	1,100	75	25	30.0	25.0	45.0	0	0	23[a]	6[a]	2[a]	4[a]	1	5[a]	58	0	√	1	16
New Jersey	6,100	1	99	85.0	10.0	5.0	7[i]	0	68	60	23	11	34	0	15	23	√	3	5
New Mexico	1,000	80	20	60.0	0.0	20.0	2[a]	0	0	0	10	3	11	2	0	1	(b)	X	X
New York	20,500	—	—	55.0[c]	27.0	9.0	0	0	0	0	0	18[j]	—	—	1	1[j]	√	1[k]	108
North Carolina	14,000	25	75	3.0[c]	46.0	45.0	(l)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	200	89	11	4.0	84.0	12.0	1	0	1	4	1	0	—	—	1	1	(b)	X	X
Oklahoma	4,300	10	90	25.0	47.0	28.0	3[f]	0	12	1	16	7	3	20	0	0	√	1	80
Oregon	70[m]	100	0	80.0	19.0	1.0	1	0	4	1	0	2	2	0	2	2	(b)	X	X
Pennsylvania	8,000	33	67	6.0	74.0	20.0	11	0	17	0	18	10	28	—	80[n]	3	(b)	X	X
Rhode Island	750	85	15	35.0	30.0	35.0	1	0[f]	14	14	2	1	3	0	0	1	√	1	6
South Carolina	7,500	71	29	1.6	51.1	47.3	1	0	14[f]	15	7	2	3	6	15	2	√	1	45
South Dakota	530	86	14	20.0	60.0	20.0	0	0	5	7	1	1	1	0	1	0	(b)	X	X
Tennessee	6,000	60	40	20.0	50.0	30.0	0.2[o]	2	8	3	15	4	3	1	12	1	√	9	21
Texas	—	19	81	38.4	59.6	2.0	2[f]	0	0	0	16	—	—	—	—	0	√	1	60
Utah	1,000	0	100	10.0	50.0	40.0	1	0	2	13	2	3	5	0	0	2	√	1	5
Vermont	450	67	33	6.0	54.0	40.0	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	(b)	X	X
Virginia	8,100	5	95	22.0[c]	50.0	24.0	5[f]	0	97	138[e]	34	5	0	0	43[e]	3	(b)	X	X
Canal Zone	120	3	97	100.0	0.0	0.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(b)	X	X
Guam	120	25	75	20.0	50.0	30.0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	1	(b)	—	—
Puerto Rico	3,600	80	20	5.0	25.0	70.0	2	—	—	10	2	3	5	0	—	5	√	1	40
U.S. Army	1,000[m]	100	0	5.0	75.0	20.0	1[f]	0	—	9	—	1	1	—	17	0	(b)	X	X
U.S. Navy	1,100	100	0	—	—	—	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(l)	X	X
Federal Prison System	26,300	43	57	45.0	33.0	22.0	14[f]	67	67[f]	300[p]	3	107[f]	100[f]	10[f]	350	50[q]	√	2	225

[a] Professional counselors.
[b] Transferred to State mental institutions or other appropriate institution.
[c] California—8.2 percent close class and 2.5 percent pending class; Colorado—29 percent close class; Idaho—48.5 percent close class; New York—9.0 percent reception class considered maximum; North Carolina—5.89 percent close class and 0.79 percent other; Virginia—4.7 percent unknown.
[d] Sociologists, M.A. level.
[e] On contract.
[f] Idaho—two registered nurses, two medical technical assistants, and two medics; Missouri—6 registered nurses and licensed practical nurses; Rhode Island—two volunteers twice a week; South Carolina—18 licensed practical nurses; Federal Prison System—248 physician assistants.
[g] Any other than adult males transferred to Department of Mental Health.
[h] Combined numbers for psychiatric and psychological services.
[i] Part-time; New Jersey—2 part-time psychiatrists; Texas—2 part-time; Federal Prison System—plus 6 psychologists and 25 estimated part-time psychiatrists.
[j] Three principal psychologists; three associated psychologists; four psychologists; eight psychologists II, and one recreational therapist.
[k] Plus seven satellite facilities.
[l] Psychological services staff are clustered into several major mental health operations within the major institutions and dispersed throughout each of the six geographical areas.
[m] Oregon—Women's Correctional Center; U.S. Army—disciplinary barracks, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.
[n] Correctional counselors.
[o] Counselors and lay counselors.
[p] "Putting them in individual cells."
[q] Transfer inmates to Federal institutions and/or other appropriate facility.
[r] Transfer to hospital.
[s] Caseworkers.
[t] One warden, two assistant wardens, a coordinator's or staff training position, and one warden special assistant, all of whom are Ph.D. psychologists.
[u] Estimate.

Source: Rafael F. Otero, Donna McKay, and Robert Powitzky, "Mental Health Services in Adult Correctional Systems," *Corrections Today* 43(January/February 1981), pp. 8, 9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.76 Court orders and decrees concerning conditions in State and Federal adult correctional facilities, by issue, region, and jurisdiction, in effect on Mar. 31, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.62.

Region and jurisdiction	Number of court orders and decrees	Issues[a]							
		Over-crowding	Staff practices	Health	Sani-tation	Food	Medical care	Due process	Access to courts
United States, total	82	26	19	18	11	12	21	20	14
Federal facilities, total	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State facilities, total	81	25	19	18	11	12	21	20	14
Northeast	21	4	5	4	2	1	2	4	2
Maine	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	10	[b]	[b]	[b]	[b]	[b]	[b]	[b]	[b]
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Rhode Island	6	1	4	4	2	1	2	2	2
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	[c]	[c]	[c]	[c]	[c]	[c]	[c]	[c]	[c]
New Jersey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Central	19	1	3	1	1	2	3	4	2
Ohio	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	4	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0
Michigan	[c]	[c]	[c]	[c]	[c]	[c]	[c]	[c]	[c]
Wisconsin	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Minnesota	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Iowa	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Missouri	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Kansas	[c]	[c]	[c]	[c]	[c]	[c]	[c]	[c]	[c]
South	29	17	10	10	6	7	11	12	8
Delaware	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	5	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
District of Columbia	3	2	3	3	1	1	1	2	0
Virginia	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
West Virginia	[c]	[c]	[c]	[c]	[c]	[c]	[c]	[c]	[c]
North Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
South Carolina	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Georgia	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Florida	[c]	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Alabama	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	3	2
Mississippi	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Arkansas	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Louisiana	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Oklahoma	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
Texas	[c]	[c]	[c]	[c]	[c]	[c]	[c]	[c]	[c]
West	12	3	1	3	2	2	5	0	2
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	2	2	1	2	0	0	2	0	0
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	[c]	0	0	1	2	2	2	0	0
Arizona	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	[c]	0	[b]	0	0	0	[b]	[b]	[b]
Alaska	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

[a] Court orders and decrees may deal with more than one issue and therefore may be counted more than once. Due to reporting error or the absence of more specific information, the totals listed under each issue will not add up to the total number of court orders and decrees in effect.
[b] The number of court orders and decrees is unknown.
[c] No response given.

Source: Joan Mullen and Bradford Smith, *American Prisons and Jails, Volume III: Conditions and Costs of Confinement*, U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 32.

Table 1.77 Characteristics of State adult paroling authorities, by jurisdiction, 1980

NOTE: This information was collected through a mail survey sent to the director of each State department of corrections. Questionnaires may have been forwarded to another office, if no response to the survey was received, information from last year's directory was repeated. New Hampshire has no central department of corrections (Source, p. 165). Data for New York, which did not appear in the table were received from the Source.

Jurisdiction	Name of agency	Administrator of parole field services	Independent agency	Number of board members	Full-time board
Alabama	Board of Pardons and Paroles	Parole Board	Yes	3	Yes
Alaska	Board of Parole	Division of Corrections	Yes	5	No
Arizona	Board of Pardons and Paroles	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	Yes
Arkansas	Board of Pardons and Paroles	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	No
California	Board of Prison Terms	Department of Corrections	Yes	9	Yes
Colorado	Board of Parole	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	Yes
Connecticut	Board of Parole	Department of Corrections	Yes	11	No[a]
Delaware	Board of Parole	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	No[a]
District of Columbia	Board of Parole	Department of Corrections	Yes	3	Yes
Florida	Parole and Probation Commission	Department of Corrections	Yes	7	Yes
Georgia	Board of Pardons and Paroles	Board of Pardons and Paroles	Yes	5	Yes
Hawaii	Paroling Authority	Paroling Authority	Yes	3	No[a]
Idaho	Commission for Pardons and Parole	Board of Correction	No	5	No
Illinois	Prisoner Review Board	Department of Corrections	Yes	10	Yes
Indiana	Parole Board	Department of Corrections	No	5	Yes
Iowa	Board of Parole	Bureau of Community Correctional Services	Yes	5	No
Kansas	Adult Parole Authority	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	Yes
Kentucky	Parole Board	Bureau of Corrections	Yes	5	Yes
Louisiana	Board of Parole	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	Yes
Maine	Parole Board	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	No
Maryland	Parole Commission	Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services	No	7	Yes
Massachusetts	Parole Board	Parole Board	Yes	7	Yes
Michigan	Parole Board	Department of Corrections	No	7	Yes
Minnesota	Corrections Board	Department of Corrections	No	5	Yes
Mississippi	Parole Board	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	No[a]
Missouri	Board of Probation and Parole	Board of Probation and Parole	Yes	5	Yes
Montana	Board of Pardons	Department of Institutions	Yes	3	No
Nebraska	Board of Parole	Department of Correctional Services	No	5	No[b]
Nevada	Board of Parole Commissioners	County Probation/Parole Services	Yes	3	Yes
New Hampshire	Board of Parole	Board of Parole	Yes	3	No
New Jersey	Parole Board	Department of Corrections	Yes	7	Yes
New Mexico	Adult Parole Board	Corrections and Criminal Rehabilitation Department	Yes	3	Yes
New York	Board of Parole	Division of Parole	Yes	12	Yes
North Carolina	Parole Commission	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	Yes
North Dakota	Parole Board	Probation and Parole Department	Yes	3	No
Ohio	Adult Parole Authority	Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections	No	7	Yes
Oklahoma	Pardon and Parole Board	Department of Corrections	No	5	No
Oregon	Board of Parole	Corrections Division	Yes	5	Yes
Pennsylvania	Board of Probation and Parole	Board of Probation and Parole	Yes	5	Yes
Rhode Island	Parole Board	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	No
South Carolina	Probation, Parole and Pardon Board	Probation, Parole and Pardon Board	Yes	7	No
South Dakota	Board of Pardons and Paroles	Office of Correctional Services	Yes	3	No
Tennessee	Board of Paroles	Board of Paroles	Yes	5	Yes
Texas	Board of Pardons and Paroles	Board of Pardons and Paroles	Yes	3[c]	Yes
Utah	Board of Pardons	Division of Corrections	No	5	No
Vermont	Board of Parole	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	No
Virginia	Parole Board	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	Yes
Washington	Board of Prison Terms and Paroles	Corrections Division	Yes	7	Yes
West Virginia	Board of Probation and Parole	Department of Corrections	Yes	3	Yes
Wisconsin	Parole Board	Department of Health and Social Services	No	9	Yes
Wyoming	Board of Parole	Department of Probation and Parole	Yes	3	No
Federal	Parole Commission	Federal District Courts	Yes	9	Yes

[a] The chairman serves full-time; members serve part-time.
[b] The chairman and two members serve full-time; two members serve part-time.
[c] Plus a six-member Parole Commission.

Source: American Correctional Association, *Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities* (College Park, Md.: American Correctional Association, 1981), p. xx. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.78 U.S. Parole Commission hearing examiner workload, by type of hearing or record review, and region, fiscal years 1978–80

NOTE: The hearing examiner's workload consists of in-person hearings and record reviews. At an in-person hearing the offender appears before the examiner and can introduce additional information for consideration. At a record review only information contained in the prisoner's case file will be considered. Some data reported as hearings were actually record reviews because the prisoner was serving concurrent Federal and State sentences in a State institution.

"Initial hearing" refers to the initial parole determination hearing for an eligible prisoner; for further information, see 28 C.F.R. 2.12 (1980). "One-third hearing" was covered under 28 C.F.R. 2.14(a) (1976) until it was phased out. The section provided that a prisoner sentenced under the Youth Corrections Act or Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act or a prisoner sentenced to a maximum term of more than 18 months under 18 U.S.C. 420 5(b) (2), 18 U.S.C. 294, or 26 U.S.C. 5871, could not be continued past one-third of the maximum sentence. The one-third hearing was phased out after implementation of presumptive date procedures in September 1977. Additionally, "pre-hearing record reviews" (28 C.F.R. 2.14[b] (1976) were replaced by presumptive date record reviews. The general procedure in either case was a review of the prisoner's case file by an examiner during the month preceding a regularly scheduled institutional review hearing. If the recommendation was to grant parole, and the regional commissioner concurred, no in-person hearing was conducted. A presumptive date refers to the set time at which a prisoner can expect to be released (either by parole or mandatory release) if he maintains a record of good institutional conduct and a suitable release plan (28 C.F.R. 2.12 [b][d]). "Statutory review hearings" were replaced by statutory interim hearings. The purpose of the "interim hearing" is to consider any significant developments or changes that may have occurred subsequent to the initial hearing. At the interim hearing the presumptive release date that had been set may be advanced, retarded or rescinded for disciplinary infractions, or remain unchanged; for more information see 28 C.F.R. 2.14 [a] (1980). "Review hearing" refers to subsequent parole hearings intended to focus on developments or changes in the prisoner's status. "Recission hearing" is covered under 28 C.F.R. 2.34. The section provides that if a prisoner has been granted parole and has subsequently been charged with institutional misconduct sufficient to become a matter of record, the parole grant may be retarded and the case scheduled for a recission hearing, where cancellation of the parole grant is at issue. An increase in recission hearings was accompanied by a larger reduction in regular review hearings. A "retroactive record review" is a special type of consideration resulting from a revision of the parole decision guidelines in June 1979; for more information, see 28 C.F.R. 2.20, 2.21. For information on the local revocation hearing and institutional revocation hearing, see 28 C.F.R. 2.48–2.52 (1976). If probable cause is established, the parolee may be returned to the institution to await the final revocation hearing.

The five regions of the United States are defined in the following manner: Northeast–Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia; Southeast–Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee; North Central–Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, Wisconsin; South Central–Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas; and West–Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

Region	Total decisions	Type of hearing or record review: Initial hearing	One-third hearing	Pre-hearing/ presumptive date record reviews	Statutory review/ interim hearings	Review hearings	Recission hearings	Retroactive record reviews	Local revocation hearings	Institutional revocation hearings	Other
Total:											
1978	23,305	11,980	1,044	4,574	1,002	1,946	618	X	240	1,535	366
1979	22,918	11,872	141	4,578	2,004	310	937	723	275	1,771	307
1980	21,886	10,379	10	5,478	1,790	13	1,096	366	319	2,042	393
Northeast:											
1978	4,441	2,103	181	1,017	197	404	129	X	45	287	78
1979	4,515	2,199	26	1,018	393	38	196	217	31	332	65
1980	4,507	2,260	0	1,051	322	3	245	92	32	417	85
Southeast:											
1978	5,726	2,925	212	1,197	206	557	184	X	45	345	55
1979	5,390	2,879	30	1,104	387	84	253	101	46	423	83
1980	5,880	2,991	4	1,499	399	0	273	41	49	499	125
North Central:											
1978	4,959	2,531	238	890	245	460	91	X	54	310	140
1979	4,973	2,546	35	1,027	520	111	161	92	84	309	88
1980	4,253	1,887	4	1,030	385	9	207	134	109	417	71
South Central:											
1978	3,370	1,935	128	586	91	235	99	X	25	226	45
1979	3,630	1,800	11	756	227	43	153	241	46	320	33
1980	3,131	1,402	1	868	228	0	177	26	33	345	51
West:											
1978	4,809	2,486	285	884	263	290	115	X	71	367	48
1979	4,410	2,448	39	673	477	34	174	72	68	387	38
1980	4,115	1,839	1	1,030	456	1	194	73	96	364	61

Source: Sheldon Adelberg, "Workload and Decision Trends: Statistical Highlights, Fiscal Years 1978–1980." U.S. Parole Commission, Research Unit, Report No. 24, Washington, D.C., 1981. (Mimeographed draft.) Pp. 2, 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.79 Parole revocation hearings conducted by hearing examiners of the U.S. Parole Commission, by type of revocation hearing and region, October 1974 to September 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.78. If probable cause for revocation is established at the preliminary local hearing, the parolee may be returned to the institution to await the final revocation hearing. A preliminary local hearing is not necessary if the parolee has been convicted of a crime committed while under supervision.

Data for 1978 have been revised from earlier reports by the Source. All data refer to the 12-month period of Oct. 1 to Sept. 30.

Region	Type of revocation hearing: Local 1975	Local 1976	Local 1977	Local 1978	Local 1979	Local 1980	Institutional 1975	Institutional 1976	Institutional 1977	Institutional 1978	Institutional 1979	Institutional 1980
Total	134	256	230	240	275	319	1,201	1,560	1,772	1,535	1,771	2,042
Northeast	35	81	46	45	31	32	214	262	330	287	332	417
Southeast	14	23	20	45	46	49	209	283	348	345	423	499
North Central	34	44	44	54	84	109	328	353	368	310	309	417
South Central	10	36	44	25	46	33	191	263	292	226	320	345
West	41	72	76	71	68	96	259	399	434	367	387	364

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, *Report of the U.S. Parole Commission, October 1, 1976 to September 30, 1978* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1979), p. 17, Tables I–G and I–H; and Sheldon Adelberg, "Workload and Decision Trends: Statistical Highlights, Fiscal Years 1978–1980," U.S. Parole Commission, Research Unit, Report No. 24, Washington, D.C., 1981. (Mimeographed draft.) P. 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.80 Representation at parole consideration and revocation hearings conducted by the U.S. Parole Commission, by type of hearing and region, October 1974 to September 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.78. According to provisions of the Parole Commission and Reorganization Act, "parole applicants may be accompanied at their [consideration] hearings by a representative of their choice, who may make a statement on the applicant's behalf." Furthermore, alleged parole violators are entitled to representation by retained or court-appointed attorneys or by others at their parole revocation hearings. The following table refers to the percentage of hearings conducted at which parole applicants or alleged parole violators had some type of representation. The data for parole revocation refer only to the final revocation hearing. All data refer to the 12-month period of Oct. 1 to Sept. 30.

Data for 1978 have been revised from earlier reports by the Source.

[Percent with representation]

Region	Type of hearing: Parole consideration 1975	Parole consideration 1976	Parole consideration 1977	Parole consideration 1978	Parole consideration 1979	Parole consideration 1980	Parole revocation 1975	Parole revocation 1976	Parole revocation 1977	Parole revocation 1978	Parole revocation 1979	Parole revocation 1980
Total	28.5	31.1	31.2	32.9	36.9	35.6	40.1	41.6	44.9	44.0	43.8	40.4
Northeast	33.7	35.2	31.2	34.6	37.4	40.9	47.0	49.9	43.3	44.4	46.4	41.2
Southeast	23.8	27.5	27.3	30.3	34.9	33.4	34.5	36.3	41.3	42.6	37.8	37.8
North Central	34.8	38.8	39.7	43.3	48.5	39.9	38.4	35.2	43.0	46.0	49.9	44.4
South Central	18.3	22.0	25.9	23.7	26.0	26.8	23.9	31.2	35.4	31.6	32.1	25.4
West	26.5	28.5	29.0	29.9	34.0	34.6	52.0	50.0	56.3	50.5	51.7	50.4

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, *Report of the U.S. Parole Commission, October 1, 1976 to September 30, 1978* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1979), p. 21, Tables V–A and V–B; and Sheldon Adelberg, "Workload and Decision Trends: Statistical Highlights, Fiscal Years 1978–1980," U.S. Parole Commission, Research Unit, Report No. 24, Washington, D.C., 1981. (Mimeographed draft.) P. 8. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.81 Statutory provisions governing the maximum age for juvenile court jurisdiction, by jurisdiction, as of mid-1979

NOTE: These data were compiled by the Community Research Forum, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, for the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Juvenile codes in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, and the Trust Territories were analyzed. This is an update of an earlier survey of juvenile codes by Mark A. Levin and Rosemary Sarri entitled Juvenile Delinquency: A Comparative Analysis of Legal Codes in the United States, *National Assessment of Juvenile Corrections (Ann Arbor, Mich.: The University of Michigan, 1974).*

"Original jurisdiction" refers to the authority of a court to commence proceedings; that is, establishment of court jurisdiction over an offender. "Continuing jurisdiction" refers to the authority of a court once the juvenile is brought within the purview of the court. Thus, in the table the maximum age for original jurisdiction is the age below which a juvenile court has authority to initiate proceedings, and the data for continuing jurisdiction refer to the age at which juvenile court control must end.

The data refer to juveniles who are alleged to have committed criminal acts or who have allegedly violated a law (delinquents); those whose acts would be noncriminal if committed by an adult (status offenders); and the dependent, abused, or neglected child.

Information pertaining to court jurisdiction over juveniles was drawn from States' statutes. Differences in terminology may or may not reflect substantive differences in courts' jurisdictions. Additionally, other relevant material, contained in the rules of court or legal memorandums, was not consulted when compiling these data. A "√" indicates that there is an explicit affirmative statutory provision in this area. A blank indicates either that there is a statutory provision but it does not provide for such a procedure, that the statute is silent on the matter, or that there is no provision within the juvenile code. States' statutes should be consulted for the full text and meaning of specific provisions. Some data have been revised from their original presentation on the basis of information provided by the author.

	Original jurisdiction			Continuing jurisdiction	
		Age determining jurisdiction			
Jurisdiction	Maximum age (in years)	At apprehension	At offense	Maximum age (in years)	Institutionalization beyond 21 years or age of majority
Alabama	18		√	21	
Alaska	18	√		19	
American Samoa	18	√			
Arizona	18	√		21	
Arkansas	18	√		[a]	[b]
California	18		√	[c]	√
Colorado	18		√	21	
Connecticut	[d]	√			√[e]
Delaware	18	√			
District of Columbia	18		√	21	
Florida	18		√	[f]	√[g]
Georgia	[h]		√	21	
Guam	18	√		18	
Hawaii	18		√	19	
Idaho	18		√	[i]	
Illinois	[j]		√	21	
Indiana	18		√	21	
Iowa	18		√	[k]	[b]
Kansas	18	√		21	
Kentucky	18		√	18	
Louisiana	17		√	[l]	
Maine	18		√	[m]	
Maryland	18		√	21	
Massachusetts	[n]		√	[o]	√[p]
Michigan	17	√		19	
Minnesota	18		√	21	
Mississippi	18	√		20	
Missouri	17		√	21	
Montana	18		√	21	
Nebraska	[q]		√		
Nevada	18		√	21	
New Hampshire	18		√	[r]	[b]
New Jersey	18	√		[s]	√[t]
New Mexico	18	√		[u]	
New York	[v]		√	[w]	
North Carolina	[x]	√		18	
North Dakota	18		√	20	
Ohio	18		√	21	
Oklahoma	18	√		[y]	[b]
Oregon	18	√		21	
Pennsylvania	18		√		
Puerto Rico	18		√	21	
Rhode Island	18	√		21	
South Carolina	[z]		√	21	
South Dakota	18		√	21	
Tennessee	18	√		21	
Texas	[aa]		√	[ab]	
Trust Territories	18		√		
Utah	18		√	21	
Vermont	[ac]		√	[ad]	
Virgin Islands	18		√	21	
Virginia	18		√	21	
Washington	18	√		[ae]	
West Virginia	18		√	[af]	
Wisconsin	18	√			
Wyoming	19		√	21	

See footnotes on next page.

Table 1.81 Statutory provisions governing the maximum age for juvenile court jurisdiction, by jurisdiction, as of mid-1979—Continued

[a] For delinquents and others who committed a crime under State laws, 18; no provision otherwise.
[b] For delinquents, no; no provision otherwise.
[c] Twenty-one years of age unless the juvenile was at least 18-years-old when a serious offense was committed and commitment to the Youth Authority occurred. In such instances, jurisdiction up to 23 years of age is permitted.
[d] For delinquents and status offenders, 16; for dependent, neglected, or abused children, 18.
[e] Not permitted for dependent, neglected, or abused children.
[f] For delinquents, 19; for all others, 18.
[g] Not permitted for dependent, neglected, or abused children and status offenders.
[h] For dependent, neglected, or abused children, 18; for status offenders and delinquents, 17, except where an offender committed an act of delinquency and has been placed under the supervision of the court or on probation to the court—tion up to the age of 21.
[i] For dependent, abused, or neglected juveniles, 18; for all others, 21.
[j] Eighteen years of age for status offenders and dependent, neglected, or abused children; up to 17 years of age for delinquents.
[k] No provision except all orders automatically terminate for delinquents upon reaching 18 years of age.
[l] Eighteen years of age for dependent, neglected, or abused children; 18 years for status offenders; and 18 years for those who were adjudicated delinquent when under 13 and were subsequently committed to the Department of Corrections. For all other delinquents, the maximum age is 21.
[m] For delinquents, 21; otherwise no provision.
[n] For dependent, abused, or neglected children, 18; for all others, 17.
[o] Eighteen years of age for delinquents and status offenders.
[p] If dangerous to public because of mental or physical deficiency, disorder, or abnormality.
[q] For dependent, abused, or neglected children and status offenders, 18; for delinquents, 16.
[r] For delinquents, 19; for dependent, abused, or neglected children, 21.
[s] For delinquents and status offenders, 21; no provision for dependent, abused, or neglected juveniles.
[t] Homicide only.
[u] For delinquents, 21; for all others, 18.
[v] For delinquents and male status offenders, 16; for female status offenders and all dependent, abused, or neglected children, 18.
[w] For delinquents, 17; for all others, 21.
[x] For dependent, neglected, or abused juveniles, 21; for all others, 17.
[y] Seventeen years of age for status offenders and dependent, neglected, or abused juveniles, or if a prior act of delinquency was committed after turning 12 and before reaching 16 years of age.
[z] Age of majority.
[aa] For delinquents, 19 or 20; for all others, 18.

Source: Jane L. King, *A Comparative Analysis of Juvenile Codes*, U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), pp. 17–21. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.82 Statutory provisions governing waiver of juveniles to criminal court, by State

NOTE: These data were collected through a review of statutes and juvenile courts' rules of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. "Waiver" is the procedure by which court jurisdiction is determined for a youth whose alleged conduct, if committed by an adult, would constitute a crime. Waiver, also referred to as transfer or certification, generally involves removal of a case from the jurisdiction of the juvenile court to that of the criminal court. However, in some States the criminal court exercises initial jurisdiction over a case and may waive or transfer jurisdiction back to the juvenile court. States may also have a combination of these waiver provisions; depending on the age of the alleged offender and/or the offense, the case may be transferred to or from criminal court. This table presents information only for provisions governing the waiver of youth from juvenile to criminal court; for information on provisions relating to transfers from criminal court, see Source. The waiver decision is usually made after a hearing and is based upon criteria specified by statute; see Table 1.83 for a detailed presentation of this material.

Three States—Nebraska, New York, and Vermont—have no waiver provisions of this type. In Nebraska, the juvenile and criminal courts have concurrent jurisdiction over certain cases and the prosecutor decides in which court to file the case, thus making the waiver determination. All three States permit waiver to the juvenile court from the criminal court. These data reflect the language contained in juvenile court statutes. Differences in terminology may or may not reflect substantive differences in transfer procedures. Additionally, the data do not reference other, more general, criminal laws that may regulate waiver procedures or court practices. A "√" indicates that there is an explicit affirmative statutory provision in this area; a blank indicates either that there is a statutory provision but it explicitly does not provide for such a procedure, that the statute is silent on this matter, or that there is no provision within the juvenile code. States' statutes should be consulted for the full text and meaning of specific provisions. Some data have been revised from their original presentation as a result of information provided by the author.

State	Statutes current as of	Waiver: Minimum age at which allowed (in years)	Waiver: Mentally ill or retarded child may be waived	Waiver: At discretion of: Court	Prosecutor	Child	Restricted to certain crime(s)
Alabama	1981	14		√	(a)		Felony; any crime if child presently under commitment as a delinquent
Alaska	1979	Any age		√			None
Arizona	1980	Any age		√		√	None
Arkansas	1980	15		√			Any offense
California	1979	16	(b)	√	(a)		Violation of any criminal statute or ordinance
Colorado	1979	14		√	√c		Felony
Connecticut	1979	14	√	√			Class A felony or second serious juvenile offense
		14	√	(d)			Murder; class A or B felony, if previously adjudicated a delinquent for commission of A or B felony
Delaware	1980	14		(e)			Felony committed during escape or AWOL from mandatory Department of Correction commitment
		16		√f	(a)		Any delinquent act
District of Columbia	1980	15	(f)	√	(a)		Felony
		16g	(f)	√	(a)		Any offense if child already under commitment for delinquency
		18g	(f)				Offense committed before 18
Florida	1980	14		√	(a)	(h)	Any crime
		14		√	(i)		Second violent offenses: murder, sexual battery, armed robbery, aggravated battery, aggravated assault
Georgia	1979	13		√			Capital or life offenses
		15		√			Any crime
Hawaii	1980	16	(j)	√			Felony
Idaho	1979	15	√	√k	(a)	(a)	Any crime
Illinois	1980	13		√	(a)	(a)	Crimes
Indiana	1980	10		(l)	(a)		Murder
		14		√	(a)		Heinous or aggravated act or part of repetitive pattern of less serious delinquent acts
		16		(l)	(a)		Class A or B felony
Iowa	1979	14		√	(a)	(a)	Public offense
Kansas	1980	16		√	(a)		Crime
Kentucky	1980	Under 16		√			Capital offense or class A felony
		16		√			Any felony
Louisiana	1979	15		√m	(a)	(a)	Any crime if previously adjudicated delinquent for specified offenses; no previous adjudication necessary if charged with armed robbery or offense punishable by life imprisonment
Maine	1979	Any age		√	(a)		Criminal homicide 1st or 2nd; class A, B, or C felony
Maryland	1980	Under 15		√m	√m		Capital or life crime
		15		√m	√m		Any crime
Massachusetts	1980	14		√			Child previously committed to Division of Youth Services as delinquent and present offense punishable by life imprisonment; offense involved infliction or threat of serious bodily harm
Michigan	1980	15		√	(a)		Felony
Minnesota	1979	14		√n	√n		Violation of State or local law or ordinance
Mississippi	1979						
Youth Court		13		√	(a)		Any crime
Family Court		13		√			Felony
Missouri	1980	14		√		(a)	Felony; traffic offense
		17o		√		(a)	Any State law or municipal ordinance
Montana	1979	16		√	(a)		Homicide, arson, aggravated assault, robbery, burglary, rape, aggravated kidnaping, possession of explosives, sale of drugs for profit
Nevada	1980	16		√			Felony
New Hampshire	1979	Any age	√	√	(a)	(a)	Felony
New Jersey	1979	14				√	Any offense
		14		√		√	Homicide; treason; violent crime; drugs, but addict cannot be waived
New Mexico	1980	15	√	√			Murder
		16p	(j)	√			Felony
		16p	√	√			Certain crimes transferable under sec. 32-1-30; assault with intent to commit violent felony, kidnap, aggravated battery, dangerous use of explosives, rape, robbery, aggravated burglary, aggravated arson

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.82 Statutory provisions governing waiver of juveniles to criminal court, by State—Continued

State	Statutes current as of	Waiver: Minimum age at which allowed (in years)	Waiver: Mentally ill or retarded child may be waived	Waiver: At discretion of: Court	Prosecutor	Child	Restricted to certain crime(s)
North Carolina	1980	14		√r			Felony
North Dakota	1980	16	(j)	√		√s	Crime or public offense
Ohio	1979	15		√			Felony
Oklahoma	1979	Any age	(j)	√	(a)		Felony
Oregon	1980	16		√			Crime; violation of municipal ordinance
Pennsylvania	1980	14		√		(a)	Felony; except case referred by criminal court under 42 sec. 6355 (d)(e)
Rhode Island	1979	16		√			Indictable offense
South Carolina	1979	Any age		(u)			Murder and rape
		16		√			Felony or misdemeanor
South Dakota	1979	Any age		√			None
Tennessee	1979	15	(j)	√			Murder, manslaughter, rape, robbery with deadly weapon, kidnaping
		16	(j)	√			Crime or public offense
Texas	1980	15		√			Felony
Utah	1980	14		√			Felony
Virginia	1980	15		√v	(w)	√x	Offenses punishable by imprisonment
Washington	1979	16		√	(a)	(a)	Class A felony or attempt, assault 2nd, extortion 1st, indecent liberties, kidnaping 2nd, rape 2nd, robbery 2nd
West Virginia	1980	Any age		√			Treason, murder, robbery with deadly weapon, kidnaping, arson 1st, sexual assault 1st, a second violent felony or a third felony
		16		√			Violent felony or second felony
		16				(y)	Any crime
Wisconsin	1979	16	(z)	√aa	(a)	(a)	State criminal law
Wyoming	1980	Any age	(ab)	(ac)	(ac)		Crimes

[a] May move for or request waiver.
[b] Unclear.
[c] District attorney may refuse criminal case by not filing an information within 5 days, in which case the juvenile court retains jurisdiction.
[d] No discretion, "court shall transfer . . . ."
[e] No discretion, "transfer hearing *shall* be held."
[f] Unless incompetent to participate in proceedings, but child *must* then be "committed" to a mental hospital.
[g] For youth aged 16 years or older, offenses under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court do *not* include murder, rape, burglary 1st, robbery while armed, or assault with intent to commit such an offense. Offenders alleged to have committed such offenses do not face waiver proceedings; the criminal court already has exclusive jurisdiction over them.
[h] Child and parent may demand.
[i] Shall move for or request waiver.
[j] Not if committable.
[k] Child and counsel may demand waiver.
[l] The court "*shall* waive unless . . . ."
[m] On own motion or petition of State's attorney.
[n] Court refers to prosecutor who decides whether to prosecute.
[o] Up to 21 years of age and within juvenile court's continuing jurisdiction.
[p] May move for or request waiver if over 17 years of age.
[q] Two sections of the statutes delineate these provisions; each section stipulates different criteria and findings for the waiver decision; see Table 1.83.
[r] Waiver is mandatory for capital offenses.
[s] If over 17 years of age.
[t] Consideration given to juvenile's ability to distinguish right from wrong.
[u] Petitioner may request that family court transfer case to general sessions. If request denied, petitioner may appeal to circuit court which may, in its discretion, exercise general sessions' jurisdiction or relinquish jurisdiction to family court.
[v] Mandatory transfer if child is charged with a felony and has been previously tried as an adult and convicted of a felony.
[w] May make motion for waiver; if court decides to retain jurisdiction and the crime is punishable by death or more than 20 years' imprisonment, the decision to retain can be appealed.
[x] May elect with consent of counsel.
[y] Child may demand for any crime.
[z] Whether a proper subject for commitment is a criterion for waiver under statute, no explicit prohibition to the transfer of the mentally ill or mentally retarded child.
[aa] Judge may move for or request waiver if he/she removes himself/herself from future proceedings.
[ab] Only if reasonable grounds to believe child not subject to commitment to a mental health/mental retardation institution.
[ac] County attorney makes initial decisions whether to file in juvenile court or criminal court. Thereafter, either court may decide to transfer to the other.

Source: John L. Hutzler, ***Juveniles as Criminals: 1980 Statutes Analysis*** **(Pittsburgh, Pa.: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1980), Table 1. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.**

Table 1.83 Statutory provisions governing hearings and criteria for waiver of juveniles to criminal court, by State

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.82. In situations in which there are multiple provisions defining who may be waived, the procedures for transfer are the same unless indicated otherwise. Nebraska, New York, and Vermont do not have waiver from the juvenile to the criminal court. They do, however, permit waiver from adult court to juvenile court. These data reflect the language contained in juvenile court statutes. Differences in terminology may or may not reflect substantive differences in criteria or procedures. Additionally, the data do not reference other, more general, criminal laws that may regulate court practices. A "√" indicates that there is an explicit affirmative statutory provision in this area; a blank indicates either that there is a statutory provision but it explicitly does not provide for such a procedure, that the statute is silent in this matter, or that there is no provision within the juvenile code. States' statutes should be consulted for the full text and meaning of specific provisions. Some data have been revised from their original presentation as a result of information provided by the author.

		Hearings					Criteria for waiver		
State	Statutes current as of	Required	Notice	Right to counsel	Court required to provide reasons for decision	Recording and transcript provided	Non-amenability to treatment	Need to protect society	Showing required that child committed act
Alabama	1981	√		√	√		√	√	Probable cause
Alaska	1979	√	√	√	√		√	√	Probable cause
Arizona	1980	√	√	√	√		√	√	Probable cause[a]
Arkansas	1980								
California	1979	√	√	√	√		√	√	Alleged
Colorado	1979	√	√	√		√	√	√	Probable cause
Connecticut	1979	√	([b])	([b])	([c])		([d])		Probable cause
Delaware	1980	√	√	√		√	√	√	Alleged
District of Columbia	1980	√	√	√	√		√		Alleged
Florida	1980	√	√	√	√		√	√	Alleged; also considers "prosecutive merit of the complaint"
Georgia	1979	√	√	√	√	√	√[e]	√[e]	Reasonable grounds
Hawaii	1980	([f])	([f])	([f])		([f])	√	√	Alleged
Idaho	1979	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	Alleged
Illinois	1980	√		√	([b])		√	√	Alleged; court to consider sufficiency of evidence for indictment
Indiana	1980	√		√	√		√[g]	√[g]	Probable cause
Iowa	1979	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	Probable cause
Kansas	1980	√	√	([h])	([b])	([i])	√	√	Alleged
Kentucky	1980	√		√	√		√	√	Probable cause
Louisiana	1979	√	√	√	√	([j])	√	X	Alleged
Maine	1979	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	Probable cause
Maryland	1980	√	√	√	√		√	√	No formal showing required—"assumed"
Massachusetts	1980	√	√	√	√	([c])	√	√	Probable cause
Michigan	1980	√	√	√	√		√	√	Probable cause
Minnesota	1979	√	√	√	√	√	√[k]	√[k]	Alleged
Mississippi	1979	([l])	([l])	([l])	([l])	([l])	([l])	([l])	([l])
Missouri	1980	√	√	√	√		√		Alleged
Montana	1979	√	√	√	√	√[m]	√[n]	√[n]	Reasonable grounds; and offense committed in an aggressive, violent, or premeditated manner[n]
Nevada	1980	([o])	([o])	([o])		([o])			
New Hampshire	1979	√		√	√	X	√	√	Prosecutive merit of the complaint
New Jersey	1979	√		√			√	√	Probable cause
New Mexico	1980	√	√	√		√	([p])	([p])	Reasonable grounds
North Carolina	1980	√	√	√	√		√	√	Probable cause
North Dakota	1980	√	√	√		√	√	√	Reasonable grounds
Ohio	1979	√	√	√	√	([q])	√	√	Probable cause
Oklahoma	1979	√	√	√	√		√	√	Where there is prosecutive merit to the complaint
Oregon	1980				√		√		Alleged
Pennsylvania	1980	√	√	√		([l])	√	√	*Prima facie* case
Rhode Island	1979	√			√				
South Carolina	1979	([r])					([s])	([s])	([s])
South Dakota	1979	√		√	√		√	√	Prosecutive merit of the complaint
Tennessee	1979	√	√	√		([l])	√	√	Reasonable grounds
Texas	1980	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	Evidence that the grand jury would return an indictment

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.83 Statutory provisions governing hearings and criteria for waiver of juveniles to criminal court, by State—Continued

		Hearings					Criteria for waiver		
State	Statutes current as of	Required	Notice	Right to counsel	Court required to provide reasons for decision	Recording and transcript provided	Non-amenability to treatment	Need to protect society	Showing required that child committed act
Utah	1980	√		√		√	√[t]	√[t]	Alleged
Virginia	1980	√	√	√			√[u]	√	Probable cause
Washington	1979	√		√	√	√	([v])	([v])	
West Virginia	1980	√	√	√	√	√	([w])	([w])	Probable cause[x]
Wisconsin	1979	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	Prosecutive merit of the complaint
Wyoming	1980	√	√	√		√			Reasonable grounds

[a] Unless waived.
[b] Unclear.
[c] Written findings required.
[d] Required only where a youth is charged with a class A felony or this is the second serious juvenile offense.
[e] Statute requires a showing as to both aspects—non-amenability to treatment *and* need to protect society.
[f] Unclear; statutory language requires a "full investigation and hearing."
[g] For those 10 years or older and charged with murder, or 16 years or older charged with a class A or B felony, the court shall waive "unless it would be in the best interests of the child and of the welfare and safety of the community for him to remain in the juvenile system."
[h] Guardian *ad litem*.
[i] Minutes.
[j] If requested or ordered by the court.
[k] Only one or the other required—non-amenability to treatment or need to protect society.
[l] Procedures and criteria differ by court. The youth court requires a hearing, with notice and counsel, and a record with reasons for the transfer. The criteria are: non-amenability to treatment or need to protect society; probable cause must exist to believe the alleged youth committed the act. In the family court the law requires only a "full investigation" before waiver. There are no provisions for other procedures or criteria to use in making the waiver decision aside from the charge filed against a youth.
[m] Verbatim recording.
[n] Statute requires showing as to each aspect—non-amenability to treatment *and* need to protect society *and* reasonable grounds to believe offender committed act.
[o] Unclear; statute requires "full investigation" only.
[p] For those charged with: murder or certain violent felonies, the court must "consider" non-amenability to treatment in the transfer decision; for all others who are alleged to have committed other felonies, the court must have a showing as to non-amenability to treatment and the need to protect society.
[q] Upon request.
[r] For those charged with murder or rape there is no provision governing the procedures to be followed in making the waiver decision; for youth 16 years or older charged with other felonies or a misdemeanor, the statute requires a "full investigation."
[s] No explicit criteria to be used in the waiver decision for youth charged with murder or rape; for all others potentially subject to waiver, the statute requires a showing of non-amenability to treatment and/or need to protect society and a criminal charge.
[t] The relevant language provides, "contrary to the best interests of the child or public."
[u] Not required if offense charged is armed robbery, rape, or murder.
[v] Statutory language provides only, "best interest of the juvenile or public."
[w] Statute authorizes court to transfer upon "consideration of the child's mental and physical condition, maturity, emotional attitude, home or family environment, school experience, and similar personal factors, if there is probable cause."
[x] Probable cause alone is sufficient for transfer if the alleged crime is treason, murder, robbery with a deadly weapon, kidnaping, arson 1st, or sexual assault 1st.

Source: John L. Hutzler, *Juveniles as Criminals: 1980 Statutes Analysis* (Pittsburgh, Pa.: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1980), Table 1. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.84 Statutory regulations on the confinement of status offenders in juvenile or adult detention and correctional facilities, by State

NOTE: The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 established an Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) within the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration of the U.S. Department of Justice. In establishing OJJDP, Congress outlined major objectives to be achieved. One of the most prominent was the deinstitutionalization of status offenders (juveniles who are charged with or who have committed an offense that would not be criminal if committed by an adult, e.g., running away, truancy) and nonoffenders (e.g., dependent or neglected children).

The Act seeks to bar confinement of status offenders and nonoffenders in (1) secure public or private facilities used for the lawful custody of accused or adjudicated juveniles; or (2) public or private facilities, secure or nonsecure, which are used for the lawful custody of accused and convicted adult offenders (Source, p. 1). The Act does permit status offenders to be held in secure confinement for less than 24 hours.

The following definitions apply to data presented in the table: a "yes" means that the State's statutes require deinstitutionalization of status offenders, but it does not necessarily mean compliance with the mandate of the 1974 OJJDP Act. If a State has a general prohibition coupled with an exception permitting secure placement for a subcategory of status offenders it was considered a "yes." A State that has a general prohibition coupled with an exception that could be applicable to all status offenders was given a "no."

"Pre-adjudication" refers to the period extending from the time a juvenile is taken into custody by the police to the time a disposition is ordered by the court; "post-adjudication" begins at the point at which the juvenile is subject to a court disposition and extends until she/he is no longer under the jurisdiction of the court.

Distinctions between the categories juvenile offender and status offender may or may not be made in a State's statutes outlining juvenile court jurisdiction. Such distinctions (or lack thereof) may influence the range of detention and dispositional options available for each group of juveniles. In the table, a "√" means that there is a separate category that includes status offenders and no other group of juveniles; where one does not appear, State statutes do not discriminate between the two groups—that is, status and criminal type juvenile offenders are combined.

State	Distinction between status and juvenile offender	Deinstitutionalization required	Exception/explanation
Alabama	√		
Pre-adjudication		Yes	
Post-adjudication		Yes	Second time status offenders and those not amenable to treatment may be committed to secure facilities.
Alaska	√		
Pre-adjudication		No	Department of Health and Social Services is not mandated to establish separate detention facilities for status offenders.
Post-adjudication		Yes	Second time status offenders may be committed to secure facilities.
Arizona	√		
Pre-adjudication		No	Police officer *may* place status offender in a shelter care or minimally secure facility.
Post-adjudication		Yes	
Arkansas	√		
Pre-adjudication		No	A juvenile taken into custody may be detained in secure detention for 72 hours to determine, among other things, if she/he is a juvenile in need of supervision.
Post-adjudication		Yes	
California	√		
Pre-adjudication		Yes	An alleged status offender may be held in secure detention for 12 hours to check for outstanding warrants. A runaway may be held for 24 hours to arrange return to her/his parents, or for 72 hours if the distance from the county is too far to accomplish return in 24 hours.
Post-adjudication		Yes	
Colorado	√[a]		
Pre-adjudication		Yes	A runaway from Colorado may be securely detained for 48 hours. Out-of-State runaways may be securely detained for 7 days. Children who are alleged to be CHINOS, children whose behavior or conditions endanger their own or others' welfare, may, after a court finding, be securely detained indefinitely.
Post-adjudication		Yes	
Connecticut	√		
Pre-adjudication		Yes	
Post-adjudication		No	Statute only prohibits placement in State-run secure training school, but is silent on placement in private secure facilities.
Delaware	√[a]		
Pre-adjudication		No	Statute prohibits the detention and placement of alleged and adjudicated status and nonoffenders with delinquents, but is silent on placement in a secure facility exclusively for status and nonoffenders.
Post-adjudication		No	
Florida	√		
Pre-adjudication		Yes	
Post-adjudication		Yes	
Georgia	√		
Pre-adjudication:			
Nonoffenders		Yes	
Status offenders		No	An alleged status offender may be securely detained for 72 hours with a 48-hour extension upon court approval.
Post-adjudication:			
Nonoffenders		Yes	
Status offenders		No	Upon a court finding that the adjudicated status offender is not amenable to treatment she/he may be committed to the same facilities to which delinquents are committed.
Hawaii	([b])		
Pre-adjudication		No	
Post-adjudication		No	Statute prohibits commitment to facilities in which delinquents are held but is silent on whether status offenders may be committed to secure facilities used exclusively for status offenders.
Idaho			
Pre-adjudication:			
Nonoffenders		Yes	
Status offenders		No	
Post-adjudication		No	
Illinois	√		
Pre-adjudication		Yes	
Post-adjudication		Yes	
Indiana	([b])		
Pre-adjudication		Yes	Alleged runaways may be securely detained for 48 hours.
Post-adjudication		Yes	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.84 Statutory regulations on the confinement of status offenders in juvenile or adult detention and correctional facilities, by State—Continued

State	Distinction between status and juvenile offender	Deinstitutionalization required	Exception/explanation
Iowa	√[a]		
Pre-adjudication		Yes	
Post-adjudication		Yes	
Kansas	√		
Pre-adjudication		No	An alleged status offender may be securely detained for 48 hours prior to a court hearing and an additional 24 hours after a hearing, excluding nonjudicial days.
Post-adjudication		Yes	
Kentucky	√		
Pre-adjudication		No[c]	An alleged status offender may be securely detained for 24 hours, excluding nonjudicial days, prior to a hearing and for an additional 10 days following such hearing. Upon the child's consent such detention can be continued for an additional 10 days.
Post-adjudication		Yes	After adjudication a status offender can be securely detained for 24 hours and for an additional 10 days pending disposition with child's consent. The disposition of a status offender cannot be to a secure residential facility.
Louisiana	√		
Pre-adjudication		Yes	
Post-adjudication		No	Statute prohibits placement of status and nonoffenders with Department of Corrections, but does not specifically prohibit placement in private secure facilities.
Maine	√		
Pre-adjudication		Yes	An alleged runaway may be securely detained for 6 hours.
Post-adjudication		Yes	
Maryland	√		
Pre-adjudication		Yes	
Post-adjudication		No	Statute prohibits status offenders from being committed to facilities for delinquents, but is silent on placement of status offenders to a secure facility exclusively for status offenders.
Massachusetts	√		
Pre-adjudication		Yes	Status offenders are handled in the social service system rather than through the juvenile justice system.
Post-adjudication		Yes	Habitual school offenders and truancy violators, if deemed by the commissioner to be unmanageable, can be transferred to a training school.
Michigan			
Pre-adjudication		No	
Post-adjudication		No	
Minnesota	([b])		
Pre-adjudication		Yes	
Post-adjudication		Unclear	
Mississippi	√		
Pre-adjudication		No	
Post-adjudication		No	Statute prohibits committing status and nonoffenders to the State training school, but is silent on placement in other State or private secure facilities.
Missouri	([b])		
Pre-adjudication		No	
Post-adjudication		Yes	Second-time status offenders can be committed to secure facilities within Division of Youth Services.
Montana	√		
Pre-adjudication		Yes	
Post-adjudication		Yes	
Nebraska	√		
Pre-adjudication		No	
Post-adjudication		No	Statute prohibits placement of status offenders in State-run secure facilities, but is silent on placement in private secure facilities.
Nevada	√		
Pre-adjudication		No	Statute favors placement of status offenders in separate facilities from delinquents, but does not mandate such placement.
Post-adjudication		No	
New Hampshire	√		
Pre-adjudication		Yes	
Post-adjudication		Yes	A status offender found guilty of contempt (a second-time status offender) may be placed in the youth development center, although separate from delinquents.
New Jersey	√		
Pre-adjudication		Yes	
Post-adjudication		Yes	
New Mexico	√		
Pre-adjudication		Yes	
Post-adjudication		Yes	
New York	√		
Pre-adjudication		Yes	
Post-adjudication		Yes	
North Carolina	√		
Pre-adjudication		Yes	Alleged runaways may be securely detained for 24 hours. Juveniles who, due to self-inflicted injuries or attempted self-injuries, are a danger to themselves may be securely detained.
Post-adjudication		Yes	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.84 Statutory regulations on the confinement of status offenders in juvenile or adult detention and correctional facilities, by State—Continued

State	Distinction between status and juvenile offender	Deinstitutionalization required	Exception/explanation
North Dakota	√		
Pre-adjudication:			
Nonoffenders		Yes	
Status offenders		No	
Post-adjudication		No	Statute prohibits status offenders from placement in the State-run secure facilities, but is silent on placement in private secure facilities.
Ohio	√		
Pre-adjudication		No	
Post-adjudication		No	An adjudicated status offender may be committed to a secure facility if the court finds the juvenile not to be amenable to treatment.
Oklahoma	√		
Pre-adjudication		Yes	Alleged runaways may be securely detained if the court finds it necessary for the child's or community's welfare.
Post-adjudication		Yes	Adjudicated status offenders placed with the Department of Human Services may be transferred to a secure facility if an administrative hearing results in a finding that the juvenile is unmanageable in a less restrictive setting. No child deemed a status offender solely on the basis of truancy or violation of school attendance laws may be removed from her/his home.
Oregon	[b]		
Pre-adjudication		Yes	Alleged runaways may be securely detained; children whose behavior immediately endangers their health may also be securely detained.
Post-adjudication		Yes	
Pennsylvania	√[a]		
Pre-adjudication		Yes	
Post-adjudication		Yes	
Rhode Island	√		
Pre-adjudication		No	
Post-adjudication		No	
South Carolina			
Pre-adjudication		Yes[d]	
Post-adjudication		No	
South Dakota	√		
Pre-adjudication		No	
Post-adjudication		Yes	
Tennessee	√		
Pre-adjudication:			
Nonoffenders		Yes	Statute recommends but does not require that alleged status offenders not be detained for longer than 24 hours exclusive of judicial days.
Status offenders		No	Runaways may be detained for no more than 5 days including weekends and holidays.
Post-adjudication		No	Adjudicated status offenders should not categorically be institutionalized except if upon three or more court proceedings they are found to be unruly and not amenable to treatment or rehabilitation.
Texas			
Pre-adjudication		No	
Post-adjudication		No	
Utah			
Pre-adjudication		No	
Post-adjudication:			
Nonoffenders		Yes	
Status offenders		No	
Vermont	√		
Pre-adjudication		Yes	Statute requires status offenders to be under the authority of the commissioner of social and rehabilitation services and delinquents under the authority of the commissioner of corrections.
Post-adjudication		Yes	Although statute provides for secure placement alternative in certain cases, there is no facility for the secure placement of status offenders. Weeks School has been closed and the only remaining secure facility is limited to delinquents.
Virginia	√		
Pre-adjudication		Yes	Alleged status offenders may be securely detained for good cause for up to 72 hours.
Post-adjudication		Yes	
Washington	√		
Pre-adjudication		Yes	An alleged runaway placed in a crisis residential center who either takes an unauthorized leave or is by her/his conduct suicidal or a danger to others may be securely detained for 24 hours.
Post-adjudication		Yes	
West Virginia	[c]		
Pre-adjudication		Yes	
Post-adjudication		No	An adjudicated status offender may be committed to a secure facility if the court finds that the juvenile is unmanageable and not amenable to treatment in a less restrictive setting. Placement must be in a portion of the facility exclusively used for status offenders.

Table 1.84 Statutory regulations on the confinement of status offenders in juvenile or adult detention and correctional facilities, by State—Continued

State	Distinction between status and juvenile offender	Deinstitutionalization required	Exception/explanation
Wisconsin	√		
Pre-adjudication		Yes	An alleged status offender who, having been placed in a non-secure setting, runs away may be securely detained.
Post-adjudication		Yes	
Wyoming	√		
Pre-adjudication		No	
Post-adjudication:			
Nonoffenders		No	Statute prohibits committing nonoffenders in the State-run secure facilities, but is silent on placement in private secure facilities.
Status offenders		No	

[a] Status offenders are included in the category of dependent children.
[b] Separate subsection of delinquent category covers status offenders.
[c] Based on 1980 legislation, but not effective until July 1, 1982.
[d] After January 1982.

Source: Warren N. Paul and Helga S. Watt, *Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders: A Compilation and Analysis of State Statutes*, Legislative Technical Assistance in Juvenile Justice Project, Report No. 4 (Denver, Colo.: The State Legislative Leaders Foundation, 1980), pp. 54–57.

Table 1.85 Statutory regulations on the detention of juveniles in adult correctional facilities, by State

NOTE: The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 established an Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) within the former Law Enforcement Assistance Administration of the U.S. Department of Justice. In establishing OJJDP, Congress outlined major objectives to be achieved. One of the most prominent was the separation of juveniles from adults in jails and correctional facilities. The relevant language of the 1974 Act, Sec. 223(a)(13), provides ". . . that juveniles alleged to be or found to be delinquent and youths within the purview of paragraph (12) shall not be detained or confined in any institution in which they have regular contact with adult persons incarcerated because they have been convicted of a crime or are awaiting trial on criminal charges." OJJDP defines "no regular contact" as meaning at least sight and sound separation (Source, p. 1). These data were compiled from statutes of the 50 States relating to the placement of juveniles in jails and adult correctional facilities in both pre- and post-adjudication stages. The most recent legislative supplements were used in compiling the information, which most often included 1979 legislative changes. Data for Arizona, Florida, Indiana, Maine, Mississippi, and Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Washington include legislative changes enacted in 1980.

The following definitions apply to data presented in the table: a "yes" means that the State's statutes require some type of separation between juveniles and adults in adult correctional facilities, but does not necessarily mean compliance with the current OJJDP standard of sight and sound separation; "pre-adjudication" refers to the period extending from the time a juvenile is taken into custody by the police to the time a disposition is ordered by the court; "post-adjudication" begins at the point at which the juvenile is subject to a court disposition and extends until she/he is no longer under the jurisdiction of the court.

State	Separation required	Type of separation required	Exception/explanation
Alabama:			
Pre-adjudication	Yes	Room separate and removed from all contact	
Post-adjudication	Yes		No explicit prohibition
Alaska:			
Pre-adjudication	Yes	Sight and sound separation	
Post-adjudication	Yes		No explicit prohibition
Arizona:			
Pre-adjudication	Yes	Physical separation	
Post-adjudication	Yes	Physical separation	
Arkansas:			
Pre-adjudication	Yes	No regular contact	
Post-adjudication	Yes	No regular contact	
California:			
Pre-adjudication	Yes	No regular contact	
Post-adjudication	Yes	No regular contact	Youth Authority substantially separates juveniles and adults in its facilities.
Colorado:			
Pre-adjudication:			
Under 14 years	Yes	Total prohibition	
14 to 16 years	Yes	Detained separately	Court shall order detention in a jail, lockup, etc. only if no other suitable place of confinement is available or if the child is being held for criminal proceedings (Source, p. 8).
16 to 18 years	No		
Post-adjudication	Yes	Total prohibition	
Connecticut:			
Pre-adjudication	Yes	Total prohibition	
Post-adjudication	No		Court may transfer a youth 14 or over who is a danger to himself or others to a correctional institution.
Delaware:			
Pre-adjudication	Unclear		
Post-adjudication	Yes		The Department of Corrections has separate custodial and training facilities for youthful offenders.
Florida:			
Pre-adjudication	Yes	Total prohibition	
Post-adjudication	Yes	Total prohibition	
Georgia:			
Pre-adjudication	Yes	Physical separation	
Post-adjudication	Yes	Total prohibition	
Hawaii:			
Pre-adjudication	No		Court may order a juvenile whose conduct endangers his own safety to a jail.
Post-adjudication	Yes	Total prohibition	
Idaho:			
Pre-adjudication	Yes	Sight and sound separation	
Post-adjudication	Yes	Segregated from adults	Court can commit a juvenile to jail for 30 days.
Illinois:			
Pre-adjudication:			
Under 16 years	Yes	Total prohibition	
Under 17 years	Yes	Physical separation	
Post-adjudication	Yes	Total prohibition	Juvenile is committed to the Department of Corrections, which has a separate juvenile division.
Indiana:			
Pre-adjudication	Yes	No more than incidental contact	
Post-adjudication	Yes	No more than incidental contact	Court can commit any juvenile to a jail for 10 days and can order a juvenile 17 years 6 months old to a jail for 60 days.
Iowa:			
Pre-adjudication:			
Under 14 years	Yes	Total prohibition	
14 years or older	Yes	Entirely separate	Court may order a juvenile who is a danger to others to be detained in a jail.
Post-adjudication	Yes		No explicit prohibition
Kansas:			
Pre-adjudication	Yes	Physical separation	
Post-adjudication	Yes		No explicit prohibition
Kentucky:			
Pre-adjudication:			
Under 16 years	Yes	Sight and sound separation	Court may jail a juvenile upon finding that the juvenile is a danger to himself or others in the juvenile detention facility.
16 years or older	Yes	Sight and sound separation	
Post-adjudication	No		The court may commit a juvenile placed with the department on a felony charge to the State penitentiary, if the department determines the juvenile will not benefit from its facilities.

Table 1.85 Statutory regulations on the detention of juveniles in adult correctional facilities, by State—Continued

State	Separation required	Type of separation required	Exception/explanation
Louisiana:			
Pre-adjudication:			
Under 15 years	Yes	Total prohibition	
15 years or older	Yes	Entirely separate	Court may order a juvenile who is a danger to the safety of other juveniles in detention to be detained in a jail.
Post-adjudication	Yes		No explicit prohibition
Maine:			
Pre-adjudication	Yes	No regular contact	Intake worker and/or the court can jail a juvenile who is found to be beyond the control of the detention facility staff.
Post-adjudication	Yes	Sight and sound separation (administrative jail standards)	Court can sentence juvenile to 30 days in a jail.
Maryland:			
Pre-adjudication	Yes	Total prohibition	
Post-adjudication	Yes	No contact with adults	Court may order commitment to a penal institution based upon an individualized treatment plan.
Massachusetts:			
Pre-adjudication	Yes	Separate distinct place	
Post-adjudication	Yes	Total prohibition	
Michigan:			
Pre-adjudication:			
Under 15 years	Yes	Total prohibition	
15 years or older	Yes	Sight and sound separation	Court may order a juvenile who is a menace to other children or cannot be safely detained to be placed in a jail.
Post-adjudication	Yes	Total prohibition	Statutes eliminated jail commitment as a juvenile disposition.
Minnesota:			
Pre-adjudication	Yes	Physical separation	
Post-adjudication	Yes	Total prohibition	
Mississippi:			
Pre-adjudication	Yes	Physical separation and lack of substantial view	
Post-adjudication	Yes		No explicit prohibition
Missouri:			
Pre-adjudication	Yes	No contact	
Post-adjudication	Yes	Room or ward entirely separate	Court may commit a juvenile to a jail if his habits constitute a menace to himself or others.
Montana:			
Pre-adjudication	Yes	Sight and sound separation	
Post-adjudication	Yes	Total prohibition	
Nebraska:			
Pre-adjudication:			
Under 14 years	Yes	Total prohibition	
14 to 16 years	Yes	Sight and sound separation	
16 years or older	No		
Post-adjudication:			
Under 16 years	Yes	Total prohibition	
16 years or older	No		
Nevada:			
Pre-adjudication	Yes	Place entirely separate/separate cell	
Post-adjudication	Yes		No explicit prohibition
New Hampshire:			
Pre-adjudication:			
Pre-arraignment	Yes	No contact	
Post-arraignment	Yes	Physical separation/separate room or ward. Prohibition on using solitary confinement cell.	Court may order a juvenile whose conduct or habits are likely to promote serious bodily harm to self or others to be detained in a jail.
Post-adjudication	Yes	Physical separation/separate room or ward. Prohibition on using solitary confinement cell.	Court may commit a juvenile who is at least 17 to a jail for a term no greater than that which an adult could receive for the same crime.
New Jersey:			
Pre-adjudication	Yes	Apart from adults	
Post-adjudication	Yes		No explicit prohibition
New Mexico:			
Pre-adjudication	Yes	Totally separate and removed	
Post-adjudication	Yes	Total prohibition	
New York:			
Pre-adjudication	No		Division for Youth must approve the detention of a juvenile in a jail.
Post-adjudication	Yes		No explicit prohibition
North Carolina:			
Pre-adjudication	Yes*	Totally separate from adult facility	
Post-adjudication	Yes		No explicit prohibition
North Dakota:			
Pre-adjudication	Yes	Room separate and entirely removed	Court or juvenile supervisor must hold that public safety requires the juvenile's detention and no juvenile detention facility is available.
Post-adjudication	Yes		No explicit prohibition
Ohio:			
Pre-adjudication	Yes	Room separate and removed/sight and sound	Court may order juvenile over 15 detained in jail if public safety requires such detention.
Post-adjudication	Yes		No explicit prohibition

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.85 Statutory regulations on the detention of juveniles in adult correctional facilities, by State—Continued

State	Separation required	Type of separation required	Exception/explanation
Oklahoma:			
Pre-adjudication:			
12 years or older	Yes	Room or ward entirely separate	If the detention or shelter facility has no space.
15 years or older	Yes	Room or ward entirely separate	If the court has not designated a detention or shelter facility.
Post-adjudication	Yes		No explicit prohibition
Oregon:			
Pre-adjudication:			
14 years or older	Yes	Sight and sound separation	If a suitable juvenile detention facility is not available.
16 years or older	Yes	Sight and sound separation	Court may order a juvenile whose conduct or condition endangers his welfare or others in the detention facility to be detained in a jail.
Post-adjudication	Yes	Total prohibition	
Pennsylvania:			
Pre-adjudication	Yes	Total prohibition	
Post-adjudication	Yes	Total prohibition	
Rhode Island:			
Pre-adjudication	Yes	Not directly connected with any jail	
Post-adjudication	Yes		No explicit prohibition
South Carolina:			
Pre-adjudication	Yes	Physical separation/room or ward entirely separate	
Post-adjudication	No		Superintendents of the two schools for boys may transfer juveniles to Board of Corrections for placement in a penal institution.
South Dakota:			
Pre-adjudication	Yes	Physical separation/room separate from a jail	
Post-adjudication:			
Under 15 years	Yes	Total prohibition	
15 years or older	No		
Tennessee:			
Pre-adjudication	Yes	Separate and removed	Upon court order that public safety requires such detention.
Post-adjudication	Yes		
Texas:			
Pre-adjudication	Yes	Physical separation	
Post-adjudication	Yes	Total prohibition	
Utah:			
Pre-adjudication:			
Under 16 years	Yes	Total prohibition	
16 years or older	No		The juvenile can be detained in a jail upon a court finding that the juvenile's conduct or condition endangers the welfare of others in the juvenile detention facility.
Post-adjudication	Yes		No explicit prohibition
Vermont:			
Pre-adjudication	Yes	Total prohibition	A juvenile charged with a crime punishable by death or life imprisonment may be detained in a jail upon a court finding that public safety demands such detention.
Post-adjudication	Yes	Total prohibition	
Virginia:			
Pre-adjudication:			
Under 15 years	Yes	Total prohibition	
15 years or older	Yes	Room or ward entirely separate and removed	
Post-adjudication:			
10 years and under	Yes	Total prohibition	
Over 10 years	Yes	Total prohibition	State Board of Corrections has established separate juvenile institutions.
15 years or older	No		Court may sentence a juvenile to an adult facility upon a finding that the juvenile is not amenable to treatment.
Washington:			
Pre-adjudication	Yes	Separate building	
Post-adjudication	Yes	Separate building	
West Virginia:			
Pre-adjudication:			
Under 14 years	Yes	Total prohibition	
14 years or older	Yes	Juvenile portion of a jail not within sight of adults	Court may order juveniles charged with a violent felony to be detained in jail.
Post-adjudication	Yes	Total prohibition	A juvenile at least 14 who is committed to an industrial home or correctional institution may be placed in a jail for 96 hours awaiting transportation.
Wisconsin:			
Pre-adjudication	Yes	Room separate and removed/room not used for administrative or disciplinary segregation	Court may order a juvenile who is a risk to others in the detention facility, based on previous acts, to be detained in a jail.
Post-adjudication	Unclear		
Wyoming:			
Pre-adjudication	Yes	Separate	
Post-adjudication	Yes	Segregated from adults	Court may commit a juvenile to a jail for 10 days.

[a] Until July 1, 1983; after that date there is to be a total prohibition on confinement of juveniles in adult correctional facilities.

Source: Warren N. Paul and Helga S. Watt, *Juveniles in Adult Correctional Facilities: A Compilation and Analysis of State Statutes*, Legislative Technical Assistance in Juvenile Justice Project, Report No. 5 (Denver, Colo.: The State Legislative Leaders Foundation, 1980), pp. 41–43.

Table 1.86 Characteristics of crime victim compensation programs in 28 jurisdictions, as of Apr. 1, 1980

NOTE: These data update 1978 data published in Deborah M. Carrow, Crime Victim Compensation: Program Model, *U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980). The present data were compiled through an analysis of statutory provisions for each State.*

According to the Source, Rhode Island passed a victim compensation program in 1972 that is to take effect 120 days after Federal legislation is enacted. However, since Federal legislation has not been forthcoming, the program has never been initiated. Louisiana also passed a victim compensation statute in 1972, but never funded the program. The law was repealed in 1976, apparently again because Federal legislation was not forthcoming. Both Nevada and Georgia have a compensation program only for "good samaritans." This refers to persons injured or killed while trying to prevent the commission of a crime, or while attempting to aid a law enforcement officer in an arrest. Both States limit such awards to $5,000 (Source, p. 491).

"Year program enacted" refers to the year that the legislation providing for a victim compensation program was passed. In all cases, except New York, Ohio, Washington, and Wisconsin, victim compensation programs were implemented in the same year that the authorizing legislation was enacted.

	Year program enacted	Program placements: New administrative agency	Program placements: Existing administrative agency	Program placements: Court system	Maximum compensation award	Emergency award	Attorney's fees award
Alaska	1972	√			$25,000[a]	√[b]	√[c]
California	1965		√		23,000[d]		√[e]
Connecticut	1978	√			10,000		√[f]
Delaware	1975	√			10,000	√[g]	√[h]
Florida	1978	√			10,000	√[i]	√[j]
Hawaii	1967	√			10,000		√[k]
Illinois	1973			√	10,000		√[l]
Indiana	1978	√			10,000	√[i]	√[m]
Kansas	1978	√			10,000[n]	√[g]	√[i]
Kentucky	1976	√			15,000	√[i]	
Maryland	1968	√			45,000[o]	√[p]	√[q]
Massachusetts	1968			√	10,000		√[i]
Michigan	1976	√			15,000	√[i]	√[r]
Minnesota	1974	√			25,000	√[g]	√[r]
Montana	1977		√		25,000[s]	√[g]	√[t]
Nebraska	1978	√			10,000	√[i]	√[t]
New Jersey	1971	√			10,000		√[u]
New York	1966	√			(*)	√[v]	√[r]
North Dakota	1975		√		25,000	√[g]	√[i]
Ohio	1976			√	50,000[w]	√[g]	√[i]
Oregon	1977		√		23,000[d]	√[g]	
Pennsylvania	1976	√			25,000[x]	√[p]	
Tennessee	1976			√	10,000	√[i]	√[u]
Texas	1979		√		50,000	√[b]	√[i]
Virginia	1976		√		10,000[w]	√[g]	
Washington	1973		√		(*)		√[aa]
Wisconsin	1975		√		10,000[ab]	√[i, ab]	√[ac]
Virgin Islands	1968	√			15,000[ad]		

[a] Per victim $25,000; $40,000 for two or more survivors.
[b] Maximum of $1,500.
[c] Twenty-five percent of first $1,000 awarded; 15 percent of next $9,000 awarded; 7.5 percent over $10,000 awarded.
[d] For medical expenses $10,000; for lost earnings $10,000; for rehabilitation $3,000.
[e] Ten percent of award up to $500.
[f] Fifteen percent of award.
[g] No set limit.
[h] Fifteen percent of award up to $1,000.
[i] Maximum of $500.
[j] Limited to "reasonable fees."
[k] Fifteen percent of awards over $1,000.
[l] For contested cases only.
[m] Fifteen percent of an award under $5,000; 10 percent of an award over $5,000.
[n] Maximum of $750 for burial expenses.
[o] No limit on benefits in case of permanent disability or death.
[p] Maximum of $1,000.
[q] Ten to 20 percent of award, up to $3,000.
[r] Board decides fees.
[s] Maximum of $1,100 for burial expenses.
[t] Five percent of award maximum.
[u] Fifteen percent of award maximum.
[v] Unlimited medical expenses; $20,000 maximum for wages.
[w] Three emergency awards of $500 each are allowed.
[x] Maximum of $500 for burial expenses.
[y] For medical expenses, and loss of earnings and support $25,000 maximum; for loss of earnings alone $10,000 maximum; for death benefits $15,000 maximum.
[z] No limit since the amounts are set by workmen's compensation. If the victim was unemployed, his survivors receive a maximum of $7,500 for burial expenses.
[aa] Specific payments are not specified.
[ab] Maximum of $2,000 for burial expenses.
[ac] Twenty percent of award maximum.
[ad] Maximum of $1,500 for burial expenses; $10,000 maximum in death benefits.

Source: William E. Hoelzel, "A Survey of 27 Victim Compensation Programs," *Judicature* 63(May 1980), pp. 486, 490, 491. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.87 Characteristics of statutory provisions authorizing intermittent confinement in 30 States, as of May 1979

NOTE: Intermittent confinement, also referred to as periodic, part-time, partial, nonconsecutive, weekend, or nighttime confinement, is statutorily authorized in 30 States. The remaining States and the Federal jurisdiction have not established explicit provisions for this sentencing alternative.

State	Eligibility	Purposes	Time periods for interval of confinement and/or maximum duration of sentence	Place of confinement	Consequences of failure to appear
Arizona	Condition of probation	Not stated	At whatever time or intervals, consecutive or nonconsecutive, the court shall determine, within the period of probation, as long as the period actually spent in confinement does not exceed 1 year or the maximum period of imprisonment ..., whichever is shorter.	County jail	Not stated
Arkansas	Condition of probation	Not stated	At whatever time or consecutive or nonconsecutive intervals within the period of suspension or probation; not to exceed 90 days for felony or 30 days for misdemeanor; any part of a 24 hour period shall constitute a day of confinement.	County jail, city jail, or other ... local detentional, correctional, or rehabilitative facility	Not stated
California	Condition of probation	Employment	Not stated	City or county jail	Not stated
Colorado	Condition of probation	Employment/education	During such time or for such intervals within the period of probation ... not to exceed 90 days for felony, 60 days for misdemeanor, or 10 days for petty offense (unless part of work or education release program; maximum can be 2 years or maximum period of imprisonment, whichever is less.	County or city jail, or any other facility	Considered an escape
Florida	Whenever punishment in the county jail is prescribed	1. Paid employment; 2. conduct his own business or profession; 3. participate in an educational or vocational training program	During necessary and reasonable hours	Jail or county facility	Considered an escape from custody
Georgia	Misdemeanor in which a 6-month sentence or lass is imposed; special mention of traffic offenses	Employment	At the discretion of the sentencing judge; a weekend term shall be counted as serving 2 days of the full sentence; confinement during nonworking hours during any day shall be counted as a full day.	Not stated	Not stated
Hawaii	Condition of probation for felony or misdemeanor	Not stated	Not exceeding 6 months	Not stated	Not stated
Illinois	Felony or misdemeanor/person who is 17 years of age or older	1. Seek employment; 2. work; 3. conduct a business or other self-employed occupation, including housekeeping; 4. attend to family needs; 5. attend an educational institution, including vocational education; 6. obtain medical or psychological treatment; 7. for any other purpose determined by the court.	Certain days or during certain periods of days or both; up to 2 years or the longest sentence of imprisonment that could be imposed for the offense, whichever is less; calculated on duration of term rather than upon basis of actual days spent in confinement	Not stated	Not stated
Indiana	Condition of probation	Not stated	Whatever time or intervals (consecutive or intermittent) within period of probation; not more than 60 days and must be completed within 1 year; computed on actual days in confinement	County or local penal facility	Not stated
Kentucky	Condition of probation	Not stated	At whatever time or intervals, consecutive or nonconsecutive; time spent in confinement shall not exceed 6 months or the maximum term of imprisonment, whichever is shorter	County jail	Not stated
Maryland	Prince George's County—offense must permit confinement in county detention center; Queen Anne's County—person sentenced to a period of confinement in county jail; Anne Arundel—county jail	Prince George's County—not stated; Queen Anne's County—working at gainful private employment; Anne Arundel—work	Prince George's County—during any 48 hour period, in any 7 day period, with each period of confinement to constitute not less than 2 days of the sentence imposed; total sentence may not exceed 30 2-day periods; Queen Anne's County—Department of Parole and Probation shall determine the time; Anne Arundel—"reasonable hours"	Prince George's County—detention center or place of confinement under jurisdiction of the sheriff; Queen Anne's County—county jail; Anne Arundel—detention center	Prince George's County—not stated; Queen Anne's County—considered an escape (misdemeanor); Anne Arundel—not stated

Table 1.87 Characteristics of statutory provisions authorizing intermittent confinement in 30 States, as of May 1979—Continued

State	Eligibility	Purposes	Time periods for interval of confinement and/or maximum duration of sentence	Place of confinement	Consequences of failure to appear
Massachusetts	First offense sentenced to jail or house of correction for a term not to exceed 1 year	Not stated	No later than 6 pm Friday and released at 7 am Monday (if Monday is holiday, then on Tuesday at 7 am) provided total time served is equal to sentence imposed	Jail or house of correction	Not stated
Michigan	Condition of probation/not applicable to person placed on probation for life	Not stated	Not more than 6 months, at such time or intervals, which may be consecutive or nonconsecutive, within the probation period ... (or) the maximum period of imprisonment ... if this maximum is less than 6 months	House of correction or county jail	Not stated
Minnesota	Sentenced to jail	Employment	During such times as he is not employed or between times of employment	County jail, workhouse, and lockup	Considered contempt of court
Montana	Sentenced to county jail	Continue regular employment	During hours when not employed	County jail	Not stated
Nebraska	Condition of probation	Not stated	Periodically or return to custody after specified hours not to exceed 90 days	County jail	Not stated
New Hampshire	Committed to penal institution other than state prison (less than 1 year); suspended sentence of incarceration	Obtaining or working at gainful employment or for such other purpose as the court may deem conducive to his rehabilitation	Such times or intervals of time as the court may order; any part of a day spent in the free community shall be counted as a full day toward the serving of sentence unless otherwise provided by the court; suspended sentence—weekends or at such times or intervals of time as the court may direct; any part of day shall count as a full day toward the sentence. In no event shall the number of days confinement exceed the number of days in the minimum term, where there is one, or in the maximum term	Penal institution other than state prison; suspended sentence—institution to which sentenced	Considered an escape
New York	Other than second or persistent felony, for class D or E felony, or for any offense not a felony; and the court is not imposing any other sentence of imprisonment at the same time; and defendant not under any other sentence with a term in excess of 15 days imposed by any other court	Not stated	On days or during certain periods of days, or both; may specify a period of continuous confinement not to exceed 15 days to commence at the commencement of the sentence; calculated on basis of the duration of term, rather than upon the days spent in confinement	Not stated	Not considered a separate crime; however, modification or revocation of sentence is possible
North Carolina	Condition of probation for offense with a maximum penalty that does not exceed 10 years	Employment	At whatever time or intervals within probation, consecutive or nonconsecutive, the court determines; total of all periods of confinement ... may not exceed 6 months or one fourth the maximum penalty, whichever is less, and no confinement ... may be required beyond 2 years of conviction	Custody of Department of Correction or a designated local confinement or treatment facility	Not stated
North Dakota	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated	Penitentiary or regional detention facility or state farm if felony; county jail, state farm or regional detention facility if misdemeanor	Not stated
Ohio	Condition of parole; "definite term of imprisonment of not more than six months"	To continue at his occupation or care for his family	Overnight, or on weekends, or both, or at such other time or times as will allow him to continue his occupation or care for his family	County jail or workhouse	Not stated

Table 1.87 Characteristics of statutory provisions authorizing intermittent confinement in 30 States, as of May 1979—Continued

State	Eligibility	Purposes	Time periods for interval of confinement and/or maximum duration of sentence	Place of confinement	Consequences of failure to appear
Oregon	Sentence under 6 months or as a condition of probation	Employment or to seek employment; education	Fair and reasonable hours of the day or week; period not to exceed 1 year or one-half the maximum, whichever is less	County jail	Not stated
Pennsylvania	Not specified	1. To work at employment; 2. to seek employment; 3. to conduct business or to engage in self-employment, including housekeeping and attending to the needs of the family; 4. to attend an educational institution or participate in a course of vocational training; 5. to obtain medical treatment; 6. to devote time to any other purpose approved by the court.	Court specify length of the term, which may not exceed the maximum term; minimum sentence shall not exceed one-half the maximum	In a correctional or other appropriate institution	Not stated
Rhode Island	First time offender excluding capital offense	Continue usual occupation or education	Nonworking or study hours	Minimum security facility at Adult Correctional Institutions	Not stated
South Dakota	Condition of probation	Not stated	For a specific period not exceeding 60 days or sentence which was imposed or which may be imposed, whichever is less; may be further restricted to certain days or to certain parts of days specified by court ...	County jail	Not stated
Tennessee	Sentence of less than 1 year in county jail or workhouse	Not stated	Nonconsecutive days which may include but is not limited to week-ends, between hours to be specified until sentence is served or convicted person lawfully released prior to expiration ...	County jail or workhouse	Time limits are specified beyond which a continued absence shall be considered an escape
Texas	Jail time sentence	Employment	Off-work hours or on weekends/on consecutive days or weekends	Jail	Not stated/may require bail
Virginia	Sentence to jail and if dependents may become public charges or otherwise proper and suitable candidate for work release	Employment	Release on days he is regularly employed or during the time necessary to proceed to his place of employment, perform his work, and return to quarters designated by his custodial authorities; supervised by probation officer while on work release	Jail	Considered an escape
West Virginia	Sentenced to 1 year or less	1. To work at employment; 2. to seek employment; 3. to conduct his own business or to engage in other self-employment, including, in the case of a woman, housekeeping and attending to the needs of her family; 4. to attend an educational institution; 5. to obtain medical treatment; 6. to devote time to any other purpose approved by the court.	During necessary and reasonable hours	Jail	Not stated
Wisconsin	Condition of probation	Employment	Between the hours or periods of employment not to exceed 1 year	County jail	Not stated

Source: Nicolette Parisi, "Part-time Imprisonment: The Legal and Practical Issues of Periodic Confinement," *Judicature* 63 (March 1980) pp. 386–393. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.88 State and Federal privacy statutes, by type of information regulated and jurisdiction, as of 1980

NOTE: This information was compiled by a survey of State and Federal laws. All States have constitutional provisions similar to the first and fourth amendments to the United States Constitution; only a few have written into their State constitutions specific language protecting the right to privacy, but several have statutes protecting one or more specific areas of privacy. "Privacy statutes" refers to statutes or sections of a State's constitution indicating a general or specific right to privacy. "Privileged communication" refers to information that is private because of a particular relationship (e.g., communication between a person and a psychologist or clergyman). Because of the universal nature of lawyer-client and husband-wife privilege, these statutes have not been included in the section on privilege.

Jurisdiction	Type of information regulated: Arrest records	Bank records	Computer crime	Credit records	Criminal justice information systems	Government data banks	Employment records	Insurance records	Mailing lists	Medical records	Miscellaneous	Polygraph tests by employer	Privacy statutes	Privileged communications	School records	Social Security numbers	Tax records	Telephone solicitations	Wiretap
Alabama		√[c]								√	√			√					√
Alaska		√			√					√		√	√	√			√	√	√
Arizona	√		√	√	√				√	√		√	√		√		√		√
Arkansas					√	(*)				√	√[b]					√			√
California	√	√	√	√	√[b]	(*,b)	√	√		√		√	√		√			√	√
Colorado	√		√		√	√				√				√	√		√	√	√
Connecticut	√	√		√	√	(*)	√			√		√		√	√				√
Delaware	√									√		√	√	√	√		√		√
District of Columbia	√									√		√							√
Florida	√	√	√	√[b]					√	√			√		√	√		√	√
Georgia					√					√			√	√		√	√		√
Hawaii	√	√			√					√	√	√	√				√		√
Idaho		(*)			√					√		√		√	√		√		
Illinois	√	√	√		√	√		√		√	√		√		√			√	√
Indiana	√				√	(*)			√	√	√			√		√			
Iowa		√			√		√			√					√			√	√
Kansas				√	√					√							√		√
Kentucky				√		√				√	√			√	√		√		√
Louisiana	√	√			√			√		√	√		√	√	√		√		√
Maine				√	√	√	√			√			√		√	√	√		√
Maryland	√	√		√	√		√	√		√		√		√	√		√	√	√
Massachusetts	√			√	√	(*)	√			√	√	√	√	√	√		√		√
Michigan			√		√		√			√		√		√	√			√	√
Minnesota	√	√			√	(*)			√	√		√		√	√		√		√
Mississippi										√				√	√				
Missouri	√									√				√					
Montana				√	√				√	√		√	√	√	√				
Nebraska											√		√	√	√		√	√	√
Nevada	√								√	√				√	√				√
New Hampshire		√		√	√	√				√									√
New Jersey	√	(*)						√		√		√		√	√				√
New Mexico	√		√	√	√					√		√		√					√
New York	√			√		√	√		√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√		√
North Carolina		(*)	√		√	√[b]	√			√				√	√		√	√	√
North Dakota										√	√				√				√
Ohio	√					(*,b)	√			√				√			√		√
Oklahoma		√		√	√	√				√			√	√	√	√	√		√
Oregon	√						√			√	√	√		√	√		√		√
Pennsylvania							√			√		√	√						√
Rhode Island	√		√							√		√	√	√	√		√		√
South Carolina	√				√			√					√				√		
South Dakota										√				√	√		√		√
Tennessee	√				√					√				√	√		√		
Texas				√		(*)				√				√	√				
Utah	√	√	√		√	(*)				√			√	√			√		
Vermont										√	√	√					√		
Virginia				√	√	(*)		√		√	√		√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Washington	√				√	√			√	√		√	√	√	√		√		√

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.88 State and Federal privacy statutes, by type of information regulated and jurisdiction, as of 1980—Continued

Jurisdiction	Type of information regulated: Arrest records	Bank records	Computer crime	Credit records	Criminal justice information systems	Government data banks	Employment records	Insurance records	Mailing lists	Medical records	Miscellaneous	Polygraph tests by employer	Privacy statutes	Privileged communications	School records	Social Security numbers	Tax records	Telephone solicitations	Wiretap
West Virginia	√									√							√		
Wisconsin							√			√	√		√	√	√		√	√	√
Wyoming										√				√	√				
Federal		√		√	√	(a)	√	√	√	√	√				√	√	√		√

[a] "Fair Information Practices Acts."
[b] Local ordinance within the State.
[c] Significant court decision affecting privacy.

Source: Robert Ellis Smith, *Compilation of State and Federal Privacy Laws 1981* (Washington, D.C.: Privacy Journal, 1981), p. 2. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.89 Statutory restrictions on the purchase, carrying, and owning of handguns in 36 States

NOTE: These data were compiled by the National Rifle Association's Institute for Legislative Action from State statutes. Data are presented for 36 States; current information for the other 15 jurisdictions was unavailable, but is being compiled by the Institute. In addition to State laws, the purchase, sale, and in certain circumstances, the possession and interstate transportation of firearms are regulated by the Federal Gun Control Act of 1968 and Title VII of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act. Also, cities and localities may have their own firearms ordinances in addition to Federal and State laws.

These data refer to general State laws regulating handgun purchase, possession, and ownership. In many cases, certain situations or classes of individuals are exempt from these provisions. For example, possession of a handgun on one's own property may not fall within statutory provisions regarding licensing to carry. Law enforcement and military personnel are also routinely exempt from many of these prohibitions.

There is wide latitude in States' statutes that regulate handgun sale, possession, or use by persons previously convicted of a felony. Some States specify a prior conviction; but only for certain types of felony offenses (usually violent or personal crimes); others disregard prior convictions if the offender received a pardon or had relief from civil disabilities granted, if the conviction occurred 5 to 10 years prior to the application for a license; still others permit consideration of arrests or misdemeanor offenses. Thus, the category "felons" refers to general statutory prohibitions in this area. In a similar manner the category "mentally incompetent" can include those who have been committed to a mental institution or those who are "of unsound mind." A prior history of mental health problems and treatment may or may not create an exception to State's provisions for the purchase, possession, or use of a handgun. Differences in terminology may or may not reflect substantive differences in State and local statutes and ordinances. Further, the Source notes that State firearms laws are subject to frequent change. State and local statutes and ordinances, as well as local law enforcement authorities, should be consulted for full text and meaning of statutory provisions.

State	Statutes current as of	Restrictions on: Purchase: Dealer must keep record of sales	Purchase: Application and waiting period	Purchase: License or permit to purchase	Purchase: Registration	Purchase: Record of sales/permits sent to State or local government	Carrying: Carrying openly prohibited	Carrying: Carrying concealed prohibited	Carrying: License/permit to carry openly	Carrying: License/permit to carry concealed	Owning: License/permit to own or identification card	Persons permitted to purchase, possess or own: Aliens	Drug addicts	Felons	Mentally incompetent	Minors	Others
Alabama	1979	√	√			√				√			√	√	√	√	√
Arkansas	1980						√[a]	√[a]						√	√	√[b]	
California	1978		√			√				√			√	√	√	√[b]	
Colorado	1980	√								√				√			
Connecticut	1978	√	√			√			√	√		√		√		√	
Delaware	1979	√								√				√	√	√[c]	
District of Columbia	1979		√	√[d]	√		√[d]	√[d]			√[a]			√	√	√[e]	√
Florida	1978								√	√			√	√	√	√[b]	√
Georgia	1978								√	√			(f)	√	(f)	√	(f)
Hawaii	1980			√	√	√			√	√				√	√		√[g]
Illinois	1978	√	√	√				√	√		√		√	√	√	√[h]	
Indiana	1979	√	√			√			√	√			√	√	√	√[b]	√
Kansas	1981							√					√	√		√[i]	√
Maine	1981	√								√				√		√	
Maryland	1978		√			√			√	√			√	√	√	√[b]	√
Massachusetts	1978			√		√			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√[b]	√
Michigan	1978			√	√	√			√	√		√		√	√	√	
Minnesota	1981		√[j]	√[j]		√[k]			√	√			√	√	√	√[b,j]	√
Missouri	1979			√		√		√								√[b]	
Nebraska	1981	√						√						√		√[c,a]	
New Hampshire	1978	(f)		(f)		(f)				√		√		(f)		√	
New York	1978			√	√				√	√	√			√	√		
North Carolina	1978			√		√		√						√	√	√[c]	
North Dakota	1978	√				√			√	√			√	√	(m)	√	
Ohio	1980							√					√	√	√	√[c]	√
Oregon	1978	√	√			√				√				√		√	
Pennsylvania	1978	√	√			√			√	√			√	√	√	√	√
Rhode Island	1979	√	√[n]			√			√	√		√	√	√	√	√[b]	√
South Carolina	1979	√	√			√			√	√			√	√	√	√[c]	√
Tennessee	1979		√			√	√[o]	√[o]				√	√	√	√	√	√
Texas	1978						√	√						√		√[b]	
Vermont	1980	√					√[a]	√[a]								√[b]	
Virginia	1978									√						√	
Washington	1978		√			√				√		(p)	√	√	√	√	√
West Virginia	1979					√			√	√		√		√		√	√
Wisconsin	1979		√					√								√[g]	

See footnotes on next page.

Table 1.89 Statutory restrictions on the purchase, carrying, and owning of handguns in 36 States—Continued

[a] "For use with a purpose to employ it as a weapon against a person."
[b] Except with the written permission or consent of a parent or guardian.
[c] Unless under the direct supervision of an adult.
[d] No handgun can be legally possessed in the District unless it is registered. All handguns registered in the District prior to Sept. 23, 1976, were required to have been re-registered by Feb. 5, 1977. After that date no more handguns could be registered. Thus, it is unlawful to possess, acquire, or bring into the District of Columbia any handgun that was not registered as of Feb. 5, 1977. Carrying a handgun in the District is prohibited. All firearms are to be kept at one's home or place of business.
[e] To obtain a registration certificate, the applicant must be over 21 years of age or be over 18 and have a liability statement signed by his guardian.
[f] If the applicant has been hospitalized at a mental hospital or alcohol or drug treatment center within 5 years of his application for a license to carry, the judge has the discretion, after considering the recommendation of the superintendent of the hospital or treatment center, to issue or deny the license.
[g] Any handgun that is registered and lawfully possessed may be loaned to another, even though he be a minor, at a target range for a period not longer than to allow the other person to use it for target shooting.
[h] May possess if under the immediate control of a parent, guardian, or other adult who has a valid Firearms Owner's Identification Card (FOI); or may apply for an FOI if no prior misdemeanor convictions or delinquency adjudications and with the written consent of the guardian, who must not be ineligible himself for an FOI.
[i] May not carry unless under the supervision of a person at least 18 years of age or on the premises of his or her place of residence.
[j] A handgun may be sold by a dealer to a person who (1) presents a handgun transfer or carrying permit, or (2) who has undergone a 7-day waiting period and a handgun transfer report has been filed.
[k] The person may request that no record be kept of the fact that he is a receiver of a handgun. The police chief or sheriff shall sign the transfer report and return it to the person receiving the handgun. Thereafter, no government employee or agency shall maintain a record of the transfer that identifies the person who received the handgun.
[l] Permit required for purchase by felon; also unlawful for ex-felons to own, possess, or control a handgun unless it was obtained through the purchase permit procedure.
[m] "Emotionally unstable."
[n] Safety training course certificate required in addition to application.
[o] With "intent to go armed."
[p] Alien license issued by Director of Motor Vehicles required. It may be issued upon the certificate of the consul within the State who represents the alien's country, stating that said alien is a responsible person.

Source: National Rifle Association, Institute for Legislative Action, *Your State Firearms Laws* (Washington, D.C.: NRA Institute for Legislative Action). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.90 Characteristics of marihuana laws in States that have decriminalized possession of marihuana, as of May 1981

NOTE: Distribution of marihuana by gift or for no remuneration is treated as simple possession in California, Colorado, Minnesota, and Ohio (for up to 20 grams). Mississippi has mandatory minimum fines of $100 for first offense and $250 for second offense within a two-year period, but State judges can suspend payment of these fines. Subsequent offenses are subject to increased penalties in Minnesota, Mississippi, New York, and North Carolina.

State	Maximum fine imposed	Maximum amount possessed	Classification of offense	Effective date
Alaska	$100	Any amount in private for personal use or 1 ounce in public [a]	Civil	Sept. 2, 1975
California	$100	1 ounce	Misdemeanor—no permanent criminal record	Jan. 1, 1976
Colorado	$100	1 ounce	Class 2 petty offense—no criminal record	July 1, 1975
Maine	$200	Any amount [b] for personal use	Civil	Mar. 1, 1976
Minnesota	$100	1½ ounces	Civil	Apr. 10, 1976
Mississippi	$250	1 ounce	Civil	July 1, 1977
Nebraska	$100	1 ounce	Civil	July 1, 1978
New York	$100	25 grams (approximately ⅞ ounce)	Violation—no criminal record	July 29, 1977
North Carolina	$100	1 ounce	Minor misdemeanor	July 1, 1977
Ohio	$100	100 grams (approximately 3½ ounces)	Minor misdemeanor—no criminal record	Nov. 22, 1975
Oregon	$100	1 ounce	Civil	Oct. 5, 1973

[a] The Supreme Court of Alaska ruled in 1975 that the constitutional right of privacy protects the possession of marihuana for personal use in the home by adults. This decision invalidates the $100 fine for simple possession in the home.

[b] There is a rebuttable presumption that possession of less than 1½ ounces is for personal use and possession of more than 1½ ounces indicates an intent to distribute.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws.

Section 2:

PUBLIC ATTITUDES TOWARD CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE-RELATED TOPICS

During the past decade, a large number of surveys of public opinion, on a variety of criminal justice topics, have been conducted in the United States. Many of these surveys have been conducted by public opinion researchers in connection with political campaigns or in general social surveys; some others were conducted for governmental agencies or commissions concerned with specific problem areas. In addition, raw data provided by the National Opinion Research Center from its General Social Surveys were tabulated by the SOURCEBOOK staff for inclusion in this edition.

The majority of the opinion surveys contained in this section drew samples of households designed to be representative of households in the continental United States. Respondents were then selected from these households and interviewed. For a description of the general survey sampling procedures of The Gallup Poll, the National Opinion Research Center, Louis Harris and Associates, the ABC–Washington Post Poll, and the NBC News and The Associated Press Poll, see Appendix 6.

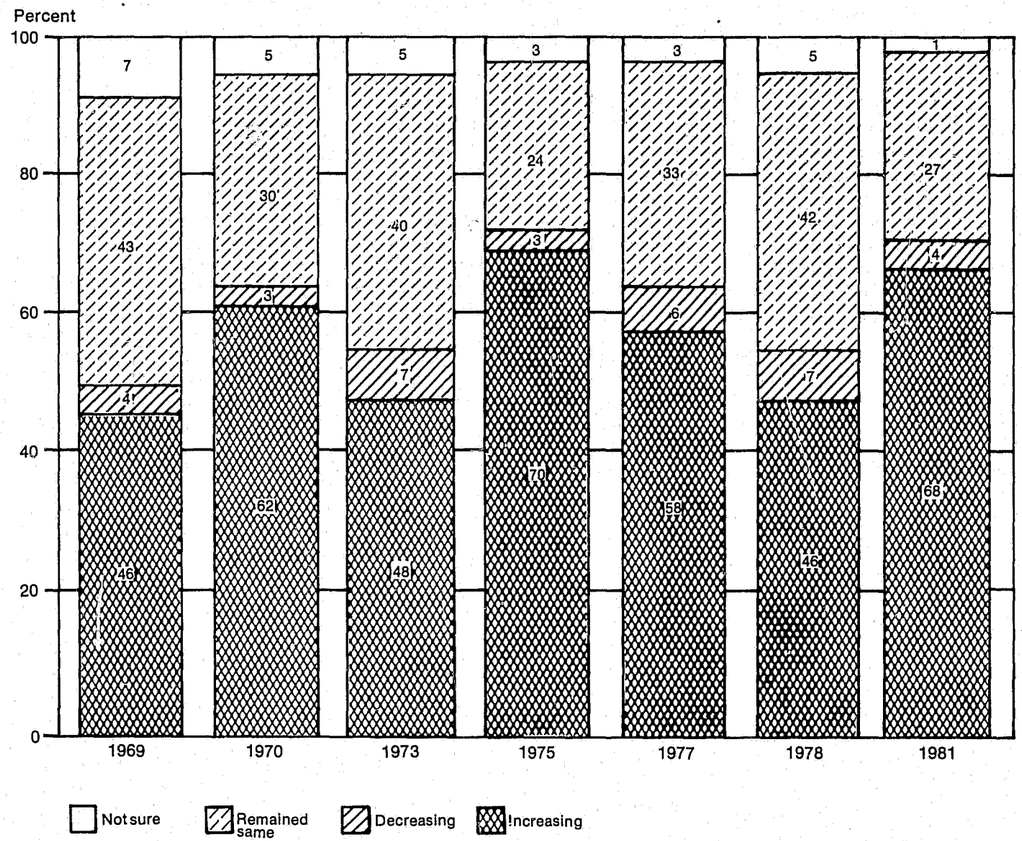
The wide range of topics examined in these opinion surveys includes fear of crime and victimization, public attitudes about the cause of crime, the relative seriousness of crime as a social problem, performance of law enforcement and the U.S. Supreme Court, the danger and effects of drugs and alcohol, gun ownership and gun control, and the legalization of various offenses.

The survey results are generally broken down by background characteristics of respondents—such as race, sex, age, and income—enabling comparisons across important social dimensions. Finally, because some of the same questions have been asked repeatedly by a given source over the years, many trend tables have been constructed by the SOURCEBOOK staff and are presented in this section.

Figure 2.1 Perceptions about changes in the level of crime in own area, United States, selected years 1969–81

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Question: "In the past year, do you feel the crime rate in your area has been increasing, decreasing, or has it remained the same as it was before?"

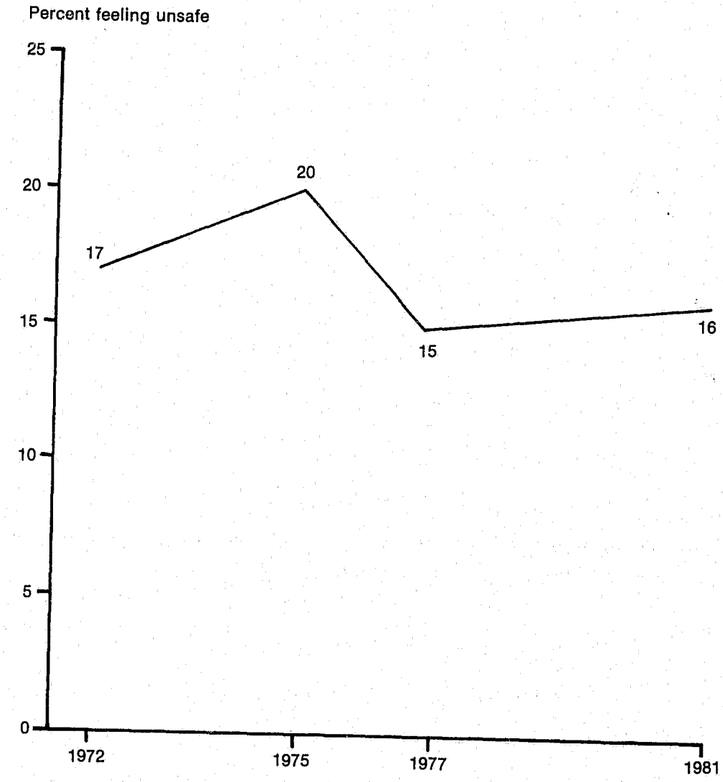


Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey,* May 9, 1977, p. 1; Feb. 23, 1981, p. 2 (New York: The Chicago Tribune–New York News Syndicate). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Figure 2.2 Respondents feeling unsafe in their homes at night, United States, 1972, 1975, 1977, and 1981

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Question: "How about at home at night—do you feel safe and secure, or not?"

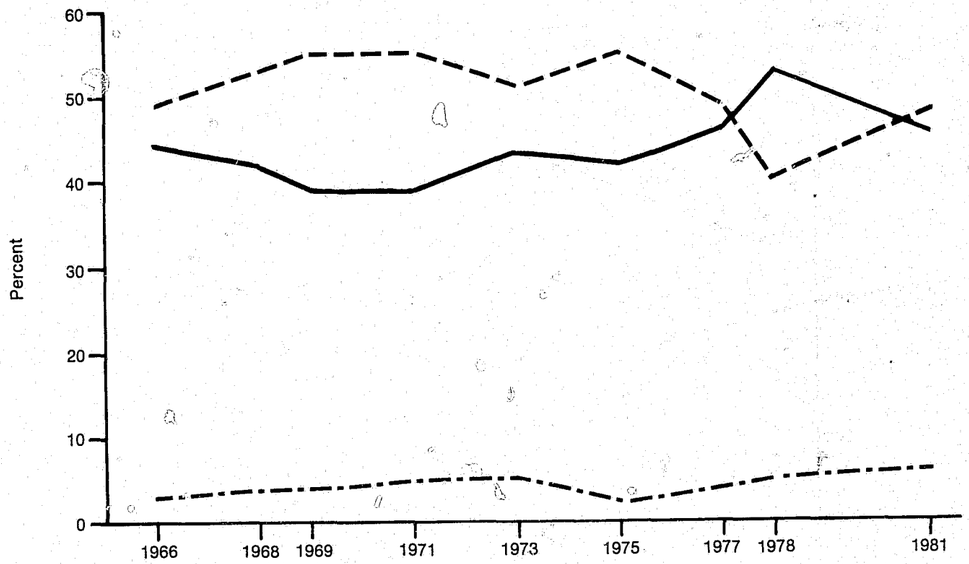


Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Poll* (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, Apr. 4, 1981), p. 3. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Figure 2.3 Attitudes toward personal safety on the streets compared to a year ago, United States, selected years 1966–81

NOTE: "Not sure" responses have been excluded from this figure. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Question: "Compared to a year ago, do you personally feel more uneasy on the streets, less uneasy, or not much different?"

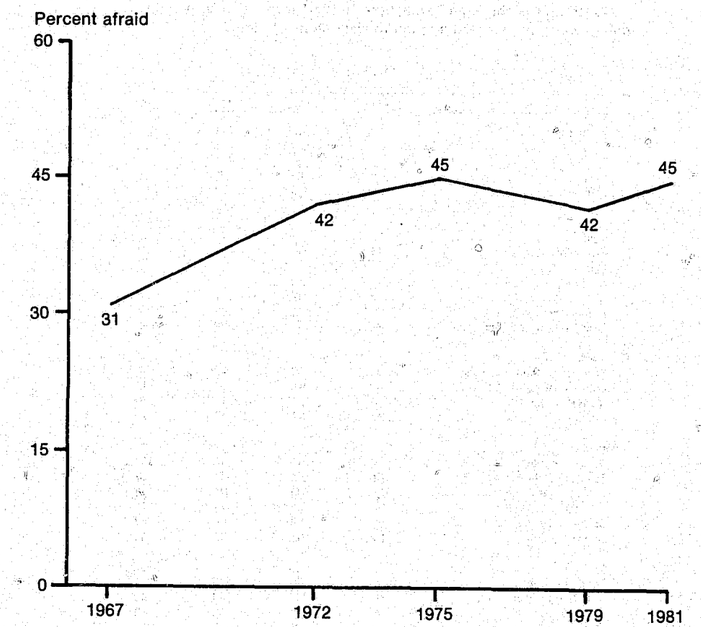


Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey*, May 9, 1977, p. 2; Feb. 23, 1981, p. 3 (New York: The Chicago Tribune–New York News Syndicate). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Figure 2.4 Respondents reporting fear of walking alone at night, United States, selected years 1967–81

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Question: "Is there any area right around here—that is, within a mile—where you would be afraid to walk alone at night?"



Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Poll* (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, Apr. 4, 1981), p. 3. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.1 Respondents reporting fear of walking alone at night, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1967, 1972, 1975, and 1979

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Question: "Is there any area right around here—that is, within a mile—where you would be afraid to walk alone at night?"

[Percent]

	1967	1972	1975	1979
National	31	42	45	42
Sex:				
Male	16	22	26	25
Female	44	60	63	57
Race:				
White	29	42	43	40
Nonwhite	46	48	57	57
Education:				
College	29	42	42	36
High school	31	42	45	44
Grade school	33	46	50	48
Occupation:				
Professional and business	32	39	40	40
Clerical and sales	40	46	51	45
Manual workers	31	41	43	40
Nonlabor force	NA	NA	54	51
Income:				
$25,000 and over	NA	NA	NA	32
$20,000 to $24,999	NA	NA	NA	33
$15,000 to $19,999	NA	NA	NA	38
$10,000 to $14,999	NA	NA	NA	44
$5,000 to $9,999	NA	NA	NA	52
Under $5,000	NA	NA	NA	55
Age:				
Total under 30 years	NA	NA	43	44
18 to 24 years	NA	41	44	45
25 to 29 years	NA	37	42	42
30 to 49 years	30	38	42	32
50 years and older	33	48	50	49
City size:				
500,000 and over	40	48	56	52
50,000 to 499,999	38	51	50	50
2,500 to 49,999	22	40	45	38
Under 2,500, rural	21	28	28	25
Region:				
East	32	42	47	42
Midwest	26	34	39	36
South	34	52	48	46
West	32	41	49	44
Religion:				
Protestant	30	42	44	44
Catholic	30	42	46	39
Politics:				
Republican	26	46	43	41
Democrat	34	47	48	46
Independent	29	33	43	37

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 172 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, November 1979), p. 22. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.2 Attitudes toward personal safety on neighborhood streets when alone at night, by race, United States, 1981

NOTE: The data below are from a survey of 1,872 people, including an oversample of 446 blacks, who were interviewed between Feb. 26, and Mar. 6, 1981. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Question: ". . . how safe do you feel when you are alone at night on your neighborhood streets? Do you feel very safe, somewhat safe, somewhat unsafe, very unsafe?"

[Percent*]

	Very safe	Somewhat safe	Somewhat unsafe	Very unsafe	Don't know
White	46	34	12	7	—
Black	29	32	20	18	1

* Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: Jeffrey D. Alderman, Linda A. Cranney, and Peter Begans, *ABC News—Washington Post Poll*, Survey No. 0030 (New York: ABC News, Mar. 23, 1981), Question 38. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.3 Fear of specific criminal victimization and general fear of crime, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1980

NOTE: The findings reported below result from a random digit-dial telephone survey conducted during April and May 1980 of 1,047 adults in the United States. The resulting survey was weighted to more closely approximate the general adult population, 18 years and older, in both sex and income characteristics.

The concrete fear index is a Guttman scale measuring how often a person worries specifically about being the victim of murder, sexual assault, mugging, knifing, beating, or armed robbery. Answers to each of the six questions that formed the concrete fear index were scored 0 if the response was "rarely" or "never" and 1 if the response was "frequently" or "sometimes," for a possible total score of 6. The concrete fear index score was then classified as "high" if it was 3 to 6 and "moderate to low" if less than 3.

The formless fear index is a Guttman scale measuring the frequency of nonspecific worry about safety in one's home, neighborhood, and larger community. Answers to each of the six questions that formed the formless fear index were scored 0 if the response was "very safe" or "somewhat safe" and 1 if the response was "somewhat unsafe" or "very unsafe," for a possible total score of 6. The formless fear index score was then classified as "high" if it was 3 to 6 and "moderate to low" if it was less than 3.

For further discussion of the survey and indices, see Appendix 7.

[Percent]

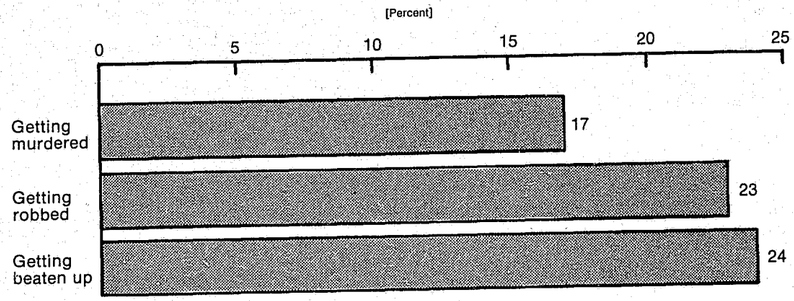
	Level of concrete fear		Level of formless fear	
	High	Moderate to low	High	Moderate to low
National	41	59	37	63
Sex:				
Male	34	66	26	74
Female	46	54	48	52
Race:				
White	40	60	34	66
Black	48	52	48	52
Education:				
College graduate	46	54	38	62
High school graduate or some college	41	59	35	65
Less than high school graduate	35	65	45	55
Occupation:				
Owner, manager, professional	42	58	34	66
White collar	36	64	27	73
Blue collar	43	57	44	56
Income:				
$26,000 and over	40	60	26	74
$11,000 to 25,999	40	60	33	67
Under $11,000	43	57	49	51
Age:				
18 to 29 years	49	51	36	64
30 to 39 years	46	54	30	70
40 to 49 years	34	66	34	66
50 to 59 years	40	60	41	59
60 years and older	33	67	43	57
Community size:				
Large city	52	48	54	46
Small city	41	59	33	67
Suburb	39	61	30	70
Rural	31	69	31	69
Region:				
East	36	64	NA	NA
Midwest	43	57	NA	NA
South	43	57	NA	NA
West	39	61	NA	NA
Marital status:				
Married	39	61	34	66
Divorced, widowed, separated	43	57	48	52
Single	45	55	33	67
Employment status:				
Full-time	41	59	30	70
Other	39	61	44	56

Source: Research and Forecasts, Inc., *The Figgie Report on Fear of Crime: America Afraid* (Willoughby, Ohio: A-T-O Inc., 1980), pp. 30, 32–34, 42–44, 49, 51, 53, 54. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Figure 2.5 Reported fear of being murdered, robbed, or assaulted, United States, 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.3. This figure presents the percent of respondents answering "frequently" or "sometimes." For further discussion of the survey, see Appendix 7.

Question: "How often do you worry about the following things (getting murdered, getting robbed, getting beaten up): frequently, sometimes, rarely, never?"



Source: Research and Forecasts, Inc., *The Figgie Report on Fear of Crime: America Afraid* (Willoughby, Ohio: A-T-O Inc., 1980), p. 29. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.4 Fear of crime, by frequency of exposure to media coverage of crime stories, United States, 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.3. For further discussion of the survey and indices, see Appendix 7.

Question: "How often do you (read articles about violent crime in the newspaper, see reports of violent crime on TV)?"

[Percent]

	Level of concrete fear		Level of formless fear	
	High	Moderate to low	High	Moderate to low
Frequency of reading about violent crime in newspapers:				
Daily	46	54	63	37
Less than daily	33	67	62	38
Frequency of seeing reports of violent crime on television:				
Daily	43	57	37	63
Less than daily	35	65	37	63

Source: Research and Forecasts, Inc., *The Figgie Report on Fear of Crime: America Afraid* (Willoughby, Ohio: A-T-O Inc., 1980), pp. 38, 39, 58. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.5 Public school teachers' concern about physical attack by students, by region, student enrollment, teaching level, and frequency of concern, United States, 1980

NOTE: These data were collected from a mail survey sent to a sample of public school teachers drawn at random from a sample of school systems in the United States, also selected at random. Of the 2,165 public school teachers to whom the mail survey was sent, 1,738 or 80.3 percent, completed and returned the questionnaire. The States comprising each region are as follows: Northeast—Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont; Southeast—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia; Middle—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin; and West—Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

Question: "How concerned are you that you may be physically attacked by a student?"

[Percent*]

	Never	Rarely, once or twice a semester	Occasionally, once or twice a month	Frequently, once or twice a week	Constantly, every day
Total	72	23	3	1	1
Region:					
Northwest	68	25	5	1	1
Southeast	70	26	2	1	1
Middle	77	20	2	1	1
West	74	23	2	1	0
School system enrollment:					
25,000 students and over	59	32	5	2	2
3,000 to 24,999 students	76	20	3	0	1
2,999 and fewer students	80	20	1	0	0
Teaching level:					
Elementary	81	17	2	1	0
Junior high	66	29	2	1	2
Senior high	64	30	5	1	1

* Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: National Education Association, *Nationwide Teacher Opinion Poll 1980* (Washington, D.C.: National Education Association, 1980), p. 26. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.6 Respondents reporting crime prevention measures they employ, United States, 1981

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Question: "Listed on this card are some things people do because of their concern over crime. Please tell me which, if any, of these things you, yourself, do, or have done.

[Percent*]

Crime prevention measures	
Lock residence at night	84
Let neighbors know if absent	55
Keep residence lights on	46
Keep a dog for protection	20
Walk only with others in neighborhood at night	20
Bought gun for protection	16
Had special locks installed	13
Carry weapon or other instrument for defense	11
Carry Mace or other repellent	7
Had burglar alarm installed	5
Carry whistle on person or in car	5
Belong to neighborhood crime watch	5
Other measures	8
Have not taken any measures	8

* Total adds to more than 100 percent because of multiple responses.

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Poll* (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, Apr. 4, 1981), p. 8. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.7 Respondents taking precautions for protecting their homes, by type of precaution taken, and level and type of fear, United States, 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.3. For further discussion of the survey and indices, see Appendix 7.

Question: "Do you protect your home by . . ."

[Percent responding yes]

	Level of concrete fear		Level of formless fear	
Type of precaution	High	Moderate to low	High	Moderate to low
Having extra locks on your doors?	28	26	62	44
Engraving your valuables with some sort of identification?	38	35	37	35
Always keeping the doors locked when you go out?	91	84	92	84
Always identifying people before letting them in?	90	84	91	83
Having bars on some of your windows?	10	6	11	5
Having a burglar alarm?	17	14	18	14
Owning a gun?	48	54	42	57

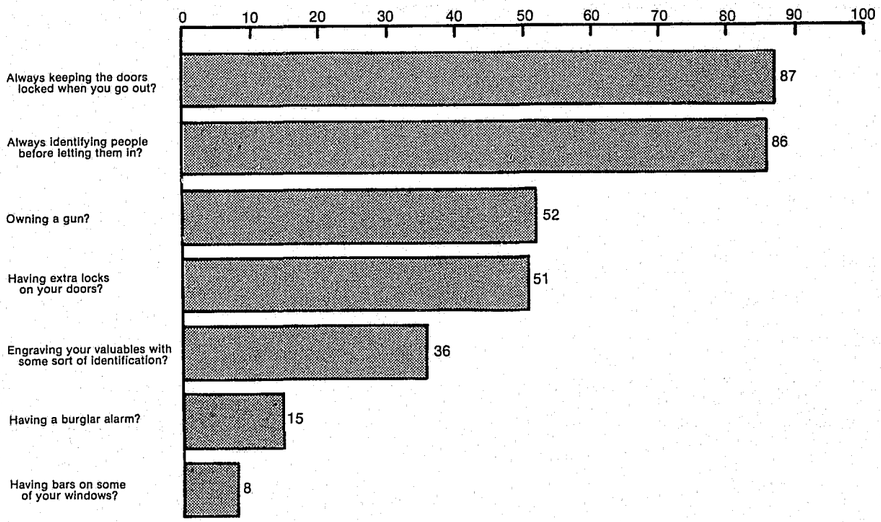
Source: Research and Forecasts, Inc., *The Figgie Report on Fear of Crime: America Afraid* (Willoughby, Ohio: A-T-O Inc., 1980), pp. 91, 100. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Figure 2.6 Respondents taking precautions for protecting their homes, by type of precaution taken, United States, 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.3. For further discussion of the survey, see Appendix 7.

Question: "Do you protect your home by . . ."

[Percent responding yes]



Source: Research and Forecasts, Inc., *The Figgie Report on Fear of Crime: America Afraid* (Willoughby, Ohio: A-T-O Inc., 1980), p. 84. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.8 Respondents reporting whether they have restricted their neighborhood travel due to the threat of crime, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.3. For further discussion of the survey, see Appendix 7.

Question: "Are there any neighborhood places where you used to go at night but are now afraid to go because of the threat of crime?"

[Percent]

	Yes	No
National	24	76
Race:		
White	22	78
Black	34	66
Education:		
College graduate	18	82
High school graduate or some college	23	77
Less than high school graduate	30	70
Household income:		
$26,000 and over	16	84
$11,000 to $25,999	24	76
Under $11,000	30	70
Community size:		
Large city	37	63
Small city	21	79
Suburb	23	77
Rural	16	84

Source: Research and Forecasts, Inc., *The Figgie Report on Fear of Crime: America Afraid* (Willoughby, Ohio: A-T-O Inc., 1980), pp. 65, 66. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.9 Respondents taking precautions against being victimized when going out, by type of precaution taken, and level and type of fear, United States, 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.3. For each of the specific precautions listed, respondents were asked whether they took this measure "most of the time," "sometimes," or "never/almost never." The table presents only the percent of answers that were "most of the time." For further discussion of the survey and indices, see Appendix 7.

[Percent taking precaution "most of the time"]

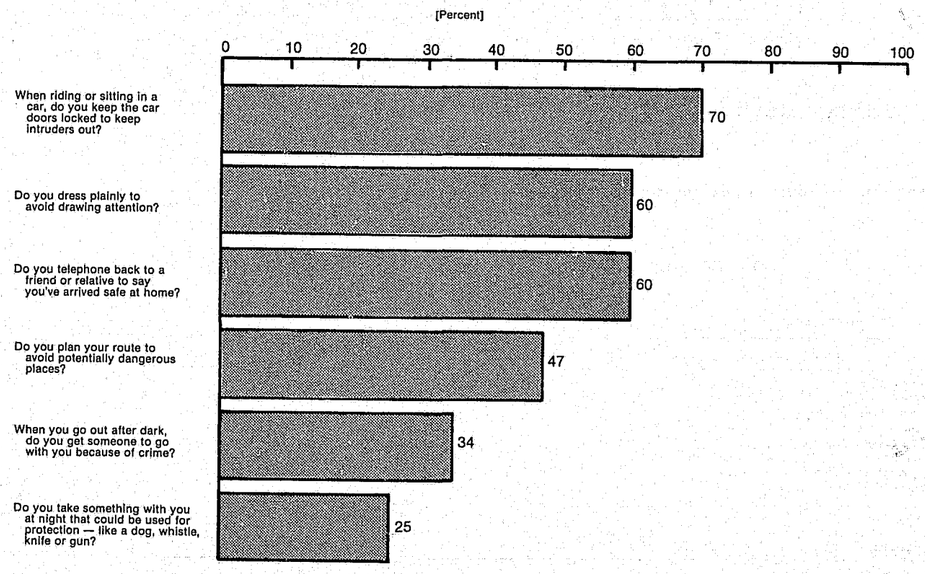
	Level of concrete fear		Level of formless fear	
Type of precaution	High	Moderate to low	High	Moderate to low
When you go out after dark, do you get someone to go with you because of crime?	46	26	63	20
Do you plan your route to avoid potentially dangerous places?	70	35	71	37
When riding or sitting in a car, do you keep the car doors locked to keep intruders out?	83	63	84	64
Do you dress plainly to avoid drawing attention?	74	52	77	52
Do you telephone back to a friend or relative to say you've arrived safe at home?	70	55	72	54
Do you take something with you at night that could be used for protection—like a dog, whistle, knife or gun?	33	22	33	23

Source: Research and Forecasts, Inc., *The Figgie Report on Fear of Crime: America Afraid* (Willoughby, Ohio: A-T-O Inc., 1980), pp. 90, 91. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Figure 2.7 Respondents taking precautions against being victimized when going out, by type of precaution taken, United States, 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.3. This figure presents the percent of respondents answering "most of the time" and "sometimes." For further discussion of the survey, see Appendix 7.

[Percent]

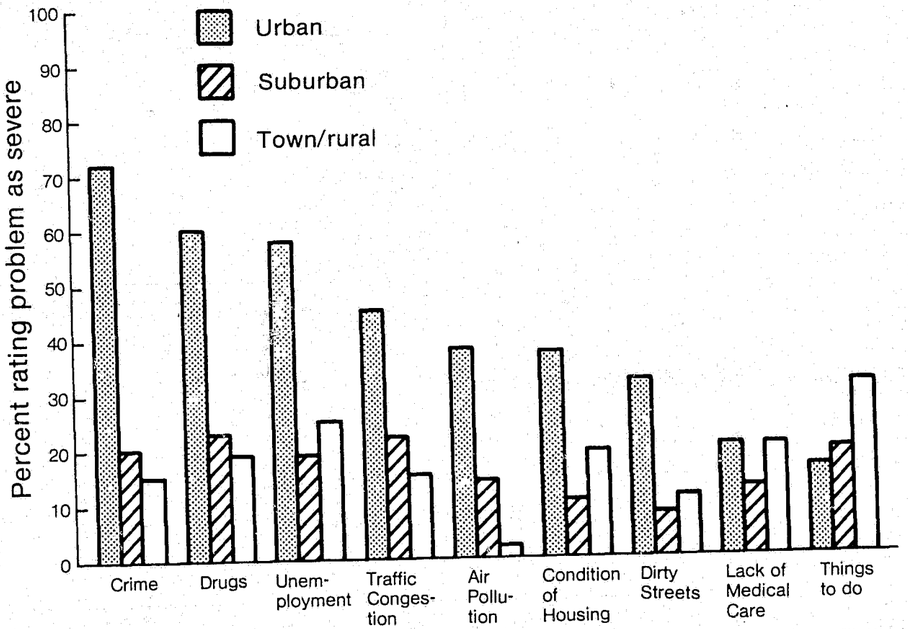


Source: Research and Forecasts, Inc., *The Figgie Report on Fear of Crime: America Afraid* (Willoughby, Ohio: A-T-O Inc., 1980), p. 83. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Figure 2.8 Respondents rating selected problems as severe in own community, by community size, United States, 1977–78

NOTE: Louis Harris and Associates conducted this survey on the quality of community life for the Policy Studies Division of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Between Dec. 1, 1977 and Jan. 10, 1978, 7,074 one-hour interviews were conducted with adults, 18 years and older, across the country. A "city" was defined in accord with the definitions used by the U.S. Bureau of the Census as a central city of a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA); 3,298 interviews, or 31 percent of the weighted sample, were with city inhabitants. A "suburb" was defined as a place within an SMSA, excluding central cities; 3,229 interviews, or 39 percent of the weighted sample, were with suburban respondents. "Town" and "rural" areas included cities, towns, and villages with a 1970 population of 2,500 or less not located within an SMSA; 547 interviews were categorized as town/rural, comprising 30 percent of the weighted sample.

Question: "I am going to read you some problems facing people in some cities. Please indicate whether you feel it is a severe problem, or not a problem at all in this [city/suburb/town]?"



Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research, *The 1978 HUD Survey on the Quality of Community Life* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1978), p. 217.

Table 2.10 Attitudes toward the most important problem facing the country, United States, 1978–81

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Question: "What do you think is the most important problem facing this country today?"

[Percent*]

Most important problem	May 19–22, 1978	May 4–7, 1979	Jan. 25–28, 1980	Sept. 12–15, 1980	Jan. 30–Feb. 2, 1981
High cost of living/inflation	60	57	39	61	73
Unemployment	14	5	4	16	8
International problems/foreign policy	10	5	51	15	2
Energy situation	4	33	12	4	5
Crime and lawlessness	3	2	1	2	2
Moral decline/lack of religion	3	4	2	3	2
Dissatisfaction with government	3	3	3	6	2
Race relations	2	NA	NA	NA	NA
Drug abuse	1	NA	NA	NA	NA
Defense/war	NA	NA	NA	NA	3
All others	18	8	NA	NA	6
Can't say/don't know	3	2	2	2	3

* Total adds to more than 100 percent because of multiple responses.

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Poll*, July 27, 1978, p. 2; June 7, 1979, pp. 3, 4; Mar. 8, 1981, p. 3 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll); and George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 175, p. 11; Report No. 181, p. 10 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.11 Attitudes toward the most important problem facing the country, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1980

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Question: "What do you think is the most important problem facing this country today?"

[Percent*]

	Most important problem							
	Inflation, high cost of living	Unemployment	International problems	Dissatisfaction with government	Energy	Government spending	Moral decline	Crime
National	61	16	15	6	4	3	3	2
Sex:								
Male	59	18	16	7	4	2	2	1
Female	62	14	14	5	4	3	3	3
Race:								
White	61	16	16	6	4	3	3	1
Nonwhite	57	19	11	5	2	(b)	4	3
Education:								
College	64	15	14	9	4	4	3	1
High school	60	18	16	5	3	3	2	2
Grade school	55	13	13	4	3	3	3	3
Occupation:								
Professional and business	64	15	15	7	4	4	3	1
Clerical and sales	60	15	15	5	8	2	3	1
Manual workers	60	18	15	6	3	2	3	2
Nonlabor force	58	15	15	6	3	3	2	3
Income:								
$25,000 and over	68	16	13	6	5	3	2	1
$20,000 to $24,999	64	14	18	5	2	4	2	2
$15,000 to $19,999	65	14	16	5	3	4	2	2
$10,000 to $14,999	58	16	16	7	3	3	3	2
$5,000 to $9,999	55	21	12	6	3	1	3	2
Under $5,000	50	14	16	6	4	2	7	1
Age:								
Total under 30 years	63	16	19	5	4	3	1	1
18 to 24 years	64	14	22	6	2	3	—	1
25 to 29 years	62	19	15	3	6	3	3	1
30 to 49 years	61	18	13	7	3	3	4	1
50 years and older	58	15	13	6	4	3	3	3
City size:								
1,000,000 and over	61	25	13	4	2	1	2	2
500,000 to 999,999	64	16	15	5	3	3	1	2
50,000 to 499,999	60	15	17	8	3	4	3	1
2,500 to 49,999	63	15	13	8	5	3	2	2
Under 2,500, rural	58	12	15	6	5	3	4	1
Region:								
East	61	20	15	6	3	1	1	2
Midwest	64	19	15	4	3	2	3	1
South	60	10	15	6	4	4	4	2
West	56	18	15	9	5	4	2	1
Religion:								
Protestant	61	13	15	6	4	3	3	2
Catholic	61	25	15	3	3	3	1	1
Politics:								
Republican	66	11	14	7	4	4	2	2
Democrat	60	19	16	5	4	2	3	2
Independent	58	17	12	9	3	2	3	1

* Rows total to more than 100 percent because of multiple responses.
[b] Less than 1 percent.

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 181 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, September 1980), p. 10. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.12 Attitudes toward Federal spending in selected program areas, United States, 1981

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Question: "I am going to mention several general categories on which the federal government spends money. After each, please tell me whether you feel spending for it should be increased [a great deal or somewhat], decreased [a great deal or somewhat] or left about the same?"

[Percent*]

	Increase a great deal	Increase somewhat	Left about the same	Decrease somewhat	Decrease a great deal	Don't know or no opinion
Education	17	26	41	10	5	1
Military	39	33	20	4	3	2
Poor	24	25	33	9	6	3
Health	22	27	37	9	3	2
Fighting crime	47	27	27	18	4	2	2

* Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: Jeffrey D. Alderman, Linda A. Cranney, and Peter Begans, *ABC News—Washington Post Poll*, Survey No. 0029 (New York: ABC News, February 1981), Question 18. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.13 Attitudes toward violence in this country, United States, 1975 and 1981

NOTE: The 1981 survey was conducted on Mar. 30 and 31, shortly after the attempted assassination of President Ronald Reagan. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Question: "Do you feel this country is (read each item), or not?"

[Percent]

	October 1975			March 1981		
	Is	Is not	Not sure	Is	Is not	Not sure
Slow to find ways to control violence	77	15	8	71	23	6
Not violent by nature; violence is played up too much	64	26	10	65	27	8
Inclined to be violent by nature	34	59	7	35	60	5

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (New York: The Chicago Tribune–New York News Syndicate, Apr. 6, 1981), p. 2. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.14 Attitudes toward the most important problems facing public schools in own community, United States, 1980

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Question: "What do you think are the biggest problems with which public schools in this community must deal?"

[Percent*]

Most important problems	Total	Adults with no children in school	Adults with children in public school	Adults with children in nonpublic school[b]
Lack of discipline	26	24	26	48
Use of dope/drugs	14	15	12	10
Poor curriculum/poor standards	11	11	10	10
Lack of proper financial support	10	9	11	9
Integration/busing	10	10	10	10
Large school/too many classes/ overcrowding	7	6	8	5
Difficulty in getting good teachers	6	5	7	7
Parents' lack of interest	6	5	6	5
Teachers' lack of interest	6	4	7	8
Pupils' lack of interest/truancy	5	5	6	7
Crime/vandalism	4	5	3	5
Mismanagement of funds/programs	3	2	3	1

* Columns total to more than 100 percent because of multiple responses.
[b] Includes parents of students attending private and independent schools as well as parochial (nonpublic) schools.

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 180 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, August 1980), p. 4. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.15 Attitudes toward who should deal with specified student behavioral problems in public schools, United States, 1980

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Question: "Here are some student behavior problems which may occur in school. In your opinion, who should deal with each kind of problem—should it be the parents, the school or the courts?"

[Percent*]

Behavioral problem	Who should deal with the problem			
	Parents	School	Courts	Don't know
Truancy (skipping school)	72	45	9	2
Vandalism of school property	44	39	50	2
Bringing weapons to school	41	35	59	3
Fighting in school	42	75	10	3
Using alcohol or drugs on school property	50	57	35	2
Striking a teacher	43	56	35	3
Stealing money or clothing from other students	48	58	30	3

* Rows total to more than 100 percent because of multiple responses.

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 180 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, August 1980), p. 9. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.16 Attitudes toward teenage gangs as a problem in own community, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1977–78

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 2.8.

Question: "I am going to read you some problems facing people in some cities. Please indicate whether you feel if [teen-age gangs] is a severe problem, or not a problem at all in this [city/suburb/town]?"

[Percent]

	Severe problem	Small problem	Not a problem	Not sure
National	14.2	25.7	52.1	8.0
Sex:				
Male	12.4	25.6	55.9	6.1
Female	15.9	25.7	48.6	9.8
Ethnicity:				
White	11.3	25.4	55.0	8.3
Black	32.9	28.8	32.8	5.4
Hispanic	25.2	27.9	37.2	9.7
Education:				
Postgraduate	9.5	28.1	57.0	5.3
College graduate	9.6	28.0	52.3	10.1
Some college	12.5	27.5	51.1	8.8
High school graduate	14.5	26.5	51.6	7.5
Some high school	18.9	21.7	51.3	8.1
Grade school or less	16.4	22.9	53.3	7.5
Occupation:				
Professional	10.0	26.2	54.1	9.7
Manager	11.3	24.0	57.0	7.6
Sales/clerical	17.4	27.6	46.2	8.7
Craftsman	13.7	26.2	52.9	7.2
Service/unskilled	17.8	25.3	50.6	6.3
Farmer	3.2	23.3	67.8	5.6
Income:				
$30,000 and over	7.1	29.6	56.6	6.7
$20,000 to $29,999	12.1	26.6	54.2	7.0
$15,000 to $19,999	11.6	28.3	53.3	6.9
$10,000 to $14,999	14.4	25.3	51.0	9.2
$5,000 to $9,999	19.8	22.9	49.4	7.9
Under $5,000	17.5	22.4	49.9	10.2
Age:				
18 to 24 years	15.7	28.5	49.0	6.8
25 to 34 years	14.2	26.8	53.1	6.0
35 to 44 years	14.2	26.1	53.1	6.6
45 to 64 years	13.6	23.9	54.5	8.1
65 years and older	13.8	23.8	49.1	13.3
Region:				
Northeast	19.1	31.1	44.5	5.3
North Central	11.9	26.9	54.9	6.3
South	11.5	20.6	58.5	9.4
West	15.8	25.8	46.8	11.6
Community size:				
Urban	29.7	31.0	28.8	10.5
Suburban	8.7	25.1	59.3	6.9
Town/rural	5.7	21.1	66.3	6.9

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research, *The 1978 HUD Survey on the Quality of Community Life* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1978), pp. 252–257.

Table 2.17 Perceived reasons for increase in national crime rate, United States, 1979

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Question: "The federal government recently reported that there has been an increase in the national crime rate. What do you think is responsible for this increase in the crime rate?"

	Percent[a]
High cost of living/unemployment	33
Court system is too lenient	25
Lack of parental discipline, guidance	18
Drugs/alcohol	12
Not enough police	8
Lack of respect for the law	7
All others	31
Don't know	10

[a] Adds to more than 100 percent because of multiple responses.

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Poll* (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, Dec. 2, 1979), pp. 3, 4. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.18 Attitudes toward causes of increasing crime, United States, 1981

NOTE: The Gallup Organization conducted 1,030 telephone interviews across the Nation between Jan. 16–23, 1981 for the Newsweek Poll. The margin of error is plus or minus 3 percent (Source, p. 47).

Question: "What is most responsible for the increasing rate of crime?"

[Percent[a]]

Causes	
Unemployment	37
Courts too lenient	20
Breakdown of family, society, values	19
Punishment not severe enough	13
Drugs	13
TV violence, movies	3

[a] Percents do not add up to 100 because of multiple responses.

Source: "The Plague of Violent Crime," *Newsweek*, Mar. 23, 1981, p. 47. Copyright 1981 by Newsweek Inc. All rights reserved. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.19 Reasons given for increased levels of crime by respondents who believe crime has increased in their community, United States, 1981

NOTE: The data presented below are from a subsample of people, 54 percent of 1,540 respondents, who believe there is more crime in their community now than a year ago. The specific screen question was, "Is there more crime in this area than there was a year ago, or less?" Those responding that there was more crime were then asked the question below. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Question: "In your opinion, why is there more crime in this area than there was a year ago?"

[Percent[a]]

Reason for higher level of crime	
Economic problems:	
Unemployment	21
High cost of living	16
Lack of money/poverty	6
Inadequate legal system:	
Judges too lenient	15
Inadequate police protection	11
Breakdown in morality:	
Drugs, alcohol	18
Lack of parental guidance, discipline	12
Decline in morality/permissiveness	9
Dissatisfaction with life	2
General attitudes in our society	2
Population increase/overcrowding	11
Miscellaneous	6
Don't know	7

[a] Total adds to more than 100 percent because of multiple responses.

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Poll* (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, Apr. 6, 1981), pp. 3, 4. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.20 Attitudes toward selected methods of dealing with crime, United States, 1981

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.18.

Question: "Do you approve or disapprove of these alternatives for dealing with crime?"

[Percent]

Method	Approve	Disapprove	Don't know
Allowing the police to stop and search anybody on suspicion	48	50	2
Allowing the police to wiretap the telephone of anyone they suspect	30	67	3
Allowing the police to search a home without a warrant	13	86	1
Encouraging citizens to carry defensive weapons such as Mace	65	32	3

Source: "The Plague of Violent Crime," *Newsweek*, Mar. 23, 1981, p. 52. Copyright 1981 by Newsweek Inc. All rights reserved. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.21 Attitudes toward the legalization of abortions, United States, selected years 1975–81

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Question: "Do you think abortions should be legal under any circumstances, legal under only certain circumstances, or illegal in all circumstances?"

[Percent]

	1975	1977	1979	1980	1981
Legal under any circumstances	21	22	22	25	23
Legal under only certain circumstances	54	55	54	53	52
Illegal under all circumstances	22	19	19	18	21
No opinion	3	4	5	4	4

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Poll* (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, May 31, 1981), p. 6. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.22 Attitudes toward the legalization of abortions, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1980

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Question: "Do you think abortions should be legal under any circumstances, legal only under certain circumstances, or illegal in all circumstances?"

[Percent]

	Legal under any circumstances	Legal under only certain circumstances	Illegal under all circumstances	No opinion
National	25	53	18	4
Sex:				
Male	24	51	20	5
Female	26	54	16	4
Race:				
White	25	55	17	3
Nonwhite	23	42	25	10
Education:				
College	35	53	9	3
High school	23	56	17	4
Grade school	13	42	37	8
Occupation:				
Professional and business	36	54	9	1
Clerical and sales	29	54	13	4
Manual workers	20	54	22	4
Nonlabor force	21	50	24	5
Income:				
$25,000 and over	30	57	11	2
$20,000 to $24,999	21	66	12	1
$15,000 to $19,999	23	56	18	3
$10,000 to $14,999	24	47	23	6
$5,000 to $9,999	20	55	22	3
Under $5,000	22	38	26	14
Age:				
Total under 30 years	30	50	16	4
18 to 24 years	29	51	16	4
25 to 29 years	34	49	15	2
30 to 49 years	27	54	15	4
50 years and older	19	54	22	5
City size:				
1,000,000 and over	33	45	16	6
500,000 to 999,999	28	50	16	6
50,000 to 499,999	27	51	17	5
2,500 to 49,999	19	63	15	3
Under 2,500, rural	19	56	23	2
Region:				
East	25	52	20	3
Midwest	23	53	19	5
South	21	53	23	3
West	32	53	8	7
Religion:				
Protestant	23	55	18	4
Catholic	22	55	21	2
Politics:				
Republican	22	55	21	2
Democrat	25	53	19	3
Independent	28	55	13	4

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 178 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, June 1980), p. 7. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.23 Attitudes toward confidentiality of news sources, United States, 1972, 1973, 1978, and 1979

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Question: "Suppose a newspaper reporter obtains information for a news article he is writing from a person who asks that his name be withheld. Do you think that the reporter should or should not be required to reveal the name of this man if he is taken to court to testify about the information in his news article?"

[Percent]

	1972	1973	1978	1979
Should	34	27	23	21
Should not	57	62	68	69
No opinion	9	11	9	10

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 163, p. 30; Report No. 174, p. 27 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.24 Attitudes toward confidentiality of news sources, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1979

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Question: "Suppose a newspaper reporter obtains information for a news article he is writing from a person who asks that his name be withheld. Do you think that the reporter should or should not be required to reveal the name of this man if he is taken to court to testify about the information in his news article?"

[Percent]

	Should	Should not	No opinion
National	21	69	10
Sex:			
Male	22	69	9
Female	21	68	11
Race:			
White	22	69	9
Nonwhite	18	67	15
Education:			
College	18	75	7
High school	21	69	10
Grade school	29	54	17
Occupation:			
Professional and business	19	74	7
Clerical and sales	25	68	7
Manual workers	20	72	8
Nonlabor force	24	58	18
Income:			
$25,000 and over	18	75	7
$20,000 to $24,999	23	73	4
$15,000 to $19,999	23	72	5
$10,000 to $14,999	20	71	9
$5,000 to $9,999	25	62	13
Under $5,000	22	55	23
Age:			
Total under 30 years	18	75	7
18 to 24 years	17	75	8
25 to 29 years	19	75	6
30 to 49 years	21	71	8
50 years and older	25	61	14
City size:			
1,000,000 and over	21	70	9
500,000 to 999,999	16	70	14
50,000 to 499,999	19	72	9
2,500 to 49,999	24	66	10
Under 2,500, rural	26	64	10
Region:			
East	22	70	8
Midwest	24	64	12
South	20	67	13
West	18	75	7
Religion:			
Protestant	23	65	12
Catholic	20	74	6
Politics:			
Republican	28	62	10
Democrat	16	73	11
Independent	25	68	7

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 174 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, January 1980), p. 27. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.25 Attitudes toward freedom of the press regarding criminal cases, United States, 1979

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Question: "Do you feel that judges should or should not have the right to prohibit newspapers from printing information about certain criminal cases?"

[Percent]

	Total public
Judges should have right	47
Judges should not have right	48
Not sure	5

Source: Louis Harris, *The ABC News–Harris Survey* (New York: The Chicago Tribune–New York News Syndicate, Apr. 23, 1979), p. 4. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.26 Attitudes toward presence of the public and the press at court trials, United States, 1979

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Question: "The U.S. Constitution says that court trials should be public. Do you believe that the public and the press should be allowed to be present at ALL court trials, or are there some trials from which they should be excluded?"

[Percent]

	Total public
Should be allowed at all trials	43
Should be excluded from some	53
Not sure	4

Source: Louis Harris, *The ABC News–Harris Survey* (New York: The Chicago Tribune—New York News Syndicate, Apr. 23, 1979), p. 4. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.27 Attitudes toward the job performance of local, State, and Federal law enforcement officials, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1981

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Question: "How would you rate the job done by law enforcement officials on the (local level, State level, Federal level)—excellent, pretty good, only fair, or poor?"

[Percent]

	Local level			State level			Federal level		
	Positive[a]	Negative[b]	Not sure	Positive[a]	Negative[b]	Not sure	Positive[a]	Negative[b]	Not sure
Race:									
White	65	34	1	59	35	6	49	43	8
Black	52	48	0	47	49	4	44	53	3
Age:									
18 to 29 years	57	42	1	59	39	2	54	42	4
30 to 49 years	63	37	(c)	58	37	5	48	46	6
50 to 64 years	62	37	1	53	40	7	42	48	10
65 years and older	69	28	3	54	35	11	43	44	13
Community size:									
City	61	38	1	48	44	8	43	46	11
Suburb	68	31	1	59	35	6	48	45	7
Town	61	38	1	58	41	1	49	45	6
Rural	58	41	1	63	34	3	51	44	5
Region:									
East	64	35	1	55	39	6	50	41	9
Midwest	63	36	1	57	37	6	49	43	8
South	62	37	1	61	34	5	50	43	7
West	59	41	0	50	46	4	38	55	7
Politics:									
Conservative	65	34	1	56	39	5	49	44	7
Middle of the road	61	38	1	57	39	4	45	47	8
Liberal	60	40	0	58	37	5	52	42	6

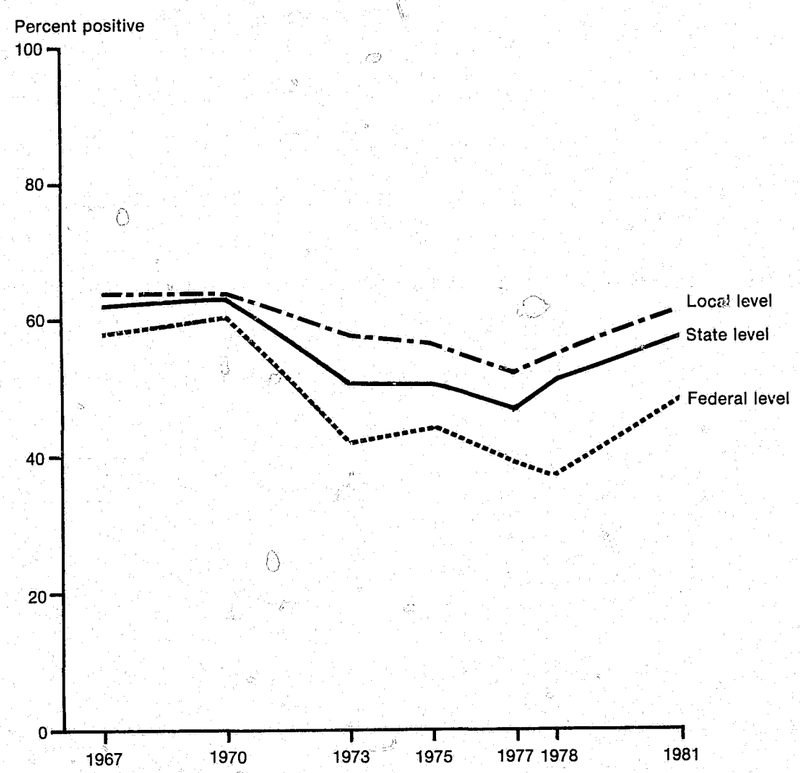
[a] Positive is defined as responses of "excellent" and "pretty good."
[b] Negative is defined as responses of "only fair" and "poor."
[c] Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (New York: The Chicago Tribune–New York News Syndicate, Feb. 26, 1981), pp. 3, 4. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Figure 2.9 Positive attitudes toward the job performance of local, State, and Federal law enforcement officials, United States, selected years 1967–81

NOTE: In this figure, a "positive" attitude is defined as a response of "excellent" or "pretty good" to the question presented below. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Question: "How would you rate the job done by law enforcement officials on the (local level, State level, Federal level)—excellent, pretty good, only fair, or poor?"



Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (New York: The Chicago Tribune–New York News Syndicate, Feb. 26, 1981), p. 2. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.28 Level of confidence in police protection from violent crime, United States, 1981

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.18.

Question: "How much confidence do you have in the police to protect you from violent crime?"

[Percent]

Level of confidence	
A great deal	15
Quite a bit	34
Not very much	42
None at all	8
Don't know	1

Source: "The Plague of Violent Crime," *Newsweek*, Mar. 23, 1981, p. 49. Copyright 1981 by Newsweek Inc. All rights reserved. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.29 Reported confidence in police, by selected victimization experience of respondent or acquaintance, United States, 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.3. The "confidence in the local police index" is the simple sum of responses to six dichotomized questions dealing with police performance and perceived police attitudes. "High" confidence scores were assigned respondents who answered that they agreed with 3 to 6 of the positive dimensions of the confidence questions. If the total of positive responses was less than 3 then a "low" confidence score was assigned. For further discussion of the survey and indices, see Appendix 7.

[Percent]

Confidence in police	Personal burglary victimization		Acquaintance victimization			
			Burglary		Robbery	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
High	69	85	80	87	77	85
Low	31	15	20	13	23	15

Source: Research and Forecasts, Inc., *The Figgie Report on Fear of Crime: America Afraid* (Willoughby, Ohio: A-T-O Inc., 1980), pp. 117, 118. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.30 Attitudes toward a policeman striking an adult male citizen, by demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973–80

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Question: "Are there any situations you can imagine in which you would approve of a policeman striking an adult male citizen?"

[Percent*]

	1973			1975			1976			1978			1980		
	Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure
National	73	25	2	73	23	4	76	20	4	76	20	3	73	24	3
Sex:															
Male	75	22	3	77	20	3	81	17	2	82	16	2	80	18	2
Female	71	28	2	70	26	4	72	22	5	72	23	4	68	29	4
Race:															
White	77	21	2	77	20	3	79	18	3	80	17	3	76	21	3
Black/other	42	54	4	46	47	7	48	44	8	48	45	8	45	49	6
Education:															
College	84	14	2	86	13	1	85	13	3	85	12	3	82	17	1
High school	72	27	1	71	26	4	76	20	4	76	21	2	73	24	3
Grade school	56	38	6	58	35	7	62	33	5	59	33	8	52	41	7
Occupation:															
Professional and business	83	16	2	84	14	3	84	14	2	86	11	2	77	20	3
Clerical	80	18	2	77	20	3	78	18	5	79	19	2	78	21	2
Manual	65	33	2	65	31	4	71	26	4	69	28	3	67	29	4
Farmer	70	27	3	71	27	2	78	20	2	83	12	5	70	24	6
Income:															
$15,000 and over	80	19	(b)	83	15	2	83	14	3	85	14	2	82	17	1
$10,000 to $14,999	82	17	2	77	21	2	77	19	4	78	19	2	72	25	3
$7,000 to $9,999	70	28	2	71	24	4	76	21	3	72	24	5	66	29	5
$5,000 to $6,999	62	36	2	59	36	6	72	25	3	69	28	3	61	31	9
$3,000 to $4,999	66	30	5	63	34	3	71	26	3	61	31	8	56	37	7
Under $3,000	49	46	4	66	27	7	61	32	7	60	34	7	46	52	3
Age:															
18 to 20 years	55	45	0	70	27	2	78	20	1	67	30	3	71	29	0
21 to 29 years	76	22	2	75	22	2	78	20	2	79	19	1	76	23	1
30 to 49 years	76	23	1	79	18	3	79	17	4	79	18	2	79	20	2
50 years and older	70	26	4	68	27	5	73	23	5	73	21	6	66	28	6
Region:															
Northeast	68	31	1	74	24	2	75	22	3	74	25	2	74	24	2
Midwest	72	25	3	77	21	3	78	18	4	80	18	3	70	26	4
South	73	25	2	71	24	5	74	20	5	74	21	5	71	26	3
West	79	19	2	70	26	4	78	20	2	80	16	3	79	18	3
Religion:															
Protestant	74	24	2	73	22	4	77	19	4	75	21	4	74	22	3
Catholic	70	27	2	71	27	2	74	23	3	76	21	3	70	28	2
Jewish	71	26	2	91	4	4	70	30	0	72	24	3	81	16	3
None	69	30	1	76	23	1	82	16	3	85	13	2	70	26	4
Politics:															
Republican	76	22	2	76	19	4	79	17	4	76	20	3	78	20	3
Democrat	67	31	2	67	29	4	72	24	4	73	23	4	67	29	4
Independent	79	19	2	78	19	3	79	17	3	80	18	3	75	22	2

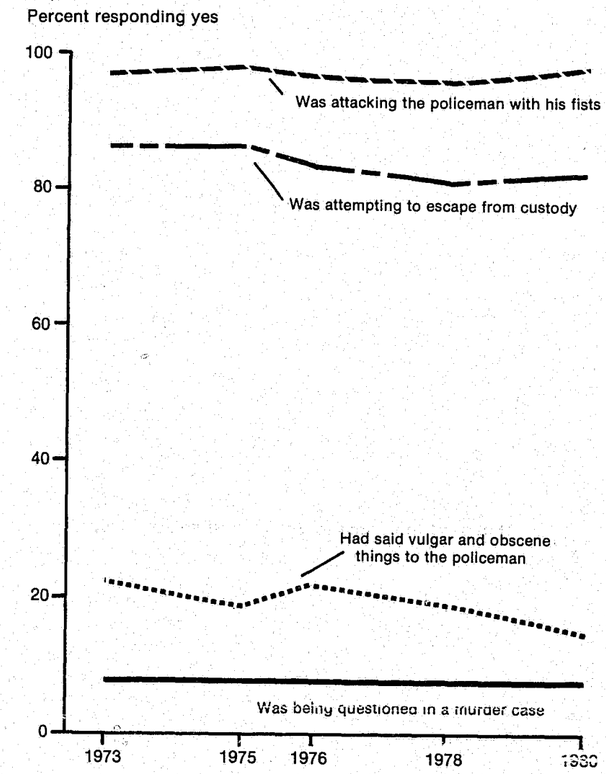
* Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.
[b] One-half of 1 percent or less.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through the Roper Public Opinion Research Center.

Figure 2.10 Respondents approving of a policeman striking a citizen under certain circumstances, United States, selected years 1973–80

NOTE: These data are based on the subsample of respondents who answered "yes" or "not sure" to the question presented in Table 2.30. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Question: "Would you approve of a policeman striking a citizen who . . .?"



Source: Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through the Roper Public Opinion Research Center.

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Table 2.31 Attitudes toward the deterrent effect of the law enforcement system, United States, selected years 1967–81

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Question: "From what you know or have heard, do you feel that our system of law enforcement works to really discourage people from committing crimes, or don't you feel it discourages them much?"

[Percent]

	1967	1970	1973	1975	1977	1978	1981
Really discourages crime	26	18	13	20	16	14	16
Doesn't discourage crime	56	67	69	67	67	73	79
Encourages crime (volunteered)	6	4	4	4	8	4	2
Not sure	12	11	9	9	9	9	3

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (New York: The Chicago Tribune–New York News Syndicate, Feb. 23, 1981), p. 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.32 Reported confidence in the U.S. Supreme Court, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1973–78 and 1980

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Question: "I am going to name some institutions in this country. As far as the people running these institutions (U.S.Supreme Court) are concerned, would you say you have a great deal of confidence, only some confidence, or hardly any confidence at all in them?"

[Percent*]

	1973				1974				1975			
	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	Don't know	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	Don't know	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	Don't know
National	32	50	15	3	35	48	14	4	31	46	19	4
Sex:												
Male	32	48	18	2	38	43	17	2	33	42	23	2
Female	31	51	13	4	29	52	12	7	29	50	15	6
Race:												
White	32	49	15	4	34	47	14	4	31	46	19	4
Black/other	27	54	16	3	27	52	15	7	27	51	18	5
Education:												
College	35	51	13	1	36	52	10	2	36	46	17	1
High school	30	53	15	2	32	48	16	4	29	48	19	4
Grade school	29	39	20	12	31	42	17	10	27	43	18	11
Occupation:												
Professional and business	37	47	16	1	38	50	11	1	35	48	16	2
Clerical	30	57	12	2	28	59	11	2	30	50	14	5
Manual	31	49	17	3	33	44	17	6	29	46	20	5
Farmer	28	47	21	4	33	43	20	3	28	36	31	6
Income:												
$15,000 and over	32	52	15	(b)	34	52	13	1	31	49	19	1
$10,000 to $14,999	28	54	17	2	36	47	14	4	32	45	20	3
$7,000 to $9,999	36	49	14	1	34	52	11	3	33	46	17	4
$5,000 to $6,999	31	46	17	6	29	50	18	3	31	42	22	5
$3,000 to $4,999	29	48	16	6	34	45	18	3	30	42	21	7
Under $3,000	39	41	15	6	28	44	15	12	28	53	11	8
Age:												
18 to 20 years	27	66	5	3	45	43	11	2	41	45	12	1
21 to 29 years	32	54	13	1	35	53	10	2	31	50	17	2
30 to 49 years	31	52	15	2	34	49	14	3	29	48	19	3
50 years and older	32	43	18	6	31	44	17	8	31	43	20	7
Region:												
Northeast	34	49	13	3	33	52	12	3	33	46	18	2
Midwest	31	50	15	4	36	49	11	4	32	46	18	5
South	30	48	17	4	31	46	18	6	28	48	18	5
West	30	53	15	2	34	45	16	4	32	43	20	4
Religion:												
Protestant	31	50	16	4	34	47	14	5	31	46	18	5
Catholic	33	50	14	4	35	47	14	4	30	48	20	3
Jewish	40	52	7	0	30	57	7	7	39	48	9	4
None	28	53	17	2	24	57	17	2	36	39	21	4
Politics:												
Republican	34	48	14	4	37	43	17	4	34	42	19	5
Democrat	31	50	15	3	33	50	12	5	30	49	18	4
Independent	32	50	16	2	32	49	16	3	30	46	19	5

	1976				1977				1978				1980			
	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	Don't know	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	Don't know	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	Don't know	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	Don't know
National	35	44	15	6	36	49	11	4	28	53	15	4	25	50	20	6
Sex:																
Male	39	41	16	3	39	47	12	2	32	50	16	2	27	49	21	3
Female	32	46	14	8	33	52	10	5	25	55	14	6	23	51	18	8
Race:																
White	36	43	16	5	36	50	11	4	28	52	15	4	24	50	20	6
Black/other	31	47	13	8	37	47	10	7	25	58	12	5	29	47	16	8
Education:																
College	44	44	10	2	40	50	8	3	37	52	10	1	28	55	16	2
High school	34	44	18	4	34	52	11	3	25	55	16	4	24	50	22	4
Grade school	27	41	18	15	34	42	16	9	21	47	18	14	21	39	20	20
Occupation:																
Professional and business	45	40	12	2	40	50	8	2	34	52	12	2	25	54	17	5
Clerical	30	50	16	5	31	58	8	3	27	55	14	3	25	51	19	4
Manual	32	45	16	7	35	47	12	5	23	53	16	7	24	46	21	8
Farmer	35	37	24	3	38	43	16	3	28	54	17	1	21	47	29	3
Income:																
$15,000 and over	38	44	16	1	38	51	10	1	32	53	14	1	23	55	21	1
$10,000 to $14,999	37	48	11	5	39	48	10	3	27	54	16	3	33	48	16	3
$7,000 to $9,999	41	38	15	6	34	52	9	5	22	58	16	4	22	46	22	10
$5,000 to $6,999	32	42	20	6	29	48	15	7	36	42	12	11	26	36	17	20
$3,000 to $4,999	33	42	17	8	33	48	14	4	19	58	16	8	22	41	19	18
Under $3,000	30	42	14	14	30	46	12	12	22	51	12	15	24	46	16	15
Age:																
18 to 20 years	38	47	12	3	39	51	9	2	35	53	12	0	34	57	7	2
21 to 29 years	38	48	9	4	36	53	8	2	26	58	14	3	30	52	15	3
30 to 49 years	33	46	17	4	33	52	12	4	31	54	14	2	24	53	20	4
50 years and older	35	35	18	8	37	46	12	6	26	49	16	9	22	46	22	10
Region:																
Northeast	39	45	13	4	35	53	9	3	26	56	15	4	24	50	19	7
Midwest	37	44	13	6	40	49	8	4	32	51	13	4	27	57	14	7
South	33	42	17	8	34	48	12	5	26	52	15	7	24	51	22	4
West	33	45	19	4	32	48	16	5	27	54	16	3	24	46	24	7
Religion:																
Protestant	35	45	15	6	35	49	12	4	28	52	14	6	23	52	19	6
Catholic	34	42	19	4	38	50	10	4	27	56	16	1	29	42	21	8
Jewish	67	33	0	0	40	51	6	3	31	59	3	7	25	59	12	3
None	39	40	15	7	35	50	11	4	33	46	20	2	21	57	19	3
Politics:																
Republican	39	46	11	4	35	49	12	5	33	51	12	5	23	53	21	3
Democrat	35	43	17	4	38	47	11	3	28	55	12	4	28	48	17	6
Independent	33	43	16	8	34	53	10	4	26	52	18	4	22	50	21	7

* Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.
* One-half of 1 percent or less.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through the Roper Public Opinion Research Center.

Table 2.33 Attitudes toward severity of courts in own area, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1972–78 and 1980

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Question: "In general, do you think the courts in this area deal too harshly or not harshly enough with criminals?"

[Percent*]

	1972				1973				1974				1975			
	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Don't know	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Don't know	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Don't know	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Don't know
National	6	66	16	11	5	73	13	9	6	78	10	7	4	79	10	7
Sex:																
Male	7	67	18	9	6	74	12	8	6	78	9	6	4	80	8	7
Female	6	65	15	13	4	72	14	10	5	77	10	8	4	78	11	7
Race:																
White	4	69	16	10	3	74	14	9	5	79	10	6	3	80	10	7
Black/other	17	51	19	12	17	65	9	9	10	72	7	11	14	69	9	8
Education:																
College	9	59	19	14	5	66	15	14	6	74	11	10	4	74	12	10
High school	6	69	16	10	4	76	13	7	6	79	8	6	5	80	9	6
Grade school	5	71	15	9	4	77	10	9	5	81	11	4	3	84	8	5
Occupation:																
Professional and business	6	65	17	12	4	75	11	10	7	77	8	8	2	80	10	8
Clerical	6	71	11	12	2	68	16	14	5	79	9	7	4	78	11	7
Manual	7	65	18	10	6	74	13	7	4	80	10	6	6	79	9	6
Farmer	5	74	16	4	4	80	11	6	6	82	8	4	2	83	8	6
Income:																
$15,000 and over	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	74	14	8	4	84	7	5	4	82	9	5
$10,000 to $14,999	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	79	12	7	4	81	9	6	3	81	8	8
$7,000 to $9,999	NA	NA	NA	NA	7	70	11	11	4	76	10	9	7	76	10	6
$5,000 to 6,999	NA	NA	NA	NA	10	72	8	10	3	84	10	3	4	73	14	9
$3,000 to 4,999	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	73	14	8	13	70	10	6	3	80	9	8
Under $3,000	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	69	17	9	14	62	15	9	5	74	12	8
Age:																
18 to 20 years	22	35	27	16	13	60	14	13	17	54	21	8	9	65	16	10
21 to 29 years	13	52	21	14	8	61	18	13	7	71	12	10	8	71	11	10
30 to 49 years	4	72	14	10	5	78	11	7	6	78	8	8	4	80	10	6
50 years and older	4	72	16	9	2	77	13	9	3	84	9	4	2	85	8	6
Region:																
Northeast	5	73	13	10	4	71	13	13	5	79	8	8	5	81	8	7
Midwest	4	68	16	12	4	75	15	6	2	82	10	6	4	81	10	5
South	9	60	20	11	6	75	13	7	7	78	9	6	4	81	9	6
West	8	66	15	11	5	70	11	14	11	68	13	8	5	70	12	12
Religion:																
Protestant	6	68	16	11	4	76	13	8	5	81	8	6	4	81	9	6
Catholic	5	68	18	8	5	73	14	8	4	78	11	7	3	82	10	6
Jewish	6	68	7	18	5	69	10	17	10	58	16	16	0	78	13	9
None	23	46	14	17	7	53	16	24	22	55	14	10	8	61	14	16
Politics:																
Republican	3	78	14	5	3	77	13	7	2	83	9	5	2	84	6	7
Democrat	7	65	18	11	6	73	12	9	6	76	11	7	5	80	10	5
Independent	9	63	15	14	4	73	15	8	7	77	9	7	4	76	11	9

* Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

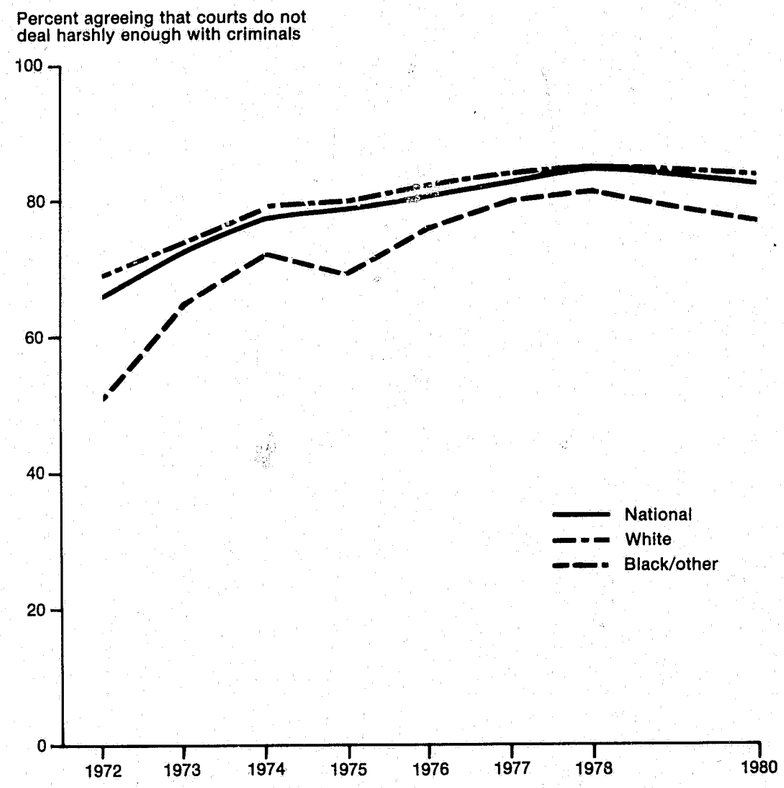
Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through the Roper Public Opinion Research Center.

1976				1977				1978				1980			
Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Don't know	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Don't know	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Don't know	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Don't know
3	81	10	6	3	83	8	6	3	85	7	5	3	83	8	6
3	82	10	5	4	83	9	4	3	87	7	3	3	83	9	6
3	80	10	7	3	83	8	6	2	83	7	7	4	83	7	6
3	82	10	6	3	84	8	5	2	85	7	6	3	84	8	6
9	76	7	8	7	80	7	6	6	81	6	4	9	77	8	5
4	76	11	8	4	78	11	8	3	83	8	6	3	79	10	8
3	84	9	4	3	87	7	4	3	88	6	4	4	86	6	4
2	82	9	7	5	82	7	6	2	79	11	7	2	84	8	6
2	82	10	5	3	81	10	6	2	85	7	5	4	82	8	7
2	81	10	6	1	88	6	4	1	89	6	4	2	86	6	6
3	81	9	7	5	83	6	6	2	84	8	5	4	83	8	5
3	86	9	3	2	83	10	4	4	89	4	3	0	91	9	0
3	84	10	4	1	87	8	4	2	88	6	4	2	86	7	5
2	82	8	8	4	86	7	4	3	87	4	6	5	82	8	5
4	80	10	6	4	79	9	8	3	83	9	5	5	85	6	4
5	78	12	5	3	82	10	5	2	88	8	2	7	71	14	9
2	80	12	6	9	75	8	8	3	74	15	7	6	77	12	5
4	76	9	11	6	80	6	9	8	71	10	11	6	74	6	15
11	76	11	3	8	82	9	2	13	73	10	3	11	77	5	7
6	70	14	10	7	75	10	8	4	82	9	6	7	79	7	7
2	84	9	5	2	84	9	5	3	85	6	7	3	84	8	6
2	86	8	5	2	86	6	5	1	88	7	4	1	86	8	5
3	83	9	5	5	82	5	8	3	86	8	4	2	86	7	4
3	80	12	5	2	85	10	3	2	88	5	4	3	82	8	6
3	82	9	7	4	81	8	7	3	82	8	6	3	86	7	5
4	79	11	7	2	84	9	4	2	82	9	7	5	76	10	9
2	83	9	5	3	84	8	5	3	86	7	4	3	85	7	5
4	79	10	7	5	85	6	4	2	86	7	5	3	83	7	7
0	89	4	7	0	88	6	6	3	72	21	3	0	75	9	16
6	70	14	10	2	72	14	12	5	74	10	11	10	71	10	10
1	85	9	4	2	84	9	4	1	90	6	3	2	89	5	4
3	83	8	5	2	88	6	3	2	85	7	5	3	85	8	4
5	76	12	7	5	76	10	9	4	82	8	7	4	78	9	9

Figure 2.11 Respondents agreeing that courts in own area do not deal harshly enough with criminals, by race, United States, 1972–78 and 1980

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Question: "In general, do you think the courts in this area deal too harshly or not harshly enough with criminals?"



Source: Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through the Roper Public Opinion Research Center.

Table 2.34 Attitudes toward prison sentences as a deterrent to crime, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.3. For further discussion of the survey, see Appendix 7.

Question: "Do prison sentences discourage crime?"

[Percent]

	Yes	No
National	52	48
Sex:		
Male	54	46
Female	44	56
Race:		
White	49	51
Black	42	58
Education:		
College graduate	41	59
High school graduate or some college	44	56
Less than high school graduate	60	40
Age:		
18 to 29 years	39	61
30 to 39 years	48	52
40 to 49 years	53	47
50 to 59 years	51	49
60 years and older	55	45
Marital status:		
Married	53	47
Divorced, widowed, separated	40	60
Single	41	59
Community size:		
Large city	43	57
Small city	46	54
Suburb	48	52
Rural	57	43
Region:		
East	48	52
Midwest	40	60
South	55	45
West	45	55

Source: Research and Forecasts, Inc., *The Figgie Report on Fear of Crime: America Afraid* (Willoughby, Ohio: A-T-O Inc., 1980), pp. 130, 131, 133, 134. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.35 Attitudes regarding the objectives of imprisonment, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1970 and 1981

NOTE: The questions below are from the 1970 survey. In 1981, the last phrase of questions A and B were changed to "... or protecting society from future crimes he might commit?" For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Question: A. "Do you think the main emphasis in most prisons is on punishing the individual convicted of a crime, trying to rehabilitate the individual so he might return to society as a productive citizen, or putting him in prison to protect society from future crimes he might commit?"

Question: B. "Now what do you think should be the main emphasis in most prisons—punishing the individual convicted of a crime, trying to rehabilitate the individual so he might become a productive citizen, or imprisoning him to protect society from future crime he might commit?"

[Percent*]

	1970								1981							
	Is now:				Should be:				Is now:				Should be:			
	Punish-ing	Rehabili-tating	Protecting society	Not sure	Punish-ing	Rehabili-tating	Protecting society	Not sure	Punish-ing	Rehabili-tating	Protecting society	Not sure	Punish-ing	Rehabili-tating	Protecting society	Not sure
National	27	25	37	11	8	73	12	7	22	35	35	8	17	49	31	3
Sex:																
Male	28	26	36	10	8	74	11	6	23	34	36	7	18	50	30	2
Female	27	25	35	13	10	72	13	7	21	37	34	8	16	48	33	3
Race:																
White	25	27	38	10	8	75	12	5	22	36	35	8	17	49	31	3
Black	45	18	19	18	10	64	9	17	24	35	32	9	19	50	29	2
Education:																
8th grade or less	24	22	29	25	15	57	11	17	17	36	30	17	24	39	32	5
High school	25	26	37	10	8	73	13	6	17	39	36	8	20	47	30	3
College	33	22	38	7	6	80	10	4	26	32	34	6	13	53	32	2
Income:																
1970 income categories:																
Under $5,000	32	20	30	18	11	66	12	11	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
$5,000 to $9,999	27	26	36	11	8	72	13	7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
$10,000 and over	26	28	39	7	6	80	11	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1981 income categories:																
$7,500 and less	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	18	38	35	9	19	47	31	3
$7,501 to $15,000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	21	38	34	7	20	52	26	2
$15,001 to $25,000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	22	36	35	7	16	48	35	1
$25,001 and over	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	24	33	36	6	15	50	32	3
Age:																
16 to 20 years	27	26	36	11	6	75	11	8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
21 to 29 years[b]	41	21	31	7	4	81	11	4	22	31	43	5	12	54	33	1
30 to 49 years	26	27	36	11	7	79	9	5	23	39	31	7	19	51	27	3
50 years and older	22	26	37	15	12	63	15	10	20	36	33	11	19	44	33	4
Community size:																
Cities	35	22	31	12	6	78	9	7	25	32	33	10	17	50	26	5
Suburbs	24	31	38	7	10	68	17	5	24	30	38	8	16	48	34	2
Towns	29	25	38	8	9	78	9	4	15	43	37	5	16	49	34	1
Rural	22	25	38	15	10	68	13	9	20	41	32	6	19	49	30	2
Region:																
East	31	26	36	7	9	72	14	5	23	34	36	7	17	53	28	2
Midwest	22	25	41	12	6	76	11	7	19	37	35	9	13	51	32	4
South	32	26	28	14	11	70	10	9	22	35	35	8	20	48	29	2
West	23	23	40	14	6	75	13	6	24	36	32	8	18	41	38	3
Politics:																
Republican	21	25	43	11	8	72	14	6	21	34	36	9	20	41	35	4
Democrat	32	26	31	11	8	73	13	6	22	36	35	7	17	52	29	2
Independent	25	25	40	11	8	78	10	4	23	37	33	7	14	53	31	2

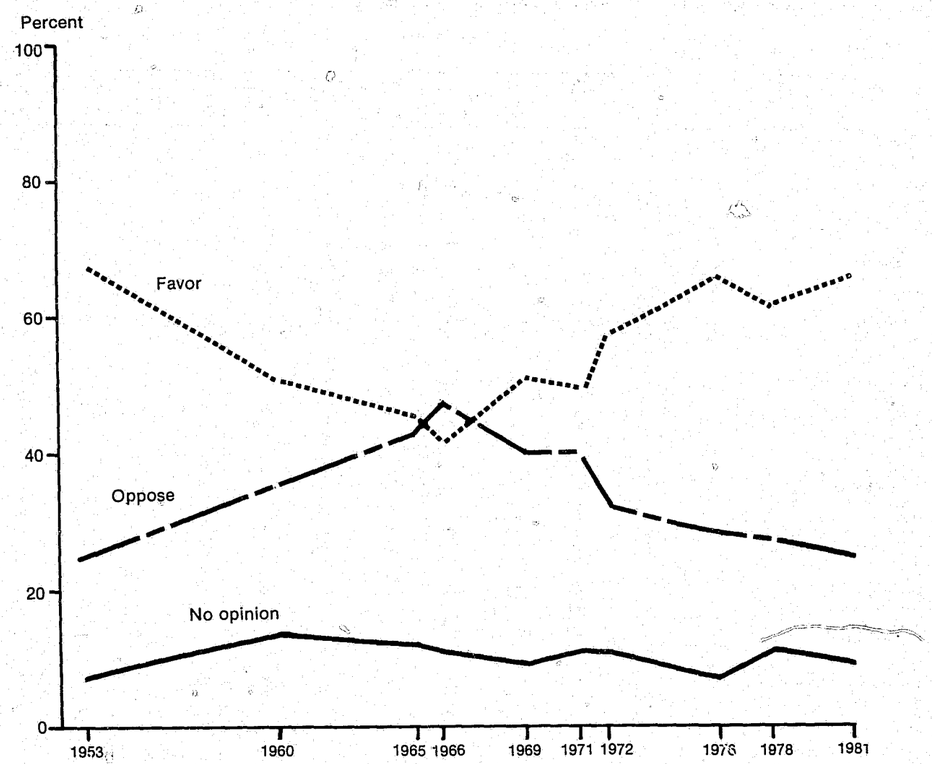
Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by Louis Harris and Associates. Reprinted by permission.

*Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.
[b]For the 1981 survey, this age category was 18 to 29 years.

Figure 2.12 Attitudes toward capital punishment for persons convicted of murder, United States, selected years 1953–81

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Question: "Are you in favor of the death penalty for persons convicted of murder?"



Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Poll* (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, Mar. 1, 1981), p. 3. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.36 Attitudes toward capital punishment for persons convicted of murder, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1972–78 and 1980

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Question: "Do you favor or oppose the death penalty for persons convicted of murder?"

[Percent[a]]

	1972[b]			1973[b]			1974			1975		
	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know
National	53	39	8	60	35	5	63	32	5	60	33	7
Sex:												
Male	61	34	5	68	29	4	68	29	3	67	27	6
Female	45	44	11	54	40	6	59	35	7	54	38	8
Race:												
White	58	35	7	64	32	5	66	29	5	63	30	6
Black/other	29	62	10	36	57	8	38	54	8	33	57	10
Education:												
College	54	40	6	57	39	4	58	38	4	58	37	4
High school	53	38	8	61	34	5	66	28	6	60	33	7
Grade school	51	40	9	63	30	7	64	30	6	62	28	11
Occupation:												
Professional and business	57	37	6	65	30	5	62	34	4	64	31	6
Clerical	51	39	10	56	39	5	69	27	4	60	34	6
Manual	49	42	8	58	37	5	60	35	5	57	35	7
Farmer	66	30	4	75	21	4	77	20	2	69	23	8
Income:												
$15,000 and over	NA	NA	NA	65	31	4	69	27	4	62	33	5
$10,000 to $14,999	NA	NA	NA	67	29	4	66	30	4	67	28	5
$7,000 to $9,999	NA	NA	NA	58	39	2	60	34	6	61	32	7
$5,000 to $6,999	NA	NA	NA	54	41	5	60	33	6	58	35	6
$3,000 to $4,999	NA	NA	NA	58	36	6	58	39	3	54	35	11
Under $3,000	NA	NA	NA	46	47	7	54	40	6	42	47	11
Age:												
18 to 20 years	40	56	5	47	50	3	55	43	2	53	42	5
21 to 29 years	46	48	6	48	48	4	58	39	3	53	40	7
30 to 49 years	56	37	7	63	32	5	65	31	4	62	33	5
50 years and older	56	34	10	66	28	6	66	27	8	64	28	8
Region:												
Northeast	64	30	6	61	35	4	66	29	4	66	30	4
Midwest	51	41	8	60	33	7	59	35	6	59	34	7
South	41	49	10	59	37	5	63	32	6	55	36	8
West	62	32	6	62	34	4	66	29	5	64	30	6
Religion:												
Protestant	50	42	9	62	33	5	63	32	5	59	33	8
Catholic	60	34	6	64	32	4	71	25	4	67	30	3
Jewish	65	26	9	62	33	5	39	52	9	61	39	0
None	47	49	4	37	58	5	43	50	7	50	42	7
Politics:												
Republican	63	31	6	71	25	4	73	22	5	67	26	7
Democrat	50	40	10	55	40	5	59	36	5	57	36	6
Independent	50	44	6	59	36	5	62	33	5	59	34	7

[a] Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.
[b] The question in 1972 and 1973 was "Are you in favor of the death penalty for persons convicted of murder?"

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through the Roper Public Opinion Research Center.

1976			1977			1978			1980		
Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know
66	30	5	67	26	6	66	28	6	67	27	6
73	24	3	75	22	3	74	24	3	75	21	4
60	34	6	61	30	9	61	31	8	61	32	7
68	28	5	70	24	6	69	25	6	70	24	6
44	51	4	46	47	8	44	48	8	40	51	9
63	33	3	66	29	6	66	29	5	67	30	4
68	27	4	69	24	7	68	26	6	71	23	6
61	30	8	65	29	6	60	31	8	56	33	11
67	30	3	64	28	8	68	28	4	66	29	5
66	27	7	64	26	9	72	23	6	69	26	5
65	32	4	69	26	5	63	30	7	68	26	7
77	18	4	77	18	4	76	21	3	71	15	15
74	23	3	71	24	5	72	24	5	73	23	4
68	26	5	67	27	5	67	28	5	66	32	3
61	35	4	70	22	7	71	22	7	64	27	9
54	40	6	65	28	7	60	34	7	58	30	12
59	36	5	56	37	7	58	32	10	53	36	10
51	43	6	58	35	7	43	50	7	46	36	18
55	42	3	69	30	2	63	33	3	70	27	4
58	38	4	62	31	6	64	31	5	66	31	4
69	27	4	67	27	7	67	28	5	69	26	5
68	26	6	70	23	7	68	25	7	66	25	9
70	26	4	64	31	6	67	28	5	68	26	6
65	31	4	68	25	7	69	24	6	66	26	8
63	31	6	64	26	8	64	30	6	66	28	6
65	32	3	77	20	3	64	31	6	70	25	5
65	30	5	67	26	7	67	27	6	67	26	6
68	27	4	70	25	5	68	27	6	71	23	6
74	26	0	66	26	9	79	21	0	75	22	3
55	41	4	64	34	2	58	38	4	54	39	7
73	23	4	74	21	6	73	23	4	77	18	5
65	30	5	67	27	6	63	31	6	63	31	6
62	34	4	64	29	7	66	27	7	66	28	7

Table 2.37 Attitudes toward capital punishment for persons convicted of murder, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1981

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Question: "Are you in favor of the death penalty for persons convicted of murder?"

[Percent]

	Favor	Oppose	No opinion
National	66	25	9
Sex:			
Male	71	22	7
Female	62	28	10
Race:			
White	70	22	8
Nonwhite	44	44	12
Education:			
College	62	32	6
High school	72	20	8
Grade school	55	30	15
Age:			
18 to 29 years	62	31	7
30 to 49 years	68	24	8
50 years and older	68	22	10
Politics:			
Republican	73	19	8
Democrat	64	27	9
Independent	65	27	8

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Poll* (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, Mar. 1, 1981), p. 4. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.38 Attitudes toward capital punishment for persons convicted of murder, treason, rape, and hijacking an airplane, United States, 1978 and 1981

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Question: "Are you in favor of the death penalty for persons convicted of (murder, treason, rape, hijacking an airplane)?"

[Percent]

	Favor		Oppose		No opinion	
	1978	1981	1978	1981	1978	1981
Murder	62	66	27	25	11	9
Treason	36	39	50	49	14	12
Rape	32	37	56	53	12	10
Hijacking an airplane	37	22	52	68	11	10

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Poll* (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, Mar. 1, 1981), pp. 3–5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.39 Respondents reporting presence of firearms within their homes, by race and type of firearm, United States, 1981

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.2. Because of multiple responses, the total "type of weapon" is greater than 100 percent. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Question: "Do you have any guns or revolvers in your home?" [If yes,] "Do you have a (pistol, shotgun, rifle, other firearm)?"

[Percent*]

				If "yes," type of firearm			
	Yes	No	Don't know	Pistol	Shotgun	Rifle	Other
White	48	51	1	56	70	72	15
Black	37	63	0	67	65	36	1

* Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: Jeffrey D. Alderman, Linda A. Cranney, and Peter Begans, *ABC News–Washington Post Poll*, Survey No. 0030 (New York: ABC News, Mar. 23, 1981), Questions 41 and 42. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.40 Respondents reporting household ownership of a handgun or pistol, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1978

NOTE: This survey was conducted by Cambridge Reports, Inc. for the Center for the Study and Prevention of Handgun Violence. A sample of 1,500 Americans was selected in a manner to reflect the total adult population of the United States. The interviews were conducted between Apr. 20, and May 15, 1978, by trained professional interviewers under the supervision of the corporation's field staff.

The 50 States were divided into 6 regions in the following manner: Northeast—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, and Vermont; Industrial—Delaware, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia; Midlands—Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, and Wisconsin; South—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia; Central—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, and Wyoming; and Pacific—Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington.

In all the tables from this Source, the sample sizes for the technical/vocational education category and the Jewish religion category were too small to produce reliable estimates.

Question: "Does anyone living in this immediate household own a handgun or pistol or not?"

[Percent]

	Yes	No	Not sure
National	24	72	4
Sex:			
Male	29	67	4
Female	19	77	4
Race:			
White	25	72	3
Black	23	69	9
Education:			
Some grade school	21	72	6
Some high school	23	71	6
High school graduate	24	74	2
Technical/vocational	32	64	4
Some college	28	70	2
College graduate	22	73	5
Graduate/professional	20	72	8
Income:			
Under $4,000	14	81	5
$4,000 to $6,999	21	76	2
$7,000 to $9,999	21	76	4
$10,000 to $12,999	21	78	1
$13,000 to $14,999	23	73	4
$15,000 to $19,999	24	74	2
$20,000 to $24,999	35	63	2
$25,000 and over	30	69	1
Age:			
18 to 25 years	21	76	4
26 to 35 years	25	72	4
36 to 45 years	30	68	3
46 to 55 years	29	68	4
56 to 65 years	22	76	3
66 years and older	23	74	4
Community size:			
Urban	23	72	6
Suburban	22	76	2
Rural	31	66	4
Region:			
Northeast	15	84	1
Industrial	17	78	5
Midlands	16	83	1
South	41	50	9
Central	34	64	2
Pacific	19	80	2
Religion:			
Protestant	29	66	5
Catholic	18	81	1
Jewish	11	89	0
Other	17	82	1
None	24	71	5
Politics:			
Liberal	20	76	4
Moderate	25	73	3
Conservative	27	70	4

Source: Cambridge Reports, Inc., *An Analysis of Public Attitudes Toward Handgun Control* (Cambridge, Mass.: Cambridge Reports, Inc., 1978), pp. 14, 15. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.41 Respondents reporting household ownership of a long gun, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.40.

Question: "How about a long gun—such as a rifle or shotgun—does anyone own one of those or not?"

[Percent]

	Yes	No	Not sure
National	36	62	3
Sex:			
Male	43	55	2
Female	28	68	3
Race:			
White	39	59	2
Black	20	75	5
Education:			
Some grade school	23	72	5
Some high school	41	56	3
High school graduate	38	62	1
Technical/vocational	47	47	6
Some college	36	63	2
College graduate	28	68	4
Graduate/professional	42	54	4
Income:			
Under $4,000	21	77	2
$4,000 to $6,999	23	75	1
$7,000 to $9,999	29	69	2
$10,000 to $12,999	37	62	1
$13,000 to $14,999	38	59	3
$15,000 to $19,999	40	59	1
$20,000 to $24,999	49	49	2
$25,000 and over	45	55	0
Age:			
18 to 25 years	34	62	3
26 to 35 years	37	61	2
36 to 45 years	44	55	1
46 to 55 years	41	56	2
56 to 65 years	36	62	2
66 years and older	24	73	3
Community size:			
Urban	29	68	3
Suburban	32	66	2
Rural	56	43	1
Region:			
Northeast	31	69	0
Industrial	32	65	3
Midlands	38	61	1
South	39	56	5
Central	53	46	2
Pacific	25	74	2
Religion:			
Protestant	40	57	3
Catholic	29	70	1
Jewish	20	80	0
Other	32	67	1
None	37	59	5
Politics:			
Liberal	31	67	2
Moderate	38	60	2
Conservative	40	58	2

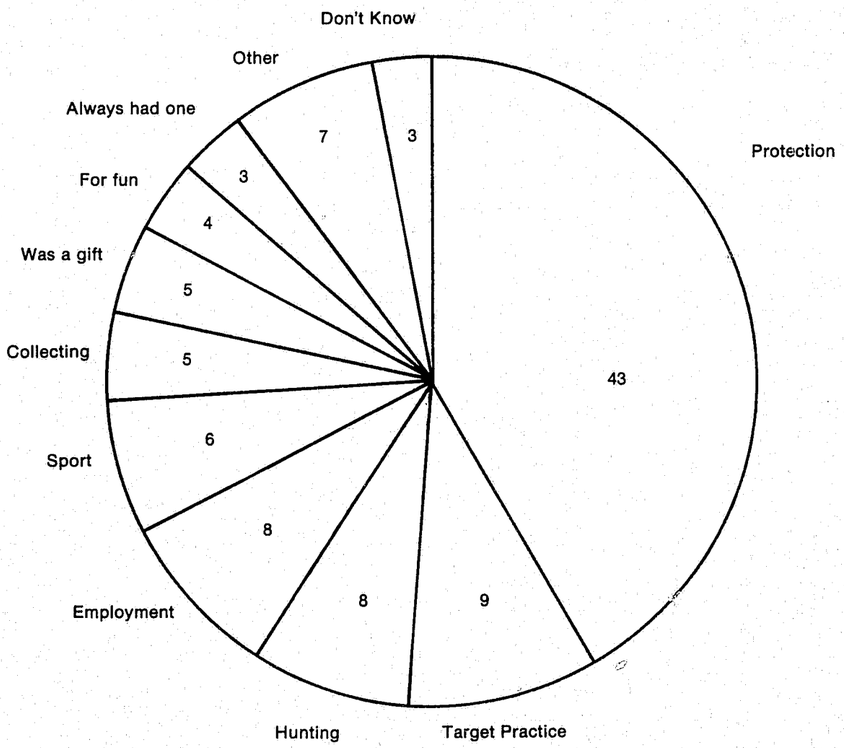
Source: Cambridge Reports, Inc., *An Analysis of Public Attitudes Toward Handgun Control* (Cambridge, Mass.: Cambridge Reports, Inc., 1978), pp. 16, 17. Reprinted by permission.

Figure 2.13 Gun owners' reasons for possessing a handgun or pistol, United States, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.40. The following question was asked of only the 24 percent of respondents with a handgun or pistol owner in the immediate household.

Question: "Why did that person in your household buy a handgun or pistol?"

[Percent]



Source: Cambridge Reports, Inc., *An Analysis of Public Attitudes Toward Handgun Control* (Cambridge, Mass.: Cambridge Reports, Inc., 1978), p. 18. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.42 Attitudes toward a law requiring a police permit prior to gun purchase, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1972–77 and 1980

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Question: "Would you favor or oppose a law which would require a person to obtain a police permit before he or she could buy a gun?"

[Percent*]

	1972			1973			1974			1975			1976			1977			1980		
	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know
National	70	27	3	74	25	2	75	24	1	74	24	3	72	27	1	72	26	2	69	29	2
Sex:																					
Male	61	37	2	67	32	2	66	33	(b)	66	32	2	64	35	1	64	35	1	63	36	1
Female	79	17	4	79	19	2	83	15	2	80	17	3	78	20	2	78	19	2	74	23	3
Race:																					
White	70	27	3	73	25	2	75	24	1	73	25	2	71	27	1	70	28	2	68	30	2
Black/other	69	26	5	74	24	2	77	22	1	81	15	4	74	24	3	81	17	2	81	15	4
Education:																					
College	71	27	2	76	23	1	77	22	1	76	22	2	71	27	2	74	25	2	70	29	2
High school	72	26	3	73	25	2	75	23	2	74	24	2	72	27	1	70	28	2	69	29	2
Grade school	66	29	5	70	27	3	71	27	2	68	26	6	71	28	1	72	25	3	70	27	2
Occupation:																					
Professional and business	69	28	3	71	27	2	74	25	1	73	24	3	74	25	0	76	23	1	70	28	2
Clerical	80	18	2	78	21	(b)	84	16	1	81	18	2	78	20	2	75	22	3	77	21	2
Manual	72	26	3	74	25	2	76	22	2	72	26	2	70	29	1	71	27	2	67	32	2
Farmer	54	44	2	69	28	3	62	38	0	63	34	2	59	39	3	58	42	1	53	47	0
Income:																					
$15,000 and over	NA	NA	NA	74	25	1	77	22	1	76	23	1	72	27	(b)	71	28	1	68	31	1
$10,000 to $14,999	NA	NA	NA	72	26	1	74	25	1	70	27	2	71	27	2	71	28	1	73	26	1
$7,000 to $9,999	NA	NA	NA	72	26	2	76	23	1	74	23	3	68	29	3	71	27	2	76	21	2
$5,000 to $6,999	NA	NA	NA	74	26	1	68	32	0	76	22	2	73	26	1	71	25	4	62	30	8
$3,000 to $4,999	NA	NA	NA	71	27	2	79	19	2	71	26	3	72	28	1	76	21	2	74	24	2
Under $3,000	NA	NA	NA	78	18	4	76	22	2	76	21	3	74	24	2	71	28	1	79	19	2
Age:																					
18 to 20 years	70	27	3	73	27	0	75	23	2	74	26	0	78	22	0	69	31	0	71	29	0
21 to 29 years	74	24	2	76	23	1	77	23	(b)	79	19	1	71	27	2	72	26	2	73	27	1
30 to 49 years	68	29	3	72	26	2	76	24	1	70	27	3	73	25	1	70	29	1	70	29	1
50 years and older	70	26	4	74	24	2	74	24	2	73	24	3	70	29	1	74	24	2	67	29	3
Region:																					
Northeast	83	16	2	88	10	2	88	12	0	85	12	3	86	13	1	85	14	1	86	13	1
Midwest	69	27	4	72	28	(b)	77	22	1	76	22	2	72	27	1	67	31	2	71	27	2
South	63	33	4	67	31	2	70	28	2	66	30	3	63	35	2	69	28	3	64	34	2
West	67	32	1	69	29	2	66	32	2	70	29	1	68	30	1	68	31	2	60	38	2
Religion:																					
Protestant	66	31	3	68	31	2	71	28	2	70	27	3	67	31	2	67	30	2	64	34	2
Catholic	78	19	3	83	15	2	85	14	(b)	83	15	2	82	18	0	80	20	1	83	16	1
Jewish	96	4	0	98	2	0	98	2	0	96	4	0	89	11	0	89	9	3	88	12	0
None	69	29	2	81	18	1	70	29	1	71	28	1	68	28	4	73	26	1	71	28	1
Politics:																					
Republican	70	27	3	70	28	1	74	25	1	74	23	3	71	27	2	71	26	3	64	35	1
Democrat	72	25	4	76	22	2	78	22	1	77	20	2	74	25	1	73	26	2	74	25	2
Independent	68	30	1	73	26	2	73	25	2	70	28	2	69	29	2	71	28	2	68	29	2

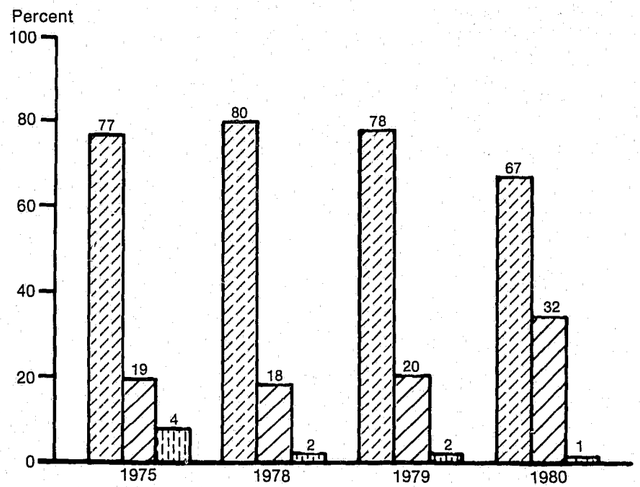
* Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.
[b] One-half of 1 percent or less.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through the Roper Public Opinion Research Center.

Figure 2.14 Attitudes toward a Federal law requiring that all handguns be registered by Federal authorities, United States, 1975 and 1978–80

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Question: "Do you favor or oppose a Federal law requiring that all handguns people own be registered by Federal authorities?"



Source: Louis Harris, *The ABC News–Harris Survey* (New York: The Chicago Tribune–New York News Syndicate, Dec. 4, 1980), p. 2. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.44 Attitudes toward a law requiring a person to obtain a license to carry a gun outside of home, by demographic characteristics and gun ownership, United States, 1975 and 1980

NOTE: "Gun owners" are defined as members of households in which there are guns. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Question: "In Massachusetts a law requires that a person who carries a gun outside his home must have a license to do so. Would you approve or disapprove of having such a law in your own State?"

[Percent]

	1975			1980		
	Approve	Disapprove	No opinion	Approve	Disapprove	No opinion
National	77	19	4	75	20	5
Sex:						
Male	74	24	2	69	27	4
Female	80	15	5	81	13	6
Race:						
White	77	19	4	75	21	4
Nonwhite	77	20	3	77	12	11
Education:						
College	83	15	2	80	17	3
High school	76	21	3	72	23	5
Grade school	69	23	8	76	13	11
Occupation:						
Professional and business	83	15	2	78	18	4
Clerical and sales	79	20	1	82	18	6
Manual workers	75	21	4	72	24	5
Nonlabor force	76	19	5	75	15	7
Age:						
Total under 30 years	81	17	2	80	18	2
18 to 24 years	81	18	1	78	19	3
25 to 29 years	81	12	4	82	18	(*)
30 to 49 years	75	23	4	72	24	4
50 years and older	76	29	5	75	17	8
City size:						
1,000,000 and over	84	14	2	86	10	4
500,000 to 999,999	78	18	4	74	18	8
50,000 to 499,999	87	12	1	76	20	4
2,500 to 49,999	72	23	5	70	25	5
Under 2,500, rural	64	29	7	68	26	6
Region:						
East	83	13	4	85	11	4
Midwest	79	18	3	72	23	5
South	72	23	5	69	25	6
West	72	25	3	73	21	6
Religion:						
Protestant	74	22	4	72	22	6
Catholic	83	15	2	80	17	3
Politics:						
Republican	74	22	4	71	23	6
Democrat	78	19	3	77	19	4
Independent	78	18	4	76	19	5
Gun ownership:						
Gun owner	68	29	3	65	30	5
Not a gun owner	85	11	4	83	12	5

* Less than 1 percent.

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 129, p. 26; Report No. 174, p. 31 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.45 Attitudes toward change in laws covering sale of handguns, by demographic characteristics and gun ownership, United States, 1975 and 1980

NOTE: "Gun owners" are defined as members of households in which there are guns. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Question: "In general, do you feel that the laws covering the sale of handguns should be made more strict, less strict, or kept as they are now?"

[Percent]

	1975				January 1980				December 1980			
	More strict	Less strict	Kept as they are now	No opinion	More strict	Less strict	Kept as they are now	No opinion	More strict	Less strict	Kept as they are now	No opinion
National	69	3	24	4	59	6	29	6	62	24	3	11
Sex:												
Male	64	4	29	3	52	8	35	5	54	35	4	7
Female	75	2	18	5	64	5	23	8	69	15	2	14
Race:												
White	69	3	24	4	58	6	30	6	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nonwhite	69	3	19	9	61	8	20	11	NA	NA	NA	NA
Education:												
College	77	1	20	2	65	4	26	5	67	22	2	9
High school	66	4	26	4	56	8	30	6	65	24	3	8
Grade school	68	3	22	7	56	6	27	11	53	25	5	17
Occupation:												
Professional and business	77	1	20	2	62	6	28	4	NA	NA	NA	NA
Clerical and sales	76	2	19	3	71	3	21	5	NA	NA	NA	NA
Manual workers	65	4	27	4	55	8	30	7	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nonlabor force	68	3	23	6	57	5	29	9	NA	NA	NA	NA
Age:												
Total under 30 years	69	3	25	3	58	7	28	7	64[a]	26[a]	4[a]	6[a]
18 to 24 years	71	5	22	2	58	7	27	8	NA	NA	NA	NA
25 to 29 years	65	1	29	5	58	6	29	7	NA	NA	NA	NA
30 to 49 years	68	3	26	3	59	7	29	5	63[b]	24[b]	3[b]	10[b]
50 years and older	71	3	20	6	58	5	29	8	57	23	3	17
City size:												
1,000,000 and over	82	2	13	3	70	6	19	5	NA	NA	NA	NA
500,000 to 999,999	69	4	24	3	61	7	27	5	73[c]	18[c]	3[c]	6[c]
50,000 to 499,999	71	1	25	3	57	6	30	7	62	23	1	14
2,500 to 49,999	67	3	25	5	55	7	31	7	60	21	3	16
Under 2,500, rural	59	5	30	6	52	6	35	7	52	33	6	9
Region:												
East	75	4	18	3	71	5	20	4	67	20	3	10
Midwest	70	2	25	3	54	7	31	8	54	24	7	15
South	66	2	26	6	50	8	34	8	63	29	1	7
West	65	4	28	3	59	5	29	7	66	21	1	12
Religion:												
Protestant	66	3	26	5	54	6	33	7	NA	NA	NA	NA
Catholic	75	2	21	2	66	6	22	6	NA	NA	NA	NA
Politics:												
Republican	65	4	27	4	51	4	38	7	NA	NA	NA	NA
Democrat	73	2	22	3	64	5	26	5	NA	NA	NA	NA
Independent	68	3	25	4	57	9	28	6	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gun ownership:												
Gun owner	61	4	32	3	48	7	39	6	NA	NA	NA	NA
Not a gun owner	79	1	15	5	68	5	21	6	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gun possession:												
Guns in the home (all types)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	45	38	5	12
Handguns	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	38	53	1	8
No guns in the home	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	72	15	3	10

[a] For this survey, this age category was 16 to 34 years.
[b] For this survey, this age category was 35 to 49 years.
[c] For this survey, the city category was 500,000 and over.

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 129, p. 24; Report No. 174, p. 30 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll); and George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Poll* (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, Jan. 22, 1981), pp. 3–5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.46 Attitudes toward a law forbidding ownership of pistols and revolvers except by police and other authorized persons, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1975, 1979, and 1980

NOTE: "Gun owners" are defined as members of households in which there are guns. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Question: "Do you think there should or should not be a law which would forbid the possession of pistols and revolvers except by the police and other authorized persons?"

[Percent]

	1975			1979			1980		
	Should be a law forbidding possession	Should not be a law forbidding possession	No opinion	Should be a law forbidding possession	Should not be a law forbidding possession	No opinion	Should be a law forbidding possession	Should not be a law forbidding possession	No opinion
National	41	55	4	31	65	4	38	51	11
Sex:									
Male	35	62	3	25	71	4	31	62	7
Female	46	49	5	36	59	5	44	40	16
Race:									
White	40	55	5	32	65	3	NA	NA	NA
Nonwhite	41	57	2	22	67	11	NA	NA	NA
Education:									
College	49	47	4	33	64	3	44	55	1
High school	39	57	4	29	66	5	41	49	10
Grade school	36	59	5	32	63	5	27	51	22
Occupation:									
Professional and business	49	48	3	33	64	3	NA	NA	NA
Clerical and sales	46	50	4	38	59	3	NA	NA	NA
Manual workers	36	60	4	25	70	5	NA	NA	NA
Nonlabor force	37	56	7	32	64	4	NA	NA	NA
Age:									
Total under 30 years	43	54	3	30	65	5	43[a]	48[a]	9[a]
18 to 24 years	41	55	4	28	66	6	NA	NA	NA
25 to 29 years	47	51	2	33	65	2	NA	NA	NA
30 to 49 years	39	57	4	29	67	4	39[b]	52[b]	9[b]
50 years and older	41	54	5	33	63	4	30	54	16
City size:									
1,000,000 and over	66	29	5	46	47	7	NA	NA	NA
500,000 to 999,999	44	53	3	35	58	7	47[c]	47[c]	6[c]
50,000 to 499,999	40	55	5	37	61	2	38	48	14
2,500 to 49,999	36	58	6	22	76	2	32	46	22
Under 2,500, rural	28	69	3	18	78	4	32	61	7
Region:									
East	58	37	5	46	50	4	53	39	8
Midwest	44	53	3	32	62	6	33	51	16
South	27	69	4	20	77	3	30	59	11
West	29	65	6	23	73	4	34	56	10
Religion:									
Protestant	35	61	4	24	72	4	NA	NA	NA
Catholic	49	45	6	44	53	3	NA	NA	NA
Politics:									
Republican	43	54	3	33	65	2	NA	NA	NA
Democrat	44	52	4	32	64	4	NA	NA	NA
Independent	37	58	5	26	69	5	NA	NA	NA
Gun ownership:									
Gun owner	24	74	2	18	80	2	NA	NA	NA
Not a gun owner	54	40	6	42	52	6	NA	NA	NA
Gun possession:									
Guns in the home (all types)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	19	70	11
Handguns	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	13	81	6
No guns in the home	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	50	39	11

[a] For this survey, this age category was 18 to 34 years.
[b] For this survey, this age category was 35 to 49 years.
[c] For this survey, the city category was 500,000 and over.

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 123, p. 10; Report No. 174, p. 29 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll); and George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Poll*, Feb. 3, 1980, pp. 7, 8; Jan. 22, 1981, pp. 5–7 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.47 Attitudes toward a law that would forbid the private possession of handguns, United States, 1980 and 1981

NOTE: The most recent survey was conducted between Apr. 3 and 6, 1981, shortly after the attempted assassination of President Ronald Reagan. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Question: "Do you think there should or should not be a law which would forbid the possession of handguns except by the police or other authorized persons?"

[Percent]

	January 1980	December 1980	April 1981
Should be a law	31	38	39
Should not be a law	65	51	58
Don't know	4	11	3

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Poll* (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, Apr. 23, 1981), p. 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.48 Attitudes toward the relationship between gun control laws and the level of violence, United States, 1975 and 1981

NOTE: The 1981 survey was conducted on Mar. 30 and 31, shortly after the attempted assassination of President Ronald Reagan. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Question: "Do you think there would be less violence in this country if laws were passed making it harder for people to get guns, or do you think control of guns doesn't really get at the heart of the violence problem?"

[Percent]

	October 1975	March 1981
Would be less violence	44	42
Gun control doesn't get at the heart of the problem	51	52
Not sure	5	6

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (New York: The Chicago Tribune–New York News Syndicate, Apr. 6, 1981), p. 2. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.49 Attitudes toward the effect of stricter gun control laws on the number of murders, by gun ownership, United States, 1981

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.43. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Question: "Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "Stricter gun control laws would help reduce the number of murders in this country."

[Percent]

	Agree	Disagree	Not sure
National	50	47	3
Gun owners	31	68	1
Not gun owners	64	32	4

Source: NBC News and The Associated Press, *Poll Results NBC News*, Report No. 66 (New York: NBC News, Apr. 28, 1981), p. 12. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.50 Attitudes toward the sentencing of criminals who carry a gun during the commission of a crime, United States, 1981

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.18.

Question: "Leaving aside those cases in which there is a murder, how do you feel a criminal who carries a gun when committing a crime should be sentenced?"

[Percent]

Sentence	Total public
Life in prison	15
5 to 10 years added to sentence	51
Sentence should be the same as with no gun	20
Depends on circumstances	8
Don't know	6

Source: "The Plague of Violent Crime," *Newsweek*, Mar. 23, 1981, p. 52. Copyright 1981 by Newsweek Inc. All rights reserved. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.51 Respondents agreeing that selected substances are addictive, by type of substance and age category, United States, selected years 1971–79

NOTE: These data are based on six nationwide sample surveys conducted by the Response Analysis Corporation for the National Commission on Marihuana and Drug Abuse (1971 and 1972 surveys) and for the National Institute on Drug Abuse (1974, 1976, 1977, and 1979 surveys). "Not sure" and "no answer" have been omitted in this table.

For definitions of terms, sample design, sample characteristics compared with U.S. Bureau of the Census estimates, and statistical reliability, see Appendix B.

For additional information on methodology, including bases for subgroups surveyed in 1971, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1977, and 1979, and copies of the various instruments used to collect the data, see appendices in the Source and follow-up reports from Response Analysis Corporation.

Question: ". . . which things are *addictive*? That is, anybody who uses it regularly becomes physically and psychologically dependent on it and can't get along without it."

[Percent*]

	Adults (26 and older)						Young adults (18 to 25)						Youth (12 to 17)					
Type of substance	1971 (N = 1,664)	1972 (N = 1,613)	1974 (N = 2,221)	1976 (N = 1,708)	1977 (N = 1,822)	1979 (N = 3,015)	1971 (N = 741)	1972 (N = 772)	1974 (N = 849)	1976 (N = 882)	1977 (N = 1,500)	1979 (N = 2,044)	1971 (N = 781)	1972 (N = 880)	1974 (N = 952)	1976 (N = 986)	1977 (N = 1,272)	1979 (N = 2,165)
Heroin	91.0	86.9	89.3	86.1	85.8	90.7	94.9	95.2	95.2	92.1	92.6	92.4	85.0	88.0	87.0	86.7	78.0	77.2
Alcohol	73.4	74.2	77.6	84.6	86.8	86.9	73.9	79.0	81.7	86.9	87.6	90.4	69.0	71.0	78.0	83.3	80.9	83.4
Marihuana	69.1	63.7	72.6	65.9	63.6	72.2	49.3	41.7	49.9	45.8	43.7	50.2	48.0	50.0	54.0	54.3	47.3	59.7
Tobacco	70.8	66.8	71.5	80.0	83.1	83.5	67.4	67.3	74.0	77.5	78.6	81.0	58.0	58.0	62.0	61.8	62.4	61.3
Barbiturates	(b)	66.4	69.9	68.0	67.1	75.2	(b)	75.3	80.5	73.2	73.7	77.4	(b)	72.0	70.0	59.3	49.0	48.1
Tranquilizers	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	79.1	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	79.6	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	57.6
Amphetamines	(b)	60.7	62.3	59.7	57.1	69.6	(b)	74.0	77.3	62.8	68.2	71.7	(b)	67.0	61.0	51.9	40.0	41.9
LSD	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	73.1	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	72.4	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	65.2
Cocaine	(b)	73.5	77.2	74.0	71.8	80.7	(b)	79.6	83.1	76.3	72.1	75.1	(b)	66.0	74.0	72.4	65.4	72.7

[a] Total may not sum to 100 percent because of multiple responses.
[b] Not asked this year.

Source: Patricia M. Fishburne, Herbert I. Abelson, and Ira Cisin, *National Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1979*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), pp. 156–168. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.52 High school seniors' perceptions of the harmfulness of drug use, by type of drug and frequency of use, United States, 1975–80

NOTE: These data are from a series of nationwide surveys of high school seniors conducted by the Institute for Social Research for the National Institute on Drug Abuse from 1975 through 1980. The survey design is a multistage random sample of high school seniors in public and private schools. Depending on the survey year, from 66 to 80 percent of the schools initially invited to participate agreed to do so. Completed questionnaires were obtained from 77 to 83 percent of all sampled students in participating schools each year. All percentages reported are based on weighted cases; the N's that are shown in the tables refer to the number of unweighted cases. Alcohol and cigarette use are included in selected tables. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

Question: "How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways), if they . . .?"

Type of drug and frequency of use	Percent saying "great risk"*					
	Class of 1975 (N = 2,804)	Class of 1976 (N = 3,225)	Class of 1977 (N = 3,570)	Class of 1978 (N = 3,770)	Class of 1979 (N = 3,250)	Class of 1980 (N = 3,234)
Try marihuana/hashish once or twice	15.1	11.4	9.5	8.1	9.4	10.0
Smoke marihuana/hashish occasionally	18.1	15.0	13.4	12.4	13.5	14.7
Smoke marihuana/hashish regularly	43.3	38.6	36.4	34.9	42.0	50.4
Try LSD once or twice	49.4	45.7	43.2	42.7	41.6	43.9
Take LSD regularly	81.4	80.8	79.1	81.1	82.4	83.0
Try cocaine once or twice	42.6	39.1	35.6	33.2	31.5	31.3
Take cocaine regularly	73.1	72.3	68.2	68.2	69.5	69.2
Try heroin once or twice	60.1	58.9	55.8	52.9	50.4	52.1
Take heroin occasionally	75.6	75.6	71.9	71.4	70.9	70.9
Take heroin regularly	87.2	88.6	86.1	86.6	87.5	86.2
Try an amphetamine once or twice	35.4	33.4	30.8	29.9	29.7	29.7
Take amphetamines regularly	69.0	67.3	66.6	67.1	69.9	69.1
Try a barbiturate once or twice	34.8	32.5	31.2	31.3	30.7	30.9
Take barbiturates regularly	69.1	67.7	68.6	68.4	71.6	72.2
Try one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor)	5.3	4.8	4.1	3.4	4.1	3.8
Take one or two drinks nearly every day	21.5	21.2	18.5	19.6	22.6	20.3
Take four or five drinks nearly every day	63.5	61.0	62.9	63.1	66.2	65.7
Have five or more drinks once or twice each weekend	37.8	37.0	34.7	34.5	34.9	35.9
Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day	51.3	56.4	58.4	59.0	63.0	63.7

* Answer alternatives were: (1) no risk, (2) slight risk, (3) moderate risk, (4) great risk, and (5) can't say, drug unfamiliar.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald B. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Highlights from Student Drug Use in America, 1975–1980*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), p. 79.

Table 2.53 High school seniors' perceptions of availability of drugs, by type of drug, United States, 1975–80

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.52. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

Question: "How difficult do you think it would be for you to get each of the following types of drugs, if you wanted some?"

Type of drug	Percent saying drug would be "fairly easy" or "very easy" for them to get[a]					
	Class of 1975 (N = 2,627)	Class of 1976 (N = 3,163)	Class of 1977 (N = 3,562)	Class of 1978 (N = 3,598)	Class of 1979 (N = 3,172)	Class of 1980 (N = 3,240)
Marihuana/hashish	87.8	87.4	87.9	87.8	90.1	89.0
LSD	46.2	37.4	34.5	32.2	34.2	35.3
Some other psychedelic	47.8	35.7	33.8	33.8	34.6	35.0
Cocaine	37.0	34.0	33.0	37.8	45.5	47.9
Heroin	24.2	18.4	17.9	16.4	18.9	21.2
Some other narcotic (including methadone)	34.5	26.9	27.8	26.1	28.7	29.4
Amphetamines	67.8	61.8	58.1	58.5	59.9	61.3
Barbiturates	60.0	54.4	52.4	50.6	49.8	49.1
Tranquilizers	71.8	65.5	64.9	64.3	61.4	59.1

[a] Answer alternatives were: (1) probably impossible, (2) very difficult, (3) fairly difficult, (4) fairly easy, and (5) very easy.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Highlights from Student Drug Use in America, 1975–1980*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), p. 105.

Table 2.54 High school seniors favoring prohibition of drug use, by type of drug and place of use, United States, 1975–80

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.52. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

Question: "Do you think that people (who are 18 or older) should be prohibited by law from doing each of the following?"

Type of drug and place of use	Percent saying "yes"[a]					
	Class of 1975[b] (N = 2,620)	Class of 1976 (N = 3,265)	Class of 1977 (N = 3,629)	Class of 1978 (N = 3,783)	Class of 1979 (N = 3,288)	Class of 1980 (N = 3,224)
Smoke marihuana/hashish in private	32.8	27.5	26.8	25.4	28.0	28.9
Smoke marihuana/hashish in public places	63.1	59.1	58.7	59.5	61.8	66.1
Take LSD in private	67.2	65.1	63.3	62.7	62.4	65.8
Take LSD in public places	85.8	81.9	79.3	80.7	81.5	82.8
Take heroin in private	76.3	72.4	69.2	68.8	68.5	70.3
Take heroin in public places	90.1	84.8	81.0	82.5	84.0	83.8
Take amphetamines or barbiturates in private	57.2	53.5	52.8	52.2	53.4	54.1
Take amphetamines or barbiturates in public places	79.6	76.1	73.7	75.8	77.3	76.1
Get drunk in private	14.1	15.6	18.6	17.4	16.8	16.7
Get drunk in public places	55.7	50.7	49.0	50.3	50.4	48.3
Smoke cigarettes in certain specified public places	NA	NA	42.0	42.2	43.1	42.8

[a] Answer alternatives were: (1) no, (2) not sure, and (3) yes.
[b] The 1975 survey question asked about people who are "20 or older."

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Highlights from Student Drug Use in America, 1975–1980*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), p. 84.

Table 2.55 Attitudes toward legalization of marihuana use, by demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973–80

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Question: "Do you think the use of marihuana should be made legal or not?"

[Percent[a]]

	1973			1975			1976			1978			1980		
	Should	Should not	Don't know	Should	Should not	Don't know	Should	Should not	Don't know	Should	Should not	Don't know	Should	Should not	Don't know
National	18	80	2	20	75	5	28	69	3	30	67	3	25	72	3
Sex:															
Male	22	75	3	25	69	6	32	64	4	34	63	3	30	67	3
Female	15	83	2	16	80	4	24	73	2	26	71	3	21	76	3
Race:															
White	18	80	2	20	75	4	27	70	3	29	68	3	25	72	3
Black/other	18	79	4	22	71	7	33	60	6	38	59	2	27	71	2
Education:															
College	32	66	3	35	59	6	40	56	4	42	55	3	35	61	4
High school	15	83	2	16	79	4	26	70	3	27	70	3	23	75	2
Grade school	6	94	1	5	89	6	11	86	3	13	84	3	8	88	4
Occupation:															
Professional and business	23	74	3	29	65	6	36	60	4	37	60	3	29	68	4
Clerical	15	83	2	20	76	5	26	72	2	27	71	2	23	75	2
Manual	17	81	1	16	79	5	25	71	3	28	68	4	23	74	3
Farmer	13	86	1	16	81	2	19	76	5	24	74	2	12	79	9
Income:															
$15,000 and over	25	72	2	25	71	5	33	64	3	30	67	2	27	70	3
$10,000 to $14,999	14	84	1	19	76	5	26	71	3	33	63	4	25	73	1
$7,000 to $9,999	21	78	1	25	71	4	30	65	5	28	69	3	27	72	2
$5,000 to $6,999	10	89	2	20	78	2	24	73	3	30	67	3	19	76	5
$3,000 to $4,999	16	82	2	13	82	5	28	70	3	26	71	3	15	80	5
Under $3,000	17	80	3	15	80	5	22	77	2	32	67	1	25	69	6
Age:															
18 to 20 years	42	56	2	34	56	10	57	39	4	51	48	2	45	52	4
21 to 29 years	38	60	2	40	54	6	49	48	4	49	49	2	42	56	3
30 to 49 years	14	84	2	18	79	3	25	72	3	29	69	2	27	71	2
50 years and older	9	89	2	9	86	5	16	81	4	16	80	4	13	84	4
Region:															
Northeast	22	74	4	26	70	4	32	64	4	33	62	5	27	70	3
Midwest	20	78	2	20	75	5	25	72	3	26	72	2	20	77	3
South	11	89	(b)	12	84	5	22	74	4	27	72	2	20	78	2
West	24	73	3	32	63	6	37	61	2	38	59	4	38	57	6
Religion:															
Protestant	14	84	2	15	81	4	22	74	3	24	74	2	20	77	3
Catholic	18	81	1	21	73	6	32	64	3	31	64	6	26	71	3
Jewish	33	67	0	48	48	4	37	63	0	62	38	0	28	62	9
None	52	43	5	53	43	4	54	39	7	64	33	2	60	36	4
Politics:															
Republican	11	87	2	12	86	2	20	78	2	19	80	2	18	80	2
Democrat	17	82	1	19	77	4	26	71	3	29	67	4	24	73	3
Independent	25	72	3	26	67	7	34	62	4	37	60	3	30	66	4

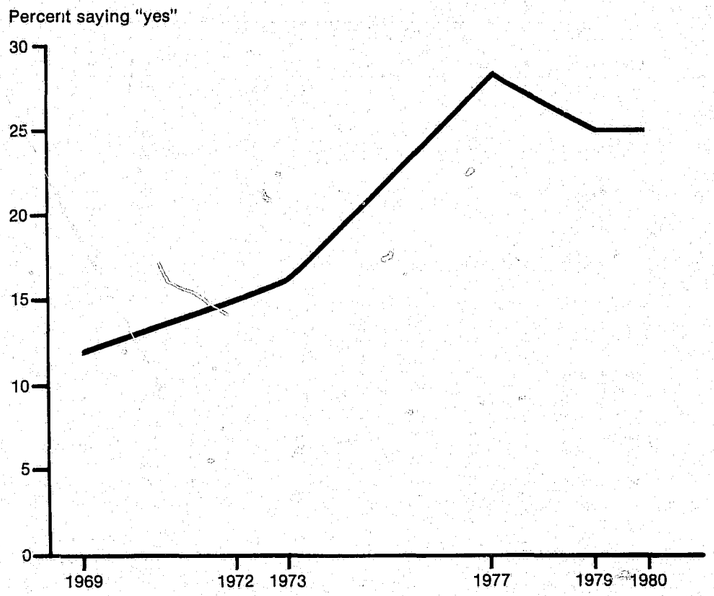
[a] Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.
[b] One-half of 1 percent or less.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through the Roper Public Opinion Research Center.

Figure 2.15 Respondents favoring the legalization of marihuana use, United States, selected years 1969–80

NOTE: "No opinion" responses varied slightly from survey to survey: 4 percent in 1969 and 1972; 6 percent in 1973 and 1977; and 5 percent in 1979 and 1980. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Question: "Do you think the use of marijuana should be made legal, or not?"



Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 179 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, July 1980), p. 14. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.56 Attitudes toward the treatment of possession of small amounts of marihuana as a criminal offense, United States, 1980

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Question: "Do you think the possession of small amounts of marijuana should or should not be treated as a criminal offense?"

[Percent]

	Should be treated as a criminal offense	Should not be treated as a criminal offense	No opinion
National	43	52	5
Sex:			
Male	42	53	5
Female	44	51	5
Race:			
White	25	71	4
Nonwhite	24	65	11
Education:			
College	30	67	3
High school	45	50	5
Grade school	58	33	9
Occupation:			
Professional and business	39	59	2
Clerical and sales	37	55	8
Manual workers	40	56	4
Nonlabor force	55	39	6
Income:			
$25,000 and over	36	62	2
$20,000 to $24,999	44	54	2
$15,000 to $19,999	43	53	4
$10,000 to $14,999	42	53	5
$5,000 to $9,999	46	46	8
Under $5,000	47	44	9
Age:			
Total under 30 years	27	68	5
18 to 24 years	27	67	6
25 to 29 years	26	70	4
30 to 49 years	45	52	3
50 years and older	54	39	7
City size:			
1,000,000 and over	35	60	5
500,000 to 999,999	26	64	10
50,000 to 499,999	44	50	6
2,500 to 49,999	49	48	3
Under 2,500, rural	52	44	4
Region:			
East	43	52	5
Midwest	40	54	6
South	51	45	4
West	33	60	7
Religion:			
Protestant	49	47	4
Catholic	39	55	6
Politics:			
Republican	49	46	5
Democrat	47	49	4
Independent	33	63	4

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 179 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, July 1980), p. 15. Reprinted by permission.

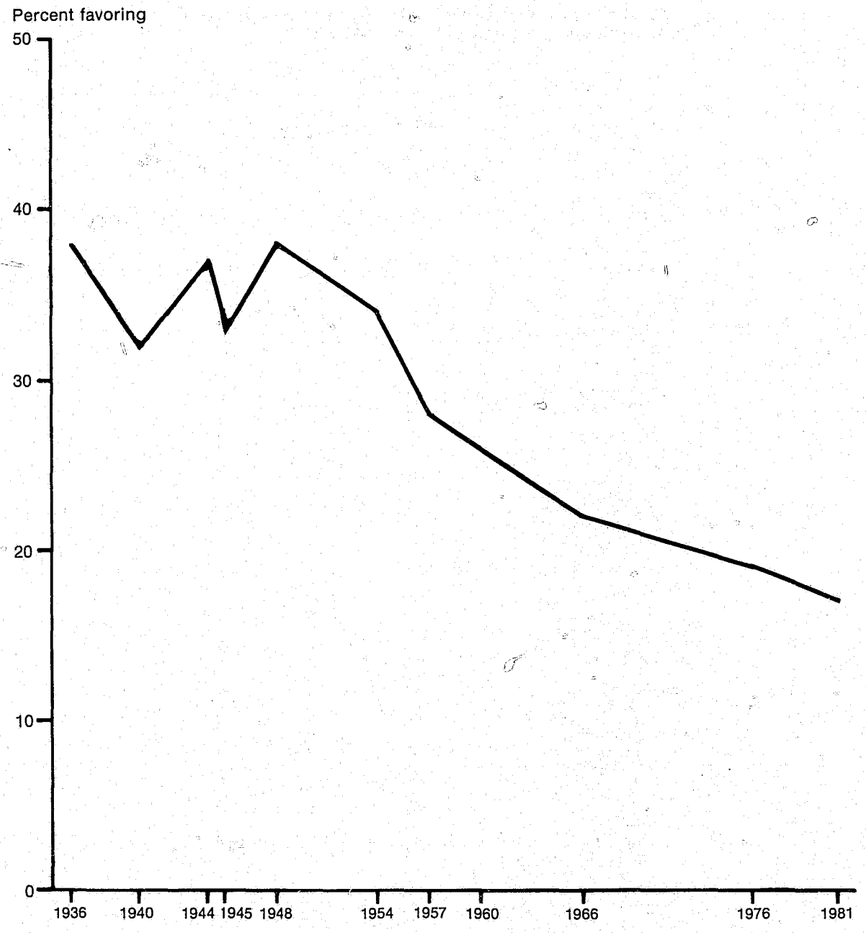
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3 OF 8

Figure 2.16 Respondents favoring a law forbidding the sale of alcoholic beverages, United States, selected years 1936–81

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Question: "Would you favor or oppose a law forbidding the sale of all wine, beer and liquor throughout the nation?"



Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Poll* (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, Feb. 8, 1981), pp. 4, 5. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.57 Attitudes toward pornographic material leading to rape, by demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973–80

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Question: "The next questions are about pornography—books, movies, magazines, and photographs that show or describe sex activities. I'm going to read some opinions about the effects of looking at or reading such sexual materials. As I read each one, please tell me if you think sexual materials do or do not have that effect: Sexual materials lead people to commit rape."

[Percent*]

	1973			1975			1976			1978			1980		
	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know
National	50	43	7	52	38	10	53	38	9	57	36	7	54	37	9
Sex:															
Male	43	51	6	46	46	7	46	46	8	50	45	5	47	45	8
Female	56	36	8	57	31	12	58	32	10	61	30	9	59	30	10
Race:															
White	50	43	7	53	38	10	54	38	9	57	36	7	54	38	9
Black/other	52	43	5	47	41	12	44	44	12	55	38	8	59	31	11
Education:															
College	34	60	6	37	54	9	40	53	7	40	51	9	35	56	8
High school	53	40	7	55	35	10	56	36	8	61	33	6	62	30	8
Grade school	69	23	8	70	18	12	67	19	14	76	15	9	68	17	15
Occupation:															
Professional and business	41	50	8	46	45	8	43	51	6	46	46	8	46	44	10
Clerical	47	44	9	50	37	13	55	35	10	62	30	8	62	30	8
Manual	55	39	6	56	36	8	57	35	8	58	35	6	58	33	8
Farmer	61	35	4	55	36	8	56	28	16	60	34	6	50	32	18
Income:															
$15,000 and over	38	56	6	45	44	11	42	51	7	50	42	7	48	46	6
$10,000 to $14,999	50	42	8	51	41	8	56	35	8	57	37	6	63	33	5
$7,000 to $9,999	51	44	5	52	41	7	53	36	10	58	31	11	60	32	8
$5,000 to $6,999	57	36	7	55	40	5	58	32	10	58	35	7	68	18	15
$3,000 to $4,999	63	33	4	61	25	14	67	26	8	72	23	6	56	23	21
Under $3,000	59	34	7	63	26	12	60	28	12	68	27	6	62	26	12
Age:															
18 to 20 years	41	56	3	44	51	5	39	54	7	53	45	2	50	43	7
21 to 29 years	36	60	5	37	55	8	38	54	8	47	46	7	45	50	5
30 to 49 years	47	47	6	47	42	11	49	44	7	50	42	8	48	44	7
50 years and older	62	28	10	66	23	11	65	23	12	69	23	8	65	22	13
Region:															
Northeast	42	49	9	54	38	8	49	47	4	48	42	10	51	38	12
Midwest	53	39	7	51	41	8	56	34	10	57	35	8	53	38	8
South	53	41	6	57	30	13	53	34	13	65	29	7	61	32	7
West	50	45	6	40	50	10	51	41	8	52	43	5	46	42	12
Religion:															
Protestant	54	39	7	56	33	11	56	34	10	62	32	6	59	33	8
Catholic	50	41	8	54	38	8	54	39	6	56	35	9	48	42	10
Jewish	24	67	10	26	56	17	38	58	4	41	48	10	39	45	16
None	21	75	4	20	73	7	26	65	9	26	66	8	36	55	9
Politics:															
Republican	54	39	7	58	30	12	56	31	13	63	29	8	57	34	9
Democrat	52	40	7	54	36	10	56	35	8	57	38	6	57	34	9
Independent	44	50	7	46	44	9	47	45	8	53	39	8	50	40	10

* Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through the Roper Public Opinion Research Center.

Table 2.58 Attitudes toward laws regulating the distribution of pornography, by demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973–80

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Question: "Which of these statements comes closest to your feelings about pornography laws: There should be laws against the distribution of pornography whatever the age; there should be laws against the distribution of pornography to persons under 18; or there should be no laws forbidding the distribution of pornography?"

[Percent[a]]

	1973				1975				1976				1978				1980			
	Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding distribution	Don't know	Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding distribution	Don't know	Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding distribution	Don't know	Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding distribution	Don't know	Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding distribution	Don't know
	Whatever the age	To persons under 18			Whatever the age	To persons under 18			Whatever the age	To persons under 18			Whatever the age	To persons under 18			Whatever the age	To persons under 18		
National	42	47	9	2	40	48	11	1	40	50	8	2	43	48	7	1	40	51	6	2
Sex:																				
Male	35	53	10	2	34	52	12	2	31	57	10	2	34	55	10	1	31	60	8	2
Female	48	42	8	2	46	44	9	1	47	44	6	2	50	44	5	1	47	45	5	3
Race:																				
White	44	46	6	2	42	46	10	1	42	49	7	2	45	47	7	1	41	52	6	2
Black/other	28	52	14	5	25	56	16	2	25	56	16	4	28	62	9	1	35	51	10	4
Education:																				
College	33	53	12	2	32	55	13	1	30	60	10	1	34	56	10	1	31	59	8	2
High school	42	48	9	1	39	49	11	1	42	49	7	2	44	49	7	(b)	42	52	5	1
Grade school	55	35	8	4	60	30	7	2	53	34	8	5	60	34	4	2	57	34	4	6
Occupation:																				
Professional and business	42	47	10	1	40	46	12	3	36	52	12	1	38	54	7	1	40	52	5	2
Clerical	44	50	6	(b)	43	48	8	1	45	47	6	1	51	42	7	1	49	45	6	(b)
Manual	40	46	11	3	39	50	11	(b)	38	53	7	2	41	49	8	1	37	54	6	3
Farmer	46	44	7	2	39	46	14	1	44	43	9	3	40	51	8	1	41	47	9	3
Income:																				
$15,000 and over	36	54	9	1	37	52	9	1	34	56	8	2	42	50	8	(b)	35	58	6	1
$10,000 to $14,999	45	48	6	1	36	51	12	1	41	54	5	1	39	56	5	0	38	54	7	(b)
$7,000 to $9,999	42	47	9	2	43	45	12	(b)	41	49	9	1	40	50	9	1	46	51	3	1
$5,000 to $6,999	45	41	13	2	46	45	10	0	46	44	8	3	46	43	9	2	57	34	6	4
$3,000 to $4,999	46	38	14	1	44	43	12	1	42	47	8	2	48	42	9	2	51	35	8	6
Under $3,000	38	46	11	4	46	41	12	2	49	32	14	5	47	48	4	1	46	43	6	6
Age:																				
18 to 20 years	16	70	14	0	28	59	11	1	14	65	20	1	32	60	8	0	12	79	9	0
21 to 29 years	20	64	14	2	20	68	11	1	18	71	10	1	22	71	7	1	23	69	7	1
30 to 49 years	40	52	8	2	37	51	10	2	36	56	7	1	41	53	6	(b)	32	60	7	1
50 years and older	59	31	7	3	57	31	11	1	58	32	7	4	60	29	9	2	60	32	4	4
Region:																				
Northeast	38	48	12	2	37	53	10	1	33	57	9	2	40	53	7	0	40	50	8	2
Midwest	44	46	9	1	42	47	10	1	45	46	8	2	44	49	6	1	38	55	5	3
South	44	47	6	3	44	44	10	1	42	46	8	3	47	45	7	1	45	50	4	1
West	38	49	11	2	35	49	15	1	37	54	7	1	38	49	11	2	36	51	10	3
Religion:																				
Protestant	44	46	8	2	45	44	10	1	44	47	6	3	48	45	6	1	45	48	5	2
Catholic	43	48	8	1	39	54	6	2	40	52	7	(b)	41	52	7	1	40	52	6	2
Jewish	29	57	14	0	13	48	39	0	26	59	11	4	34	38	24	3	25	59	9	6
None	17	53	27	3	18	57	24	2	17	59	22	3	15	67	18	1	8	74	15	3
Politics:																				
Republican	50	42	6	2	56	37	7	1	45	46	7	2	52	41	6	(b)	48	44	6	2
Democrat	40	48	9	2	39	49	11	1	44	48	7	2	43	51	6	1	42	50	6	2
Independent	38	50	11	1	34	53	13	1	33	54	10	2	38	51	10	1	33	58	6	2

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through the Roper Public Opinion Research Center.

[a] Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.
[b] One-half of 1 percent or less.

Section 3:

NATURE AND DISTRIBUTION OF KNOWN OFFENSES

This section contains data that have been collected on the extent and nature of criminal incidents. A number of collection methods and strategies are represented by these data. Because it is well-known that crimes reported to the police are not the universe of crimes that occur, efforts have been made to complement police reports of offenses known with additional indicators of the occurrence of illegal behavior. Perhaps the most commonly used alternative method of assessing the occurrence of illegal behavior has been with surveys. These have been of two general types: (1) surveys of households and businesses to determine the rates and characteristics of those who have been *victims* of illegal acts; and (2) surveys of the general population to determine the proportions and characteristics of those who may have *engaged* in illegal acts.

The initial segment of this section presents data from the National Crime Survey (NCS), which is sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics of the U.S. Department of Justice and conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The NCS is a multi-faceted national probability survey of households that regularly provides information regarding the nature and extent of common crime, its costs, characteristics of victims, and characteristics of criminal events.

The next segment of the section begins with tables providing information on self-reported alcohol and drug use among adults and youth. These data are from national surveys conducted by researchers for the National Institute on Drug Abuse. Thus, this segment includes information on the use of over-the-counter drugs, marihuana, hashish, glue, PCP, LSD, cocaine, heroin, methadone, and alcohol. Some tables display the distribution of drug use by demographic characteristics of the respondents.

The final segment of this section contains data compiled through the use of the official records of agencies. The Uniform Crime Reports provides data on offenses known to the police that are tabulated by city, county, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, population size group, and geographic division. Trends in the characteristics of known offenses are also reported, as is information on law enforcement officers killed and assaulted. This part of the section also supplies data on offenses committed in U.S. park areas; bombings; motor vehicle thefts; drug thefts; Federal alcohol, tobacco and firearms cases; hijackings; child abuse; offenses against railroads; and the Federal Crime Insurance Program.

Table 3.1 Estimated number of personal and household victimizations, by reporting to police and type of victimization, United States, 1979[a]

NOTE: These estimates are based on data derived from surveys that were undertaken in connection with the Bureau of Justice Statistics' National Crime Survey program. In these surveys, conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics, representative national samples of households and businesses were drawn. In the personal and household portion of the survey, victimization data were collected for all household members who were at least 12 years of age; therefore, victimizations of those under 12 years of age were not counted in the survey. Some crimes, such as homicide, were not counted. The business portion of the survey was not conducted after 1976.

For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 10.

Type of victimization	Total		Reported to police		Not reported to police		Don't know whether reported to police	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Personal victimizations:								
Rape and attempted rape	191,739	100	96,874	51	91,624	48	3,240	2
Robbery	1,115,870	100	619,230	55	471,464	42	25,175	2
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	381,245	100	237,199	62	132,698	35	11,349	3
Serious assault	203,300	100	134,527	66	64,249	32	4,524	2
Minor assault	177,946	100	102,672	58	68,449	38	6,825	4
Robbery without injury	470,846	100	297,823	63	161,850	34	11,172	2
Attempted robbery without injury	263,778	100	84,208	32	176,916	67	2,654	1
Assault	4,845,822	100	2,053,192	42	2,610,189	54	182,440	4
Aggravated assault	1,768,683	100	906,628	51	786,293	44	75,762	4
With injury	599,136	100	342,185	57	214,329	36	42,622	7
Attempted assault with weapon	1,169,547	100	564,443	48	571,964	49	33,140	3
Simple assault	3,077,139	100	1,146,565	37	1,823,896	59	106,678	3
With injury	795,483	100	399,630	50	366,826	46	29,027	4
Attempted assault without weapon	2,281,656	100	746,935	33	1,457,071	64	77,650	3
Personal larceny with contact	510,790	100	181,620	36	324,826	64	4,344	1
Purse snatching	119,548	100	70,295	59	47,822	40	1,431	1
Attempted purse snatching	46,707	100	11,075	24	35,632	76	0	0
Pocket picking	344,535	100	100,250	29	241,372	70	2,913	1
Personal larceny without contact	15,861,378	100	3,750,935	24	11,719,284	74	391,160	2
Household victimizations:								
Burglary	6,684,018	100	3,178,510	48	3,404,268	51	101,241	2
Forcible entry	2,154,639	100	1,549,367	72	581,522	27	23,750	1
Unlawful entry without force	3,109,280	100	1,189,677	38	1,874,138	60	45,465	1
Attempted forcible entry	1,420,099	100	439,466	31	948,608	67	32,026	2
Larceny	10,631,289	100	2,673,247	25	7,888,167	74	69,875	1
Under $50	5,726,441	100	765,107	13	4,927,973	86	33,361	1
$50 or more	3,666,796	100	1,622,966	44	2,019,236	55	24,595	1
Amount not ascertained	562,414	100	119,558	21	433,500	77	9,356	2
Attempted	675,639	100	165,617	25	507,458	75	2,564	0
Vehicle theft	1,392,837	100	949,878	68	420,061	30	22,898	2
Completed	920,158	100	788,561	86	121,202	13	10,395	1
Attempted	472,679	100	161,317	34	298,859	63	12,503	3

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 3.2 Estimated number of personal and household victimizations and percent not reported to police, 1973–79, and estimated number of business victimizations and percent not reported to police, 1973–76, by type of victimization, United States[a]

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. The business portion of the survey only counted burglaries and robberies; crimes such as shoplifting and employee theft were not counted. The business portion of the survey was not conducted after 1976. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 10.

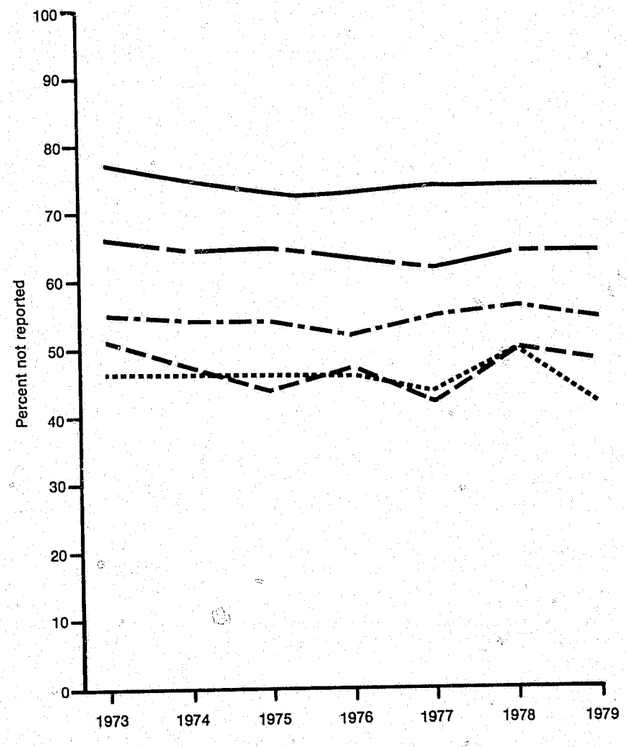
Type of victimization	1973		1974		1975		1976		1977		1978		1979	
	Estimated number of victimizations	Percent not reported to police	Estimated number of victimizations	Percent not reported to police	Estimated number of victimizations	Percent not reported to police	Estimated number of victimizations	Percent not reported to police	Estimated number of victimizations	Percent not reported to police	Estimated number of victimizations	Percent not reported to police	Estimated number of victimizations	Percent not reported to police
Personal victimizations:														
Rape and attempted rape	152,740	51	161,160	47	151,055	44	145,193	47	154,237	42	171,145	49	191,739	48
Robbery	1,086,700	46	1,173,980	46	1,121,374	46	1,110,639	46	1,082,936	44	1,038,074	49	1,115,870	42
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	376,000	35	383,470	37	353,493	34	360,700	36	386,405	33	330,843	33	381,245	35
Serious assault	208,800	28	215,000	32	207,114	33	175,660	32	214,670	24	179,905	29	203,300	32
Minor assault	167,200	42	168,460	44	146,380	37	185,041	39	171,735	45	150,939	37	177,946	38
Robbery without injury	396,740	43	466,400	41	467,595	41	453,867	40	412,505	35	408,833	44	470,846	34
Attempted robbery without injury	313,960	64	324,120	63	300,285	69	296,071	67	284,026	70	298,398	72	263,778	67
Assault	4,001,820	55	4,063,680	54	4,176,056	54	4,343,261	52	4,663,827	55	4,730,097	56	4,845,822	54
Aggravated assault	1,616,790	47	1,695,440	46	1,590,080	44	1,694,941	41	1,737,774	47	1,707,883	46	1,768,683	44
With injury	496,960	39	545,990	39	543,175	34	588,672	37	541,411	37	576,731	36	599,136	36
Attempted assault with weapon	1,197,740	51	1,149,450	49	1,046,905	49	1,106,269	43	1,196,363	51	1,131,152	51	1,169,547	49
Simple assault	2,385,120	61	2,368,240	61	2,585,976	60	2,648,320	59	2,926,053	60	3,022,214	62	3,077,139	59
With injury	603,500	51	582,190	54	687,352	51	691,534	53	755,780	51	755,125	51	795,483	46
Attempted assault without weapon	1,781,610	64	1,786,050	63	1,898,624	63	1,956,786	60	2,170,273	63	2,267,089	66	2,281,656	64
Personal larceny with contact	495,590	66	511,480	65	513,952	65	497,056	63	461,014	62	549,967	64	510,790	64
Purse snatching	103,280	51	90,230	36	119,096	36	91,595	32	87,937	36	111,475	44	119,548	40
Attempted purse snatching	71,260	84	62,630	77	60,912	82	55,535	76	46,687	83	65,568	91	46,707	76
Pocket picking	321,050	68	358,410	71	333,943	72	349,926	70	326,390	66	372,924	66	344,535	70
Personal larceny without contact	14,635,655	77	15,098,118	75	15,455,660	73	16,021,110	73	16,469,154	74	16,492,446	74	15,861,378	74
Household victimizations:														
Burglary	6,432,350	52	6,655,070	51	6,688,964	51	6,663,422	51	6,766,010	50	6,698,581	52	6,684,018	51
Forcible entry	2,070,950	29	2,190,330	28	2,251,869	27	2,277,063	29	2,300,292	27	2,199,925	29	2,154,639	27
Unlawful entry without force	2,956,830	62	3,031,080	62	2,959,734	62	2,826,599	60	2,962,705	60	2,911,696	61	3,109,280	60
Attempted forcible entry	1,404,560	68	1,433,660	64	1,477,361	67	1,559,760	66	1,503,013	67	1,586,959	67	1,420,099	67
Larceny	7,506,490	74	8,866,060	74	9,156,711	72	9,300,854	72	9,415,533	74	9,344,239	75	10,631,289	74
Under $50	4,824,900	84	5,641,160	84	5,615,914	84	5,601,954	84	5,443,697	85	5,177,916	87	5,726,441	86
$50 or more	1,884,280	47	2,351,490	51	2,707,605	46	2,745,097	47	2,851,831	52	3,125,604	54	3,666,796	55
Amount not ascertained	263,750	77	296,000	77	277,922	81	299,350	78	410,196	82	395,943	77	562,414	77
Attempted	533,560	80	577,410	75	555,270	76	654,454	73	709,808	73	644,776	77	675,639	75
Vehicle theft	1,335,410	31	1,341,890	32	1,418,725	28	1,234,644	30	1,296,759	31	1,364,549	33	1,392,837	30
Completed	884,710	13	855,680	11	910,253	8	759,816	11	797,671	11	860,016	11	920,158	13
Attempted	450,710	67	486,210	68	508,472	63	474,828	61	499,089	63	504,533	71	472,679	63
Business victimizations:														
Robbery	264,113	14	266,624	10	261,725	9	279,516	12	X	X	X	X	X	X
Burglary	1,384,998	21	1,555,304	19	1,518,339	18	1,576,242	25	X	X	X	X	X	X

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Figure 3.1 Estimated percent of personal victimizations not reported to police, by type of victimization, United States, 1973–79

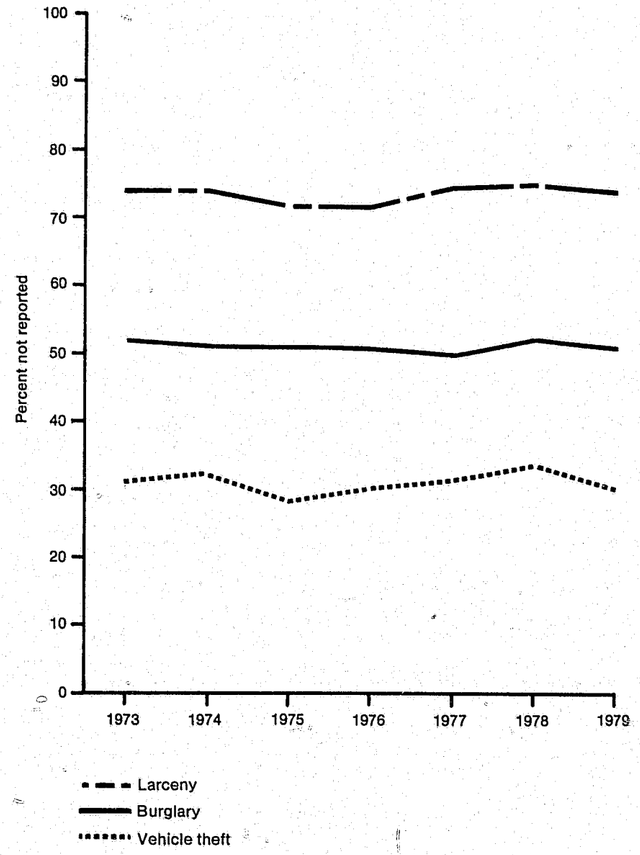
NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 10.



Source: Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Figure 3.2 Estimated percent of household victimizations not reported to police, by type of victimization, United States, 1973–79

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 10.



Source: Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 3.3 Estimated number of personal victimizations and estimated number not reported to police, by age and sex of victim, and type of victimization, United States, 1979[a]

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 10.

Type of victimization and sex of victim	Age of victim: 12 to 19 — Total Number	Total Percent	Not reported to police Number	Not reported to police Percent	20 to 34 — Total Number	Total Percent	Not reported to police Number	Not reported to police Percent	35 to 49 — Total Number	Total Percent
Rape and attempted rape:										
Male	6,850	100	B	B	10,390	100	B	B	1,278	100
Female	64,934	100	30,864	48	85,350	100	46,720	55	18,481	100
Robbery:										
Male	233,162	100	147,781	63	301,233	100	115,987	39	115,165	100
Female	77,226	100	36,923	48	150,417	100	60,734	40	68,485	100
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury:										
Male	69,757	100	39,763	57	110,674	100	36,525	33	30,643	100
Female	28,541	100	12,743	44	52,089	100	16,198	31	22,439	100
Serious assault:										
Male	44,656	100	20,479	46	71,919	100	24,241	34	23,665	100
Female	7,670	100	B	B	24,856	100	4,451	18	6,787	100
Minor assault:										
Male	25,101	100	19,283	77	38,755	100	12,284	32	6,978	100
Female	20,971	100	B	B	27,234	100	11,747	43	15,651	100
Robbery without injury:										
Male	91,385	100	49,357	54	112,659	100	32,846	29	52,941	100
Female	32,771	100	13,566	41	69,321	100	23,836	34	36,208	100
Attempted robbery without injury:										
Male	72,021	100	58,661	81	77,900	100	46,616	60	31,581	100
Female	15,814	100	B	B	29,006	100	20,700	71	9,839	100
Assault:										
Male	990,479	100	650,153	66	1,645,623	100	843,859	51	316,529	100
Female	575,488	100	364,294	63	770,168	100	368,988	48	248,936	100
Aggravated assault:										
Male	394,770	100	231,019	59	694,391	100	300,776	43	127,196	100
Female	144,276	100	72,022	50	218,791	100	77,404	35	89,109	100
With injury:										
Male	137,442	100	59,681	43	222,367	100	83,989	38	34,828	100
Female	53,539	100	27,385	51	88,090	100	19,429	22	30,044	100
Attempted assault with weapon:										
Male	257,327	100	171,337	67	472,025	100	216,786	46	92,368	100
Female	90,637	100	44,637	49	130,701	100	57,976	44	59,065	100
Simple assault:										
Male	595,709	100	419,135	70	951,232	100	543,083	57	189,333	100
Female	431,212	100	292,272	68	551,377	100	291,564	53	159,827	100
With injury:										
Male	181,529	100	100,640	55	208,468	100	79,175	38	35,682	100
Female	109,334	100	61,887	57	181,958	100	81,370	45	52,357	100
Attempted assault without weapon:										
Male	414,180	100	318,495	77	742,764	100	463,908	62	153,651	100
Female	321,878	100	230,385	72	369,420	100	210,214	57	107,470	100
Personal larceny with contact:										
Male	51,537	100	45,888	89	86,799	100	64,474	74	36,076	100
Female	36,139	100	30,087	83	96,075	100	51,733	54	40,007	100
Purse snatching:										
Male	0	X	X	X	0	X	X	X	0	X
Female	17,222	100	B	B	46,389	100	17,491	38	12,558	100
Attempted purse snatching:										
Male	0	X	X	X	0	X	X	X	0	X
Female	1,325	100	B	B	5,193	100	B	B	7,719	100
Pocket picking:										
Male	51,537	100	45,888	89	86,799	100	64,474	74	36,076	100
Female	17,592	100	B	B	44,493	100	30,359	68	19,730	100
Personal larceny without contact:										
Male	2,332,723	100	2,025,098	87	3,473,160	100	2,539,113	73	1,374,084	100
Female	2,093,665	100	1,792,991	86	3,054,527	100	2,116,715	69	1,471,147	100

Type of victimization and sex of victim	Age of victim: 50 to 64 — Total Number	Total Percent	Not reported to police Number	Not reported to police Percent	65 or older — Total Number	Total Percent	Not reported to police Number	Not reported to police Percent	Total — Total Number	Total Percent	Not reported to police Number	Not reported to police Percent
Rape and attempted rape:												
Male	1,929	100	B	B	0	X	X	X	20,448	100	B	B
Female	1,618	100	B	B	907	100	B	B	171,291	100	84,545	49
Robbery:												
Male	64,965	100	24,829	38	32,473	100	10,869	33	746,998	100	346,750	46
Female	47,202	100	7,766	16	25,541	100	1,316	5	368,871	100	124,714	34
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury:												
Male	24,729	100	12,243	50	10,293	100	B	B	246,097	100	101,013	41
Female	18,102	100	B	B	13,877	100	B	B	135,149	100	31,684	23
Serious assault:												
Male	12,197	100	B	B	7,133	100	B	B	159,570	100	55,569	35
Female	4,417	100	B	B	0	X	X	X	43,730	100	8,680	20
Minor assault:												
Male	12,532	100	B	B	3,161	100	B	B	86,527	100	45,444	53
Female	13,635	100	B	B	13,877	100	B	B	91,419	100	23,004	25
Robbery without injury:												
Male	32,567	100	8,290	25	15,951	100	B	B	305,502	100	110,872	36
Female	23,018	100	3,004	13	4,025	100	B	B	165,343	100	50,978	31
Attempted robbery without injury:												
Male	7,669	100	B	B	6,229	100	B	B	195,400	100	134,864	69
Female	6,082	100	B	B	7,638	100	B	B	68,379	100	42,052	61
Assault:												
Male	124,963	100	55,580	44	36,652	100	22,893	62	3,114,246	100	1,716,239	55
Female	93,692	100	37,518	40	43,292	100	24,334	56	1,731,575	100	893,950	52
Aggravated assault:												
Male	43,344	100	7,856	18	12,711	100	B	B	1,272,412	100	590,931	46
Female	31,495	100	9,621	31	12,601	100	B	B	496,271	100	195,362	39
With injury:												
Male	15,023	100	B	B	5,655	100	B	B	415,316	100	157,421	38
Female	10,841	100	B	B	1,206	100	B	B	183,820	100	56,908	31
Attempted assault with weapon:												
Male	28,321	100	7,856	28	7,055	100	B	B	857,096	100	433,510	51
Female	20,654	100	B	B	11,395	100	B	B	312,451	100	138,454	44
Simple assault:												
Male	81,619	100	47,724	58	23,942	100	18,395	77	1,841,834	100	1,125,308	61
Female	62,197	100	27,897	45	30,690	100	17,012	55	1,235,304	100	698,588	57
With injury:												
Male	7,764	100	B	B	1,864	100	B	B	435,307	100	196,709	45
Female	9,314	100	B	B	7,213	100	B	B	360,175	100	170,117	47
Attempted assault without weapon:												
Male	73,854	100	46,483	63	22,077	100	B	B	1,406,527	100	928,600	66
Female	52,883	100	24,132	46	23,478	100	B	B	875,129	100	528,471	60
Personal larceny with contact:												
Male	22,192	100	B	B	27,619	100	14,493	52	224,223	100	160,039	71
Female	58,641	100	32,844	56	55,505	100	32,739	59	286,567	100	164,787	58
Purse snatching:												
Male	0	X	X	X	0	X	X	X	0	X	X	X
Female	22,214	100	B	B	21,164	100	B	B	119,548	100	47,822	40
Attempted purse snatching:												
Male	0	X	X	X	0	X	X	X	0	X	X	X
Female	15,153	100	B	B	17,315	100	B	B	46,707	100	35,632	76
Pocket picking:												
Male	22,192	100	B	B	27,619	100	14,493	52	224,223	100	160,039	71
Female	21,473	100	B	B	17,024	100	B	B	120,312	100	81,333	68
Personal larceny without contact:												
Male	843,385	100	611,806	73	220,184	100	145,405	66	8,243,536	100	6,204,635	75
Female	792,635	100	504,967	64	205,869	100	143,120	70	7,617,842	100	5,514,649	72

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 3.4 Estimated number of personal victimizations and estimated number not reported to police, by age and race of victim, and type of victimization, United States, 1979*

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 10.

Type of victimization and race of victim	Age of victim: 12 to 19				20 to 34				35 to 49	
	Total		Not reported to police		Total		Not reported to police		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Rape and attempted rape:										
White	62,063	100	28,621	46	79,246	100	41,067	52	16,147	100
Black and other races	9,722	100	B	B	16,494	100	B	B	3,612	100
Robbery:										
White	248,378	100	154,566	62	353,194	100	133,975	38	122,451	100
Black and other races	62,010	100	30,138	49	98,456	100	42,746	43	61,199	100
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury:										
White	91,353	100	49,110	54	123,437	100	38,238	31	30,757	100
Black and other races	7,044	100	B	B	39,327	100	14,485	37	22,325	100
Serious assault:										
White	46,515	100	22,547	48	65,763	100	19,089	29	21,172	100
Black and other races	5,810	100	B	B	31,012	100	9,603	31	9,281	100
Minor assault:										
White	44,837	100	26,563	59	57,673	100	19,149	33	9,585	100
Black and other races	1,235	100	B	B	8,316	100	B	B	13,044	100
Robbery without injury:										
White	86,353	100	48,081	56	141,544	100	40,010	28	55,238	100
Black and other races	37,803	100	14,842	39	40,437	100	16,672	41	33,910	100
Attempted robbery without injury:										
White	70,671	100	57,375	81	88,214	100	55,727	63	36,456	100
Black and other races	17,163	100	B	B	18,691	100	B	B	4,964	100
Assault:										
White	1,368,492	100	882,043	64	2,094,879	100	1,054,450	50	495,691	100
Black and other races	197,475	100	132,405	67	320,912	100	158,397	49	69,774	100
Aggravated assault:										
White	450,430	100	253,921	56	756,601	100	316,258	42	180,429	100
Black and other races	88,615	100	49,120	55	156,581	100	61,922	40	35,876	100
With injury:										
White	155,191	100	73,905	48	236,528	100	85,349	36	48,354	100
Black and other races	35,891	100	13,161	37	70,329	100	18,069	25	16,518	100
Attempted assault with weapon:										
White	295,240	100	180,016	61	517,073	100	230,909	45	132,076	100
Black and other races	52,724	100	35,959	68	85,652	100	43,853	51	19,357	100
Simple assault:										
White	918,062	100	628,122	68	1,338,278	100	738,191	55	315,261	100
Black and other races	108,860	100	83,285	77	164,331	100	96,476	59	33,898	100
With injury:										
White	267,407	100	147,929	55	351,176	100	141,171	40	74,072	100
Black and other races	23,456	100	B	B	39,250	100	19,374	49	13,967	100
Attempted assault without weapon:										
White	650,655	100	480,192	74	987,102	100	597,021	60	241,189	100
Black and other races	85,403	100	68,688	80	125,082	100	77,101	62	19,932	100
Personal larceny with contact:										
White	66,960	100	59,249	88	140,888	100	87,307	62	54,002	100
Black and other races	20,716	100	B	B	41,986	100	28,899	69	22,081	100
Purse snatching:										
White	15,375	100	B	B	31,953	100	12,957	41	5,293	100
Black and other races	1,847	100	B	B	14,436	100	B	B	7,265	100
Attempted purse snatching:										
White	1,325	100	B	B	5,193	100	B	B	6,322	100
Black and other races	0	X	X	X	0	X	X	X	1,397	100
Pocket picking:										
White	50,260	100	46,754	93	103,742	100	70,468	68	42,386	100
Black and other races	18,869	100	B	B	27,550	100	24,365	88	13,419	100
Personal larceny without contact:										
White	3,863,958	100	3,307,875	86	5,681,245	100	4,041,354	71	2,557,805	100
Black and other races	562,430	100	510,215	91	846,441	100	614,475	73	287,428	100

Type of victimization and race of victim	Age of victim: 35 to 49		50 to 64				65 or older				Total			
	Not reported to police		Total		Not reported to police		Total		Not reported to police		Total		Not reported to police	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Rape and attempted rape:														
White	B	B	1,929	100	B	B	0	X	X	X	159,385	100	75,089	47
Black and other races	B	B	1,618	100	B	B	907	100	B	B	32,353	100	16,535	51
Robbery:														
White	43,745	36	82,781	100	21,236	26	45,416	100	10,821	24	852,220	100	364,343	43
Black and other races	21,514	35	29,386	100	11,359	39	12,597	100	B	B	263,649	100	107,121	41
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury:														
White	7,529	24	32,525	100	9,007	28	21,374	100	B	B	299,445	100	106,850	36
Black and other races	B	B	10,307	100	B	B	2,797	100	B	B	81,800	100	25,847	32
Serious assault:														
White	B	B	8,913	100	B	B	7,133	100	B	B	149,497	100	47,201	32
Black and other races	B	B	7,701	100	B	B	0	X	X	X	53,803	100	17,048	32
Minor assault:														
White	B	B	23,611	100	B	B	14,241	100	B	B	149,948	100	59,650	40
Black and other races	B	B	2,600	100	B	B	2,797	100	B	B	27,997	100	8,799	31
Robbery without injury:														
White	14,713	27	38,122	100	6,053	16	11,517	100	B	B	332,774	100	110,646	33
Black and other races	13,086	39	17,463	100	B	B	8,458	100	B	B	138,071	100	51,204	37
Attempted robbery without injury:														
White	21,503	59	12,134	100	B	B	12,525	100	B	B	220,001	100	146,847	67
Black and other races	B	B	1,617	100	B	B	1,342	100	B	B	43,778	100	30,070	69
Assault:														
White	215,674	44	188,308	100	80,263	43	67,351	100	40,650	60	4,214,721	100	2,273,080	54
Black and other races	26,894	39	30,347	100	12,836	42	12,593	100	B	B	631,101	100	337,109	53
Aggravated assault:														
White	63,884	35	65,561	100	13,153	20	22,614	100	B	B	1,475,636	100	657,647	45
Black and other races	11,890	33	9,277	100	B	B	2,698	100	B	B	293,047	100	128,646	44
With injury:														
White	13,180	27	19,602	100	B	B	6,861	100	B	B	469,536	100	176,519	38
Black and other races	B	B	6,262	100	B	B	0	X	X	X	129,601	100	37,810	29
Attempted assault with weapon:														
White	50,704	38	45,959	100	11,916	26	15,753	100	B	B	1,006,100	100	481,128	48
Black and other races	B	B	3,015	100	B	B	2,698	100	B	B	163,447	100	90,835	56
Simple assault:														
White	151,790	48	122,746	100	67,100	55	44,737	100	30,219	68	2,739,085	100	1,615,432	59
Black and other races	15,005	44	21,070	100	B	B	9,895	100	B	B	338,054	100	208,464	62
With injury:														
White	24,550	33	12,788	100	B	B	7,213	100	B	B	712,656	100	322,223	45
Black and other races	B	B	4,290	100	B	B	1,864	100	B	B	82,827	100	44,603	54
Attempted assault without weapon:														
White	127,241	53	100,958	100	63,256	58	37,524	100	25,500	68	2,026,429	100	1,293,210	64
Black and other races	B	B	16,780	100	B	B	8,031	100	B	B	255,227	100	163,861	64
Personal larceny with contact:														
White	31,149	58	64,492	100	37,536	58	63,664	100	35,150	55	390,006	100	250,392	64
Black and other races	B	B	16,541	100	B	B	19,460	100	B	B	120,784	100	74,435	62
Purse snatching:														
White	B	B	14,648	100	B	B	14,834	100	B	B	82,103	100	38,241	47
Black and other races	B	B	7,566	100	B	B	6,331	100	B	B	37,444	100	9,581	26
Attempted purse snatching:														
White	B	B	13,789	100	B	B	14,357	100	B	B	40,986	100	31,276	76
Black and other races	B	B	1,364	100	B	B	2,960	100	B	B	5,721	100	B	B
Pocket picking:														
White	23,531	56	36,055	100	20,921	58	34,474	100	19,200	56	266,917	100	180,875	68
Black and other races	B	B	7,611	100	B	B	10,169	100	B	B	77,619	100	60,497	78
Personal larceny without contact:														
White	1,647,622	64	1,513,856	100	1,031,249	68	386,832	100	257,261	67	14,003,696	100	10,285,360	73
Black and other races	192,446	67	122,164	100	85,523	70	39,221	100	31,264	80	1,857,683	100	1,433,923	77

* Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 3.5 Estimated number of household victimizations and estimated number not reported to police, by race of head of household, family income, and type of victimization, United States, 1979[a]

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 10.

Type of victimization and race of head of household	Family income: Under $3,000				$3,000 to $7,499				$7,500 to $9,999			
	Total		Not reported to police		Total		Not reported to police		Total		Not reported to police	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Burglary:												
White	370,277	100	226,581	61	1,074,300	100	642,851	60	457,928	100	232,927	51
Black and other races	188,468	100	102,628	54	267,757	100	149,889	56	119,696	100	65,961	55
Forcible entry:												
White	110,553	100	42,141	38	284,213	100	91,102	32	149,372	100	36,725	25
Black and other races	69,528	100	19,473	28	119,937	100	46,370	39	51,831	100	22,865	44
Unlawful entry without force:												
White	193,329	100	141,273	73	515,317	100	344,997	67	207,858	100	129,701	62
Black and other races	77,646	100	53,517	69	94,100	100	65,631	70	28,946	100	19,048	66
Attempted forcible entry:												
White	66,395	100	43,167	65	274,770	100	206,752	75	100,698	100	66,502	66
Black and other races	41,295	100	29,638	72	53,720	100	37,888	71	38,919	100	24,048	62
Larceny:												
White	477,084	100	357,999	75	1,403,045	100	1,054,664	75	801,541	100	612,521	76
Black and other races	146,149	100	124,121	85	291,906	100	246,424	84	114,417	100	94,702	83
Under $50:												
White	277,605	100	238,246	86	801,686	100	685,381	85	444,609	100	379,166	85
Black and other races	78,914	100	70,289	89	129,090	100	120,822	94	55,515	100	48,405	87
$50 or more:												
White	161,321	100	87,734	54	461,121	100	250,555	54	255,274	100	153,887	60
Black and other races	46,835	100	36,807	79	116,987	100	89,066	76	45,473	100	33,793	74
Amount not ascertained:												
White	20,944	100	B	B	69,927	100	57,098	82	57,825	100	48,351	84
Black and other races	13,491	100	B	B	20,918	100	B	B	8,301	100	B	B
Attempted:												
White	17,214	100	B	B	70,311	100	61,630	88	43,833	100	31,119	71
Black and other races	6,909	100	B	B	24,912	100	B	B	5,128	100	B	B
Vehicle theft:												
White	49,545	100	23,853	48	135,113	100	34,230	25	88,499	100	21,674	24
Black and other races	12,084	100	B	B	37,548	100	16,948	45	19,863	100	B	B
Completed:												
White	31,555	100	10,908	35	97,796	100	13,554	14	61,540	100	7,015	11
Black and other races	10,690	100	B	B	23,381	100	B	B	14,082	100	B	B
Attempted:												
White	17,990	100	B	B	37,317	100	20,676	55	26,959	100	14,659	54
Black and other races	1,395	100	B	B	14,167	100	B	B	5,781	100	B	B

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Family income: $10,000 to $14,999				$15,000 to $24,999				$25,000 or more				Not ascertained			
Total		Not reported to police		Total		Not reported to police		Total		Not reported to police		Total		Not reported to police	
Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
961,610	100	473,831	49	1,244,332	100	606,142	49	940,582	100	392,748	42	537,000	100	271,185	50
164,081	100	85,149	52	148,434	100	63,282	43	106,093	100	49,342	47	103,462	100	41,751	40
342,179	100	102,494	30	351,803	100	76,282	22	302,592	100	50,138	17	171,498	100	45,534	27
45,038	100	9,472	21	74,954	100	20,793	28	32,976	100	5,517	17	48,164	100	12,618	26
421,736	100	242,257	58	603,830	100	348,927	58	491,941	100	263,909	54	258,869	100	153,122	59
72,885	100	33,849	46	47,831	100	26,598	56	54,919	100	31,434	57	40,073	100	19,875	50
197,695	100	129,080	65	288,699	100	180,933	63	146,049	100	78,701	54	106,633	100	72,529	68
46,158	100	41,828	91	25,648	100	B	B	18,197	100	B	B	15,224	100	B	B
1,620,561	100	1,192,445	74	2,656,660	100	1,909,779	72	1,504,633	100	1,076,189	72	846,717	100	651,320	77
250,867	100	178,227	71	245,942	100	194,441	79	105,288	100	76,800	73	166,480	100	118,534	71
874,686	100	758,126	87	1,465,717	100	1,260,901	86	785,193	100	663,828	85	460,064	100	400,874	87
113,508	100	90,227	79	124,824	100	112,998	91	47,748	100	40,963	86	67,281	100	57,749	86
562,968	100	299,194	53	869,917	100	414,934	48	559,170	100	298,018	53	292,340	100	182,414	62
98,014	100	57,095	58	88,662	100	54,572	61	40,712	100	23,363	57	67,702	100	37,805	56
82,101	100	58,667	71	117,644	100	87,577	74	64,653	100	46,294	72	53,925	100	43,799	81
15,739	100	D	B	14,260	100	B	B	1,405	100	B	B	21,281	100	B	B
100,806	100	76,459	76	203,381	100	146,366	72	95,617	100	68,049	71	40,389	100	24,233	60
23,606	100	B	B	17,895	100	B	B	15,423	100	B	B	10,215	100	B	B
215,669	100	68,721	32	303,163	100	90,753	30	198,570	100	65,659	33	192,449	100	48,722	25
39,110	100	9,335	24	50,232	100	24,194	48	23,846	100	3,202	13	27,045	100	3,077	11
143,576	100	19,208	13	195,753	100	22,471	11	123,390	100	16,682	14	120,850	100	12,253	10
30,109	100	1,611	5	28,394	100	3,785	13	18,783	100	B	B	20,259	100	B	B
72,093	100	49,513	69	107,410	100	68,281	64	75,181	100	48,978	65	71,699	100	36,469	51
9,001	100	B	B	21,838	100	B	B	5,063	100	B	B	6,786	100	B	B

Table 3.6 Estimated number of personal and household victimizations not reported to police, by reason given for not reporting to police and type of victimization, United States, 1979[a]

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. Because respondents may have given more than one reason for not reporting the victimization to the police, the row sum of the "reason for not reporting to the police" may exceed "total victimizations not reported." In 1979, new response categories for "reason for not reporting the victimization to the police" were used. Because of this change, caution should be observed in comparing the 1979 results with earlier years—particularly for the category "nothing could be done." For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and a discussion of changes in the 1979 interview schedule, see Appendix 10.

Type of victimization	Total victimizations not reported	Reason for not reporting victimization to police: Nothing could be done		Victimization not important enough		Police wouldn't want to be bothered	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Personal victimizations:							
Rape and attempted rape	91,624	11,550	13	10,321	11	5,799	6
Robbery	471,464	86,199	18	92,281	20	57,290	12
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	132,698	21,858	16	14,487	11	20,306	15
Serious assault	64,249	5,719	9	7,103	11	8,354	13
Minor assault	68,449	16,139	24	7,384	11	11,951	17
Robbery without injury	161,850	35,547	22	38,735	24	14,469	9
Attempted robbery without injury	176,916	28,794	16	39,059	22	22,515	13
Assault	2,610,189	210,879	8	752,804	29	163,879	6
Aggravated assault	786,293	85,516	11	178,812	23	42,548	5
With injury	214,329	18,637	9	48,039	22	10,748	5
Attempted assault with weapon	571,964	66,879	12	130,772	23	31,799	6
Simple assault	1,823,896	125,363	7	573,992	31	121,331	7
With injury	366,826	18,544	5	85,325	23	18,612	5
Attempted assault without weapon	1,457,071	106,819	7	488,667	34	102,720	7
Personal larceny with contact	324,826	88,751	27	55,838	17	18,343	6
Purse snatching	47,822	8,057	17	7,079	15	4,184	9
Attempted purse snatching	35,632	2,833	8	5,221	15	0	0
Pocket picking	241,372	77,861	32	43,538	18	14,158	6
Personal larceny without contact	11,719,284	2,682,560	23	4,012,239	34	917,677	8
Household victimizations:							
Burglary	3,404,268	837,242	25	943,139	28	310,006	9
Forcible entry	581,522	134,268	23	106,281	18	66,599	11
Unlawful entry without force	1,874,138	482,996	26	517,261	28	170,534	9
Attempted forcible entry	948,608	219,978	23	319,598	34	72,873	8
Larceny	7,888,167	1,785,999	23	3,225,210	41	922,269	12
Under $50	4,927,973	994,458	20	2,583,296	52	577,795	12
$50 or more	2,019,236	602,855	30	331,736	16	244,405	12
Amount not ascertained	433,500	107,928	25	168,065	39	37,223	9
Attempted	507,458	80,759	16	142,113	28	62,846	12
Vehicle theft	420,061	81,851	19	57,296	14	37,705	9
Completed	121,202	14,475	12	1,257	1	1,381	1
Attempted	298,859	67,376	23	56,039	19	36,324	12

Reason for not reporting victimization to police: Did not want to take time		It was a private matter		Fear of reprisal		Victimization was reported to someone else		Other		Not ascertained	
Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	0	24,854	27	11,395	12	8,889	10	32,378	35	5,491	6
18,273	4	74,010	16	22,617	5	31,659	7	175,467	37	18,217	4
2,579	2	21,154	16	8,710	7	7,616	6	50,247	38	11,283	9
1,179	2	11,926	19	5,893	9	4,570	7	23,303	36	5,809	9
1,400	2	9,228	13	2,816	4	3,046	4	26,944	39	5,475	8
5,309	5	20,954	13	4,607	3	12,538	8	55,704	34	6,933	4
6,885	4	31,902	18	9,300	5	11,506	7	69,517	39	0	0
71,149	3	834,940	32	114,391	4	286,994	11	577,154	22	100,316	4
23,945	3	257,241	33	44,224	6	44,400	6	207,655	26	30,531	4
12,572	6	75,513	35	21,312	10	7,324	3	55,083	26	11,751	5
11,372	2	181,728	32	22,912	4	37,077	6	152,573	27	18,780	3
47,205	3	577,699	32	70,167	4	242,593	13	369,499	20	69,786	4
7,622	2	155,195	42	19,426	5	32,612	9	66,959	18	25,766	7
39,583	3	422,504	29	50,741	3	209,982	14	302,540	21	44,020	3
10,631	3	14,588	4	8,454	3	51,482	16	150,073	46	13,937	4
1,305	3	0	0	2,593	5	11,642	24	23,732	50	2,061	4
0	0	0	0	0	0	5,700	16	18,949	53	2,929	8
9,326	4	14,588	6	5,861	2	34,140	14	107,391	44	8,947	4
354,873	3	420,616	4	34,332	0	2,433,061	21	3,344,629	29	382,233	3
86,516	3	304,008	9	41,509	1	223,938	7	1,396,041	41	105,272	3
28,115	5	60,908	10	6,632	1	29,182	5	284,044	49	19,128	3
46,208	2	198,139	11	19,907	1	130,172	7	726,582	39	60,347	3
12,193	1	44,962	5	14,970	2	64,585	7	385,415	41	25,796	3
179,565	2	536,122	7	27,974	0	204,929	3	2,495,263	32	269,482	3
98,720	2	274,362	6	16,889	0	103,233	2	1,200,850	24	138,574	3
65,342	3	198,739	10	7,910	0	64,808	3	938,284	46	85,034	4
3,809	1	32,252	7	3,175	1	30,069	7	87,318	20	33,146	8
11,695	2	30,769	6	0	0	6,819	1	268,811	53	12,728	3
13,265	3	55,146	13	1,195	0	13,153	3	227,808	54	13,418	3
2,616	2	38,846	32	1,195	1	2,692	2	72,123	60	1,855	2
10,649	4	16,300	5	0	0	10,461	4	155,685	52	11,563	4

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding and multiple responses.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 3.7 Estimated rate (per 100,000 units of each respective category) of personal and household victimization, by extent of urbanization and type of victimization, United States, 1979[a]

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. The figures in this table estimate rates of personal and household victimization. Estimated rates of personal victimization are based on the number of persons 12 years of age or older. Estimated rates for household victimization are based on the number of households. "Base" represents the estimated number of units falling into each category of the independent variable. For household victimizations, the number of incidents is equivalent to the number of victimizations because the household is considered to be the victim. To obtain the estimated number of victimizations that correspond to any given rate, multiply the particular rate by the base figure for that column and divide by 100,000. A "Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area" generally includes a core city with a population of 50,000 or more inhabitants and the surrounding counties that share certain metropolitan characteristics. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 10.

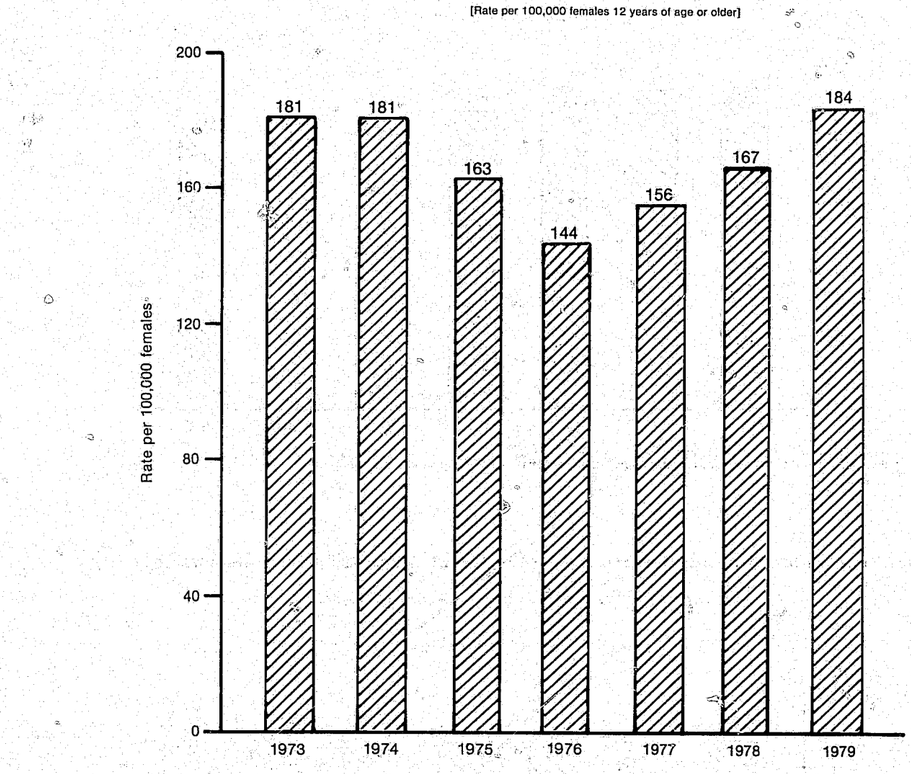
Type of victimization	Core cities within Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas	Areas within Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, but outside of core cities	Areas outside of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas	Total
	[Rate per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older]			
Personal victimizations:				
Base	50,372,127	71,057,513	56,813,365	178,243,005
Rape and attempted rape	135	110	80	108
Robbery	1,170	561	224	626
Robbery with injury	394	189	86	214
Serious assault	209	99	49	114
Minor assault	186	90	36	100
Robbery without injury	535	225	73	264
Attempted robbery without injury	241	147	66	148
Assault	3,442	2,812	1,961	2,719
Aggravated assault	1,329	978	711	992
With injury	491	277	274	336
Attempted assault with weapon	839	702	437	656
Simple assault	2,113	1,834	1,250	1,726
With injury	529	479	332	446
Attempted assault without weapon	1,584	1,355	918	1,280
Personal larceny with contact	577	227	103	287
Purse snatching	165	46	7	67
Attempted purse snatching	63	20	2	26
Pocket picking	350	161	94	193
Personal larceny without contact	9,941	9,963	6,643	8,899
	[Rate per 100,000 households]			
Household victimizations:				
Base	24,067,978	30,368,021	25,051,426	79,487,426
Burglary	10,949	7,931	6,548	8,409
Forcible entry	4,148	2,368	1,746	2,711
Unlawful entry without force	4,353	3,780	3,647	3,912
Attempted forcible entry	2,448	1,783	1,155	1,787
Larceny	16,183	14,088	9,813	13,375
Under $50	8,382	7,633	5,553	7,204
$50 or more	5,717	4,698	3,207	4,613
Amount not ascertained	850	695	585	708
Attempted	1,233	862	467	850
Vehicle theft	2,653	1,696	955	1,752
Completed	1,787	1,075	653	1,158
Attempted	865	621	303	595

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Figure 3.3 Estimated rate (per 100,000 females 12 years of age or older) of rape victimization, United States, 1973–79

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 10.

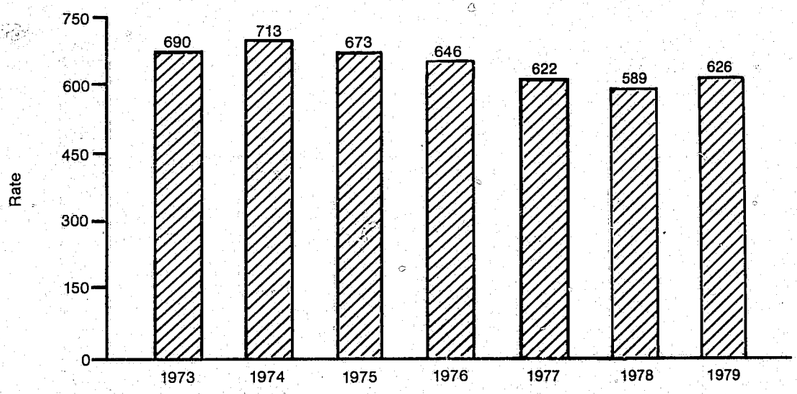


Source: Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Figure 3.4 Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of robbery victimization, United States, 1973–79

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 10.

[Rate per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older]

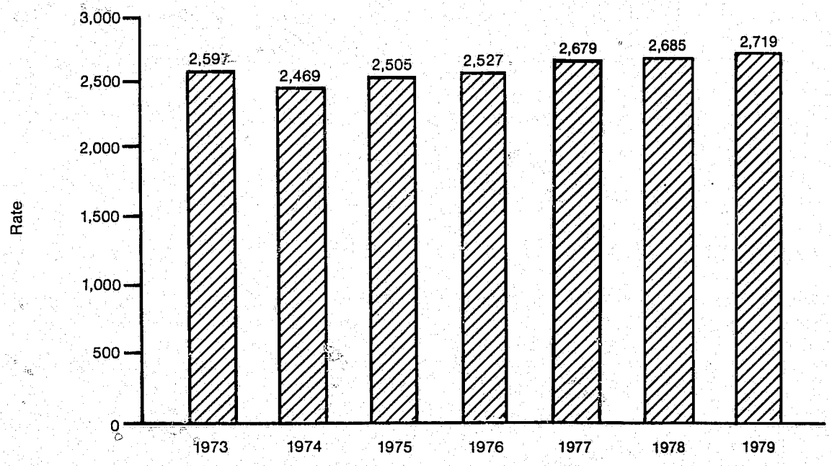


Source: Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Figure 3.5 Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of assault victimization, United States, 1973–79

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 10.

[Rate per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older]

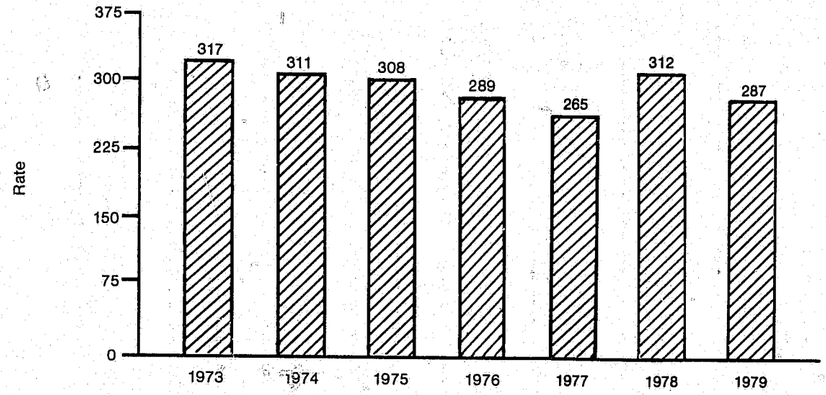


Source: Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Figure 3.6 Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal larceny with contact victimization, United States, 1973–79

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 10.

[Rate per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older]

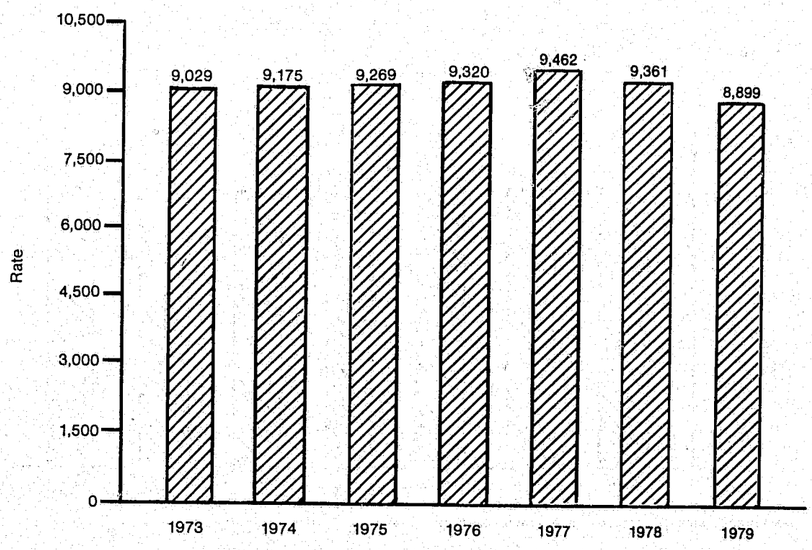


Source: Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Figure 3.7 Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal larceny without contact victimization, United States, 1973–79

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 10.

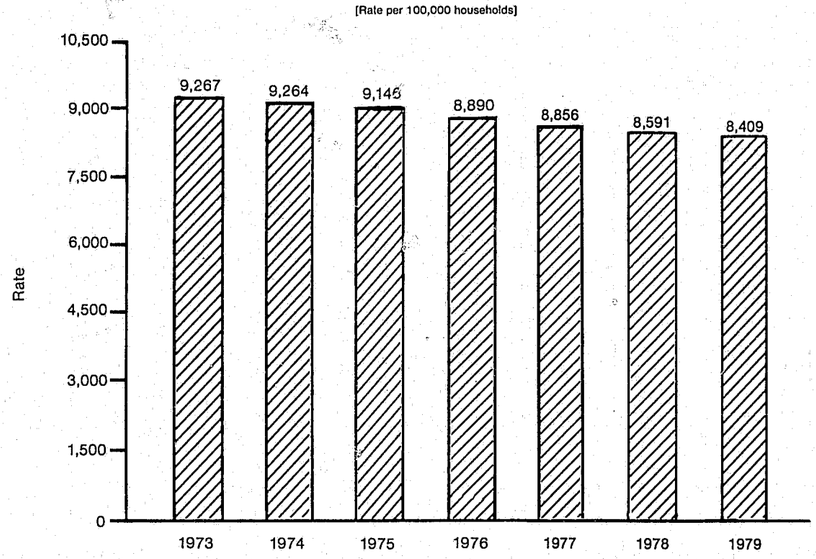
[Rate per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older]



Source: Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Figure 3.8 Estimated rate (per 100,000 households) of household burglary victimization, United States, 1973–79

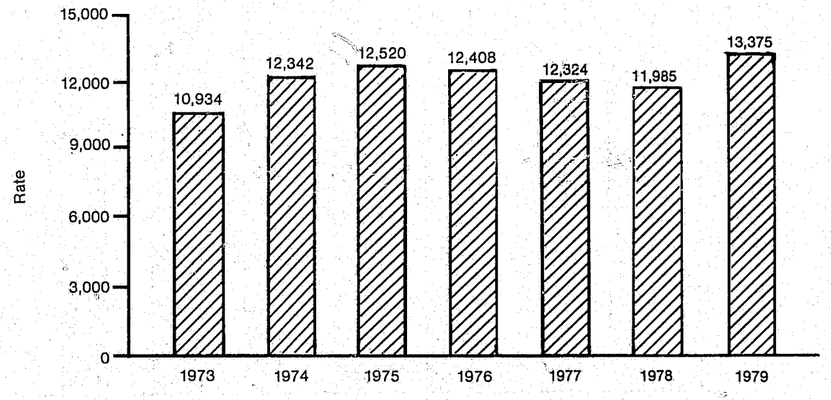
NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 10.



Source: Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Figure 3.9 Estimated rate (per 100,000 households) of household larceny victimization, United States, 1973–79

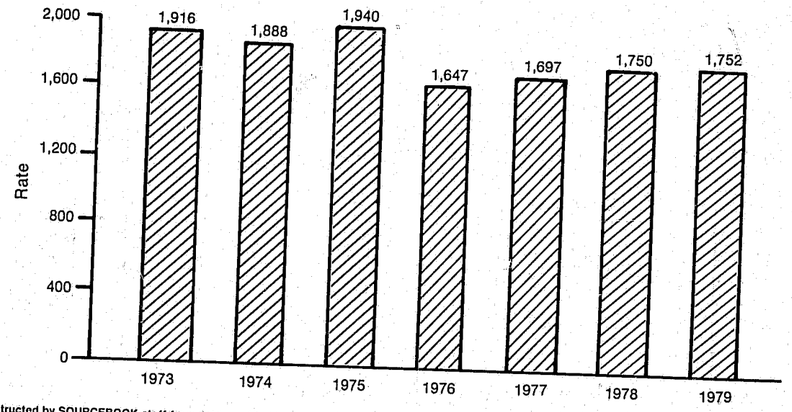
NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 10.



Source: Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Figure 3.10 Estimated rate (per 100,000 households) of motor vehicle theft, United States, 1973–79

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 10.



Source: Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 3.8 Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal victimization, by sex of victim and type of victimization, United States, 1979[a]

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 10.

[Rate per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older]

Type of victimization	Sex of victim	
	Male	Female
Base	85,327,511	92,915,494
Rape and attempted rape		184
Robbery	24	397
Robbery with injury	875	145
Serious assault	283	47
Minor assault	187	98
Robbery without injury	101	178
Attempted robbery without injury	358	74
Assault	229	1,864
Aggravated assault	3,650	534
With injury	1,491	198
Attempted assault with weapon	487	336
Simple assault	1,004	1,329
With injury	2,159	388
Attempted assault without weapon	510	942
Personal larceny with contact	1,648	308
Purse snatching	265	129
Attempted purse snatching	0	50
Pocket picking	0	129
Personal larceny without contact	263	8,199
	9,661	

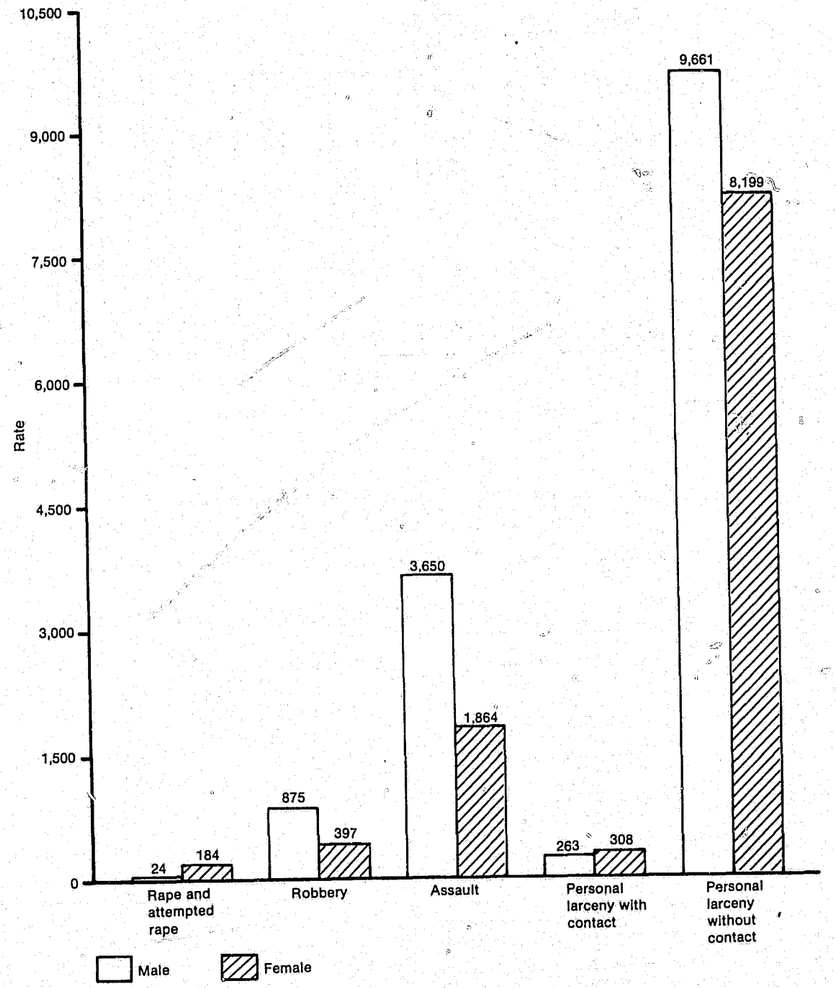
[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Figure 3.11 Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal victimization, by sex of victim and type of victimization, United States, 1979

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 10.

[Rate per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older]



Source: Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 3.9 Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal victimization, by race of victim and type of victimization, United States, 1979[a]

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 10.

[Rate per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older]

Type of victimization	Race of victim	
	White	Black and other races
Base	155,539,091	22,703,914
Rape and attempted rape	102	143
Robbery	548	1,161
Robbery with injury	193	360
Serious assault	96	237
Minor assault	96	123
Robbery without injury	214	608
Attempted robbery without injury	141	193
Assault	2,710	2,780
Aggravated assault	949	1,291
With injury	302	571
Attempted assault with weapon	647	720
Simple assault	1,761	1,489
With injury	458	365
Attempted assault without weapon	1,303	1,124
Personal larceny with contact	251	532
Purse snatching	53	165
Attempted purse snatching	26	25
Pocket picking	172	342
Personal larceny without contact	9,003	8,182

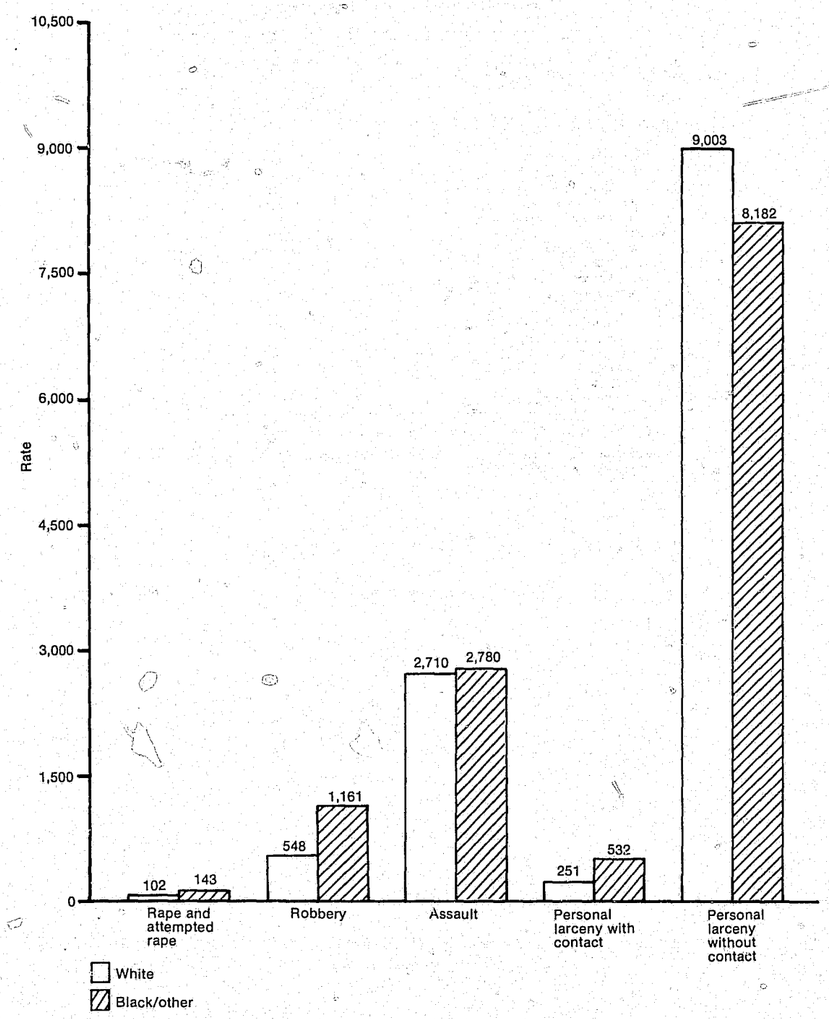
[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Figure 3.12 Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal victimization, by race of victim and type of victimization, United States, 1979

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 10.

[Rate per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older]



Source: Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 3.10 Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal victimization, by age of victim and type of victimization, United States, 1979[a]

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 10.

[Rate per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older]

Type of victimization	Age of victim						
	12 to 15	16 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 or older
Base	14,915,853	16,407,828	19,971,034	34,797,027	36,170,363	32,452,041	23,528,860
Rape and attempted rape	133	316	261	126	55	11	4
Robbery	940	1,037	1,212	602	508	340	247
Robbery with injury	238	383	437	217	147	132	103
Serious assault	110	219	260	129	84	51	30
Minor assault	128	164	177	88	63	81	72
Robbery without injury	387	405	515	227	246	171	85
Attempted robbery without injury	315	249	260	158	115	42	59
Assault	4,266	5,666	5,727	3,[illegible]6	1,563	674	340
Aggravated assault	1,325	2,081	2,222	1,[illegible]9	598	231	108
With injury	565	651	779	4[illegible]5	179	80	29
Attempted assault with weapon	760	1,430	1,443	904	419	151	78
Simple assault	2,941	3,585	3,505	2,307	965	443	232
With injury	848	1,002	939	583	243	53	39
Attempted assault without weapon	2,093	2,583	2,566	1,723	722	391	194
Personal larceny with contact	291	270	429	279	210	250	353
Purse snatching	23	84	101	76	35	68	90
Attempted purse snatching	0	8	0	15	21	47	74
Pocket picking	268	177	329	189	154	135	190
Personal larceny without contact	13,898	14,343	14,406	10,491	7,866	5,041	1,811

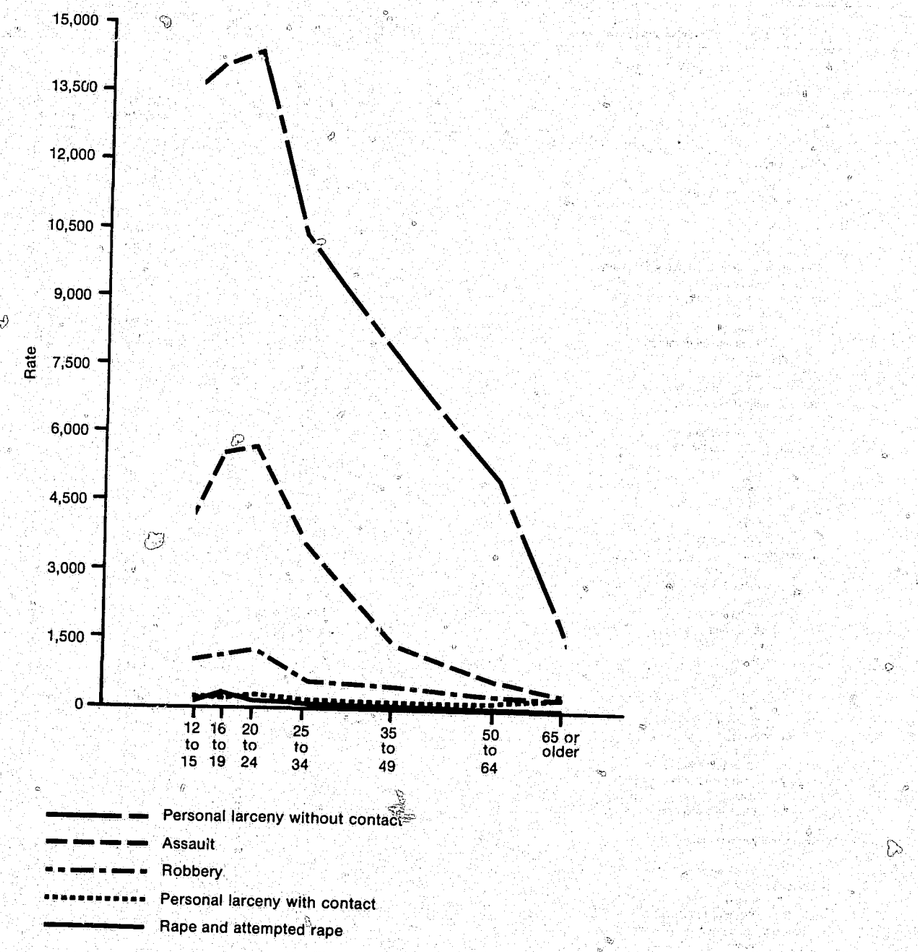
[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

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Figure 3.13 Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal victimization, by age of victim and type of victimization, United States, 1979

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 10.



Source: Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 3.11 Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal victimization, by sex, race, and age of victim, and type of victimization, United States, 1979[a]

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 10.

[Rate per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older]

Type of victimization and race of victim	Age of victim						
	12 to 15	16 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 and older
SEX OF VICTIM: MALE							
Base:							
White	6,333,628	6,947,381	8,451,920	15,038,212	15,550,282	13,897,918	8,721,586
Black and other races	1,254,443	1,235,415	1,297,987	2,059,678	2,019,490	1,553,753	965,818
Rape and attempted rape:							
White	4	78	53	29	8	14	0
Black and other races	95	0	0	75	0	0	0
Robbery:							
White	1,439	1,226	1,642	592	492	310	289
Black and other races	2,291	2,280	2,537	1,964	1,912	1,410	750
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury:							
White	439	503	619	190	115	123	118
Black and other races	98	470	1,022	800	631	496	0
Serious assault:							
White	234	346	367	120	93	32	82
Black and other races	0	470	756	634	460	496	0
Minor assault:							
White	205	157	251	71	23	90	36
Black and other races	98	0	266	167	172	0	0
Robbery without injury:							
White	483	381	614	228	196	132	100
Black and other races	1,444	311	966	673	1,113	914	750
Attempted robbery without injury:							
White	517	342	409	174	181	55	71
Black and other races	749	499	549	490	169	0	0
Assault:							
White	5,192	7,885	8,202	5,077	1,835	796	399
Black and other races	5,087	4,352	7,471	4,466	1,542	920	193
Aggravated assault:							
White	1,632	3,172	3,308	2,003	716	276	146
Black and other races	2,787	2,917	4,735	2,530	786	319	0
With injury:							
White	640	1,027	1,082	534	155	72	65
Black and other races	1,120	934	2,093	1,140	533	319	0
Attempted assault with weapon:							
White	993	2,145	2,226	1,469	561	204	81
Black and other races	1,668	1,983	2,642	1,389	253	0	0
Simple assault:							
White	3,559	4,713	4,894	3,073	1,119	520	253
Black and other races	2,299	1,134	2,736	1,936	756	602	193
With injury:							
White	1,115	1,487	1,176	631	206	43	0
Black and other races	510	102	286	506	177	116	193
Attempted assault without weapon:							
White	2,445	3,226	3,718	2,442	913	477	253
Black and other races	1,789	1,032	2,450	1,430	579	486	0
Personal larceny with contact:							
White	325	248	391	211	166	138	231
Black and other races	790	305	1,153	345	512	195	777
Purse snatching:							
White	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Black and other races	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Attempted purse snatching:							
White	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Black and other races	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pocket picking:							
White	325	248	391	211	166	138	231
Black and other races	790	305	1,153	345	512	195	777
Personal larceny without contact:							
White	14,914	15,736	16,379	11,073	8,012	5,589	2,272
Black and other races	12,355	11,324	15,801	10,612	6,351	4,287	2,281

See footnote at end of table.

Table 3.11 Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal victimization, by sex, race, and age of victim, and type of victimization, United States, 1979[a]—Continued

Type of victimization and race of victim	Age of victim						
	12 to 15	16 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 and older
SEX OF VICTIM: FEMALE							
Base:							
White	6,083,337	6,900,078	8,651,902	15,152,546	16,100,583	15,175,417	12,534,301
Black and other races	1,244,445	1,324,953	1,569,225	2,546,591	2,500,008	1,824,953	1,307,155
Rape and attempted rape:							
White	275	575	487	187	92	0	0
Black and other races	140	512	350	371	144	89	69
Robbery:							
White	309	773	633	466	285	262	161
Black and other races	129	264	992	373	903	410	410
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury:							
White	107	321	197	168	80	102	88
Black and other races	0	0	300	191	383	143	214
Serious assault:							
White	27	88	90	59	42	29	0
Black and other races	0	0	209	191	0	0	0
Minor assault:							
White	80	233	107	109	38	73	88
Black and other races	0	0	91	0	383	143	214
Robbery without injury:							
White	148	293	336	173	154	130	22
Black and other races	0	264	598	183	458	179	93
Attempted robbery without injury:							
White	54	159	100	124	51	29	50
Black and other races	129	0	94	0	62	89	103
Assault:							
White	3,489	4,053	3,352	2,298	1,306	512	260
Black and other races	2,527	3,937	4,046	2,688	1,545	879	821
Aggravated assault:							
White	840	1,095	1,001	589	429	179	79
Black and other races	655	713	1,028	1,056	800	237	206
With injury:							
White	412	265	358	243	151	63	10
Black and other races	372	428	380	562	230	72	0
Attempted assault with weapon:							
White	429	830	643	345	278	116	69
Black and other races	283	285	648	494	570	165	206
Simple assault:							
White	2,648	2,958	2,351	1,709	877	333	181
Black and other races	1,872	3,224	3,018	1,632	745	642	614
With injury:							
White	696	742	844	553	261	45	58
Black and other races	573	655	724	540	416	136	0
Attempted assault without weapon:							
White	1,952	2,216	1,508	1,156	616	288	123
Black and other races	1,299	2,569	2,294	1,093	329	506	614
Personal larceny with contact:							
White	127	310	360	297	176	299	347
Black and other races	417	139	421	522	470	740	915
Purse snatching:							
White	56	174	187	104	33	97	118
Black and other races	0	139	251	412	291	415	484
Attempted purse snatching:							
White	0	19	0	34	39	91	115
Black and other races	0	0	0	0	56	75	226
Pocket picking:							
White	71	117	173	159	103	111	115
Black and other races	417	0	170	110	123	251	204
Personal larceny without contact:							
White	13,597	14,477	12,678	10,130	8,149	4,857	1,505
Black and other races	11,751	9,157	12,157	9,110	6,366	3,044	1,315

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 3.12 Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal victimization, by race and family income of victim, and type of victimization, United States, 1979[a]

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 10.

[Rate per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older]

Type of victimization and race of victim	Family income						
	Under $3,000	$3,000 to $7,499	$7,500 to $9,999	$10,000 to $14,999	$15,000 to $24,999	$25,000 or more	Not ascertained
Base:							
White	5,714,435	21,249,830	11,267,093	25,029,961	44,122,456	29,709,663	18,445,653
Black and other races	2,536,471	5,681,205	2,253,767	3,654,499	3,972,113	2,134,325	2,471,535
Rape and attempted rape:							
White	314	168	118	127	72	65	53
Black and other races	467	99	342	120	30	0	63
Robbery:							
White	758	807	744	586	401	439	540
Black and other races	1,632	1,455	905	1,474	455	894	1,141
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury:							
White	266	386	307	207	124	97	175
Black and other races	594	524	126	463	218	192	178
Serious assault:							
White	107	193	145	130	64	34	81
Black and other races	483	349	0	364	124	96	58
Minor assault:							
White	158	193	161	77	60	63	94
Black and other races	111	175	126	100	94	96	121
Robbery without injury:							
White	368	204	268	274	180	163	225
Black and other races	964	686	616	780	196	419	628
Attempted robbery without injury:							
White	124	217	169	105	97	179	139
Black and other races	74	244	163	230	41	283	334
Assault:							
White	4,945	3,141	3,405	2,608	2,539	2,514	1,957
Black and other races	4,287	2,801	2,934	2,870	1,861	2,070	3,000
Aggravated assault:							
White	2,183	1,173	1,377	971	910	678	545
Black and other races	1,819	1,320	2,038	1,364	766	738	1,212
With injury:							
White	1,023	392	363	346	240	194	199
Black and other races	1,135	611	857	377	310	431	465
Attempted assault with weapon:							
White	1,161	781	1,014	625	670	484	345
Black and other races	684	709	1,181	986	456	307	748
Simple assault:							
White	2,761	1,968	2,028	1,637	1,629	1,836	1,413
Black and other races	2,468	1,480	896	1,506	1,095	1,332	1,788
With injury:							
White	684	552	751	435	378	436	362
Black and other races	572	486	126	381	177	452	294
Attempted assault without weapon:							
White	2,077	1,417	1,278	1,202	1,251	1,400	1,051
Black and other races	1,896	994	770	1,125	918	880	1,494
Personal larceny with contact:							
White	474	385	257	220	182	230	264
Black and other races	786	511	456	730	469	204	481
Purse snatching:							
White	135	116	49	50	23	28	73
Black and other races	381	108	57	222	160	136	120
Attempted purse snatching:							
White	30	44	45	11	20	25	30
Black and other race	0	24	62	0	75	0	0
Pocket picking:							
White	309	225	162	159	139	176	161
Black and other races	405	380	337	507	234	68	361
Personal larceny without contact:							
White	9,792	6,961	8,402	8,772	9,207	11,535	7,227
Black and other races	5,098	6,394	9,068	6,924	9,601	12,759	7,319

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 3.13 Estimated number of personal and household incidents, by time of occurrence and type of victimization, United States, 1979[a]

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. Because a personal incident may involve more than one victim, the number of personal victimizations can be expected to exceed the number of personal incidents. For household victimizations, the number of incidents is equivalent to the number of victimizations, because the household is considered to be the victim. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 10.

Type of victimization	Total		Time of occurrence									
			6 a.m. to 6 p.m.		6 p.m. to midnight		Midnight to 6 a.m.		Nighttime, but time unknown		Don't know or not ascertained	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Personal incidents:												
Rape and attempted rape	184,098	100	63,487	34	64,476	35	56,135	30	0	0	0	0
Robbery	943,070	100	382,889	41	398,299	42	153,747	16	0	0	8,135	1
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	333,791	100	111,198	33	159,759	48	59,758	18	0	0	3,080	1
Serious assault	167,603	100	39,594	24	90,488	54	34,442	21	0	0	3,080	2
Minor assault	166,188	100	71,604	43	69,268	42	25,316	15	0	0	0	0
Robbery without injury	386,553	100	163,189	42	159,847	41	58,463	15	0	0	5,055	1
Attempted robbery without injury	222,726	100	108,503	49	78,696	35	35,526	16	0	0	0	0
Assault	4,126,813	100	2,007,111	49	1,557,154	38	530,999	13	7,813	0	23,736	1
Aggravated assault	1,425,102	100	620,246	44	587,429	41	211,484	15	2,927	0	3,016	0
With injury	510,843	100	201,498	39	240,248	47	68,354	13	743	0	0	0
Attempted assault with weapon	914,259	100	418,748	46	347,181	38	143,130	16	2,184	0	3,016	0
Simple assault	2,701,711	100	1,386,866	51	969,725	36	319,514	12	4,886	0	20,719	1
With injury	703,115	100	303,475	43	267,267	38	129,639	18	0	0	2,734	0
Attempted assault without weapon	1,998,596	100	1,083,391	54	702,458	35	189,876	10	4,886	0	17,985	1
Personal larceny with contact	503,785	100	305,536	61	140,744	28	44,862	9	6,856	1	5,787	1
Purse snatching	118,128	100	73,861	63	41,550	35	2,717	2	0	0	0	0
Attempted purse snatching	46,707	100	31,333	67	15,374	33	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pocket picking	338,950	100	200,343	59	83,819	25	42,145	12	6,856	2	5,787	2
Personal larceny without contact	15,241,657	100	7,224,052	47	2,929,611	19	1,255,236	8	1,028,805	7	2,803,954	18
Household incidents:												
Burglary	6,682,772	100	2,433,551	36	999,037	15	723,841	11	418,935	6	2,107,407	32
Forcible entry	2,153,392	100	855,927	40	423,167	20	209,785	10	130,489	6	534,024	25
Unlawful entry without force	3,109,280	100	1,200,564	39	347,000	11	275,634	9	187,333	6	1,098,750	35
Attempted forcible entry	1,420,099	100	377,060	27	228,871	16	238,422	17	101,113	7	474,634	33
Larceny	10,630,051	100	2,321,509	22	1,362,417	13	2,154,935	20	1,897,898	18	2,893,293	27
Under $50	5,726,441	100	1,272,112	22	673,530	12	993,031	17	1,051,195	18	1,736,572	30
$50 or more	3,665,558	100	788,168	22	516,125	14	862,680	24	612,211	17	886,374	24
Amount not ascertained	562,414	100	157,158	28	44,149	8	76,332	14	100,990	18	183,785	33
Attempted	675,639	100	104,071	15	128,612	19	222,892	33	133,502	20	86,562	13
Vehicle theft	1,391,496	100	309,973	22	322,769	23	418,545	30	205,547	15	134,661	10
Completed	918,816	100	232,318	25	207,873	23	263,190	29	122,608	13	92,827	10
Attempted	472,679	100	77,655	16	114,896	24	155,355	33	82,939	18	41,834	9

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 3.14 Estimated number of personal incidents, by place of occurrence and type of victimization, United States, 1979[a]

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. Because a personal incident may involve more than one victim, the number of victimizations can be expected to exceed the number of incidents. In 1979, new response categories for the "place of occurrence" were used. Because of this change, caution should be observed in comparing the 1979 results with earlier years. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and a discussion of changes in the 1979 interview schedule, see Appendix 10.

Type of victimization	Total		Place of occurrence			
			Inside home or other building		Vacation home, hotel, motel	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Rape and attempted rape	184,098	100	57,245	31	6,127	3
Robbery	943,070	100	107,820	11	3,122	0
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	333,791	100	47,695	14	0	0
Serious assault	167,603	100	19,633	12	0	0
Minor assault	166,188	100	28,062	17	0	0
Robbery without injury	386,553	100	48,875	13	1,275	0
Attempted robbery without injury	222,726	100	11,251	5	1,847	1
Assault	4,126,813	100	519,413	13	1,023	0
Aggravated assault	1,425,102	100	169,107	12	1,023	0
With injury	510,843	100	79,076	15	0	0
Attempted assault with weapon	914,259	100	90,031	10	1,023	0
Simple assault	2,701,711	100	350,306	13	0	0
With injury	703,115	100	154,351	22	0	0
Attempted assault without weapon	1,998,596	100	195,954	10	0	0
Personal larceny with contact	503,785	100	9,314	2	0	0
Purse snatching	118,128	100	0	0	0	0
Attempted purse snatching	46,707	100	0	0	0	0
Pocket picking	338,950	100	9,314	3	0	0
Personal larceny without contact	15,241,657	100	0	0	140,082	1

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Place of occurrence												
Near home		Inside non-residential building, public conveyance		Street, park, field, etc.		Inside school		Elsewhere		Not ascertained	
Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
10,346	6	8,281	4	57,748	31	0	0	44,351	24	0	0
109,557	12	92,517	10	500,600	53	15,979	2	113,474	12	0	0
37,594	11	33,607	10	168,889	51	1,361	0	44,646	13	0	0
17,428	10	17,838	11	85,451	51	0	0	27,253	16	0	0
20,166	12	15,769	9	83,439	50	1,361	1	17,393	10	0	0
39,837	10	36,109	9	203,733	53	8,375	2	46,350	13	0	0
32,126	14	22,802	10	127,978	57	6,244	3	20,478	9	0	0
719,792	17	455,183	11	1,560,094	38	223,200	5	643,750	16	4,356	0
184,713	13	179,257	13	590,473	41	41,112	3	258,796	18	621	0
59,339	12	51,178	10	215,666	42	18,206	4	87,379	17	0	0
125,374	14	128,079	14	374,807	41	22,906	3	171,417	19	621	0
535,080	20	275,926	10	969,620	36	182,089	7	384,955	14	3,735	0
108,109	15	54,479	8	247,122	35	23,610	3	115,818	16	1,626	0
428,971	21	221,447	11	722,498	36	158,479	8	269,137	13	2,109	0
233,425	46	22,275	4	167,948	33	17,377	3	53,445	11	0	0
34,699	29	13,493	11	58,231	49	1,431	1	10,274	9	0	0
10,902	23	3,657	8	28,941	62	0	0	3,208	7	0	0
187,824	55	5,125	2	80,775	24	15,947	5	39,964	12	0	0
3,288,269	22	0	0	6,071,459	40	2,835,690	19	2,866,183	19	39,975	0

Table 3.15 Estimated number of personal incidents, by number of victims and type of victimization, United States, 1979[a]

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. Because a personal incident may involve more than one victim, the number of victimizations can be expected to exceed the number of incidents. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 10.

Type of victimization	Total		Number of victims							
			One		Two		Three		Four or more	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Rape and attempted rape	184,098	100	181,824	99	703	0	1,156	1	415	0
Robbery	943,070	100	866,290	92	51,958	6	17,980	2	6,841	1
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	333,791	100	308,120	92	20,694	6	3,505	1	1,472	0
Serious assault	167,603	100	149,402	89	14,514	9	2,590	2	1,097	1
Minor assault	166,188	100	158,719	96	6,180	4	914	1	375	0
Robbery without injury	386,553	100	354,547	92	20,075	5	9,012	2	2,919	1
Attempted robbery without injury	222,726	100	203,623	91	11,188	5	5,464	2	2,451	1
Assault	4,126,813	100	3,611,015	88	392,693	10	72,323	2	50,781	1
Aggravated assault	1,425,102	100	1,179,242	83	188,817	13	31,124	2	25,919	2
With injury	510,843	100	440,977	86	59,570	12	5,399	1	4,897	1
Attempted assault with weapon	914,259	100	738,265	81	129,247	14	25,725	3	21,022	2
Simple assault	2,701,711	100	2,431,773	90	203,876	8	41,199	2	24,862	1
With injury	703,115	100	636,657	91	49,485	7	11,527	2	5,446	1
Attempted assault without weapon	1,998,596	100	1,795,116	90	154,391	8	29,673	1	19,416	1
Personal larceny with contact	503,785	100	501,322	100	1,017	0	1,126	0	319	0
Purse snatching	118,128	100	118,128	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Attempted purse snatching	46,707	100	46,707	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pocket picking	338,950	100	336,488	99	1,017	0	1,126	0	319	0

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 3.16 Estimated number of personal incidents, by type of weapon used and type of victimization, United States, 1979[a]

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. Because a personal incident may involve more than one victim, the number of personal victimizations can be expected to exceed the number of personal incidents. Because more than one weapon may have been used in a given incident, the sum of the "type of weapon" entries in any given row may exceed the number of "incidents with weapon." For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 10.

Type of victimization	Total incidents		Incidents with weapon		Type of weapon							
					Gun		Knife		Other		Not ascertained	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent[b]	Number	Percent[b]	Number	Percent[b]	Number	Percent[b]	Number	Percent[b]
Rape and attempted rape	184,098	100	49,458	27	18,322	10	23,794	13	11,649	6	0	0
Robbery	943,070	100	444,488	47	151,444	16	161,766	17	125,312	13	24,241	3
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	333,791	100	144,031	43	28,148	8	44,144	13	73,208	22	10,136	3
Serious assault	167,603	100	144,031	86	28,148	17	44,144	26	73,208	44	10,136	6
Minor assault	166,188	100	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Robbery without injury	386,553	100	217,296	56	108,777	28	75,375	19	29,466	8	8,721	2
Attempted robbery without injury	222,726	100	83,161	37	14,520	7	42,247	19	22,638	10	5,384	2
Assault	4,126,813	100	1,335,919	32	379,019	9	373,474	9	577,900	14	62,028	2
Aggravated assault	1,425,102	100	1,335,919	94	379,019	27	373,474	26	577,900	41	62,028	4
With injury	510,843	100	421,659	83	55,436	11	100,887	20	267,910	52	24,101	5
Attempted assault with weapon	914,259	100	914,259	100	323,582	35	272,587	30	309,990	34	37,927	4

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding and multiple responses.
[b] Percent of total incidents.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 3.17 Estimated number of personal incidents and percent with weapon, by perceived age of lone offender and type of victimization, United States, 1979[a]

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. Because a personal incident may involve more than one victim, the number of victimizations can be expected to exceed the number of incidents. It must be stressed that this table reflects the victim's perception of the offender; the accuracy of these perceptions has not been extensively studied in the NCS developmental work. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 10.

Type of victimization	Total		Perceived age of lone offender							
			Under 12		12 to 20		21 or older		Don't know or not ascertained	
	Number	Percent with weapon	Number	Percent with weapon	Number	Percent with weapon	Number	Percent with weapon	Number	Percent with weapon
Rape and attempted rape	156,020	25	0	X	33,853	21	121,493	26	674	B
Robbery total	455,953	42	2,454	B	170,794	39	260,634	44	22,071	B
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	151,968	32	0	X	51,568	24	88,746	36	11,654	B
Robbery without injury	178,958	52	0	X	72,183	52	99,145	56	7,630	B
Attempted robbery without injury	125,027	39	2,454	B	47,043	36	72,743	38	2,787	B
Aggravated assault	983,280	93	7,749	B	271,888	94	683,151	92	20,492	B

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 3.18 Estimated number of personal incidents and percent with weapon, by perceived ages of multiple offenders and type of victimization, United States, 1979[a]

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. Because a personal incident may involve more than one victim, the number of victimizations can be expected to exceed the number of incidents. It must be stressed that this table reflects the victim's perception of the offenders; the accuracy of these perceptions has not been extensively studied in the NCS developmental work. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 10.

Type of victimization	Total		Perceived ages of multiple offenders									
			All under 12		All 12 to 20		All 21 or older		Mixed[b]		Don't know or not ascertained[b]	
	Number	Percent with weapon	Number	Percent with weapon	Number	Percent with weapon	Number	Percent with weapon	Number	Percent with weapon	Number	Percent with weapon
Rape and attempted rape	23,617	45	0	X	6,347	B	10,061	B	7,210	B	0	X
Robbery total	479,447	52	1,321	B	228,559	45	127,964	61	93,110	53	28,493	64
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	177,145	53	0	X	76,274	52	47,032	57	40,532	44	13,307	B
Robbery without injury	204,603	60	0	X	103,349	47	51,652	79	36,110	63	13,492	B
Attempted robbery without injury	97,698	35	1,321	B	48,937	30	29,279	37	16,467	B	1,694	B
Aggravated assault	390,123	95	3,372	B	131,608	94	123,318	91	100,796	98	31,030	100

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.
[b] "Mixed" cases are those in which the victim reported that there were offenders from more than one age group. "Don't know/not ascertained" includes cases in which the victim did not know any of the ages, or in which the victim did not know whether more than one age group was involved.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 3.19 Estimated number of personal incidents and percent with weapon, by perceived race of lone offender and type of victimization, United States, 1979[a]

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. Because a personal incident may involve more than one victim, the number of victimizations can be expected to exceed the number of incidents. It must be stressed that this table reflects the victim's perception of the offender; the accuracy of these perceptions has not been extensively studied in the NCS developmental work. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 10.

Type of victimization	Total		Perceived race of lone offender					
			White		Black and other races		Don't know or not ascertained	
	Number	Percent with weapon	Number	Percent with weapon	Number	Percent with weapon	Number	Percent with weapon
Rape and attempted rape	156,020	25	96,795	22	55,890	31	3,334	B
Robbery total	455,953	42	223,201	36	218,747	48	14,008	B
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	151,968	32	80,256	30	67,450	35	4,262	B
Robbery without injury	178,958	52	84,047	47	87,727	58	7,184	B
Attempted robbery without injury	125,027	39	58,897	27	63,570	47	2,560	B
Aggravated assault	933,280	93	673,228	92	294,544	97	15,508	B

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

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Table 3.20 Estimated number of personal incidents and percent with weapon, by perceived races of multiple offenders and type of victimization, United States, 1979[a]

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. Because a personal incident may involve more than one victim, the number of victimizations can be expected to exceed the number of incidents. It must be stressed that this table reflects the victim's perception of the offenders; the accuracy of these perceptions has not been extensively studied in the NCS developmental work. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 10.

Type of victimization	Total		Perceived races of multiple offenders							
			All white		All black and other races		Mixed[b]		Don't know or not ascertained[b]	
	Number	Percent with weapon	Number	Percent with weapon	Number	Percent with weapon	Number	Percent with weapon	Number	Percent with weapon
Rape and attempted rape	23,617	45	13,611	B	8,615	B	1,392	B	0	X
Robbery total	479,447	52	126,445	45	291,157	56	49,566	49	12,279	B
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	177,145	53	47,223	41	110,205	54	12,840	B	6,877	B
Robbery without injury	204,603	60	52,765	61	127,842	62	22,004	45	1,992	B
Attempted robbery without injury	97,698	35	26,456	20	53,111	43	14,722	B	3,410	B
Aggravated assault	390,123	95	248,505	93	97,115	99	26,918	95	17,585	B

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.
[b] "Mixed" cases are those in which the victim reported that there were offenders from more than one race group. "Don't know/not ascertained" includes cases in which the victim did not know any of the races, or in which the victim did not know whether more than one race group was involved.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 3.21 Estimated number of personal victimizations, by relationship of offender to victim, sex and race of victim, and type of victimization, United States, 1979[a]

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. The offender was classified as a stranger if the offender was unknown to the victim or if the offender was known to the victim by sight only. In addition, if the victim did not know whether the offender was known, the offender was classified as a stranger. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 10.

Type of victimization and race of victim	Total		Stranger		Non-stranger	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
SEX OF VICTIM: MALE						
Rape and attempted rape:						
White	17,703	100	B	B	B	B
Black and other races	2,745	100	B	B	B	B
Robbery:						
White	548,951	100	460,479	84	88,472	16
Black and other races	198,048	100	160,590	81	37,458	19
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury:						
White	188,852	100	155,378	82	33,474	18
Black and other races	57,245	100	48,493	85	8,752	15
Serious assault:						
White	113,907	100	91,854	81	22,053	19
Black and other races	45,663	100	38,145	84	7,517	16
Minor assault:						
White	74,945	100	63,524	85	11,421	15
Black and other races	11,582	100	B	B	B	B
Robbery without injury:						
White	200,883	100	167,518	83	33,365	17
Black and other races	104,620	100	82,814	79	21,806	21
Attempted robbery without injury:						
White	159,216	100	137,584	86	21,633	14
Black and other races	36,183	100	29,283	81	6,900	19
Assault:						
White	2,764,109	100	1,925,311	70	838,798	30
Black and other races	350,137	100	197,621	56	152,516	44
Aggravated assault:						
White	1,067,011	100	747,005	70	320,006	30
Black and other races	205,400	100	105,119	51	100,281	49
With injury:						
White	323,359	100	211,256	65	112,103	35
Black and other races	91,957	100	44,087	48	47,871	52
Attempted assault with weapon:						
White	743,653	100	535,749	72	207,903	28
Black and other races	113,443	100	61,033	54	52,410	46
Simple assault:						
White	1,697,097	100	1,178,306	69	518,792	31
Black and other races	144,737	100	92,502	64	52,235	36
With injury:						
White	406,271	100	276,424	68	129,847	32
Black and other races	29,036	100	17,405	60	11,632	40
Attempted assault without weapon:						
White	1,290,826	100	901,882	70	388,944	30
Black and other races	115,701	100	75,097	55	40,603	35
Personal larceny with contact:						
White	167,600	100	161,085	96	6,515	4
Black and other races	56,623	100	51,614	91	5,010	9
Purse snatching:						
White	0	X	X	X	X	X
Black and other races	0	X	X	X	X	X
Attempted purse snatching:						
White	0	X	X	X	X	X
Black and other races	0	X	X	X	X	X
Pocket picking:						
White	167,600	100	161,085	96	6,515	4
Black and other races	56,623	100	51,614	91	5,010	9
Personal larceny without contact:						
White	7,308,081	100	7,308,081	100	0	0
Black and other races	935,455	100	935,455	100	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.21 Estimated number of personal victimizations, by relationship of offender to victim, sex and race of victim, and type of victimization, United States, 1979[a]— Continued

Type of victimization and race of victim	Total		Stranger		Non-stranger	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
SEX OF VICTIM: FEMALE						
Rape and attempted rape:						
White	141,683	100	81,600	58	60,083	42
Black and other races	29,608	100	22,511	76	7,098	24
Robbery:						
White	303,270	100	222,546	73	80,723	27
Black and other races	65,601	100	55,883	85	9,718	15
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury:						
White	110,593	100	71,321	64	39,272	36
Black and other races	24,556	100	B	B	B	B
Serious assault:						
White	35,590	100	25,837	73	9,752	27
Black and other races	8,140	100	B	B	B	B
Minor assault:						
White	75,004	100	45,484	61	29,520	39
Black and other races	16,415	100	B	B	B	B
Robbery without injury:						
White	131,892	100	103,871	79	28,021	21
Black and other races	33,451	100	30,423	91	3,029	9
Attempted robbery without injury:						
White	60,784	100	47,354	78	13,430	22
Black and other races	7,594	100	B	B	B	B
Assault:						
White	1,450,612	100	705,903	49	744,709	51
Black and other races	280,964	100	113,565	40	167,399	60
Aggravated assault:						
White	408,625	100	238,589	58	170,035	42
Black and other races	87,647	100	34,614	39	53,033	61
With injury:						
White	146,177	100	60,521	41	85,656	59
Black and other races	37,643	100	10,868	29	26,775	71
Attempted assault with weapon:						
White	262,448	100	178,068	68	84,380	32
Black and other races	50,004	100	23,746	47	26,257	53
Simple assault:						
White	1,041,987	100	467,314	45	574,673	55
Black and other races	193,317	100	78,951	41	114,366	59
With injury:						
White	306,385	100	71,661	23	234,724	77
Black and other races	53,790	100	9,833	18	43,957	82
Attempted assault without weapon:						
White	735,602	100	395,653	54	339,949	46
Black and other races	139,527	100	69,118	50	70,409	50
Personal larceny with contact:						
White	222,406	100	214,747	97	7,660	3
Black and other races	64,160	100	64,160	100	0	0
Purse snatching:						
White	82,103	100	80,060	98	2,043	2
Black and other races	37,444	100	37,444	100	0	0
Attempted purse snatching:						
White	40,986	100	40,986	100	0	0
Black and other races	5,721	100	B	B	B	B
Pocket picking:						
White	99,317	100	93,700	94	5,616	6
Black and other races	20,996	100	B	B	B	B
Personal larceny without contact:						
White	6,695,615	100	6,695,615	100	0	0
Black and other races	922,227	100	922,227	100	0	0

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 3.22 Estimated number of personal victimizations, by lone versus multiple offenders and type of victimization, United States, 1979[a]

Note: See NOTE, Table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 10.

Type of victimization	Total		Lone offender		Multiple offenders		Don't know or not ascertained	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Rape and attempted rape	191,739	100	158,615	83	28,663	15	4,461	2
Robbery	1,115,870	100	530,925	48	577,274	52	7,671	1
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	381,245	100	177,418	47	199,150	52	4,678	1
Serious assault	203,300	100	81,551	40	118,649	58	3,099	2
Minor assault	177,946	100	95,867	54	80,500	45	1,579	1
Robbery without injury	470,846	100	212,593	45	255,260	54	2,992	1
Attempted robbery without injury	263,778	100	140,914	53	122,865	47	0	0
Assault	4,845,822	100	3,485,792	72	1,255,323	26	104,707	2
Aggravated assault	1,768,683	100	1,184,476	67	519,818	29	64,389	4
With injury	599,136	100	375,937	63	213,934	36	9,265	2
Attempted assault with weapon	1,169,547	100	808,539	69	305,884	26	55,124	5
Simple assault	3,077,139	100	2,301,316	75	735,505	24	40,318	1
With injury	795,483	100	607,704	76	186,315	23	1,463	0
Attempted assault without weapon	2,281,656	100	1,693,612	74	549,189	24	38,854	2
Personal larceny with contact	510,790	100	200,222	39	94,890	19	215,678	42
Purse snatching	119,548	100	58,113	49	44,045	37	17,391	15
Attempted purse snatching	46,707	100	32,450	69	13,091	28	1,166	2
Pocket picking	344,535	100	109,660	32	37,754	11	197,122	57

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 3.23 Estimated number of personal victimizations, by perceived age of lone offender and type of victimization, United States, 1979[a]

NOTE: See Note, Table 3.1. It must be stressed that this table reflects the victim's perception of the offender; the accuracy of these perceptions has not been extensively studied in the NCS developmental work. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 10.

Type of victimization	Total		Perceived age of lone offender							
			Under 12		12 to 20		21 or older		Don't know or not ascertained	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Rape and attempted rape	158,615	100	0	0	33,853	21	122,740	77	2,023	1
Robbery	530,925	100	2,454	0	198,528	37	307,872	58	22,071	4
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	177,418	100	0	0	61,471	35	104,293	59	11,654	7
Serious assault	81,551	100	0	0	19,648	24	55,846	68	6,057	7
Minor assault	95,867	100	0	0	41,823	44	48,447	51	5,597	6
Robbery without injury	212,593	100	0	0	80,680	38	124,283	58	7,630	4
Attempted robbery without injury	140,914	100	2,454	2	56,377	40	79,296	56	2,787	2
Assault	3,485,792	100	22,339	1	1,013,991	29	2,380,953	68	68,509	2
Aggravated assault	1,184,476	100	9,106	1	308,621	26	844,283	71	22,466	2
With injury	375,937	100	3,163	1	123,108	33	246,300	66	3,366	1
Attempted assault with weapon	808,539	100	5,943	1	185,513	23	597,983	74	19,100	2
Simple assault	2,301,316	100	13,233	1	705,370	31	1,536,670	67	46,043	2
With injury	607,704	100	4,497	1	196,213	32	399,700	66	7,294	1
Attempted assault without weapon	1,693,612	100	8,735	1	509,157	30	1,136,970	67	38,750	2
Personal larceny with contact	200,222	100	4,443	2	76,974	38	90,660	45	28,144	14
Purse snatching	58,113	100	0	0	28,451	49	22,835	39	6,827	12
Attempted purse snatching	32,450	100	1,916	6	11,098	34	16,760	52	2,677	8
Pocket picking	109,660	100	2,527	2	37,426	34	51,066	47	18,641	17

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 3.24 Estimated number of personal victimizations, by perceived ages of multiple offenders and type of victimization, United States, 1979[a]

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. It must be stressed that this table reflects the victim's perception of the offenders; the accuracy of these perceptions has not been extensively studied in the NCS developmental work. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 10.

Type of victimization	Total		Perceived ages of multiple offenders									
			All under 12		All 12 to 20		All 21 or older		Mixed[b]		Don't know or not ascertained[b]	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Rape and attempted rape	28,663	100	0	0	8,013	28	13,440	47	7,210	25	0	0
Robbery	577,274	100	1,321	0	259,445	45	169,791	29	111,787	19	34,930	6
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	199,150	100	0	0	83,410	42	54,477	27	44,915	23	16,348	8
Serious assault	118,649	100	0	0	48,486	41	37,870	32	21,866	18	10,428	9
Minor assault	80,500	100	0	0	34,924	43	16,607	21	23,048	29	5,921	7
Robbery without injury	255,260	100	0	0	114,644	45	77,194	30	46,535	18	16,887	7
Attempted robbery without injury	122,865	100	1,321	1	61,392	50	38,120	31	20,338	17	1,694	1
Assault	1,255,323	100	11,265	1	527,937	42	345,894	28	275,753	22	94,474	8
Aggravated assault	519,818	100	4,298	1	179,683	35	159,928	31	136,603	26	39,307	8
With injury	213,934	100	2,446	1	66,496	31	72,133	34	60,436	28	12,423	6
Attempted assault with weapon	305,884	100	1,852	1	113,187	37	87,795	29	76,167	25	26,883	9
Simple assault	735,505	100	6,968	1	348,254	47	185,966	25	139,150	19	55,167	8
With injury	186,315	100	1,693	1	78,406	42	59,078	32	39,323	21	7,816	4
Attempted assault without weapon	549,189	100	5,275	1	269,847	49	126,888	23	99,828	18	47,351	9
Personal larceny with contact	94,890	100	4,048	4	43,504	46	25,558	27	11,040	12	10,739	11
Purse snatching	44,045	100	1,974	4	20,301	46	10,920	25	4,224	10	6,625	15
Attempted purse snatching	13,091	100	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Pocket picking	37,754	100	2,074	5	14,403	38	13,381	35	3,782	10	4,114	11

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.
[b] "Mixed" cases are those in which the victim reported that there were offenders from more than one age group. "Don't know/not ascertained" includes cases in which the victim did not know any of the ages, or in which the victim did not know whether more than one age group was involved.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 3.25 Estimated number of personal victimizations, by perceived race of lone offender and type of victimization, United States, 1979[a]

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. It must be stressed that this table reflects the victim's perception of the offender; the accuracy of these perceptions has not been extensively studied in the NCS developmental work. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 10.

Type of victimization	Total		Perceived race of lone offender					
			White		Black and other races		Don't know or not ascertained	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Rape and attempted rape	158,615	100	98,042	62	47,627	30	12,947	8
Robbery	530,925	100	254,373	48	243,968	46	32,583	6
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	177,418	100	93,879	53	76,444	43	7,095	4
Serious assault	81,551	100	37,129	46	40,064	49	4,358	5
Minor assault	95,867	100	56,750	59	36,379	38	2,737	3
Robbery without injury	212,593	100	96,732	46	98,491	46	17,370	8
Attempted robbery without injury	140,914	100	63,763	45	69,033	49	8,118	6
Assault	3,485,792	100	2,590,534	74	751,232	22	144,026	4
Aggravated assault	1,184,476	100	824,812	70	317,790	27	41,874	4
With injury	375,937	100	264,088	70	99,202	26	12,647	3
Attempted assault with weapon	808,539	100	560,724	69	218,588	27	29,227	4
Simple assault	2,301,316	100	1,765,722	77	433,442	19	102,152	4
With injury	607,704	100	479,305	79	105,021	17	23,378	4
Attempted assault without weapon	1,693,612	100	1,286,417	76	328,422	19	78,774	5
Personal larceny with contact	200,222	100	61,066	30	111,428	56	27,727	14
Purse snatching	58,113	100	17,538	30	36,666	63	3,908	7
Attempted purse snatching	32,450	100	6,026	19	25,072	77	1,352	4
Pocket picking	109,660	100	37,502	34	49,690	45	22,467	20

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 3.26 Estimated number of personal victimizations, by perceived races of multiple offenders and type of victimization, United States, 1979[a]

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. It must be stressed that this table reflects the victim's perception of the offenders; the accuracy of these perceptions has not been extensively studied in the NCS developmental work. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 10.

			Perceived races of multiple offenders							
	Total		All white		All black and other races		Mixed[b]		Don't know or not ascertained[b]	
Type of victimization	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Rape and attempted rape	28,663	100	15,277	53	11,994	42	1,392	5	0	0
Robbery	577,274	100	168,264	29	338,149	59	57,607	10	13,254	2
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	199,150	100	55,276	28	120,684	61	15,338	8	7,852	4
Serious assault	118,649	100	26,872	23	75,410	64	10,263	9	6,104	5
Minor assault	80,500	100	28,404	35	45,274	56	5,074	6	1,747	2
Robbery without injury	255,260	100	75,053	29	152,670	60	25,545	10	1,992	1
Attempted robbery without injury	122,865	100	37,936	31	64,795	53	16,724	14	3,410	3
Assault	1,255,323	100	859,290	68	286,871	23	69,369	6	39,792	3
Aggravated assault	519,818	100	338,605	65	121,124	23	39,678	8	20,411	4
With injury	213,934	100	116,654	55	61,812	29	19,713	9	15,756	7
Attempted assault with weapon	305,884	100	221,952	73	59,312	19	19,965	7	4,655	2
Simple assault	735,505	100	520,685	71	165,747	23	29,691	4	19,381	3
With injury	186,315	100	141,873	76	27,408	15	9,245	5	7,789	4
Attempted assault without weapon	549,189	100	378,812	69	138,339	25	20,446	4	11,592	2
Personal larceny with contact	94,890	100	26,092	27	60,661	64	3,042	3	5,096	5
Purse snatching	44,045	100	14,672	33	24,998	57	1,767	4	2,618	6
Attempted purse snatching	13,091	100	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Pocket picking	37,754	100	9,962	26	24,039	64	1,275	3	2,478	7

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.
[b] "Mixed" cases are those in which the victim reported that there were offenders from more than one race group. "Don't know/not ascertained" includes cases in which the victim did not know any of the races, or in which the victim did not know whether more than one race group was involved.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 3.27 Estimated number of personal victimizations and percent involving victim's use of self-protective measures, by use of weapon by offender and type of victimization, United States, 1979[a]

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 10.

	Total		Offender with weapon		Offender without weapon	
Type of victimization	Number	Percent of victims using self-protective measure	Number	Percent of victims using self-protective measure	Number	Percent of victims using self-protective measure
Rape and attempted rape	191,739	81	57,098	72	134,641	85
Robbery total	1,115,870	61	564,861	52	551,008	70
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	381,245	71	176,752	71	204,493	70
Robbery without injury	470,846	40	287,628	29	183,218	56
Attempted robbery without injury	263,778	84	100,481	81	163,297	86
Aggravated assault	1,768,683	78	1,668,898	79	99,785	59
Completed aggravated assault	599,136	75	499,351	73	99,785	59
Attempted aggravated assault	1,169,547	79	1,169,547	79	0	X

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 3.28 Estimated number of personal and household victimizations, by value of stolen property (including damages) and type of victimization, United States, 1979[a]

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 10.

					Value of stolen property, including damages									
	Total victimizations		Victimizations with loss		$1 to $9		$10 to $49		$50 to $249		$250 or more		No value, don't know, or not ascertained	
Type of victimization	Number	Percent	Number	Percent[b]	Number	Percent[b]	Number	Percent[b]	Number	Percent[b]	Number	Percent[b]	Number	Percent[b]
Personal victimizations:														
Rape and attempted rape	191,739	100	65,675	34	5,424	3	25,464	13	13,440	7	5,161	3	16,187	8
Robbery	1,115,870	100	783,567	70	75,449	7	197,515	18	264,287	24	124,021	11	122,295	11
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	381,245	100	291,802	77	24,757	6	75,186	20	90,081	24	58,731	15	43,047	11
Serious assault	203,300	100	151,092	74	16,198	8	41,032	20	34,509	17	33,624	17	25,728	13
Minor assault	177,946	100	140,710	79	8,559	5	34,153	19	55,572	31	25,107	14	17,319	10
Robbery without injury	470,846	100	470,846	100	46,258	10	119,400	25	169,203	36	65,290	14	70,695	15
Attempted robbery without injury	263,778	100	20,919	8	4,434	2	2,929	1	5,003	2	0	0	8,553	3
Personal larceny with contact	510,790	100	466,999	91	48,490	9	193,970	38	137,680	27	25,035	5	61,825	12
Purse snatching	119,548	100	119,548	100	7,275	6	49,247	41	36,163	30	9,349	8	17,514	15
Attempted purse snatching	46,707	100	2,916	6	0	0	2,916	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pocket picking	344,535	100	344,535	100	41,215	12	141,807	41	101,517	29	15,686	5	44,311	13
Personal larceny without contact	15,861,378	100	15,268,680	96	2,933,570	18	5,605,265	35	4,154,723	26	1,385,837	9	1,189,285	7
Household victimizations:														
Burglary	6,684,018	100	5,727,053	86	470,248	7	1,038,736	16	1,468,612	22	1,464,513	22	1,284,945	19
Forcible entry	2,154,639	100	2,048,148	95	95,279	4	200,771	9	449,372	21	802,156	37	500,570	23
Unlawful entry without force	3,109,280	100	2,736,228	88	262,016	8	669,220	22	942,753	30	638,491	21	223,749	7
Attempted forcible entry	1,420,099	100	942,677	66	112,954	8	168,745	12	76,487	5	23,867	2	560,625	39
Larceny	10,631,289	100	10,147,906	95	1,932,397	18	3,700,763	35	2,896,499	27	755,660	7	862,586	8
Under $50[c]	5,726,441	100	5,726,441	100	1,902,483	33	3,653,040	64	63,953	1	6,248	0	100,716	2
$50 or more	3,666,796	100	3,666,796	100	X	X	X	X	2,797,141	76	740,900	20	128,755	4
Amount not ascertained	562,414	100	562,414	100	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	562,414	100
Attempted	675,639	100	192,255	28	29,913	4	47,724	7	35,405	5	8,512	1	70,701	10
Vehicle theft	1,392,837	100	1,198,448	86	9,317	1	76,865	6	123,948	9	803,775	58	184,543	13
Completed	920,158	100	920,158	100	0	0	3,155	0	43,534	5	787,009	86	86,460	9
Attempted	472,679	100	278,290	59	9,317	2	73,710	16	80,414	17	16,766	4	98,083	21

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.
[b] Percent of total victimizations.
[c] The category "under $50" refers only to the value of the property stolen. When damages are included, some cases fall into the higher loss columns.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Departmnt of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 3.29 Estimated rate (per 100,000 households) of household victimization, by race of head of household and type of victimization, United States, 1979[a]

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 10.

[Rate per 100,000 households]

Type of victimization	Race of head of household	
	White	Black and other races
Base	69,744,991	9,742,435
Burglary	8,009	11,270
Forcible entry	2,455	4,541
Unlawful entry without force	3,861	4,274
Attempted forcible entry	1,693	2,455
Larceny	13,349	13,560
Under $50	7,326	6,332
$50 or more	4,534	5,180
Amount not ascertained	670	979
Attempted	819	1,068
Vehicle theft	1,696	2,153
Completed	1,110	1,495
Attempted	586	657

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 3.30 Estimated rate (per 100,000 households) of household victimization, by age of head of household and type of victimization, United States, 1979[a]

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 10.

[Rate per 100,000 households]

Type of victimization	Age of head of household				
	12 to 19	20 to 34	35 to 39	50 to 64	65 or older
Base	1,044,801	24,113,464	19,809,147	18,548,620	15,971,393
Burglary	22,272	11,153	9,324	6,450	4,500
Forcible entry	5,581	3,761	2,916	2,222	1,250
Unlawful entry without force	13,355	4,773	4,663	2,936	2,195
Attempted forcible entry	3,336	2,619	1,745	1,292	1,055
Larceny	25,907	18,280	15,694	10,384	5,746
Under $50	13,327	10,122	7,954	5,326	3,649
$50 or more	10,088	6,230	6,055	3,492	1,327
Amount not ascertained	1,533	764	740	751	478
Attempted	959	1,163	945	815	291
Vehicle theft	4,285	2,433	2,085	1,447	500
Completed	2,990	1,648	1,394	899	306
Attempted	1,295	786	691	548	194

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 3.31 Estimated rate (per 100,000 households) of household victimization, by race of head of household, family income, and type of victimization, United States, 1979[a]

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 10.

Type of victimization and race of head of household	Family income						
	Under $3,000	$3,000 to $7,499	$7,500 to $9,999	$10,000 to $14,999	$15,000 to $24,999	$25,000 or more	Not ascertained
Base:							
White	3,873,446	12,186,193	5,593,764	11,501,333	17,638,256	10,608,740	8,343,259
Black and other races	1,499,835	2,575,440	920,530	1,498,742	1,475,886	726,288	1,045,714
Burglary:							
White	9,559	8,816	8,186	8,361	7,055	8,866	6,436
Black and other races	12,566	10,397	13,003	10,948	10,057	14,608	9,894
Forcible entry:							
White	2,854	2,332	2,670	2,975	1,995	2,852	2,056
Black and other races	4,636	4,657	5,631	3,005	5,079	4,540	4,606
Unlawful entry without force:							
White	4,991	4,229	3,716	3,667	3,423	4,637	3,103
Black and other races	5,177	3,654	3,145	4,863	3,241	7,562	3,832
Attempted forcible entry:							
White	1,714	2,255	1,800	1,719	1,637	1,377	1,278
Black and other races	2,753	2,086	4,228	3,080	1,738	2,506	1,456
Larceny:							
White	12,317	11,513	14,329	14,090	15,062	14,183	10,149
Black and other races	9,744	11,334	12,429	16,739	16,664	14,497	15,920
Under $50:							
White	7,167	6,579	7,948	7,605	8,310	7,401	5,514
Black and other races	5,262	5,012	6,031	7,574	8,458	6,574	6,434
$50 or more:							
White	4,165	3,784	4,564	4,895	4,932	5,271	3,504
Black and other races	3,123	4,542	4,940	6,540	6,028	5,606	6,474
Amount not ascertained:							
White	541	574	1,034	714	667	609	646
Black and other races	899	812	902	1,050	966	193	2,035
Attempted:							
White	444	577	784	876	1,153	901	484
Black and other races	461	967	557	1,575	1,213	2,123	977
Vehicle theft:							
White	1,279	1,109	1,582	1,875	1,719	1,872	2,308
Black and other races	806	1,458	2,158	2,610	3,404	3,283	2,596
Completed:							
White	815	803	1,100	1,248	1,110	1,163	1,448
Black and other races	713	908	1,530	2,009	1,924	2,586	1,937
Attempted:							
White	464	306	482	627	609	709	859
Black and other races	93	550	628	601	1,480	697	649

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 3.32 Estimated rate (per 100,000 motor vehicles owned) of attempted and completed motor vehicle thefts, by selected characteristics of household and type of victimization, United States, 1979[a]

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. Estimated rates are based on the number of motor vehicles owned, rather than on the number of households or persons. "Base" represents the estimated number of vehicles owned by those in various categories of the independent variables. To obtain the estimated number of victimizations that correspond to any given rate, multiply the particular rate shown by the base figure and divide by 100,000.

Included in this table, but not included in other tables in which vehicle thefts are shown, are vehicle thefts or attempts that occurred in conjunction with more serious crimes such as rape or robbery.

For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 10.

[Rate per 100,000 motor vehicles owned]

Characteristics of household	Base	Motor vehicle theft		
		Total	Completed	Attempted
All households	132,341,000	1,126	743	383
Race of head of household:				
White	121,270,000	1,051	687	364
Black and other races	11,072,000	1,951	1,355	596
Age of head of household:				
12 to 19	1,243,000	3,714	2,625	1,089
20 to 34	40,533,000	1,564	1,054	510
35 to 49	40,401,000	1,088	727	361
50 to 64	34,125,000	838	517	321
65 and older	16,039,000	522	328	194
Tenure:				
Home owners	99,724,000	740	482	258
Renters and no cash rent	32,618,000	2,304	1,538	766
Persons in household:				
One	15,004,000	1,503	1,011	492
Two to three	69,463,000	1,055	679	376
Four to five	39,082,000	984	655	329
Six or more and not ascertained	8,792,000	1,665	1,174	491

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 3.33 Number and rate (per 1,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal and household victimization, by type of victimization, United States, 1973–79[a]

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 10.

[Rate per 1,000 persons 12 years of age or older]

Type of victimization	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Personal victimization:							
Crimes of violence:							
Number	5,351,000	5,510,000	5,573,000	5,599,000	5,902,000	5,941,000	6,159,000
Rate	32.6	33.0	32.8	32.6	33.9	33.7	34.5
Rape:							
Number	156,000	163,000	154,000	145,000	154,000	171,000	192,000
Rate	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1
Robbery:							
Number	1,108,000	1,199,000	1,147,000	1,111,000	1,083,000	1,038,000	1,116,000
Rate	6.7	7.2	6.8	6.5	6.2	5.9	6.3
Assault:							
Number	4,087,000	4,148,000	4,272,000	4,344,000	4,664,000	4,732,000	4,851,000
Rate	24.9	24.8	25.2	25.3	26.8	26.9	27.2
Aggravated assault:							
Number	1,655,000	1,735,000	1,631,000	1,695,000	1,738,000	1,708,000	1,769,000
Rate	10.1	10.4	9.6	9.9	10.0	9.7	9.9
Simple assault:							
Number	2,432,000	2,413,000	2,641,000	2,648,000	2,926,000	3,024,000	3,082,000
Rate	14.8	14.4	15.6	15.4	16.8	17.2	17.3
Crimes of theft:							
Number	14,971,000	15,889,000	16,294,000	16,519,000	16,933,000	17,050,000	16,382,000
Rate	91.1	95.1	96.0	96.1	97.3	96.8	91.9
Personal larceny with contact:							
Number	504,000	520,000	524,000	497,000	461,000	549,000	511,000
Rate	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.7	3.1	2.9
Personal larceny without contact:							
Number	14,466,000	15,369,000	15,770,000	16,022,000	16,472,000	16,501,000	15,871,000
Rate	88.0	92.0	92.9	93.2	94.6	93.6	89.0
Total population age 12 and over	164,363,000	167,058,000	169,671,000	171,901,000	174,093,000	176,215,000	178,284,000
Household victimization:							
Household burglary:							
Number	6,458,700	6,720,800	6,743,700	6,663,400	6,764,900	6,704,000	6,685,400
Rate	91.7	93.1	91.7	88.9	88.5	86.0	84.1
Household larceny:							
Number	7,537,300	8,933,100	9,223,000	9,300,900	9,418,300	9,351,900	10,630,100
Rate	107.0	123.8	125.4	124.1	123.3	119.9	133.7
Motor vehicle theft:							
Number	1,343,900	1,358,400	1,433,000	1,234,600	1,296,800	1,365,100	1,329,800
Rate	19.1	18.8	19.5	16.5	17.0	17.5	17.5
Total number of households	70,442,400	72,162,900	73,559,600	74,956,100	76,412,300	77,980,400	79,498,600

[a] Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the U.S.: Summary Findings of 1978–79 Changes in Crime and of Trends Since 1973*, National Crime Survey Report SD-NCS-N-18 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1980), Table 1.

Table 3.34 Change in rates (per 1,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal and household victimization between 1973 and 1979, by type of victimization, United States

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. The rates on which these percent change data were calculated are presented in Table 3.33. All changes have been computed from unrounded rates and percentages. The resulting percent changes have been rounded to one decimal point. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 10.

[Percent]

Type of victimization	Percent change in the victimization rate					
	1973–79	1974–79	1975–79	1976–79	1977–79	1978–79
Personal victimization:						
Crimes of violence	+6.1[a]	+4.7[b]	+5.2[b]	+6.0[a]	+1.9	+2.4
Rape	+13.7	+10.2	+18.7	+28.6	+21.3	+11.3
Robbery	−7.1	−12.8[a]	−7.4	−3.1	+0.6	+6.3
Assault	+9.4[a]	+9.6[a]	+8.1[a]	+7.7[a]	+1.6	+1.3
Aggravated assault	−1.5	−4.5	+3.2	+0.6	−0.6	+2.4
Simple assault	+16.8[a]	+19.7[a]	+11.1[a]	+12.2[a]	+2.9	+0.8
Crimes of theft	+0.9	−3.4[a]	−4.3[a]	−4.4[a]	−5.5[a]	−5.0[a]
Personal larceny with contact	−6.5	−7.7	−7.1	−0.7	+8.3	−8.0
Personal larceny without contact	+1.1	−3.2[a]	−4.2[a]	−4.5[a]	−5.9[a]	−4.9[a]
Household victimization:						
Household burglary	−8.3[a]	−9.7[a]	−8.3[a]	−5.4[a]	−5.0[a]	−2.2
Household larceny	+25.0[a]	+8.0[a]	+6.6[a]	+7.8[a]	+6.5[a]	+11.5[a]
Motor vehicle theft	−8.2	−6.9	−10.1[a]	+6.4	+3.2	+0.1

[a] Statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level.
[b] Statistically significant at the 90 percent confidence level.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the U.S.: Summary Findings of 1978–79 Changes in Crime and of Trends Since 1973*, National Crime Survey Report SD–NCS–N–18 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1980), Table 3.

Table 3.35 Number and percent of "households touched by crime," by type of crime, United States, 1975–80

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. "Households touched by crime" includes households experiencing burglary or theft, or those in which a household member was a victim of personal crimes of violence or theft. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 10.

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Households, total (in thousands)	73,123	74,528	75,904	77,578	78,964	80,622
Households touched by crime (in thousands)	23,377	23,504	23,741	24,277	24,730	24,222
Percent of households touched by:[a]						
All crimes	32.0	31.5	31.3	31.3	31.3	30.0
Rape	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Robbery	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2
Assault	4.5	4.4	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.4
Personal larceny	16.4	16.2	16.3	16.2	15.4	14.2
Burglary	7.7	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.0
Household larceny	10.2	10.3	10.2	9.9	10.8	10.4
Motor vehicle theft	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.6

[a] Detail does not add to total because of overlap in households touched by different crimes.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *The Prevalence of Crime*, Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1981), p. 1. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.36 Respondents reporting being victimized during last 12 months, by offense, United States, 1972, 1977, 1979, and 1981

NOTE: "Crimes against person" include respondents who were assaulted or mugged, or who had money or property taken by force or threat of force. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Question: "During the last 12 months, have any of these happened to you?"

[Percent responding "yes"]

Type of offense	1972	1977	1979	1981
Crimes against property:				
Money or property stolen	8	8	11	11
Property vandalized	NA	11	10	11
Home broken into or break-in attempted	7	5	7	7
Car stolen	2	1	2	2
Crimes against person	2	3	3	3

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Poll* (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, Apr. 4, 1981), pp. 3, 4. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.37 Respondents reporting being victimized during last 12 months, by selected demographic characteristics, United States, 1981

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Question: "During the last 12 months, have any of these (money or property stolen, property vandalized, home broken into or attempt made, car stolen, assaulted or mugged, money or property taken by force or threat of force) happened to you?"

	Percent responding "yes"
National	23
Sex:	
Male	24
Female	22
Education:	
College	26
High school	24
Grade school	12
Income:	
$25,000 and over	26
$20,000 to $24,999	25
$15,000 to $19,999	21
$10,000 to $14,999	21
$5,000 to $9,999	22
Under $5,000	19
Age:	
Under 30 years	30
30 to 49 years	26
50 years and older	15
Community size:	
Central cities	28
Suburbs	23
Rural areas	19
Region:	
East	25
Midwest	19
South	21
West	31

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Poll* (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, Apr. 4, 1981), pp. 5, 6. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.38 Reports of child abuse or neglect, by type of report, 33 jurisdictions, 1979

NOTE: These data were collected by the National Study on Child Neglect and Abuse Reporting of the American Humane Association. The data were compiled from the reports of the 31 States and 2 territories that submitted individual case information. They do not represent the total number of reports received because reports were edited by the National Study's staff for correctness and completeness. Only edited reports have been tabulated.

The reader is urged to use caution in making comparisons across the annual reports. Major changes have been made in the data base system for 1979 that affect comparisons with earlier reports. Specifically, the use of "substantiated reports" only for the national analyses has been abandoned because of the variation in definitions across States as to what constitutes a substantiated report.

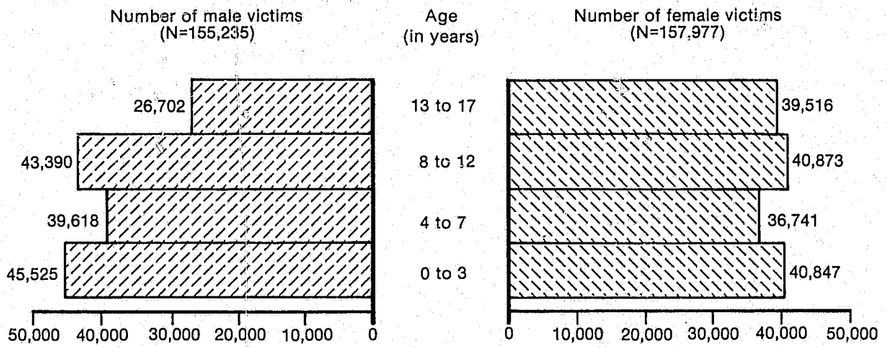
The National Study defines an abuse report as a report of intentional, nonaccidental injury, harm, or sexual abuse inflicted on a child. A neglect report is a report of the responsible caretaker's nonprovision of care essential to a child, such as food, clothing, shelter, medical attention, education, or supervision (Source, p. 77). It should be noted, however, that definitions of abuse and neglect, and reporting procedures vary from State to State. For information on methodology of the study, see Appendix 11.

Type of report	Number	Percent
Abuse	58,772	25.1
Neglect	111,162	47.5
Abuse/neglect	42,858	18.3
Other	21,135	9.1
Total	233,927	100.0

Source: American Humane Association, *Annual Statistical Report: National Analysis of Official Child Neglect and Abuse Reporting, 1979* (Denver, Colo.: American Humane Association, 1980), p. 28. Reprinted by permission.

Figure 3.14 Victims of child abuse or neglect, by age and sex, 33 jurisdictions, 1979

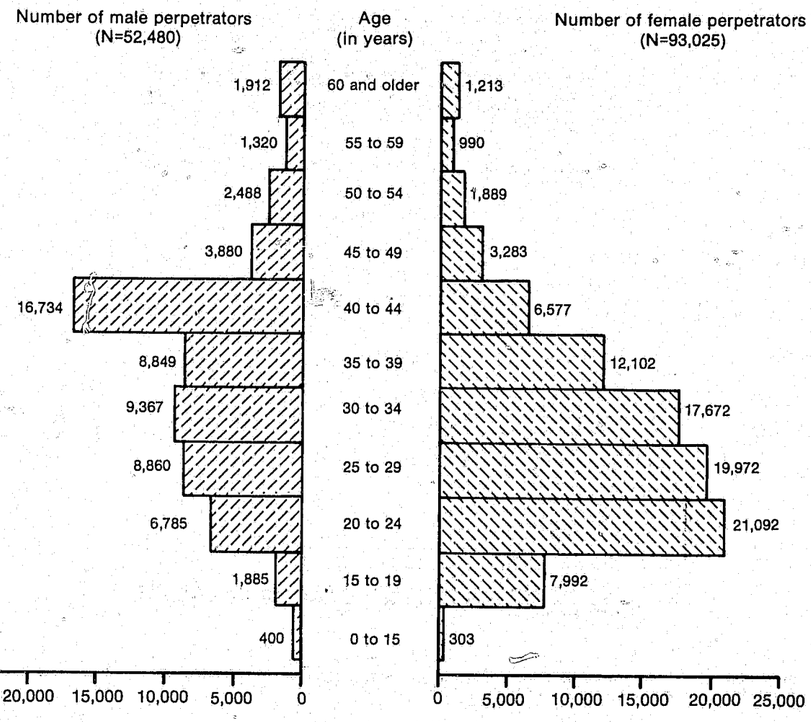
NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.38. Definitions of abuse and neglect, and reporting procedures vary from State to State. For information on the methodology of the study, see Appendix 11.



Source: Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the American Humane Association. Reprinted by permission.

Figure 3.15 Perpetrators of child abuse or neglect, by age and sex, 33 jurisdictions, 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.38. Definitions of abuse and neglect, and reporting procedures vary from State to State. For information on the methodology of the study, see Appendix 11.



Source: Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the American Humane Association. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.39 Public school teachers reporting whether they have been physically attacked by students, by region, student enrollment, teaching level, and number of attacks, United States, 1980

NOTE: These data were collected from a mail survey sent to a sample of public school teachers drawn at random from a sample of school systems in the United States, also selected at random. Of the 2,165 public school teachers to whom the mail survey was sent, 1,738, or 80.3 percent, completed and returned the questionnaire. The States comprising each region are as follows: Northeast—Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont; Southeast—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia; Middle—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin; West—Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

Question: 'Have you been physically attacked by a student within the past 12 months?''

[Percent*]

	No	Once	Twice	Three times or more
Total	94.9	4.0	0.6	0.6
Region:				
Northeast	94.4	3.7	0.7	1.2
Southeast	94.6	4.5	0.2	0.7
Middle	95.7	3.7	0.4	0.2
West	94.6	4.1	1.0	0.2
School system enrollment:				
25,000 students and over	92.3	5.2	1.5	1.1
3,000 to 24,999 students	95.0	4.3	0.1	0.6
2,999 and fewer students	97.3	2.2	0.4	0.0
Teaching level:				
Elementary	94.5	4.3	0.5	0.7
Junior high	95.1	4.1	0.4	0.4
Senior high	95.5	3.5	0.7	0.3

* Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: National Education Association, *Nationwide Teacher Opinion Poll 1980* (Washington, D.C.: National Education Association, 1980), p. 25. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.40 Public school teachers reporting whether personal property has been stolen and/or damaged by students, by region, student enrollment, and teaching level, United States, 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.39.

Question: ''Has your personal property been stolen or intentionally damaged by a student within the past 12 months?''

[Percent*]

	No personal property stolen or intentionally damaged	Personal property stolen	Personal property intentionally damaged	Personal property both stolen and intentionally damaged
Total	70	15	7	7
Region:				
Northeast	72	14	8	6
Southeast	71	16	5	8
Middle	72	13	9	6
West	66	19	7	8
Student enrollment:				
25,000 students and over	62	20	8	10
3,000 to 24,999 students	72	15	8	6
2,999 and fewer students	76	12	6	7
Teaching level:				
Elementary	74	15	5	6
Junior high	69	15	9	8
Senior high	66	17	10	8

* Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: National Education Association, *Nationwide Teacher Opinion Poll 1980* (Washington, D.C.: National Education Association, 1980), p. 25. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.41 Reported excessive use of alcohol (of those reporting use of alcohol), by demographic characteristics, United States, 1977, 1978, and 1980

NOTE: These data are based on the subsample of people who answered that they ''use alcohol'' to the question, ''Do you ever have occasion to use any alcoholic beverages such as liquor, wine, or beer, or are you a total abstainer?'' For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Question: ''Do you sometimes drink more than you should?''

[Percent*]

	1977		1978		1980	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
National	38	62	35	65	39	61
Sex:						
Male	48	52	45	55	46	54
Female:	27	73	27	73	33	67
Race:						
White	38	62	36	64	39	61
Black/other	32	68	29	71	38	62
Education:						
College	40	60	38	62	41	59
High school	37	63	35	65	42	58
Grade school	30	70	24	76	21	79
Occupation:						
Professional and business	38	62	36	64	36	64
Clerical	30	70	30	70	32	68
Manual	39	61	35	65	46	54
Farmer	50	50	48	52	42	58
Income:						
$15,000 and over	38	62	39	61	42	58
$10,000 to $14,999	42	58	38	62	42	58
$7,000 to $9,999	33	67	37	63	32	68
$5,000 to $6,999	35	65	27	73	30	70
$3,000 to $4,999	41	59	27	73	33	67
Under $3,000	31	69	34	66	50	50
Age:						
18 to 20 years	38	62	48	52	50	50
21 to 29 years	49	51	44	56	53	47
30 to 49 years	39	61	36	64	42	58
50 years and older	28	72	25	75	24	76
Region:						
Northeast	31	69	32	68	35	65
Midwest	42	58	37	63	42	58
South	36	64	32	68	36	64
West	39	61	41	59	45	55
Religion:						
Protestant	36	64	35	65	39	61
Catholic	37	63	35	65	35	65
Jewish	31	69	11	89	29	71
None	54	46	45	55	53	47
Politics:						
Republican	33	67	33	67	32	68
Democrat	36	64	35	65	38	62
Independent	42	58	37	63	44	56

* Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through the Roper Public Opinion Research Center.

Table 3.42 Reported alcohol use and most recent use among high school seniors, by sex, region, population density, and college plans, United States, 1980

NOTE: These data are from a series of nationwide surveys of high school seniors conducted by the Institute for Social Research for the National Institute on Drug Abuse from 1975 through 1980. The survey design is a multistage random sample of high school seniors in public and private schools. Depending on the survey year, from 66 to 80 percent of the schools initially invited to participate agreed to do so. Completed questionnaires were obtained from 77 to 83 percent of all sampled students in participating schools each year. All percentages reported are based on weighted cases; the N's that are shown in the tables refer to the approximate number (i.e., rounded to the nearest hundred) of unweighted cases. These data were derived from the questions indicated below. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

Question: "On how many occasions have you had alcoholic beverages to drink in your lifetime? On how many occasions have you had alcoholic beverages to drink during the last 12 months? On how many occasions have you had alcoholic beverages to drink during the last 30 days?"

[Percent]

			Most recent use		
	Never used	Ever used	Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months
All seniors (N=15,900)	6.8	93.2	72.0	15.9	5.3
Sex:					
Male	5.5	94.5	77.4	12.2	4.9
Female	8.0	92.0	68.8	17.4	5.8
Region:					
Northeast	3.6	96.4	79.4	13.7	3.3
North Central	5.0	95.0	75.1	15.2	4.7
South	10.1	89.9	65.5	16.7	7.7
West	8.6	91.4	67.6	18.6	5.2
Population density:					
Large SMSA	3.9	96.1	78.0	14.3	3.8
Other SMSA	7.3	92.7	70.8	15.4	5.5
Non-SMSA	8.5	91.5	69.0	16.4	6.1
College plans:					
None or under 4 years	6.5	93.5	73.5	14.7	5.3
Complete 4 years	6.9	93.1	70.8	16.9	5.4

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Highlights from Student Drug Use, 1975–1980*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), pp. 20, 22, 24. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.43 Reported drug use within last 12 months among high school seniors, by type of drug, United States, 1975–80

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.42. Data for the categories "inhalants" and "hallucinogens" are underestimated because some users of amyl and butyl nitrites, and PCP fail to report in these drug categories. The 1979 and 1980 surveys address this issue by asking specific questions about amyl and butyl nitrites (inhalants) and PCP (a hallucinogen) on one survey alternate form, representing approximately one-fifth of the total yearly sample. These data were then used to adjust the 1979 and 1980 data for underreporting in these drug categories. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

Question: "On how many occasions, if any, have you used. . .in the last 12 months?"

	Percent who used in last 12 months					
Type of drug	Class of 1975 (N=9,400)	Class of 1976 (N=15,400)	Class of 1977 (N=17,100)	Class of 1978 (N=17,800)	Class of 1979 (N=15,500)	Class of 1980 (N=15,900)
Marihuana/hashish	40.0	44.5	47.6	50.2	50.8	48.8
Inhalants	NA	3.0	3.7	4.1	5.4	4.6
Adjusted	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.2	7.8
Amyl and butyl nitrites	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.5	5.7
Hallucinogens	11.2	9.4	8.8	9.6	9.9	9.3
Adjusted	NA	NA	NA	NA	12.8	10.6
LSD	7.2	6.4	5.5	6.3	6.6	6.5
PCP	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.0	4.4
Cocaine	5.6	6.0	7.2	9.0	12.0	12.3
Heroin	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5
Other opiates*	5.7	5.7	6.4	6.0	6.2	6.3
Stimulants*	16.2	15.8	16.3	17.1	18.3	20.8
Sedatives*	11.7	10.7	10.8	9.9	9.9	10.3
Barbiturates*	10.7	9.6	9.3	8.1	7.5	6.8
Methaqualone*	5.1	4.7	5.2	4.9	5.9	7.2
Tranquilizers*	10.6	10.3	10.8	9.9	9.6	8.7
Alcohol	84.8	85.7	87.0	87.7	88.1	87.9
Cigarettes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

* Only drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Highlights from Student Drug Use in America, 1975–1980*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), p. 29.

Table 3.44 Reported drug use within last 30 days among high school seniors, by type of drug, United States, 1975–80

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.42 and 3.43. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

Question: "On how many occasions, if any, have you used. . .during the last 30 days?"

	Percent who used in last 30 days					
Type of drug	Class of 1975 (N=9,400)	Class of 1976 (N=15,400)	Class of 1977 (N=17,100)	Class of 1978 (N=17,800)	Class of 1979 (N=15,500)	Class of 1980 (N=15,900)
Marihuana/hashish	27.1	32.2	35.4	37.1	36.5	33.7
Inhalants	NA	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.4
Adjusted	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.1	2.7
Amyl and butyl nitrites	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.4	1.8
Hallucinogens	4.7	3.4	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.7
Adjusted	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.5	4.4
LSD	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.3
PCP	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.4	1.4
Cocaine	1.9	2.0	2.9	3.9	5.7	5.2
Heroin	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Other opiates*	2.1	2.0	2.8	2.1	2.4	2.4
Stimulants*	8.5	7.7	8.8	8.7	9.9	12.1
Sedatives*	5.4	4.5	5.1	4.2	4.4	4.8
Barbiturates*	4.7	3.9	4.3	3.2	3.2	2.9
Methaqualone*	2.1	1.6	2.3	1.9	2.3	3.3
Tranquilizers*	4.1	4.0	4.6	3.4	3.7	3.1
Alcohol	68.2	68.3	71.2	72.1	71.8	72.0
Cigarettes	36.7	38.8	38.4	36.7	34.4	30.5

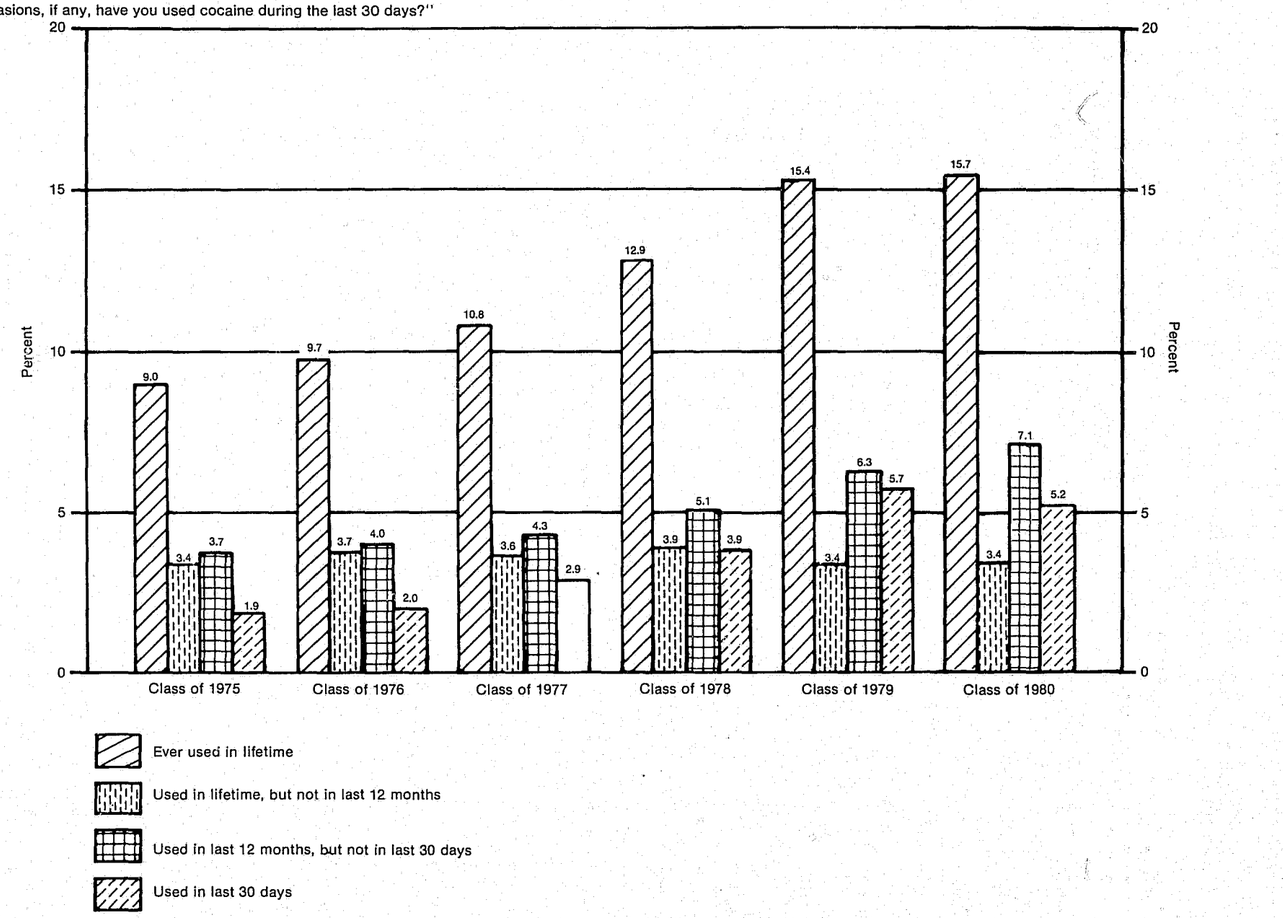
* Only drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Highlights from Student Drug Use in America, 1975–1980*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), p. 30.

Figure 3.16 Reported cocaine use and most recent use among high school seniors, United States, 1975--80

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.42. These data were derived from the questions indicated below. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

Question: "On how many occasions, if any, have you used cocaine (sometimes called "coke") in your lifetime? On how many occasions, if any, have you used cocaine during the last 12 months? On how many occasions, if any, have you used cocaine during the last 30 days?"



Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Drugs and the Nation's High School Students, 1979 Highlights*, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), pp. 25–27; and Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Highlights from Student Drug Use in America, 1975–1980*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), p. 15. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.45 Reported marihuana/hashish, cocaine, and heroin use and most recent use among high school seniors, by sex, region, population density, and college plans, United States, 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.42. These data were derived from the questions indicated below. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

Question: "On how many occasions, if any, have you had (marihuana/hashish, cocaine, heroin) in your lifetime? On how many occasions, if any, have you had (marihuana/hashish, cocaine, heroin) in the last 12 months? On how many occasions, if any, have you had (marihuana/hashish, cocaine, heroin) in the last 30 days?"

[Percent]

	Marihuana/hashish					Cocaine					Heroin				
			Most recent use					Most recent use					Most recent use		
	Never used	Ever used	Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months	Never used	Ever used	Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months	Never used	Ever used	Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months
All seniors (N=15,900)	39.7	60.3	33.7	15.1	11.5	84.3	15.7	5.2	7.1	3.4	98.9	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.6
Sex:															
Male	35.6	64.4	37.8	15.6	11.0	81.6	18.4	6.0	8.8	3.6	98.7	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.7
Female	43.9	56.1	29.1	15.0	12.0	87.2	12.8	4.3	5.5	3.0	99.1	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.5
Region:															
Northeast	32.6	67.4	39.3	16.2	11.9	82.1	17.9	5.4	8.8	3.7	98.8	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.7
North Central	39.8	60.2	34.0	14.9	11.3	86.0	14.0	4.4	6.5	3.1	98.7	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.6
South	46.4	53.6	28.4	13.6	11.6	89.1	10.9	3.2	4.6	3.1	98.9	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.8
West	37.1	62.9	35.2	16.5	11.2	75.4	24.6	10.2	10.4	4.0	99.3	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.3
Population density:															
Large SMSA	32.1	67.9	39.6	16.7	11.6	77.5	22.5	7.6	11.1	3.8	99.2	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.5
Other SMSA	39.0	61.0	34.5	15.3	11.2	85.0	15.0	4.7	6.6	3.7	98.8	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.7
Non-SMSA	46.1	53.9	28.3	13.6	12.0	88.4	11.6	4.2	4.7	2.7	98.8	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.6
College plans:															
None or under 4 years	35.7	64.3	37.7	14.0	12.6	82.4	17.6	5.9	7.3	4.4	98.5	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.9
Complete 4 years	43.2	56.8	29.4	16.5	10.9	86.8	13.2	4.2	6.6	2.4	99.3	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.4

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Highlights from Student Drug Use, 1975–1980*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), pp. 20, 22, 24. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.46 Reported drug use among adults, young adults, and youth, by type of drug, United States, selected years 1972–79

NOTE: These data are based on six nationwide sample surveys conducted by the Response Analysis Corporation for the National Commission on Marihuana and Drug Abuse (1971 and 1972 surveys) and for the National Institute on Drug Abuse (1974, 1976, 1977, and 1979 surveys).

The data in this table were derived from any positive response to the questions listed below.

For the years prior to 1979 the data reported for marihuana refer only to marihuana use. For 1979, the data reported for marihuana use refer to marihuana and/or hashish use.

For survey methodology, including the bases for subgroups surveyed in each of the survey years, and definitions of terms, see Source and Appendix 8.

Questions: "About how old were you when you first tried a cigarette? Did you ever take (sedatives, tranquilizers, stimulants, analgesics) just to see what it was like and how it would work; just to enjoy the feeling they give you; for some *other* nonmedical reason, and not because you needed it? When was the most *recent* time that you used (marihuana or hashish, inhalants, LSD or other hallucinogens, cocaine, heroin)? When was the most *recent* time you had a drink?"

[Percent reporting ever used drug]

	Adults (26 and older)					Young adults (18 to 25)					Youth (12 to 17)				
Type of drug	1972 (N=1,613)	1974 (N=2,221)	1976 (N=1,708)	1977 (N=1,822)	1979 (N=3,015)	1972 (N=772)	1974 (N=849)	1976 (N=882)	1977 (N=1,500)	1979 (N=2,044)	1972 (N=880)	1974 (N=952)	1976 (N=986)	1977 (N=1,272)	1979 (N=2,165)
Marihuana	7.4	9.9	12.9	15.3	19.6	47.9	52.7	52.9	59.9	68.2	14.0	23.0	22.4	28.0	30.9
Inhalants	[a]	1.2	1.9	1.8	3.9	[a]	9.2	9.0	11.2	16.5	6.4	8.5	8.1	9.0	9.8
Hallucinogens	[a]	1.3	1.6	2.6	4.5	[a]	16.6	17.3	19.8	25.1	4.8	6.0	5.1	4.6	7.1
Cocaine	1.6	0.9	1.6	2.6	4.3	9.1	12.7	13.4	19.1	27.5	1.5	3.6	3.4	4.0	5.4
Heroin	[b]	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.0	4.6	4.5	3.9	3.6	3.5	0.6	1.0	0.5	1.1	0.5
Stimulants[c]	3.0	3.0	5.6	4.7	5.8	12.0	17.0	16.6	21.2	18.2	4.0	5.0	4.4	5.2	3.4
Sedatives[c]	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.8	3.5	10.0	15.0	11.9	18.4	17.0	3.0	5.0	2.8	3.1	3.2
Tranquilizers[c]	5.0	2.0	2.7	2.6	3.1	7.0	10.0	9.1	13.4	15.8	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.8	4.1
Analgesics	[a]	[d]	[d]	[d]	2.7	[a]	[d]	[a]	[a]	11.8	[a]	[d]	[d]	[c]	3.2
Alcohol	[a]	73.2	74.7	77.9	91.5	[a]	81.6	83.6	84.2	95.3	[a]	54.0	53.6	52.6	70.3
Cigarettes	[a]	65.4	64.5	67.0	83.0	[a]	68.8	70.1	67.6	82.8	[a]	52.0	45.5	47.3	54.1

[a] Not tabulated in this year.
[b] Less than 0.5 percent.
[c] 1977 estimates based on split samples: adults (N=897), young adults (N=750), youth (N=623).
[d] Not asked this year.

Source: Patricia M. Fishburne, Herbert I. Abelson, and Ira Cisin, *National Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1979*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), pp. 32–34. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.47 Reported drug use and most recent use among adults, young adults, and youth, by type of drug, United States, 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.46. These data are based on the responses of 3,015 adults (26 and older), 2,044 young adults (18 to 25), and 2,165 youth (12 to 17). The "ever used" column reports data on those who reported any past experience with drugs. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

Questions: "When was the most *recent* time you took (sedatives, tranquilizers, stimulants, and analgesics) for nonmedical reasons? When was the most *recent* time you used (marihuana or hashish, cocaine, LSD or other hallucinogen, heroin, alcohol, cigarettes)? When was the most *recent* time you used glue or another inhalant to get high or to feel good?"

[Percent[a]]

Type of drug	Never used			Ever used			Most recent use								
							Past month			Past year, not past month			Not past year		
	Adults	Young adults	Youth	Adults	Young adults	Youth	Adults	Young adults	Youth	Adults	Young adults	Youth	Adults	Young adults	Youth
Marihuana and/or hashish	80.4	31.8	69.1	19.6	68.2	30.9	6.0	35.4	16.7	3.0	11.5	7.4	10.6	21.4	6.7
Inhalants	96.1	83.5	90.2	3.9	16.5	9.8	0.5	1.2	2.0	0.5	2.6	2.6	3.0	12.7	5.1
Hallucinogens	95.5	74.9	92.9	4.5	25.1	7.1	[b]	4.4	2.2	[b]	5.5	2.5	3.9	15.1	2.4
Cocaine	95.7	72.5	94.6	4.3	27.5	5.4	0.9	9.3	1.4	1.1	10.3	2.8	2.3	8.0	1.4
Heroin	99.0	96.5	99.5	1.0	3.5	0.5	[b]	[b]	[b]	[b]	[b]	[b]	0.9	2.8	[b]
Stimulants	94.1	81.6	96.6	5.8	18.2	3.4	0.5	3.5	1.2	0.8	6.6	1.7	4.5	7.9	0.6
Sedatives	96.4	83.0	96.7	3.5	17.0	3.2	[b]	2.8	1.1	[b]	4.5	1.1	2.7	9.6	0.9
Tranquilizers	96.8	83.9	95.9	3.1	15.8	4.1	[b]	2.1	0.6	0.6	5.0	2.1	2.1	8.6	1.3
Analgesics	97.2	88.0	96.8	2.7	11.8	3.2	[b]	1.0	0.6	[b]	4.2	1.6	2.1	6.3	1.0
Alcohol	8.5	4.7	29.7	91.5	95.3	70.3	61.3	75.9	37.2	11.1	10.7	16.4	19.3	8.7	16.9
Cigarettes[c]	16.8	17.0	45.8	83.0	82.0	54.1	36.9	42.6	12.1	2.8	4.1	1.2	19.9	6.9	2.0

[a] Some categories do not sum to 100 percent because of rounding.
[b] Less than 0.5 percent.
[c] Recency of use not asked of those who have smoked less than five packs during their lifetime (adults=23.6 percent; young adults=29.3 percent; youth=38.9 percent).

Source: Patricia M. Fishburne, Herbert I. Abelson, and Ira Cisin, *National Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1979*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), pp. 26, 28, 30. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.48 Reported psychotherapeutic drug use among adults, young adults, and youth, by demographic characteristics and type of drug, United States, 1979

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.46 and 3.47. This table reflects data on persons who reported having used these drugs for a nonmedical purpose. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

Question: "Did you ever take (stimulants, sedatives, tranquilizers, analgesics) just to see what it was like and how it would work; just to enjoy the feeling they gave you; for some *other* nonmedical reason, and not because you needed it?"

[Percent reporting ever used drug]

	Stimulants			Sedatives			Tranquilizers			Analgesics		
	Adults	Young adults	Youth	Adults	Young adults	Youth	Adults	Young adults	Youth	Adults	Young adults	Youth
Total	5.8	18.2	3.4	3.5	17.0	3.2	3.1	15.8	4.1	2.7	11.8	3.2
Sex:												
Male	8	22	4	5	22	4	4	20	4	4	15	4
Female	4	15	3	2	12	3	2	11	4	1	9	3
Race:												
White	6	19	3	4	18	3	3	16	4	3	12	3
Nonwhite	3	11	6	2	12	5	4	15	4	3	7	3
Education:												
Not high school graduate	3	19	X	1	22	X	1	22	X	2	15	X
High school graduate	5	15	X	3	14	X	4	13	X	2	10	X
College	9	21	X	6	18	X	4	15	X	4	12	X
Not a graduate	10	21	X	6	17	X	5	14	X	5	13	X
Graduate	9	22	X	6	22	X	4	18	X	3	8	X
Now a full-time college student	X	18	X	X	15	X	X	11	X	X	8	X
Region:												
Northeast	4	18	3	3	17	4	3	14	3	3	10	3
North Central	5	22	4	2	18	3	3	14	6	2	12	5
South	6	13	3	3	15	3	3	16	4	3	12	2
West	9	21	4	6	20	3	4	20	3	4	14	5
Population density:												
Large metropolitan	6	18	4	5	20	3	4	18	4	3	12	3
Small metropolitan	7	19	3	4	16	4	3	16	6	3	11	4
Nonmetropolitan	5	18	3	2	14	2	2	13	3	2	13	2
Rural	4	17	2	2	14	2	2	13	2	2	13	2
2,500 to 24,999	5	25	2	2	19	2	3	15	2	3	17	3
2,499 or less	4	12	3	1	10	2	2	11	2	1	10	2

Source: Patricia M. Fishburne, Herbert I. Abelson, and Ira Cisin, *National Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1979*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), pp. 85–87. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.49 Reported drug use among adults, young adults, and youth, by use of alcohol and type of drug, United States, 1979

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.46 and 3.47. These data were constructed by combining the questions below into the four categories shown in the table. The "current drinkers" category was derived by any positive response to the question about alcohol use. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

Questions: "When was the most *recent* time you had a drink? Did you ever take (barbiturates and other sedatives, tranquilizers, amphetamines and other stimulants, analgesics) just to see what it was like and how it would work; just to enjoy the feeling they give you, or for some *other* nonmedical reason, and not because you needed it? When was the most *recent* time you used (marihuana or hashish, LSD or other hallucinogen, cocaine, heroin)?"

[Percent reporting ever used drug]

Type of drug	Adults (26 and older)		Young adults (18 to 25)		Youth (12 to 17)	
	Current drinkers (N=1,806)	Not current drinkers (N=1,209)	Current drinkers (N=1,491)	Not current drinkers (N=553)	Current drinkers (N=829)	Not current drinkers (N=1,336)
Ever used psychotherapeutic pills for nonmedical reason:[a]						
Yes	12.4	4.2	35.3	11.2	16.5	1.8
No	87.6	95.8	64.7	88.8	83.5	98.2
Ever used marihuana and/or hashish:						
Yes	28.2	6.1	77.2	39.9	60.6	13.3
No	71.8	93.9	22.8	60.1	39.4	86.7
Ever used hallucinogens, cocaine, heroin:						
Yes	8.7	2.4	39.8	12.6	20.2	2.0
No	91.3	97.6	60.2	87.4	79.8	98.0

[a] Questions on the nonmedical use of prescription psychotherapeutic drugs were on an interview schedule that was administered to a random half of the households.

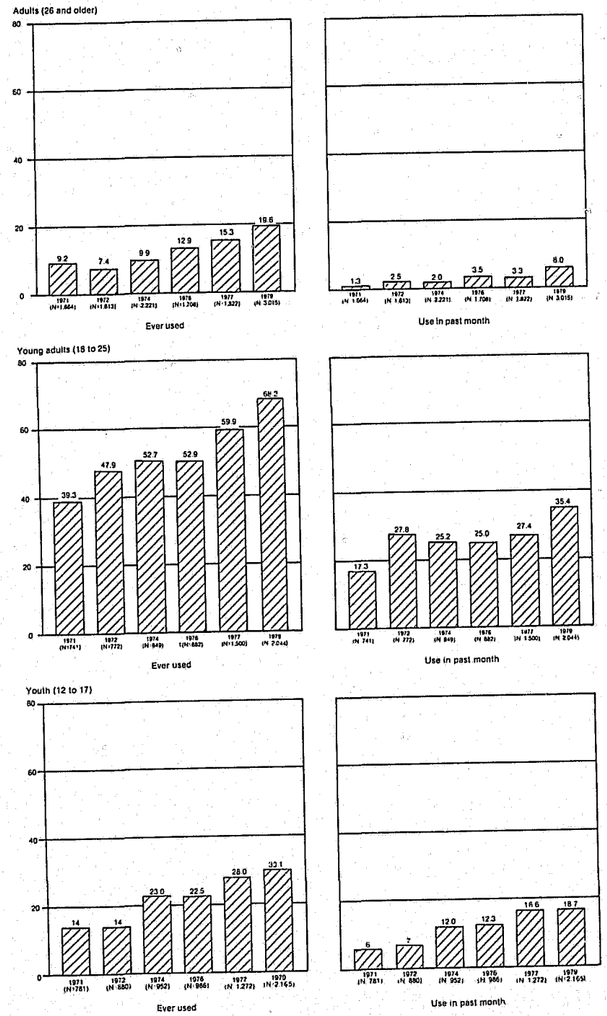
Source: Patricia M. Fishburne, Herbert I. Abelson, and Ira Cisin, *National Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1979*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 97.

Figure 3.17 Reported marihuana use and use in past month among adults, young adults, and youth, United States, selected years 1971–79

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.46. The "ever used" column reports data on those who reported any past experience with drugs. Data for some years have been revised from previous reports. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

Question: "When was the most *recent* time you used marihuana, hashish?"

[Percent]



Source: Herbert I. Abelson, Patricia M. Fishburne, and Ira Cisin, *National Survey on Drug Abuse: 1977, A Nationwide Study—Youth, Young Adults, and Older People, Volume I, Main Findings*, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. 44, 45; and Patricia M. Fishburne, Herbert I. Abelson, and Ira Cisin, *National Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1979*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), pp. 32–34, 38–40. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.50 Reported marihuana use and use in past month among adults, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1976, 1977, and 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.46. The "ever used" column reports data on those who reported any past experience with drugs. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

Question: "When was the most *recent* time you used marihuana, hashish?"

[Percent]

	Ever used			Use in past month		
	1976	1977	1979	1976	1977	1979
All adults (26 and older)	12.9	15.3	19.6	3.5	3.3	6.0
Sex:						
Male	19	21	26	6	4	9
Female	7	10	14	2	2	3
Race:						
White	12	15	19	3	3	6
Nonwhite	17	20	26	6	4	8
Education:						
Not high school graduate	6	6	9	1	1	3
High school graduate	12	16	18	3	3	5
College	20	25	30	6	7	10
Not a graduate	16	26	27	5	9	9
Graduate	24	24	33	7	4	11
Region:						
Northeast	16	19	20	5	5	7
North Central	10	14	16	2	3	4
South	10	9	18	3	1	5
West	18	23	27	4	5	9
Population density:						
Large metropolitan	19	20	23	5	5	8
Small metropolitan	12	16	21	4	3	6
Nonmetropolitan	7	9	14	1	1	4
Rural	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	3
2,500 to 24,999	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	4
2,499 or less	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	3

*Not tabulated in this year.

Source: Patricia M. Fishburne, Herbert I. Abelson, and Ira Cisin, *National Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1979*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), pp. 52, 56. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.51 Reported marihuana use and use in past month among young adults, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1976, 1977, and 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.46, The "ever used" column reports data on those who reported any past experience with drugs. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

Question: "When was the most *recent* time you used marihuana, hashish?"

[Percent]

	Ever used			Use in past month		
	1976	1977	1979	1976	1977	1979
All young adults (18 to 25)	52.9	59.9	68.2	25.0	27.4	35.4
Sex:						
Male	62	66	75	31	35	45
Female	44	55	61	19	20	26
Race:						
White	55	61	69	26	28	36
Nonwhite	48	55	62	22	24	34
Education:						
Not high school graduate	48	52	67	23	21	41
High school graduate	50	60	65	21	29	30
College	60	65	73	32	30	38
Not a graduate	57	66	74	33	32	40
Graduate	68	58	68	28	22	33
Now a full-time college student	62	63	64	32	31	37
Region:						
Northeast	60	66	71	26	34	40
North Central	54	61	72	27	29	38
South	42	50	61	18	17	30
West	64	57	71	35	33	36
Population density:						
Large metropolitan	59	63	73	29	31	39
Small metropolitan	59	64	68	28	29	36
Nonmetropolitan	38	48	61	16	18	30
Rural	(*)	(*)	60	(*)	(*)	28
2,500 to 24,999	(*)	(*)	68	(*)	(*)	37
2,499 or less	(*)	(*)	54	(*)	(*)	23

* Not tabulated in this year.

Source: Patricia M. Fishburne, Herbert I. Abelson, and Ira Cisin, *National Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1979*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), pp. 51, 55. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.52 Reported marihuana use and use in past month among youth, by demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1971–79

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.46, The "ever used" column reports data on those who reported any past experience with drugs. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

Question: "When was the most *recent* time you used marihuana, hashish?"

[Percent]

	Ever used						Use in past month					
	1971	1972	1974	1976	1977	1979	1971	1972	1974	1976	1977	1979
All youths (12 to 17)	14.0	14.0	23.0	22.4	28.0	30.9	6.0	7.0	12.0	12.3	16.6	16.7
Sex:												
Male	14	15	24	26	33	34	7	9	12	14	20	19
Female	14	13	21	19	23	28	5	6	11	11	13	14
Race:												
White	15	16	24	22	29	31	(*)	8	12	12	17	17
Nonwhite	12	5	17	22	25	31	(*)	2	9	11	14	15
Region:												
Northeast	16	16	26	21	35	34	9	7	14	13	22	20
North Central	13	14	21	26	29	34	5	7	11	16	20	19
South	7	8	17	16	19	24	2	4	6	7	8	12
West	26	24	30	30	35	36	11	14	19	17	22	16
Population density:												
Large metropolitan	15	19	27	25	36	36	9	(*)	14	18	22	20
Small metropolitan	15	18	22	24	28	28	7	(*)	11	11	17	14
Nonmetropolitan	13	7	18	18	18	27	3	(*)	10	8	10	15
Rural	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	27	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
2,500 to 24,999	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	28	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
2,499 or less	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	26	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13

* Not tabulated in this year.

Source: Patricia M. Fishburne, Herbert I. Abelson, and Ira Cisin, *National Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1979*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), pp. 50, 54. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.53 Reported marihuana and/or hashish use among adults, young adults, and youth, by frequency and extent of use, United States, 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.46. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

Questions: "Just roughly, about how many times in your life have you used marihuana and hashish? About how long ago was the *first* time you *tried* marihuana or hashish? In the past 30 days, on how many different days did you use marihuana or hashish?"

[Percent[a]]

	Adults, (26 and older) (N=3,015)	Young adults (18 to 25) (N=2,044)	Youth (12 to 17) (N=2,165)
Lifetime frequency of use:			
1 or 2 times	5.7	9.2	7.6
3 to 10 times	4.9	11.9	7.1
11 to 99 times	4.2	18.7	8.2
100 or more times	4.6	27.7	7.5
Never used	80.4	31.8	69.1
Not sure	(b)	0.7	0.5
First use:			
Within past month	(b)	(b)	1.0
Within past six months	(b)	0.9	2.4
Six months to a year ago	(b)	1.6	3.9
More than a year ago	16.0	53.4	16.7
Never used	80.4	31.8	69.1
Not sure	3.1	12.0	6.8
Days used in past month:			
0, but have used it in past	13.5	32.8	13.8
1 to 4	3.2	12.4	7.9
5 or more	2.6	22.5	8.4
Never used	80.4	31.8	69.1
Not sure	(b)	(b)	0.8

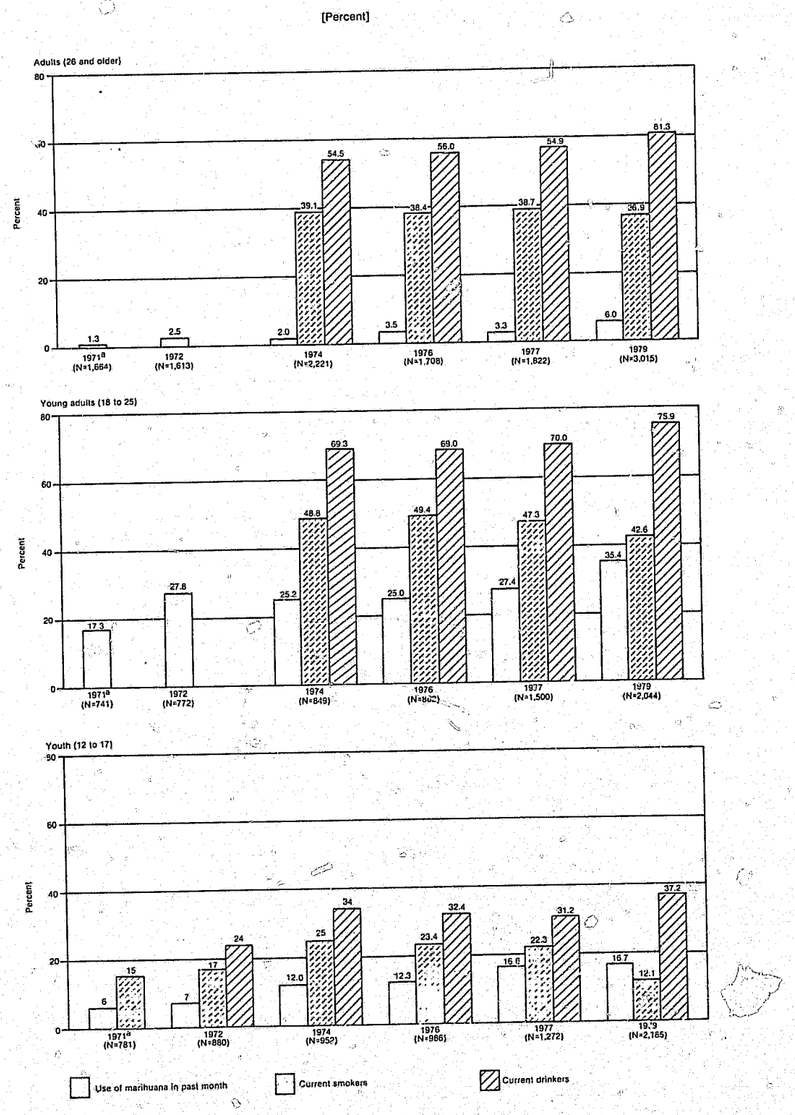
[a] Some categories do not sum to 100 percent because of rounding.
[b] Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: Patricia M. Fishburne, Herbert I. Abelson, and Ira Cisin, *National Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1979*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 57.

Figure 3.18 Reported alcohol, cigarette, and marihuana use among adults, young adults, and youth, United States, selected years 1971–79

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.46. For 1974, 1976, 1977, and 1979, current smoker was defined as "smoked within past 30 days." The 1971 and 1972 definition of current smoker was "smoke at present time." For 1971, data on alcoholic beverages were reported separately for beer, wine, liquor, and not summed to represent any drinking of alcohol. Data for some years have been revised from previous reports. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

Questions: "During the past month have you smoked any cigarettes? During the past 30 days, on about how many days did you drink any alcoholic beverages? When was the most *recent* time you used marihuana, hashish?"



[a] Current cigarette and alcohol use not asked this year.

Source: Herbert I. Abelson, Patricia M. Fishburne, and Ira Cisin, *National Survey on Drug Abuse: 1977, A Nationwide Study—Youth, Young Adults, and Older People, Volume I, Main Findings*, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. 45, 58; and Patricia M. Fishburne, Herbert I. Abelson, and Ira Cisin, *National Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1979*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), pp. 38–40. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.54 Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by offense, United States, 1960–79

NOTE: These data were compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation through the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. On a monthly basis, law enforcement agencies (police, sheriffs, and State police) report the number of offenses that become known to them in the following crime categories: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, manslaughter by negligence, forcible rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny–theft, and motor vehicle theft. A count of these crimes, which are known as Part I offenses, is taken from records of all complaints of crime received by law enforcement agencies from victims or other sources and/or from officers who discovered the offenses. Whenever complaints of crime are determined through investigation to be unfounded or false, they are eliminated from the actual count (Source, p. 2).

The Uniform Crime Reporting Program uses seven crime categories to establish a "crime index" in order to measure the trend and distribution of crime in the United States. Crime index offenses include murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny–theft, and motor vehicle theft; the "Total Crime Index" is a simple sum of the index offenses. Arson was designated as a Part I index offense in October 1978; data collection was begun in 1979. However, due to the incompleteness of arson reporting by police in 1979, arson data are not displayed nor are they included in the Total Crime Index of the offenses known to the police.

The figures in this table are subject to updating by the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, and, therefore, may not be consistent with prior editions of the Uniform Crime Reports. *It should also be noted that the number of agencies reporting and populations represented may vary from year to year. This table, Table 3.56, and Table 3.57 present estimates for the United States or particular areas based on agencies reporting. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.*

Population[a]	Total Crime Index[b]	Violent crime[c]	Property crime[c]	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny–theft	Motor vehicle theft
Number of offenses:										
1960—179,323,175	3,384,200	288,460	3,095,700	9,110	17,190	107,840	154,320	912,100	1,855,400	328,200
1961—182,992,000	3,488,000	289,390	3,198,600	8,740	17,220	106,670	156,760	949,600	1,913,000	336,000
1962—185,771,000	3,752,200	301,510	3,450,700	8,530	17,550	110,860	164,570	994,300	2,089,600	366,800
1963—188,483,000	4,109,500	316,970	3,792,500	8,640	17,650	116,470	174,210	1,086,400	2,297,800	408,300
1964—191,141,000	4,564,600	364,220	4,200,400	9,360	21,420	130,390	203,050	1,213,200	2,514,400	472,800
1965—193,526,000	4,739,400	387,390	4,352,000	9,960	23,410	138,690	215,330	1,282,500	2,572,600	496,900
1966—195,576,000	5,223,500	430,180	4,793,300	11,040	25,820	157,990	235,330	1,410,100	2,822,000	561,200
1967—197,457,000	5,903,400	499,930	5,403,500	12,240	27,620	202,910	257,160	1,632,100	3,111,600	659,800
1968—199,399,000	6,720,200	595,010	6,125,200	13,800	31,670	262,840	286,700	1,858,900	3,482,700	783,600
1969—201,385,000	7,410,900	661,870	6,749,000	14,760	37,170	298,850	311,090	1,981,900	3,888,600	878,500
1970—203,235,298	8,098,000	738,820	7,359,200	16,000	37,990	349,860	334,970	2,205,000	4,225,800	928,400
1971—206,212,000	8,588,200	816,500	7,771,700	17,780	42,260	387,700	368,760	2,399,300	4,424,200	948,200
1972—208,230,000	8,248,800	834,900	7,413,900	18,670	46,850	376,290	393,090	2,375,500	4,151,200	887,200
1973—209,851,000	8,718,100	875,910	7,842,200	19,640	51,400	384,220	420,650	2,565,500	4,347,900	928,800
1974—211,392,000	10,253,400	974,720	9,278,700	20,710	55,400	442,400	456,210	3,039,200	5,262,500	977,100
1975—213,124,000	11,256,600	1,026,280	10,230,300	20,510	56,090	464,970	484,710	3,252,100	5,977,700	1,000,500
1976—214,659,000	11,304,800	986,580	10,318,200	18,780	56,730	420,210	490,850	3,089,800	6,270,800	957,600
1977—216,332,000	10,935,800	1,009,500	9,926,300	19,120	63,020	404,650	522,510	3,052,200	5,905,700	968,400
1978—218,059,000	11,141,300	1,061,830	10,079,500	19,560	67,130	417,040	558,100	3,104,500	5,983,400	991,600
1979—220,099,000	12,152,700	1,178,540	10,974,200	21,460	75,990	466,880	614,210	3,299,500	6,577,500	1,097,200
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants:[d]										
1960	1,887.2	160.9	1,726.3	5.1	9.6	60.1	86.1	508.6	1,034.7	183.0
1961	1,906.1	158.1	1,747.9	4.8	9.4	58.3	85.7	518.9	1,045.4	183.6
1962	2,019.8	162.3	1,857.5	4.6	9.4	59.7	88.6	535.2	1,124.8	197.4
1963	2,180.3	168.2	2,012.1	4.6	9.4	61.8	92.4	576.4	1,219.1	216.6
1964	2,388.1	190.6	2,197.5	4.9	11.2	68.2	106.2	634.7	1,315.5	247.4
1965	2,449.0	200.2	2,248.8	5.1	12.1	71.7	111.3	662.7	1,329.3	256.8
1966	2,670.8	220.0	2,450.9	5.6	13.2	80.8	120.3	721.0	1,442.9	286.9
1967	2,989.7	253.2	2,736.5	6.2	14.0	102.8	130.2	826.6	1,575.8	334.1
1968	3,370.2	298.4	3,071.8	6.9	15.9	131.8	143.8	932.3	1,746.6	393.0
1969	3,680.0	328.7	3,351.3	7.3	18.5	148.4	154.5	984.1	1,930.9	436.2
1970	3,984.5	363.5	3,621.0	7.9	18.7	172.1	164.8	1,084.9	2,079.3	456.8
1971	4,164.7	396.0	3,768.8	8.6	20.5	188.0	178.8	1,163.5	2,145.5	459.8
1972	3,961.4	401.0	3,560.4	9.0	22.5	180.7	188.8	1,140.8	1,993.8	426.1
1973	4,154.4	417.4	3,737.0	9.4	24.5	183.1	200.5	1,222.5	2,071.9	442.6
1974	4,850.4	461.1	4,389.3	9.8	26.2	209.3	215.8	1,437.7	2,489.5	462.2
1975	5,281.7	481.5	4,800.2	9.6	26.3	218.2	227.4	1,525.9	2,804.8	469.4
1976	5,266.4	459.8	4,806.8	8.8	26.4	195.8	228.7	1,439.4	2,921.3	446.1
1977	5,055.1	466.6	4,588.4	8.8	29.1	187.1	241.5	1,410.9	2,729.9	447.6
1978	5,109.3	486.9	4,622.4	9.0	30.8	191.3	255.9	1,423.7	2,743.9	454.7
1979	5,521.5	535.5	4,986.0	9.7	34.5	212.1	279.1	1,499.1	2,988.4	498.5

[a] Populations are U.S. Bureau of Census provisional estimates as of July 1, except for the Apr. 1, 1970 census.

[b] Due to rounding, the offenses may not add to the Total Crime Index.

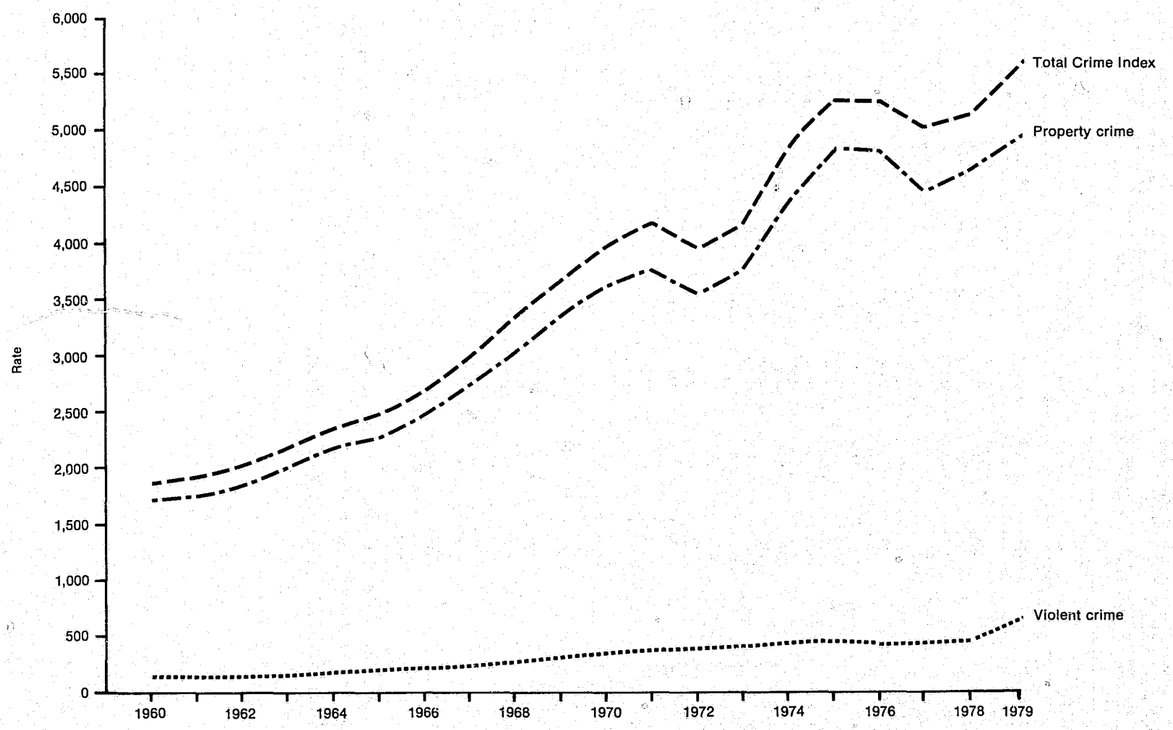
[c] Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny–theft, and motor vehicle theft.

[d] Crime rates calculated prior to rounding number of offenses.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1975*, p. 49, Table 2; *1976*, p. 37; *1977*, p. 37, Table 2; *1978*, p. 39; *1979*, p. 41 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 3.19 Estimated rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by type of offense, United States, 1960–79

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.54. Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny–theft, and motor vehicle theft. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1975*, p. 49, Table 2; *1976*, p. 37; *1977*, p. 37, Table 2; *1978*, p. 39; *1979*, p. 40 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.55 Offenses known to the police in cities over 100,000 population, 1979 and 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.54. Arson was designated a Part I Index offense in 1978. Data on arson were first collected by the UCR program in 1979. Because complete arson data are not available for all jurisdictions for both reporting years, they are not presented here nor are they included in the "Total Crime Index." For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

[All 1980 crime figures from reporting units are preliminary. Final figures and crime rates per unit of population are not available until the publication of the *Uniform Crime Reports, 1980*.]

City	Year	Total Crime Index	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny–theft	Motor vehicle theft
Akron, Ohio	1979	16,258	19	156	491	452	3,450	10,373	1,317
	1980	18,448	25	178	586	421	3,740	12,204	1,294
Albany, NY	1979	4,544	5	31	213	234	1,476	2,261	324
	1980	4,656	4	35	222	312	1,655	2,187	241
Albuquerque, N Mex	1979	27,341	47	215	815	1,602	7,298	15,613	1,751
	1980	29,326	50	225	993	1,740	8,081	16,808	1,429
Alexandria, Va	1979	10,021	12	44	407	310	2,841	5,695	712
	1980	9,568	7	62	528	324	2,607	5,402	638
Allentown, Pa	1979	5,213	6	14	128	98	1,503	3,064	400
	1980	5,923	5	21	215	80	1,754	3,574	274
Amarillo, Tex	1979	9,102	16	43	140	482	2,515	5,469	437
	1980	9,698	17	47	186	489	2,705	5,730	524
Amherst, NY	1979	2,475	4	9	46	167	538	1,520	191
	1980	2,870	0	10	43	185	577	1,832	223
Anaheim, Calif	1979	17,009	7	96	613	460	5,866	8,394	1,573
	1980	17,131	19	112	622	525	5,996	8,290	1,567
Anchorage, Ak	1979	11,848	16	132	343	217	2,478	7,621	1,041
	1980	11,724	15	117	296	308	2,611	7,322	1,055
Arlington, Tex	1979	9,979	11	52	190	373	2,030	6,570	753
	1980	11,341	7	72	196	531	2,434	7,232	869
Arlington, Va	1979	9,875	1	55	322	287	2,084	6,478	648
	1980	9,560	9	56	376	282	2,150	6,041	646
Atlanta, Ga	1979	58,724	231	656	5,189	4,639	16,111	27,424	4,474
	1980	55,949	199	674	4,353	5,470	15,811	25,440	4,002
Austin, Tex	1979	27,237	43	216	577	659	7,766	16,390	1,586
	1980	30,067	44	237	678	765	7,216	19,558	1,569
Baltimore, Md	1979	73,744	245	564	8,482	6,232	16,915	34,537	6,769
	1980	76,704	216	560	10,020	5,775	17,659	36,854	5,620
Baton Rouge, La	1979	23,924	26	100	488	1,718	6,413	13,647	1,532
	1980	26,226	29	136	640	2,089	7,786	14,004	1,542
Beaumont, Tex	1979	10,050	17	92	327	685	3,049	5,255	625
	1980	11,346	17	116	325	984	3,545	5,718	641
Berkeley, Calif	1979	12,765	5	90	601	346	3,126	7,581	1,016
	1980	13,000	10	68	605	301	3,206	7,866	944
Birmingham, Ala	1979	31,862	93	285	1,474	1,476	8,267	16,881	3,386
	1980	35,403	88	275	1,700	1,424	10,062	18,474	3,380
Boise, Idaho	1979	6,908	4	31	113	313	1,954	4,056	437
	1980	8,426	2	45	138	322	2,381	5,147	391
Bridgeport, Conn	1979	12,358	23	38	791	466	3,515	5,321	2,204
	1980	15,627	22	40	841	535	4,661	7,637	1,891
Buffalo, NY	1979	26,975	52	265	1,958	1,582	7,817	11,282	4,019
	1980	29,086	62	297	1,914	1,561	8,595	12,863	3,794
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1979	9,041	4	22	131	207	1,932	6,128	617
	1980	9,611	1	19	114	194	2,023	6,798	462
Charlotte, NC	1979	22,984	50	115	703	1,617	6,676	12,559	1,264
	1980	26,196	47	145	686	1,868	8,245	13,761	1,444
Chattanooga, Tenn	1979	13,362	34	57	434	1,001	2,498	8,084	1,254
	1980	16,098	26	64	366	1,425	3,292	9,677	1,248
Chesapeake, Va	1979	3,950	4	58	129	183	1,243	2,097	236
	1980	4,604	8	51	122	159	1,401	2,625	238
Chicago, Ill	1979	186,728	856	1,655	14,464	10,832	33,396	94,087	31,438
	1980	196,605	863	1,329	16,261	10,205	34,288	102,873	30,786
Cincinnati, Ohio	1979	33,120	50	282	1,662	1,814	8,716	18,626	1,970
	1980	32,987	48	353	1,686	1,845	8,857	18,474	1,724
Cleveland, Ohio	1979	51,994	274	612	5,760	3,090	14,505	14,217	13,536
	1980	57,602	265	703	6,802	3,696	17,850	14,100	14,186
Colorado Springs, Colo	1979	14,871	10	137	368	577	4,045	8,790	944
	1980	16,910	14	151	405	612	5,067	9,713	948
Columbia, SC	1979	10,931	19	91	454	969	2,978	5,773	647
	1980	13,944	15	108	578	1,029	3,778	7,680	756
Columbus, Ga	1979	8,231	37	44	362	294	2,735	3,967	792
	1980	9,188	26	87	388	311	3,094	4,538	744
Columbus, Ohio	1979	50,605	69	423	2,445	1,305	15,015	27,538	3,810
	1980	55,362	87	460	3,224	1,359	17,100	29,809	3,323
Corpus Christi, Tex	1979	17,544	28	155	476	930	5,553	9,028	1,374
	1980	19,385	34	158	489	947	6,157	10,232	1,374
Dallas, Tex	1979	93,761	307	983	4,456	5,707	26,442	48,019	7,847
	1980	106,010	319	1,121	4,983	6,258	30,133	55,372	7,824
Davenport, Iowa	1979	7,607	8	42	250	463	2,124	4,285	435
	1980	8,626	4	38	344	533	2,580	4,770	357
Dayton, Ohio	1979	25,036	65	168	2,067	895	7,236	13,177	1,428
	1980	26,593	76	165	2,175	978	8,036	13,953	1,210
Denver, Colo	1979	51,990	66	626	2,257	2,169	16,031	25,540	5,301
	1980	56,745	99	703	2,366	2,349	19,795	28,184	5,249
Des Moines, Iowa	1979	17,424	14	62	464	534	3,378	11,751	1,221
	1980	19,369	13	101	495	483	3,824	13,328	1,125

Table 3.55 Offenses known to the police in cities over 100,000 population, 1979 and 1980—Continued

City	Year	Total Crime Index	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
Detroit, Mich	1979	110,725	452	1,369	11,413	7,787	32,701	35,501	21,502
	1980	127,423	549	1,313	13,429	7,999	40,848	41,067	22,218
Durham, NC	1979	10,392	17	72	255	398	2,773	6,348	529
	1980	10,532	12	66	270	292	2,857	6,554	481
Elizabeth, NJ	1979	8,838	10	71	663	716	2,255	3,822	1,301
	1980	10,358	8	81	820	983	2,757	4,163	1,546
El Paso, Tex	1979	26,439	33	175	813	1,224	6,088	15,521	2,585
	1980	27,065	54	218	828	1,711	6,267	15,624	2,363
Erie, Pa	1979	6,315	7	40	251	233	1,551	3,708	525
	1980	4,861	11	40	284	253	1,158	2,670	445
Eugene, Ore	1979	9,727	1	58	207	257	2,210	6,554	440
	1980	10,813	2	42	207	383	2,304	7,478	397
Evansville, Ind	1979	8,895	8	46	310	468	2,476	4,987	600
	1980	9,536	12	52	383	498	2,663	5,336	592
Flint, Mich	1979	20,147	36	170	727	2,361	4,807	10,912	1,134
	1980	21,208	35	159	729	2,152	6,052	11,089	992
Fort Lauderdale, Fla	1979	19,309	43	78	812	382	5,925	10,785	1,284
	1980	20,955	44	94	1,285	468	7,117	10,288	1,659
Fort Wayne, Ind	1979	13,611	8	77	353	211	2,493	9,559	910
	1980	15,101	13	83	583	338	3,419	9,860	805
Fort Worth, Tex	1979	42,690	99	345	1,783	1,572	15,033	20,727	3,131
	1980	48,492	106	338	2,286	1,963	15,001	25,398	3,400
Fremont, Calif	1979	8,674	4	37	121	406	2,609	5,125	572
	1980	8,575	2	55	156	351	2,508	5,025	478
Fresno, Calif	1979	23,265	43	148	1,009	776	6,910	11,989	2,390
	1980	24,806	49	193	1,232	895	6,922	13,341	2,174
Fullerton, Calif	1979	6,798	4	55	187	201	1,853	3,888	610
	1980	7,054	2	60	200	206	2,001	4,014	571
Garden Grove, Calif	1979	9,405	2	65	361	311	3,273	4,762	631
	1980	9,994	6	76	332	400	3,151	5,339	690
Garland, Tex	1979	6,415	10	36	95	123	1,997	3,844	310
	1980	6,350	4	29	97	117	1,876	3,911	316
Gary, Ind	1979	11,660	84	219	1,214	425	3,817	3,855	2,046
	1980	12,446	85	263	1,032	836	4,590	3,602	2,038
Glendale, Calif	1979	7,094	8	18	244	201	2,119	3,689	815
	1980	7,805	2	39	293	254	2,596	3,680	941
Grand Rapids, Mich	1979	14,624	14	157	565	867	4,221	8,047	753
	1980	16,185	28	188	529	1,042	4,437	9,275	686
Greensboro, NC	1979	10,301	22	39	196	740	2,432	6,387	485
	1980	12,470	22	55	295	788	3,082	7,711	517
Hammond, Ind	1979	7,273	9	58	371	255	1,993	3,101	1,486
	1980	7,654	12	59	464	452	2,283	2,957	1,427
Hampton, Va	1979	7,144	6	62	154	248	1,518	4,830	326
	1980	7,708	9	82	203	239	1,788	5,059	328
Hartford, Conn	1979	20,643	25	107	1,743	986	4,580	8,905	4,297
	1980	23,392	46	117	2,045	1,157	6,040	8,847	5,140
Hialeah, Fla	1979	7,628	12	30	250	553	1,530	4,603	650
	1980	10,432	16	25	480	609	2,361	5,976	965
Hollywood, Fla	1979	11,547	11	66	382	339	2,926	7,096	727
	1980	12,810	12	58	584	527	3,677	7,077	875
Honolulu, Ha	1979	52,926	45	223	1,568	357	12,803	32,166	5,761
	1980	57,718	65	264	1,729	398	13,848	36,189	5,225
Huntington Beach, Calif	1979	10,152	8	84	199	289	3,120	5,548	904
	1980	10,367	7	59	204	301	3,448	5,497	851
Huntsville, Ala	1979	11,936	17	66	223	389	3,816	6,393	1,032
	1980	13,044	28	69	276	492	4,161	7,191	827
Independence, Mo	1979	6,468	2	24	118	269	1,617	3,925	513
	1980	7,222	6	23	143	313	1,794	4,515	428
Indianapolis, Ind	1979	35,105	92	439	2,053	1,594	8,549	18,927	3,451
	1980	37,220	107	410	2,193	1,743	10,074	18,906	3,787
Irving, Tex	1979	8,395	10	28	108	462	1,898	5,180	709
	1980	8,171	4	33	105	267	2,060	5,045	657
Jacksonville, Fla	1979	39,349	73	372	1,555	2,903	11,450	21,013	1,983
	1980	42,890	70	414	1,631	2,733	13,568	22,668	1,806
Jersey City, NJ	1979	16,670	49	106	1,382	687	5,086	5,649	3,711
	1980	19,245	42	96	1,741	761	6,880	6,143	3,582
Kansas City, Kans	1979	16,199	28	154	714	1,188	4,954	7,700	1,461
	1980	17,495	36	164	843	1,344	5,710	8,041	1,357
Kansas City, Mo	1979	42,065	119	436	2,651	2,736	12,254	20,275	3,594
	1980	49,275	133	518	2,889	3,474	15,210	23,231	3,820
Knoxville, Tenn	1979	11,237	25	63	461	586	4,052	4,729	1,321
	1980	12,423	21	91	528	707	4,374	5,193	1,509
Lakewood, Colo	1979	8,262	3	36	179	428	1,944	5,180	492
	1980	9,033	2	38	183	479	2,055	5,787	489
Lansing, Mich	1979	8,468	7	54	180	448	2,029	5,241	509
	1980	9,515	4	53	216	462	2,534	5,881	365
Las Vegas, Nev	1979	34,133	75	198	1,891	1,046	11,709	16,288	2,926
	1980	41,405	92	291	2,636	1,402	14,526	19,019	3,439
Lexington, Ky	1979	13,537	18	68	275	512	3,446	8,582	636
	1980	15,562	11	71	351	548	4,015	9,742	824

Table 3.55 Offenses known to the police in cities over 100,000 population, 1979 and 1980—Continued

City	Year	Total Crime Index	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
Lincoln, Nebr	1979	9,601	3	45	83	317	1,898	6,885	370
	1980	11,261	6	57	75	341	2,589	7,816	377
Little Rock, Ark*	1979								
	1980	17,851	43	189	792	1,341	5,236	9,342	908
Livonia, Mich	1979	5,011	2	7	70	171	965	3,241	555
	1980	5,238	1	10	67	199	1,077	3,358	526
Long Beach, Calif	1979	28,957	61	278	2,278	1,373	9,459	11,459	4,049
	1980	32,314	82	288	2,781	1,483	10,185	12,669	4,826
Los Angeles, Calif	1979	258,635	786	2,508	20,454	19,624	74,339	101,623	39,301
	1980	293,838	1,011	2,813	25,637	21,987	86,525	112,982	42,883
Louisville, Ky	1979	18,892	68	155	1,548	805	5,617	8,713	1,986
	1980	20,072	60	138	1,771	823	6,542	8,890	1,848
Lubbock, Tex	1979	13,332	31	127	232	711	4,150	7,294	787
	1980	13,492	28	121	224	827	3,798	7,724	770
Macon, Ga	1979	8,707	23	43	305	467	2,525	4,675	669
	1980	9,435	17	38	360	423	2,883	5,093	621
Madison, Wis	1979	13,663	5	67	184	86	3,308	9,354	659
	1980	14,796	4	76	244	111	3,646	10,125	590
Memphis, Tenn	1979	44,499	103	704	3,300	1,678	15,493	18,436	4,785
	1980	50,921	152	788	3,846	2,112	18,778	20,465	4,780
Mesa, Ariz	1979	10,948	2	53	153	547	2,485	7,274	434
	1980	12,098	9	62	193	547	2,773	7,947	567
Miami, Fla	1979	37,180	134	261	3,390	3,040	10,364	17,044	2,947
	1980	52,540	220	325	6,890	4,039	13,729	22,577	4,760
Milwaukee, Wis	1979	38,370	63	283	1,592	1,101	8,546	22,563	4,222
	1980	41,446	74	213	1,796	1,227	9,638	24,726	3,772
Minneapolis, Minn	1979	32,406	30	327	1,988	1,554	9,979	15,243	3,285
	1980	35,820	36	373	2,267	1,241	11,609	17,504	2,790
Mobile, Ala	1979	16,580	52	120	564	1,027	5,130	8,742	945
	1980	21,034	54	144	956	1,467	7,130	10,189	1,094
Montgomery, Ala	1979	11,196	37	47	242	89	3,024	7,169	588
	1980	12,852	37	58	306	520	3,671	7,597	663
Nashville, Tenn	1979	28,612	89	266	1,716	1,180	9,349	13,420	2,592
	1980	34,886	87	295	2,027	1,225	11,482	17,189	2,581
New Haven, Conn	1979	17,602	19	102	1,101	256	5,179	8,633	2,312
	1980	17,834	18	98	1,500	300	4,910	8,756	2,252
New Orleans, La	1979	52,479	242	423	5,276	2,953	12,810	24,687	6,088
	1980	53,575	218	588	4,647	2,719	14,154	25,668	5,581
Newport News, Va	1979	7,907	26	69	310	376	2,360	4,310	456
	1980	9,109	23	83	372	374	2,732	5,048	477
New York, NY	1979	621,110	1,733	3,875	82,572	44,203	178,162	220,817	89,748
	1980	710,153	1,814	3,711	100,550	43,476	210,703	249,421	100,478
Norfolk, Va	1979	19,907	48	133	1,021	925	4,500	12,096	1,184
	1980	20,183	36	111	1,016	1,008	5,275	11,759	978
Oklahoma City, Okla	1979	33,577	83	311	1,188	2,230	12,031	13,792	3,942
	1980	36,191	73	337	1,251	2,074	13,476	15,365	3,615
Omaha, Nebr	1979	24,352	40	193	954	830	5,140	14,875	2,320
	1980	24,430	38	213	1,053	679	5,351	15,138	1,958
Orlando, Fla	1979	14,022	17	133	498	1,080	3,787	7,740	769
	1980	17,532	17	190	742	1,401	5,264	9,022	896
Pasadena, Calif	1979	6,886	9	52	148	200	1,816	3,675	986
	1980	7,818	9	92	203	454	2,216	3,875	969
Paterson, NJ	1979	10,988	23	25	806	522	3,955	4,000	1,657
	1980	14,260	26	36	926	1,069	4,958	5,065	2,180
Peoria, Ill	1979	12,054	5	80	351	1,352	3,109	6,691	466
	1980	12,129	14	82	353	1,008	3,458	6,850	364
Philadelphia, Pa	1979	82,586	385	838	8,838	4,476	20,965	33,863	13,221
	1980	101,145	437	937	10,883	5,043	24,940	40,910	17,995
Phoenix, Ariz	1979	75,147	91	477	2,337	2,898	19,715	44,344	5,285
	1980	86,523	103	485	3,037	3,395	24,137	51,598	5,768
Pittsburgh, Pa	1979	27,958	68	263	2,752	1,566	7,397	9,725	6,187
	1980	30,399	50	299	3,252	1,519	8,997	10,721	5,561
Portland, Ore	1979	36,078	39	435	1,787	2,297	9,373	19,783	2,364
	1980	40,833	46	364	2,249	2,298	10,979	22,649	2,248
Portsmouth, Va	1979	6,061	26	70	265	340	1,551	3,486	323
	1980	6,313	25	60	305	261	1,527	3,864	271
Providence, RI	1979	12,652	15	53	614	552	3,647	4,791	2,980
	1980	14,317	15	74	711	647	3,984	5,059	3,827
Pueblo, Colo	1979	6,943	4	45	92	691	1,571	4,175	365
	1980	7,832	3	55	122	623	2,082	4,629	318
Raleigh, NC	1979	9,701	17	46	202	539	2,043	6,356	498
	1980	10,661	12	64	260	448	2,378	7,068	451
Richmond, Va	1979	18,828	52	161	985	1,036	5,192	10,184	1,218
	1980	21,493	57	157	1,130	1,086	6,601	11,231	1,231
Riverside, Calif	1979	13,675	19	85	370	977	3,858	7,416	950
	1980	15,626	22	125	524	1,079	4,609	8,192	1,075
Rochester, NY	1979	28,287	31	108	1,096	1,611	8,266	15,504	1,669
	1980	28,990	27	125	1,182	1,597	9,051	15,465	1,543
Rockford, Ill	1979	11,594	10	51	398	654	3,438	6,482	561
	1980	12,751	10	69	492	730	4,192	6,774	484

See footnote at end of table.

Table 3.55 Offenses known to the police in cities over 100,000 population, 1979 and 1980—Continued

City	Year	Total Crime Index	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
Sacramento, Calif	1979	31,652	44	219	1,640	1,309	9,728	16,040	2,672
	1980	34,699	45	217	1,604	1,355	10,401	18,451	2,626
St. Louis, Mo	1979	57,213	265	555	5,386	4,568	17,263	23,103	6,073
	1980	64,631	225	392	5,938	4,428	20,184	27,043	6,421
St. Paul, Minn	1979	21,001	16	125	894	847	7,135	10,146	1,838
	1980	22,134	16	140	876	1,000	7,297	11,443	1,362
St. Petersburg, Fla	1979	18,021	24	120	649	1,422	4,439	10,882	485
	1980	21,067	22	155	735	1,711	5,863	11,931	650
Salt Lake City, Utah	1979	17,453	18	155	495	451	4,624	10,330	1,380
	1980	19,086	16	140	528	448	5,174	11,437	1,343
San Antonio, Tex	1979	54,981	171	367	1,689	1,861	16,502	29,746	4,645
	1980	57,873	164	362	1,742	1,997	17,776	31,228	4,604
San Bernardino, Calif	1979	14,196	31	93	764	719	3,887	7,422	1,280
	1980	16,392	35	101	915	846	4,599	8,322	1,574
San Diego, Calif	1979	72,093	96	331	2,884	2,125	19,952	39,224	7,481
	1980	70,505	103	362	2,986	2,738	19,960	36,649	7,707
San Francisco, Calif	1979	70,745	112	664	6,694	3,571	17,255	33,943	8,506
	1980	70,424	110	759	7,527	4,314	16,795	32,772	8,147
San Jose, Calif	1979	43,309	44	407	1,358	1,427	12,042	24,019	4,012
	1980	51,831	62	479	1,714	1,533	13,955	29,608	4,480
Santa Ana, Calif	1979	16,992	29	80	699	489	5,533	8,744	1,418
	1980	19,033	26	94	815	748	6,085	9,658	1,407
Savannah, Ga	1979	14,204	26	129	574	1,216	3,569	7,915	775
	1980	14,656	29	174	599	886	3,708	8,674	586
Seattle, Wash	1979	46,339	37	421	2,071	2,328	11,508	26,161	3,813
	1980	53,294	63	512	2,253	2,373	13,780	30,483	3,830
Shreveport, La	1979	15,376	47	87	416	675	4,031	9,235	885
	1980	18,784	48	108	473	705	5,500	11,003	947
South Bend, Ind	1979	10,161	16	51	396	148	3,424	5,727	399
	1980	11,433	18	79	464	223	3,752	6,425	472
Spokane, Wash	1979	15,685	9	69	349	602	3,985	9,598	1,073
	1980	16,437	11	127	409	633	4,110	10,278	869
Springfield, Mass	1979	13,397	7	137	307	1,109	3,323	5,518	2,996
	1980	14,410	11	152	354	1,598	4,079	5,798	2,418
Springfield, Mo	1979	12,504	12	60	156	373	3,034	8,243	626
	1980	13,472	6	63	112	246	3,488	9,035	522
Stamford, Conn	1979	7,703	5	19	229	146	2,544	3,917	843
	1980	7,372	6	13	279	123	2,542	3,593	816
Stockton, Calif	1979	13,753	35	82	664	641	4,193	6,900	1,238
	1980	16,502	42	80	845	671	4,947	8,503	1,414
Sunnyvale, Calif	1979	6,222	4	30	95	106	1,051	4,463	473
	1980	6,775	5	28	120	130	1,157	4,873	462
Syracuse, NY	1979	14,963	10	65	802	348	4,503	8,301	934
	1980	13,828	12	71	722	295	4,739	7,235	754
Tacoma, Wash	1979	14,324	10	142	468	497	4,738	7,592	877
	1980	16,516	13	165	566	664	5,119	9,095	894
Tampa, Fla	1979	31,687	37	308	1,312	2,549	8,640	17,152	1,689
	1980	38,903	44	348	1,877	2,820	11,950	20,034	1,830
Tempe, Ariz	1979	9,397	3	60	138	393	2,376	5,973	454
	1980	11,046	7	76	199	487	2,602	7,196	479
Toledo, Ohio	1979	32,603	47	253	1,784	882	8,423	19,372	1,842
	1980	34,047	51	242	2,019	859	9,952	19,082	1,842
Topeka, Kans	1979	10,008	9	74	262	558	2,436	6,279	390
	1980	9,594	14	66	193	471	2,943	5,552	355
Torrance, Calif	1979	7,286	8	70	318	341	2,112	3,520	917
	1980	7,389	6	65	333	302	2,091	3,676	916
Tucson, Ariz	1979	30,799	14	184	697	1,134	7,793	19,009	1,968
	1980	35,945	36	174	655	1,717	9,392	21,976	1,995
Tulsa, Okla	1979	27,431	44	196	651	1,435	7,624	14,448	3,033
	1980	32,016	35	251	798	1,630	11,071	14,990	3,241
Virginia Beach, Va	1979	13,540	10	74	188	258	2,755	9,598	657
	1980	15,069	11	105	210	204	3,444	10,442	653
Waco, Tex	1979	8,375	7	38	171	444	2,293	5,001	421
	1980	9,451	17	55	219	476	2,523	5,796	365
Washington, DC	1979	56,430	180	489	6,920	2,964	13,452	28,819	3,606
	1980	63,666	198	439	8,897	3,236	16,260	31,068	3,568
Waterbury, Conn	1979	7,571	10	37	230	142	1,946	4,199	1,007
	1980	7,690	8	17	266	133	2,362	4,017	887
Wichita, Kans	1979	20,391	32	147	668	609	5,148	12,560	1,227
	1980	24,562	32	202	826	763	6,504	14,953	1,282
Wichita Falls, Tex	1979	6,471	6	63	235	550	1,670	3,478	469
	1980	8,629	16	49	291	673	2,590	4,524	486
Winston-Salem, NC	1979	12,221	14	79	316	933	3,085	7,123	671
	1980	12,973	17	84	320	1,102	3,467	7,343	540
Worcester, Mass	1979	12,573	16	85	420	434	3,641	5,284	2,693
	1980	12,978	6	59	605	499	4,294	5,446	2,069
Yonkers, NY	1979	10,420	14	27	655	235	3,025	4,982	1,482
	1980	11,522	8	34	777	213	3,565	5,413	1,512
Youngstown, Ohio	1979	8,574	29	54	362	564	2,532	4,360	673
	1980	9,679	28	57	503	545	3,160	4,667	719

* Figures for 1979 are not comparable with 1980. Data in this table are based on the volume of crimes reported by comparable units. Agency reports that are determined to be influenced by a change in reporting practices for all or specific offenses, or annexations, are removed.

Source: Table adapted from table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Table 3.56 Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by offense and extent of urbanization, 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.54. These figures are aggregated from individual State statistics presented in Table 3.57. These data include estimated offense totals for agencies submitting less than 12 months of offense reports (Source, p. 317). For definitions of offenses and areas, see Appendix 3.

Area	Population[a]	Total Crime Index	Violent crime[b]	Property crime[b]	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
United States total	220,099,000	12,152,730	1,178,539	10,974,191	21,456	75,989	466,881	614,213	3,299,484	6,577,518	1,097,189
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,521.5	535.5	4,986.0	9.7	34.5	212.1	279.1	1,499.1	2,988.4	498.5
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	161,059,975										
Area actually reporting[c]	98.8%	10,087,081	1,026,534	9,060,547	17,435	65,880	443,335	499,884	2,731,200	5,354,161	975,186
Estimated total	100.0%	10,167,915	1,031,770	9,136,145	17,504	66,251	444,774	503,241	2,752,228	5,400,447	983,470
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,313.1	640.6	5,672.5	10.9	41.1	276.2	312.5	1,708.8	3,353.1	610.6
Other cities	25,356,266										
Area actually reporting[c]	96.1%	1,201,299	80,406	1,120,893	1,394	4,453	14,100	60,459	275,615	780,659	64,619
Estimated total	100.0%	1,254,782	83,648	1,171,134	1,444	4,639	14,678	62,887	287,641	815,958	67,535
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,948.6	329.9	4,618.7	5.7	18.3	57.9	248.0	1,134.4	3,218.0	266.3
Rural	33,680,759										
Area actually reporting[c]	94.0%	699,163	60,159	639,004	2,350	4,827	7,001	45,981	247,315	347,441	44,248
Estimated total	100.0%	730,033	63,121	666,912	2,508	5,099	7,429	48,085	259,615	361,113	46,184
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,167.5	187.4	1,980.1	7.4	15.1	22.1	142.8	770.8	1,072.2	137.1

[a] Populations are U.S. Bureau of the Census provisional estimates as of July 1, 1979.

[b] Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

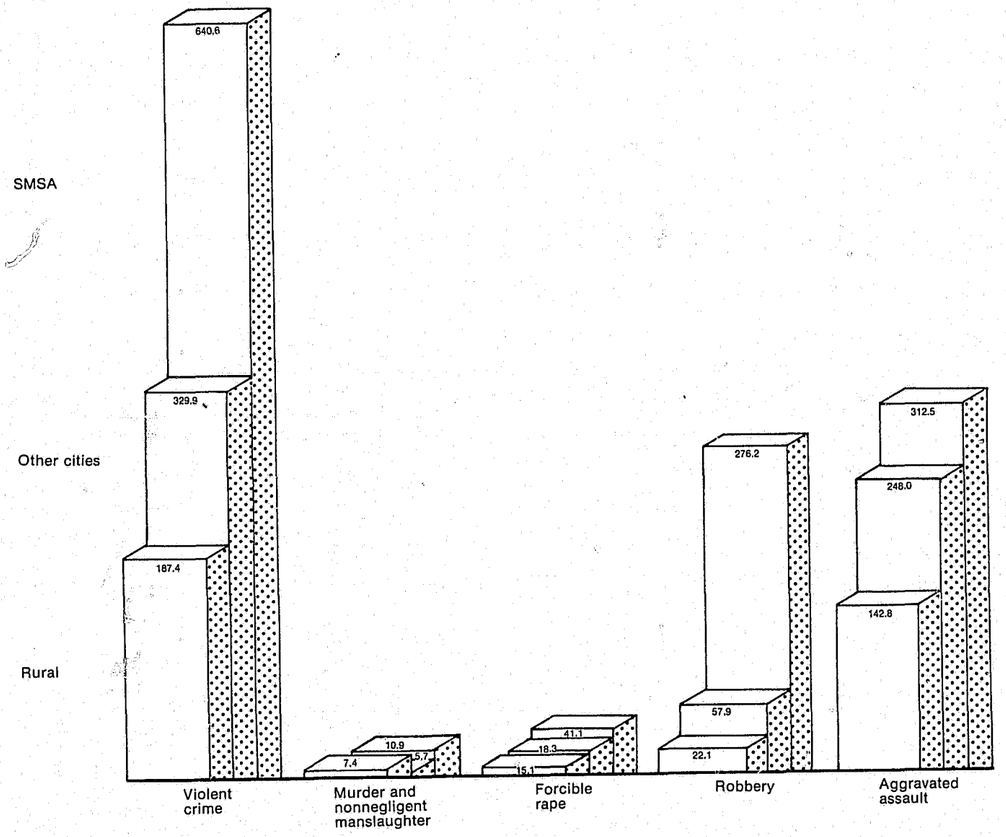
[c] The percentage representing area actually reporting will not coincide with the ratio between reported and estimated crime totals, since these data represent the sum of the calculations for individual States, which have varying populations, portions reporting, and crime rates.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1979* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 40.

Figure 3.20 Estimated rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of violent crime known to police, by offense and extent of urbanization, 1979

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.54 and 3.56. For definitions of offenses and areas, see Appendix 3.

[Rate per 100,000 inhabitants]

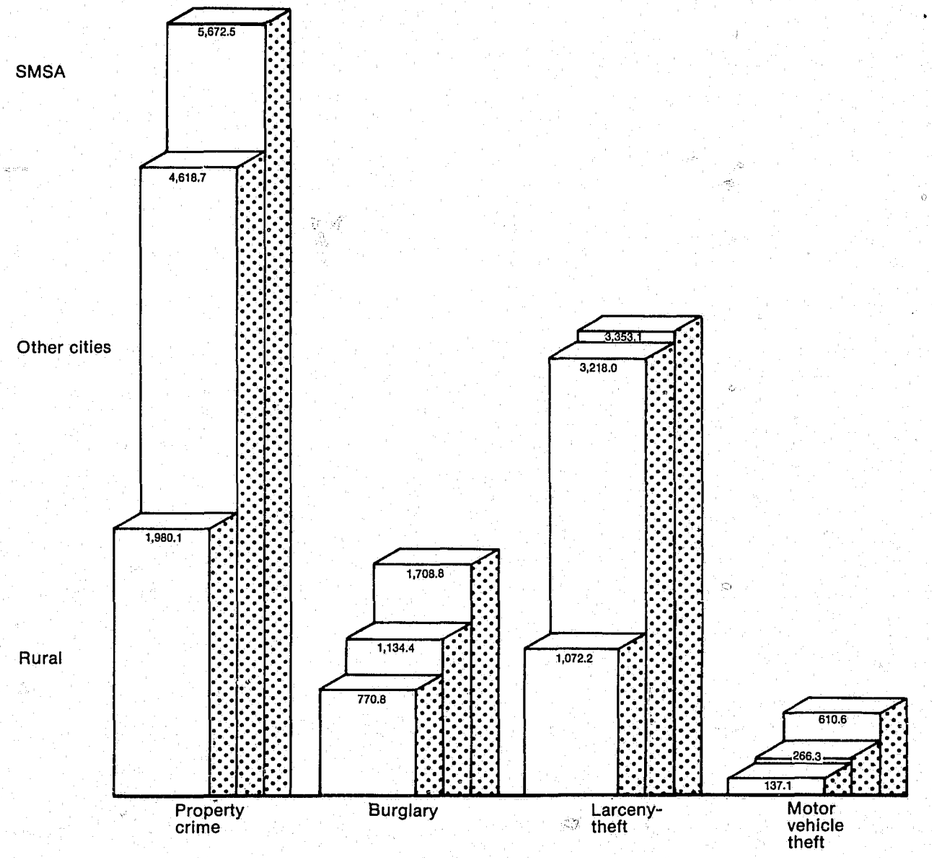


Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1979* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 38. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 3.21 Estimated rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of property crime known to police, by offense and extent of urbanization, 1979

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.54 and 3.56.

[Rate per 100,000 inhabitants]



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1979* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 38. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.57 Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by offense, State, and extent of urbanization, 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.54. These data include estimated offense totals for agencies submitting less than 12 months of offense reports (Source, p. 317). For definitions of offenses and areas see Appendix 3.

Area	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime[a]	Property crime[b]	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
ALABAMA											
Standard Metropolitan											
Statistical Area	2,337,983										
Area actually reporting	99.8%	127,419	11,540	115,879	345	862	3,633	6,700	37,825	67,842	10,212
Estimated totals	100.0%	127,670	11,562	116,108	345	863	3,639	6,715	37,897	67,980	10,231
Other cities	649,209										
Area actually reporting	99.4%	23,393	2,495	20,898	48	84	334	2,029	6,778	12,881	1,239
Estimated totals	100.0%	23,541	2,511	21,030	48	85	336	2,042	6,821	12,962	1,247
Rural	781,808										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	8,739	1,505	7,234	103	89	152	1,161	3,799	2,849	586
State total	3,769,000	159,950	15,578	144,372	496	1,037	4,127	9,918	48,517	83,791	12,064
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,243.8	413.3	3,830.5	13.2	27.5	109.5	263.1	1,287.3	2,223.2	320.1
ALASKA											
Standard Metropolitan											
Statistical Area	None										
Other cities	282,702										
Area actually reporting	99.5%	20,176	1,497	18,679	29	221	409	838	3,878	12,798	2,003
Estimated totals	100.0%	20,273	1,504	18,769	29	222	411	842	3,897	12,859	2,013
Rural	123,298										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	4,914	490	4,424	25	70	34	361	1,719	2,217	488
State total	406,000	25,187	1,994	23,193	54	292	445	1,203	5,616	15,076	2,501
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,203.7	491.1	5,712.6	13.3	71.9	109.6	296.3	1,383.3	3,713.3	616.0
ARIZONA											
Standard Metropolitan											
Statistical Area	1,826,623										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	161,667	11,767	149,900	165	962	3,935	6,705	41,376	98,290	10,234
Other cities	313,511										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	20,532	1,625	18,907	29	83	247	1,266	4,541	13,292	1,074
Rural	309,866										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	10,306	1,136	9,170	25	75	123	913	2,999	5,394	777
State total	2,450,000	192,505	14,528	177,977	219	1,120	4,305	8,884	48,916	116,976	12,085
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	7,857.3	593.0	7,264.4	8.9	45.7	175.7	362.6	1,996.6	4,774.5	493.3
ARKANSAS											
Standard Metropolitan											
Statistical Area	839,769										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	47,096	4,602	42,494	97	385	1,256	2,864	12,837	26,958	2,699
Other cities	549,913										
Area actually reporting	98.0%	20,564	2,407	18,157	35	98	265	2,009	4,841	12,385	931
Estimated totals	100.0%	20,984	2,456	18,528	36	100	270	2,050	4,940	12,638	950
Rural	790,318										
Area actually reporting	96.4%	10,466	893	9,573	63	106	96	628	3,549	5,469	555
Estimated totals	100.0%	10,853	926	9,927	65	110	100	651	3,680	5,671	576
State total	2,180,000	78,933	7,984	70,949	198	595	1,626	5,565	21,457	45,267	4,225
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,620.8	366.2	3,254.5	9.1	27.3	74.6	255.3	984.3	2,076.5	193.8
CALIFORNIA											
Standard Metropolitan											
Statistical Area	20,985,809										
Area actually reporting	99.8%	1,591,187	175,419	1,415,768	2,791	11,669	74,402	86,557	467,221	787,167	161,380
Estimated totals	100.0%	1,593,484	175,629	1,417,855	2,794	11,683	74,484	86,668	467,878	788,393	161,584
Other cities	696,364										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	57,402	4,237	53,165	51	250	816	3,120	13,544	36,175	3,446
Rural	1,013,827										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	44,222	4,221	40,001	107	306	467	3,341	14,888	22,580	2,533
State total	22,696,000	1,695,108	184,087	1,511,021	2,952	12,239	75,767	93,129	496,310	847,148	167,563
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	7,468.8	811.1	6,657.7	13.0	53.9	333.8	410.3	2,186.8	3,732.6	738.3
COLORADO											
Standard Metropolitan											
Statistical Area	2,241,040										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	167,635	13,038	154,597	135	1,345	4,188	7,370	44,032	98,689	11,876
Estimated totals	100.0%	167,676	13,041	154,635	135	1,345	4,189	7,372	44,041	98,716	11,878
Other cities	267,319										
Area actually reporting	94.6%	17,346	848	16,498	5	65	110	668	3,117	12,483	898
Estimated totals	100.0%	18,332	896	17,436	5	69	116	706	3,294	13,193	949
Rural	263,641										
Area actually reporting	92.0%	8,689	491	8,198	19	53	44	375	2,213	5,509	476
Estimated totals	100.0%	9,448	535	8,913	21	58	48	408	2,406	5,989	518
State total	2,772,000	195,456	14,472	180,984	161	1,472	4,353	8,486	49,741	117,898	13,345
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	7,051.1	522.1	6,529.0	5.8	53.1	157.0	306.1	1,794.4	4,253.2	481.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.57 Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by offense, State, and extent of urbanization, 1979—Continued

Area	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime[a]	Property crime[b]	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
CONNECTICUT											
Standard Metropolitan											
Statistical Area	2,742,841										
Area actually reporting	94.2%	159,539	11,474	148,065	123	640	5,734	4,977	42,503	85,593	19,969
Estimated totals	100.0%	166,911	11,796	155,115	126	659	5,861	5,150	44,354	90,047	20,714
Other cities	189,964										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	7,471	387	7,084	2	38	83	264	1,929	4,521	634
Rural	182,195										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	5,651	719	4,932	3	55	77	584	1,946	2,429	557
State total	3,115,000	180,033	12,902	167,131	131	752	6,021	5,998	48,229	96,997	21,935
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,779.6	414.2	5,365.4	4.2	24.1	193.3	192.6	1,548.3	3,113.9	703.2
DELAWARE											
Standard Metropolitan											
Statistical Area	396,291										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	28,787	2,088	26,699	21	114	651	1,302	6,627	17,639	2,433
Other cities	66,253										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	4,502	437	4,065	2	23	63	349	824	3,053	188
Rural	119,456										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	4,691	602	4,089	10	25	39	528	1,439	2,389	261
State total	582,000	37,980	3,127	34,853	33	162	753	2,179	8,890	23,081	2,882
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,525.8	537.3	5,988.5	5.7	27.8	129.4	374.4	1,527.5	3,965.8	495.2
FLORIDA											
Standard Metropolitan											
Statistical Area	7,606,635										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	617,008	67,734	549,274	940	4,193	21,075	41,526	170,709	343,476	35,089
Other cities	411,127										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	27,795	2,747	25,048	44	126	525	2,052	7,676	16,132	1,240
Rural	842,238										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	36,359	3,400	32,959	100	257	497	2,546	12,499	18,491	1,969
State total	8,860,000	681,162	73,881	607,281	1,084	4,576	22,097	46,124	190,884	378,099	38,298
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	7,688.1	833.9	6,854.2	12.2	51.6	249.4	520.6	2,154.4	4,267.5	432.3
GEORGIA											
Standard Metropolitan											
Statistical Area	2,911,784										
Area actually reporting	98.0%	205,911	22,095	183,816	537	1,729	9,598	10,231	60,018	107,049	16,749
Estimated totals	100.0%	209,300	22,315	186,985	542	1,751	9,688	10,334	60,970	108,972	17,043
Other cities	898,457										
Area actually reporting	92.6%	37,022	3,053	33,969	111	204	757	1,981	9,497	22,435	2,037
Estimated totals	100.0%	39,985	3,298	36,687	120	220	818	2,140	10,257	24,230	2,200
Rural	1,307,759										
Area actually reporting	90.7%	25,363	2,705	22,658	195	222	393	1,895	9,394	11,394	1,870
Estimated totals	100.0%	27,950	2,981	24,969	215	245	433	2,088	10,352	12,556	2,061
State total	5,118,000	277,235	28,594	248,641	877	2,216	10,939	14,562	81,579	145,758	21,304
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,416.9	558.7	4,858.2	17.1	43.3	213.7	284.5	1,594.0	2,847.9	416.3
HAWAII											
Standard Metropolitan											
Statistical Area	734,368										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	52,926	2,196	50,730	48	223	1,368	357	12,803	32,166	5,761
Other cities	34,369										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	2,366	81	2,285	8	14	19	40	630	1,550	105
Rural	146,263										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	11,023	374	10,649	10	59	101	204	3,105	6,864	680
State total	915,000	66,315	2,651	63,664	66	296	1,688	601	16,538	40,580	6,546
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	7,247.5	289.7	6,957.8	7.2	32.3	184.5	65.7	1,807.4	4,435.0	715.4
IDAHO											
Standard Metropolitan											
Statistical Area	157,485										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	9,634	666	8,968	7	52	147	460	2,865	5,490	613
Other cities	383,030										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	20,472	1,276	19,196	16	77	197	986	4,217	13,754	1,225
Rural	364,485										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	8,273	671	7,602	26	57	48	540	2,647	4,333	622
State total	905,000	38,379	2,613	35,766	49	186	392	1,986	9,729	23,577	2,460
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,240.8	288.7	3,952.0	5.4	20.6	43.3	219.4	1,075.0	2,605.2	271.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.57 Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by offense, State, and extent of urbanization, 1979—Continued

Area	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime[a]	Property crime[a]	Murder and non-negligent man-slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
ILLINOIS											
Standard Metropolitan											
Statistical Area	9,132,413										
Area actually reporting	99.6%	516,595	50,245	466,350	1,150	3,093	21,560	24,442	118,636	290,293	57,421
Estimated totals	100.0%	518,404	50,357	468,047	1,150	3,101	21,599	24,507	119,056	291,411	57,580
Other cities	1,059,691										
Area actually reporting	94.2%	42,777	2,528	40,249	24	125	470	1,909	9,022	29,380	1,847
Estimated totals	100.0%	45,412	2,684	42,728	25	133	499	2,027	9,578	31,189	1,961
Rural	1,037,896										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	16,688	1,013	15,675	28	71	137	777	4,890	9,999	786
State total	11,230,000	580,504	54,054	526,450	1,203	3,305	22,235	27,311	133,524	332,599	60,327
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,169.2	481.3	4,687.9	10.7	29.4	198.0	243.2	1,189.0	2,961.7	537.2
INDIANA											
Standard Metropolitan											
Statistical Area	3,801,554										
Area actually reporting	88.6%	184,952	14,859	170,093	329	1,392	4,364	6,774	46,064	105,663	18,366
Estimated totals	100.0%	201,139	15,836	185,303	354	1,492	6,633	7,357	50,157	115,000	20,146
Other cities	587,676										
Area actually reporting	78.3%	23,223	1,035	22,188	21	58	263	693	4,729	16,189	1,270
Estimated totals	100.0%	29,672	1,322	28,350	27	74	336	885	6,042	20,685	1,623
Rural	1,010,770										
Area actually reporting	81.7%	14,435	896	13,539	55	94	162	585	5,701	6,521	1,317
Estimated totals	100.0%	17,666	1,096	16,570	67	115	198	716	6,977	7,981	1,612
State total	5,400,000	248,477	18,254	230,223	448	1,681	7,167	8,958	63,176	143,666	23,381
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,601.4	338.0	4,263.4	8.3	31.1	132.7	165.9	1,169.9	2,660.5	433.0
IOWA											
Standard Metropolitan											
Statistical Area	1,157,675										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	75,577	4,015	71,562	47	246	1,261	2,461	15,877	50,893	4,792
Other cities	704,586										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	34,166	929	33,237	7	45	160	717	6,020	25,053	2,164
Rural	1,040,739										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	15,136	315	14,821	11	29	36	239	4,871	9,077	873
State total	2,903,000	124,879	5,259	119,620	65	320	1,457	3,417	26,768	85,023	7,829
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,301.7	181.2	4,120.6	2.2	11.0	50.2	117.7	922.1	2,928.8	269.7
KANSAS											
Standard Metropolitan											
Statistical Area	1,097,152										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	71,041	5,938	65,103	88	474	1,938	3,438	19,190	41,543	4,370
Other cities	668,617										
Area actually reporting	94.0%	33,218	1,806	31,412	23	118	417	1,248	8,176	21,751	1,485
Estimated totals	100.0%	35,318	1,919	33,399	24	125	443	1,327	8,693	23,127	1,579
Rural	603,231										
Area actually reporting	92.6%	8,908	481	8,427	17	25	39	400	3,352	4,584	491
Estimated totals	100.0%	9,622	519	9,103	18	27	42	432	3,621	4,952	530
State total	2,369,000	115,981	8,376	107,605	130	626	2,423	5,197	31,504	69,622	6,479
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,895.8	353.6	4,542.2	5.5	26.4	102.3	219.4	1,329.8	2,938.9	273.5
KENTUCKY											
Standard Metropolitan											
Statistical Area	1,590,441										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	75,338	5,688	69,650	152	474	2,673	2,389	20,382	43,714	5,554
Other cities	576,580										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	18,810	955	17,855	25	67	268	595	4,702	11,781	1,372
Rural	1,359,979										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	18,148	2,105	16,043	158	178	306	1,463	6,998	6,936	2,109
State total	3,527,000	112,296	8,748	103,548	335	719	3,247	4,447	32,082	62,431	9,035
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,183.9	248.0	2,935.9	9.5	20.4	92.1	126.1	909.6	1,770.1	256.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.57 Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by offense, State, and extent of urbanization, 1979—Continued

Area	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime[a]	Property crime[a]	Murder and non-negligent man-slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
LOUISIANA											
Standard Metropolitan											
Statistical Area	2,542,590										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	179,114	21,535	157,579	515	1,244	8,209	11,567	46,580	96,350	14,649
Estimated totals	100.0%	179,185	21,542	157,643	515	1,244	8,210	11,573	46,597	96,392	14,654
Other cities	510,324										
Area actually reporting	93.5%	18,772	2,347	16,425	49	91	306	1,901	4,603	10,952	870
Estimated totals	100.0%	18,861	2,357	16,504	49	91	307	1,910	4,625	11,005	874
Rural	973,086										
Area actually reporting	98.7%	17,467	3,286	14,181	116	216	311	2,643	4,950	8,350	881
Estimated totals	100.0%	17,697	3,330	14,367	118	219	315	2,678	5,015	8,459	893
State total	4,026,000	215,743	27,229	188,514	682	1,554	8,832	16,161	56,237	115,856	16,421
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,358.7	676.3	4,682.4	16.9	38.6	219.4	401.4	1,396.8	2,877.7	407.9
MAINE											
Standard Metropolitan											
Statistical Area	303,807										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	18,942	1,236	17,706	7	55	188	986	4,615	12,074	1,017
Other cities	478,727										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	21,207	684	20,523	7	58	143	476	4,792	14,608	1,123
Rural	314,466										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	7,102	301	6,801	17	18	18	248	3,185	3,146	470
State total	1,097,000	47,251	2,221	45,030	31	131	349	1,710	12,592	29,828	2,610
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,307.3	202.5	4,104.8	2.8	11.9	31.8	155.9	1,147.9	2,719.1	237.9
MARYLAND											
Standard Metropolitan											
Statistical Area	3,512,033										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	235,878	30,775	205,103	368	1,492	13,389	15,526	55,791	130,073	19,239
Other cities	195,770										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	13,953	1,176	12,777	8	49	209	910	3,219	9,053	505
Rural	441,197										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	11,335	1,056	10,279	30	95	142	789	3,620	6,171	488
State total	4,149,000	261,166	33,007	228,159	406	1,636	13,740	17,225	62,630	145,297	20,232
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,294	795.5	5,499.1	9.8	39.4	331.2	415.2	1,509.5	3,502.0	487.6
MASSACHUSETTS											
Standard Metropolitan											
Statistical Area	5,551,473										
Area actually reporting	94.2%	309,790	28,910	280,880	208	1,337	11,396	15,969	82,043	135,179	62,658
Estimated totals	100.0%	324,439	29,825	294,614	212	1,374	11,608	16,631	86,173	143,346	65,095
Other cities	200,074										
Area actually reporting	98.4%	16,437	788	15,649	0	51	107	630	6,198	8,557	894
Estimated totals	100.0%	16,708	801	15,907	0	52	109	640	6,300	8,698	909
Rural	17,453										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	259	24	235	0	3	7	15	97	91	47
State total	5,769,000	341,406	30,650	310,756	212	1,428	11,724	17,286	92,570	152,135	65,051
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,917.9	531.3	5,386.7	3.7	24.8	203.2	299.6	1,604.6	2,637.1	1,144.9
MICHIGAN											
Standard Metropolitan											
Statistical Area	7,489,369										
Area actually reporting	99.8%	482,365	51,803	431,062	785	3,626	19,314	28,078	114,814	264,724	51,524
Estimated totals	100.0%	483,550	51,849	431,701	785	3,628	19,328	28,108	114,950	265,162	51,589
Other cities	754,607										
Area actually reporting	97.5%	38,938	2,035	36,903	16	120	472	1,427	7,955	27,229	1,719
Estimated totals	100.0%	39,941	2,087	37,854	16	123	484	1,464	8,160	27,931	1,763
Rural	554,024										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	42,524	2,622	39,902	33	349	406	1,834	15,696	22,118	2,088
State total	9,208,000	566,015	56,558	509,457	834	4,100	20,218	31,406	138,806	315,211	55,440
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,147.0	614.2	5,532.8	9.1	44.5	219.6	341.1	1,507.5	3,423.2	602.1
MINNESOTA											
Standard Metropolitan											
Statistical Area	2,612,717										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	137,651	8,039	129,612	79	770	3,584	3,606	34,815	84,017	10,780
Estimated totals	100.0%	137,759	8,041	129,718	79	770	3,585	3,607	34,836	84,095	10,787
Other cities	488,660										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	21,933	432	21,501	6	47	108	271	3,940	16,231	1,330
Rural	958,623										
Area actually reporting	98.7%	18,415	493	17,922	8	53	60	372	6,324	10,365	1,233
Estimated totals	100.0%	18,557	500	18,157	8	54	61	377	6,407	10,501	1,249
State total	4,060,000	178,349	8,973	169,376	93	871	3,754	4,255	45,183	110,827	13,366
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,392.8	221.0	4,171.8	2.3	21.5	92.5	104.8	1,112.9	2,729.7	329.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.57 Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by offense, State, and extent of urbanization, 1979—Continued

Area	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime[a]	Property crime[b]	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
MISSISSIPPI											
Standard Metropolitan											
Statistical Area	637,615										
Area actually reporting	91.1%	30,916	2,844	28,072	79	212	857	1,696	10,292	15,615	2,165
Estimated totals	100.0%	32,763	3,108	29,655	83	230	902	1,893	10,984	16,382	2,289
Other cities	635,983										
Area actually reporting	92.2%	25,049	2,414	22,635	84	118	425	1,787	7,068	14,495	1,072
Estimated totals	100.0%	27,170	2,618	24,552	91	128	461	1,938	7,667	15,722	1,163
Rural	1,132,402										
Area actually reporting	40.5%	4,573	834	3,739	52	67	137	578	1,933	1,579	227
Estimated totals	100.0%	11,300	2,060	9,240	128	165	339	1,428	4,777	3,902	561
State total	2,406,000	71,233	7,786	63,447	302	523	1,702	5,259	23,428	36,006	4,013
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,960.6	323.6	2,637.0	12.6	21.7	70.7	218.6	973.7	1,496.5	166.8
MISSOURI											
Standard Metropolitan											
Statistical Area	3,099,440										
Area actually reporting	96.9%	194,913	22,652	172,261	457	1,429	9,748	11,018	55,960	99,002	17,299
Estimated totals	100.0%	199,128	22,932	176,196	460	1,447	9,835	11,190	57,106	101,426	17,664
Other cities	515,256										
Area actually reporting	86.6%	21,368	1,205	20,163	20	63	227	895	5,135	13,877	1,151
Estimated totals	100.0%	24,672	1,391	23,281	23	73	262	1,033	5,929	16,023	1,329
Rural	1,253,304										
Area actually reporting	58.3%	9,719	781	8,938	35	69	99	578	4,307	4,051	580
Estimated totals	100.0%	16,671	1,339	15,332	60	118	170	991	7,388	6,949	995
State total	4,868,000	240,471	25,662	214,809	543	1,638	10,267	13,214	70,423	124,398	19,988
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,939.8	527.2	4,412.7	11.2	33.6	210.9	271.4	1,446.7	2,555.4	410.6
MONTANA											
Standard Metropolitan											
Statistical Area	190,814										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	12,068	545	11,523	8	47	140	350	2,525	8,067	931
Other cities	258,935										
Area actually reporting	98.5%	14,420	598	13,822	5	57	81	455	1,970	10,975	877
Estimated totals	100.0%	14,638	607	14,031	5	58	82	462	2,000	11,141	890
Other cities	336,251										
Area actually reporting	95.4%	7,970	581	7,389	19	54	36	472	1,707	5,085	597
Estimated totals	100.0%	8,354	610	7,744	20	57	38	495	1,789	5,329	626
State total	786,000	35,060	1,762	33,298	33	162	260	1,307	6,314	24,537	2,447
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,460.6	224.2	4,236.4	4.2	20.6	33.1	166.3	803.3	3,121.8	311.3
NEBRASKA											
Standard Metropolitan											
Statistical Area	702,760										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	40,631	2,770	37,861	48	275	1,085	1,362	8,413	26,283	3,165
Other cities	421,495										
Area actually reporting	97.8%	16,441	581	15,860	7	43	59	472	2,683	12,312	865
Estimated totals	100.0%	16,816	594	16,222	7	44	60	483	2,744	12,593	885
Rural	449,745										
Area actually reporting	93.4%	5,047	179	4,868	9	18	11	141	1,538	3,100	230
Estimated totals	100.0%	5,404	192	5,212	10	19	12	151	1,647	3,319	246
State total	1,574,000	62,851	3,556	59,295	65	338	1,157	1,996	12,804	42,195	4,296
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,993.1	225.9	3,767.2	4.1	21.5	73.5	126.8	813.5	2,680.7	272.9
NEVADA											
Standard Metropolitan											
Statistical Area	570,358										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	55,851	5,217	50,634	110	394	2,746	1,967	18,171	27,957	4,506
Other cities	33,107										
Area actually reporting	96.3%	1,798	169	1,629	3	4	29	133	430	1,094	105
Estimated totals	100.0%	1,866	175	1,691	3	4	30	138	446	1,136	109
Rural	98,535										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	4,281	474	3,807	10	20	85	359	1,182	2,295	330
State total	702,000	61,998	5,866	56,132	123	418	2,861	2,464	19,799	31,388	4,945
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	8,831.6	835.6	7,996.0	17.5	59.5	407.5	351.0	2,820.4	4,471.2	704.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.57 Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by offense, State, and extent of urbanization, 1979—Continued

Area	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime[a]	Property crime[b]	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
NEW HAMPSHIRE											
Standard Metropolitan											
Statistical Area	264,716										
Area actually reporting	99.5%	12,998	370	12,628	6	46	106	212	3,205	8,404	1,019
Estimated totals	100.0%	13,041	371	12,670	6	46	106	213	3,215	8,433	1,022
Other cities	493,454										
Area actually reporting	98.1%	24,985	725	24,260	10	78	131	506	6,266	16,284	1,710
Estimated totals	100.0%	25,481	740	24,741	10	80	134	516	6,390	16,607	1,744
Rural	128,830										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	2,092	130	1,962	5	26	14	85	1,030	816	116
State total	887,000	40,614	1,241	39,373	21	152	254	814	10,635	25,856	2,882
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,578.8	139.9	4,438.9	2.4	17.1	28.6	91.8	1,199.0	2,915.0	324.9
NEW JERSEY											
Standard Metropolitan											
Statistical Area	6,729,689										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	392,913	35,374	357,539	460	1,902	17,908	15,104	108,196	199,987	49,356
Other cities	528,934										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	32,342	1,292	31,050	17	123	410	742	8,508	20,978	1,564
Rural	73,377										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	1,510	81	1,429	7	12	14	48	717	587	125
State total	7,332,000	426,765	36,747	390,018	484	2,037	18,332	15,894	117,421	221,552	51,045
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,820.6	501.2	5,319.4	6.6	27.8	250.0	216.8	1,601.5	3,021.7	696.2
NEW MEXICO											
Standard Metropolitan											
Statistical Area	417,633										
Area actually reporting	99.4%	31,948	3,176	28,772	65	264	894	1,953	8,850	17,881	2,041
Estimated totals	100.0%	32,723	3,194	29,529	65	268	895	1,966	8,938	18,525	2,066
Other cities	517,635										
Area actually reporting	85.4%	27,856	2,678	25,178	53	181	428	2,016	6,318	17,324	1,536
Estimated totals	100.0%	32,621	3,136	29,485	62	212	501	2,361	7,399	20,287	1,799
Rural	305,732										
Area actually reporting	98.3%	6,380	926	5,454	27	100	104	695	2,013	2,883	558
Estimated totals	100.0%	6,491	942	5,549	27	102	106	707	2,048	2,933	568
State total	1,241,000	71,835	7,272	64,563	154	582	1,502	5,034	18,385	41,745	4,433
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,788.5	586.0	5,202.5	12.4	46.9	121.0	405.6	1,481.5	3,363.8	357.2
NEW YORK											
Standard Metropolitan											
Statistical Area	15,598,292										
Area actually reporting	99.6%	1,014,542	157,299	857,243	2,031	5,149	92,695	57,424	284,189	452,629	120,425
Estimated totals	100.0%	1,017,446	157,435	860,011	2,033	5,157	92,742	57,503	284,980	454,378	120,653
Other cities	1,092,206										
Area actually reporting	99.0%	45,224	2,463	42,761	14	105	524	1,820	10,358	30,144	2,259
Area actually reporting	100.0%	45,696	2,488	43,208	14	106	529	1,839	10,466	30,459	2,283
Rural	958,502										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	31,998	1,983	30,015	45	131	200	1,607	12,856	15,752	1,407
State total	17,649,000	1,095,140	161,906	933,234	2,092	5,394	93,471	60,949	308,302	500,589	124,343
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,205.1	917.4	5,287.7	11.9	30.6	529.6	345.3	1,746.9	2,836.4	704.5
NORTH CAROLINA											
Standard Metropolitan											
Statistical Area	2,535,921										
Area actually reporting	99.2%	142,628	13,188	129,440	283	710	3,033	9,162	41,334	80,276	7,830
Estimated totals	100.0%	143,479	13,265	130,214	284	713	3,045	9,223	41,610	80,725	7,879
Other cities	1,032,873										
Area actually reporting	97.3%	57,053	6,237	50,816	111	188	784	5,154	14,225	34,344	2,247
Estimated totals	100.0%	58,629	6,409	52,220	114	193	806	5,296	14,618	35,293	2,309
Rural	2,037,206										
Area actually reporting	99.2%	42,683	5,293	37,390	200	229	472	4,392	16,333	18,740	2,317
Estimated totals	100.0%	43,014	5,335	37,679	202	231	476	4,426	16,459	18,885	2,335
State total	5,606,000	245,122	25,009	220,113	600	1,137	4,327	18,945	72,687	134,903	12,523
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,372.5	446.1	3,926.4	10.7	20.3	77.2	337.9	1,296.6	2,406.4	223.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.57 Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by offense, State, and extent of urbanization, 1979—Continued

Area	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime[a]	Property crime[a]	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
NORTH DAKOTA											
Standard Metropolitan											
Statistical Area	226,790										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	9,816	190	9,626	2	25	38	125	1,565	7,490	571
Other cities	127,222										
Area actually reporting	98.3%	5,120	108	5,012	4	11	17	76	680	4,062	270
Estimated totals	100.0%	5,205	109	5,096	4	11	17	77	691	4,130	275
Rural	302,988										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	3,085	104	2,981	4	18	10	72	773	1,987	221
State total	657,000	18,106	403	17,703	10	54	65	274	3,029	13,607	1,067
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,755.9	61.3	2,694.5	1.5	8.2	9.9	41.7	461.0	2,071.1	162.4
OHIO											
Standard Metropolitan											
Statistical Area	8,544,263										
Area actually reporting	95.3%	459,042	43,620	415,422	778	3,094	19,785	19,963	115,444	257,957	42,021
Estimated totals	100.0%	475,029	44,723	430,306	790	3,163	20,083	20,687	118,979	268,112	43,215
Other cities	955,163										
Area actually reporting	92.7%	46,318	2,557	43,761	41	107	583	1,826	9,961	31,441	2,359
Estimated totals	100.0%	49,965	2,758	47,207	44	115	629	1,970	10,745	33,917	2,545
Rural	1,231,574										
Area actually reporting	96.2%	24,521	1,551	22,970	30	126	190	1,205	8,085	13,597	1,288
Estimated totals	100.0%	25,487	1,611	23,876	31	131	197	1,252	8,404	14,133	1,339
State total	10,731,000	550,481	49,092	501,389	865	3,409	20,909	23,909	138,128	316,162	47,099
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,129.8	457.5	4,672.3	8.1	31.8	194.8	222.8	1,287.2	2,946.2	438.9
OKLAHOMA											
Standard Metropolitan											
Statistical Area	1,610,892										
Area actually reporting	99.7%	96,441	8,851	87,590	173	733	2,452	5,493	31,052	46,900	9,638
Estimated totals	100.0%	96,681	8,865	87,816	173	734	2,455	5,503	31,125	47,034	9,657
Other cities	711,281										
Area actually reporting	99.2%	29,755	2,035	27,720	54	125	403	1,453	7,852	17,909	1,959
Estimated totals	100.0%	29,999	2,051	27,948	54	126	406	1,465	7,917	18,056	1,975
Rural	569,827										
Area actually reporting	97.0%	9,049	778	8,271	52	90	102	534	3,495	4,075	701
Estimated totals	100.0%	9,332	803	8,529	54	93	105	551	3,604	4,202	723
State total	2,892,000	136,012	11,719	124,293	281	953	2,966	7,519	42,646	69,292	12,355
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,703.0	405.2	4,297.8	9.7	33.0	102.6	260.0	1,474.6	2,396.0	427.2
OREGON											
Standard Metropolitan											
Statistical Area	1,500,920										
Area actually reporting	99.7%	106,628	9,223	97,405	72	857	2,862	5,432	27,988	62,726	6,691
Estimated totals	100.0%	106,902	9,244	97,658	72	858	2,865	5,449	28,050	62,900	6,708
Other cities	514,522										
Area actually reporting	98.3%	35,701	2,563	33,138	13	124	307	2,119	7,363	23,886	1,889
Estimated totals	100.0%	36,317	2,607	33,710	13	126	312	2,156	7,490	24,298	1,922
Rural	511,558										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	17,826	1,030	15,896	22	137	122	1,649	5,142	9,625	1,129
State total	2,527,000	161,045	13,781	147,264	107	1,121	3,299	9,254	40,682	96,823	9,759
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,373.0	545.4	5,827.6	4.2	44.4	130.6	366.2	1,609.9	3,831.5	386.2
PENNSYLVANIA											
Standard Metropolitan											
Statistical Area	9,428,708										
Area actually reporting	99.2%	351,048	36,232	314,816	648	2,308	17,166	16,110	92,062	181,465	41,289
Estimated totals	100.0%	352,863	36,364	316,499	650	2,325	17,197	16,192	92,673	182,371	41,455
Other cities	1,168,134										
Area actually reporting	99.2%	34,375	1,665	32,710	28	92	409	1,136	7,049	23,331	2,330
Estimated totals	100.0%	34,638	1,678	32,960	28	93	412	1,145	7,103	23,509	2,348
Rural	1,134,158										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	22,546	1,091	21,455	46	115	246	684	9,892	9,687	1,876
State total	11,731,000	410,047	39,133	370,914	724	2,533	17,855	18,021	109,668	215,567	45,679
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,495.4	333.6	3,161.8	6.2	21.6	152.2	153.6	934.9	1,837.6	389.4
PUERTO RICO											
Standard Metropolitan											
Statistical Area	1,789,900										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	56,526	10,724	45,802	352	417	5,383	4,572	17,334	18,749	9,719
Other agencies	1,650,800										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	23,655	4,631	19,024	124	257	809	3,441	9,378	8,092	1,554
Total	3,441,000	80,181	15,355	64,826	476	674	6,192	8,013	26,712	26,841	11,273
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,330.4	446.3	1,884.1	13.8	19.6	180.0	232.9	776.4	780.1	327.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.57 Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by offense, State, and extent of urbanization, 1979—Continued

Area	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime[a]	Property crime[a]	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
RHODE ISLAND											
Standard Metropolitan											
Statistical Area	847,608										
Area actually reporting	99.1%	48,156	3,159	44,997	30	125	941	2,063	13,056	25,009	6,930
Estimated totals	100.0%	48,321	3,167	45,154	30	125	942	2,070	13,101	25,107	6,946
Other cities	81,392										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	5,243	306	4,937	0	15	76	215	1,292	3,229	416
Rural	X	35	12	23	0	1	1	10	7	11	5
State total	929,000	53,599	3,485	50,114	30	141	1,019	2,295	14,400	28,347	7,367
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,769.5	375.1	5,394.4	3.2	15.2	109.7	247.0	1,550.1	3,051.3	793.0
SOUTH CAROLINA											
Standard Metropolitan											
Statistical Area	1,417,355										
Area actually reporting	99.5%	87,643	10,993	76,650	164	605	2,259	7,965	25,631	45,463	5,556
Estimated totals	100.0%	88,057	11,041	77,016	164	607	2,270	8,000	25,741	45,694	5,581
Other cities	540,430										
Area actually reporting	98.8%	31,639	4,489	27,150	72	155	509	3,753	8,479	17,187	1,484
Estimated totals	100.0%	32,019	4,543	27,476	73	157	515	3,798	8,581	17,393	1,502
Rural	974,215										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	28,464	4,305	24,159	131	242	371	3,561	9,838	12,720	1,601
State total	2,932,000	148,540	19,889	128,651	368	1,006	3,156	15,359	44,160	75,807	8,684
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,066.2	678.3	4,387.8	12.6	34.3	107.6	523.8	1,506.1	2,585.5	296.2
SOUTH DAKOTA											
Standard Metropolitan											
Statistical Area	193,616										
Area actually reporting	93.0%	9,940	577	9,363	5	49	84	439	2,125	6,624	614
Estimated totals	100.0%	10,504	636	9,868	5	52	87	492	2,264	6,951	653
Other cities	167,097										
Area actually reporting	95.9%	5,706	254	5,452	4	32	28	190	911	4,224	317
Estimated totals	100.0%	6,645	296	6,349	5	37	33	221	1,061	4,919	369
Rural	328,287										
Area actually reporting	79.1%	2,566	130	2,436	3	19	16	92	784	1,512	140
Estimated totals	100.0%	3,244	164	3,080	4	24	20	116	991	1,912	177
State total	689,000	20,393	1,096	19,297	14	113	140	829	4,316	13,782	1,199
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,959.8	159.1	2,800.7	2.0	16.4	20.3	120.3	626.4	2,000.3	174.0
TENNESSEE											
Standard Metropolitan											
Statistical Area	2,746,596										
Area actually reporting	99.6%	137,784	14,770	123,014	310	1,328	6,652	6,480	44,421	65,469	13,124
Estimated totals	100.0%	138,114	14,796	123,318	310	1,330	6,658	6,498	44,536	65,631	13,151
Other cities	581,553										
Area actually reporting	96.9%	22,268	1,719	20,549	42	78	398	1,203	5,993	13,115	1,441
Estimated totals	100.0%	22,979	1,773	21,206	43	78	411	1,241	6,185	13,534	1,487
Rural	1,051,851										
Area actually reporting	96.3%	14,150	1,508	12,642	74	99	200	1,135	5,768	5,475	1,399
Estimated totals	100.0%	14,693	1,566	13,127	77	103	208	1,178	5,989	5,685	1,453
State total	4,380,000	175,786	18,135	157,651	430	1,511	7,277	8,917	56,710	84,850	16,091
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,013.4	414.0	3,599.3	9.8	34.5	166.1	203.6	1,294.7	1,937.2	367.4
TEXAS											
Standard Metropolitan											
Statistical Area	10,661,103										
Area actually reporting	99.7%	716,085	60,554	655,531	1,947	5,626	24,757	28,224	215,891	370,987	68,653
Estimated totals	100.0%	717,112	60,635	656,477	1,951	5,634	24,777	28,273	216,281	371,446	68,750
Other cities	1,312,304										
Area actually reporting	97.3%	50,696	5,124	45,572	128	221	584	4,191	13,711	29,366	2,495
Estimated totals	100.0%	52,095	5,266	46,829	132	227	600	4,307	14,089	30,176	2,564
Rural	1,411,593										
Area actually reporting	98.5%	23,532	2,056	21,476	150	179	286	1,441	9,247	10,730	1,499
Estimated totals	100.0%	23,890	2,087	21,803	152	182	290	1,463	9,388	10,893	1,522
State total	13,385,000	793,097	67,988	725,109	2,235	6,043	25,667	34,043	239,758	412,515	72,836
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,925.3	507.9	5,417.3	16.7	45.1	191.8	254.3	1,791.2	3,081.9	544.2
UTAH											
Standard Metropolitan											
Statistical Area	1,074,757										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	66,737	3,618	63,119	55	346	1,022	2,195	14,525	44,556	4,038
Other cities	140,303										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	5,543	297	5,246	1	14	25	257	903	3,977	366
Rural	151,940										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	2,756	243	2,553	10	21	15	197	687	1,683	183
State total	1,367,000	75,076	4,158	70,918	66	381	1,062	2,649	16,115	50,216	4,587
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,492.0	304.2	5,187.9	4.8	27.9	77.7	193.8	1,178.9	3,673.4	335.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.57 Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by offense, State, and extent of urbanization, 1979—Continued

Area	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime[a]	Property crime[b]	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
VERMONT											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	None										
Other cities	240,694										
Area actually reporting	20.1%	3,462	139	3,343	0	9	20	110	749	2,377	217
Estimated totals	100.0%	17,362	694	16,668	0	45	100	549	3,734	11,852	1,082
Rural	252,306										
Area actually reporting	68.7%	6,016	147	5,869	5	47	28	67	2,777	2,694	398
Estimated totals	100.0%	8,763	214	8,549	7	68	41	98	4,045	3,924	580
State total	493,000	26,125	908	25,217	7	113	141	647	7,779	15,776	1,662
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,299.2	184.2	5,115.0	1.4	22.9	28.6	131.2	1,577.9	3,200.0	337.1
VIRGINIA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,398,185										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	184,230	12,800	171,430	287	1,171	5,320	6,022	44,597	116,197	10,636
Other cities	486,688										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	21,870	1,196	20,674	36	79	256	825	4,361	15,269	1,044
Rural	1,312,127										
Area actually reporting	98.2%	20,196	1,617	18,579	122	154	219	1,122	7,179	10,274	1,126
Estimated totals	100.0%	20,556	1,646	18,910	124	157	223	1,142	7,307	10,457	1,146
State total	5,197,000	226,656	15,642	211,014	447	1,407	5,799	7,989	56,265	141,923	12,826
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,361.3	301.0	4,060.3	8.6	27.1	111.6	153.7	1,082.6	2,730.9	246.8
WASHINGTON											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,792,080										
Area actually reporting	98.8%	189,897	13,393	176,504	141	1,473	4,326	7,453	52,992	110,032	13,480
Estimated totals	100.0%	192,386	13,524	178,862	142	1,487	4,355	7,540	53,574	111,637	13,651
Other cities	486,050										
Area actually reporting	98.8%	39,351	1,790	37,561	30	157	277	1,326	8,381	27,226	1,954
Estimated totals	100.0%	39,828	1,811	38,017	30	159	280	1,342	8,483	27,556	1,978
Rural	647,870										
Area actually reporting	94.1%	22,720	1,628	21,092	14	165	98	1,351	7,500	12,248	1,344
Estimated totals	100.0%	24,135	1,729	22,406	15	175	104	1,435	7,967	13,011	1,428
State total	3,926,000	256,349	17,064	239,285	187	1,821	4,739	10,317	70,024	152,204	17,057
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,529.5	434.6	6,094.9	4.8	46.4	120.7	262.8	1,783.6	3,876.8	434.5
WEST VIRGINIA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	677,042										
Area actually reporting	99.8%	26,366	1,952	24,414	45	182	582	1,143	6,509	15,799	2,106
Estimated totals	100.0%	26,401	1,953	24,448	45	182	582	1,144	6,516	15,824	2,108
Other cities	390,134										
Area actually reporting	98.9%	8,358	446	7,912	21	38	126	261	1,967	5,312	633
Estimated totals	100.0%	8,448	450	7,998	21	38	127	264	1,988	5,370	640
Rural	810,824										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	8,820	753	8,067	62	71	116	504	3,455	3,561	1,051
State total	1,878,000	43,669	3,156	40,513	128	291	825	1,912	11,959	24,755	3,799
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,325.3	168.1	2,157.2	6.8	15.5	43.9	101.8	636.8	1,318.2	202.3
WISCONSIN											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,964,970										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	153,778	6,580	147,198	113	639	2,691	3,137	31,106	106,011	10,081
Other cities	644,274										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	30,432	596	29,836	12	55	90	439	5,351	23,144	1,341
Rural	1,110,756										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	22,902	663	22,239	34	65	76	488	8,349	12,725	1,165
State total	4,720,000	207,112	7,839	199,273	160	758	2,857	4,064	44,806	141,880	12,587
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,388.0	166.1	4,221.9	3.4	16.1	60.5	86.1	949.3	3,005.9	266.7
WYOMING											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	None										
Other cities	301,617										
Area actually reporting	99.1%	16,478	957	15,521	18	71	146	722	2,833	11,566	1,122
Estimated totals	100.0%	16,627	966	15,661	18	72	147	729	2,859	11,670	1,132
Rural	148,383										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	5,081	613	4,468	23	52	43	495	1,028	2,937	503
State total	450,000	21,708	1,579	20,129	41	124	190	1,224	3,887	14,607	1,635
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,824.0	350.9	4,473.1	9.1	27.6	42.2	272.0	863.8	3,246.0	363.3

[a] Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
[b] Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1979* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), pp. 48–59.

Table 3.58 Offenses known to police, by offense and size of place, 1978 and 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.54. Figures represent all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for at least 6 common months in 1978 and 1979 (Source, p. 318). For definitions of offenses, suburban and rural areas, see Appendix 3.

[1979 estimated population]

Population group	Total Crime Index	Violent crime[a]	Property crime[b]	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
TOTAL ALL AGENCIES										
12,762 agencies; total population 210,488,000:										
1978	10,755,292	1,036,100	9,739,192	18,980	65,315	410,872	540,933	3,006,131	5,769,898	963,163
1979	11,975,935	1,141,121	10,534,814	20,678	73,115	458,741	588,587	3,172,429	6,299,644	1,062,743
Percent change	+8.4	+10.1	+8.2	+8.9	+11.9	+11.7	+8.8	+5.5	+9.2	+10.3
TOTAL CITIES										
8,878 cities; total population 144,445,000:										
1978	8,697,123	858,993	7,838,130	14,337	51,022	372,472	421,162	2,311,971	4,715,419	810,740
1979	9,439,199	949,740	8,489,459	15,954	57,638	416,165	459,983	2,456,548	5,136,418	896,493
Percent change	+8.5	+10.6	+8.3	+11.3	+13.0	+11.7	+9.2	+6.3	+8.9	+10.6
Group I:										
58 cities, 250,000 and over; population 41,674,000:										
1978	3,280,087	465,289	2,814,798	8,406	26,823	248,940	181,120	921,258	1,496,841	396,699
1979	3,523,889	515,833	3,008,056	9,606	29,795	278,298	198,134	973,572	1,595,265	439,219
Percent change	+7.4	+10.9	+6.9	+14.3	+11.1	+11.8	+9.4	+5.7	+6.6	+10.7
6 cities, 1,000,000 and over; population 17,670,000:										
1978	1,309,973	231,991	1,077,982	4,275	10,800	133,071	83,845	358,111	521,750	198,121
1979	1,401,524	253,328	1,148,196	4,858	11,726	147,052	89,692	388,515	539,899	219,782
Percent change	+7.0	+9.2	+6.5	+13.6	+8.6	+10.5	+7.0	+8.5	+3.5	+10.9
19 cities, 500,000 to 999,999; population 12,422,000:										
1978	1,016,053	124,399	891,654	2,256	8,168	66,178	47,797	279,518	500,465	111,671
1979	1,079,320	137,129	942,191	2,604	9,201	72,426	52,898	285,879	534,583	121,729
Percent change	+6.2	+10.2	+5.7	+15.4	+12.6	+9.4	+10.7	+2.3	+6.8	+9.0
33 cities, 250,000 to 499,999; population 11,582,000:										
1978	954,061	108,899	845,162	1,875	7,855	49,691	49,478	283,629	474,626	86,907
1979	1,043,045	125,376	917,669	2,144	8,868	58,820	55,544	299,178	520,783	97,708
Percent change	+9.3	+15.1	+8.6	+14.3	+12.9	+18.4	+12.3	+5.5	+9.7	+12.4
Group II:										
109 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 15,809,000:										
1978	1,138,038	100,075	1,037,963	1,686	7,023	39,599	51,767	315,109	625,540	97,314
1979	1,224,904	110,085	1,114,819	1,831	7,824	44,338	56,092	334,307	677,036	103,476
Percent change	+7.6	+10.0	+7.4	+8.6	+11.4	+12.0	+8.4	+6.1	+8.2	+6.3
Group III:										
284 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 19,489,000:										
1978	1,192,697	93,929	1,098,768	1,324	5,920	34,267	52,418	321,070	671,900	105,798
1979	1,293,395	101,914	1,190,481	1,375	7,049	37,110	56,371	340,598	734,171	115,711
Percent change	+8.4	+8.5	+8.3	+3.9	+19.1	+8.3	+7.5	+6.1	+9.3	+9.4
Group IV:										
625 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 21,405,000:										
1978	1,149,329	80,891	1,068,438	1,068	4,820	24,229	50,774	290,799	689,665	87,974
1979	1,254,420	88,358	1,166,062	1,225	5,547	27,815	53,771	310,531	758,001	97,530
Percent change	+9.1	+9.2	+9.1	+14.7	+15.1	+14.8	+5.9	+6.8	+9.9	+10.9
Group V:										
1,537 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 24,067,000:										
1978	1,074,605	66,198	1,008,407	1,040	3,673	16,356	45,129	259,994	675,070	73,343
1979	1,192,482	74,989	1,117,493	1,083	4,201	18,561	51,144	282,989	750,020	84,484
Percent change	+11.0	+13.3	+10.8	+4.1	+14.4	+13.5	+13.3	+8.8	+11.1	+15.2
Group VI:										
6,265 cities under 10,000; population 22,002,000:										
1978	862,367	52,611	809,756	813	2,763	9,081	39,954	203,741	556,403	49,612
1979	951,109	58,561	892,548	834	3,222	10,034	44,471	214,550	621,925	56,073
Percent change	+10.3	+11.3	+10.2	+2.6	+16.6	+10.5	+11.3	+5.3	+11.8	+13.0
SUBURBAN AREA[c]										
5,365 agencies; population 77,585,000:										
1978	3,371,109	244,841	3,126,268	3,974	16,997	66,435	157,435	938,193	1,927,359	260,716
1979	3,665,717	267,500	3,398,217	4,249	19,001	74,622	169,628	987,377	2,120,546	290,294
Percent change	+8.7	+9.3	+8.7	+6.9	+11.8	+12.3	+7.7	+5.2	+10.0	+11.3
RURAL AREA[d]										
2,852 agencies; population 30,067,000:										
1978	594,828	51,254	543,574	2,169	4,148	5,973	38,964	221,300	285,386	36,888
1979	644,084	54,896	589,188	2,117	4,329	6,340	42,110	227,252	321,115	40,821
Percent change	+8.3	+7.1	+8.4	−2.4	+4.4	+6.1	+8.1	+2.7	+12.5	+10.7

[a] Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
[b] Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.
[c] Includes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes core cities. Suburban cities are also included in other city groups.
[d] Includes State police agencies with no county breakdown.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1979* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), pp. 163, 164.

Table 3.59 Offenses in Federal parks known to police, by offense, 1975–79

NOTE: The National Park Service is responsible for the administration of 297 park areas that are owned by the Federal Government. Urban park areas are policed by the U.S. Park Police, while non-urban park areas are policed by the U.S. Park Rangers. The offense categories listed below are the Uniform Crime Reports Part I offenses; see Appendix 3 for definitions. Note, however, that these offenses are not counted in the Federal Bureau of Investigation figures. In 1975, the "Human Kindness Day" activities sponsored by one of the major urban park areas accounted for approximately 500 robbery incidents in that year.

Offense	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Total offenses	7,697	7,521	7,763	8,247	8,561
Total annual visitation (in thousands)	238,849	267,827	251,584	283,090	282,435
Criminal homicide	10	10	17	12	15
Forcible rape	84	66	60	91	87
Robbery	779	281	238	261	264
Aggravated assault	385	470	458	494	505
Burglary	1,031	954	1,097	1,188	1,330
Larceny–theft	5,156	5,570	5,662	5,986	6,124
Motor vehicle theft	252	170	231	215	236

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.

Table 3.60 Number and rate (per 100,000 estimated population) of deaths from homicide, suicide, and accidents, by State, 1978

NOTE: Data in this table are submitted to the National Center for Health Statistics and are based on information from all death certificates from the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The population used for computing the rates is based on estimates by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

[Refers only to resident deaths occurring within the United States. Excludes fetal deaths. Rate per 100,000 estimated population.]

State	Homicide		Suicide		Accidents			
					Total		Motor vehicle	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
United States, total	20,432	9.4	27,294	12.5	105,561	48.4	52,411	24.0
Alabama	504	13.5	392	10.5	2,464	66.1	1,285	34.5
Alaska	61	14.8	61	14.8	458	111.4	119	29.0
Arizona	253	10.7	459	19.3	1,644	69.3	953	40.2
Arkansas	211	9.7	228	10.5	1,314	60.6	616	28.4
California	2,667	12.0	3,627	16.3	11,154	50.0	5,754	25.8
Colorado	173	6.4	481	17.8	1,396	61.6	705	26.1
Connecticut	132	4.2	320	10.3	1,056	33.9	498	16.0
Delaware	41	7.0	85	14.6	242	41.4	135	23.1
District of Columbia	172	25.6	70	10.4	279	41.6	73	10.9
Florida	1,034	11.9	1,533	17.7	4,345	50.2	2,198	25.4
Georgia	754	14.9	688	13.6	2,975	58.6	1,533	30.2
Hawaii	55	6.1	106	11.8	320	35.5	200	22.2
Idaho	48	5.4	118	13.4	611	69.3	315	35.7
Illinois	1,274	11.3	1,121	10.0	4,819	42.9	2,299	20.5
Indiana	343	6.4	642	11.9	2,566	47.6	1,314	24.4
Iowa	76	2.6	344	11.8	1,390	47.8	696	24.0
Kansas	133	5.7	253	10.8	1,268	54.0	593	25.3
Kentucky	303	8.7	436	12.5	1,834	52.6	880	25.2
Louisiana	666	16.7	471	11.8	2,383	59.9	1,127	28.3
Maine	32	2.9	152	13.9	503	46.1	228	20.9
Maryland	370	8.9	453	10.9	1,580	38.1	733	17.7
Massachusetts	212	3.7	511	8.9	2,311	40.0	953	16.5
Michigan	931	10.1	1,132	12.3	3,977	43.3	2,153	23.4
Minnesota	87	2.2	410	10.2	1,952	48.5	983	24.4
Mississippi	321	13.3	231	9.6	1,742	72.3	868	36.0
Missouri	527	10.9	590	12.2	2,596	53.6	1,220	25.2
Montana	34	4.4	121	15.5	544	69.7	270	34.6
Nebraska	46	2.9	145	9.2	752	47.9	375	23.9
Nevada	92	13.8	165	24.8	489	73.4	289	43.4
New Hampshire	13	1.5	130	15.0	332	38.2	161	18.5
New Jersey	401	5.5	524	7.2	2,446	33.4	1,181	16.1
New Mexico	164	13.5	208	17.1	981	80.7	604	49.7
New York	1,865	10.5	1,703	9.6	5,939	33.5	2,628	14.8
North Carolina	663	11.9	654	11.7	3,146	56.5	1,498	26.9
North Dakota	14	2.1	64	9.8	387	59.3	193	29.6
Ohio	727	6.8	1,356	12.6	4,466	41.6	2,107	19.6
Oklahoma	283	10.0	384	13.5	1,800	63.3	970	34.1
Oregon	124	5.1	381	15.5	1,429	58.3	737	30.1
Pennsylvania	723	6.1	1,398	11.9	4,705	40.0	2,200	18.7
Rhode Island	42	4.5	107	11.5	277	29.7	127	13.6
South Carolina	343	11.8	327	11.3	1,727	59.5	911	31.4
South Dakota	25	3.6	81	11.7	399	57.8	196	28.4
Tennessee	454	10.5	544	12.6	2,487	57.4	1,289	29.7
Texas	1,968	15.1	1,660	12.7	7,235	56.5	3,942	30.2
Utah	64	4.9	169	12.8	737	56.0	385	29.2
Vermont	20	4.1	72	14.8	247	50.7	113	23.2
Virginia	479	9.3	731	14.1	2,413	46.6	1,086	21.0
Washington	195	5.1	537	14.2	2,046	53.9	1,052	27.7
West Virginia	159	8.5	261	14.0	1,064	57.2	490	26.3
Wisconsin	128	2.7	583	12.4	1,995	42.6	990	21.1
Wyoming	26	6.1	75	17.6	339	79.8	187	44.0

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, "Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1978," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, 29(6), p. 39; and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, *Vital Statistics of the United States, 1978, Volume II—Mortality, Part B* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.61 Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police, by type of weapon used, United States, 1964–79

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.54. In trend tables "constructed" or "adapted" by SOURCEBOOK staff from the Uniform Crime Reports, the data were taken from the first year in which the data were reported. It should be noted that the number of agencies reporting and the populations represented vary from year to year.

The Uniform Crime Reporting Program requests that additional information be transmitted to the FBI when a homicide has been committed. The actual number of offenses presented in the tables displaying characteristics of murders known to the police may differ from figures in other tables that reflect data from only the initial report on the offense.

[Percent]

Year	Type of weapon used							Total number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters
	Firearm	Cutting or stabbing instrument	Blunt object (club, hammer, etc.)	Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.)[a]	Other[b]	Unknown or not stated	Total[c]	
1964	55	24	5	10	3	2	100	7,990
1965	57	23	6	10	3	1	100	8,773
1966	59	22	5	9	2	1	100	9,552
1967	63	20	5	9	2	1	100	11,114
1968	65	18	6	8	2	1	100	12,503
1969	65	19	4	8	3	1	100	13,575
1970	66	18	4	8	3	1	100	13,649
1971	66	19	4	8	2	1	100	16,183
1972	66	19	4	8	2	1	100	15,832
1973	66	17	5	8	1	2	100	17,123
1974	67	17	5	8	1	1	100	18,632
1975	65	17	5	9	2	2	100	18,642
1976	64	18	5	8	2	3	100	16,605
1977	63	19	5	8	2	3	100	18,033
1978	64	19	5	8	2	3	100	18,714
1979	63	19	5	8	2	3	100	20,591

[a] This category includes beatings and strangulation.
[b] This category includes drownings, arson, poison, explosives, narcotics, asphyxiation, etc.
[c] Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1964*, p. 104; *1965*, p. 106; *1966*, p. 107; *1967*, p. 112; *1968*, p. 108; *1969*, p. 106; *1970*, p. 118; *1971*, p. 114; *1972*, p. 118; *1973*, p. 8; *1974*, p. 18; *1975*, p. 18; *1976*, p. 10; *1977*, p. 11; *1978*, p. 12; *1979*, p. 11 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.62 Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police, by type of weapon used and region, 1979

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.54 and 3.61. Unlike in Table 3.61, strangulations are classified in "other dangerous weapons" rather than in "personal weapons." For a list of States in regions, see Appendix 3.

[Percent]

Region	Total[a]	Type of weapon used			
		Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Unknown or other dangerous weapon	Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.)
Northeast	100.0	52.7	24.7	14.6	8.0
North Central	100.0	64.9	16.3	12.7	6.1
South	100.0	64.7	18.6	11.4	5.3
West	100.0	58.0	21.6	13.8	6.7
Total (N=20,591)	100.0	63.3	19.2	11.9	5.6

[a] Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1979* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 10. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.63 Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police, by victim-offender relationship and circumstances of the offense, United States, 1979

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.54 and 3.61. Law enforcement agencies are requested to describe the circumstances of the murders and nonnegligent manslaughters. These descriptions are categorized by the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. "Felony type" refers to killings that occur in conjunction with the commission of another felony, such as robbery or burglary.

[Percent]

Relationship of victim to offender	Total (N=20,591)	Felony type (N=3,480)	Suspected felony type (N=1,091)	Romantic triangle (N=494)	Argument over money or property (N=618)	Other arguments (N=7,722)	Miscellaneous non-felony type (N=3,542)	Unable to determine circumstances (N=3,644)
Total (N=20,591)[a]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Husband	4.1	0.1	0.3	5.3	1.9	9.0	3.8	0.6
Wife	4.9	0.1	0.9	5.7	3.0	8.3	7.2	1.8
Mother	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.2
Father	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	1.5	1.0	0.3
Daughter	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.6	0.5
Son	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.5	1.2	4.1	0.5
Brother	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.4	2.2	1.8	0.8	0.3
Sister	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Other family	3.1	0.8	0.5	1.8	2.4	5.1	4.6	0.9
Acquaintances	27.4	18.1	5.3	59.1	52.0	36.9	36.0	6.2
Friend	3.3	1.4	0.6	7.5	16.2	4.7	3.4	0.8
Boyfriend	1.2	0.0	0.1	2.0	0.6	2.6	1.1	0.2
Girlfriend	1.8	0.2	0.1	4.5	0.6	3.4	1.7	0.5
Neighbor	1.5	1.4	0.3	1.0	1.8	2.4	1.4	0.5
Stranger	12.5	30.6	3.6	8.6	8.8	8.3	14.0	5.2
Unknown relationship	35.3	46.5	87.5	3.3	8.8	13.3	17.0	81.3

[a] Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1979* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), pp. 11, 12. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.64 Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police, by type of weapon used and age of victim, United States, 1979

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.54 and 3.61.

Age of victim	Total	Type of weapon used										
		Firearm	Cutting or stabbing instrument	Blunt object (club, hammer, etc.)	Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.)	Poison	Explosives	Arson	Narcotics	Strangulation	Asphyxiation	Other weapon or weapon not stated
Total	20,591	13,040	3,954	997	1,155	13	8	276	21	402	100	625
Infant (under 1)	163	9	3	5	82	0	0	8	0	3	8	45
1 to 4	336	43	23	23	151	2	1	26	0	8	14	45
5 to 9	178	62	24	10	21	1	0	29	0	13	3	15
10 to 14	203	97	41	13	14	0	0	15	1	8	1	13
15 to 19	1,866	1,156	455	64	61	0	0	16	3	46	4	61
20 to 24	3,465	2,363	707	108	112	5	0	22	6	67	7	68
25 to 29	3,337	2,293	664	114	99	1	2	19	3	64	5	73
30 to 34	2,525	1,789	468	94	78	2	1	17	3	30	3	40
35 to 39	1,824	1,270	355	65	71	1	0	9	2	21	3	27
40 to 44	1,404	942	273	76	55	0	2	12	1	12	4	27
45 to 49	1,232	803	211	66	71	0	2	14	0	22	4	39
50 to 54	1,044	665	177	61	79	0	0	15	0	14	4	29
55 to 59	805	501	143	54	47	0	0	19	0	14	5	22
60 to 64	603	343	120	46	38	0	0	6	2	21	7	20
65 to 69	470	217	91	69	42	1	0	19	0	9	8	14
70 to 74	316	143	54	40	40	0	0	6	0	9	8	16
75 and older	443	134	72	64	86	0	0	18	0	31	12	26
Unknown	377	210	73	25	8	0	0	6	0	10	0	45

Source: U. S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1979* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 11.

CONTINUED

4 OF 8

Table 3.65 Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police, by age of victim, United States, 1964–79

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.54 and 3.61.

[Percent]

Age of victim	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Infant (under 1)	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1 to 4	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
5 to 9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10 to 14	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
15 to 19	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9	8	9	9	9	8	9	9	9
20 to 24	12	12	13	14	14	15	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	17	17
25 to 29	12	13	12	13	13	14	14	15	15	14	15	15	15	15	16	16
30 to 34	12	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	12	11	11	12	12	12
35 to 39	12	12	12	12	11	10	9	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
40 to 44	10	10	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	7	7	7
45 to 49	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	6
50 to 54	6	6	6	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5
55 to 59	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
60 to 64	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3
65 to 69	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2
70 to 74	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	2
75 and older	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Unknown	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2
Total*	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters	7,990	8,773	9,552	11,114	12,503	13,575	13,649	16,183	15,832	17,123	18,632	18,642	16,605	18,033	18,714	20,591

* Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1964*, p. 104; *1965*, p. 106; *1966*, p. 107; *1967*, p. 112; *1968*, p. 108; *1969*, p. 106; *1970*, p. 118; *1971*, p. 114; *1972*, p. 118; *1973*, p. 8; *1974*, p. 17; *1975*, p. 17; *1976*, p. 11; *1977*, p. 12; *1978*, p. 9; *1979*, p. 10 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.66 Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police, by sex of victim, United States, 1964–79

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.54 and 3.61.

[Percent]

Year	Sex of victim		Total*	Total number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters
	Male	Female		
1964	74	26	100	7,990
1965	74	26	100	8,773
1966	74	26	100	9,552
1967	75	25	100	11,114
1968	78	22	100	12,503
1969	78	22	100	13,575
1970	78	22	100	13,649
1971	79	21	100	16,183
1972	78	22	100	15,832
1973	77	23	100	17,123
1974	78	23	100	18,632
1975	76	24	100	18,642
1976	76	24	100	16,605
1977	75	25	100	18,033
1978	76	24	100	18,714
1979	77	23	100	20,591

* Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1964*, p. 104; *1965*, p. 106; *1966*, p. 107; *1967*, p. 112; *1968*, p. 108; *1969*, p. 106; *1970*, p. 118; *1971*, p. 114; *1972*, p. 118; *1973*, p. 8; *1974*, p. 17; *1975*, p. 17; *1976*, p. 11; *1977*, p. 12; *1978*, p. 9; *1979*, p. 10 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.67 Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police, by race of victim, United States, 1964–79

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.54 and 3.61.

[Percent]

Year	Race of victim			Total*	Total number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters
	White	Black	All others (including race unknown)		
1964	45	54	1	100	7,990
1965	45	54	1	100	8,773
1966	45	54	1	100	9,552
1967	45	54	1	100	11,114
1968	45	54	1	100	12,503
1969	44	55	2	100	13,575
1970	44	55	1	100	13,649
1971	44	55	2	100	16,183
1972	45	53	2	100	15,832
1973	47	52	1	100	17,123
1974	48	50	2	100	18,632
1975	51	47	2	100	18,642
1976	51	47	2	100	16,605
1977	53	45	2	100	18,033
1978	54	44	2	100	18,714
1979	54	43	2	100	20,591

* Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1964*, p. 104; *1965*, p. 106; *1966*, p. 107; *1967*, p. 112; *1968*, p. 108; *1969*, p. 106; *1970*, p. 118; *1971*, p. 114; *1972*, p. 118; *1973*, p. 8; *1974*, p. 17; *1975*, p. 17; *1976*, p. 11; *1977*, p. 12; *1978*, p. 9; *1979*, p. 10 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK Staff.

Table 3.68 Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police, by sex, race, and age of victim, United States, 1979

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.54 and 3.61.

Age of victim	Total number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters		Sex of victim		Race of victim					
	Number	Percent	Male	Female	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others (including race unknown)
Total	20,591	X	15,777	4,814	11,154	8,934	140	43	23	297
Percent	X	100.0*	77.6	23.4	54.2	43.4	0.7	0.2	0.1	1.4
Infant (under 1)	163	0.8	94	69	87	70	1	1	0	4
1 to 4	336	1.6	171	165	194	130	2	3	2	5
5 to 9	178	0.9	103	75	109	61	2	0	0	6
10 to 14	203	1.0	121	82	124	77	1	0	0	1
15 to 19	1,866	9.1	1,387	479	1,098	728	17	1	3	19
20 to 24	3,465	16.8	2,665	800	1,842	1,545	22	7	4	45
25 to 29	3,337	16.2	2,645	692	1,645	1,620	21	4	3	44
30 to 34	2,525	12.3	2,063	462	1,253	1,217	16	8	1	30
35 to 39	1,824	8.9	1,453	371	925	857	9	3	3	27
40 to 44	1,404	6.8	1,115	289	740	631	16	2	1	14
45 to 49	1,232	6.0	956	276	699	505	12	4	0	12
50 to 54	1,044	5.1	844	200	578	442	7	2	2	13
55 to 59	805	3.9	654	151	453	333	5	2	3	9
60 to 64	603	2.9	453	150	364	229	3	2	1	4
65 to 69	470	2.3	331	139	308	154	1	2	0	5
70 to 74	316	1.5	194	122	221	85	1	2	0	7
75 and older	443	2.2	225	218	322	119	0	0	0	2
Unknown	377	1.8	303	74	192	131	4	0	0	50

* Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1979* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 10.

Table 3.69 Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police, by race and sex of victim and offender, United States, 1979

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.54 and 3.61. During 1979, 16,955 offenders were identified in connection with the murder of 15,040 victims. These data pertain only to the 12,429 murders and nonnegligent manslaughters in which there was a single offender and single victim.

Characteristics of victim	Total victims	Total offenders	Characteristics of offender																
			Sex			Race													
						White		Black		Indian		Chinese		Japanese		Other			
			Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Unknown
White:																			
Male	4,576	4,576	3,906	660	10	3,406	623	457	30	19	4	2	1	1	0	21	2	10
Female	1,602	1,602	1,509	91	2	1,318	81	163	10	15	0	3	0	0	0	10	0	2
Black:																			
Male	4,740	4,740	3,690	1,043	7	225	41	3,459	1,001	2	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	7
Female	1,265	1,265	1,067	198	0	29	6	1,037	192	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Indian:																			
Male	66	66	56	10	0	17	3	6	0	33	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	23	23	21	2	0	10	0	2	1	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chinese:																			
Male	17	17	15	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	10	2	0	0	2	0	0
Female	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Japanese:																			
Male	5	5	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0
Female	2	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
All other races:																			
Male	93	93	80	13	0	19	2	18	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	42	9	0
Female	31	31	29	2	0	10	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	16	2	0
Unknown	5	5	3	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1979* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 8.

Table 3.70 Robberies known to police, by type of weapon used, United States, 1974–79

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.54 and 3.61.

[Percent]

Year	Type of weapon used					Total number of robberies
	Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Other weapon	Strong-armed	Total*	
1974	45	13	8	34	100	422,989
1975	45	12	8	35	100	444,937
1976	43	13	8	36	100	410,651
1977	42	13	8	37	100	391,128
1978	41	13	9	37	100	408,358
1979	40	13	9	38	100	466,881

* Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1974*, p. 26; *1975*, p. 26; *1976*, p. 21; *1977*, p. 19; *1978*, p. 19; *1979*, p. 18 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.71 Robberies known to police, by type of weapon used and region, 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.54. For a list of States in regions, see Appendix 3.

[Percent]

Region	Total*	Type of weapon used			
		Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Other weapon	Strong-armed
Northeast	100.0	30.5	17.0	11.6	40.9
North Central	100.0	42.6	10.2	11.5	35.8
South	100.0	47.7	10.3	6.9	35.0
West	100.0	41.9	13.0	7.7	37.4
Total	100.0	39.7	13.2	9.4	37.7

* Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1979* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 18.

Table 3.72 Robberies known to police, by place of occurrence, United States, 1964–79

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.54 and 3.61. A "commercial house" refers to nonresidential structures, with the exception of gas stations, convenience stores, and banking-type institutions.

[Percent]

Year	Place of occurrence								Total number of robberies
	Street/ highway	Commercial house	Gas or service station	Convenience store	Residence	Bank	Miscellaneous	Total*	
1964	52	21	5	2	9	1	10	100	81,289
1965	51	20	6	3	9	1	10	100	85,999
1966	54	18	6	3	8	1	10	100	89,944
1967	54	18	6	3	7	1	10	100	114,221
1968	58	20	5	3	6	1	8	100	180,722
1969	55	17	5	3	10	1	10	100	234,526
1970	55	17	4	3	12	1	8	100	273,750
1971	55	16	4	4	13	1	9	100	315,441
1972	50	16	4	4	12	1	14	100	316,166
1973	49	17	4	6	11	1	14	100	328,782
1974	50	17	3	6	12	1	11	100	375,901
1975	51	16	4	6	12	1	10	100	395,660
1976	47	15	5	6	12	1	14	100	399,674
1977	46	15	6	7	12	1	14	100	377,041
1978	47	14	6	7	11	1	13	100	408,358
1979	49	14	4	7	11	2	13	100	466,881

* Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1964*, p. 103; *1965*, p. 105; *1966*, p. 106; *1967*, p. 111; *1968*, p. 107; *1969*, p.105; *1970*, p. 117; *1971*, p. 113; *1972*, p. 117; *1973*, p. 120; *1974*, p. 178; *1975*, p. 178, Table 26; *1976*, p. 159; *1977*, p. 159; *1978*, p. 17; *1979*, p. 16 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.73 Aggravated assaults known to police, by type of weapon used, United States, 1964–79

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.54 and 3.61.

[Percent]

Year	Type of weapon used				Total*	Total number of aggravated assaults
	Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Other weapon; club, poison, etc.	Personal weapons		
1964	15	40	23	22	100	159,524
1965	17	36	22	25	100	185,115
1966	19	34	22	25	100	208,043
1967	21	33	22	24	100	229,470
1968	23	31	24	22	100	255,906
1969	24	30	25	22	100	280,902
1970	24	28	24	23	100	300,263
1971	25	27	24	24	100	333,084
1972	25	26	23	25	100	349,245
1973	26	25	23	26	100	382,586
1974	25	24	23	27	100	409,886
1975	25	24	25	27	100	436,172
1976	24	24	25	27	100	459,761
1977	23	23	27	27	100	485,078
1978	22	23	28	27	100	531,006
1979	23	22	28	27	100	614,213

* Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1964*, p. 9; *1965*, p. 8; *1966*, p. 9; *1967*, p. 11; *1968*, p. 10; *1969*, p. 10; *1970*, p. 12; *1971*, p. 12; *1972*, p. 10; *1973*, p. 11; *1974*, p. 20; *1975*, p. 20; *1976*, p. 13; *1977*, p. 21; *1978*, p. 21; *1979*, p. 20 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.74 Aggravated assaults known to police, by type of weapon used and region, 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.54. For a list of States in regions, see Appendix 3.

[Percent]

Region	Total[a]	Type of weapon used			
		Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Other weapon; club, poison, etc.	Personal weapons
Northeast	100.0	14.9	24.5	30.1	30.5
North Central	100.0	23.8	21.3	28.7	26.1
South	100.0	27.3	24.1	25.4	23.2
West	100.0	23.1	19.1	27.8	30.0
Total	100.0	23.0	22.5	27.6	26.9

[a] Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1979* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 20.

Table 3.75 Burglaries known to police, by place and time of occurrence, United States, 1964–79

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.54 and 3.61.

[Percent]

Year	Residence (dwelling)		Non-residence (store, office, etc.)		Total[a]	Total number of burglaries
	Night	Day	Night	Day		
1964	24	22	48	5	100	581,836
1965	25	24	46	5	100	634,603
1966	25	24	46	5	100	653,572
1967	25	24	46	5	100	747,900
1968	24	29	40	6	100	1,015,260
1969	25	30	38	6	100	1,123,794
1970	26	32	36	6	100	1,293,529
1971	28	32	34	6	100	1,459,095
1972	30	33	32	6	100	1,472,480
1973	29	33	32	6	100	1,842,812
1974	29	33	32	6	100	2,283,334
1975	31	33	30	6	100	2,575,034
1976[b]	30	33	31	6	100	2,189,433
1977[c]	31	34	28	7	100	2,111,354
1978[d]	30	36	27	8	100	2,168,460
1979[e]	29	36	28	8	100	2,324,491

[a] Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.
[b] For 722,617 burglaries in 1976, time of occurrence could not be determined. These burglaries are not included in the "total number of burglaries."
[c] For 720,933 burglaries in 1977, time of occurrence could not be determined. These burglaries are not included in the "total number of burglaries."
[d] For 760,943 burglaries in 1978, time of occurrence could not be determined. These burglaries are not included in the "total number of burglaries."
[e] For 818,305 burglaries in 1979, time of occurrence could not be determined. These burglaries are not included in the "total number of burglaries."

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1964*, p. 103; *1965*, p. 105; *1966*, p. 106; *1967*, p. 111; *1968*, p. 107; *1969*, p. 105; *1970*, p. 117; *1971*, p. 113; *1972*, p. 117; *1973*, p. 120; *1974*, p. 178; *1975*, p. 178; *1976*, p. 159; *1977*, p. 159; *1978*, p. 174; *1979*, p. 176 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.76 Larceny-thefts known to police, by type of target, United States, 1964–79

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.54 and 3.61.

[Percent]

Year	Type of target										
	Pocket-picking	Purse-snatching	Shop-lifting	From motor vehicles (except accessories)	Motor vehicle accessories	Bicycles	From buildings	From coin-operated machines	All others	Total[a]	Total number of larceny-thefts
1964	[b]	2	8	20	20	16	17	3	14	100	1,392,106
1965	1	2	8	20	20	15	18	2	14	100	1,433,647
1966	1	2	8	18	21	17	17	2	14	100	1,450,942
1967	1	2	8	19	21	16	17	2	14	100	1,568,839
1968	2	3	8	21	20	15	18	2	12	100	1,973,703
1969	2	3	8	22	21	13	17	2	12	100	2,155,824
1970	1	3	9	20	21	14	17	2	12	100	2,519,466
1971	1	3	10	19	20	17	17	1	13	100	2,722,038
1972	1	3	11	18	18	17	17	1	14	100	2,562,886
1973	1	2	11	17	16	17	17	1	18	100	3,175,300
1974	1	2	11	18	16	16	17	1	17	100	4,091,787
1975	1	2	11	19	19	13	17	1	18	100	4,842,335
1976	[b]	2	10	20	22	10	15	1	18	100	5,799,785
1977	1	2	11	17	21	11	16	1	20	100	5,524,660
1978	1	2	11	17	19	11	17	1	21	100	5,676,249
1979	1	1	11	17	19	11	16	1	22	100	6,259,041

[a] Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.
[b] Less than 1 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1964*, p. 103; *1965*, p. 105; *1966*, p. 106; *1967*, p. 111; *1968*, p. 107; *1969*, p. 105; *1970*, p. 117; *1971*, p. 113; *1972*, p. 117; *1973*, p. 120; *1974*, p. 178; *1975*, p. 178; *1976*, p. 159; *1977*, p. 159; *1978*, p. 174; *1979*, p. 176 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.77 Violations of the Federal Bank Robbery and Incidental Crimes Statute and of the Hobbs Act, by type of violation and jurisdiction, 1979

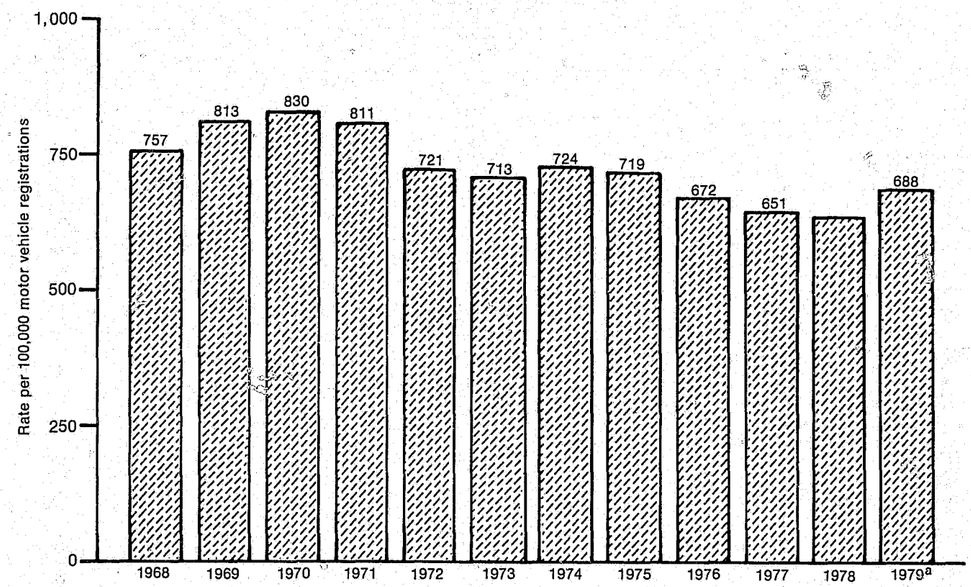
NOTE: The following bank crime statistics were compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Violations of the Federal Bank Robbery and Incidental Crimes Statute include robbery, burglary (entry of bank and/or theft from bank during non-business hours), and larceny (theft not involving direct confrontation between offender and bank personnel or customers) of commercial banks, mutual savings banks, savings and loan institutions, and credit unions. Violations of the Hobbs Act involve extortion and kidnaping of bank officials or their families.

Jurisdiction	Type of violation			
	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Hobbs Act
Total	6,148	552	337	217
Alabama	43	15	13	5
Alaska	13	1	0	1
Arizona	80	8	1	3
Arkansas	19	9	5	1
California	1,964	88	29	38
Colorado	48	5	14	5
Connecticut	54	4	4	1
Delaware	7	0	0	0
District of Columbia	62	1	0	1
Florida	187	30	10	11
Georgia	140	11	6	4
Guam	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	68	1	2	0
Idaho	13	2	1	2
Illinois	67	15	16	1
Indiana	66	12	13	7
Iowa	18	16	3	2
Kansas	26	4	9	1
Kentucky	48	10	11	5
Louisiana	109	6	9	3
Maine	6	3	1	0
Maryland	175	15	3	9
Massachusetts	65	6	7	5
Michigan	96	12	18	6
Minnesota	76	8	1	7
Mississippi	27	13	10	3
Missouri	74	13	16	6
Montana	5	4	1	0
Nebraska	15	3	0	1
Nevada	67	2	1	1
New Hampshire	2	2	1	1
New Jersey	199	20	13	15
New Mexico	22	5	0	2
New York	936	46	14	10
North Carolina	115	8	12	5
North Dakota	1	0	1	1
Ohio	158	17	8	13
Oklahoma	12	7	6	1
Oregon	121	6	4	2
Pennsylvania	235	24	10	1
Puerto Rico	13	0	0	0
Rhode Island	21	0	1	0
South Carolina	31	14	4	2
South Dakota	7	4	1	1
Tennessee	80	6	11	5
Texas	187	33	23	14
Utah	30	2	3	4
Vermont	5	0	1	0
Virgin Islands	1	0	0	0
Virginia	93	20	4	3
Washington	183	17	7	3
West Virginia	7	1	0	0
Wisconsin	50	3	8	5
Wyoming	1	0	1	0

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Bank Crime Statistics, Federally Insured Financial Institutions, January 1, 1979–June 30, 1979," pp. 13, 14; "July 1, 1979–December 31, 1979," pp. 13, 14. U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, 1980. (Mimeographed.) Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 3.22 Estimated rate (per 100,000 motor vehicle registrations) of motor vehicle thefts known to police, United States, 1968–79

NOTE: This figure was constructed from data compiled by the Insurance Information Institute. Data on motor vehicle registrations were obtained from the Federal Highway Administration. Registration figures include motorcycles. Theft data are Federal Bureau of Investigation estimates.



[a] The number of motor vehicle registrations for 1979 has been estimated.

Source: Insurance Information Institute, *Insurance Facts, 1978*, p. 63; *1979*, p. 63; *1980–81*, p. 64 (New York: Insurance Information Institute). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.78 Number of offenses known to police and average loss incurred, by selected offenses and type of target, United States, 1979

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.54 and 3.72. "Loss" refers to property taken during the commission of the offense only. All offenses, including those that involve no loss of property, were used in compiling "average loss." For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

[11,933 agencies; 1979 estimated population 204,512,000]

Offense and type of target	Number of offenses 1979	Percent change over 1978	Percent*	Average loss (in dollars)
Murder	20,561	+9.6	100.0	$57
Forcible rape	71,935	+12.6	100.0	29
Robbery	452,743	+13.2	100.0	532
Street/highway	223,580	+18.7	49.4	355
Commercial house	65,254	+14.3	14.4	698
Gas or service station	17,135	−23.5	3.8	346
Convenience store	32,458	+16.4	7.2	476
Residence	48,268	+7.1	10.7	824
Bank	7,629	+32.7	1.7	3,613
Miscellaneous	58,419	+9.4	12.9	466
Burglary	3,142,796	+6.1	100.0	644
Residence (dwelling):				
Night	666,898	+3.0	21.2	595
Day	828,834	+5.8	26.4	716
Unknown	503,416	+4.3	16.0	725
Nonresidence (store, office, etc.):				
Night	645,035	+7.7	20.5	560
Day	183,724	+11.6	5.8	537
Unknown	314,889	+10.4	10.0	665
Larceny–theft (except motor vehicle theft)	6,259,041	+9.3	100.0	256
By type:				
Pocket-picking	70,166	+10.1	1.1	190
Purse-snatching	90,145	+5.4	1.4	129
Shoplifting	696,800	+6.7	11.1	59
From motor vehicles (except accessories)	1,079,382	+10.3	17.2	299
Motor vehicle accessories	1,209,953	+11.2	19.3	155
Bicycles	674,654	+10.8	10.8	109
From buildings	1,032,454	+7.3	16.5	391
From coin-operated machines	56,898	−1.6	0.9	95
All others	1,348,589	+9.8	21.5	405
By value:				
Over $200	1,557,802	+22.0	24.9	849
$50 to $200	2,140,364	+6.8	34.2	108
Under $50	2,560,875	+4.8	40.9	20
Motor vehicle theft	1,047,273	+9.6	100.0	2,692

* Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1979* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 176, Table 18.

Table 3.79 Assaults on Federal officers, by department and agency, 1978 and 1979

NOTE: These data were compiled from reports of investigations conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Department of the Treasury, and the U.S. Postal Service. The Federal Bureau of Investigation is responsible for the investigation of assaults on personnel of the Department of the Interior, the Department of Justice, and the Federal Judiciary. Customarily, the Department of the Treasury and the U.S. Postal Service investigate assaults against officers assigned to their agencies. All assaults and threats of assault are included in the analysis even though no injury to an officer may have resulted, as are assaults that resulted in the death of an officer.

Department and agency	Number of incidents		Number of officers assaulted		Number of known offenders	
	1978	1979	1978	1979	1978	1979
Total	618	506	771	622	588	539
Department of the Interior	19	14	24	25	27	22
Bureau of Indian Affairs	16	8	20	15	24	18
National Park Service	3	6	4	10	3	4
Department of Justice	169	154	261	208	179	169
Bureau of Prisons	71	76	107	99	76	79
Drug Enforcement Administration	2	2	3	2	2	2
Federal Bureau of Investigation	38	33	75	43	44	36
Immigration and Naturalization Service	43	28	56	41	45	36
U.S. and Assistant U.S. Attorney	6	4	6	4	3	2
U.S. Marshals Service	9	11	14	19	9	14
Department of the Treasury	400	313	450	358	356	330
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	32	23	36	32	29	25
Internal Revenue Service	293	237	312	254	252	241
U.S. Customs Service	46	29	59	36	46	39
U.S. Secret Service	29	24	43	36	29	25
Judicial branch	8	10	8	10	5	4
United States Postal Service	22	15	28	21	21	14
Postal Inspectors	9	4	13	4	9	3
Postal Security Police	13	11	15	17	12	11

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Assaults on Federal Officers, 1979*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 7.

Table 3.80 Assaults on Federal officers, by type of weapon used and outcome of assault, 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.79.

Type of weapon used	Total	Outcome of assault		
		Killed	Injured	No injury
Total victims	622	5	126	491
Firearms	68	5	15	48
Personal weapons	230	0	91	139
Knife	6	0	3	3
Blunt object	29	0	14	15
Threat	271	0	0	271
Vehicle	14	0	1	13
Bomb	0	X	X	X
Other	4	0	2	2

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Assaults on Federal Officers, 1979*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 9.

Table 3.81 Law enforcement officers killed, by circumstances at scene of incident and type of assignment, United States, 1970–79 (aggregate)

NOTE: These data include Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers feloniously killed in the United States, its territories, Puerto Rico, and abroad. However, these tabulations have only included Puerto Rico since 1971, Federal law enforcement agencies since 1972, and Guam and the Virgin Islands since 1975.

Circumstances at scene of incident	Years	Total	Type of assignment							
			2-officer vehicle	1-officer vehicle		Foot patrol		Detective, special assignment		Off duty
				Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	
Grand total	1970 to 1979	1,143	257	331	131	18	16	71	188	131
Total 5-year period	1970 to 1974	611	149	163	62	11	14	40	105	67
Total 5-year period	1975 to 1979	532	108	168	69	7	2	31	83	64
Disturbance calls (family quarrels, man with gun)	1970 to 1974	92	36	20	15	1	2	2	9	7
	1975 to 1979	89	29	24	22	2	0	1	7	4
Burglaries in progress or pursuing burglary suspects	1970 to 1974	37	6	15	4	0	1	2	5	4
	1975 to 1979	36	9	10	6	1	0	5	1	4
Robberies in progress or pursuing robbery suspects	1970 to 1974	123	23	21	11	3	3	11	13	38
	1975 to 1979	85	13	24	9	0	1	4	6	28
Attempting other arrests	1970 to 1974	125	24	22	16	2	1	9	46	5
	1975 to 1979	119	19	24	15	2	1	5	45	8
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	1970 to 1974	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
	1975 to 1979	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	1970 to 1974	29	8	4	3	0	0	4	10	0
	1975 to 1979	23	3	4	3	0	0	7	5	1
Investigating suspicious persons and circumstances	1970 to 1974	43	10	13	2	1	0	2	7	8
	1975 to 1979	49	7	23	4	0	0	2	8	5
Ambush (entrapment and premeditation)	1970 to 1974	31	16	3	0	1	2	3	4	2
	1975 to 1979	31	7	6	1	0	0	1	8	8
Ambush (unprovoked attack)	1970 to 1974	31	3	8	3	3	5	6	0	3
	1975 to 1979	19	3	6	0	2	0	4	0	4
Mentally deranged	1970 to 1974	16	5	2	2	0	0	1	6	0
	1975 to 1979	16	3	6	3	0	0	1	2	1
Traffic pursuits and stops	1970 to 1974	79	18	55	6	0	0	0	0	0
	1975 to 1979	65	15	41	6	0	0	1	1	1

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1979* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 311.

Table 3.82 Law enforcement officers killed, by circumstances at the scene of the incident and type of assignment, United States, 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.81.

Circumstances at scene of incident	Total	Type of assignment							
		2-officer vehicle	1-officer vehicle		Foot patrol		Detective, special assignment		Off duty
			Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	
Disturbance calls (family quarrels, man with gun)	17	7	5	4	0	0	0	1	0
Burglaries in progress or pursuing burglary suspects	7	3	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Robberies in progress or pursuing robbery suspects	19	2	7	2	0	1	1	2	4
Attempting other arrests	21	6	6	1	1	0	3	9	1
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Investigating suspicious persons and circumstances	9	3	4	0	0	0	0	1	1
Ambush (entrapment and premeditation)	8	2	2	0	0	0	0	3	1
Ambush (unprovoked attack)	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
Mentally deranged	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1
Traffic pursuits and stops	15	1	9	4	0	0	0	0	1
Total	106	19	36	13	2	1	8	16	11

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed, 1979*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 20.

Table 3.83 Law enforcement officers killed, by selected characteristics of officers, United States, 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.81.

Characteristics of officers killed	Percent
Race:	
White	88
Black	9
Other	3
Sex:	
Male	99
Female	1
Age:	
Under age 25	9
25 through 30	20
31 through 40	41
41 and older	30
Length of service:	
Less than 5 years of service	34
1 year or less of service	10
5 through 10 years of service	40
Over 10 years of service	26
In uniform	71

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed, 1979*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 22.

Table 3.84 Persons identified in the killing of law enforcement officers, by demographic characteristics and prior record, United States, 1970–79 (aggregate)

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.81. Percents do not add to 100 in the age category because all ages are not presented in the table. Multiple responses are possible for prior record.

Characteristics of persons identified	1970 to 1979		1970 to 1975		1975 to 1979	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,604	100	889	100	715	100
Age:						
Under age 18	116	7	60	7	56	8
18 to 30	1,016	63	583	66	433	61
Sex:						
Male	1,540	96	851	96	689	96
Female	64	4	38	4	26	4
Race:						
White	792	49	393	44	399	56
Black	779	49	488	55	291	41
Other	33	2	8	1	25	3
Prior record:						
Prior criminal arrest	1,139	71	686	77	453	63
Convicted on prior criminal charge	841	52	494	56	347	49
Prior arrest for crime of violence	577	36	364	41	213	30
Convicted on prior criminal charges—granted leniency	590	37	310	35	280	39
On parole or probation at time of killing	261	16	141	16	120	17
Prior arrest on murder charge	72	4	39	4	33	5
Prior arrest on narcotic drug law violation	270	17	164	18	106	15
Prior arrest for assaulting policeman or resisting arrest	133	8	98	11	35	5
Prior arrest for weapons violation	359	22	213	24	146	20

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1979* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 312.

Table 3.85 Persons identified in the killing of law enforcement officers, by type of disposition, United States, 1968–77 (aggregate)

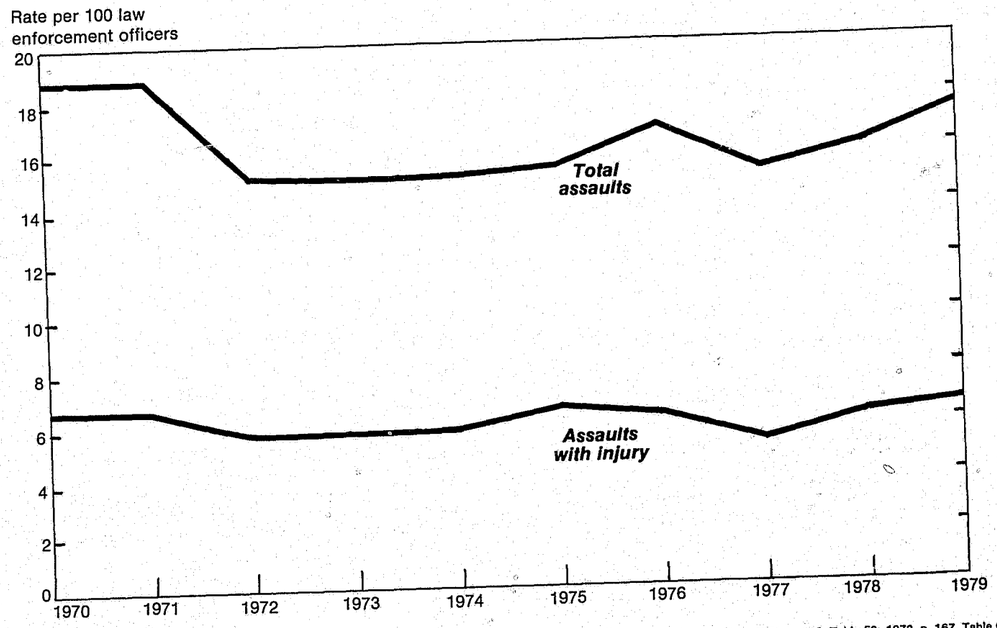
NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.81.

Type of disposition	Total	Percent
Persons identified	1,536	100
Fugitives	16	1
Justifiably killed	196	13
Committed suicide	44	3
Arrested and charged	1,280	83
Arrested and charged	1,280	100
Guilty of murder	802	63
Guilty of lesser offense related to murder	102	8
Guilty of crime other than murder	105	8
Acquitted or otherwise dismissed	60	13
Committed to mental institution	41	3
Case pending	56	4
Died in custody	14	1

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1979* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 313.

Figure 3.23 Rate (per 100 officers) of assault and assaults with injury on law enforcement officers, United States, 1970–79

NOTE: These data are based on monthly reports from local, county, and State law enforcement agencies to the FBI. The number of agencies reporting and the populations represented vary from year to year.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1970*, p. 164, Table 54; *1971*, p. 163, Table 59; *1972*, p. 167, Table 62; *1973*, p. 170, Table 62; *1974*, p. 241, Table 65; *1975*, p. 239, Table 66; *1976*, p. 281, Table 68; *1977*, p. 283, Table 68; *1978*, p. 300, Table 65; *1979*, p. 302 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.86 Drug thefts, by type of drug and region, 1976–80

NOTE: Registered handlers of controlled substances (pharmacies, practitioners, manufacturers, and hospitals) are required, under the Controlled Substances Act, to report the theft of all controlled drugs to the Drug Enforcement Administration. This table includes drug thefts reported by these registered handlers.

The States included in the regions are as follows: Northeast—Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont; Southeast—Alabama, Arkansas, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia; North Central—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, West Virginia, Wisconsin; South Central—Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah, Wyoming; West—Alaska, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Washington.

[In thousands of dosage units]

Type of drug and region	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Narcotics[a]	10,614	10,072	11,732	12,210	10,881
Northeast	3,891	2,572	3,222	2,587	1,463
Southeast	2,147	2,400	2,708	2,988	2,711
North Central	2,446	2,675	3,157	2,867	2,762
South Central	791	979	1,025	1,497	1,498
West	1,339	1,446	1,626	2,271	2,447
Stimulants	12,315	9,596	11,636	11,268	5,555
Northeast	5,731	2,803	5,011	5,784	1,013
Southeast	1,697	1,826	1,567	1,343	1,198
North Central	2,942	1,980	2,592	1,814	1,489
South Central	838	960	1,191	1,028	706
West	1,107	1,967	1,275	1,299	1,149
Depressants	43,512	24,601	23,349	21,436	18,755
Northeast	27,609	7,920	5,490	5,436	3,720
Southeast	4,454	5,293	4,747	4,967	4,746
North Central	6,515	5,658	7,537	5,635	5,368
South Central	1,965	2,500	2,398	2,359	2,276
West	2,769	3,230	3,177	3,039	2,645
Total	66,441	44,269	46,717	44,914	35,191

[a] Includes methadone, cocaine, and other narcotics.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, *Drug Enforcement Statistical Report* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1979), p. 39; and data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.87 Estimated average illegal market retail drug prices, by type of drug, United States, 1973–80

NOTE: The average illegal market retail heroin price is calculated from a sample of evidence exhibits removed from the illicit market by the Drug Enforcement Administration. The sample is selected to include "only those exhibits which fall within a certain range of values representative of a retail level of the illicit market." Beginning in 1978, the estimated national average is derived from regional averages weighted for the "intensity of the narcotic problem." That is, through statistical procedures, a large number of transactions in one location are clustered to limit their influence on heroin price and purity statistics in the sample group (Source, 1978, p. 34).

Cocaine prices are derived from the Cocaine Retail Price Index, which is based upon evidence exhibits purchased by the Drug Enforcement Administration (Source, 1978, p. 37).

Beginning in 1978, prices of dangerous drugs (marihuana, hashish, LSD, PCP, barbiturates, and amphetamines) are based on reports for the last quarter of each year submitted by Drug Enforcement Administration's field offices in 24 large metropolitan areas. These prices are compiled through a newly-initiated collection method, which reflects transaction data at the retail level. Comparison with prices of earlier years is not recommended by the Source (1979, p. 36).

The notation "d.u." means dosage unit.

Type of drug	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Heroin (gm.)[a]	$1,150.00	$1,230.00	$1,150.00	$1,400.00	$1,590.00	$2,190.00	$2,290.00	$2,200.00
Cocaine (gm.)[a]	410.00	490.00	560.00	530.00	640.00	650.00	780.00	670.00
Marihuana (gm.)	.63	.56	.65	.64	.69	.80	1.42	1.66
Hashish (gm.)	9.66	9.85	8.38	10.20	8.67	9.64	5.37	2.61
LSD (d.u.)	1.56	1.66	1.73	1.91	2.06	2.18	3.18	3.23
PCP (d.u.)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.59	7.95	8.36
Methamphetamine (d.u.)	NA	.62	1.07	1.26	1.14	.93	NA	NA
Barbiturates (d.u.)	.55	.75	.80	.83	.92	1.07	2.99	3.50
Amphetamine (d.u.)	.45	.59	.63	.72	.74	.93	3.49	3.23
Methadone (d.u.)	4.48	3.45	5.17	4.62	3.49	3.79	NA	NA

[a] Prices are per pure gram.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, *Drug Enforcement Statistical Report, 1976*, pp. 33, 35; *1978*, pp. 33, 35; *1979*, pp. 35, 37 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice); and data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.88 Bombing incidents known to police, by type of incident and device, value of property damage, and outcome of incident, United States, 1972–80

NOTE: Detailed information concerning each bombing incident reported as occurring in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands is submitted by FBI field offices to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. Local and State public safety agencies bring incidents within their jurisdictions to the attention of the field offices. Because not all bombing incidents constitute Federal violations within the FBI's investigative purview, these other law enforcement agencies greatly facilitate the reporting of occurrences and details of the incidents.

Bombing incidents refer to actual and attempted detonations of explosive or incendiary devices in violation of a State, local, or Federal law. Excluded from the tabulations are threats to bomb, hoax bomb devices, accidental explosions, recoveries of explosive or incendiary devices, and such misdemeanor offenses as the illegal use of fireworks.

In comparing the data across years, it should be noted that 3 major bombings occurred in 1975 resulting in the deaths of 15 persons, injuries to 101 persons, and property damage of $15,050,000.

Year	Total actual and attempted bombings	Actual		Attempted		Property damage (dollar value)	Personal injury	Death
		Explosive	Incendiary	Explosive	Incendiary			
1972	1,982	714	793	237	218	$7,991,815	176	25
1973	1,955	742	787	253	173	7,261,832	187	22
1974	2,044	893	758	236	157	9,886,563	207	24
1975	2,074	1,088	613	238	135	27,003,981[a]	326[a]	69[a]
1976	1,570	852	405	188	125	11,265,426	212	50
1977	1,318	867	248	118	85	8,943,300	162	22
1978	1,301	768	349	105	79	9,161,485	135	18
1979	1,220	728	305	104	83	9,273,024	173	22
1980	1,249	742	336	99	72	12,562,257	160	34

[a] Includes three major bombing incidents resulting in an unusually high number of personal injuries and deaths and substantial damage to property.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Bomb Summary 1980*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), p. 3, Table 1.

Table 3.89 Bombing incidents known to police, by type of target and device, value of property damage, and outcome of incident, United States, 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.88.

Type of target	Total actual and attempted bombings	Actual		Attempted		Property damage (dollar value)	Personal injury	Death
		Explosive	Incendiary	Explosive	Incendiary			
Total	1,249	742	336	99	72	$12,562,257	160	34
Residences	385	175	155	23	32	739,074	37	5
Private residence	247	95	113	15	24	550,450	15	5
Apartment house	57	19	31	2	5	145,025	19	0
Other private property	81	61	11	6	3	43,599	3	0
Commercial operations	240	147	69	14	10	6,359,821	33	2
Commercial building	184	110	56	10	8	2,811,038	22	1
Office building	23	14	7	2	0	214,505	7	1
Industrial building	15	9	4	1	1	254,050	0	0
Bank	10	9	0	1	0	31,550	2	0
Theater	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Hotel or motel	8	5	2	0	1	3,048,677	2	0
Vehicles	233	140	57	19	17	644,594	11	2
Automobile	189	106	52	14	17	242,120	7	2
Other vehicle	43	33	5	5	0	383,990	2	0
Aircraft	1	1	0	0	0	18,484	2	0
School facilities	88	66	14	7	1	2,456,769	10	0
Public safety	13	5	4	4	0	38,950	0	0
Law enforcement	12	5	3	4	0	38,950	0	0
Building	4	3	1	0	0	30,250	0	0
Vehicle	8	2	2	4	0	8,700	0	0
Other	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Fire department and equipment	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Government property	35	26	5	3	1	374,825	2	0
Federal	9	8	0	1	0	27,400	0	0
State	6	4	1	0	1	301,400	0	0
Local	20	14	4	2	0	46,025	2	0
Persons	39	23	2	10	4	117,900	26	16
Public utilities	8	6	1	1	0	259,550	0	0
Recreation facilities	19	13	3	3	0	59,168	0	0
Telephone facilities	28	27	0	1	0	530,567	1	0
Other communication facilities	3	2	1	0	0	12,200	0	0
Transportation facilities	20	16	2	2	0	220,774	0	0
Construction sites and equipment	12	7	3	2	0	527,660	1	0
Postal facilities and equipment	16	13	2	1	0	6,940	2	0
Churches	9	3	4	1	1	33,150	0	0
Military facilities	9	4	3	2	0	6,530	0	0
International establishments	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Medical facilities	5	2	1	2	0	1,000	0	0
Newspaper facilities	4	2	1	1	0	600	0	0
Open area	35	19	8	2	6	675	1	0
Unknown (premature detonation)	31	31	0	0	0	147,310	35	9
Other	16	15	1	0	0	24,200	1	0

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Bomb Summary 1980*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), p. 4.

Table 3.90 Explosives incidents reported to or investigated by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, by type of incident, United States, 1976–79

NOTE: These figures are from reports to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) by ATF field offices and other law enforcement agencies; they are not presented as including all explosives incidents. "Explosives incidents" are any explosives-related situation investigated by or reported to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. "Bombings" are criminal incidents using explosives or blasting agents including premature detonations during preparation, transportation, or placement of illegal explosives. "Incendiary bombings" are criminal incidents using an incendiary or chemical device that burns. Arson motivated incidents are not included under this category. "Hoax devices" are devices designed to appear as a bomb to deceive, threaten, or intimidate a victim (Source, pp. 1, 2).

Bombing figures for the years 1976 and 1977 include 30 and 21 criminal accidents, respectively, that were separately enumerated by the Source.

Type of incident	1976	1977	1978	1979
Total	2,706	3,177	3,256	3,092
Bombings	870	1,058	963	901
Attempted bombings	319	319	287	178
Incendiary bombings	352	339	446	346
Attempted incendiary bombings	101	81	71	44
Thefts of explosives	327	327	362	335
Recoveries and seizures of explosives	579	853	987	1,167
Threats to Treasury facilities	44	33	22	35
Hoax devices	67	105	47	26
Noncriminal accidents	47	62	71	60

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, *Explosives Incidents, Annual Report, 1977*, p. 4; *1979*, p. 4 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.91 Explosives stolen and recovered as reported to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, by type of explosive, United States, 1976–79

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.90. "Blasting agents" refers to a specific type of explosive that can be classified as either a low or high explosive depending on how it is used. For this reason, it is separately enumerated. "RDX" refers to an extremely powerful explosive manufactured by the U.S. Army and found, in small quantities, in blasting caps, shells, and bombs.

Type of explosive	Amount stolen				Amount recovered			
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1976	1977	1978	1979
Blasting agents (lbs.)	126,651	20,834	42,172	65,457	9,317	21,260	23,623	33,335
Low explosives (lbs.):								
Black powder	2,297	145	379	2,446	113	277	723	2,856
Smokeless powder	84	0	163	6	59	16	1,361	7,546
Photoflash cartridge powder	NA	NA	NA	NA	600	2	150	0
High explosives (lbs.):								
Potassium chlorate	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,401	—	6,300	600
Boosters	6,617	2,177	9,528	447	1,460	2,804	362	2,897
Military explosives	103	44	123	1,418	349	156	697	3,436
RDX	NA	NA	NA	NA	—	484	4	20
TNT	140	5	17	37	313	699	86	1,897
Dynamite	47,226	36,498	44,316	33,886	32,933	43,039	41,008	30,975
Primer	27,039	1,300	4,333	545	14,768	2,733	344	138
Blasting caps (each)	37,270	61,531	66,614	47,918	20,857	40,719	44,456	29,222
Detonating cord, safety fuse, ignitor cord (ft.)	168,369	183,224	113,510	141,628	99,504	84,554	101,117	148,850
Grenades (each)	NA	NA	NA	1,822	NA	NA	NA	566
Other (lbs.)[a]	NA	NA	186	5	NA	NA	308	497

[a] Other specific types of explosives were identified but not specified in this table due to the small quantities involved.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, *Explosives Incidents, Annual Report, 1977*, pp. 32, 41; *1979*, pp. 24, 33 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.92 Deaths, injuries, and property damage resulting from criminal bombings and accidental explosions reported to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, United States, 1976–79

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.90. These data include detonated and incendiary bombings, and criminal and noncriminal explosives incidents. The 1977 property damage figure includes approximately $50 million resulting from grain elevator explosions. The dramatic increase in the 1978 injury figure is due to two major incidents: 150 people in New York City were injured in the accidental, noncriminal explosion of an ice cream truck; 250 people in Kentucky and West Virginia were injured by illegal fireworks.

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Deaths	73	127	69	54
Injuries	272	374	707	328
Property damage (in millions)	$12.1	$61.3	$27.5	$16.0

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, *Explosives Incidents: Annual Report, 1977*, p. 4; *1979*, p. 4 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.93 International terrorist incidents involving U.S. citizens or property, by target, 1968–80

NOTE: Terrorism is defined as the threat or use of violence for political purposes by individuals or groups, whether acting for, or in opposition to, established governmental authority, when such actions are intended to shock or intimidate a target group wider than the immediate victims. International terrorism is defined as terrorism conducted with the support of a foreign government or organization and/or directed against foreign nationals, institutions, or governments (Source, p. ii). Terrorist attacks on the United States and allied personnel and installations during the Indochina conflict, as well as assassinations and cross-border operations associated with the Arab-Israeli conflict, unless those incidents either victimized noncombatant nationals of states outside the principal area of conflict or became the object of international controversy are not included. The figures also exclude bombings, shellings, and incursions by conventional forces. Related but separately targeted actions undertaken by a single terrorist group are counted as individual incidents, even when they were staged on the same day and in close proximity to one another. Terrorist operations that miscarried, as opposed to those that were abandoned or countered during the planning or staging phases are counted (Central Intelligence Agency, National Foreign Assessment Center, International Terrorism in 1979 *[Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1980], p. 12).*

The data were obtained from chronologies provided by the U.S. Department of State, U.S. Department of Transportation, U.S. Department of Defense, the Federal Aviation Administration, the U.S. Information Agency, the RAND Corporation, foreign embassies, and the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives; staff reports prepared for congressional committees; Facts on File; reports found in the Associated Press wire service; The New York Times, The Washington Post, The Chicago Tribune, The Detroit Free Press, The Economist; various books on terrorism; and foreign sources, both classified and unclassified. For this year's report, new events have been added for all years based on new sources that were used to correct for a previous overemphasis on U.S. sources. The statistics in this year's report replace all statistics in previous annual surveys (Source, p. iii).

Target	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	Total[a]
Total[a]	68 (2.4)	124 (4.3)	262 (9.2)	243 (8.5)	248 (8.7)	225 (7.9)	197 (6.9)	179 (6.3)	227 (7.9)	193 (6.7)	386 (13.5)	241 (8.4)	270 (9.4)	2,863
Diplomatic officials or property	21	26	96	97	92	78	27	23	38	42	63	90	112	805 (28.1)
Military officials or property	6	15	44	45	28	29	22	30	63	58	48	38	30	456 (15.9)
Other U.S. Government officials or property	30	37	63	34	43	10	18	20	6	9	23	16	35	344 (12.0)
Business facilities or executives	8	37	38	57	57	89	108	72	90	60	151	68	66	901 (31.5)
Private citizens	3	9	21	10	28	19	22	34	30	24	101	29	27	357 (12.5)

[a] Figures in parentheses are percentages of the total accounted for by each category.

Source: Central Intelligence Agency, National Foreign Assessment Center, *Patterns of International Terrorism: 1980* (Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1981), p. 4.

Table 3.94 International terrorist incidents involving U.S. citizens or property, by type of incident, 1968–80

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.93. "Barricade-hostage" refers to situations in which hostages are taken but there is no attempt to leave the scene. This information was provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Central Intelligence Agency, International Issues Division.

Type of incident	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	Total[a]
Total[a]	71 (2.4)	124 (4.2)	266 (9.0)	243 (8.2)	255 (8.6)	237 (8.0)	216 (7.3)	181 (6.1)	231 (7.8)	195 (6.6)	396 (13.4)	256 (8.7)	278 (9.4)	2,949
Kidnaping	1	3	25	19	5	23	14	23	8	7	8	8	10	154 (5.2)
Barricade-hostage	1	0	4	0	1	3	2	1	2	3	0	6	7	30 (1.0)
Letter bombing	2	1	2	0	29	3	1	0	4	7	0	4	2	55 (1.9)
Incendiary bombing	12	21	46	42	18	30	31	17	56	58	80	29	23	463 (15.7)
Explosive bombing	35	71	87	100	97	74	127	95	65	70	95	93	72	1,081 (36.7)
Armed attack	1	4	3	5	10	8	6	7	8	5	12	10	11	90 (3.1)
Hijacking[b]	1	5	12	4	4	0	1	2	5	4	3	15	20	76 (2.6)
Assassination	3	3	10	2	4	4	2	8	15	6	7	10	19	93 (3.2)
Sabotage	0	0	0	3	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	10 (0.3)
Threat	11	12	1	51	71	77	19	19	53	22	161	47	50	644 (21.8)
Theft, break-in	0	3	15	8	1	3	4	3	1	0	7	4	13	62 (2.1)
Conspiracy	1	0	2	2	1	2	4	3	1	2	4	3	6	31 (1.1)
Hoax	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	25	27 (0.9)
Other actions	0	0	3	5	7	2	2	1	4	2	11	3	10	50 (1.7)
Sniping	2	1	5	2	3	0	3	1	6	8	7	20	9	67 (2.3)
Shootout with police	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	4 (0.1)
Arms smuggling	1	0	0	0		7	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	12 (0.4)

[a] Figures in parentheses are percentages of the total accounted for by each category.
[b] Includes hijacking by means of air, sea, or land transport.

Source: Central Intelligence Agency, National Foreign Assessment Center, *Patterns of International Terrorism: 1980* (Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1981), p. 21.

Table 3.95 International terrorist incidents involving U.S. citizens or property, by type of incident and geographic location, 1968–80 (aggregate)

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.93 and 3.94. The location of the incident is considered to be the place where it began. In the case of aerial hijacking, the location is the nation in which the plane last touched ground before the hijackers made their presence known. In cases where the embarkation point is not known, the location is considered to be that nation in which the plane landed and the negotiations took place. If both of the above guidelines are inapplicable, the nation of registry of the aircraft is used. This information was provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Central Intelligence Agency, International Issues Division.

Type of incident	North America	Latin America	Western Europe	USSR/ Eastern Europe	Sub-Saharan Africa	Middle East/North Africa	Asia	Pacific	Other	Total
Total	282	854	691	29	76	692	245	32	48	2,949
Kidnaping	2	92	3	0	22	27	7	0	1	154
Barricade-hostage	3	10	4	0	0	12	1	0	0	30
Letter bombing	13	6	2	0	2	4	26	0	2	55
Incendiary bombing	42	78	212	1	3	91	27	6	3	463
Explosive bombing	146	334	260	4	8	236	69	4	20	1,081
Armed attack	0	32	13	0	8	26	11	0	0	90
Hijacking[a]	27	6	14	0	0	6	9	0	4	66
Assassination	5	37	6	0	7	26	11	0	1	93
Sabotage	0	1	1	0	2	6	0	0	0	10
Threat	36	167	139	22	13	194	51	20	2	644
Theft, break-in	1	38	6	0	7	9	1	0	0	62
Conspiracy	4	8	4	0	0	8	3	1	3	31
Hoax	0	5	8	0	0	3	10	0	1	27
Other actions	0	6	15	1	1	15	8	0	4	50
Sniping	1	29	2	1	0	25	8	1	0	67
Shootout with police	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Arms smuggling	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	7	12

[a] Includes hijackings by means of air or land transport.

Source: Central Intelligence Agency, National Foreign Assessment Center, *Patterns of International Terrorism: 1980* (Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1981), p. 2, Table 2.

Table 3.96 Reported hijackings in and outside the United States, by outcome, 1930–67 (aggregate), 1968–80

NOTE: Registry of an aircraft, regardless of the location of a hijacking attempt, is used to classify the hijacking as "inside" or "outside" the United States. Data for "inside the United States" during 1930–67 actually refer to the period 1961–67. Prior to 1961 all reported hijackings occurred outside the United States.

"Successful" means that the hijacker controls flight and reaches destination or objective. "Unsuccessful" means that the hijacker attempts to take control of flight but fails (hijacking may be averted either in flight or on ground). An "incomplete" hijacking is one in which the hijacker is apprehended/killed during hijacking or as a result of "hot pursuit." Information concerning "incomplete" hijackings outside the United States was not presented in the Source. The data for the United States include hijackings of scheduled air carriers and general aviation aircraft. "U.S. general aviation aircraft" refers to helicopters, charter planes, and private aircraft.

	Inside United States						Outside the United States			
	Successful		Incomplete		Unsuccessful		Successful		Unsuccessful	
Year	Total	To Cuba	Total	To Cuba	Total	To Cuba	Total	To Cuba	Total	To Cuba
1930 to 1967	7	6	1	1	4	2	52	5	15	2
1968	18	18	1	1	3	0	11	8	2	1
1969	33	31	1	1	6	5	37	27	10	6
1970	18	14	5	1	4	0	37	17	19	4
1971	12	10	9	1	6	3	10	3	21	6
1972	10	6	14	0	7	1	13	3	18	1
1973	1	0	1	0	0	0	10	2	10	2
1974	3	1	2	0	2	0	5	1	14	1
1975	4	0	3	1	5	0	3	0	10	1
1976	1	0	1	0	2	0	6	0	8	0
1977	0	0	3	0	3	0	16	0	10	0
1978	2	0	6	2	5	1	8	1	10	0
1979	6	2	5	3	2	1	8	0	6	0
1980	13	13	3	0	6	4	9	1	9	2
Total	128	101	55	11	55	17	225	68	162	26

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration.

Table 3.97 Reported hijackings of U.S. aircraft, by type of aircraft and outcome, 1930–67 (aggregate), 1968–80

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.96.

	Type of aircraft							
	U.S. scheduled air carrier aircraft				U.S. general aviation aircraft			
Year	Total	Successful	Incomplete	Unsuccessful	Total	Successful	Incomplete	Unsuccessful
1930 to 1967	9	4	1	4	3	3	0	0
1968	16	12	1	3	6	6	0	0
1969	40	33	1	6	0	0	0	0
1970	25	17	4	4	2	1	1	0
1971	25	11	8	6	2	1	1	0
1972	27	8	14	5	4	2	0	2
1973	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
1974	3	0	1	2	4	3	1	0
1975	6	0	1	5	6	4	2	0
1976	2	1	0	1	2	0	1	1
1977	5	0	3	2	1	0	0	1
1978	8	0	4	4	5	2	2	1
1979	11	4	5	2	2	2	0	0
1980	21	13	3	5	1	0	0	1
Total	199	103	47	49	39	25	8	6

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, *Semi-Annual Report to Congress on the Effectiveness of the Civil Aviation Security Program, July 1 to December 31, 1980* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1981), Exhibits 1 and 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.98 Criminal acts involving U.S. civil aviation, by type of act, 1961–67 (aggregate), 1968–80

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.96.

Type of act	1961–67	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Hijackings*	12	22	40	27	27	31	2	7	12	4	6	13	13	22
Explosions:														
Aircraft	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	2	2	1	0	1	1
Airports	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	4	2	3	3	2	1
Explosive devices found:														
Aircraft	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	0	2	1
Airports	0	0	0	0	5	5	3	11	5	3	1	6	6	4
Bomb threats to:														
Aircraft	0	0	400	601	1,145	2,156	1,383	1,453	1,853	1,950	1,229	1,032	1,121	1,179
Airports	0	0	0	0	212	288	239	387	449	1,036	519	318	309	268

* Includes air carrier and general aviation hijackings.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, *Semi-Annual Report to Congress on the Effectiveness of the Civil Aviation Security Program, July 1 to December 31, 1980* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1981), Exhibit 7.

Table 3.99 Results of airline passenger screening, United States, 1976–80

NOTE: Screening consists of x-ray inspection of carry-on items, physical search of carry-on items, and weapons detector screening of individuals. The firearms category of "other" is described as including items such as starter pistols, flare pistols, and BB guns.

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Persons screened (millions)	413.6	508.8	579.7	592.5	585.0
Weapons detected:					
Firearms	3,936	2,034	2,058	2,161	2,022
Handguns	1,913	1,730	1,827	1,962	1,878
Long guns	136	64	67	55	36
Other	1,887	240	164	144	108
Explosive/incendiary devices	8	5	3	3	8
Persons arrested:					
For carriage of firearms/explosives	884	810	896	1,060	1,031
For giving false information	156	44	64	47	32
Other offenses detected:					
Narcotics	332	282	250	201	176
Illegal aliens	798	957	1,328	1,669	1,600
Other	1,149	393	775	149	174

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, *Semi-Annual Report to Congress on the Effectiveness of the Civil Aviation Security Program, July 1 to December 31, 1978*, Exhibit 10; *July 31 to December 31, 1980*, Exhibit 10 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Transportation). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.100 Crime insurance policies in effect in September 1980 and insurance claims paid by the Federal Crime Insurance Program in the 12 months prior to Sept. 30, 1980, by type of policy and coverage, United States

NOTE: The Federal Crime Insurance Program was established by Congress in 1970. It is administered by the Federal Insurance Administrator, who is authorized to offer Federal crime insurance policies in States in which it is concluded that there exists a critical problem in the availability of crime insurance. Policies, offered both to individuals and businesses, cover losses due to robbery and burglary.

"Annual written premiums" are the payments that would be received if all policies were in effect for the entire year. A commercial "package" policy provides equal amounts of insurance for robbery and burglary, while a "combination" policy provides different coverage limits for robbery and burglary.

	Policies in effect in September 1980			Claims paid in 12 months prior to Sept. 30, 1980	
Type of policy and coverage	Number	Amount of insurance (in thousands)	Annual written premiums	Number	Amount
Residential policies	65,216	$1,035,904	$4,464,540	3,579	$9,790,879
Commercial policies	20,530	186,723	8,619,772	6,701	24,728,685
Package	4,488	54,076	2,468,519	1,994	5,122,948
Robbery	5,310	20,809	1,599,609	1,004	1,489,352
Burglary	6,805	66,668	2,482,701	1,805	9,915,888
Combination	3,927	45,170	2,068,943	1,898	8,200,497
Robbery	X	7,339	X	489	556,825
Burglary	X	37,831	X	1,409	7,643,672
Total	85,746	$1,222,627	$13,084,312	10,280	$34,519,564

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Federal Insurance Administration.

Table 3.101 Reports of offenses against railroads, by offense, United States and Canada, 1975–80

NOTE: Data in this table are compiled from monthly statistical reports of railroad police. In 1978, the reporting form utilized by the Association of American Railroads was expanded to more accurately reflect the range of activities comprising the "theft" and "vandalism" offense categories. Prior to 1978 "other vandalism" included "multi-level carriers," "company property and equipment," "track and signals," and "switch tampering." Statistics for "theft from multi-level carrier" and "other theft" were not previously reported.

Offense	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Number of rail carriers reporting	32	30	31	36	34	33
Percent of United States and Canadian rail mileage represented	73.0	77.3	72.3	74.3	73.4	78.7
Theft:	9,489	12,367	14,391	10,302	11,217	8,915
Theft from freight cars	2,060	4,940	7,021	6,856	6,973	4,386
Theft from trailers	35	32	37	46	64	91
Theft of entire trailer	NA	NA	NA	9,476	7,787	4,538
Theft from multi-level carrier	1,150	1,452	1,217	909	1,659	3,379
Theft of copper wire	274	374	369	232	256	443
Theft of brass	7,494	8,335	8,515	8,123	9,666	11,471
Theft of other company property	1,888	2,018	2,124	1,931	2,079	2,342
Burglary of buildings	NA	NA	NA	2,393	3,122	3,333
Other theft						
Vandalism:	NA	NA	NA	29,878	22,488	13,442
Multi-level carriers	NA	NA	NA	5,096	5,549	5,745
Company property and equipment	NA	NA	NA	5,823	5,788	5,947
Track and signals	NA	NA	NA	1,718	1,446	1,228
Switch tampering	4,887	8,151	8,879	7,695	7,329	7,127
Track obstructions	6,365	9,954	11,264	9,009	8,262	7,868
Stoning of trains	524	737	714	757	777	802
Shooting of trains	20,629	23,722	25,198	2,947	2,574	2,043
Other vandalism	254,309	407,340	381,005	371,971	439,678	450,825
Trespassing	NA	NA	NA	8,195	9,632	11,493
Criminal offenses not listed above	337,863	479,422	460,734	483,357	546,346	545,418
Total						

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by the Association of American Railroads, Safety and Special Services Division.

Section 4:

CHARACTERISTICS AND DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS ARRESTED

Most of the data presented in this section have been compiled through the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program. The summary statistics collected by the FBI on arrests involve—for each offense classification—breakdowns by the age, sex, and race of arrestees, as well as arrest rates for population size groups. It should be recognized, however, that in 1979 police agencies representing approximately 93 percent of the Nation's population reported arrest data to the FBI. These arrest figures, therefore, do not represent all arrests made in the United States. On each arrest table, the number of police agencies reporting and the population living within the jurisdictions of these agencies are reported.

According to the Uniform Crime Reporting guidelines, an arrest is counted "each time an individual is taken into custody for committing a specific crime." (If the offender taken into custody is a juvenile and the circumstances are such that if he/she were an adult an arrest would be made, an arrest is counted.) One of the implications of this measure is that the same person may be arrested several times in the course of a year. Thus, the number of arrests is not simply a measure of people arrested.

The number of arrests made by the police is an indicator of police activity. However, because the police are called upon to perform a number of functions, the number of arrests measures only one aspect of police activity. Another indicator presented by the Uniform Crime Reports for each offense is the "clearance rate"—that is, the ratio of the number of offenses of that type for which at least one person has been arrested, charged, and turned over to the court for prosecution, to the number of offenses of that type known to the police. Measures of investigatory activity and service calls made by the police are currently unavailable on the national level.

Statistical data for some law enforcement activities under the jurisdiction of Federal agencies (Immigration and Naturalization Service, Secret Service, Customs Service, and Drug Enforcement Administration) are maintained by these agencies and have been included in this section. The final tables in this section deal with Federal enforcement efforts—and, particularly, an account of contraband seized in the course of enforcement of Federal laws related to drugs, immigration, customs, and counterfeiting.

Table 4.1 Estimated number of arrests,[a] by offense charged, United States, 1979

NOTE: These data were compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation through the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. On a monthly basis, law enforcement agencies report the number of offenses that become known to them in the following crime categories: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, manslaughter by negligence, forcible rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny–theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. All of these crime categories, except manslaughter by negligence, are used to establish a crime index in order to measure the trend and distribution of crime in the United States. The "Total Crime Index" is a simple sum of the index offenses. Arson was designated as a Part I Index offense in October 1978. Unlike the tables from the Uniform Crime Reports presented in Section 3, arrest statistics for the crime of arson are complete for 1979 and appear in the "Total Crime Index" and "Property Crime" index.

Arrest statistics are compiled as part of this monthly data collection effort. Participating law enforcement agencies are instructed to count one arrest each time a person is taken into custody, notified, or cited. Annual arrest figures do not measure the number of individuals taken into custody because one person may be arrested several times during the year for the same type of offense or for different offenses. A juvenile is counted as a person arrested when he/she commits an act that would be a criminal offense if committed by an adult. Two offense categories, "curfew and loitering" and "runaway," are tabulated only for juveniles. Violations of local juvenile acts other than runaway and curfew and loitering law violations are included in the "all other" classification (U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 72).

Data in this table are estimates based on arrest statistics for all law enforcement agencies in the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, including those submitting reports for less than 12 months in 1979 (Source, p. 319).

For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

Offense charged	
Total[b]	10,205,800
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	19,590
Forcible rape	31,470
Robbery	140,640
Aggravated assault	276,000
Burglary	503,600
Larceny–theft	1,181,500
Motor vehicle theft	154,500
Arson	19,800
Violent crime	467,700
Property crime[c]	1,859,200
Total Crime Index[c]	2,326,900
Other assaults	485,500
Forgery and counterfeiting	76,400
Fraud	261,900
Embezzlement	8,600
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	115,800
Vandalism	257,300
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	164,200
Prostitution and commercialized vice	89,400
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	67,400
Drug abuse violations	558,600
Opium or cocaine and their derivatives	68,100
Marijhuana	391,600
Synthetic or manufactured drugs	18,400
Other—dangerous nonnarcotic drugs	80,400
Gambling	54,800
Bookmaking	4,600
Numbers and lottery	7,500
All other gambling	42,700
Offenses against family and children	57,400
Driving under the influence	1,324,800
Liquor laws	416,200
Drunkenness	1,172,700
Disorderly conduct	765,500
Vagrancy	37,200
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,716,600
Suspicion (not included in total)	19,600
Curfew and loitering law violations	84,100
Runaways	164,400

[a] Arrest totals based on all reporting agencies and estimates for unreported areas.
[b] Because of rounding, items may not add to totals.
[c] Includes arson, a newly established index offense in 1979.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1979* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 188, Table 24.

Table 4.2 Number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of arrests, by offense charged and size of place, 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.1. Figures represent all law enforcement agencies submitting reports for at least 6 months in 1979 (Source, p. 319). For definitions of offenses, suburban areas, and rural areas, see Appendix 3.

[Population figures rounded to the nearest thousand. All rates were calculated on the population before rounding.]

Offense charged	Total (11,758 agencies; total population 204,622,000)	Total city arrests (8,555 cities; population 143,151,000)	Cities: Group I (55 cities 250,000 and over; population 40,944,000)	Cities: Group II (116 cities 100,000 to 249,999; population 16,522,000)	Cities: Group III (263 cities 50,000 to 99,999; population 18,115,000)	Cities: Group IV (640 cities 25,000 to 49,999; population 22,096,000)	Cities: Group V (1,547 cities 10,000 to 24,999; population 23,943,000)	Cities: Group VI (5,934 cities under 10,000; population 21,531,000)	Counties: Suburban counties (933 agencies; population 33,114,000)[a]	Counties: Rural counties (2,370 agencies; population 28,357,000)
Total	9,488,212	7,223,415	2,497,122	848,518	853,111	979,108	1,030,732	1,014,824	1,290,917	973,880
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	4,636.9	5,046.0	6,098.9	5,135.6	4,709.4	4,431.1	4,305.0	4,713.3	3,898.4	3,434.3
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	18,264	12,952	7,334	1,639	1,272	1,116	895	696	3,019	2,293
Rate per 100,000	8.9	9.0	17.9	9.9	7.0	5.1	3.7	3.2	9.1	8.1
Forcible rape	29,164	21,750	11,269	2,754	2,317	2,119	1,765	1,526	4,496	2,918
Rate per 100,000	14.3	15.2	27.5	16.7	12.8	9.6	7.4	7.1	13.6	10.3
Robbery	130,753	109,720	65,130	12,474	11,019	10,010	6,907	4,180	16,125	4,908
Rate per 100,000	63.9	76.6	159.1	75.5	60.8	45.3	28.8	19.4	48.7	17.3
Aggravated assault	256,597	188,388	75,221	23,505	22,852	22,492	22,523	21,795	39,642	28,567
Rate per 100,000	125.4	131.6	183.7	142.3	126.2	101.8	94.1	101.2	119.7	100.7
Burglary	468,085	341,501	118,789	43,999	46,906	49,020	45,190	37,597	78,712	47,872
Rate per 100,000	228.8	238.6	290.1	266.3	258.9	221.8	188.7	174.6	237.7	168.8
Larceny–theft	1,098,398	909,230	269,172	124,654	130,585	149,863	137,396	97,560	129,058	60,110
Rate per 100,000	536.8	635.2	657.4	754.5	720.9	678.2	573.8	453.1	389.7	212.0
Motor vehicle theft	143,654	109,915	45,649	12,411	14,091	13,308	12,770	11,686	20,894	12,845
Rate per 100,000	70.2	76.8	111.5	75.1	77.8	60.2	53.3	54.3	63.1	45.3
Arson	18,387	13,078	3,803	1,678	1,836	2,002	2,051	1,708	3,228	2,081
Rate per 100,000	9.0	9.1	9.3	10.2	10.1	9.1	8.6	7.9	9.7	7.3
Violent crime[b]	434,778	332,810	156,954	40,372	37,460	35,737	32,090	28,197	63,282	38,686
Rate per 100,000	212.5	232.5	388.2	244.3	206.8	161.7	134.0	131.0	191.1	136.4
Property crime[c]	1,728,524	1,373,724	437,413	182,742	193,418	214,193	197,407	148,551	231,892	122,908
Rate per 100,000	844.7	959.6	1,068.3	1,106.0	1,067.7	969.4	824.5	689.9	700.3	433.4
Total Crime Index[d]	2,163,302	1,706,534	596,367	223,114	230,878	249,930	229,497	176,748	295,174	161,594
Rate per 100,000	1,057.2	1,192.1	1,456.6	1,350.4	1,274.5	1,131.1	958.5	820.9	891.4	569.9
Other assaults	451,475	346,637	110,439	53,594	43,651	49,049	49,346	40,558	62,426	42,412
Rate per 100,000	220.6	242.1	269.7	324.4	241.0	222.0	206.1	188.4	188.5	149.6
Forgery and counterfeiting	70,977	49,100	14,391	6,386	6,786	7,682	7,571	6,284	12,887	8,990
Rate per 100,000	34.7	34.3	35.1	38.7	37.5	34.8	31.6	29.2	38.9	31.7
Fraud	243,461	123,779	27,951	25,119	14,443	18,844	22,448	14,974	58,196	61,486
Rate per 100,000	119.0	86.5	68.3	152.0	79.7	85.3	93.8	69.5	175.7	216.8
Embezzlement	7,882	5,205	1,598	839	938	805	561	464	1,516	1,161
Rate per 100,000	3.9	3.6	3.9	5.1	5.2	3.6	2.3	2.2	4.6	4.1
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	107,621	81,019	25,712	10,054	12,028	12,525	11,860	8,840	17,280	9,322
Rate per 100,000	52.6	56.6	62.8	60.9	66.4	56.7	49.5	41.1	52.2	32.9
Vandalism	239,246	191,068	41,690	22,284	25,949	33,016	34,924	33,205	30,142	18,036
Rate per 100,000	116.9	133.5	101.8	134.9	143.2	149.4	145.9	154.2	91.0	63.6
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	152,731	123,900	54,676	14,795	14,498	14,302	13,342	12,267	19,124	9,707
Rate per 100,000	74.6	86.6	133.5	89.5	80.0	64.7	55.7	57.1	57.8	34.2
Prostitution and commercialized vice	83,088	79,269	64,529	8,673	3,392	1,625	677	373	3,332	487
Rate per 100,000	40.6	55.4	157.6	52.5	18.7	7.4	2.8	1.7	10.1	1.7
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	62,633	49,521	20,914	6,671	6,021	6,360	5,344	4,211	9,434	3,678
Rate per 100,000	30.6	34.6	51.1	40.4	33.2	28.8	22.3	19.6	28.5	13.0
Drug abuse violations	519,377	389,952	140,600	47,177	49,520	50,407	51,308	50,940	77,072	62,353
Rate per 100,000	253.8	272.4	343.4	285.5	273.4	228.1	214.3	236.6	232.7	184.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4.2 Number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of arrests, by offense charged and size of place, 1979—Continued

Offense charged	Total (11,758 agencies; total population 204,622,000)	Total city arrests (8,555 cities; population 143,151,000)	Cities						Counties	
			Group I (55 cities 250,000 and over; population 40,944,000)	Group II (116 cities 100,000 to 29,999; population 16,522,000)	Group III (263 cities 50,000 to 99,999; population 18,115,000)	Group IV (640 cities 25,000 to 49,999; population 22,096,000)	Group V (1,547 cities 10,000 to 24,999; population 23,943,000)	Group VI (5,934 cities under 10,000; population 21,531,000)	Suburban counties (833 agencies; population 33,114,000)[a]	Rural counties (2,370 agencies; population 29,357,000)
Gambling	50,974	45,667	34,098	4,440	2,514	2,100	1,382	1,133	3,648	1,659
Rate per 100,000	24.9	31.9	83.3	26.9	13.9	9.5	5.8	5.3	11.0	5.9
Offenses against family and children	53,321	20,828	5,510	3,121	2,648	2,646	3,784	3,119	18,803	13,690
Rate per 100,000	26.1	14.5	13.5	18.9	14.6	12.0	15.8	14.5	56.8	48.3
Driving under the influence	1,231,665	759,746	185,528	79,268	90,312	112,109	134,386	158,143	249,533	222,386
Rate per 100,000	601.9	530.7	453.1	479.8	498.6	507.4	561.3	734.5	753.6	784.2
Liquor laws	386,957	316,695	44,682	22,566	35,350	58,178	67,657	88,262	32,032	38,230
Rate per 100,000	189.1	221.2	109.1	136.6	195.1	263.3	282.6	409.9	96.7	134.8
Drunkenness	1,090,233	885,847	269,706	125,693	112,885	103,359	127,039	147,165	96,598	107,788
Rate per 100,000	532.8	618.8	658.7	760.7	623.2	467.8	530.6	683.5	291.7	380.1
Disorderly conduct	711,730	631,056	241,613	58,737	63,366	81,594	89,478	96,268	40,692	39,982
Rate per 100,000	347.8	440.8	590.1	355.5	349.8	369.3	373.7	447.1	122.9	141.0
Vagrancy	34,662	31,982	18,315	2,906	4,125	2,105	2,147	2,384	1,636	1,044
Rate per 100,000	16.9	22.3	44.7	17.6	22.8	9.5	9.0	11.1	4.9	3.7
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,595,864	1,200,442	543,464	112,430	108,764	141,770	148,404	145,610	230,742	164,680
Rate per 100,000	779.9	838.6	1,327.3	680.5	600.4	641.6	619.8	676.3	696.8	580.7
Suspicion (not included in totals)	18,135	15,766	4,224	2,456	2,959	1,635	3,197	1,295	1,101	1,268
Rate per 100,000	8.9	11.0	10.3	14.9	16.3	7.4	13.4	6.0	3.3	4.5
Curfew and loitering law violations	78,147	71,774	25,749	4,036	8,228	11,189	11,790	10,782	4,705	1,668
Rate per 100,000	38.2	50.1	62.9	24.4	45.4	50.6	49.2	50.1	14.2	5.9
Runaways	152,866	113,394	29,590	16,615	16,815	19,513	17,787	13,074	25,945	13,527
Rate per 100,000	74.7	79.2	72.3	100.6	92.8	88.3	74.3	60.7	78.4	47.7

[a] Includes only suburban county law enforcement agencies and is not comparable to suburban area totals found in other arrest tables.
[b] Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
[c] Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.
[d] Includes arson, a newly established index offense in 1979.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1979* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), pp. 188, 189.

Table 4.3 Arrests, by offense charged and age group, 1970 and 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.1. Figures represent all law enforcement agencies submitting annual reports in 1970 and reports for all 12 months in 1979 (Source, p. 319). For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

[3,943 agencies; 1979 estimated population 114,900,000]

Offense charged	Total all ages			Under 18 years of age			18 years of age and older		
	1970	1979	Percent change	1970	1979	Percent change	1970	1979	Percent change
Total	5,184,125	5,513,617	+6.4	1,313,902	1,357,668	+3.3	3,870,223	4,155,949	+7.4
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	9,771	11,027	+12.9	1,100	1,039	−5.5	8,671	9,988	+15.2
Forcible rape	11,757	18,040	+53.4	2,473	2,849	+15.2	9,284	15,191	+63.6
Robbery	60,231	83,273	+38.3	19,272	25,571	+32.7	40,959	57,702	+40.9
Aggravated assault	94,127	148,433	+57.7	15,294	24,431	+59.7	78,833	124,002	+57.3
Burglary	222,982	285,656	+28.1	117,859	142,877	+21.2	105,123	142,779	+35.8
Larceny–theft	489,818	718,521	+46.7	247,587	295,760	+19.5	242,231	422,761	+74.5
Motor vehicle theft	100,613	88,376	−12.2	57,104	45,562	−20.2	43,509	42,814	−1.6
Arson	7,065	10,723	+51.8	4,273	5,697	+33.3	2,792	5,026	+80.0
Violent crime[a]	175,886	260,773	+48.3	38,139	53,890	+41.3	137,747	206,883	+50.2
Property crime[b]	820,478	1,103,276	+34.5	426,823	489,896	+14.8	393,655	613,380	+55.8
Total Crime Index[c]	996,364	1,364,049	+36.9	464,962	543,786	+17.0	531,402	820,263	+54.4
Other assaults	225,604	279,787	+24.0	41,381	58,543	+41.5	184,223	221,244	+20.1
Forgery and counterfeiting	33,443	42,549	+27.2	3,690	6,394	+73.3	29,753	36,155	+21.5
Fraud	61,096	124,117	+103.2	2,512	4,428	+76.3	58,584	119,689	+104.3
Embezzlement	6,314	4,124	−34.7	195	640	+228.2	6,119	3,484	−43.1
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	38,394	63,640	+65.8	13,057	23,215	+77.8	25,337	40,425	+59.5
Vandalism	86,302	146,747	+70.0	63,236	81,654	+29.1	23,066	65,093	+182.2
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	78,841	97,710	+23.9	13,460	17,095	+27.0	65,381	80,615	+23.3
Prostitution and commercialized vice	34,433	56,135	+63.0	757	2,302	+204.1	33,676	53,833	+59.9
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	40,134	42,139	+5.0	8,346	7,577	−9.2	31,788	34,562	+8.7
Drug abuse violations	254,153	317,903	+25.1	62,930	72,138	+14.6	191,223	245,765	+28.5
Gambling	61,973	36,372	−41.3	1,384	1,469	+6.1	60,589	34,903	−42.4
Offenses against family and children	43,203	24,493	−43.3	672	1,594	+137.2	42,531	22,899	−46.2
Driving under the influence	362,344	596,124	+64.5	4,289	14,985	+249.4	358,055	581,139	+62.3
Liquor laws	174,307	220,940	+26.8	60,453	81,238	+34.4	113,854	139,702	+22.7
Drunkenness	1,286,222	693,112	−46.1	34,907	27,948	−19.9	1,251,315	665,164	−46.8
Disorderly conduct	501,527	479,389	−4.4	103,561	85,813	−17.1	397,966	393,576	−1.1
Vagrancy	53,299	18,224	−65.8	8,982	2,983	−66.8	44,317	15,241	−65.6
All other offenses (except traffic)	611,787	750,707	+22.7	190,743	168,510	−11.7	421,044	582,197	+38.3
Suspicion (not included in totals)	57,612	10,822	−81.2	16,604	3,251	−80.4	41,008	7,571	−81.5
Curfew and loitering law violations	88,455	55,234	−37.6	88,455	55,234	−37.6	X	X	X
Runaways	145,930	100,122	−31.4	145,930	100,122	−31.4	X	X	X

[a] Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
[b] Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny–theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.
[c] Includes arson, a newly established index offense in 1979.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1979* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 190.

Table 4.4 Arrests, by offense charged and age, United States, 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.1. Figures represent all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for at least 6 months in 1979 (Source, p. 319). For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

[11,758 agencies; 1979 estimated population 204,622,000]

Offense charged	Total all ages	Ages under 15	Ages under 18	Ages 18 and older	Age: 10 and under	11 to 12	13 to 14	15	16	17	18
Total	9,506,347	662,043	2,143,369	7,362,978	74,652	136,754	450,637	407,152	515,979	558,195	595,798
Percent[a]	100.0	7.0	22.5	77.5	.8	1.4	4.7	4.3	5.4	5.9	6.3
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	18,264	206	1,707	16,557	14	25	167	283	559	659	884
Forcible rape	29,164	1,081	4,651	24,513	66	183	832	900	1,213	1,457	1,801
Robbery	130,753	10,622	41,157	89,596	392	1,837	8,393	8,327	10,480	11,728	11,559
Aggravated assault	256,597	10,688	39,860	216,737	898	2,173	7,617	7,248	9,866	12,056	13,325
Burglary	468,085	81,703	227,680	240,405	9,366	17,215	55,122	46,620	50,508	48,849	41,524
Larceny–theft	1,098,398	182,220	444,053	654,345	23,037	44,947	114,236	81,749	90,788	89,296	78,170
Motor vehicle theft	143,654	18,199	70,676	72,978	466	2,164	15,569	17,213	18,842	16,422	12,241
Arson	18,387	5,233	9,012	9,375	1,669	1,289	2,275	1,440	1,276	1,063	959
Violent crime[b]	434,778	22,597	87,375	347,403	1,370	4,218	17,009	16,758	22,118	25,902	27,569
Percent[a]	100.0	5.2	20.1	79.9	.3	1.0	3.9	3.9	5.1	6.0	6.3
Property crime[c]	1,728,524	287,355	751,421	977,103	34,538	65,615	187,202	147,022	161,414	155,630	132,894
Percent[a]	100.0	16.6	43.5	56.5	2.0	3.8	10.8	8.5	9.3	9.0	7.7
Total Crime Index[d]	2,163,302	309,952	838,796	1,324,506	35,908	69,833	204,211	163,780	183,532	181,532	160,463
Percent[a]	100.0	14.3	38.8	61.2	1.7	3.2	9.4	7.6	8.5	8.4	7.4
Other assaults	451,475	28,108	84,258	367,217	2,953	6,308	18,847	15,621	18,959	21,570	22,487
Forgery and counterfeiting	70,977	1,707	9,933	61,044	71	279	1,357	1,718	2,663	3,845	4,331
Fraud	243,461	1,570	8,372	235,089	105	241	1,224	1,417	1,985	3,400	6,551
Embezzlement	7,882	185	996	6,886	6	30	149	124	268	419	405
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	107,621	10,178	35,630	71,991	583	1,851	7,744	7,333	8,802	9,317	9,082
Vandalism	239,246	61,960	129,603	109,643	13,230	16,018	32,712	21,990	23,173	22,480	16,628
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	152,731	5,847	24,991	127,740	366	1,031	4,450	4,623	6,537	7,984	9,546
Prostitution and commercialized vice	83,088	373	3,319	79,769	24	46	303	487	781	1,678	4,742
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	62,633	4,217	11,368	51,265	382	839	2,996	2,250	2,290	2,611	2,719
Drug abuse violations	519,377	16,832	114,356	405,021	502	1,585	14,745	21,157	33,690	42,677	48,880
Gambling	50,974	266	2,107	48,867	15	31	220	357	618	866	1,106
Offenses against family and children	53,321	1,137	2,571	50,750	599	158	380	412	487	535	2,111
Driving under the influence	1,231,665	548	29,830	1,201,835	162	38	348	1,077	7,793	20,412	46,310
Liquor laws	386,957	10,361	139,286	247,671	195	715	9,451	20,009	44,101	64,815	65,282
Drunkenness	1,090,233	4,689	45,700	1,044,533	524	383	3,782	6,721	12,810	21,480	42,440
Disorderly conduct	711,730	32,180	125,536	586,194	3,318	6,839	22,023	22,180	30,508	40,668	51,514
Vagrancy	34,662	1,245	4,956	29,706	178	203	864	942	1,264	1,505	2,230
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,595,864	87,133	295,838	1,300,026	10,728	16,992	59,413	53,909	77,577	77,219	97,427
Suspicion	18,135	1,454	4,910	13,225	170	260	1,024	952	1,137	1,367	1,544
Curfew and loitering law violations	78,147	19,676	78,147	X	909	3,183	15,584	17,710	23,146	17,615	X
Runaways	152,866	62,425	152,866	X	3,724	9,891	48,810	42,383	33,858	14,200	X

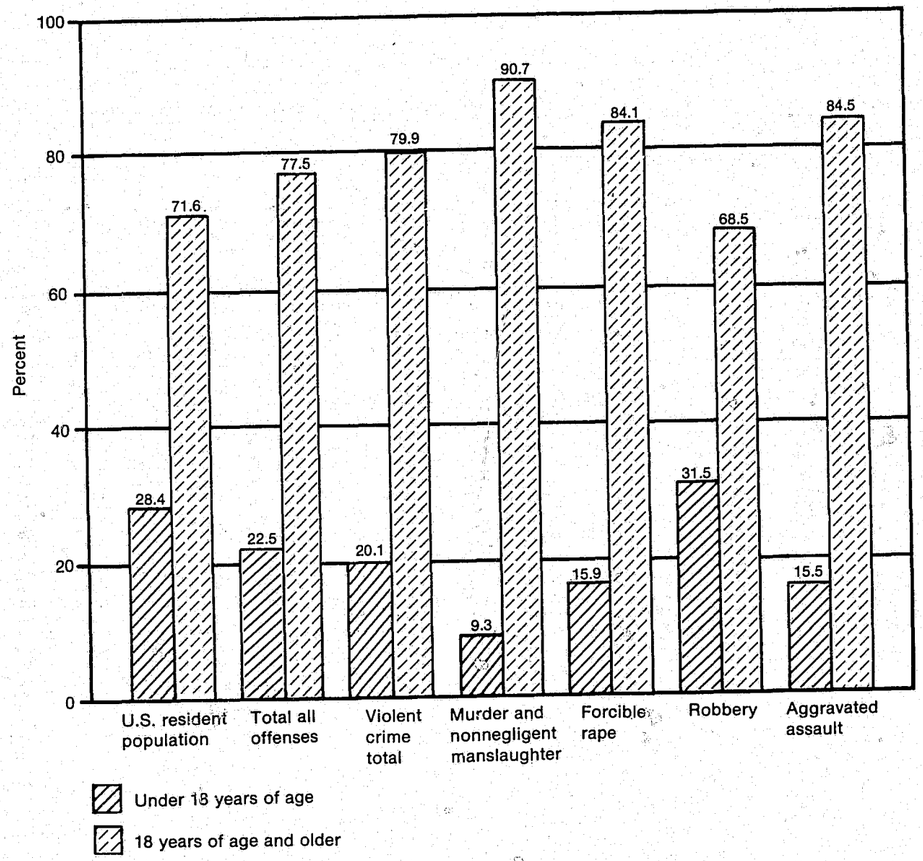
[a] Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.
[b] Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
[c] Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny–theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.
[d] Includes arson, a newly established index offense in 1979.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1979* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), pp. 196, 197.

Age: 19	20	21	22	23	24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	65 and older	Not known
550,079	504,901	466,326	425,099	382,882	353,421	1,279,025	827,300	564,716	418,477	329,217	271,102	186,336	104,507	94,264	9,528
5.8	5.3	4.9	4.5	4.0	3.7	13.5	8.7	5.9	4.4	3.5	2.9	2.0	1.1	1.0	0.1
902	934	931	955	913	847	3,326	2,241	1,401	996	731	578	379	225	304	10
1,701	1,755	1,682	1,671	1,535	1,474	5,276	3,241	1,852	1,039	596	405	214	125	130	16
9,955	8,627	7,721	6,807	6,020	5,402	17,411	8,247	3,660	1,844	1,068	563	359	137	157	59
13,145	13,090	12,970	12,850	11,764	11,026	43,241	28,887	18,862	12,818	9,076	6,501	4,231	2,307	2,389	255
32,041	24,263	20,011	16,835	14,199	12,143	38,981	18,584	9,250	4,887	3,204	1,955	1,124	509	460	435
62,013	50,718	43,192	38,166	33,799	30,078	111,083	65,610	39,816	26,993	21,056	18,302	13,179	8,915	12,223	1,032
9,228	7,061	6,012	5,202	4,242	3,661	11,624	6,093	3,146	1,756	1,150	699	407	176	147	133
754	702	566	571	470	425	1,664	1,049	767	491	344	272	147	89	85	20
25,703	24,406	23,304	22,283	20,232	18,749	69,254	42,616	25,775	16,697	11,471	8,047	5,183	2,794	2,980	340
5.9	5.6	5.4	5.1	4.7	4.3	15.9	9.8	5.9	3.8	2.6	1.9	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.1
104,036	82,744	69,781	60,774	52,710	46,307	163,352	91,336	52,979	34,127	25,754	21,228	14,857	9,689	12,915	1,620
6.0	4.8	4.0	3.5	3.0	2.7	9.5	5.3	3.1	2.0	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.1
129,739	107,150	93,085	83,057	72,942	65,056	232,606	133,952	78,754	50,824	37,225	29,275	20,040	12,483	15,895	1,960
6.0	5.0	4.3	3.8	3.4	3.0	10.8	6.2	3.6	2.3	1.7	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.1
22,942	22,817	22,968	22,229	20,587	19,755	75,006	48,853	31,534	21,261	14,540	9,919	5,936	3,068	2,880	435
4,362	4,257	4,122	4,097	3,739	3,692	14,337	8,064	4,209	2,547	1,492	985	462	173	110	65
9,090	11,214	12,104	13,006	13,445	13,289	55,530	39,563	25,133	15,439	9,121	5,760	3,134	1,393	1,207	110
467	397	358	392	362	333	1,335	996	670	463	316	215	95	42	24	16
7,695	6,398	5,426	4,766	4,160	3,710	12,860	7,076	4,080	2,507	1,605	1,168	701	343	324	90
12,870	10,086	8,673	7,239	5,903	5,342	17,723	9,761	5,640	3,439	2,258	1,637	930	474	547	493
8,811	8,330	8,151	7,715	6,921	6,544	24,752	15,629	10,314	6,940	5,031	3,748	2,463	1,332	1,374	139
7,468	7,619	8,091	7,977	6,646	5,743	16,027	6,601	3,130	1,927	1,344	1,041	700	355	336	19
2,762	2,745	2,818	2,592	2,451	2,406	9,456	7,117	5,011	3,413	2,553	2,055	1,412	842	508	45
46,253	41,724	37,491	32,917	27,978	24,354	78,051	34,851	15,046	7,315	4,295	2,643	1,589	673	574	387
1,293	1,300	1,442	1,412	1,369	1,408	6,401	6,025	5,436	4,913	4,865	4,072	3,269	2,132	2,418	6
2,102	2,179	2,369	2,554	2,595	2,705	11,539	8,788	5,942	3,623	2,032	1,168	548	264	190	41
54,399	60,308	61,715	57,460	55,454	52,270	210,986	154,675	117,993	94,678	78,666	65,519	46,016	25,400	19,130	854
48,265	33,675	13,367	10,152	7,752	6,300	19,111	10,900	7,878	6,557	5,483	4,727	3,378	1,991	1,914	939
43,673	43,325	48,553	44,088	40,274	37,538	149,041	117,286	100,700	89,660	83,856	81,163	59,773	34,546	28,400	197
48,425	46,149	44,488	38,539	32,944	30,323	101,735	60,618	38,908	28,059	21,741	17,381	11,697	6,555	6,421	697
2,155	2,045	2,255	2,008	1,738	1,509	5,394	3,115	2,002	1,476	1,182	1,041	770	392	365	29
96,016	92,090	87,849	81,996	74,801	70,382	234,681	152,074	101,665	72,988	51,307	37,381	23,278	11,981	11,148	2,962
1,292	1,093	1,001	903	821	762	2,454	1,356	671	448	305	221	143	68	99	44
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Figure 4.1 Arrests for violent crimes, by offense charged and age group, United States, 1979

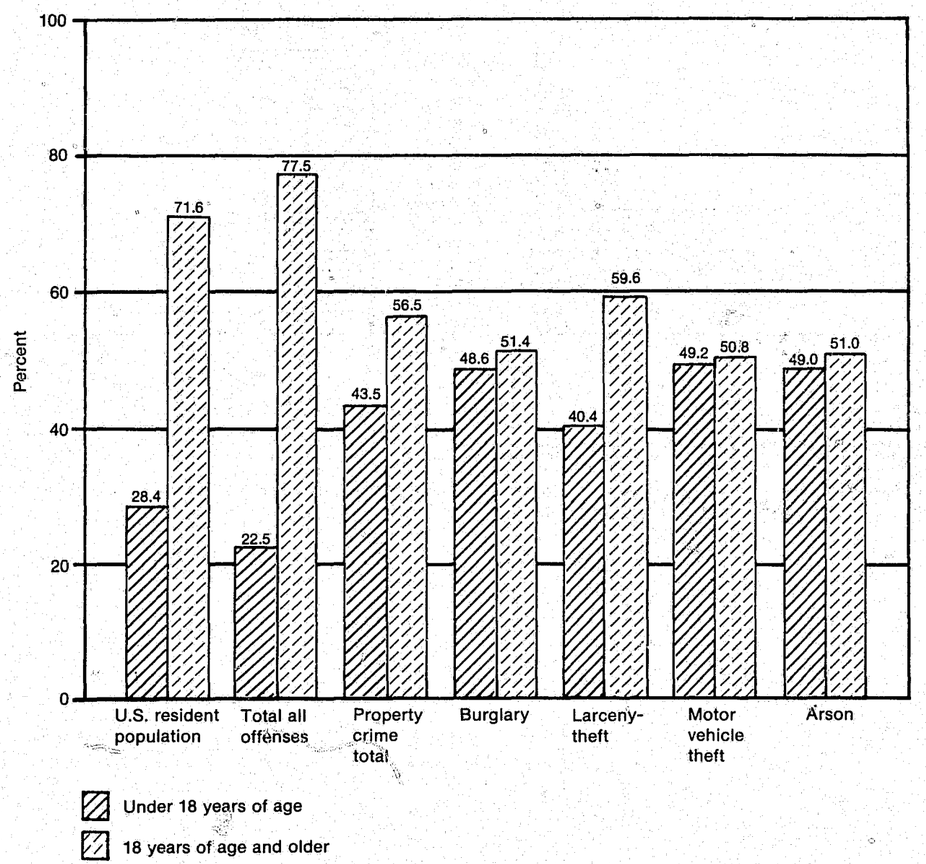
NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.4. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1979* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), pp. 196, 197; and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Estimates and Projections*, Series P–25, No. 870 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 7. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 4.2 Arrests for property crimes, by offense charged and age group, United States, 1979

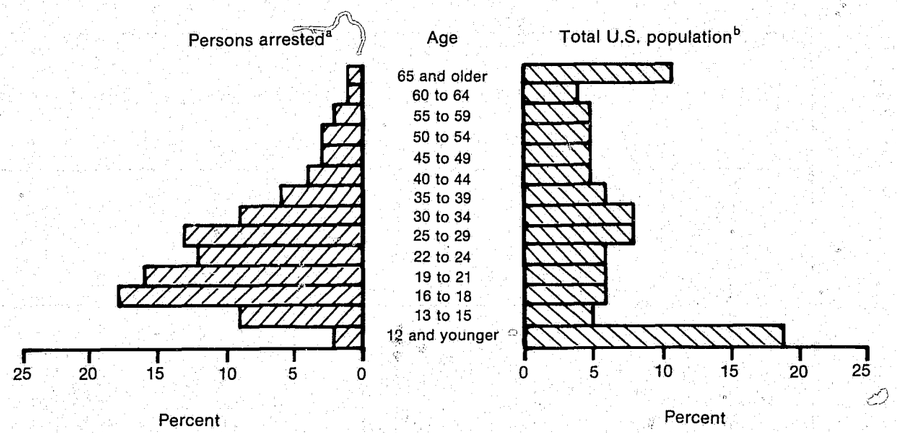
NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.4. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1979* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), pp. 196, 197; and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Estimates and Projections*, Series P–25, No. 870 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 7. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 4.3 Percent distribution of persons arrested for all offenses and of total U.S. population, by age, 1979

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.2.



[a] "Persons arrested" is based on reports received representing 204,622,000 population.
[b] The total U.S. population is 220,099,000 based on U.S. Bureau of the Census provisional estimates, July 1, 1979.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1979* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 187.

Table 4.5 Arrests, by offense charged and sex, United States, 1979

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.4. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

[11,758 agencies; 1979 estimated population 204,622,000]

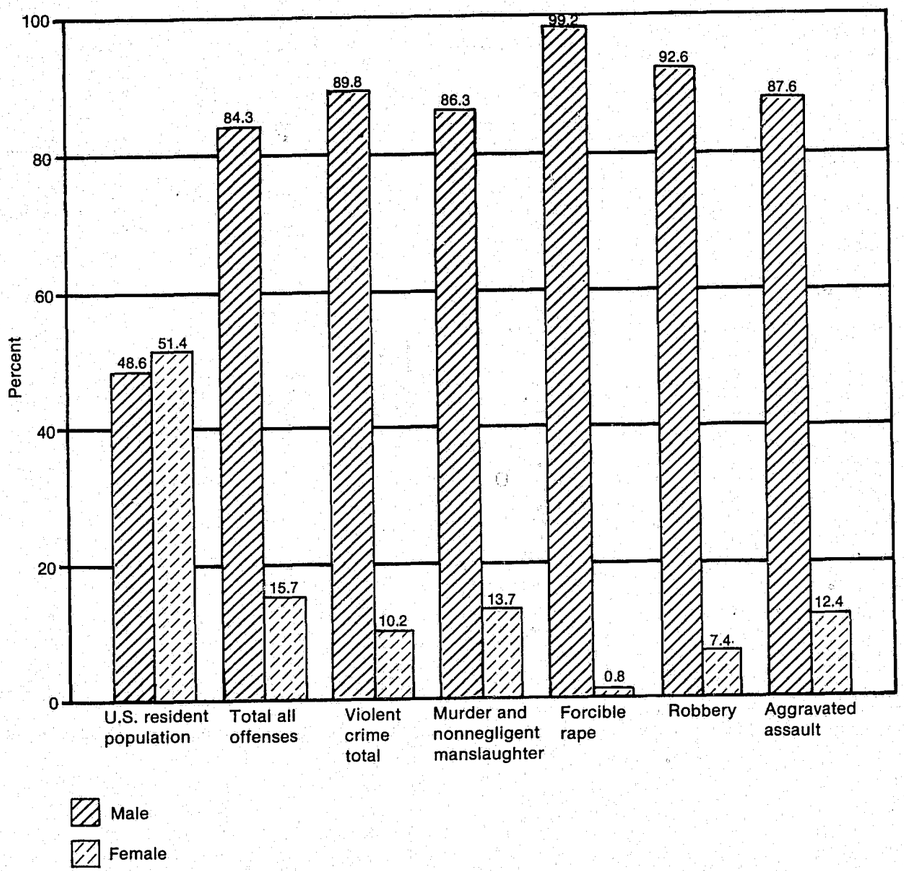
Offense charged	Persons arrested					Percent distribution of offenses charged[a]		
	Total number	Male		Female				
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Total	Male	Female
Total	9,506,347	8,011,417	84.3	1,494,930	15.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	18,264	15,761	86.3	2,503	13.7	0.2	0.2	0.2
Forcible rape	29,164	28,945	99.2	219	0.8	0.3	0.4	[b]
Robbery	130,753	121,107	92.6	9,646	7.4	1.4	1.5	0.6
Aggravated assault	256,597	224,753	87.6	31,844	12.4	2.7	2.8	2.1
Burglary	468,085	438,411	93.7	29,674	6.3	4.9	5.5	2.0
Larceny-theft	1,098,398	765,862	69.7	332,536	30.3	11.6	9.6	22.2
Motor vehicle theft	143,654	130,840	91.1	12,814	8.9	1.5	1.6	0.9
Arson	18,387	16,303	88.7	2,084	11.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Violent crime[c]	434,778	390,566	89.8	44,212	10.2	4.6	4.9	3.0
Property crime[d]	1,728,524	1,351,416	78.2	377,108	21.8	18.2	16.9	25.2
Total Crime Index[e]	2,163,302	1,741,982	80.5	421,320	19.5	22.8	21.7	28.2
Other assaults	451,475	390,055	86.4	61,420	13.6	4.7	4.9	4.1
Forgery and counterfeiting	70,977	49,016	69.1	21,961	30.9	0.7	0.6	1.5
Fraud	243,461	145,185	59.6	98,276	40.4	2.6	2.0	6.6
Embezzlement	7,882	5,884	74.7	1,998	25.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	107,621	96,107	89.3	11,514	10.7	1.1	1.2	0.8
Vandalism	239,246	219,118	91.6	20,128	8.4	2.5	2.7	1.3
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	152,731	141,496	92.6	11,235	7.4	1.6	1.8	0.8
Prostitution and commercialized vice	83,088	26,992	32.5	56,096	67.5	0.9	0.3	3.8
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	62,633	57,764	92.2	4,869	7.8	0.7	0.7	0.3
Drug abuse violations	519,377	449,137	86.5	70,240	13.5	5.5	5.6	4.7
Gambling	50,974	46,151	90.5	4,823	9.5	0.5	0.6	0.3
Offenses against family and children	53,321	48,031	90.1	5,290	9.9	0.6	0.6	0.4
Driving under the influence	1,231,665	1,124,798	91.3	106,867	8.7	13.0	14.0	7.1
Liquor laws	388,957	330,180	85.3	56,777	14.7	4.1	4.1	3.8
Drunkenness	1,090,233	1,010,569	92.7	79,664	7.3	11.5	12.6	5.3
Disorderly conduct	711,730	602,336	84.6	109,394	15.4	7.5	7.5	7.3
Vagrancy	34,662	26,851	77.5	7,811	22.5	0.4	0.3	0.5
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,595,864	1,359,734	85.2	236,130	14.8	16.8	17.0	15.8
Suspicion	18,135	15,502	85.5	2,633	14.5	0.2	0.2	0.2
Curfew and loitering law violations	78,147	60,923	78.0	17,224	22.0	0.8	0.8	1.2
Runaways	152,866	63,606	41.6	89,260	58.4	1.6	0.8	6.0

[a] Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.
[b] Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.
[c] Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
[d] Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.
[e] Includes arson, a newly established index offense in 1979.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1979* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 199.

Figure 4.4 Arrests for violent crimes, by offense charged and sex, United States, 1979

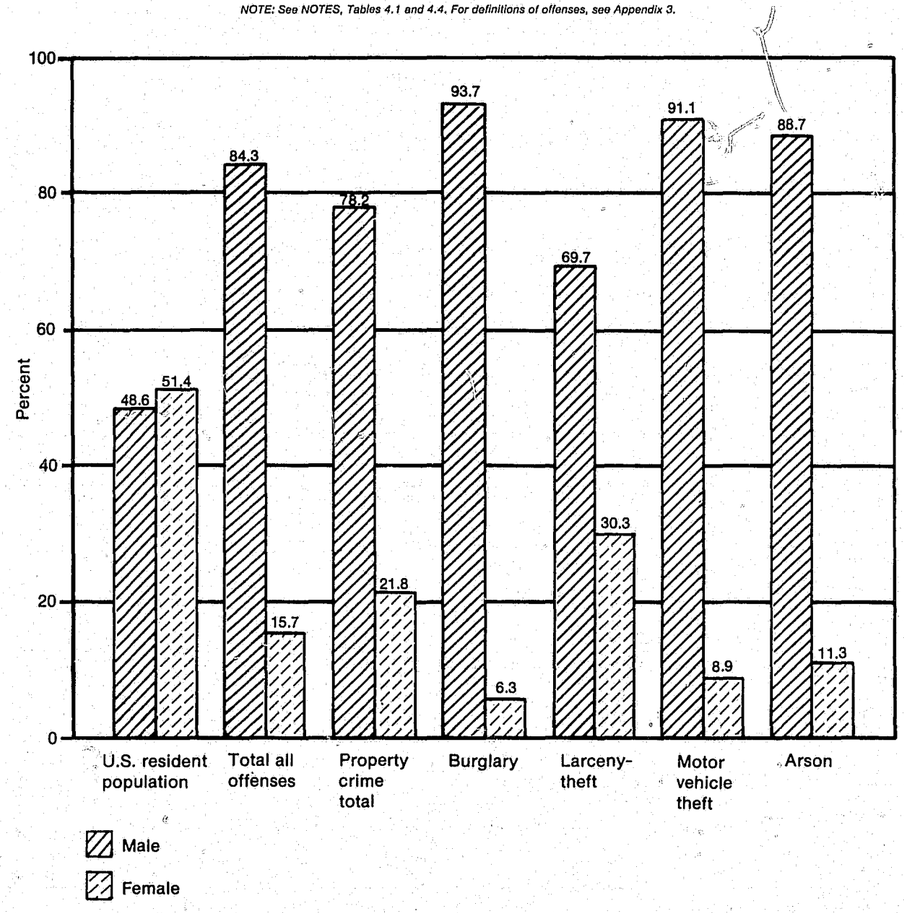
NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.4. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1979* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 199; and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Estimates and Projections*, Series P–25, No. 870 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 7. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 4.5 Arrests for property crimes, by offense charged and sex, United States, 1979

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.4. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1979* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 199; and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Estimates and Projections*, Series P–25, No. 870 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 7. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.6 Arrests, by offense charged, sex, and age group, United States, 1978 and 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.1. Figures represent all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for at least 6 common months in 1978 and 1979 (Source, p. 319). For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

[11,239 agencies; 1979 estimated population 197,679,000]

Offense charged	Males						Females					
	Total			Under 18			Total			Under 18		
	1978	1979	Percent change	1978	1979	Percent change	1978	1979	Percent change	1978	1979	Percent change
Total	7,620,862	7,706,753	+1.1	1,670,938	1,642,535	−1.7	1,446,887	1,437,367	−.7	441,933	422,577	−4.4
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	14,405	14,784	+2.6	1,396	1,446	+3.6	2,418	2,373	−1.9	153	163	+6.5
Forcible rape	25,218	27,477	+9.0	3,876	4,254	+9.8	214	210	−1.9	77	55	−28.6
Robbery	113,808	116,348	+2.2	36,973	36,851	−.3	8,791	9,321	+6.0	2,687	2,731	+1.6
Aggravated assault	204,952	216,624	+5.7	31,416	32,493	+3.4	29,859	30,772	+3.1	5,403	5,617	+4.0
Burglary	423,519	421,651	−.4	220,623	205,514	−6.8	28,115	28,613	+1.8	14,426	14,355	−.5
Larceny–theft	695,675	739,565	+6.3	309,847	314,530	+1.5	326,265	322,425	−1.2	122,456	116,142	−5.2
Motor vehicle theft	127,829	126,261	−1.2	64,805	61,503	−5.1	12,012	12,410	+3.3	7,029	6,998	−.4
Arson	14,774	15,656	+6.0	7,473	7,865	+5.2	2,018	1,997	−1.0	785	835	+6.4
Violent crime[a]	358,383	375,233	+4.7	73,661	75,044	+1.9	41,282	42,676	+3.4	8,320	8,566	+3.0
Property crime[b]	1,261,797	1,303,133	+3.3	602,748	589,412	−2.2	368,410	365,445	−.8	144,698	138,330	−4.4
Total Crime Index[c]	1,620,180	1,678,366	+3.6	676,409	664,456	−1.8	409,692	408,121	−.4	153,016	146,898	−4.0
Other assaults	360,361	375,353	+4.2	62,162	64,761	+4.2	57,349	59,302	+3.4	15,632	16,545	+5.8
Forgery and counterfeiting	47,362	47,081	−.6	6,683	6,835	+2.3	20,648	21,175	+2.6	2,767	2,808	+1.5
Fraud	134,664	138,519	+2.9	6,122	5,933	−3.1	84,1.	93,331	+11.0	1,965	2,120	+7.9
Embezzlement	5,365	5,728	+6.8	643	739	+14.9	1,832	1,950	+6.4	221	223	+.9
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	90,293	91,502	+1.3	31,312	31,034	−.9	11,550	10,998	−4.8	3,139	3,030	−3.5
Vandalism	192,970	211,372	+9.5	111,939	115,415	+3.1	17,664	19,453	+10.1	9,181	9,872	+7.5
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	126,818	135,235	+6.6	20,479	22,537	+10.0	10,661	10,758	+.9	1,288	1,430	+11.0
Prostitution and commercialized vice	25,746	25,239	−2.0	1,330	1,121	−15.7	55,981	53,919	−3.7	2,282	2,057	−9.9
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	55,746	56,306	+1.0	10,089	10,240	+1.5	4,963	4,779	−3.7	1,003	805	−19.7
Drug abuse violations	480,530	451,637	−6.0	111,673	92,383	−17.3	76,933	67,452	−12.3	22,323	18,155	−18.7
Gambling	47,393	45,605	−3.8	1,863	1,997	+7.2	4,512	4,755	+5.4	98	85	−13.3
Offenses against family and children	46,836	46,279	−1.2	1,800	1,592	−11.6	5,353	5,057	−5.5	992	906	−8.7
Driving under the influence	1,053,559	1,082,191	+2.7	23,847	25,712	+7.8	97,433	103,022	+5.7	2,541	2,770	+9.0
Liquor laws	283,314	316,558	+11.7	94,157	105,685	+12.2	49,085	54,743	+11.5	26,238	29,248	+11.5
Drunkenness	1,005,815	978,775	−2.7	36,211	38,156	+5.4	80,647	77,288	−4.2	5,824	6,006	+3.1
Disorderly conduct	548,029	583,932	+6.6	98,118	101,022	+3.0	105,729	106,433	+.7	20,484	20,809	+1.6
Vagrancy	28,122	26,262	−6.6	5,007	3,842	−23.3	12,510	7,410	−40.8	953	813	−14.7
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,338,732	1,290,893	−3.6	242,067	229,160	−5.3	230,133	225,201	−2.1	61,887	55,777	−9.9
Suspicion (not included in totals)	15,899	14,866	−6.5	4,330	3,845	−11.2	2,431	2,514	+3.4	778	782	+.5
Curfew and loitering law violations	60,306	59,096	−2.0	60,306	59,096	−2.0	16,538	16,596	+.4	16,538	16,596	+.4
Runaways	68,721	60,819	−11.5	68,721	60,819	−11.5	93,561	85,626	−8.5	93,561	85,626	−8.5

[a] Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
[b] Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny–theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.
[c] Includes arson, a newly established index offense in 1979.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1979* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 195.

Table 4.7 Arrests, by offense charged, age group, and race, United States, 1979

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.4. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

[11,689 agencies; 1979 estimated population 204,363,000]

Offense charged	Total arrests							Percent[a]						
	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others
Total	9,467,502	6,849,179	2,342,664	102,392	6,089	7,668	159,510	100.0	72.3	24.7	1.1	0.1	0.1	1.7
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	18,238	9,010	8,693	155	16	8	356	100.0	49.4	47.7	0.8	0.1	(b)	2.0
Forcible rape	29,068	14,578	13,870	235	15	12	358	100.0	50.2	47.7	0.8	0.1	(b)	1.2
Robbery	130,585	53,527	74,275	743	124	76	1,840	100.0	41.0	56.9	0.6	0.1	0.1	1.4
Aggravated assault	255,987	155,821	94,624	2,684	280	105	2,473	100.0	60.9	37.0	1.0	0.1	(b)	1.0
Burglary	464,099	322,489	133,011	3,097	280	347	4,875	100.0	69.5	28.7	0.7	0.1	0.1	1.1
Larceny–theft	1,093,998	735,651	330,325	8,971	1,381	1,169	16,501	100.0	67.2	30.2	0.8	0.1	0.1	1.5
Motor vehicle theft	143,197	100,193	38,905	1,482	121	98	2,398	100.0	70.0	27.2	1.0	0.1	0.1	1.7
Arson	18,304	14,450	3,513	112	5	15	209	100.0	78.9	19.2	0.6	(b)	0.1	1.1
Violent crime[c]	433,878	232,936	191,462	3,817	435	201	5,027	100.0	53.7	44.1	0.9	0.1	(b)	1.2
Property crime[d]	1,719,598	1,172,783	505,754	13,662	1,787	1,629	23,983	100.0	68.2	29.4	0.8	0.1	0.1	1.4
Total Crime Index[e]	2,153,476	1,405,719	697,216	17,479	2,222	1,830	29,010	100.0	65.3	32.4	0.8	0.1	0.1	1.3
Other assaults	448,893	293,805	144,324	3,719	314	265	6,466	100.0	65.5	32.2	0.8	0.1	0.1	1.4
Forgery and counterfeiting	70,486	47,038	22,630	399	47	29	343	100.0	66.7	32.1	0.6	0.1	(b)	0.5
Fraud	241,731	164,185	75,037	1,460	95	51	903	100.0	67.9	31.0	0.6	(b)	(b)	0.4
Embezzlement	7,873	5,899	1,862	36	9	8	59	100.0	74.9	23.7	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.7
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	106,727	70,909	34,253	582	95	94	794	100.0	66.4	32.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.7
Vandalism	237,595	195,976	36,805	1,634	131	147	2,902	100.0	82.5	15.5	0.7	0.1	0.1	1.2
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	152,096	92,861	54,964	849	138	123	3,161	100.0	61.1	36.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	2.1
Prostitution and commercialized vice	83,035	37,845	43,706	282	134	66	1,002	100.0	45.6	52.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.2
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	62,371	48,265	12,607	593	102	37	767	100.0	77.4	20.2	1.0	0.2	0.1	1.2
Drug abuse violations	516,142	396,065	112,748	1,984	223	374	4,748	100.0	76.7	21.8	0.4	(b)	0.1	0.9
Gambling	50,840	14,057	34,540	40	240	291	1,672	100.0	27.6	67.9	0.1	0.5	0.6	3.3
Offenses against family and children	53,042	33,439	18,739	523	10	9	322	100.0	63.0	35.3	1.0	(b)	(b)	0.6
Driving under the influence	1,224,126	1,048,154	151,168	14,050	596	1,320	8,838	100.0	85.6	12.3	1.1	(b)	0.1	0.7
Liquor laws	385,709	347,357	25,338	6,786	151	86	5,991	100.0	90.1	6.6	1.8	(b)	(b)	1.6
Drunkenness	1,089,965	876,132	181,483	26,577	422	161	5,190	100.0	80.4	16.7	2.4	(b)	(b)	0.5
Disorderly conduct	709,888	466,712	210,678	9,552	193	238	22,515	100.0	65.7	29.7	1.3	(b)	(b)	3.2
Vagrancy	34,613	21,434	12,291	622	34	22	210	100.0	61.9	35.5	1.8	0.1	0.1	0.6
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,590,936	1,083,037	430,490	12,823	843	2,410	61,333	100.0	68.1	27.1	0.8	0.1	0.2	3.9
Suspicion	17,903	12,132	5,557	48	4	12	150	100.0	67.8	31.0	0.3	(b)	0.1	0.8
Curfew and loitering law violations	78,067	59,795	16,907	825	25	26	489	100.0	76.6	21.7	1.1	(b)	(b)	0.6
Runaways	151,988	128,363	19,321	1,529	61	69	2,645	100.0	84.5	12.7	1.0	(b)	(b)	1.7

Offense charged	Arrests under 18							Percent[a]						
	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others
Total	2,133,626	1,628,819	456,638	15,813	1,450	1,411	29,495	100.0	76.3	21.4	0.7	0.1	0.1	1.4
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1,704	877	751	16	0	1	59	100.0	51.5	44.1	0.9	0.0	0.1	3.5
Forcible rape	4,641	2,003	2,531	36	2	2	67	100.0	43.2	54.5	0.8	(b)	(b)	1.4
Robbery	41,122	14,393	25,697	170	55	17	790	100.0	35.0	62.5	0.4	0.1	(b)	1.9
Aggravated assault	39,765	25,221	13,777	309	65	13	380	100.0	63.4	34.6	0.8	0.2	(b)	1.0
Burglary	225,478	162,560	58,401	1,383	132	192	2,810	100.0	72.1	25.9	0.6	0.1	0.1	1.2
Larceny–theft	442,253	309,373	121,451	3,282	494	516	7,137	100.0	70.0	27.5	0.7	0.1	0.1	1.6
Motor vehicle theft	70,444	52,815	15,292	735	74	54	1,474	100.0	75.0	21.7	1.0	0.1	0.1	2.1
Arson	8,973	7,522	1,283	42	2	5	119	100.0	83.8	14.3	0.5	(b)	0.1	1.3
Violent crime[c]	87,232	42,494	42,756	531	122	33	1,296	100.0	48.7	49.0	0.6	0.1	(b)	1.5
Property crime[d]	747,148	532,270	196,427	5,442	702	767	11,540	100.0	71.2	26.3	0.7	0.1	0.1	1.5
Total Crime Index[e]	834,380	574,764	239,183	5,973	824	800	12,836	100.0	68.9	28.7	0.7	0.1	0.1	1.5
Other assaults	83,806	55,377	25,946	572	66	69	1,776	100.0	66.1	31.0	0.7	0.1	0.1	2.1
Forgery and counterfeiting	9,815	7,785	1,913	51	4	7	55	100.0	79.3	19.5	0.5	(b)	0.1	0.6
Fraud	8,347	5,890	2,329	40	9	3	76	100.0	70.6	27.9	0.5	0.1	(b)	0.9
Embezzlement	996	808	170	6	2	1	9	100.0	81.1	17.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.9
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	35,333	25,031	9,684	196	36	29	357	100.0	70.8	27.4	0.6	0.1	0.1	1.0
Vandalism	128,827	110,614	16,007	611	61	66	1,468	100.0	85.9	12.4	0.5	(b)	0.1	1.1
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	24,902	17,611	6,501	131	33	24	602	100.0	70.7	26.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	2.4
Prostitution and commercialized vice	3,311	1,593	1,654	16	7	0	41	100.0	48.1	50.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	1.2
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	11,318	8,177	2,897	53	41	5	145	100.0	72.2	25.6	0.5	0.4	(b)	1.3
Drug abuse violations	113,603	97,718	14,147	456	35	69	1,178	100.0	86.0	12.5	0.4	(b)	0.1	1.0
Gambling	2,103	403	1,558	1	0	5	136	100.0	19.2	74.1	(b)	0.0	0.2	6.5
Offenses against family and children	2,529	1,846	655	14	1	0	13	100.0	73.0	25.9	0.6	(b)	0.0	0.5
Driving under the influence	29,734	28,361	940	295	4	11	123	100.0	95.4	3.2	1.0	(b)	(b)	0.4
Liquor laws	138,985	133,218	3,175	1,688	45	35	804	100.0	95.9	2.3	1.2	(b)	(b)	0.6
Drunkenness	45,714	42,263	2,418	815	11	7	200	100.0	92.5	5.3	1.8	(b)	(b)	0.4
Disorderly conduct	125,235	93,335	27,737	809	27	25	3,302	100.0	74.5	22.1	0.6	(b)	(b)	2.6
Vagrancy	4,929	3,893	961	20	6	6	43	100.0	79.0	19.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.9
All other offenses (except traffic)	294,788	228,276	61,323	1,708	148	153	3,180	100.0	77.4	20.8	0.6	0.1	0.1	1.1
Suspicion	4,936	3,698	1,212	4	4	1	17	100.0	74.9	24.6	0.1	0.1	(b)	0.3
Curfew and loitering law violations	78,067	59,795	16,907	825	25	26	489	100.0	76.6	21.7	1.1	(b)	(b)	0.6
Runaways	151,988	128,363	19,321	1,529	61	69	2,645	100.0	84.5	12.7	1.0	(b)	(b)	1.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4.7 Arrests, by offense charged, age group, and race, United States, 1979—Continued

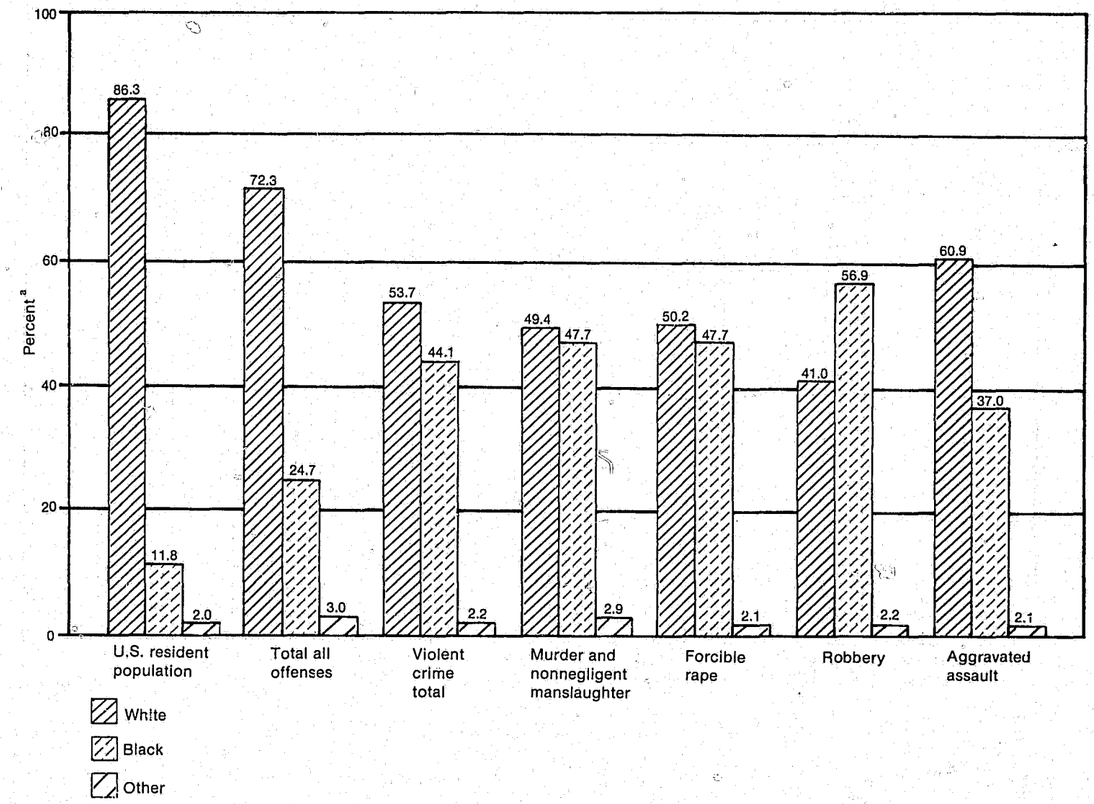
Offense charged	Arrests 18 and older							Percent[a]						
	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others
Total	7,333,876	5,220,360	1,886,026	86,579	4,639	6,257	130,015	100.0	71.2	25.7	1.2	0.1	0.1	1.8
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	16,534	8,133	7,942	139	16	7	297	100.0	49.2	48.0	0.8	0.1	(b)	1.8
Forcible rape	24,427	12,575	11,339	199	13	10	291	100.0	51.5	46.4	0.8	0.1	(b)	1.2
Robbery	89,463	39,134	48,578	573	69	59	1,050	100.0	43.7	54.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	1.2
Aggravated assault	216,222	130,600	80,847	2,375	215	92	2,093	100.0	60.4	37.4	1.1	0.1	(b)	1.0
Burglary	238,621	159,929	74,610	1,714	148	155	2,065	100.0	67.0	31.3	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.9
Larceny-theft	651,745	426,278	208,874	5,689	887	653	9,364	100.0	65.4	32.0	0.9	0.1	0.1	1.4
Motor vehicle theft	72,753	47,378	23,613	747	47	44	924	100.0	65.1	32.5	1.0	0.1	0.1	1.3
Arson	9,331	6,928	2,230	70	3	10	90	100.0	74.2	23.9	0.8	(b)	0.1	1.0
Violent crime[c]	346,646	190,442	148,706	3,286	313	168	3,731	100.0	54.9	42.9	0.9	0.1	(b)	1.1
Property crime[d]	972,450	640,513	309,327	8,220	1,085	862	12,443	100.0	65.9	31.8	0.8	0.1	0.1	1.3
Total Crime Index[e]	1,319,096	830,955	458,033	11,506	1,398	1,030	16,174	100.0	63.0	34.7	0.9	0.1	0.1	1.2
Other assaults	365,087	238,428	118,378	3,147	248	196	4,690	100.0	65.3	32.4	0.9	0.1	0.1	1.3
Forgery and counterfeiting	60,671	39,253	20,717	348	43	22	288	100.0	64.7	34.1	0.6	0.1	(b)	0.5
Fraud	233,384	158,295	72,708	1,420	86	48	827	100.0	67.8	31.2	0.6	(b)	(b)	0.4
Embezzlement	6,877	5,091	1,692	30	7	7	50	100.0	74.0	24.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.7
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	71,394	45,878	24,569	386	59	65	437	100.0	64.3	34.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.6
Vandalism	108,768	85,362	20,798	1,023	70	81	1,434	100.0	78.5	19.1	0.9	0.1	0.1	1.3
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	127,194	75,250	48,463	718	105	99	2,559	100.0	59.2	38.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	2.0
Prostitution and commercialized vice	79,724	36,252	42,052	266	127	66	961	100.0	45.5	52.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.2
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	51,053	40,088	9,710	540	61	32	622	100.0	78.5	19.0	1.1	0.1	0.1	1.2
Drug abuse violations	402,539	298,347	98,601	1,528	188	305	3,570	100.0	74.1	24.5	0.4	(b)	0.1	0.9
Gambling	46,737	13,654	32,982	39	240	286	1,536	100.0	28.0	67.7	0.1	0.5	0.6	3.2
Offenses against family and children	50,513	31,593	18,084	509	9	9	309	100.0	62.5	35.8	1.0	(b)	(b)	0.6
Driving under the influence	1,194,392	1,019,793	150,228	13,755	592	1,309	8,715	100.0	85.4	12.6	1.2	(b)	0.1	0.7
Liquor laws	246,744	214,139	22,163	5,098	106	51	5,187	100.0	86.8	9.0	2.1	(b)	(b)	2.1
Drunkenness	1,044,251	833,869	179,065	25,762	411	154	4,990	100.0	79.9	17.1	2.5	(b)	(b)	0.5
Disorderly conduct	584,653	373,377	182,941	8,743	166	213	19,213	100.0	63.9	31.3	1.5	(b)	(b)	3.3
Vagrancy	29,684	17,541	11,330	602	28	16	167	100.0	59.1	38.2	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.6
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,296,148	854,761	369,167	11,115	695	2,257	58,153	100.0	65.9	28.5	0.9	0.1	0.2	4.5
Suspicion	12,967	8,434	4,345	44	0	11	133	100.0	65.0	33.5	0.3	0.0	0.1	1.0
Curfew and loitering law violations	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Runaways	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

[a] Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.
[b] Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.
[c] Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
[d] Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.
[e] Includes arson, a newly established index offense in 1979.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1979* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), pp. 200–202.

Figure 4.6 Arrests for violent crimes, by offense charged and race, United States, 1979

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.4. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

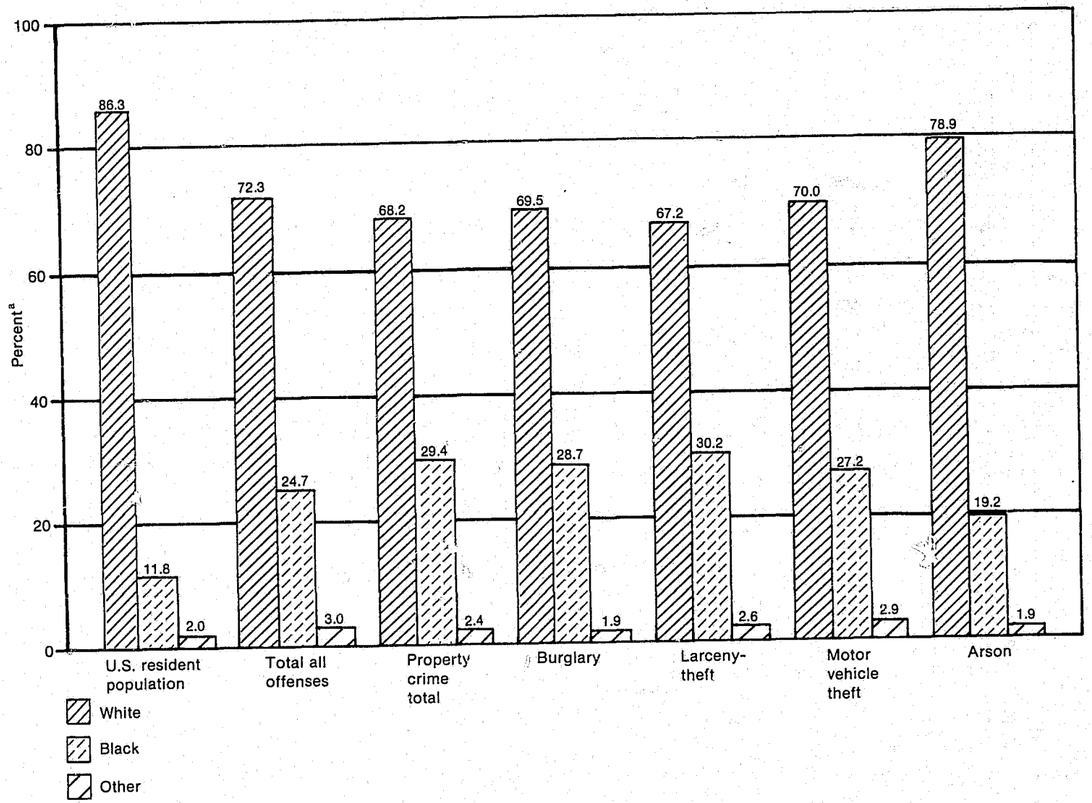


[a] Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1979* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), pp. 200–202; and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Estimates and Projections*, Series P–25, No. 870 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 7. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 4.7 Arrests for property crimes, by offense charged and race, United States, 1979

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.4. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.



[a] Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1979* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), pp. 200–202; and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Estimates and Projections*, Series P–25, No. 870 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 7. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.8 Arrests in cities, by offense charged and sex, 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.1. Figures represent all city law enforcement agencies submitting reports for at least 6 months in 1979 (Source, p. 320). For definitions of offenses and city areas, see Appendix 3.

[8,555 agencies; 1979 estimated population 143,151,000]

Offense charged	Persons arrested					Percent distribution of offenses charged[a]		
	Total number	Male		Female				
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Total	Male	Female
Total	7,239,181	6,066,749	83.8	1,172,432	16.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	12,952	11,208	86.5	1,744	13.5	0.2	0.2	0.1
Forcible rape	21,750	21,578	99.2	172	0.8	0.3	0.4	[b]
Robbery	109,720	101,606	92.6	8,114	7.4	1.5	1.7	0.7
Aggravated assault	188,388	164,020	87.1	24,368	12.9	2.6	2.7	2.1
Burglary	341,501	319,807	93.6	21,694	6.4	4.7	5.3	1.9
Larceny–theft	909,230	622,977	68.5	286,253	31.5	12.6	10.3	24.4
Motor vehicle theft	109,915	100,155	91.1	9,760	8.9	1.5	1.7	0.8
Arson	13,078	11,544	88.3	1,534	11.7	0.2	0.2	0.1
Violent crime[c]	332,810	298,412	89.7	34,398	10.3	4.6	4.9	2.9
Property crime[d]	1,373,724	1,054,483	76.8	319,241	23.2	19.0	17.4	27.2
Total Crime Index[e]	1,706,534	1,352,895	79.3	353,639	20.7	23.6	22.3	30.2
Other assaults	346,637	298,429	86.1	48,208	13.9	4.8	4.9	4.1
Forgery and counterfeiting	49,100	33,501	68.2	15,599	31.8	0.7	0.5	1.3
Fraud	123,779	75,235	60.8	48,544	39.2	1.7	1.2	4.1
Embezzlement	5,205	3,826	73.5	1,379	26.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	81,019	72,249	89.2	8,770	10.8	1.1	1.2	0.7
Vandalism	191,068	174,876	91.5	16,192	8.5	2.6	2.9	1.4
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	123,900	114,478	92.4	9,422	7.6	1.7	1.9	0.8
Prostitution and commercialized vice	79,269	25,800	32.5	53,469	67.5	1.1	0.4	4.6
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	49,521	45,560	92.0	3,961	8.0	0.7	0.8	0.3
Drug abuse violations	389,952	337,239	86.5	52,713	13.5	5.4	5.6	4.5
Gambling	45,667	41,450	90.8	4,217	9.2	0.6	0.7	0.4
Offenses against family and children	20,828	17,304	83.1	3,524	16.9	0.3	0.3	0.3
Driving under the influence	759,746	689,816	90.8	69,930	9.2	10.4	11.4	6.0
Liquor laws	316,695	270,240	85.3	46,455	14.7	4.5	4.5	4.0
Drunkenness	885,847	820,704	92.6	65,143	7.4	12.2	13.5	5.6
Disorderly conduct	631,056	532,136	84.3	98,920	15.7	8.7	8.8	8.4
Vagrancy	31,982	24,433	76.4	7,549	23.6	0.4	0.4	0.6
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,200,422	1,020,427	85.0	179,999	15.0	16.6	16.8	15.4
Suspicion	15,766	13,464	85.4	2,302	14.6	0.2	0.2	0.2
Curfew and loitering law violations	71,774	56,332	78.5	15,442	21.5	1.0	0.9	1.3
Runaways	113,394	46,355	40.9	67,039	59.1	1.6	0.8	5.7

[a] Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.
[b] Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.
[c] Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
[d] Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny–theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.
[e] Includes arson, a newly established index offense in 1979.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1979* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 207.

Table 4.9 Arrests in cities, by offense charged, age group, and race, 1979

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.8. For definitions of offenses and city areas, see Appendix 3.

[8,533 agencies; 1979 estimated population 143,026,000]

Offense charged	Total arrests							Percent[a]						
	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others
Total	7,233,065	5,019,890	1,977,426	77,498	5,283	5,540	147,428	100.0	69.4	27.3	1.1	0.1	0.1	2.0
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	12,947	5,424	7,088	90	15	8	322	100.0	41.9	54.7	0.7	0.1	0.1	2.5
Forcible rape	21,735	9,528	11,727	155	13	5	307	100.0	43.8	54.0	0.7	0.1	[b]	1.4
Robbery	109,691	41,647	65,533	612	115	46	1,738	100.0	38.0	59.7	0.6	0.1	[b]	1.6
Aggravated assault	188,317	107,429	76,642	1,825	261	43	2,117	100.0	57.0	40.7	1.0	0.1	[b]	1.1
Burglary	341,179	222,719	111,756	2,050	234	169	4,251	100.0	65.3	32.8	0.6	0.1	[b]	1.2
Larceny–theft	908,330	594,363	288,830	7,841	1,297	891	15,108	100.0	65.4	31.8	0.9	0.1	0.1	1.7
Motor vehicle theft	109,826	72,753	33,751	983	113	72	2,154	100.0	66.2	30.7	0.9	0.1	0.1	2.0
Arson	13,069	9,944	2,863	78	4	3	177	100.0	76.1	21.9	0.6	[b]	[b]	1.4
Violent crime[c]	332,690	164,028	160,990	2,662	404	102	4,484	100.0	49.3	48.4	0.8	0.1	[b]	1.3
Property crime[d]	1,372,404	899,779	437,200	10,952	1,648	1,135	21,690	100.0	65.6	31.9	0.8	0.1	0.1	1.6
Total Crime Index[e]	1,705,094	1,063,807	598,190	13,614	2,052	1,237	26,174	100.0	62.4	35.1	0.8	0.1	0.1	1.5
Other assaults	346,414	215,946	121,461	2,689	277	153	5,888	100.0	62.3	35.1	0.8	0.1	[b]	1.7
Forgery and counterfeiting	49,061	31,176	17,320	232	38	15	280	100.0	63.5	35.3	0.5	0.1	[b]	0.6
Fraud	123,661	77,151	45,108	668	75	32	627	100.0	62.4	36.5	0.5	0.1	[b]	0.5
Embezzlement	5,203	3,814	1,305	19	8	6	51	100.0	73.3	25.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	1.0
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	80,923	51,232	28,492	410	82	23	684	100.0	63.3	35.2	0.5	0.1	[b]	0.8
Vandalism	190,791	153,617	33,054	1,310	113	65	2,632	100.0	80.5	17.3	0.7	0.1	[b]	1.4
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	123,841	71,532	48,528	612	131	87	2,951	100.0	57.8	39.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	2.4
Prostitution and commercialized vice	79,269	35,416	42,422	270	133	59	969	100.0	44.7	53.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.2
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	49,502	37,397	10,779	530	98	18	680	100.0	75.5	21.8	1.1	0.2	[b]	1.4
Drug abuse violations	389,595	286,663	96,845	1,432	189	254	4,212	100.0	73.6	24.9	0.4	[b]	0.1	1.1
Gambling	45,663	10,791	32,713	37	234	264	1,624	100.0	23.6	71.6	0.1	0.5	0.6	3.6
Offenses against family and children	20,809	12,798	7,472	254	7	6	272	100.0	61.5	35.9	1.2	[b]	[b]	1.3
Driving under the influence	759,175	642,251	101,837	8,000	374	810	5,903	100.0	84.6	13.4	1.1	[b]	0.1	0.8
Liquor laws	315,638	281,956	21,867	5,827	128	79	5,781	100.0	89.3	6.9	1.8	[b]	[b]	1.8
Drunkenness	885,641	694,963	162,988	22,536	382	148	4,624	100.0	78.5	18.4	2.5	[b]	[b]	0.5
Disorderly conduct	630,532	401,685	198,579	7,791	159	126	22,192	100.0	63.7	31.5	1.2	[b]	[b]	3.5
Vagrancy	31,973	19,274	11,940	565	31	9	154	100.0	60.3	37.3	1.8	0.1	[b]	0.5
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,199,598	771,371	357,807	8,819	699	2,078	58,824	100.0	64.3	29.8	0.7	0.1	0.2	4.9
Suspicion	15,740	10,440	5,204	21	4	0	71	100.0	66.3	33.1	0.1	[b]	0.0	0.5
Curfew and loitering law violations	71,703	54,156	16,382	710	24	19	412	100.0	75.5	22.8	1.0	[b]	[b]	0.6
Runaways	113,239	92,454	17,133	1,132	45	52	2,423	100.0	81.	15.1	1.0	[b]	[b]	2.1

Offense charged	Arrests under 18							Percent[a]						
	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others
Total	1,748,598	1,296,688	410,386	12,445	1,308	917	26,856	100.0	74.2	23.5	0.7	0.1	0.1	1.5
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1,305	591	650	7	0	1	56	100.0	45.3	49.8	0.5	0.0	0.1	4.3
Forcible rape	3,728	1,412	2,231	25	2	0	58	100.0	37.9	59.8	0.7	0.1	0.0	1.6
Robbery	36,254	11,968	23,327	143	54	9	753	100.0	33.0	64.3	0.4	0.1	[b]	2.1
Aggravated assault	31,695	19,298	11,772	216	63	4	342	100.0	60.9	37.1	0.7	0.2	[b]	1.1
Burglary	170,755	116,549	50,607	956	104	86	2,453	100.0	68.3	29.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	1.4
Larceny–theft	376,965	258,070	108,575	2,945	468	410	6,497	100.0	68.5	28.8	0.8	0.1	0.1	1.7
Motor vehicle theft	55,533	39,902	13,666	523	73	36	1,333	100.0	71.9	24.6	0.9	0.1	0.1	2.4
Arson	6,927	5,701	1,097	29	[illegible]	0	99	100.0	82.3	15.8	0.4	[b]	0.0	1.4
Violent crime[c]	72,982	33,269	37,980	391	119	14	1,209	100.0	45.6	52.0	0.5	0.2	[b]	1.7
Property crime[d]	610,180	420,222	173,945	4,453	646	532	10,382	100.0	68.9	28.5	0.7	0.1	0.1	1.7
Total Crime Index[e]	683,162	453,491	211,925	4,844	765	546	11,591	100.0	66.4	31.0	0.7	0.1	0.1	1.7
Other assaults	70,249	44,834	23,180	473	59	42	1,661	100.0	63.8	33.0	0.7	0.1	0.1	2.4
Forgery and counterfeiting	7,730	5,988	1,655	37	3	6	41	100.0	77.5	21.4	0.5	[b]	0.1	0.5
Fraud	6,852	4,593	2,152	32	9	2	64	100.0	67.0	31.4	0.5	0.1	[b]	0.9
Embezzlement	846	670	159	5	2	1	9	100.0	79.2	18.8	0.6	0.2	0.1	1.1
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	29,253	20,082	8,653	158	30	10	320	100.0	68.6	29.6	0.5	0.1	[b]	1.1
Vandalism	105,361	88,772	14,688	506	52	27	1,316	100.0	84.3	13.9	0.5	[b]	[b]	1.2
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	21,365	14,745	5,898	99	29	21	573	100.0	69.0	27.6	0.5	0.1	0.1	2.7
Prostitution and commercialized vice	3,119	1,448	1,607	16	7	0	41	100.0	46.4	51.5	0.5	0.2	0.0	1.3
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	9,028	6,347	2,468	44	41 32	2	126	100.0	70.3	27.3	0.5	0.5	[b]	1.4
Drug abuse violations	90,900	76,895	12,505	356	0	45	1,067	100.0	84.6	13.8	0.4	[b]	[b]	1.2
Gambling	1,958	343	1,482	1	1	2	130	100.0	17.5	75.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	6.6
Offenses against family and children	2,007	1,411	575	10	3	0	10	100.0	70.3	28.6	0.5	[b]	0.0	0.5
Driving under the influence	19,708	18,789	640	186		6	84	100.0	95.3	3.2	0.9	[b]	[b]	0.4
Liquor laws	114,272	109,194	2,906	1,366	40	30	736	100.0	95.6	2.5	1.2	[b]	[b]	0.6
Drunkenness	36,090	33,322	2,074	513	9	6	166	100.0	92.3	5.7	1.4	[b]	[b]	0.5
Disorderly conduct	113,898	83,435	26,494	678	21	11	3,259	100.0	73.3	23.3	0.6	[b]	[b]	2.9
Vagrancy	4,274	3,335	875	20	6	3	35	100.0	78.0	20.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.8
All other offenses (except traffic)	239,093	179,099	55,750	1,255	126	86	2,777	100.0	74.9	23.3	0.5	0.1	[b]	1.2
Suspicion	4,491	3,285	1,183	4	4	0	15	100.0	73.1	26.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3
Curfew and loitering law violations	71,703	54,156	16,382	710	24	19	412	100.0	75.5	22.8	1.0	[b]	[b]	0.6
Runaways	113,239	92,454	17,133	1,132	45	52	2,423	100.0	81.6	15.1	1.0	[b]	[b]	2.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4.9 Arrests in cities, by offense charged, age group, and race, 1979—Continued

Offense charged	Arrests 18 and older							Percent[a]						
	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others
Total	5,484,467	3,723,202	1,567,042	65,053	3,975	4,623	120,572	100.0	67.9	28.6	1.2	0.1	0.1	2.2
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	11,642	4,833	6,438	83	15	7	266	100.0	41.5	55.3	0.7	0.1	0.1	2.3
Forcible rape	18,007	8,116	9,496	130	11	5	249	100.0	45.1	52.7	0.7	0.1	[b]	1.4
Robbery	73,437	29,679	42,206	469	61	37	985	100.0	40.4	57.5	0.6	0.1	0.1	1.3
Aggravated assault	156,622	88,131	64,870	1,609	198	39	1,775	100.0	56.3	41.4	1.0	0.1	[b]	1.1
Burglary	170,424	106,170	61,149	1,094	130	83	1,798	100.0	62.3	35.9	0.6	0.1	[b]	1.1
Larceny–theft	531,365	336,293	180,255	4,898	829	481	8,611	100.0	63.3	33.9	0.9	0.2	0.1	1.6
Motor vehicle theft	54,293	32,851	20,085	460	40	36	821	100.0	60.5	37.0	0.8	0.1	0.1	1.5
Arson	8,142	4,243	1,766	49	3	3	78	100.0	69.1	28.8	0.8	[b]	[b]	1.3
Violent crime[c]	259,708	130,759	123,010	2,291	285	88	3,275	100.0	50.3	47.4	0.9	0.1	[b]	1.3
Property crime[d]	762,224	479,557	263,255	6,499	1,002	603	11,308	100.0	62.9	34.5	0.9	0.1	0.1	1.5
Total Crime Index[e]	1,021,932	610,316	386,265	8,790	1,287	691	14,583	100.0	59.7	37.8	0.9	0.1	0.1	1.4
Other assaults	276,165	171,112	98,281	2,216	218	111	4,227	100.0	62.0	35.6	0.8	0.1	[b]	1.5
Forgery and counterfeiting	41,331	25,188	15,665	195	35	9	239	100.0	60.9	37.9	0.5	0.1	[b]	0.6
Fraud	116,809	72,558	42,956	636	66	30	563	100.0	62.1	36.8	0.5	[b]	[b]	0.5
Embezzlement	4,357	3,144	1,146	14	6	5	42	100.0	72.2	26.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.0
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	51,670	31,150	19,839	252	52	13	364	100.0	60.3	38.4	0.5	0.1	[b]	0.7
Vandalism	85,430	64,845	18,366	804	61	38	1,316	100.0	75.9	21.5	0.9	0.1	[b]	1.5
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	102,476	56,787	42,630	513	102	66	2,378	100.0	55.4	41.6	0.5	0.1	0.1	2.3
Prostitution and commercialized vice	76,150	33,968	40,815	254	126	59	928	100.0	44.6	53.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.2
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	40,474	31,050	8,311	486	57	16	554	100.0	76.7	20.5	1.2	0.1	[b]	1.4
Drug abuse violations	298,695	209,768	84,340	1,076	157	209	3,145	100.0	70.2	28.2	0.4	[b]	0.1	1.1
Gambling	43,705	10,448	31,231	36	234	262	1,494	100.0	23.9	71.5	0.1	0.5	0.6	3.4
Offenses against family and children	18,802	11,387	6,897	244	6	6	262	100.0	60.6	36.7	1.3	[b]	[b]	1.4
Driving under the influence	739,467	623,462	101,197	7,814	371	804	5,819	100.0	84.3	13.7	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.8
Liquor laws	201,366	172,762	18,961	4,461	88	49	5,045	100.0	85.8	9.4	2.2	[b]	[b]	2.5
Drunkenness	849,551	661,641	160,914	22,023	373	142	4,458	100.0	77.9	18.9	2.6	[b]	[b]	0.5
Disorderly conduct	516,634	318,250	172,085	7,113	138	115	18,933	100.0	61.6	33.3	1.4	[b]	[b]	3.7
Vagrancy	27,699	15,939	11,065	545	25	6	119	100.0	57.5	39.9	2.0	0.1	[b]	0.4
All other offenses (except traffic)	960,505	592,272	302,057	7,564	573	1,992	56,047	100.0	61.7	31.4	0.8	0.1	0.2	5.8
Suspicion	11,249	7,155	4,021	17	0	0	56	100.0	63.6	35.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5
Curfew and loitering law violations	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Runaways	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

[a] Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.
[b] Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.
[c] Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
[d] Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny–theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.
[e] Includes arson, a newly established index offense in 1979.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1979* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), pp. 209–211.

Table 4.10 Arrests in suburban areas, by offense charged and sex, 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.1. Figures represent all suburban law enforcement agencies submitting reports for at least 6 months in 1979 (Source, p. 320). For definitions of offenses and suburban areas, see Appendix 3.

[5,192 agencies; 1979 estimated population 77,383,000]

Offense charged	Persons arrested					Percent distribution of offenses charged[a]		
	Total number	Male		Female				
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Total	Male	Female
Total	3,077,555	2,597,272	84.4	480,283	15.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	4,628	3,947	85.3	681	14.7	0.2	0.2	0.1
Forcible rape	8,042	7,983	99.3	59	0.7	0.3	0.3	[b]
Robbery	31,535	29,292	92.9	2,243	7.1	1.0	1.1	0.5
Aggravated assault	80,032	71,067	88.8	8,965	11.2	2.6	2.7	1.9
Burglary	164,886	154,195	93.5	10,727	6.5	5.4	5.9	2.2
Larceny-theft	373,833	261,481	69.9	112,352	30.1	12.1	10.1	23.4
Motor vehicle theft	44,836	40,832	91.1	4,004	8.9	1.5	1.6	0.8
Arson	7,185	6,460	89.9	725	10.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Violent crime[c]	124,237	112,289	90.4	11,948	9.6	4.0	4.3	2.5
Property crime[d]	590,740	462,932	78.4	127,808	21.6	19.2	17.8	26.6
Total Crime Index[e]	714,977	575,221	80.5	139,756	19.5	23.2	22.1	29.1
Other assaults	149,492	129,375	86.5	20,117	13.5	4.9	5.0	4.2
Forgery and counterfeiting	25,083	17,379	69.3	7,704	30.7	0.8	0.7	1.6
Fraud	84,800	49,303	58.1	35,497	41.9	2.8	1.9	7.4
Embezzlement	2,631	2,002	76.1	629	23.9	0.1	0.1	0.1
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	41,061	36,765	89.5	4,296	10.5	1.3	1.4	0.9
Vandalism	98,494	90,998	92.4	7,498	7.6	3.2	3.5	1.6
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	45,042	42,110	93.5	2,932	6.5	1.5	1.6	0.6
Prostitution and commercialized vice	5,419	1,660	30.6	3,759	69.4	0.2	0.1	0.8
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	20,257	18,850	93.1	1,407	6.9	0.7	0.7	0.3
Drug abuse violations	177,013	152,301	86.0	24,712	14.0	5.8	5.9	5.1
Gambling	6,244	5,557	89.0	687	11.0	0.2	0.2	0.1
Offenses against family and children	23,731	21,805	91.9	1,926	8.1	0.8	0.8	0.4
Driving under the influence	468,641	425,177	90.7	43,464	9.3	15.2	16.4	9.0
Liquor laws	154,944	132,345	85.4	22,599	14.6	5.0	5.1	4.7
Drunkenness	272,879	251,778	92.3	21,101	7.7	8.9	9.7	4.4
Disorderly conduct	197,784	171,332	86.6	26,452	13.4	6.4	6.6	5.5
Vagrancy	6,076	5,453	89.7	623	10.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
All other offenses (except traffic)	491,800	417,705	84.9	74,095	15.1	16.0	16.1	15.4
Suspicion	5,327	4,711	88.4	616	11.6	0.2	0.2	0.1
Curfew and loitering law violations	26,415	19,794	74.9	6,621	25.1	0.9	0.8	1.4
Runaways	59,445	25,653	43.2	33,792	56.8	1.9	1.0	7.0

[a] Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.
[b] Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.
[c] Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
[d] Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.
[e] Includes arson, a newly established index offense in 1979.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1979* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 216.

Table 4.11 Arrests in suburban areas, by offense charged, age group, and race, 1979

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.10. For definitions of offenses and suburban areas, see Appendix 3.

[5,161 agencies; 1979 estimated population 77,213,000]

Offense charged	Total arrests							Percent[a]						
	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others
Total	3,060,660	2,545,610	481,391	12,664	1,402	2,361	17,232	100.0	83.2	15.7	0.4	[b]	0.1	0.6
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	4,617	2,964	1,597	27	1	0	28	100.0	64.2	34.6	0.6	[b]	0.0	0.6
Forcible rape	8,016	5,271	2,656	31	2	8	48	100.0	65.8	33.1	0.4	[b]	0.1	0.6
Robbery	31,468	17,533	13,631	76	8	34	186	100.0	55.7	43.3	0.2	[b]	0.1	0.6
Aggravated assault	79,866	58,395	20,432	367	31	73	568	100.0	73.1	25.6	0.5	[b]	0.1	0.7
Burglary	163,201	130,274	31,328	550	74	206	769	100.0	79.8	19.2	0.3	[b]	0.1	0.5
Larceny-theft	372,040	282,243	84,892	1,219	309	367	3,010	100.0	75.9	22.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.8
Motor vehicle theft	44,568	36,166	7,839	252	15	33	263	100.0	81.1	17.6	0.6	[b]	0.1	0.6
Arson	7,149	6,252	831	14	3	11	38	100.0	87.5	11.6	0.2	[b]	0.2	0.5
Violent crime[c]	123,987	84,163	38,316	501	42	115	830	100.0	67.9	30.9	0.4	[b]	0.1	0.7
Property crime[d]	586,958	454,935	124,890	2,035	401	617	4,080	100.0	77.5	21.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.7
Total Crime Index[e]	710,925	539,098	163,206	2,536	443	732	4,910	100.0	75.8	23.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.7
Other assaults	148,353	115,768	30,950	561	63	117	894	100.0	78.0	20.9	0.4	[b]	0.1	0.6
Forgery and counterfeiting	24,936	18,300	6,437	76	18	16	89	100.0	73.4	25.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4
Fraud	84,107	61,371	22,225	156	21	22	312	100.0	73.0	26.4	0.2	[b]	[b]	0.4
Embezzlement	2,630	2,091	511	7	4	2	15	100.0	79.5	19.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.6
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	40,689	29,851	10,392	118	23	77	228	100.0	73.4	25.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.6
Vandalism	97,650	88,664	8,178	223	28	85	472	100.0	90.8	8.4	0.2	[b]	0.1	0.5
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	44,805	33,674	10,597	130	20	35	349	100.0	75.2	23.7	0.3	[b]	0.1	0.8
Prostitution and commercialized vice	5,399	3,246	2,081	17	2	8	45	100.0	60.1	38.5	0.3	[b]	0.1	0.8
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	20,132	17,060	2,834	52	15	18	153	100.0	84.7	14.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.8
Drug abuse violations	175,814	152,355	22,349	355	55	117	583	100.0	86.7	12.7	0.2	[b]	0.1	0.3
Gambling	6,137	3,223	2,852	1	4	16	41	100.0	52.5	46.5	[b]	0.1	0.3	0.7
Offenses against family and children	23,627	15,904	7,590	56	3	6	68	100.0	67.3	32.1	0.2	[b]	[b]	0.3
Driving under the influence	465,171	421,056	38,100	2,059	275	543	3,138	100.0	90.5	8.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.7
Liquor laws	154,735	148,708	4,727	630	45	22	603	100.0	96.1	3.1	0.4	[b]	[b]	0.4
Drunkenness	272,862	240,327	28,360	2,859	59	61	1,196	100.0	88.1	10.4	1.0	[b]	[b]	0.4
Disorderly conduct	196,777	167,439	27,383	746	75	121	1,013	100.0	85.1	13.9	0.4	[b]	0.1	0.5
Vagrancy	6,049	4,884	1,040	47	9	17	52	100.0	80.7	17.2	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.9
All other offenses (except traffic)	489,452	400,427	84,055	1,714	213	323	2,720	100.0	81.8	17.2	0.4	[b]	0.1	0.6
Suspicion	5,103	4,040	1,020	25	4	0	14	100.0	79.2	20.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.3
Curfew and loitering law violations	26,345	24,136	2,039	65	4	6	95	100.0	91.6	7.7	0.2	[b]	[b]	0.4
Runaways	58,962	53,988	4,465	231	19	17	242	100.0	91.6	7.6	0.4	[b]	[b]	0.4

Offense charged	Arrests under 18							Percent[a]						
	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others
Total	808,528	699,112	102,238	2,190	310	565	4,113	100.0	86.5	12.6	0.3	[b]	0.1	0.5
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	452	326	116	6	0	0	4	100.0	72.1	25.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.9
Forcible rape	1,230	768	452	2	0	2	6	100.0	62.4	36.7	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.5
Robbery	8,873	4,575	4,187	19	2	11	79	100.0	51.6	47.2	0.2	[b]	0.1	0.9
Aggravated assault	14,339	10,717	3,480	40	5	9	78	100.0	74.7	24.3	0.3	[b]	0.1	0.5
Burglary	85,299	70,528	13,900	264	45	125	437	100.0	82.7	16.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5
Larceny-theft	159,378	125,961	31,689	437	86	130	1,075	100.0	79.0	19.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.7
Motor vehicle theft	22,983	19,669	2,999	122	5	20	148	100.0	85.7	13.1	0.5	[b]	0.1	0.6
Arson	4,026	3,623	366	6	1	5	25	100.0	90.0	9.1	0.1	[b]	0.1	0.6
Violent crime[c]	24,894	16,386	8,245	67	7	22	167	100.0	65.8	33.1	0.3	[b]	0.1	0.7
Property crime[d]	271,666	219,781	48,954	829	137	280	1,685	100.0	80.9	18.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.6
Total Crime Index[e]	296,560	236,167	57,199	896	144	302	1,852	100.0	79.6	19.3	0.3	[b]	0.1	0.6
Other assaults	31,217	24,587	6,353	77	12	26	162	100.0	78.8	20.4	0.2	[b]	0.1	0.5
Forgery and counterfeiting	3,276	2,839	404	12	2	2	17	100.0	86.7	12.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.5
Fraud	2,227	1,825	375	8	0	2	17	100.0	81.9	16.8	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.8
Embezzlement	296	265	27	1	0	0	3	100.0	89.5	9.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.0
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	14,526	11,395	2,962	42	10	22	95	100.0	78.4	20.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.7
Vandalism	59,652	55,005	4,223	84	21	39	277	100.0	92.2	7.1	0.1	[b]	0.1	0.5
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	8,737	7,311	1,302	19	9	8	88	100.0	83.7	14.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.0
Prostitution and commercialized vice	371	258	112	0	0	0	1	100.0	69.5	30.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	4,454	3,643	761	7	2	3	38	100.0	81.8	17.1	0.2	[b]	0.1	0.9
Drug abuse violations	46,879	43,560	3,061	78	11	29	140	100.0	92.9	6.5	0.2	[b]	0.1	0.3
Gambling	253	103	149	0	0	0	1	100.0	40.7	58.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Offenses against family and children	937	783	145	4	0	0	5	100.0	83.6	15.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5
Driving under the influence	11,567	11,230	256	44	2	5	30	100.0	97.1	2.2	0.4	[b]	[b]	0.3
Liquor laws	62,525	61,353	880	154	13	9	116	100.0	98.1	1.4	0.2	[b]	[b]	0.2
Drunkenness	16,250	15,495	570	127	3	3	52	100.0	95.4	3.5	0.8	[b]	[b]	0.3
Disorderly conduct	47,614	42,372	4,897	78	8	17	242	100.0	89.0	10.3	0.2	[b]	[b]	0.5
Vagrancy	2,033	1,763	243	1	4	6	16	100.0	86.7	12.0	[b]	0.2	0.3	0.8
All other offenses (except traffic)	112,295	99,667	11,631	262	42	69	624	100.0	88.8	10.4	0.2	[b]	0.1	0.6
Suspicion	1,552	1,364	184	0	4	0	0	100.0	87.9	11.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Curfew and loitering law violations	26,345	24,136	2,039	65	4	6	95	100.0	91.6	7.7	0.2	[b]	[b]	0.4
Runaways	58,962	53,988	4,465	231	19	17	242	100.0	91.6	7.6	0.4	[b]	[b]	0.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4.11 Arrests in suburban areas, by offense charged, age group, and race, 1979—Continued

Offense charged	Arrests 18 and older							Percent[a]						
	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others
Total	2,252,132	1,846,498	379,153	10,474	1,092	1,796	13,119	100.0	82.0	16.8	0.5	([b])	0.1	0.6
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	4,165	2,638	1,481	21	1	0	24	100.0	63.3	35.6	0.5	([b])	0.0	0.6
Forcible rape	6,786	4,503	2,204	29	2	6	42	100.0	66.4	32.5	0.4	([b])	0.1	0.6
Robbery	22,595	12,958	9,444	57	6	23	107	100.0	57.3	41.8	0.3	([b])	0.1	0.5
Aggravated assault	65,527	47,678	16,942	327	26	64	490	100.0	72.8	25.9	0.5	([b])	0.1	0.7
Burglary	77,902	59,746	17,428	286	29	81	332	100.0	76.7	22.4	0.4	([b])	0.1	0.4
Larceny–theft	212,662	156,282	53,203	782	223	237	1,935	100.0	73.5	25.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.9
Motor vehicle theft	21,605	16,497	4,840	130	10	13	115	100.0	76.4	22.4	0.6	([b])	0.1	0.5
Arson	3,123	2,629	465	8	2	6	13	100.0	84.2	14.9	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4
Violent crime[c]	99,073	67,777	30,071	434	35	93	663	100.0	68.4	30.4	0.4	([b])	0.1	0.7
Property crime[d]	315,292	235,154	75,936	1,206	264	337	2,395	100.0	74.6	24.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.8
Total Crime Index[e]	414,365	302,931	106,007	1,640	299	430	3,058	100.0	73.1	25.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.7
Other assaults	117,136	91,181	24,597	484	51	91	732	100.0	77.8	21.0	0.4	([b])	0.1	0.6
Forgery and counterfeiting	21,660	15,461	6,033	64	16	14	72	100.0	71.4	27.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3
Fraud	81,880	59,546	21,850	148	21	20	295	100.0	72.7	26.7	0.2	([b])	([b])	0.4
Embezzlement	2,334	1,826	484	6	4	2	12	100.0	78.2	20.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	26,163	18,456	7,430	76	13	55	133	100.0	70.5	28.4	0.3	([b])	0.2	0.5
Vandalism	37,998	33,656	3,955	139	7	46	195	100.0	88.6	10.4	0.4	([b])	0.1	0.5
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	36,068	26,363	9,295	111	11	27	261	100.0	73.1	25.8	0.3	([b])	0.1	0.7
Prostitution and commercialized vice	5,028	2,988	1,969	17	2	8	44	100.0	59.4	39.2	0.3	([b])	0.2	0.9
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	15,678	13,417	2,073	45	13	15	115	100.0	85.6	13.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.7
Drug abuse violations	128,935	108,795	19,288	277	44	88	443	100.0	84.4	15.0	0.2	([b])	0.1	0.3
Gambling	5,884	3,120	2,703	1	4	16	40	100.0	53.0	45.9	([b])	0.1	0.3	0.7
Offenses against family and children	22,690	15,121	7,445	52	3	6	63	100.0	66.6	32.8	0.2	([b])	([b])	0.3
Driving under the influence	453,604	409,826	37,844	2,015	273	538	3,108	100.0	90.3	8.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.7
Liquor laws	92,210	87,355	3,847	476	32	13	487	100.0	94.7	4.2	0.5	([b])	([b])	0.5
Drunkenness	256,612	224,832	27,790	2,732	56	58	1,144	100.0	87.6	10.8	1.1	([b])	([b])	0.4
Disorderly conduct	149,163	125,067	22,486	668	67	104	771	100.0	83.8	15.1	0.4	([b])	0.1	0.5
Vagrancy	4,016	3,121	797	46	5	11	36	100.0	77.7	19.8	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.9
All other offenses (except traffic)	377,157	300,760	72,424	1,452	171	254	2,096	100.0	79.7	19.2	0.4	([b])	0.1	0.6
Suspicion	3,551	2,676	836	25	0	0	14	100.0	75.4	23.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.4
Curfew and loitering law violations	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Runaways	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

[a] Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.
[b] Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.
[c] Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
[d] Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny–theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.
[e] Includes arson, a newly established index offense in 1979.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1979* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), pp. 218–220.

Table 4.12 Arrests in rural areas, by offense charged and sex, 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.1. Figures represent all rural law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for at least 6 months in 1979 (Source, p. 320). For definitions of offenses and rural areas, see Appendix 3.

[2,370 agencies; 1979 estimated population 28,357,000]

Offense charged	Persons arrested					Percent distribution of offenses charged[a]		
	Total number	Male		Female				
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Total	Male	Female
Total	975,148	853,065	87.5	122,083	12.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	2,293	1,975	86.1	318	13.9	0.2	0.2	0.3
Forcible rape	2,918	2,898	99.3	20	0.7	0.3	0.3	([b])
Robbery	4,908	4,538	92.5	370	7.5	0.5	0.5	0.3
Aggravated assault	28,567	25,589	89.6	2,978	10.4	2.9	3.0	2.4
Burglary	47,872	45,003	94.0	2,869	6.0	4.9	5.3	2.4
Larceny–theft	60,110	50,357	83.8	9,753	16.2	6.2	5.9	8.0
Motor vehicle theft	12,845	11,676	90.9	1,169	9.1	1.3	1.4	1.0
Arson	2,081	1,883	90.5	198	9.5	0.2	0.2	0.2
Violent crime[c]	38,686	35,000	90.5	3,686	9.5	4.0	4.1	3.0
Property crime[d]	122,908	108,919	88.6	13,989	11.4	12.6	12.8	11.5
Total Crime Index[e]	161,594	143,919	89.1	17,675	10.9	16.6	16.9	14.5
Other assaults	42,412	37,366	88.1	5,046	11.9	4.3	4.4	4.1
Forgery and counterfeiting	8,990	6,587	73.3	2,403	26.7	0.9	0.8	2.0
Fraud	61,486	36,845	59.9	24,641	40.1	6.3	4.3	20.2
Embezzlement	1,161	887	76.4	274	23.6	0.1	0.1	0.2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	9,322	8,433	90.5	889	9.5	1.0	1.0	0.7
Vandalism	18,036	16,543	91.7	1,493	8.3	1.8	1.9	1.2
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	9,707	9,187	94.6	520	5.4	1.0	1.1	0.4
Prostitution and commercialized vice	487	204	41.9	283	58.1	([b])	([b])	0.2
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	3,678	3,527	95.9	151	4.1	0.4	0.4	0.1
Drug abuse violations	52,353	46,401	88.6	5,952	11.4	5.4	5.4	4.9
Gambling	1,659	1,499	90.4	160	9.6	0.2	0.2	0.1
Offenses against family and children	13,690	12,960	94.7	730	5.3	1.4	1.5	0.6
Driving under the influence	222,386	208,110	93.6	14,276	6.4	22.8	24.4	11.7
Liquor laws	38,230	32,814	85.8	5,416	14.2	3.9	3.8	4.4
Drunkenness	107,788	101,104	93.8	6,684	6.2	11.1	11.9	5.5
Disorderly conduct	39,982	35,214	88.1	4,768	11.9	4.1	4.1	3.9
Vagrancy	1,044	945	90.5	99	9.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
All other offenses (except traffic)	164,680	142,132	86.3	22,548	13.7	16.9	16.7	18.5
Suspicion	1,268	1,077	84.9	191	15.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Curfew and loitering law violations	1,668	1,199	71.9	469	28.1	0.2	0.1	0.4
Runaways	13,527	6,112	45.2	7,415	54.8	1.4	0.7	6.1

[a] Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.
[b] Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.
[c] Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
[d] Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny–theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.
[e] Includes arson, a newly established index offense in 1979.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1979* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 225.

Table 4.13 Arrests in rural areas, by offense charged, age group, and race, 1979

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.12. For definitions of offenses and rural areas, see Appendix 3.

[2,343 agencies; 1979 estimated population 28,299,000]

Offense charged	Total arrests							Percent[a]						
	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others
Total	956,702	798,927	132,296	19,623	176	310	5,370	100.0	83.5	13.8	2.1	[b]	[b]	0.6
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	2,282	1,602	612	47	0	0	21	100.0	70.2	26.8	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.9
Forcible rape	2,860	2,021	741	64	0	1	33	100.0	70.7	25.9	2.2	0.0	[b]	1.2
Robbery	4,820	3,356	1,341	87	2	0	34	100.0	69.6	27.8	1.8	[b]	0.0	0.7
Aggravated assault	28,160	20,106	7,206	677	8	1	162	100.0	71.4	25.6	2.4	[b]	[b]	0.6
Burglary	45,730	38,937	5,644	762	7	15	365	100.0	85.1	12.3	1.7	[b]	[b]	0.8
Larceny–theft	58,096	48,677	8,132	721	14	37	515	100.0	83.8	14.0	1.2	[b]	0.1	0.9
Motor vehicle theft	12,721	11,167	1,004	391	1	8	150	100.0	87.8	7.9	3.1	[b]	0.1	1.2
Arson	2,040	1,793	205	27	0	2	13	100.0	87.9	10.0	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.6
Violent crime[c]	38,122	27,085	9,900	875	10	2	250	100.0	71.0	26.0	2.3	[b]	[b]	0.7
Property crime[d]	118,587	100,574	14,985	1,901	22	62	1,043	100.0	84.8	12.6	1.6	[b]	0.1	0.9
Total Crime Index[e]	156,709	127,659	24,885	2,776	32	64	1,293	100.0	81.5	15.9	1.8	[b]	[b]	0.8
Other assaults	41,073	30,623	9,349	785	8	13	295	100.0	74.6	22.8	1.9	[b]	[b]	0.7
Forgery and counterfeiting	8,671	6,791	1,731	122	3	1	23	100.0	78.3	20.0	1.4	[b]	[b]	0.3
Fraud	60,478	45,498	14,202	682	9	2	85	100.0	75.2	23.5	1.1	[b]	[b]	0.1
Embezzlement	1,155	890	253	10	0	1	1	100.0	77.1	21.9	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.1
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	8,851	7,546	1,137	116	3	0	49	100.0	85.3	12.8	1.3	[b]	0.0	0.6
Vandalism	17,322	15,725	1,207	243	7	10	130	100.0	90.8	7.0	1.4	[b]	0.1	0.8
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	9,332	7,530	1,512	176	1	9	104	100.0	80.7	16.2	1.9	[b]	0.1	1.1
Prostitution and commercialized vice	454	363	84	1	0	0	6	100.0	80.0	18.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.3
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	3,557	3,163	316	47	0	2	29	100.0	88.9	8.9	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.8
Drug abuse violations	50,515	45,942	3,859	404	9	36	265	100.0	90.9	7.6	0.8	[b]	0.1	0.5
Gambling	1,635	1,115	479	2	3	12	24	100.0	68.2	29.3	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.5
Offenses against family and children	13,525	8,876	4,400	228	1	0	20	100.0	65.6	32.5	1.7	[b]	0.0	0.1
Driving under the influence	218,717	185,583	27,255	4,941	33	60	845	100.0	84.9	12.5	2.3	[b]	[b]	0.4
Liquor laws	38,111	34,945	2,241	790	11	5	119	100.0	91.7	5.9	2.1	[b]	[b]	0.3
Drunkenness	107,726	95,626	8,576	3,222	22	2	278	100.0	88.8	8.0	3.0	[b]	[b]	0.3
Disorderly conduct	39,343	32,191	5,403	1,540	4	5	200	100.0	81.8	13.7	3.9	[b]	[b]	0.5
Vagrancy	1,024	849	80	54	0	0	41	100.0	82.9	7.8	5.3	0.0	0.0	4.0
All other offenses (except traffic)	162,402	133,152	24,778	3,079	28	62	1,303	100.0	82.0	15.3	1.9	[b]	[b]	0.8
Suspicion	1,264	1,019	155	2	0	12	76	100.0	80.6	12.3	0.2	0.0	0.9	6.0
Curfew and loitering law violations	1,665	1,445	47	108	0	7	58	100.0	86.8	2.8	6.5	0.0	0.4	3.5
Runaways	13,173	12,396	347	295	2	7	126	100.0	94.1	2.6	2.2	[b]	0.1	1.0

Offense charged	Arrests under 18							Percent[a]						
	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others
Total	123,719	112,879	6,898	2,481	17	96	1,348	100.0	91.2	5.6	2.0	[b]	0.1	1.1
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	134	100	29	3	0	0	2	100.0	74.6	21.6	2.2	0.0	0.0	1.5
Forcible rape	295	196	83	11	0	0	5	100.0	66.4	28.1	3.7	0.0	0.0	1.7
Robbery	756	572	154	19	0	0	11	100.0	75.7	20.4	2.5	0.0	0.0	1.5
Aggravated assault	1,948	1,553	310	69	1	0	15	100.0	79.7	15.9	3.5	0.1	0.0	0.8
Burglary	17,036	15,245	1,284	293	1	10	203	100.0	89.5	7.5	1.7	[b]	0.1	1.2
Larceny–theft	16,138	14,318	1,306	194	6	24	290	100.0	88.7	8.1	1.2	[b]	0.1	1.8
Motor vehicle theft	5,500	5,005	226	167	1	8	93	100.0	91.0	4.1	3.0	[b]	0.1	1.7
Arson	516	479	21	10	0	0	6	100.0	92.8	4.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.2
Violent crime[c]	3,133	2,421	576	102	1	0	33	100.0	77.3	18.4	3.3	[b]	0.0	1.1
Property crime[d]	39,190	35,047	2,837	664	8	42	592	100.0	89.4	7.2	1.7	[b]	0.1	1.5
Total Crime Index[e]	42,323	37,468	3,413	766	9	42	625	100.0	88.5	8.1	1.8	[b]	0.1	1.5
Other assaults	2,960	2,446	375	64	1	5	69	100.0	82.6	12.7	2.2	[b]	0.2	2.3
Forgery and counterfeiting	891	778	101	7	0	0	5	100.0	87.3	11.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.6
Fraud	665	593	63	3	0	1	5	100.0	89.2	9.5	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.8
Embezzlement	30	29	1	0	0	0	0	100.0	96.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	1,661	1,523	103	17	0	0	18	100.0	91.7	6.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Vandalism	7,328	6,961	225	72	0	5	65	100.0	95.0	3.1	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.9
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	790	718	40	22	0	0	10	100.0	90.9	5.1	2.8	0.0	0.0	1.3
Prostitution and commercialized vice	20	18	2	0	0	0	0	100.0	90.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	451	391	46	8	0	1	5	100.0	86.7	10.2	1.8	0.0	0.2	1.1
Drug abuse violations	7,226	6,785	294	76	2	7	62	100.0	93.9	4.1	1.1	[b]	0.1	0.9
Gambling	58	32	18	0	0	3	5	100.0	55.2	31.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	8.6
Offenses against family and children	164	139	21	1	0	0	3	100.0	84.8	12.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.8
Driving under the influence	5,078	4,813	157	89	0	0	19	100.0	94.8	3.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.4
Liquor laws	12,066	11,670	88	263	0	5	40	100.0	96.7	0.7	2.2	0.0	[b]	0.3
Drunkenness	4,130	3,749	109	259	2	0	11	100.0	90.8	2.6	6.3	[b]	0.0	0.3
Disorderly conduct	4,161	3,688	350	105	1	0	17	100.0	88.6	8.4	2.5	[b]	0.0	0.4
Vagrancy	164	141	21	0	0	0	2	100.0	86.0	12.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
All other offenses (except traffic)	18,422	16,823	1,060	326	0	12	201	100.0	91.3	5.8	1.8	0.0	0.1	1.1
Suspicion	293	273	17	0	0	1	2	100.0	93.2	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.7
Curfew and loitering law violations	1,665	1,445	47	108	0	7	58	100.0	86.8	2.8	6.5	0.0	0.4	3.5
Runaways	13,173	12,398	347	295	2	7	126	100.0	94.1	2.6	2.2	[b]	0.1	1.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4.13 Arrests in rural areas, by offense charged, age group, and race, 1979—Continued

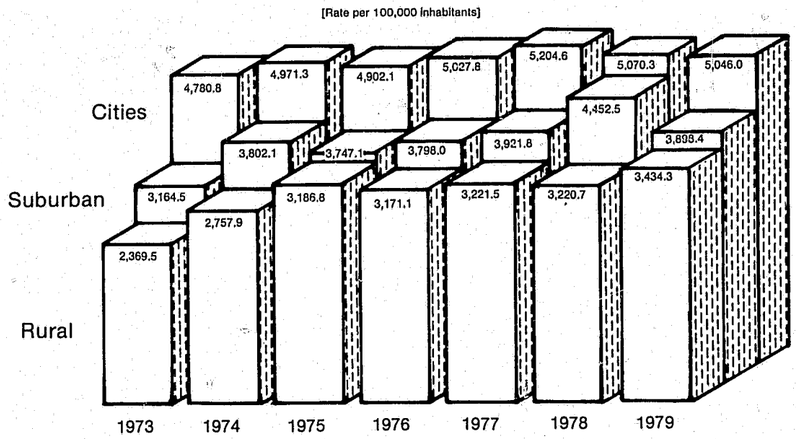
Offense charged	Arrests 18 and older							Percent[a]						
	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others
Total	832,983	686,048	125,398	17,142	159	214	4,022	100.0	82.4	15.1	2.1	[b]	[b]	0.5
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	2,148	1,502	583	44	0	0	19	100.0	69.9	27.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Forcible rape	2,565	1,825	658	53	0	1	28	100.0	71.2	25.7	2.1	0.0	[b]	1.1
Robbery	4,064	2,784	1,187	68	2	0	23	100.0	68.5	29.2	1.7	[b]	0.0	0.6
Aggravated assault	26,212	18,553	6,896	608	7	1	147	100.0	70.8	26.3	2.3	[b]	[b]	0.6
Burglary	28,694	23,692	4,360	469	6	5	162	100.0	82.6	15.2	1.6	[b]	[b]	0.6
Larceny–theft	41,958	34,359	6,826	527	8	13	225	100.0	81.9	16.3	1.3	[b]	[b]	0.5
Motor vehicle theft	7,221	6,102	778	224	0	0	57	100.0	85.3	10.8	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.8
Arson	1,524	1,314	184	17	0	2	7	100.0	86.2	12.1	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.5
Violent crime[c]	34,989	24,664	9,324	773	9	2	217	100.0	70.5	26.6	2.2	[b]	[b]	0.6
Property crime[d]	79,397	65,527	12,148	1,237	14	20	451	100.0	82.5	15.3	1.6	[b]	[b]	0.6
Total Crime Index[e]	114,386	90,191	21,472	2,010	23	22	668	100.0	78.8	18.8	1.8	[b]	[b]	0.6
Other assaults	38,113	28,177	8,974	721	7	8	226	100.0	73.9	23.5	1.9	[b]	[b]	0.6
Forgery and counterfeiting	7,780	6,013	1,630	115	3	1	18	100.0	77.3	21.0	1.5	[b]	[b]	0.2
Fraud	59,813	44,905	14,139	679	9	1	80	100.0	75.1	23.6	1.1	[b]	[b]	0.1
Embezzlement	1,125	861	252	10	0	1	1	100.0	76.5	22.4	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.1
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	7,190	6,023	1,034	99	3	0	31	100.0	83.8	14.4	1.4	[b]	0.0	0.4
Vandalism	8,994	8,764	982	171	7	5	65	100.0	87.7	9.8	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.7
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	8,542	6,812	1,472	154	1	9	94	100.0	79.7	17.2	1.8	[b]	0.1	1.1
Prostitution and commercialized vice	434	345	82	1	0	0	6	100.0	79.5	18.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.4
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	3,106	2,772	270	39	0	1	24	100.0	89.2	8.7	1.3	0.0	[b]	0.8
Drug abuse violations	43,289	39,157	3,565	328	7	29	203	100.0	90.5	8.2	0.8	[b]	0.1	0.5
Gambling	1,577	1,083	461	2	3	9	19	100.0	68.7	29.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.2
Offenses against family and children	13,361	8,737	4,379	227	1	0	17	100.0	65.4	32.8	1.7	[b]	0.0	0.1
Driving under the influence	213,639	180,770	27,098	4,852	33	60	826	100.0	84.6	12.7	2.3	[b]	[b]	0.4
Liquor laws	26,045	23,275	2,153	527	11	0	79	100.0	89.4	8.3	2.0	[b]	0.0	0.3
Drunkenness	103,596	91,877	8,467	2,963	20	2	267	100.0	88.7	8.2	2.9	[b]	[b]	0.3
Disorderly conduct	35,182	28,503	5,503	1,435	3	5	183	100.0	81.0	14.4	4.1	[b]	[b]	0.5
Vagrancy	860	708	59	54	0	0	39	100.0	82.3	6.9	6.3	0.0	0.0	4.5
All other offenses (except traffic)	143,980	116,329	23,718	2,753	28	50	1,102	100.0	80.8	16.5	1.9	[b]	[b]	0.8
Suspicion	971	746	138	2	0	11	74	100.0	76.8	14.2	0.2	0.0	1.1	7.6
Curfew and loitering law violations	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Runaways	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

[a] Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.
[b] Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.
[c] Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
[d] Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.
[e] Includes arson, a newly established index offense in 1979.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1979* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), pp. 227–229.

Figure 4.8 Arrest rates (per 100,000 inhabitants) for all offenses, by extent of urbanization, 1973–79

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.2. For definitions of areas, see Appendix 3.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1977*, p. 170; *1978*, p. 186, Table 25; *1979*, p. 188, Table 25 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.14 Arrest rates (per 100,000 inhabitants) for violent crimes, by offense charged and region, 1970–79

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.1. The number of agencies reporting and the populations represented vary from year to year. For a list of States in regions and definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

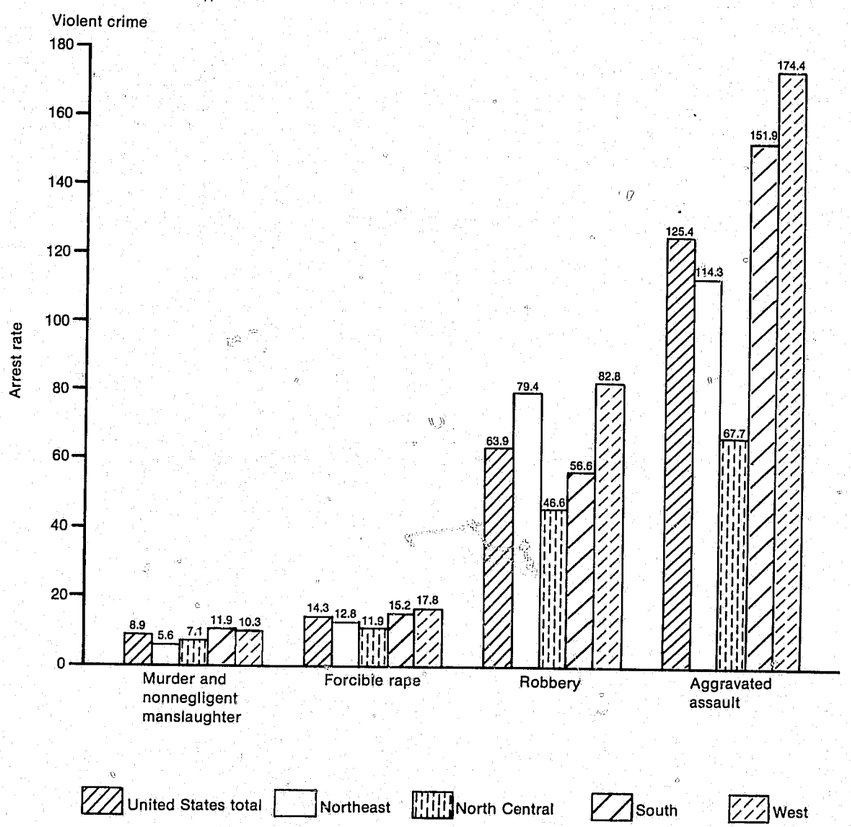
[Rate per 100,000 inhabitants]

Offense charged and region	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter:										
Northeast	5.9	7.1	6.8	7.9	6.5	6.9	6.3	5.9	7.4	5.6
North Central	8.7	8.8	7.8	7.0	10.2	6.9	6.4	7.8	7.3	7.1
South	12.1	12.7	13.3	12.8	14.3	13.1	11.7	11.7	11.5	11.9
West	7.0	8.6	10.1	9.1	11.1	9.2	4.5	9.5	9.2	10.3
Forcible rape:										
Northeast	7.8	8.5	10.0	12.1	12.3	11.9	12.0	13.2	15.1	12.8
North Central	10.3	9.6	10.1	9.4	11.1	9.2	9.8	11.6	10.9	11.9
South	11.3	12.2	13.7	13.5	15.2	14.0	13.7	14.5	14.2	15.2
West	12.0	13.1	16.4	15.5	15.8	14.4	13.8	14.8	14.8	17.8
Robbery:										
Northeast	60.3	83.4	82.2	84.8	87.2	91.2	84.6	83.7	110.7	79.4
North Central	55.3	55.3	54.0	41.3	69.0	53.2	44.6	52.3	46.7	46.6
South	51.0	54.4	58.6	59.3	75.5	69.3	56.9	53.2	52.5	56.6
West	67.2	73.0	84.7	85.9	96.9	81.8	67.7	76.8	75.3	82.8
Aggravated assault:										
Northeast	72.2	81.2	83.7	96.5	108.6	109.1	106.3	117.3	149.2	114.3
North Central	58.0	59.0	63.1	58.8	74.7	64.1	62.5	59.5	57.9	67.7
South	112.6	119.5	125.0	120.2	134.1	139.2	135.6	137.1	144.7	151.9
West	97.3	111.3	134.4	134.7	164.7	145.2	136.9	154.7	152.1	174.4

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1970*, p. 36; *1971*, p. 35; *1972*, p. 35; *1973*, p. 34; *1974*, p. 45; *1975*, p. 41; *1976*, p. 172; *1977*, p. 171; *1978*, p. 185; *1979*, p. 187 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 4.9 Arrest rates (per 100,000 inhabitants) for violent crimes, by offense charged and region, 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.1. For a list of States in regions and definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1979* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 187. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.15 Arrest rates (per 100,000 inhabitants) for property crimes, by offense charged and region, 1970–79

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.1. Arson was designated an Index property crime in October 1978. Data collection began in 1979. The number of agencies reporting and the populations represented vary from year to year. For a list of States in regions and definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

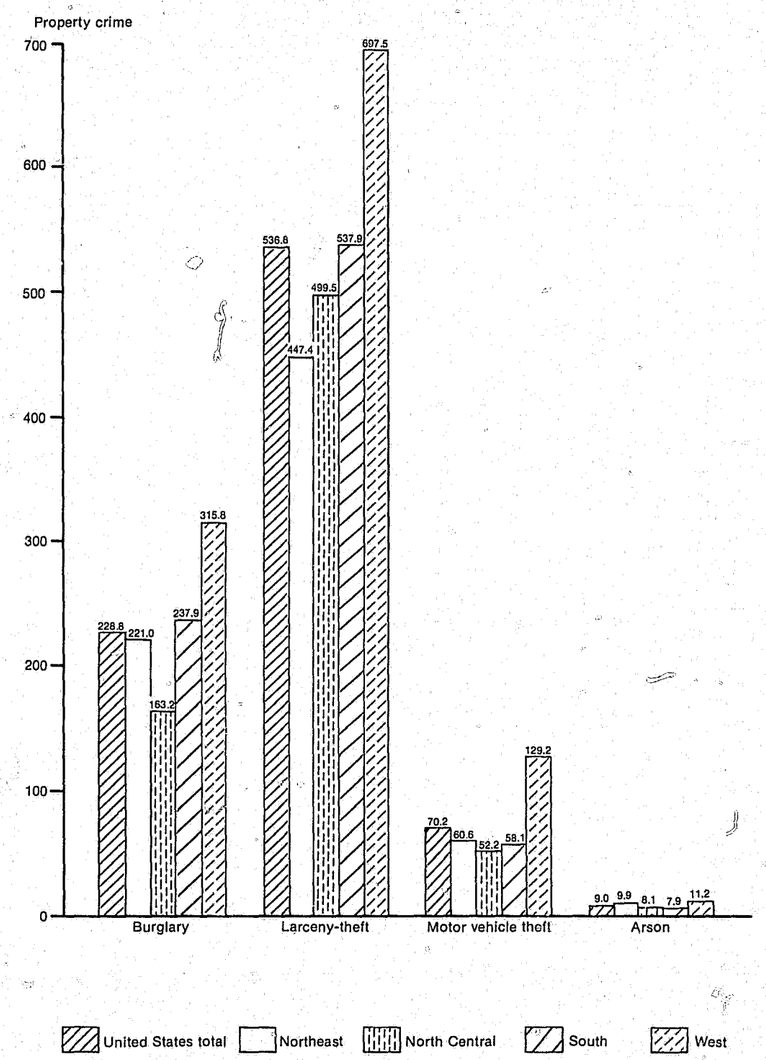
[Rate per 100,000 inhabitants]

Offense charged and region	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Burglary:										
Northeast	143.0	173.7	164.0	169.6	207.9	222.0	232.9	243.6	259.6	221.0
North Central	167.8	170.7	157.9	154.3	213.5	186.5	170.2	178.8	166.7	163.2
South	202.2	204.3	200.3	193.9	269.5	271.0	241.5	233.8	231.5	237.9
West	267.7	295.2	306.7	314.2	361.5	344.3	307.2	320.8	304.5	315.8
Larceny-theft:										
Northeast	246.1	302.1	281.8	280.8	398.0	393.7	423.8	452.0	475.7	447.4
North Central	465.6	455.8	447.2	424.6	586.0	528.8	491.9	507.9	485.9	499.5
South	451.5	445.2	431.0	425.7	542.5	571.7	550.4	521.3	515.9	537.9
West	493.7	572.1	593.5	572.6	680.9	658.1	692.3	658.1	646.2	697.5
Motor vehicle theft:										
Northeast	64.7	72.1	66.6	77.1	67.3	63.1	65.9	66.4	77.9	60.6
North Central	78.1	69.5	61.2	58.9	62.3	49.9	46.4	57.7	55.4	52.2
South	73.0	67.5	62.3	60.6	66.7	56.8	51.1	53.6	57.5	58.1
West	136.6	151.2	137.4	126.0	139.9	112.2	115.0	125.4	124.0	129.2
Arson:										
Northeast	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	9.9
North Central	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	8.1
South	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	7.9
West	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	11.2

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1970*, p. 36; *1971*, p. 35; *1972*, p. 35; *1973*, p. 34; *1974*, p. 45; *1975*, p. 41; *1976*, p. 172; *1977*, p. 171; *1978*, p. 185; *1979*, p. 187 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 4.10 Arrest rates (per 100,000 inhabitants) for property crimes, by offense charged and region, 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.1. For a list of States in regions and definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1979* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 187. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.16 Offenses known to police and percent cleared by arrest, by offense and size of place, 1979

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.4. "An offense is 'cleared by arrest' or solved for crime reporting purposes when at least one person is: (1) arrested; (2) charged with the commission of the offense; and (3) turned over to the court for prosecution. The prosecution can follow arrest, court summons, or police notice." An offense is also counted as cleared by arrest if any of the following "exceptional" conditions pertain: (1) suicide of the offender; (2) double murder; (3) deathbed confession; (4) offender killed by police or citizen; (5) confession by offender already in custody or serving a sentence; (6) an offender prosecuted in another jurisdiction for a different offense and that jurisdiction does not release offender to first jurisdiction; (7) extradition denied; (8) victim refuses to cooperate in prosecution; (9) for reasons outside police control, offender is prosecuted for a less serious charge than that for which arrested; or, (10) handling of a juvenile offender either orally or by written notice to parents in instances involving minor offenses where no referral to juvenile court is made as a matter of publicly accepted police policy (U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook [Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978], pp. 44, 45). It should be noted that the arrest of one person can clear several crimes or several persons may be arrested to clear one crime. Arson was designated an Index property crime in October 1978. Due to the incompleteness of arson reporting by police for offenses known in 1979, arson data are not included in this table. For definitions of offenses, suburban and rural areas, see Appendix 3.

[1979 estimated population]

Population group	Total Crime Index	Violent crime[a]	Property crime[b]	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
TOTAL CITIES										
8,384 cities; total population 129,759,000:										
Offenses known	9,143,082	914,576	8,228,506	15,223	55,675	400,816	442,862	2,380,575	4,981,771	866,160
Percent cleared by arrest	19.8	43.7	17.1	73.4	47.8	24.9	59.2	14.6	18.8	14.1
Group I:										
55 cities, 250,000 and over; total population 40,414,000:										
Offenses known	3,391,521	494,319	2,897,202	9,119	28,589	266,916	189,695	937,501	1,632,979	426,722
Percent cleared by arrest	18.6	37.7	15.3	69.7	47.0	23.2	55.2	13.3	18.1	9.8
6 cities, 1,000,000 and over; total population 17,670,000:										
Offenses known	1,401,526	253,330	1,148,196	4,560	11,726	147,052	89,692	388,515	539,899	219,782
Percent cleared by arrest	17.5	32.9	14.1	64.9	43.9	20.8	49.7	11.1	18.7	8.2
18 cities, 500,000 to 999,999; total population 11,854,000:										
Offenses known	1,026,841	128,235	898,606	2,362	8,778	67,150	49,945	273,069	509,896	115,641
Percent cleared by arrest	15.6	42.6	16.4	75.0	51.3	26.5	61.2	15.7	17.9	11.3
31 cities, 250,000 to 499,999; total population 10,891,000:										
Offenses known	963,154	112,754	850,400	1,897	8,085	52,714	50,058	275,917	483,184	91,299
Percent cleared by arrest	19.1	42.9	15.9	75.1	46.8	25.6	59.2	13.9	17.8	11.9
Group II:										
104 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; total population 15,240,000:										
Offenses known	1,189,330	104,869	1,084,461	1,675	7,506	42,318	53,370	322,160	663,442	98,859
Percent cleared by arrest	20.6	48.1	18.0	79.8	49.1	28.7	62.3	15.3	19.8	15.5
Group III:										
269 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; total population 18,438,000:										
Offenses known	1,231,832	97,358	1,134,474	1,346	6,806	35,966	53,240	328,570	696,559	109,345
Percent cleared by arrest	20.2	47.3	17.9	76.9	46.2	27.2	60.3	15.3	19.6	14.3
Group IV:										
601 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; total population 20,603,000:										
Offenses known	1,228,991	86,267	1,142,724	1,199	5,483	27,580	52,005	303,690	744,345	94,689
Percent cleared by arrest	20.1	48.4	18.0	76.1	47.7	27.3	59.0	15.6	19.1	17.0
Group V:										
1,487 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; total population 23,320,000:										
Offenses known	1,164,508	73,973	1,090,533	1,061	4,113	18,222	50,577	276,457	732,862	81,214
Percent cleared by arrest	20.7	52.9	18.5	80.4	49.6	29.9	61.1	15.3	19.4	21.5
Group VI:										
5,868 cities under 10,000; total population 20,744,000:										
Offenses known	936,902	57,790	879,112	823	3,178	9,814	43,975	212,197	611,584	55,331
Percent cleared by arrest	20.7	61.7	18.0	83.2	53.8	31.1	68.7	16.5	17.5	29.0
SUBURBAN AREA[c]										
5,129 agencies; total population 74,706,000:										
Offenses known	3,609,843	265,129	3,344,714	4,203	18,858	74,116	167,952	970,816	2,089,616	284,282
Percent cleared by arrest	19.0	49.3	16.6	73.1	48.4	27.7	58.4	15.4	17.1	17.7
RURAL AREA										
2,782 agencies; total population 28,003,000:										
Offenses known	634,103	53,741	580,362	2,065	4,329	6,263	41,084	223,855	316,330	40,177
Percent cleared by arrest	22.8	67.0	18.8	83.0	64.7	43.0	70.0	18.9	16.7	34.0

[a] Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
[b] Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.
[c] Includes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes core cities. Suburban cities are also included in other city groups.

Source: U. S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1979* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), pp. 179, 180.

Table 4.17 Number of offenses cleared by arrest and percent of offenses cleared by arrest of persons under 18 years of age, by offense and size of place, 1979

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1, 4.4, and 4.16. For definitions of offenses, suburban and rural areas, see Appendix 3.

[Percent of total cleared; 1979 estimated population]

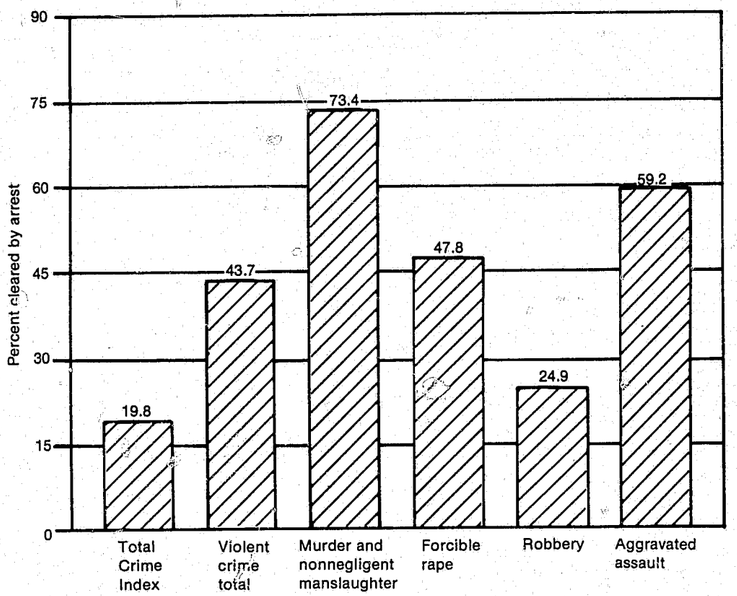
Population group	Total Crime Index	Violent crime[a]	Property crime[b]	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
TOTAL CITIES										
8,348 cities; total population 135,157,000:										
Total clearances	1,737,878	383,087	1,354,791	10,484	25,644	92,907	254,052	338,349	898,632	117,810
Percent under 18	26.6	11.6	30.9	5.0	9.4	15.6	10.6	31.6	31.0	27.7
Group I:										
54 cities, 250,000 and over; total population 37,363,000:										
Total clearances	568,366	171,585	396,781	5,677	12,522	55,331	98,055	115,610	243,208	37,963
Percent under 18	20.3	9.4	25.0	4.2	7.5	12.5	8.2	24.8	25.5	21.8
5 cities, 1,000,000 and over; total population 14,609,000:										
Total clearances	182,955	68,609	114,346	2,480	4,240	24,052	37,837	34,287	65,988	14,071
Percent under 18	12.9	6.2	17.0	3.8	5.7	6.7	6.0	14.5	19.1	12.9
18 cities, 500,000 to 999,999; total population 11,854,000:										
Total clearances	201,765	54,634	147,131	1,772	4,499	17,797	30,566	42,875	91,238	13,018
Percent under 18	24.0	12.0	28.5	4.3	8.0	17.9	9.6	28.8	28.8	25.3
31 cities, 250,000 to 499,999; total population 10,603,000:										
Total clearances	183,646	48,342	135,304	1,425	3,783	13,482	29,652	38,448	85,982	10,874
Percent under 18	23.4	11.1	27.9	5.0	8.8	15.9	9.4	29.7	26.9	28.9
Group II:										
104 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; total population 15,240,000:										
Total clearances	245,445	50,422	195,023	1,337	3,683	12,163	33,239	49,210	130,539	15,274
Percent under 18	26.3	12.3	30.0	5.1	9.4	18.3	10.7	29.6	30.1	30.6
Group III:										
266 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; total population 18,272,000:										
Total clearances	247,636	45,754	201,884	1,030	3,118	9,753	31,853	50,118	136,183	15,583
Percent under 18	29.8	14.1	33.3	5.0	10.6	20.8	12.7	33.5	33.2	33.8
Group IV:										
598 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; total population 20,489,000:										
Total clearances	245,699	41,277	204,422	907	2,597	7,377	30,396	47,031	141,349	16,042
Percent under 18	31.4	15.0	34.7	5.6	11.7	22.1	13.8	36.9	34.5	30.4
Group V:										
1,476 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; total population 23,125,000:										
Total clearances	237,949	38,524	199,425	849	2,017	5,234	30,424	41,601	140,763	17,061
Percent under 18	31.6	13.5	35.1	6.8	11.9	20.8	12.6	38.6	34.8	28.9
Group VI:										
5,850 cities under 10,000; total population 20,677,000:										
Total clearances	192,781	35,525	157,256	684	1,707	3,049	30,085	34,779	106,590	15,887
Percent under 18	29.5	12.0	33.5	7.6	15.2	19.9	11.2	38.5	32.4	29.4
SUBURBAN AREA[c]										
5,013 agencies; total population 73,898,000:										
Total clearances	678,127	128,981	549,146	3,047	8,939	20,294	96,701	147,404	352,243	49,499
Percent under 18	29.4	13.9	33.1	6.8	11.1	20.2	13.0	36.5	32.3	28.8
RURAL AREA										
2,784 agencies; total population 27,749,000:										
Total clearances	143,057	35,643	107,414	1,705	2,773	2,679	28,485	41,887	52,168	13,359
Percent under 18	19.8	6.5	24.2	4.7	9.0	12.4	5.8	28.6	20.4	24.9

[a] Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
[b] Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.
[c] Includes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes core cities. Suburban cities are also included in other city groups.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1979* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), pp. 184, 185.

Figure 4.11 Percent of violent crimes known to police that were cleared by arrest, by offense, United States, 1979

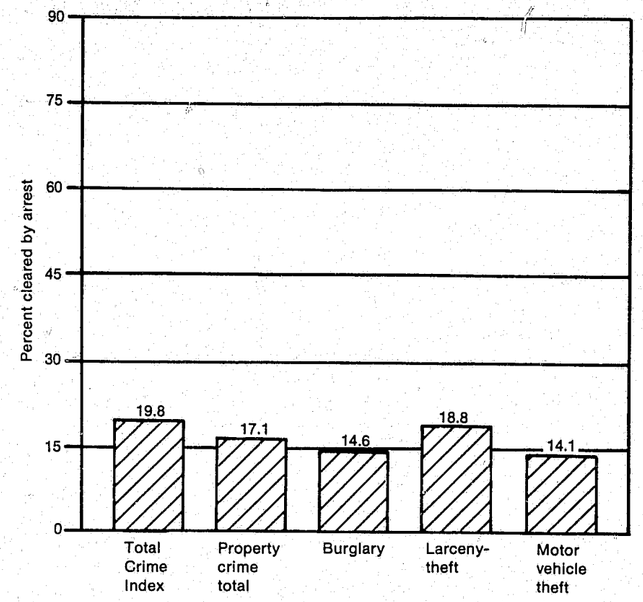
NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1, 4.4, and 4.16. Data for arson are not included on this figure. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1979* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 179.
Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 4.12 Percent of property crimes known to police that were cleared by arrest, by offense, United States, 1979

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1, 4.4, and 4.16. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1979* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 179.
Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.18 Percent of arrests for alcohol-related offenses, by offense and State, 1978

NOTE: These data were compiled from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR). The bases for the percent calculations were not presented in the Source. Percents may not sum to the row total because of rounding.
The arrest categories, "disorderly conduct" and "vagrancy," were included as measures of alcohol-related offenses because public inebriates may be arrested under these categories in the 32 jurisdictions that have implemented the Uniform Act for Decriminalization of Alcoholism. However, the proportion of arrests within these categories actually involving the use of alcohol is unknown. The arrest category "driving under the influence", as reported by the UCR, includes arrests for impairment due to any type of drug; it is not limited to alcohol.

[Computed as a percentage of all reported arrests]

State	Total	Driving under influence	Drunkenness	Liquor laws	Disorderly conduct	Vagrancy
Alabama	49	17	19	7	6	0
Alaska	36	16	3	10	8	0
Arizona	37	23	0	5	9	0
Arkansas	51	20	21	4	5	1
California	44	22	17	2	1	1
Colorado	25	12	0	4	9	0
Connecticut	25	3	0	1	21	0
Delaware	29	1	0	3	25	0
District of Columbia	36	16[a]	NA	1	19	0
Florida	22	11	5	2	3	0
Georgia	49	22	21	1	5	0
Hawaii	13	9	NA	1	3	NA
Idaho	30	15	1	9	6	0
Illinois	37	4	0	5	28	0
Indiana	39	10	17	7	5	0
Iowa	41	13	15	8	4	0
Kansas	26	13	0	5	8	0
Kentucky	54	12	34	3	5	0
Louisiana	29	10	10	0	8	0
Maine	36	21	0	6	9	0
Maryland	16	6	0	3	7	0
Massachusetts	27	14	3	0	10	0
Michigan	28	13	8	1	6	1
Minnesota	32	17	9	0	6	0
Mississippi	49	17	3	22	7	0
Missouri	25	13	4	1	7	0
Montana	31	10	8	1	13	0
Nebraska	45	16	5	19	4	1
Nevada	41	10	4	16	4	7
New Hampshire	44	24	1	13	6	0
New Jersey	21	5	3	0	12	1
New Mexico	31	13	7	0	11	0
New York	10	3	0	0	5	1
North Carolina	35	21	2	11	2	0
North Dakota	50	20	25	0	4	1
Ohio	33	10	3	12	8	0
Oklahoma	55	17	31	4	4	NA
Oregon	40	24	0	12	4	0
Pennsylvania	42	5	13	12	13	0
Rhode Island	16	4	0	3	9	0
South Carolina	56	15	28	4	9	0
South Dakota	43	22	1	11	10	0
Tennessee	51	12	32	2	5	0
Texas	48	12	29	2	5	0
Utah	35	11	13	8	3	0
Vermont	21	10	2	1	8	0
Virginia	37	12	20	2	4	0
Washington	27	11	0	12	3	0
West Virginia	58	8	47	1	2	0
Wisconsin	35	14	7	3	NA	0
Wyoming	47	14	15	2	6	0

[a] Tabulated on the basis of a fiscal year, rather than a calendar year.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, *State Alcoholism Profile Information System (SAPIS)—National Status Report* (Rockville, Md.: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, 1980), pp. 126, 127.

Table 4.19 Respondents reporting arrest (excluding traffic violations), by demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973–80

NOTE: Information on respondents who refused to answer (less than 1 percent) has been excluded from this table. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling precedures, see Appendix 6.

Question: Were you ever picked up, or charged by the police for any other reason [other than a traffic violation], whether or not you were guilty?"

[Percent*]

	1973		1974		1976		1977		1980	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
National	11	89	10	90	9	91	10	90	12	88
Sex:										
Male	19	81	18	82	16	84	20	80	20	80
Female	4	96	4	96	3	97	3	97	6	94
Race:										
White	10	90	9	91	8	92	9	91	13	87
Black/other	15	85	19	81	15	85	19	81	10	90
Education:										
College	11	89	10	90	9	91	10	90	10	90
High school	11	89	9	91	9	91	11	89	14	86
Grade school	10	90	13	87	8	92	9	91	13	87
Occupation:										
Professional and business	10	90	7	93	6	94	7	93	8	92
Clerical	4	96	6	94	4	96	4	96	7	93
Manual	14	86	13	87	13	87	14	86	20	80
Farmer	18	82	20	80	13	87	21	79	6	94
Income:										
$15,000 and over	11	89	7	93	7	93	8	92	12	88
$10,000 to $14,999	8	92	12	88	7	93	10	90	16	84
$7,000 to $9,999	8	92	10	90	10	90	12	88	12	88
$5,000 to $6,999	14	86	12	88	8	92	10	90	14	86
$3,000 to $4,999	13	87	13	87	13	87	17	83	14	86
Under $3,000	15	85	15	85	11	89	15	85	8	92
Age:										
18 to 20 years	25	75	18	82	22	78	20	80	18	82
21 to 29 years	15	85	17	83	13	87	19	81	18	82
30 to 49 years	12	88	10	90	8	92	10	90	15	85
50 years and older	6	94	6	94	5	95	6	94	7	93
Region:										
Northeast	9	91	10	90	7	93	10	90	12	88
Midwest	8	92	10	90	8	92	10	90	11	89
South	9	91	8	92	8	92	11	89	12	88
West	20	80	15	85	13	87	11	89	16	84
Religion:										
Protestant	9	91	9	91	7	93	10	90	12	88
Catholic	12	88	8	92	8	92	10	90	11	89
Jewish	0	100	5	95	8	92	9	91	6	94
None	29	71	25	75	23	77	17	83	28	72
Politics:										
Republican	8	92	6	94	6	94	6	94	9	91
Democrat	9	91	9	91	6	94	10	91	12	88
Independent	13	87	13	87	13	87	14	86	16	84

* Percent may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through the Roper Public Opinion Research Center.

Table 4.20 Juveniles taken into police custody, by method of disposition and size of place, 1979

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.4. For definitions of offenses, suburban and rural areas, see Appendix 3.

[1979 estimated population]

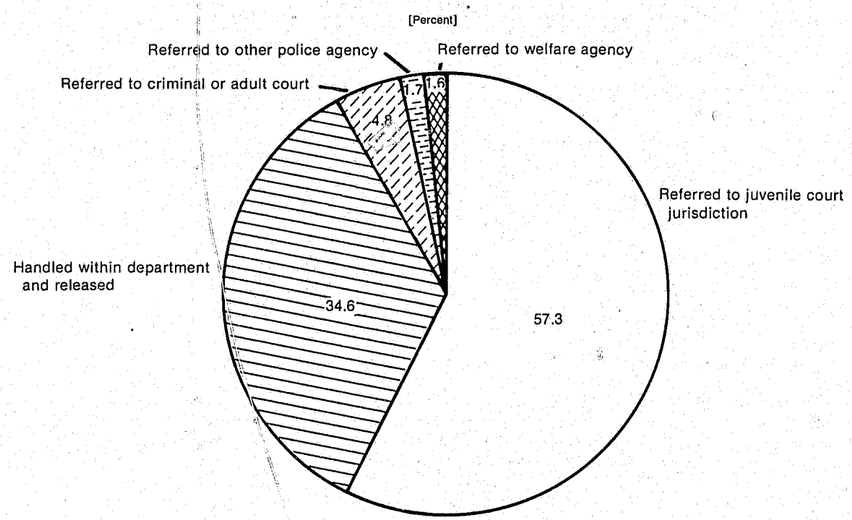
Population group	Total[a]	Handled within department and released	Referred to juvenile court jurisdiction	Referred to welfare agency	Referred to other police agency	Referred to criminal or adult court
TOTAL ALL AGENCIES						
11,506 agencies; total population 185,448,000:						
Number	1,594,906	552,039	913,934	25,034	26,784	77,115
Percent[b]	100.0	34.6	57.3	1.6	1.7	4.8
TOTAL CITIES						
8,027 agencies; total population 125,121,000:						
Number	1,300,515	465,799	730,722	20,064	20,860	63,070
Percent	100.0	35.8	56.2	1.5	1.6	4.8
Group I:						
48 cities, 250,000 and over; population 27,710,000:						
Number	260,946	70,627	181,537	2,698	3,369	2,715
Percent	100.0	27.1	69.6	1.0	1.3	1.0
Group II:						
104 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 14,937,000:						
Number	150,148	58,963	82,719	3,359	1,716	3,391
Percent	100.0	39.3	55.1	2.2	1.1	2.3
Group III:						
276 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 18,885,000:						
Number	199,830	71,517	111,223	4,141	5,003	7,946
Percent	100.0	35.8	55.7	2.1	2.5	4.0
Group IV:						
595 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 20,408,000:						
Number	233,783	90,841	123,641	3,909	4,337	11,055
Percent	100.0	38.9	52.9	1.7	1.9	4.7
Group V:						
1,455 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 22,706,000:						
Number	245,493	97,065	124,977	3,425	3,321	16,705
Percent	100.0	39.5	50.9	1.4	1.4	6.8
Group VI:						
5,549 cities under 10,000; population 20,475,000:						
Number	210,315	76,786	106,625	2,532	3,114	21,258
Percent	100.0	36.5	50.7	1.2	1.5	10.1
SUBURBAN AREA[c]						
5,168 agencies; population 83,177,000:						
Number	714,536	280,372	369,594	9,241	11,015	44,314
Percent	100.0	39.2	51.7	1.3	1.5	6.2
RURAL AREA						
2,522 agencies; population 27,068,000:						
Number	100,421	26,688	61,758	2,297	2,982	6,696
Percent	100.0	26.6	61.5	2.3	3.0	6.7

[a] Includes all offenses except traffic and neglect cases.
[b] Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.
[c] Includes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes core cities. Suburban cities also included in other city groups.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1979* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 230.

Figure 4.13 Percent distribution of juveniles taken into police custody, by method of disposition, United States, 1979

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.4. For definitions of terms, see Appendix 3.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1979* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 230. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.21 Arrests for drug law violations and arrest rate per 100,000 population, by type of drug, United States, 1970–79

NOTE: This information is compiled by the Drug Enforcement Administration in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Investigation. State and local jurisdictions voluntarily submit arrest data to the FBI. The data in this table represent arrests made by State and local agencies acting alone, and arrests made by State and local agencies acting in collaboration with the Drug Enforcement Administration. This excludes arrests made solely by the Drug Enforcement Administration. Because the number of police agencies reporting and the populations they represent vary from year to year, arrest rates are computed on the basis of the relevant population estimate for that year. As of 1977, drug law arrests are classified by sale or manufacture and possession.

Type of drug	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Total	346,412	400,606	431,608	484,242	454,948	508,189	500,540	569,293	596,940	519,377
Possession	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	465,682	489,491	‡ 425,889
Sale or manufacture	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	103,611	107,449	93,488
Heroin and cocaine, total	108,427	114,573	92,364	67,794	71,882	66,573	50,054	75,147	78,796	63,364
Possession	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	52,375	56,709	44,147
Sale or manufacture	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	22,772	22,087	19,217
Marihuana, total	157,271	183,878	239,111	323,958	315,734	351,667	360,388	405,336	423,231	363,565
Possession	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	350,115	365,925	317,340
Sale or manufacture	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	55,221	57,306	46,225
Dangerous drugs, total	80,714	102,155	100,133	92,490	67,332	89,949	90,098	88,810	94,913	92,448
Possession	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	63,192	66,857	64,402
Sale or manufacture	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	25,618	28,056	28,046
Arrest rate per 100,000 population	228.5	257.7	269.1	312.4	339.3	283.6	285.2	298.4	288.3	253.8

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, *Drug Enforcement Statistical Report, 1975*, p. 24; *1978*, p. 25; *1979*, p. 23 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice); and data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.22 Percent distribution of arrests for drug law violations, by type of drug, region, and type of offense, 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.1. In 1979, there were 519,377 arrests for drug law violations. Percents in the table are calculated separately for each region; the base for all percents for each region is the total number of arrests for drug law violations in the region. For a list of the States in each region, see Appendix 3.

[Percent]

Region and type of offense	Total*	Type of drug			
		Heroin or cocaine	Marihuana	Synthetic narcotics	Other
Northeast	100.0	16.4	72.3	3.7	7.6
Sale/manufacture	20.6	6.2	11.0	1.1	2.3
Possession	79.4	10.2	61.3	2.5	5.3
North Central	100.0	9.4	73.4	3.2	14.1
Sale/manufacture	16.3	3.3	7.4	.9	4.8
Possession	83.7	6.1	66.0	2.3	9.3
South	100.0	6.9	75.0	4.9	13.2
Sale/manufacture	20.3	2.4	10.2	1.7	6.1
Possession	79.7	4.6	64.8	3.2	7.1
West	100.0	18.3	59.3	.8	21.6
Sale/manufacture	14.3	4.0	6.8	.2	3.3
Possession	85.7	14.3	52.5	.6	18.3
Total	100.0	12.2	70.1	3.3	14.5
Sale/manufacture	18.1	3.7	8.9	1.0	4.4
Possession	81.9	8.5	61.1	2.2	10.1

* Because of rounding, percents may not add to totals.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1979* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 186.

Table 4.23 Drug seizures by the U.S. Customs Service, by type, amount, and value of drugs seized, fiscal years 1975–80

NOTE: The data presented for 1975 and 1976 coincide with the former Federal fiscal years, the period July 1 to June 30. The transition quarter refers to the period July 1, 1976 to Sept. 30, 1976. The Federal fiscal year is now Oct. 1 to Sept. 30.
The drug value is computed using the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) retail value lists. The illegal market retail drug prices for heroin and cocaine are based on evidence exhibits purchased by DEA; other dangerous drug prices are derived from monthly availability reports submitted by DEA field offices.

[Dollar value in thousands]

Type of drug seized	1975[a]	1976[a]	Transition quarter[a]	1977[b]	1978[b]	1979[b]	1980[b]
Heroin:[c]							
Number of seizures	436	437	104	245	179	173	149
Quantity (in pounds)	114.8	367.7	45.3	277.7	188.6	122.5	268.7
Value	$39,367	$126,089	$15,534	$124,705	$86,823	$75,080	$166,150
Cocaine:							
Number of seizures	1,011	1,167	330	1,025	846	1,259	1,307
Quantity (in pounds)	728.9	1,029.6	236.1	952.1	1,418.7	1,438.1	4,742.9
Value	$155,392	$219,561	$50,333	$246,167	$380,013	$424,383	$1,528,826
Hashish:							
Number of seizures	4,003	5,162	1,343	6,323	4,919	4,379	3,979
Quantity (in pounds)	3,400.9	13,436.7	469.6	15,923.0	22,658.5	50,848.9	14,675.4
Value	$17,185	$67,896	$2,373	$75,332	$95,664	$198,056	$26,717
Marihuana:							
Number of seizures	13,792	13,555	4,620	14,902	12,826	12,323	12,620
Quantity (in pounds)	466,510.3	759,359.9	115,334.4	1,652,772.7	4,616,883.7	3,583,555.5	2,361,141.5
Value	$143,685	$233,883	$35,523	$509,054	$1,426,617	$2,164,468	$1,661,535
Opium:							
Number of seizures	46	72	18	50	51	41	33
Quantity (in pounds)	18.6	37.6	4.4	20.2	20.3	26.1	49.9
Value	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Morphine:							
Number of seizures	7	15	1	15	6	2.1	15
Quantity (in pounds)	1.2	3.9	—	1.4	1.8	8.8	50.7
Value	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other drugs, barbiturates, and LSD:							
Number of seizures	2,606	2,581	836	2,105	2,911	3,130	3,495
Quantity (in dosage units)	11,625,507	21,418,652	2,114,245	7,813,721	7,683,298	15,912,218	43,000,416
Value	$9,649	$17,777	$1,755	$4,376	$7,837	$44,236	$148,351
Total:							
Number of seizures	21,901	22,989	7,252	24,665	21,738	21,326	21,598
Value	$365,278	$655,207	$105,518	$959,634	$1,996,954	$2,906,224	$3,531,580

[a] Value data were computed using retail values as of the fourth quarter of fiscal year 1976.
[b] Value data were computed using retail values as of the third quarter of the fiscal year.
[c] Heroin value was computed for 60 percent purity.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Customs Service, *Prologue '76* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1976), p. 36; and U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Customs Service, *Customs U.S.A.* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1980), p. 33. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.24 Drug removals from the domestic market by the Drug Enforcement Administration, by type of drug, 1972–80

NOTE: The notation "d.u." means dosage unit.

Type of drug	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Opium (lbs.)	14	4	14	20	11	79	27	4	NA
Heroin (lbs.)	820	273	462	603	645	488	442	160	201
Cocaine (lbs.)	295	315	465	447	512	399	1,009	1,139	2,590
Marihuana (lbs.)	51,897	52,446	113,484	234,116	290,909	335,452	1,117,422	887,032	994,468
Hashish (lbs.)	1,151	445	812	3,771	5,040	6,651	3,004	43,261	5,993
Hallucinogens (d.u.)	2,602,456	16,638,383	3,263,671	1,351,405	1,824,276	3,848,117	4,349,917	6,439,136	7,522,905
Depressants (d.u.)	663,542	892,681	793,131	385,404	907,029	867,960	311,044	5,671,379	8,337,806
Stimulants (d.u.)	9,159,747	6,007,345	16,009,317	6,242,105	4,975,021	5,917,767	2,901,948	7,711,628	6,434,742
Methadone (d.u.)	223,940	3,919	3,432	737	3,531	23	39	14,998	NA

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, *Drug Enforcement Statistical Report, 1976*, p. 3; *1978*, p. 3; *1979*, p. 3 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice); and data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.25 Property seizures for violations of laws enforced by the U.S. Customs Service, by type and value of property seized, fiscal years 1975–80

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.23. The domestic value of an article seized is estimated from retail value lists by U.S. Customs inspectors at the time and place of seizures.

[Domestic value in thousands]

Type of property seized	1975	1976	Transition quarter	1977	1978	1979	1980
Prohibited non-narcotic articles:							
Number of seizures	15,752	27,875	8,000	27,156	28,085	20,959	18,464
Domestic value	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vehicles:							
Number of seizures	11,680	10,897	4,010	11,196	6,198	2,829	3,039
Domestic value	$29,564	$33,573	$9,311	$29,940	$19,351	$9,060	$12,269
Aircraft:							
Number of seizures	68	130	42	124	94	135	195
Domestic value	$3,277	$18,799	$1,834	$5,640	$16,554	$19,979	$11,584
Vessels:							
Number of seizures	129	191	63	291	334	272	1,319
Domestic value	$18,197	$46,400	$1,945	$90,656	$32,421	$74,529	$91,269
Monetary instruments:							
Number of seizures	300	374	168	538	721	1,328	1,257
Domestic value	$7,345	$7,782	$2,695	$7,430	$13,076	$22,472	$31,382
General merchandise:							
Number of seizures	27,188	27,667	7,063	28,750	26,151	24,318	19,789
Domestic value	$88,266	$49,675	$16,002	$80,732	$46,782	$41,639	$39,606
Total:							
Number of seizures	55,117	67,134	19,346	68,055	61,583	49,841	44,063
Domestic value	$146,648	$156,228	$31,788	$214,399	$128,183	$167,680	$186,109

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Customs Service, *Prologue '76* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1976), p. 37; and U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Customs Service, *Customs U.S.A.* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1980), p. 32. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.26 Seizures and arrests by the U.S. Coast Guard, by commodity and amount seized, 1973–80

NOTE: A "thai stick" is a Southeast Asian marihuana bud that is bound onto a short section of bamboo and that may be laced with opium, hashish, or another narcotic in order to increase its potency. This definition was provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Coast Guard, General Law Enforcement Branch. Data for the years 1973–79 have been revised from previous reports.

Commodity	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Vessels seized	6	11	6	21	43	143	104	149
Vessels seized by other agencies with Coast Guard participation	1	4	2	12	21	30	23	18
Marihuana seized (lbs.)	15,700	38,501	94,025	198,169	1,037,803	3,249,427	2,616,583	2,532,424
Marihuana seized by other agencies with Coast Guard participation (lbs.)	4,600	4,976	653	147,405	174,318	341,436	286,449	223,127
Cocaine seized (lbs.)	2.2	0	0	42.0	0	.01	.01	0
Cocaine seized by other agencies with Coast Guard participation (lbs.)	0	0	0	24.2	0	.01	0	10.01
Hashish seized (lbs.)	0	6,139	0	0	0	0	43,550	731
Hashish seized by other agencies with Coast Guard participation (lbs.)	0	0	2,000	0	1,700	1,10	1	1
Hashish oil seized (gal.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Thai sticks seized (lbs.)	0	0	0	10,185	17,130	0	251	12,623
Thai sticks seized by other agencies with Coast Guard participation (lbs.)	0	0	0	0	0	4,500	0	0
Dangerous drugs seized (doses)	0	0	0	0	200	500,000	4,186,050	514,584
Arrests	15	58	28	184	306	878	516	728
Street value of contraband seized (in millions)	$6.19	$37.39	$34.80	$145.72	$435.12	$1,321.76	$1,841.90	$1,980.01

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Coast Guard, General Law Enforcement Branch.

Table 4.27 Aliens deported from the United States, by reason for deportation, fiscal years 1908–79

NOTE: The data presented for years prior to and including 1976 coincide with the former Federal fiscal years. The transition quarter refers to the period July 1, 1976 to Sept. 30, 1976. The fiscal year for the Federal Government is now from Oct. 1 to Sept. 30. "Aliens deported" refers to those aliens required to leave the country under formal orders of deportation. "Miscellaneous" includes those excluded for violation of narcotic laws and those who had previously been deported or excluded.

[Deportation statistics by reason for deportation not available prior to fiscal year 1908]

		Reason for deportation											
Fiscal years	Total	Subversive or anarchistic	Criminal	Immoral	Violation of narcotic laws	Mental or physical defect	Previously excluded or deported	Failed to maintain or comply with conditions of nonimmigrant status	Entered without proper documents	Entered without inspection or by false statements	Public charge	Unable to read (over 16 years of age)	Miscellaneous
1908 to 1979	795,574	1,528	48,124	16,578	8,151	27,305	40,892	122,691	154,411	320,347	22,555	16,762	16,230
1908 to 1910	6,888	0	236	784	0	3,228	0	0	0	1,106	474	0	1,060
1911 to 1920	27,912	353	1,209	4,324	0	6,364	178	0	0	4,128	9,086	704	1,566
1921 to 1930	92,157	642	8,383	4,238	374	8,936	1,842	5,556	31,704	5,265	10,703	5,977	8,537
1931 to 1940	117,086	253	16,597	4,838	1,106	6,301	9,729	14,669	45,480	5,159	1,886	8,329	2,737
1941 to 1950	110,849	17	8,945	759	822	1,560	17,642	13,906	14,288	50,209	143	1,746	812
1951 to 1960	129,887	230	6,742	1,175	947	642	4,002	25,260	35,090	54,457	225	5	1,112
1961 to 1970	96,374	15	3,694	397	1,462	236	3,601	31,334	11,831	43,561	8	0	235
1961	7,438	4	496	73	106	54	357	3,020	400	2,916	2	0	8
1962	7,637	2	493	58	131	53	353	2,967	378	3,185	0	0	17
1963	7,454	4	452	61	158	29	368	2,302	417	3,642	1	0	20
1964	8,746	0	417	40	146	22	373	2,473	688	4,580	0	0	7
1965	10,143	0	385	53	143	23	355	3,241	1,036	4,881	2	0	24
1966	9,168	1	323	30	130	13	336	3,668	984	3,615	0	0	68
1967	9,260	0	320	29	154	14	360	3,126	1,272	3,947	2	0	36
1968	9,130	0	266	21	137	8	345	3,200	1,356	3,777	1	0	19
1969	10,505	3	272	14	155	12	361	2,901	1,789	4,983	0	0	15
1970	16,893	1	268	18	202	8	393	4,436	3,511	8,035	0	0	21
1971 to 1979	214,421	18	2,318	63	3,438	38	3,898	31,966	16,018	156,462	30	1	171
1971	17,639	2	286	9	232	7	476	4,140	2,979	9,483	4	0	21
1972	16,266	2	266	7	307	3	487	3,966	2,710	8,486	6	0	26
1973	16,842	7	226	7	395	7	594	3,989	2,247	9,342	4	0	24
1974	18,824	3	191	7	396	7	440	3,839	2,086	11,839	2	0	14
1975	23,438	0	225	4	583	6	526	3,649	1,896	16,529	1	0	19
1976	27,996	1	272	8	464	2	481	3,782	1,185	21,777	1	1	24
Transition quarter	8,927	0	83	2	110	0	141	1,007	271	7,304	3	0	6
1977	30,228	3	285	6	372	3	315	3,150	1,066	25,012	1	0	15
1978	28,371	0	220	4	314	1	236	2,543	871	24,165	5	0	12
1979	25,888	0	264	9	265	2	202	1,901	707	22,525	3	0	10

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Table 4.28 Value and number of counterfeit notes and coins passed and seized before circulation, and number of counterfeiting plant operations suppressed by the U.S. Secret Service, fiscal years 1968–80

NOTE: The data presented prior to and including 1976 coincide with the former Federal fiscal year of July 1 to June 30. The transition quarter refers to the period July 1, 1976 to Sept. 30, 1976. The fiscal year for the Federal Government is now from Oct. 1 to Sept. 30.

		Counterfeit notes					Value of counterfeit coins			Counterfeiting plant operations suppressed	
		Passed on the public		Seized before circulation							
Fiscal year	Total value of notes and coins	Number	Value	Number	Value	Total value	Passed on the public	Seized before circulation	Total value	Notes	Coins
1968	$13,181,397	191,760	$2,861,848	398,844	$10,293,330	$13,155,178	$25,163	$1,056	$26,219	36	2
1969	15,125,089	189,903	2,964,303	712,338	12,096,080	15,060,383	37,940	26,766	64,706	40	3
1970	18,500,349	135,775	2,170,343	837,825	16,307,804	18,478,147	20,542	1,660	22,202	44	1
1971	26,844,167	190,531	3,471,764	1,083,226	23,345,406	26,817,170	16,395	10,602	26,997	59	2
1972	27,752,324	287,014	4,815,536	1,097,424	22,910,797	27,726,333	15,333	10,658	25,991	84	1
1973	25,305,511	178,935	3,339,895	1,143,067	21,942,350	25,282,245	12,386	10,880	23,266	72	0
1974	21,401,788	120,956	2,431,353	659,746	18,950,777	21,382,130	7,934	11,724	19,658	56	1
1975	48,624,982	155,952	3,616,265	1,286,054	44,986,182	48,602,447	7,743	14,792	22,535	75	1
1976	35,088,968	135,422	3,274,520	672,606	31,705,689	35,080,209	5,470	3,289	8,759	58	1
Transition quarter	5,474,842	49,044	1,108,381	145,045	4,364,956	5,473,337	848	657	1,505	12	0
1977	44,038,593	255,497	4,871,847	1,178,456	39,158,293	44,030,140	7,111	1,342	8,453	87	0
1978	22,341,165	196,764	4,000,482	560,912	18,337,568	22,338,050	2,241	874	3,115	57	0
1979	50,769,774	187,727	4,515,388	1,239,969	46,248,953	50,764,341	1,842	3,591	5,433	63	0
1980	60,846,442	189,015	5,540,767	1,324,336	55,292,433	60,833,200	1,771	11,471	13,242	78	0

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service; and U.S. Department of Treasury, U.S. Secret Service, "Annual Statistical Summary, Fiscal Year 1980," 1980. (Mimeographed.)

Table 4.29 Arrests for offenses against railroads, by offense and age group, United States and Canada, 1975–80

NOTE: Data in this table are compiled from monthly statistical reports of railroad police. In 1978 the reporting form utilized by the Association of American Railroads was expanded to more accurately reflect the range of activities comprising the "theft" and "vandalism" offense categories. Prior to 1978 "other vandalism" included "multi-level carriers," "company property and equipment," "track and signals," and "switch tampering." Statistics for "theft from multi-level carrier" and "other theft" were not previously reported. Also prior to 1978, "employee" arrests were included in the "adult" category.

	1975		1976		1977		1978			1979			1980		
Offense	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Employee	Juvenile	Adult	Employee	Juvenile	Adult	Employee
Theft:															
Theft from freight cars	1,640	894	2,051	1,164	2,056	1,240	1,758	1,010	34	1,777	1,258	43	1,243	919	44
Theft from trailers	259	187	521	388	471	383	565	452	26	616	554	31	394	380	15
Theft of entire trailer	6	29	1	5	2	19	5	31	1	9	21	1	4	35	2
Theft from multi-level carrier	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	277	295	15	128	199	12	105	169	16
Theft of copper wire	80	191	60	236	68	184	37	171	0	87	376	5	187	677	13
Theft of brass	8	34	3	38	7	34	1	18	2	2	19	9	3	45	5
Theft of other company property	619	1,638	841	1,776	619	1,479	565	1,306	104	526	1,885	189	641	2,436	226
Burglary of buildings	249	113	257	173	196	115	183	141	4	125	113	6	125	181	13
Other theft	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	204	250	48	209	347	45	208	494	43
Vandalism:															
Multi-level carriers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	208	40	1	138	36	1	60	31	0
Company property and equipment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	537	235	5	678	242	14	581	275	16
Track and signals	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	436	125	2	465	120	67	491	145	2
Switch tampering	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	328	19	0	294	18	0	221	31	0
Track obstructions	989	102	915	117	929	176	680	161	1	740	153	4	625	131	0
Stoning of trains	1,764	98	2,104	119	2,246	138	1,663	146	0	1,623	123	12	1,408	111	7
Shooting of trains	161	27	201	36	170	38	243	61	2	211	46	0	225	60	0
Other vandalism	2,011	281	2,113	366	1,963	438	318	94	7	284	117	11	239	111	5
Trespassing	4,359	13,114	6,661	10,871	7,563	13,618	4,055	28,531	73	3,440	42,254	63	2,408	36,304	12
Criminal offenses not listed	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	705	3,582	194	727	3,094	281	706	3,413	218
Total	12,145	16,708	15,728	15,289	16,310	17,862	12,768	36,668	539	12,079	50,975	794	9,874	45,858	637

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by the Association of American Railroads, Safety and Special Services Division.

Section 5:

JUDICIAL PROCESSING OF DEFENDANTS

This section presents information relating to the judicial disposition of juveniles and adults in the United States. Although the Uniform Crime Reports and the National Prisoner Statistics programs provide nationwide data on specific law enforcement and correctional activities, no comparable uniform State and local judicial processing data exist. Recent exceptions are data relating to individuals processed in juvenile courts, including the estimated number of delinquency cases handled by courts with juvenile jurisdiction in the United States.

Because of the limited amount of State and local judicial processing data, this section relies heavily on data regarding the judicial processing of Federal defendants. Included here are data on the number and type of civil and criminal cases filed, terminated, and pending in Federal courts; requests for immunity; and the nature of proceedings, dispositions, and sentences imposed on Federal defendants. Additional tables present data on the number and nature of cases that reach the Federal courts via appeal. For example, information on the number and type of prisoner petitions filed in U.S. District Courts, as well as the number of petitions for review on Writ of Certiorari to the Supreme Court, is included.

Also presented are data on the number and type of court-authorized interceptions by State or Federal authorities of private wire or oral communications. Included is information about the number, location, duration, and cost of the intercept devices; the types of criminal offenses being investigated; the number of interceptions made; and the results (i.e., arrests, convictions) of those interceptions.

Judicial processing of postal violations, violations of U.S. immigration and nationality laws, and cases investigated by the U.S. Secret Service also appear in this section. Finally, there is information relating to General and Special Courts-Martial of Army, Air Force, Navy, and Coast Guard personnel.

Table 5.1 Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 child population 10 through 17 years old) of delinquency cases disposed of by courts with juvenile jurisdiction, United States, 1975–78

NOTE: These estimates are derived from courts that report juvenile court statistics to the National Center for Juvenile Justice. The estimates are derived from a sample of cases. The 1975 estimates are derived from a sample representing 27 percent of the total child population within courts with juvenile jurisdiction; for 1976 estimates, the sample represents 35.2 percent; for the 1977 estimates, 35.5 percent; and for 1978, 34 percent. The estimates for 1975 and 1976 have been revised from earlier reports.

Data across courts and across States may not be comparable because the age and the substantive jurisdictions of courts with juvenile jurisdiction differ. The data represent cases disposed of by the courts; they do not represent individuals, nor do they represent incidents or arrests. Estimates of delinquency cases include status offenses, which refer to conduct not considered to be an offense if committed by an adult (e.g., running away, violation of curfew, truancy, ungovernable behavior, incorrigibility, possessing or drinking alcoholic beverages). For a description of the estimation procedures, samples, survey methodology, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

Year	Estimated number of delinquency cases[a]	Estimated child population at risk (in thousands)[b]	Estimated rate per 1,000
1975	1,406,100	30,720	45.8
1976	1,396,800	30,247	46.2
1977	1,355,500	29,551	45.9
1978	1,340,700	28,964	46.3

[a] Rounded to the nearest hundred.
[b] For a discussion of procedures used to generate child population at risk estimates, see Appendix 12.

Source: Daniel D. Smith et al., *Delinquency 1978: United States Estimates of Cases Processed by Courts with Juvenile Jurisdiction* (Pittsburgh, Pa.: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1981), pp. 21, 23. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 5.2 Estimated number and percent of delinquency cases disposed of by courts with juvenile jurisdiction, by sex of juvenile, United States, 1975–78

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.1. For 1978, cases with missing information were allocated to the nonmissing categories in a manner proportional to the distribution of the weighted cases with known information. Although the percent of weighted cases with missing information for sex is unknown, 0.2 percent of the unweighted cases were missing. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

	1975		1976		1977		1978	
Sex	Estimated number of delinquency cases[a]	Percent	Estimated number of delinquency cases[a]	Percent	Estimated number of delinquency cases[a]	Percent	Estimated number of delinquency cases[a]	Percent
Male	1,071,400	76.2	1,064,000	76.2	1,036,920	76.5	1,036,900	75.6
Female	334,600	23.8	330,700	23.7	315,590	23.3	315,600	24.4
Missing	100	(b)	2,100	0.2	2,980	0.2	3,000	NA
Total	1,406,100	100.0	1,396,800	100.0[c]	1,355,490	100.0	1,355,500	100.0

[a] Rounded to the nearest hundred.
[b] Rounds to 0 percent.
[c] Does not sum to 100 percent because of rounding.

Source: Daniel D. Smith et al., *Delinquency 1975: United States Estimates of Cases Processed by Courts with Juvenile Jurisdiction* (Pittsburgh, Pa.: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1979), p. 1–6; Daniel D. Smith, Terrence Finnegan, and Howard N. Snyder, *Delinquency 1976: United States Estimates of Cases Processed by Courts with Juvenile Jurisdiction*, p. 10; *Delinquency 1977*, p. 7 (Pittsburgh, Pa.: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1980); and Daniel D. Smith et al., *Delinquency 1976: United States Estimates of Cases Processed by Courts with Juvenile Jurisdiction* (Pittsburgh, Pa.: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1981), p. 55, Table 3–1. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 5.3 Estimated number and percent of delinquency cases disposed of by courts with juvenile jurisdiction, by race of juvenile, United States, 1975–78

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.1. For 1978, cases with missing information were allocated to the nonmissing categories in a manner proportional to the distribution of the weighted cases with known information. Although the percent of weighted cases with missing information for race is unknown, 3.4 percent of the unweighted cases were missing. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

	1975		1976		1977		1978	
Race	Estimated number of delinquency cases[a]	Percent	Estimated number of delinquency cases[a]	Percent	Estimated number of delinquency cases[a]	Percent	Estimated number of delinquency cases[a]	Percent
White	910,100	64.7	966,900	69.2	947,300	69.9	994,300	74.2
Black	326,600	23.2	289,400	20.7	258,700	19.1	246,400	18.4
Other	135,800	9.7	100,400	7.2	100,100	7.4	100,000	7.4
Missing	33,600	2.4	40,100	2.9	49,400	3.6	NA	NA
Total	1,406,100	100.0	1,396,800	100.0	1,355,500	100.0	1,340,700	100.0

[a] Rounded to the nearest hundred.

Source: Daniel D. Smith et al., *Delinquency 1975: United States Estimates of Cases Processed by Courts with Juvenile Jurisdiction* (Pittsburgh, Pa.: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1979), p. 1–7; Daniel D. Smith, Terrence Finnegan, and Howard N. Snyder, *Delinquency 1976: United States Estimates of Cases Processed by Courts with Juvenile Jurisdiction*, p. 11; *Delinquency 1977*, p. 8 (Pittsburgh, Pa.: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1980); and Daniel D. Smith et al., *Delinquency 1978: United States Estimates of Cases Processed by Courts with Juvenile Jurisdiction* (Pittsburgh, Pa.: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1981), p. 55, Table 3–2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 5.4 Estimated number and percent of delinquency cases disposed of by courts with juvenile jurisdiction, by sex and race of juvenile, United States, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.1. Cases with missing information were allocated to the nonmissing categories in a manner proportional to the distribution of the weighted cases with known information. Although the percent of weighted cases with missing information on these attributes is unknown, 3.4 percent of the unweighted cases were missing. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

	Race		
Sex	White[a]	Black[a]	Other[a]
Male:			
Number	744,500	190,100	79,100
Percent	73.4	18.8	7.8
Female:			
Number	249,900	56,200	20,900
Percent	76.4	17.2	6.4
Total:			
Number	994,400	246,300	100,000
Percent	74.2	18.4	7.5

[a] Rounded to the nearest hundred.

Source: Daniel D. Smith et al., *Delinquency 1978: United States Estimates of Cases Processed by Courts with Juvenile Jurisdiction* (Pittsburgh, Pa.: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1981), p. 63. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 5.5 Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 child population 10 through 17 years old) of delinquency cases disposed of by courts with juvenile jurisdiction, by age at time of referral to court, United States, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.1. Although most States provide for juvenile jurisdiction over children 15 years of age and younger, several States do not provide for juvenile jurisdiction over 16- and 17-year-olds. Accordingly, the child population at risk nationwide for the 16- and 17-year-old age categories is less than the total population of 16- and 17-year-olds. The data for 18- and 19-year-olds more often refer to cases in which the juvenile court exercises continuing jurisdiction over the case, although in some instances cases of original jurisdiction may be included in these categories. This may be due to time lag in court processing of the cases. Cases with missing information were allocated to the nonmissing categories in a manner proportional to the distribution of the weighted cases with known information. Although the percent of weighted cases with missing information for age is unknown, 1.2 percent of the unweighted cases were missing. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

Age at time of referral to court	Estimated number of delinquency cases[a]	Percent	Estimated child population at risk[b]	Estimated rate per 1,000[c]
0 through 9 years	34,400	2.6	32,289,400	1.07
10 years	16,200	1.2	3,385,500	4.78
11 years	25,300	1.9	3,519,600	7.18
12 years	49,000	3.7	3,689,500	13.29
13 years	100,300	7.5	3,931,600	25.52
14 years	176,300	13.3	4,082,100	43.68
15 years	260,200	19.4	4,098,300	63.47
16 years	294,700	22.0	3,644,000	80.87
17 years	305,300	22.8	2,604,200	117.23
18 years	73,500	5.5	NA	X
19 years and older	3,500	0.3	NA	X
Total	1,340,700	100.0	NA	X

[a] Rounded to the nearest hundred.
[b] For a discussion of procedures used to generate child population at risk estimates, see Appendix 12.
[c] Based on number of delinquency cases per U.S. population 10 through 17 years of age.

Source: Daniel D. Smith et al., *Delinquency 1978: United States Estimates of Cases Processed by Courts with Juvenile Jurisdiction* (Pittsburgh, Pa.: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1981), p. 56, Table 3–3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 5.6 Estimated number and percent of delinquency cases disposed of by courts with juvenile jurisdiction, by age at time of referral to court and sex, United States, 1978

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 5.1 and 5.5. Cases with missing information were allocated to the nonmissing categories in a manner proportional to the distribution of the weighted cases with known information. Although the percent of weighted cases with missing information on these attributes is unknown, 1.26 percent of the unweighted cases were missing. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

Age at time of referral to court	Male		Female	
	Estimated number of delinquency cases[a]	Percent	Estimated number of delinquency cases[a]	Percent
0 through 9 years	23,400	67.8	11,100	32.2
10 years	13,400	82.5	2,800	17.5
11 years	20,400	80.8	4,800	19.2
12 years	37,400	76.4	11,600	23.6
13 years	73,000	72.7	27,400	27.3
14 years	125,600	70.4	52,700	29.6
15 years	187,900	72.2	72,300	27.8
16 years	223,300	75.8	71,400	24.2
17 years	246,100	80.6	59,100	19.4
18 years	60,400	82.2	13,100	17.8
19 years and older	2,800	80.4	700	19.6
Total	1,013,700	75.6	327,000	24.4

[a] Rounded to the nearest hundred.

Source: Daniel D. Smith et al., *Delinquency 1978: United States Estimates of Cases Processed by Courts with Juvenile Jurisdiction* (Pittsburgh, Pa.: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1981), p. 79, Table 4-9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 5.7 Estimated number and percent of delinquency cases disposed of by courts with juvenile jurisdiction, by reason for referral to court, United States, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.1. Reporting differences, some problems exist with the recoding of reasons for referral to court. "Sex offense" can include cases of forcible rape, but largely includes cases of prostitution, lewd behavior, possession of pornographic materials, and sexual misconduct. "Forcible rape" may also include some of the above-mentioned offenses. Acts of arson may be found in "vandalism" and "other delinquency" categories, or offenses identified as "arson" may be considered cases of vandalism. The reason for this problem is the inconsistency of States' methods of reporting offenses and the variance in the application of labels. For example, most assaults reported in the table constituted minor offenses such as fighting (Source, p. 58).

Cases with missing information were allocated to the nonmissing categories in a manner proportional to the distribution of the weighted cases with known information. Although the percent of the weighted cases with missing information on this attribute is unknown, 2.9 percent of the unweighted cases were missing.

For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

Reason for referral to court	Estimated number of delinquency cases[a]	Percent
Homicide	1,400	0.1
Forcible rape	3,100	0.2
Robbery	23,200	1.7
Assault	86,500	6.5
Burglary	179,300	13.4
Auto theft	54,300	4.1
Larceny, theft	284,300	21.2
Weapons	10,700	0.8
Sex offense	10,100	0.8
Drugs	82,600	6.2
Drunkenness	16,400	1.2
Disorderly conduct	33,500	2.5
Vandalism	64,900	4.8
Arson	4,100	0.3
Trespassing	27,300	2.0
Other delinquency	141,600	10.6
Running away	90,200	6.7
Truancy	48,000	3.6
Curfew violation	15,100	1.1
Ungovernable behavior	64,600	4.8
Possession of liquor	51,100	3.8
Other status offenses	48,400	3.6
Total	1,340,700	100.0

[a] Rounded to the nearest hundred.

Source: Daniel D. Smith et al., *Delinquency 1978: United States Estimates of Cases Processed by Courts with Juvenile Jurisdiction* (Pittsburgh, Pa.: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1981), p. 58. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 5.8 Estimated number and percent of delinquency cases disposed of by courts with juvenile jurisdiction, by source of referral to court and manner of handling, United States, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.1. Cases with missing information were allocated in a manner proportional to the distribution of the weighted cases with known information. Although the percent of weighted cases with missing information on these attributes is unknown, 0.6 percent of the unweighted cases were missing source of referral to court and 0.7 percent were missing manner of handling. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

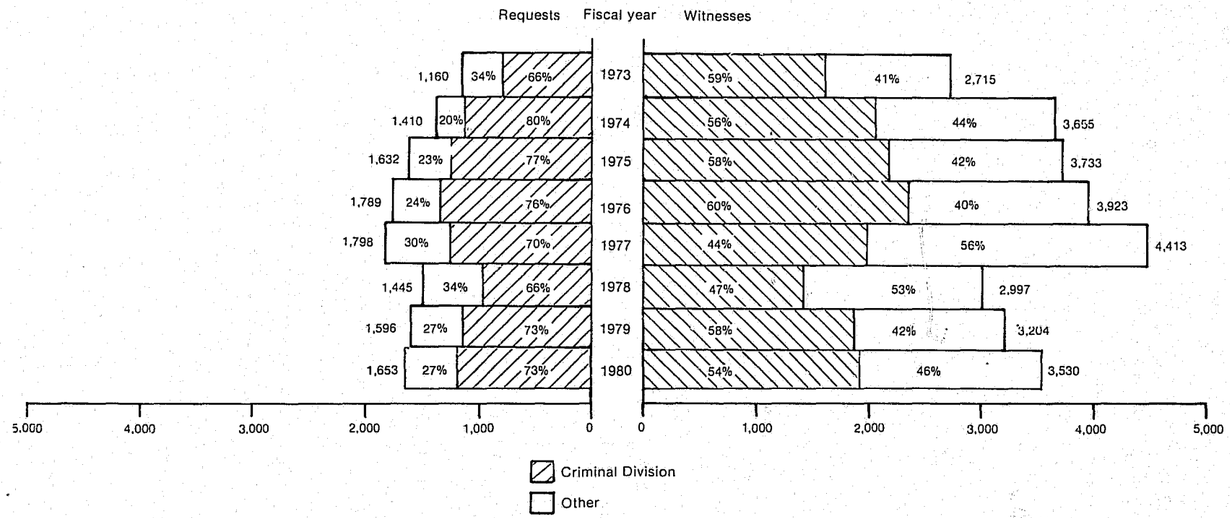
	Estimated number of delinquency cases[a]	Percent
Source of referral to court	1,340,700	100.0
Law enforcement	1,075,700	80.2
Parents, relatives	62,800	4.7
School	50,000	3.7
Probation officer	29,800	2.2
Social agency	22,700	1.7
Other court	29,300	2.2
Other	70,400	5.3
Manner of handling	1,340,700	100.0
Without petition	672,900	50.2
With petition	667,800	49.8

[a] Rounded to the nearest hundred.

Source: Daniel D. Smith et al., *Delinquency 1978: United States Estimates of Cases Processed by Courts with Juvenile Jurisdiction* (Pittsburgh, Pa.: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1981), p. 57, Table 3-6 and p. 59, Table 3-9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Figure 5.1 Requests for immunity by Federal prosecutors to the U.S. Attorney General and witnesses involved in these requests, by origin of request, fiscal years 1973–80

NOTE: These data reflect requests received from Federal prosecutors under 18 U.S.C. 6001–6005, the statute that now governs the granting of immunity from prosecution. 18 U.S.C. 6003 requires prosecuting attorneys in all Federal capacities to receive authorization from the U.S. Attorney General (or his representative) before seeking a court order for witness immunity. It should be noted that in some cases in which the authorization is obtained, the prosecutor may decide not to seek the immunity order from the courts. Therefore, the number of witnesses actually granted immunity is probably lower than the data in the figure indicate. It should also be noted that data for 1973 and 1974 include a total of 11 requests, 27 witnesses, and 7 requests, 11 witnesses respectively, falling under an older statute, 18 U.S.C. 2514, which has since been repealed. "Criminal Division" refers specifically to the Criminal Division of the U.S. Department of Justice and includes the U.S. Attorneys. "Other" refers to the remaining divisions of the U.S. Department of Justice (e.g., Antitrust, Tax, Internal Security, Civil Rights, and Land and Resources), as well as to the other Federal agencies (e.g., Interstate Commerce Commission, Federal Trade Commission, Securities and Exchange Commission, and Department of the Army) and to the Congress, all of which may request immunity of witnesses.



Source: Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Criminal Division.

Table 5.9 Court-authorized orders for interception of wire or oral communication, by nature of order, duration and location of interception, and jurisdiction, 1980

NOTE: The Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts is required, in accordance with provisions of Section 2519(3) of Title 18, U.S. Code, to transmit to Congress a report regarding applications for orders authorizing or approving the interception of wire or oral communications. This report is required to contain information about the number of such orders and any extensions granted. Every State and Federal judge is required to file a written report on each application made. This report is required to contain information on the grants and denials, name of applicant, offense involved, and duration of authorized intercept. Prosecuting officials who have applied for intercept orders are required to file reports containing information on the cost of the intercepts and the results of the intercepts in terms of arrests, trials, convictions, and the number of motions to suppress the use of the intercepts (Source, p. 1). A total of 28 jurisdictions had statutes authorizing the interception of wire or oral communications during 1980. Six of these jurisdictions did not have any court-authorized orders for interception during 1980: they were Idaho, Louisiana, New Hampshire, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and South Dakota.

Jurisdiction	Number of intercept orders: Authorized	Amended	No prosecutor's report	Never installed	Installed[a]	Number of extensions	Average length (in days): Original authorization	Extension	Total number of days in operation	Place or facility authorized in original application: Single family dwelling	Apartment	Multidwelling	Business	Combination[b]	Other
Total	564[c]	17	19	21	524	201	24	21	11,939	232	153	17	89	40	33
Federal	81	2	0	2	79	47	28	28	2,763	23	7	1	20	21	9
Arizona:															
Cochise	2	0	0	0	2	2	30	30	91	2	0	0	0	0	0
Maricopa	7	0	0	0	7	2	28	25	214	3	0	0	0	4	0
Colorado:															
State Attorney General	1	0	1	0	0	0	30	0	NA	0	0	0	1	0	0
Arapahoe	1	0	0	0	1	0	19	0	19	0	1	0	0	0	0
Connecticut:															
Judicial District of Ansonia/ Milford	2	0	0	0	2	1	10	10	23	2	0	0	0	0	0
Judicial District of Danbury	4	0	0	0	4	0	10	0	33	3	0	1	0	0	0
Judicial District of Fairfield	4	0	4	0	0	1	10	10	NA	3	0	0	1	0	0
Judicial District of Hartford	6	0	0	0	6	0	10	0	29	4	0	0	1	1	0
Judicial District of Litchfield	1	0	0	0	1	0	10	0	8	0	1	0	0	0	0
Judicial District of New Haven	1	0	0	0	1	0	10	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0
Judicial District of Waterbury	4	0	0	0	4	5	10	10	59	3	1	0	0	0	0
Delaware:															
State Attorney General	10	0	0	0	10	0	16	0	105	4	5	0	0	1	0
District of Columbia	2	0	0	0	2	1	16	30	59	0	1	0	0	0	1
Florida:															
State Attorney General	2	0	0	0	2	0	30	0	58	1	0	0	1	0	0
Sixth Judicial Circuit (Pasco and Pinellas Counties)	10	1	0	0	10	4	28	30	318	5	3	0	1	1	0
Eighth Judicial Circuit (Alachua County)	2	0	0	0	2	0	30	0	22	1	1	0	0	0	0
Ninth Judicial Circuit (Orange County)	5	0	0	0	5	0	14	0	55	0	4	0	0	0	1
Fifteenth Judicial Circuit (Palm Beach County)	11	0	0	4	7	4	19	23	164	5	2	1	3	0	0
Seventeenth Judicial Circuit (Broward County)	12	0	0	0	12	2	30	30	174	8	4	0	0	0	0
Georgia:															
Fulton	2	0	0	0	2	2	20	20	74	1	0	0	0	1	0
Gwinnett	1	0	0	0	1	0	20	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Whitfield	1	0	0	0	1	0	20	0	14	1	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii:															
Honolulu	3	0	3	0	0	3	30	15	NA	2	1	0	0	0	0
Kansas:															
Shawnee	2	0	0	0	2	0	30	0	43	2	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland:															
Anne Arundel	3	0	3	0	0	2	30	30	NA	2	1	0	0	0	0
Baltimore City	7	0	0	0	7	0	30	0	76	0	0	4	3	0	0
Baltimore County	8	1	0	0	8	5	27	25	282	2	6	0	0	0	0
Howard	1	0	0	0	1	0	30	0	23	1	0	0	0	0	0
Prince George's	3	0	0	0	3	0	27	0	47	1	2	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts:															
Essex	6	0	0	1	5	0	15	0	61	5	1	0	0	0	0
Middlesex	2	0	0	0	2	2	30	8	45	0	2	0	0	0	0
Norfolk	4	0	0	0	4	1	8	15	36	3	0	0	0	0	1
Plymouth	1	0	0	0	1	1	15	15	30	1	0	0	0	0	0
Suffolk	4	0	0	0	4	3	15	15	59	0	2	0	1	0	1
Worcester	2	0	0	0	2	3	30	15	52	1	1	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5.9 Court-authorized orders for interception of wire or oral communication, by nature of order, duration and location of interception, and jurisdiction, 1980—Continued

Jurisdiction	Number of intercept orders: Authorized	Amended	No prosecutor's report	Never installed	Installed[a]	Number of extensions	Average length (in days): Original authorization	Extension	Total number of days in operation	Place or facility authorized in original application: Single family dwelling	Apartment	Multidwelling	Business	Combination[b]	Other
Minnesota:															
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0
Nebraska:															
Douglas	9	0	0	0	9	3	30	30	191	4	2	0	0	3	0
Nevada:															
Clark	2	0	0	0	2	0	30	0	45	1	0	0	1	0	0
Elko	1	0	0	0	1	0	30	0	30	1	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey:															
State Attorney General	27	3	0	4	23	12	17	10	411	9	4	0	8	0	6
Bergen	15	0	0	0	15	2	20	10	238	6	5	2	1	0	1
Camden	5	0	0	0	5	2	20	10	87	3	2	0	0	0	0
Cape May	2	0	0	0	2	1	20	10	35	2	0	0	0	0	0
Essex	39	6	0	0	39	10	20	10	514	5	27	1	2	0	4
Gloucester	4	0	0	0	4	3	20	10	105	4	0	0	0	0	0
Hudson	20	1	0	0	20	9	20	10	392	11	5	0	4	0	0
Mercer	9	0	0	0	9	2	20	10	175	3	2	0	3	0	1
Middlesex	13	0	0	0	13	7	20	11	312	8	2	0	1	2	0
Monmouth	3	0	0	0	3	0	20	0	19	1	2	0	0	0	0
Morris	3	0	0	0	3	0	20	0	31	2	1	0	0	0	0
Ocean	3	0	0	0	3	0	20	0	35	3	0	0	0	0	0
Passaic	5	0	0	0	5	2	20	10	97	1	3	1	0	0	0
Somerset	4	0	0	0	4	2	20	10	70	4	0	0	0	0	0
Union	25	0	0	1	24	10	20	10	447	9	9	0	7	0	0
New Mexico:															
State Attorney General	3	0	0	0	3	0	30	0	71	1	0	0	0	2	0
Dona Ana	2	0	0	1	1	0	30	0	15	2	0	0	0	0	0
New York:															
State Attorney General	7	0	0	0	7	6	29	30	256	0	5	0	0	0	2
Broome	1	0	0	0	1	0	14	0	14	1	0	0	0	0	0
Chemung	4	0	0	1	3	0	30	0	69	3	0	0	1	0	0
Cortland	1	0	0	0	1	0	30	0	9	1	0	0	0	0	0
Erie	2	0	0	0	2	0	30	0	36	1	0	0	1	0	0
Herkimer	2	0	0	0	2	1	30	30	79	2	0	0	0	0	0
Kings	9	0	7	0	2	4	30	30	66	1	1	0	5	1	1
Madison	1	0	0	0	1	0	30	0	15	0	0	0	1	0	0
Monroe	9	0	0	1	8	0	18	0	58	1	4	0	4	0	0
Montgomery	1	0	0	0	1	0	9	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Nassau	22	1	0	2	20	8	30	30	596	11	3	3	4	0	1
New York	16	0	0	0	16	3	29	27	331	0	10	0	4	1	1
Niagara	1	0	0	0	1	4	30	30	150	1	0	0	0	0	0
Onondaga	4	0	0	0	4	0	30	0	29	1	3	0	0	0	0
Queens	4	0	0	0	4	0	30	0	102	0	3	0	1	0	0
Rensselaer	1	0	0	0	1	0	30	0	30	1	0	0	0	0	0
Rockland	1	0	0	0	1	0	30	0	25	0	1	0	0	0	0
Schenectady	7	0	0	1	6	2	30	30	133	2	3	0	2	0	0
Seneca	1	0	0	1	0	0	30	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Steuben	2	0	0	0	2	0	30	0	33	0	1	1	0	0	0
St. Lawrence	1	0	1	0	0	0	30	0	NA	1	0	0	0	0	0
Suffolk	14	1	0	0	14	2	30	30	310	12	1	0	1	0	0
Wayne	1	0	0	0	1	0	30	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	0
Westchester	16	0	0	2	14	8	28	30	464	4	6	0	4	1	1
Rhode Island:															
State Attorney General	12	0	0	0	12	2	30	30	409	11	0	0	0	0	1
Utah:															
Utah County	1	0	0	0	1	0	10	0	10	0	0	0	1	0	0
Virginia:															
State Attorney General	9	1	0	0	9	4	30	26	304	5	2	0	1	0	1
Wisconsin:															
Milwaukee	1	0	0	0	1	1	7	30	37	0	0	1	0	0	0

[a] Based on the actual number of intercept devices installed as reported by the prosecuting official.

[b] Combination refers to the number of authorized interceptions where more than one location was reported.

[c] Two applications were denied in 1980—one by a Federal judge in the Western District of Oklahoma and another by a State judge in Norfolk County, Massachusetts.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Report on Applications for Orders Authorizing or Approving the Interception of Wire or Oral Communications for the Period January 1, 1980 to December 31, 1980* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1981), pp. 6, 7.

Table 5.10 Court-authorized orders for interception of wire or oral communication, by major offense under investigation and jurisdiction, 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.9.

[This table shows generally the most serious offense for each court-authorized interception]

Jurisdiction	Total	Bribery	Burglary and robbery	Gambling	Homicide and assault	Kidnapping	Larceny and theft	Loansharking, usury, and extortion	Narcotics	Possession, transport, or receipt of stolen property	Racketeering	Other
Total	564	1	7	199	13	4	10	9	282	2	29	8
Federal	81	1	1	6	1	2	0	4	33	2	29	2
Arizona:												
Cochise	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Maricopa	7	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0
Colorado:												
State Attorney General	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Arapahoe	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut:												
Judicial District of Ansonia/Milford	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Judicial District of Danbury	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Judicial District of Fairfield	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Judicial District of Hartford	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Judicial District of Litchfield	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Judicial District of New Haven	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Judicial District of Waterbury	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Delaware:												
State Attorney General	10	0	0	6	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
District of Columbia	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Florida:												
State Attorney General	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Sixth Judicial Circuit (Pasco and Pinellas Counties)	10	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0
Eighth Judicial Circuit (Alachua County)	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Ninth Judicial Circuit (Orange County)	5	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Fifteenth Judicial Circuit (Palm Beach County)	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0
Seventeenth Judicial Circuit (Broward County)	12	0	1	9	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Georgia:												
Fulton	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Gwinnett	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whitfield	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Hawaii:												
Honolulu	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Kansas:												
Shawnee	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland:												
Anne Arundel	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Baltimore City	7	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baltimore County	8	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
Howard	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Prince George's	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Massachusetts:												
Essex	6	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Middlesex	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norfolk	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Plymouth	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Suffolk	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Worcester	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0

Table 5.10 Court-authorized orders for interception of wire or oral communication, by major offense under investigation and jurisdiction, 1980—Continued

Jurisdiction	Total	Bribery	Burglary and robbery	Gambling	Homicide and assault	Kidnapping	Larceny and theft	Loansharking, usury, and extortion	Narcotics	Possession, transport, or receipt of stolen property	Racketeering	Other
Minnesota:												
St. Louis	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska:												
Douglas	9	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Nevada:												
Clark	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Elko	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
New Jersey:												
State Attorney General	27	0	0	5	0	0	7	0	14	0	0	1
Bergen	15	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Camden	5	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Cape May	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Essex	39	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0
Gloucester	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Hudson	20	0	0	9	1	0	0	0	10	0	0	0
Mercer	9	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
Middlesex	13	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0
Monmouth	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morris	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Ocean	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Passaic	5	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Somerset	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Union	25	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	1
New Mexico:												
State Attorney General	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dona Ana	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
New York:												
State Attorney General	7	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Broome	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Chemung	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Cortland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Erie	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Herkimer	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kings	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	1
Madison	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monroe	9	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	2
Montgomery	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nassau	22	0	0	5	0	0	1	3	13	0	0	0
New York	16	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0
Niagara	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Onondaga	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Queens	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Rensselaer	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rockland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Schenectady	7	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Seneca	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Steuben	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
St. Lawrence	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suffolk	14	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0
Wayne	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Westchester	16	0	0	5	3	1	0	0	7	0	0	0
Rhode Island:												
State Attorney General	12	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Utah:												
Utah	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia:												
State Attorney General	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0
Wisconsin:												
Milwaukee	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Report on Applications for Orders Authorizing or Approving the Interception of Wire or Oral Communications for the Period January 1, 1980 to December 31, 1980* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1981), pp. 8, 9.

Table 5.11 Number and average cost of court-authorized and installed wiretaps, by jurisdiction, 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.9.

Jurisdiction	Orders where intercepts installed	Orders with cost reported*	
		Number of orders	Average cost
Total	524	500	$17,146
Federal	79	77	54,838
Arizona:			
Cochise	2	2	23,790
Maricopa	7	7	27,038
Colorado:			
State Attorney General	NA	NA	NA
Arapahoe	1	1	21,000
Connecticut:			
Judicial District of Ansonia/Milford	2	2	8,384
Judicial District of Danbury	4	4	3,354
Judicial District of Fairfield	NA	NA	NA
Judicial District of Hartford	6	6	2,473
Judicial District of Litchfield	1	1	3,075
Judicial District of New Haven	1	1	2,445
Judicial District of Waterbury	4	4	15,636
Delaware:			
State Attorney General	10	10	6,191
District of Columbia	2	2	25,111
Florida:			
State Attorney General	2	2	1,176
Sixth Judicial Circuit (Pasco and Pinellas Counties)	10	10	14,826
Eighth Judicial Circuit (Alachua County)	2	2	5,838
Ninth Judicial Circuit (Orange County)	5	5	5,215
Fifteenth Judicial Circuit (Palm Beach County)	7	6	16,155
Seventeenth Judicial Circuit (Broward County)	12	12	13,048
Georgia:			
Fulton	2	2	26,185
Gwinnett	1	1	750
Whitfield	1	1	3,310
Hawaii:			
Honolulu	NA	NA	NA
Kansas:			
Shawnee	2	NA	NA
Maryland:			
Anne Arundel	NA	NA	NA
Baltimore City	7	4	1,682
Baltimore County	8	8	10,939
Howard	1	1	9,700
Prince George's	3	3	18,090
Massachusetts:			
Essex	5	5	9,600
Middlesex	2	2	18,000
Norfolk	4	4	6,375
Plymouth	1	1	1,200
Suffolk	4	NA	NA
Worcester	2	2	22,183
Minnesota:			
St. Louis	1	1	3,395
Nebraska:			
Douglas	9	9	5,522
Nevada:			
Clark	2	2	20,719
Elko	1	1	—

See footnote at end of table.

Table 5.11 Number and average cost of court-authorized and installed wiretaps, by jurisdiction, 1980— Continued

Jurisdiction	Orders where intercepts installed	Orders with cost reported*	
		Number of orders	Average cost
New Jersey:			
State Attorney General	23	23	$13,752
Bergen	15	15	8,403
Camden	5	5	3,230
Cape May	2	2	11,896
Essex	39	39	4,416
Gloucester	4	4	13,648
Hudson	20	20	5,280
Mercer	9	9	4,837
Middlesex	13	13	5,955
Monmouth	3	3	1,184
Morris	3	3	2,400
Ocean	3	3	2,263
Passaic	5	5	6,771
Somerset	4	4	1,384
Union	24	24	5,419
New Mexico:			
State Attorney General	3	3	5,844
Dona Ana	1	1	3,300
New York:			
State Attorney General	7	7	27,686
Broome	1	1	—
Chemung	3	3	8,633
Cortland	1	1	—
Erie	2	2	4,641
Herkimer	2	2	3,025
Kings	2	2	48,886
Madison	1	1	763
Monroe	8	8	2,957
Montgomery	1	1	—
Nassau	20	20	14,894
New York	16	16	30,023
Niagara	1	1	32,600
Onondaga	4	4	6,245
Queens	4	4	19,503
Rensselaer	1	1	750
Rockland	1	1	16,925
Schenectady	6	NA	NA
Seneca	—	—	—
Steuben	2	2	6,563
St. Lawrence	NA	NA	NA
Suffolk	14	14	9,566
Wayne	1	1	1,398
Westchester	14	8	7,819
Rhode Island:			
State Attorney General	12	12	5,085
Utah:			
Utah	1	1	1,500
Virginia:			
State Attorney General	9	9	27,336
Wisconsin:			
Milwaukee	1	1	13,798

* Includes costs for orders where intercepts were installed but not used.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Report on Applications for Orders Authorizing or Approving the Interception of Wire or Oral Communications for the Period January 1, 1980 to December 31, 1980* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1981), pp. 12, 13.

Table 5.12 Arrests and convictions resulting from court-authorized orders for interception of wire or oral communication, United States, 1971–80

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.9. Arrests, trials, and convictions resulting from interceptions of wire or oral communication do not always occur within the same year as the implementation of the court order. This table presents arrest and conviction data for the year court-authorized interception began and subsequent years.

Year installed	Number of intercepts authorized and installed	Year arrests and convictions reported							
		1971		1972		1973		1974	
		Arrests	Convictions	Arrests	Convictions	Arrests	Convictions	Arrests	Convictions
1971	792	2,811	322	641	708	150	441	178	252
1972	841	X	X	2,861	402	532	1,091	129	433
1973	812	X	X	X	X	2,306	409	293	607
1974	694	X	X	X	X	X	X	2,162	179
1975	676	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1976	635	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1977	601	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1978	560	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1979	533	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1980	524	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

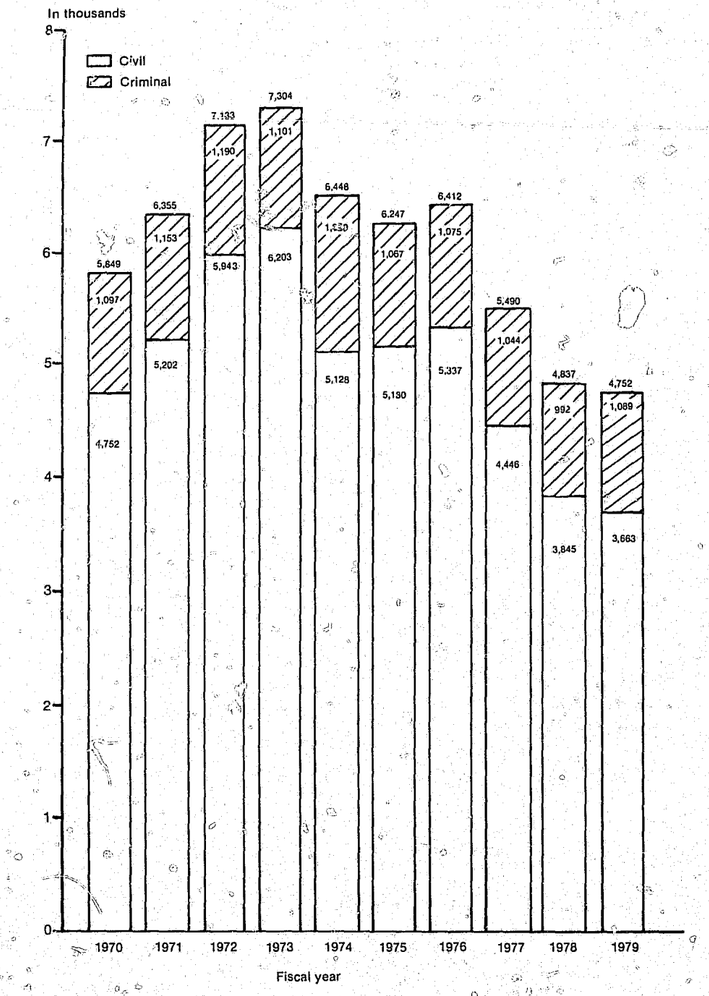
[a] Includes arrests and convictions that occurred prior to the year in which they were reported.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Report on Applications for Orders Authorizing or Approving the Interception of Wire or Oral Communications for the Period January 1, 1980 to December 31, 1980* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1981), p. 21. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Year arrests and convictions reported											
1975[a]		1976[a]		1977[a]		1978[a]		1979[a]		1980[b]	
Arrests	Convictions	Arrests	Convictions	Arrests	Convictions	Arrests	Convictions	Arrests	Convictions	Arrests	Convictions
493	461	0	52	0	35	0	1	0	1	0	0
270	291	9	68	0	62	0	1	0	0	0	0
403	597	21	146	7	46	0	21	0	1	0	4
707	675	91	413	19	161	13	30	0	9	0	2
2,234	336	538	615	203	412	53	155	16	22	0	2
X	X	2,189	358	647	772	145	246	26	75	3	19
X	X	X	X	2,191	372	492	502	50	198	10	48
X	X	X	X	X	X	1,825	337	274	303	106	146
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1,717	368	585	424
						X	X	X	X	1,871	259

Figure 5.2 Civil and criminal trials argued by U.S. Attorneys' offices, fiscal years 1970–79

NOTE: The U.S. Attorney is the highest ranking law enforcement representative in each of the Federal judicial districts. The Attorney and his staff assist the U.S. Attorney General in the enforcement of Federal criminal laws, the investigation and prosecution of corrupt public officials and organized crime figures, and the initiation of environmental litigation. In addition, the U.S. Attorney is responsible for the enforcement of laws pertaining to Federal programs. These include violations involving Medicaid and Medicare, U.S. Government contracts, the use of labor union funds, educational benefits for war veterans, and the food stamp program. In the civil law area, U.S. Attorneys are involved in numerous tort claim and civil fraud cases, actions filed against the U.S. Government, Freedom of Information cases, and other civil matters. U.S. Attorneys are responsible for collecting criminal fines, civil judgments, prejudgment claims, forfeitures, penalties, and other monies owed to the Federal Government.

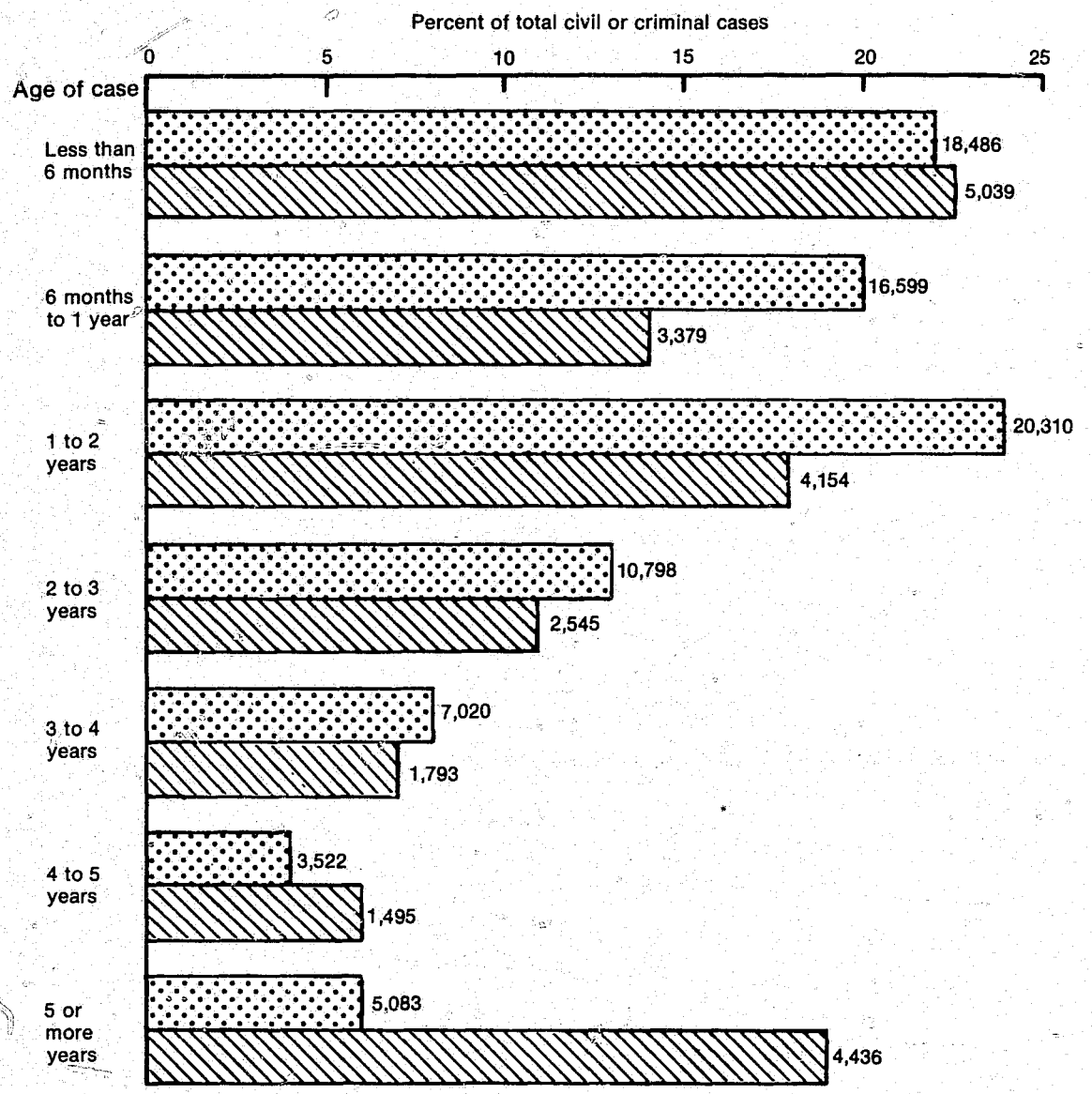


Source: U.S. Department of Justice, *United States Attorneys' Offices: Statistical Report Fiscal Year 1979* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1930), Chart 5.

Figure 5.3 Civil and criminal cases pending in U.S. Attorneys' offices, by age of case, on Sept. 30, 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 5.2. The calculation of the age of a case commences with the filing of the case in criminal or civil court.

[Total civil cases = 81,818; total criminal cases = 22,841]

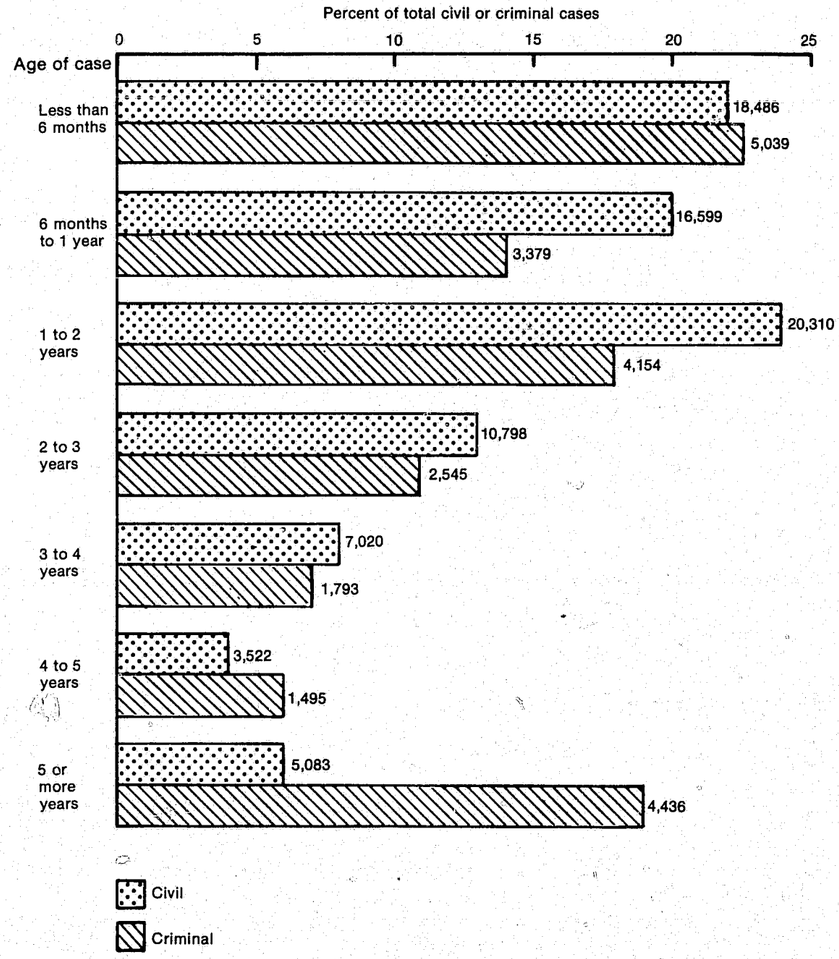


Source: U.S. Department of Justice, *United States Attorneys' Offices: Statistical Report Fiscal Year 1979* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), Chart 10.

Figure 5.3 Civil and criminal cases pending in U.S. Attorneys' offices, by age of case, on Sept. 30, 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 5.2. The calculation of the age of a case commences with the filing of the case in criminal or civil court.

[Total civil cases = 81,818; total criminal cases = 22,841]



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, *United States Attorneys' Offices: Statistical Report Fiscal Year 1979* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), Chart 10.

Table 5.13 Criminal cases filed, terminated, and pending in U.S. District Courts, years ending June 30, 1955–80

NOTE: There are two reporting changes during fiscal year 1976 that have affected the data base. Beginning Oct. 1, 1975, all minor offenses (offenses involving penalties that do not exceed 1 year imprisonment or a fine of more than $1,000), with the exception of most petty offenses (offenses involving penalties that do not exceed 6 months incarceration and/or a fine of not more than $500), are included. Minor offenses are generally disposed of by the magistrates and, in past years, most of these minor offenses would not have been counted in the workload of the district courts. Second, when the Federal Government's motion to dismiss an original indictment or information is granted, the superseding indictment or information does not become a new case as in the years prior to 1976, but remains the same case. (An indictment is the charging document of the grand jury and an information is the charging document filed by the U.S. Attorney.)

"Received by transfer" includes defendants transferred by Rule 20, Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, which provides that defendants who (1) are arrested or held in a district other than that in which an indictment or information is pending against them or in which the warrant for their arrest was issued and (2) state in writing that they wish to plead guilty or nolo contendere, may consent to disposition of the case in the district in which they are arrested or are held, subject to the approval of the U.S. Attorney for both districts.

Year	Pending July 1	Total filed		Total terminated	Pending June 30
		Original proceedings	Received by transfer		
1955	10,100	35,310	1,813	38,580	8,643
1956	8,643	28,739	1,914	32,053	7,243
1957	7,243	28,120	1,958	29,826	7,495
1958	7,495	28,897	1,840	30,781	7,451
1959	7,451	28,729	1,924	30,377	7,727
1960	7,727	28,137	1,691	29,864	7,691
1961	7,691	28,460	1,808	29,881	8,078
1962	8,078	29,274	1,743	30,013	9,082
1963	9,082	29,858	1,888	31,546	9,282
1964	9,282	29,944	1,789	31,437	9,578
1965	9,578	31,569	1,765	32,078	10,834
1966	10,834	29,729	1,765	30,644	11,684
1967	11,684	30,534	1,673	30,350	13,541
1968	13,541	30,714	1,857	31,349	14,763
1969	14,763	33,585	1,828	32,406	17,770
1970	17,770	38,102	1,857	36,819	20,910
1971	20,910	41,290	1,867	39,582	24,485
1972	24,485	47,043	2,011	48,101	25,438
1973	25,438	40,367	2,067	43,456	24,416
1974	24,416	37,667	2,087	41,526	22,644
1975	22,644	41,108	2,174	43,515	22,411
1976	22,411	39,147	1,873	43,675	19,756
1977	19,756	40,000	1,589	44,233	17,150
1978	17,150	34,624	1,359	37,286	15,847
1979	15,847	31,536	1,152	33,411	15,124
1980	15,124	27,968	953	29,297	14,759
Percent change 1980 over 1979	−4.6	−11.3	−17.3	−12.3	−2.4

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *1980 Annual Report of the Director*, (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1980), p. 90.

Table 5.14 Cases filed in U.S. District Courts, by case commencement method, years ending Dec. 31, 1979 and 1980

NOTE: The data exclude cases involving defendants received by transfer (i.e., where jurisdiction in a case is extended to a district other than that in which an indictment or information is pending or in which an arrest warrant is issued).

Method of commencement	1979	1980	Percent change
Total	29,137	28,896	−0.8
Indictment	17,225	16,632	−3.4
Information, indictment waived	388	580	+49.5
Information, other	9,814	9,520	−3.0
Remanded from appellate court	112	65	−42.0
Removed from State court	47	19	−59.6
Reopened/reinstated	131	83	−36.6
Appeal from U.S. Magistrates	132	178	+34.8
Juvenile delinquency proceedings	93	89	−4.3
Consent before magistrate	1,183	1,694	+43.2
Retrial on mistrial[a]	5	19	NA
Retrial, remand from appeals court[a]	7	17	NA

[a] These data were not recorded separately prior to August 1979.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Federal Judicial Workload Statistics for the Twelve-Month Period Ended December 31, 1980* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), p. 17.

Table 5.15 Criminal cases filed in U.S. District Courts, by offense, years ending June 30, 1979 and 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.13.

Offense	1979		1980		Percent change	
	All offenses	Felonies[a]	All offenses	Felonies[a]	All offenses	Felonies[a]
Total	31,536	20,755	27,968	18,855	−11.3	−9.2
Homicide	148	147	141	139	−4.7	−5.4
Robbery	1,149	1,149	1,251	1,251	8.9	8.9
Bank	1,066	1,066	1,147	1,147	7.6	7.6
Postal	41	41	52	52	26.8	26.8
Other	42	42	52	52	23.8	23.8
Assault	541	422	555	440	2.6	4.3
Burglary	198	194	151	149	−23.7	−21.2
Larceny and theft	3,420	2,045	3,033	1,839	−11.3	−10.1
Embezzlement	1,625	1,295	1,578	1,393	−2.9	7.6
Fraud	5,005	3,531	4,632	3,273	−7.5	−7.3
Auto theft	399	379	381	364	−4.5	−4.0
Forgery and counterfeiting	2,877	2,855	2,124	2,096	−26.2	−26.6
Sex offenses	139	127	150	130	7.9	2.4
Narcotics laws	3,277	3,057	3,130	2,910	−4.5	−4.8
Miscellaneous general offenses	8,704	3,018	7,240	2,377	−16.8	−21.2
Weapons and firearms	1,209	1,183	931	893	−23.0	−24.5
Escape[b]	1,095	1,059	832	804	−24.0	−24.1
Drunk driving and traffic	5,448	0	4,598	0	15.6	X
Kidnaping	64	64	74	74	15.6	15.6
Other miscellaneous general offenses	888	712	805	606	−9.3	−14.9
Immigration laws	1,869	1,771	1,821	1,722	−2.6	−2.8
Liquor, Internal Revenue	41	35	25	22	−39.0	−37.1
Federal statutes	2,144	730	1,756	750	−18.1	2.7
Civil rights[c]	81	65	79	66	−2.5	1.5
Food and Drug Acts	113	54	104	46	−8.0	−14.8
Migratory bird laws	75	14	89	13	18.7	[d]
Motor Carrier Act	90	6	72	3	−20.0	[d]
Other Federal statutes	1,785	591	1,412	622	−20.9	5.2

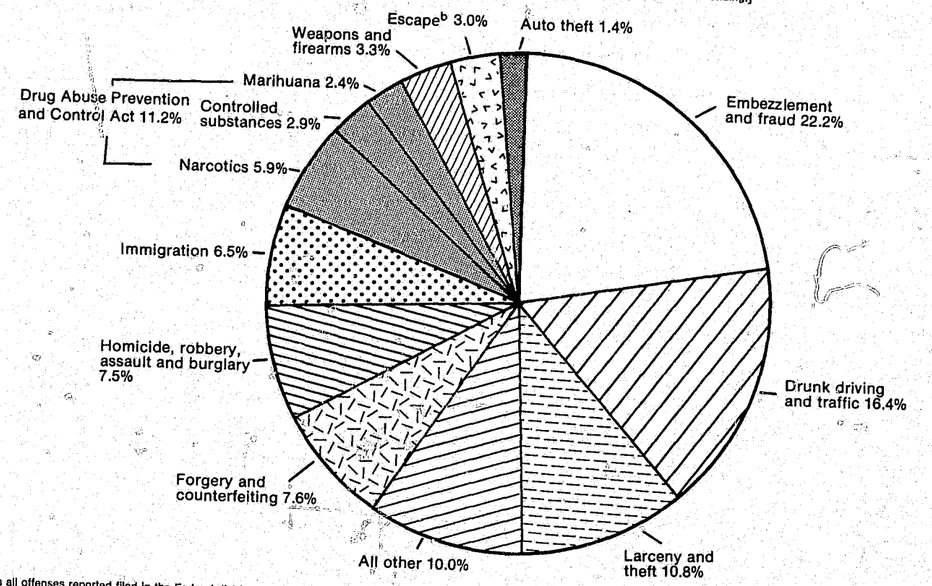
[a] Any offense punishable by death or imprisonment for a term exceeding 1 year (18 U.S.C. 1).
[b] Includes escape from custody, aiding and abetting an escape, failure to appear in court, and bail jumping.
[c] These are principally cases removed from State courts under provisions of the Civil Rights Act, 28 U.S.C. 1443.
[d] Percent change computed on 25 or more.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *1980 Annual Report of the Director* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1980), p. 92, Table 41.

Figure 5.5 Criminal cases filed in U.S. District Courts, by type of offense, year ending June 30, 1980[a]

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.13.

[Excludes transfers. Total criminal cases filed = 27,968. Percents do not total to 100 because of rounding.]



[a] Includes all offenses reported filed in the Federal district courts in accordance with reporting changes necessitated by the implementation of provisions of the Speedy Trial Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-619, approved Jan. 3, 1975).

[b] Escape from custody, aiding or abetting an escape, failure to appear in court, and bail jumping.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *The United States Courts: A Pictorial Summary for the Twelve Month Period Ended June 30, 1980* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1980), p. 12.

Table 5.16 Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts and defendants held in custody, by time in custody, circuit, and district, year ending June 30, 1980

NOTE: The Federal statute, 18 U.S.C. 3164(b), requires that the "trial of any person (held in custody) shall commence no later than ninety days following the beginning of such continuous detention . . . ." As of Aug. 2, 1979, "time in custody" refers to time in detention prior to dismissal, guilty plea, or commencement of trial minus "excludable time." Prior to this date, "excludable time" may or may not have been counted as "time in custody." "Excludable time" refers to periods of delay for specified reasons as set forth in 18 U.S.C. 3161. "Custody" refers to detention in a local jail or detention facility for which payment is made to a local or State government by the U.S. Government, or to detention in a metropolitan correctional center or other correctional institution operated by the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Not included is detention by local or State authorities on local or State charges when a Federal charge is also pending.

[Excludes periods of detention following plea of guilty or conviction]

Circuit and district	Total defendants disposed of	Total detainees		Time in custody: 1 to 10 days		11 to 30 days		31 to 90 days		91 to 120 days		121 to 150 days		151 days and over	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	32,589	10,094	31.0	4,600	45.6	1,927	19.1	3,268	32.4	163	1.6	52	0.5	84	0.8
District of Columbia	802	335	41.8	195	58.2	50	14.9	79	23.6	7	2.1	3	0.9	1	0.3
First Circuit	1,092	218	20.0	42	19.3	52	23.9	117	53.7	7	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Maine	107	12	11.2	3	25.0	2	16.7	7	58.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Massachusetts	585	28	4.8	6	21.4	5	17.9	15	53.6	2	7.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
New Hampshire	47	5	10.6	2	40.0	2	40.0	1	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Rhode Island	68	8	11.8	2	25.0	0	0.0	6	75.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Puerto Rico	285	165	57.9	29	17.6	43	26.1	88	53.3	5	3.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Second Circuit	2,719	442	16.3	245	55.4	71	16.1	112	25.3	6	1.4	3	0.7	5	1.1
Connecticut	173	7	4.0	2	28.6	0	0.0	2	28.6	3	42.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
New York:															
Northern	150	0	0.0	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X
Eastern	829	14	1.7	1	7.1	2	14.3	9	64.3	2	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Southern	1,253	373	29.8	227	60.9	57	15.3	82	22.0	1	0.3	2	0.5	4	1.1
Western	269	24	8.9	3	12.5	8	33.3	12	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.2
Vermont	45	24	53.3	12	50.0	4	16.7	7	29.2	0	0.0	1	4.2	0	0.0
Third Circuit	2,121	597	28.1	254	42.5	109	18.3	196	32.8	19	3.2	6	1.0	13	2.2
Delaware	87	12	13.8	7	58.3	0	0.0	5	41.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
New Jersey	726	173	23.8	80	46.2	30	17.3	49	28.3	10	5.8	0	0.0	4	2.3
Pennsylvania:															
Eastern	527	92	17.5	33	35.9	12	13.0	45	48.9	2	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Middle	118	10	8.5	2	20.0	1	10.0	7	70.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Western	286	57	19.9	35	61.4	10	17.5	8	14.0	1	1.8	1	1.8	2	3.5
Virgin Islands	377	253	67.1	97	38.3	56	22.1	82	32.4	6	2.4	5	2.0	7	2.8
Fourth Circuit	3,494	733	21.0	281	38.3	137	18.7	291	39.7	13	1.8	2	0.3	9	1.2
Maryland	896	154	17.2	49	31.8	35	22.7	67	43.5	3	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
North Carolina:															
Eastern	310	72	23.2	23	31.9	9	12.5	34	47.2	4	5.6	0	0.0	2	2.8
Middle	252	89	35.3	24	27.0	22	24.7	43	48.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Western	237	86	36.3	47	54.7	9	10.5	29	33.7	1	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
South Carolina	407	122	30.0	51	41.8	22	18.0	44	36.1	1	0.8	1	0.8	3	2.5
Virginia:															
Eastern	991	122	12.3	46	37.7	25	20.5	46	37.7	3	2.5	0	0.0	2	1.6
Western	164	25	15.2	14	56.0	4	16.0	4	16.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	2	8.0
West Virginia:															
Northern	80	20	25.0	10	50.0	2	10.0	8	40.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Southern	157	43	27.4	17	39.5	9	20.9	16	37.2	1	2.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Fifth Circuit	7,633	2,518	33.0	1,189	47.2	567	22.5	696	27.6	31	1.2	16	0.6	19	0.8
Alabama:															
Northern	511	46	9.0	26	56.5	5	10.9	14	30.4	1	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Middle	224	95	42.4	74	77.9	11	11.6	10	10.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Southern	108	13	12.0	2	15.4	3	23.1	8	61.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Florida:															
Northern	109	61	56.0	47	77.0	1	1.6	9	14.8	2	3.3	0	0.0	2	3.3
Middle	446	94	21.1	33	35.1	14	14.9	43	45.7	3	3.2	0	0.0	1	1.1
Southern	786	248	31.6	150	60.5	14	5.6	62	25.0	7	2.8	7	2.8	8	3.2
Georgia:															
Northern	356	132	37.1	105	79.5	12	9.1	15	11.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Middle	1,162	7	0.6	1	14.3	1	14.3	3	42.9	1	14.3	0	0.0	1	14.3
Southern	187	13	7.0	7	53.8	1	7.7	5	38.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Louisiana:															
Eastern	355	63	17.7	24	38.1	16	25.4	23	36.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Middle	53	7	13.2	3	42.9	1	14.3	0	0.0	1	14.3	2	28.6	0	0.0
Western	175	0	0.0	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X
Mississippi:															
Northern	38	0	0.0	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X
Southern	81	17	21.0	12	70.6	0	0.0	4	23.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.9
Texas:															
Northern	520	176	33.8	89	50.6	30	17.0	52	29.5	4	2.3	0	0.0	1	0.6
Eastern	202	37	18.3	33	89.2	1	2.7	3	8.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Southern	1,477	1,004	68.0	382	38.0	350	34.9	259	25.8	5	0.5	3	0.3	5	0.5
Western	710	457	64.4	201	44.0	98	21.4	151	33.0	5	1.1	2	0.4	0	0.0
Canal Zone	133	48	36.1	0	0.0	9	18.8	35	72.9	2	4.2	2	4.2	0	0.0

Table 5.16 Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts and defendants held in custody, by time in custody, circuit, and district, year ending June 30, 1980—Continued

Circuit and district	Total defendants disposed of	Total detainees		Time in custody: 1 to 10 days		11 to 30 days		31 to 90 days		91 to 120 days		121 to 150 days		151 days and over	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Sixth Circuit	2,621	795	28.2	402	50.6	132	16.6	241	30.3	9	1.1	2	0.3	9	1.1
Kentucky:															
Eastern	236	106	44.9	45	42.5	12	11.3	42	39.6	1	0.9	2	1.9	4	3.8
Western	448	107	23.9	54	50.5	22	20.6	31	29.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Michigan:															
Eastern	644	210	32.6	142	67.6	26	12.4	39	18.6	3	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Western	183	49	26.8	24	49.0	12	24.5	10	20.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	6.1
Ohio:															
Northern	347	73	21.0	23	31.5	14	19.2	35	47.9	1	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Southern	240	102	42.5	34	33.3	21	20.6	44	43.1	3	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tennessee:															
Eastern	172	63	36.6	35	55.6	18	28.6	9	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.6
Middle	238	27	11.3	9	33.3	4	14.8	14	51.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Western	313	58	18.5	36	62.1	3	5.2	17	29.3	1	1.7	0	0.0	1	1.7
Seventh Circuit	1,612	374	23.2	125	33.4	67	17.9	162	43.3	12	3.2	4	1.1	4	1.1
Illinois:															
Northern	722	142	19.7	42	29.6	15	10.6	71	50.0	10	7.0	2	1.4	2	1.4
Central	150	56	37.3	20	35.7	10	17.9	26	46.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Southern	116	15	12.9	9	60.0	4	26.7	2	13.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Indiana:															
Northern	139	25	18.0	6	24.0	7	28.0	11	44.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	0	0.0
Southern	219	88	40.2	33	37.5	19	21.6	34	38.6	0	0.0	1	1.1	1	1.1
Wisconsin:															
Eastern	157	30	19.1	10	33.3	10	33.3	10	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Western	109	18	16.5	5	27.8	2	11.1	8	44.4	2	11.1	0	0.0	1	5.6
Eighth Circuit	1,900	531	27.9	282	53.1	97	18.3	125	23.5	12	2.3	7	1.3	8	1.5
Arkansas:															
Eastern	192	6	3.1	0	0.0	1	16.7	5	83.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Western	78	12	15.4	3	25.0	6	50.0	2	16.7	1	8.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Iowa:															
Northern	61	7	11.5	0	0.0	1	14.3	6	85.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Southern	121	23	19.0	11	47.8	6	26.1	5	21.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.3
Minnesota	248	170	68.5	113	66.5	22	12.9	23	13.5	4	2.4	3	1.8	5	2.9
Missouri:															
Eastern	211	61	28.9	30	49.2	23	37.7	8	13.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Western	569	86	15.1	31	36.0	15	17.4	35	40.7	3	3.5	2	2.3	0	0.0
Nebraska	152	52	34.2	15	28.8	10	19.2	24	46.2	2	3.8	1	1.9	0	0.0
North Dakota	93	39	41.9	22	56.4	5	12.8	12	30.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
South Dakota	175	75	42.9	57	76.0	8	10.7	5	6.7	2	2.7	1	1.3	2	2.7
Ninth Circuit	6,343	3,229	50.9	1,450	44.9	570	17.7	1,148	35.6	40	1.2	7	0.2	14	0.4
Alaska	106	53	50.0	30	56.6	8	15.1	13	24.5	2	3.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Arizona	719	481	66.9	208	43.2	99	20.6	165	34.3	7	1.5	2	0.4	0	0.0
California:															
Northern	493	304	61.7	171	56.3	45	14.8	74	24.3	9	3.0	2	0.7	3	1.0
Eastern	410	250	61.0	81	32.4	53	21.2	115	46.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4
Central	1,308	642	49.1	271	42.2	105	16.4	253	39.4	7	1.1	1	0.2	5	0.8
Southern	973	873	89.7	415	47.5	142	16.3	307	35.2	7	0.8	0	0.0	2	0.2
Hawaii	1,009	36	3.6	13	36.1	4	11.1	17	47.2	1	2.8	1	2.8	0	0.0
Idaho	112	54	48.2	38	70.4	5	9.3	11	20.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Montana	98	28	28.6	14	50.0	3	10.7	9	32.1	2	7.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nevada	173	65	37.6	22	33.8	18	27.7	24	36.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.5
Oregon	313	149	47.6	70	47.0	24	16.1	51	34.2	2	1.3	1	0.7	1	0.7
Washington:															
Eastern	132	94	71.2	26	27.7	34	36.2	34	36.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Western	436	183	42.0	91	49.7	25	13.7	63	34.4	3	1.6	0	0.0	1	0.5
Guam	41	17	41.5	0	0.0	5	29.4	12	70.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Northern Marianas	20	0	0.0	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X
Tenth Circuit	2,052	322	15.7	135	41.9	75	23.3	101	31.4	7	2.2	2	0.6	2	0.6
Colorado	607	66	10.9	30	45.5	7	10.6	28	42.4	1	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kansas	228	28	12.3	11	39.3	6	21.4	11	39.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
New Mexico	202	67	33.2	33	49.3	15	22.4	16	23.9	2	3.0	0	0.0	1	1.5
Oklahoma:															
Northern	144	40	27.8	16	40.0	13	32.5	8	20.0	2	5.0	1	2.5	0	0.0
Eastern	115	7	6.1	3	42.9	3	42.9	1	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Western	481	95	19.8	36	37.9	28	29.5	28	29.5	1	1.1	1	1.1	1	1.1
Utah	184	0	0.0	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X
Wyoming	91	19	20.9	6	31.6	3	15.8	9	47.4	1	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Sixth Report on the Implementation of Title I of the Speedy Trial Act of 1974* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1980), pp. 28, 29.

Table 5.17 Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts, by statutory and recommended time limits, circuit, and district, year ending June 30, 1980

NOTE: These data are computed only for the respective time intervals actually begun and terminated during the year ending June 30, 1980. The Speedy Trial Act of 1974 (U.S.C. 3152–3156 and 3161–3174) required each U.S. District Court to adopt a plan for the prompt disposition of criminal cases in accordance with statutory time limits. In the fourth and final implementation year of the Speedy Trial Act, as amended Aug. 2, 1979, the time interval from arrest to indictment or information is 30 days [18 U.S.C. 3161(b)]. In addition, defendants entering a plea of not guilty must be brought to trial not more than 70 days after a filing of an information or indictment, or after an appearance before a judicial officer of the court in which the charge is pending, whichever comes last [18 U.S.C. 3161(c)(1)]. The trial may not commence sooner than 30 days from the date the defendant first appears unless written waiver is given [18 U.S.C. 3161(c)(2)].

The Speedy Trial Act does not establish time limits governing the period between conviction and sentencing, but does require that statistics be furnished regarding the time span of this interval. The Committee on Administration of the Criminal Law of the Judicial Conference has recommended a 45-day time limit for the interval from conviction to sentencing.

Circuit and district	Arrest to indictment 30 days or less		Indictment or appearance to trial 70 days or less		Sentenced 45 days or less after conviction	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	8,425	95.3	20,896	94.4	20,212	74.6
District of Columbia	225	95.7	562	97.1	411	64.3
First Circuit	181	82.6	502	80.2	700	79.1
Maine	11	61.1	50	92.6	40	46.5
Massachusetts	83	75.5	260	78.5	431	87.1
New Hampshire	3	100.0	32	100.0	39	97.5
Rhode Island	2	50.0	24	96.0	17	27.4
Puerto Rico	82	97.6	136	73.9	173	85.6
Second Circuit	797	90.6	1,461	93.7	951	40.8
Connecticut	28	100.0	97	88.2	88	62.4
New York:						
Northern	24	100.0	98	95.1	89	69.5
Eastern	235	84.2	414	90.2	214	31.0
Southern	418	93.3	695	96.9	420	37.6
Western	65	87.8	121	89.6	124	57.9
Vermont	27	100.0	36	100.0	16	41.0
Third Circuit	620	95.4	1,268	93.2	1,176	67.6
Delaware	12	100.0	73	100.0	56	88.9
New Jersey	268	93.4	380	89.0	320	52.2
Pennsylvania:						
Eastern	55	96.5	327	98.2	313	70.0
Middle	19	100.0	94	100.0	87	81.3
Western	48	100.0	164	97.0	176	72.1
Virgin Islands	218	96.0	230	87.1	224	84.5
Fourth Circuit	436	96.5	2,403	96.9	2,041	72.9
Maryland	143	99.3	560	97.7	230	35.1
North Carolina:						
Eastern	19	95.0	170	81.0	246	92.5
Middle	47	100.0	199	100.0	215	94.3
Western	28	96.6	175	100.0	188	97.9
South Carolina	53	100.0	285	97.9	195	54.8
Virginia:						
Eastern	108	90.0	758	100.0	713	92.4
Western	17	94.4	107	90.7	131	92.9
West Virginia:						
Northern	13	100.0	53	100.0	37	58.7
Southern	8	100.0	96	92.3	86	67.7
Fifth Circuit	2,677	96.9	5,360	97.3	5,633	86.2
Alabama:						
Northern	38	97.4	402	99.0	447	96.8
Middle	58	100.0	192	100.0	183	97.3
Southern	0	X	75	92.6	89	93.7
Florida:						
Northern	23	92.0	70	97.2	68	76.4
Middle	77	97.5	318	99.1	296	82.5
Southern	183	82.1	345	89.6	434	68.1
Georgia:						
Northern	74	100.0	240	98.4	276	89.9
Middle	793	100.0	1,127	99.6	1,097	99.5
Southern	70	100.0	155	100.0	165	97.6
Louisiana:						
Eastern	109	97.3	231	99.6	254	83.0
Middle	9	100.0	25	96.2	35	71.4
Western	58	100.0	110	97.3	65	46.4
Mississippi:						
Northern	1	100.0	25	100.0	32	100.0
Southern	18	94.7	55	98.2	72	94.7
Texas:						
Northern	80	98.8	376	98.4	443	92.5
Eastern	44	95.7	113	96.6	149	86.6
Southern	694	97.7	1,002	97.3	995	82.3
Western	294	95.1	426	93.0	457	79.8
Canal Zone	54	94.7	73	90.1	76	84.4

Table 5.17 Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts, by statutory and recommended time limits, circuit, and district, year ending June 30, 1980—Continued

Circuit and district	Arrest to indictment 30 days or less		Indictment or appearance to trial 70 days or less		Sentenced 45 days or less after conviction	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Sixth Circuit	513	89.8	1,676	89.7	1,593	66.8
Kentucky:						
Eastern	8	88.9	106	75.7	149	81.0
Western	106	97.2	378	99.2	367	96.8
Michigan:						
Eastern	62	79.5	257	82.6	176	36.2
Western	24	100.0	75	87.2	56	38.4
Ohio:						
Northern	63	75.9	221	95.7	246	78.8
Southern	102	92.7	154	83.2	151	67.7
Tennessee:						
Eastern	46	82.1	154	98.1	145	95.4
Middle	81	100.0	180	99.4	183	85.1
Western	21	100.0	151	76.6	120	42.0
Seventh Circuit	231	92.4	905	89.8	992	71.6
Illinois:						
Northern	84	84.0	261	76.8	416	67.0
Central	30	96.8	100	100.0	113	84.3
Southern	20	100.0	82	86.3	76	76.8
Indiana:						
Northern	31	100.0	101	96.2	80	72.7
Southern	37	94.9	168	100.0	139	67.5
Wisconsin:						
Eastern	16	100.0	116	97.5	116	91.3
Western	13	100.0	77	95.1	52	59.1
Eighth Circuit	267	94.7	1,318	95.1	1,274	79.3
Arkansas:						
Eastern	12	100.0	141	100.0	47	91.3
Western	2	100.0	51	98.1	45	70.3
Iowa:						
Northern	8	100.0	52	100.0	54	98.2
Southern	23	100.0	87	100.0	73	86.9
Minnesota	45	78.9	161	98.8	93	44.9
Missouri:						
Eastern	78	100.0	169	100.0	180	93.3
Western	59	100.0	447	100.0	461	90.7
Nebraska	17	85.0	78	84.8	70	60.3
North Dakota	10	100.0	74	98.7	73	88.0
South Dakota	13	100.0	58	53.7	78	57.4
Ninth Circuit	2,011	97.5	4,177	94.1	4,037	80.2
Alaska	19	100.0	81	95.3	71	76.3
Arizona	250	93.3	445	93.1	438	87.3
California:						
Northern	133	93.7	311	96.6	329	80.8
Eastern	152	100.0	235	88.7	289	87.3
Central	436	99.1	943	93.6	977	84.5
Southern	400	97.3	500	88.8	518	66.1
Hawaii	272	100.0	786	97.4	652	93.1
Idaho	38	97.4	62	100.0	65	73.9
Montana	14	100.0	67	97.1	55	74.3
Nevada	48	100.0	100	90.9	65	52.0
Oregon	86	98.9	216	98.2	154	59.5
Washington:						
Eastern	50	100.0	114	99.1	90	84.9
Western	89	91.8	276	95.2	307	84.1
Guam	24	100.0	30	96.8	23	57.5
Northern Marianas	0	X	11	84.6	4	100.0
Tenth Circuit	467	98.9	1,264	96.3	1,404	80.5
Colorado	78	97.5	222	96.5	467	86.6
Kansas	31	96.9	125	80.6	148	77.1
New Mexico	66	97.1	134	99.3	130	88.4
Oklahoma:						
Northern	49	100.0	112	100.0	108	85.0
Eastern	30	100.0	98	99.0	62	72.1
Western	163	100.0	395	100.0	304	69.7
Utah	25	100.0	125	96.2	131	91.0
Wyoming	25	100.0	53	94.6	54	73.0

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Sixth Report on the Implementation of Title I of the Speedy Trial Act of 1974* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1980), pp. 14, 15, 18, 19, 21. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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5 OF 8

Table 5.18 Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts, by type of disposition, and type and length of sentence, years ending June 30, 1945–80

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.13. The District of Columbia is excluded from these data through 1973. The territorial courts of the Virgin Islands, Canal Zone, and Guam are excluded through 1976. Data provided for the year ending June 30, 1977 have been revised by the Source.

Since 1977, the periods reported for lengths of sentences of imprisonment are 1 through 12 months, 13 through 35 months, 36 through 59 months, and 60 months and over.

Year ending June 30	Total defendants	Not convicted					Convicted and sentenced			
					Acquitted by				Convicted by	
		Total	Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act[b]	Dismissed	Court	Jury	Total	Plea of guilty or nolo contendere	Court	Jury
1945	43,755	7,641	X	6,462	331	848	36,114	30,817	3,082	2,215
1946	38,872	6,693	X	5,599	259	835	32,179	27,385	3,250	1,544
1947	38,180	5,592	X	4,512	279	801	32,588	29,138	2,336	1,114
1948	35,431	4,911	X	3,990	225	696	30,520	27,833	1,672	1,015
1949	37,318	4,245	X	3,332	297	616	33,073	30,447	1,628	998
1950	38,835	4,210	X	3,268	276	666	34,625	31,739	1,731	1,155
1951	42,286	4,096	X	3,204	309	583	38,190	35,271	1,795	1,124
1952	39,947	3,904	X	2,947	296	661	36,043	32,734	2,002	1,307
1953	39,234	4,349	X	3,220	409	720	34,885	31,336	2,207	1,342
1954	44,447	4,903	X	3,617	501	785	39,544	35,560	2,306	1,678
1955	40,235	5,184	X	3,832	450	902	35,501	31,148	2,077	1,826
1956	33,216	4,320	X	3,125	425	770	28,896	25,029	2,227	1,640
1957	31,284	3,544	X	2,426	348	770	27,740	23,867	2,343	1,530
1958	32,055	3,717	X	2,506	378	733	28,338	24,256	2,475	1,607
1959	32,125	3,736	X	2,667	321	748	28,389	24,793	2,089	1,507
1960	31,984	3,828	X	2,629	340	859	28,156	24,245	2,179	1,732
1961	32,671	4,046	X	2,887	291	868	28,625	24,830	2,124	1,671
1962	33,110	4,599	X	3,374	390	835	28,511	24,639	1,997	1,875
1963	34,845	5,042	X	3,735	544	763	29,803	25,924	2,005	1,874
1964	33,381	4,211	X	2,936	559	716	29,170	26,273	942	1,955
1965	33,718	4,961	X	3,789	463	709	28,757	25,923	961	1,873
1966	31,975	4,661	X	3,570	397	694	27,314	24,127	1,066	2,121
1967	31,535	5,191	X	4,196	409	586	26,344	23,121	1,040	2,173
1968	31,843	6,169	14	4,967	484	704	25,674	22,055	1,184	2,435
1969	32,796	5,993	15	4,852	483	643	26,803	23,138	1,152	2,513
1970	36,356	8,178	19	6,589	703	867	28,178	24,111	1,290	2,777
1971	44,615	12,512	30	10,625	687	1,170	32,103	27,544	1,416	3,143
1972	49,516	12,296	18	10,201	690	1,387	37,220	31,714	1,847	3,659
1973	46,724	11,741	45	9,712	661	1,323	34,983	29,009	1,873	4,101
1974	48,014	11,784	21	9,998	508	1,257	36,230	30,660	1,785	3,785
1975	49,212	11,779	5	10,269	397	1,108	37,433	31,816	1,580	4,037
1976	51,612	11,500	6	9,746	508	1,240	40,112	34,041	1,587	4,484
1977	53,188	11,732	NA	9,952	398	1,382	41,456	35,323	1,629	4,504
1978	45,922	9,417	NA	7,792	311	1,314	36,505	31,112	1,431	3,962
1979	41,175	8,262	NA	6,791	303	1,168	32,913	27,295	2,006	3,612
1980	36,560	7,962	NA	6,633	283	1,046	28,598	23,111	1,851	3,636

Year ending June 30	Type of sentence													
	Imprisonment[a]													
	Total	Total regular	1 year and 1 day and under	Over 1 year and 1 day to 3 years	3 to 5 years	5 years and over	Split sentence[c]	Indeterminate[d]	Youth Corrections Act or youthful offender[e]	Probation	Fine	Other	Average sentence to imprisonment (in months)	Average sentence to probation (in months)
1945	17,095	X	10,522	3,634	2,017	922	X	X	X	14,359	4,660	(f)	16.5	NA
1946	15,393	X	9,316	3,610	1,809	658	X	X	X	12,691	4,095	(f)	18.6	NA
1947	15,146	X	9,033	3,679	1,746	688	X	X	X	13,318	4,124	(f)	17.3	NA
1948	13,505	X	8,033	3,329	1,517	626	X	X	X	14,014	3,001	(f)	17.6	NA
1949	14,730	X	9,389	3,378	1,392	571	X	X	X	15,161	3,162	(f)	15.8	NA
1950	14,998	X	8,910	3,799	1,588	701	X	X	X	16,603	3,024	(f)	17.5	NA
1951	15,568	X	9,215	3,758	1,805	790	X	X	X	19,855	2,767	(f)	18.1	NA
1952	15,963	X	9,094	3,817	2,072	980	X	X	X	17,687	2,393	(f)	19.1	NA
1953	16,355	X	8,969	4,213	2,164	1,009	X	X	X	15,811	2,719	(f)	19.4	NA
1954	19,221	X	10,977	4,546	2,487	1,211	X	X	X	17,517	2,806	(f)	18.9	NA
1955	17,542	X	8,942	4,584	2,724	1,292	X	X	X	14,564	2,945	(f)	21.9	NA
1956	13,576	X	5,681	4,217	2,478	1,200	X	X	X	12,365	2,355	(f)	24.9	NA
1957	13,798	X	5,473	4,018	2,635	1,672	X	X	X	11,434	2,508	(f)	28.0	NA
1958	14,101	X	5,382	4,029	2,861	1,829	X	X	X	11,617	2,620	(f)	28.2	NA
1959	14,350	X	5,024	3,680	3,237	1,849	(g)	X	X	11,379	2,660	(f)	29.2	NA
1960	14,170	X	5,024	3,677	3,288	1,981	(g)	X	X	11,081	2,905	(f)	29.6	NA
1961	14,462	X	4,057	4,753	3,481	2,171	(g)	X	X	10,714	2,772	677	31.0	NA
1962	14,042	X	4,086	4,441	3,418	2,095	(g)	X	X	11,071	2,618	780	32.0	NA
1963	13,639	X	2,949	4,218	3,228	2,076	1,168	X	X	12,047	2,847	1,270	32.3	NA
1964	13,273	X	2,992	4,085	3,094	1,987	1,115	X	X	11,634	2,689	1,574	31.9	NA
1965	13,668	X	3,748	3,139	3,262	2,252	1,267	X	X	10,779	2,477	1,833	33.5	NA
1966	13,282	X	3,549	2,926	3,332	2,092	1,383	X	X	10,256	2,356	1,420	32.9	NA
1967	13,085	X	3,236	2,837	3,411	2,381	1,220	X	X	9,435	2,293	1,531	36.5	NA
1968	12,610	X	2,473	2,413	3,568	2,915	1,241	X	X	9,820	1,816	1,428	42.2	NA
1969	12,847	X	2,771	2,252	3,500	3,012	1,312	X	X	9,991	1,682	2,283	42.0	NA
1970	12,415	X	2,753	2,253	3,290	2,775	1,344	X	X	11,387	1,935	2,441	41.1	NA
1971	14,378	X	2,820	2,599	3,326	3,482	2,151	X	X	13,243	1,789	2,693	42.1	NA
1972	16,832	X	4,450	2,645	3,695	3,569	2,473	X	X	15,395	2,232	2,761	38.1	NA
1973	17,540	X	3,384	2,912	4,141	4,220	2,883	X	X	15,026	1,866	551	42.4	NA
1974	17,180	X	3,333	2,880	4,107	3,960	2,900	X	X	16,623	2,078	349	42.2	NA
1975	17,301	X	3,337	2,825	4,437	4,387	2,315	X	X	17,913	1,876	343	45.5	NA
1976	18,477	X	3,530	3,096	4,731	4,862	2,258	X	X	18,208	3,199	228	47.2	NA
1977	19,552	13,772	4,016	2,938	2,953	3,865	3,217	1,604	959	16,135	5,409	360	34.7[g]	32.8
1978	17,426	12,234	3,284	2,804	2,792	3,354	3,263	1,132	797	14,525	4,279	285	48.6[g]	32.4
1979	14,580	9,818[h]	2,320	2,344	2,389	2,765	3,234	887	641	13,459	4,368	506	49.0[g]	32.3
1980	13,191	8,484[h]	2,016	1,936	1,945	2,587	3,012	1,123	572	11,053	3,916	438	51.9[g]	33.1

[a] Includes sentences of more than 6 months that are to be followed by a term of probation (mixed sentences).
[b] Beginning in 1968, defendants who were committed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 2902(b) of the Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act.
[c] A split sentence is a sentence on a one-count indictment of 6 months or less in a jail-type institution followed by a term of probation, 18 U.S.C. 3651 approved Aug. 23, 1958 (72 Stat. 834). Included are mixed sentences involving confinement for 6 months or less on one count to be followed by a term of probation on one or more counts. For years 1959 through 1962 split sentences are included in prison terms less than 1 year and 1 day.
[d] 18 U.S.C. 4205B(1) and (2).
[e] 18 U.S.C. 5010(b) and (c).
[f] Included with sentences of probation.
[g] Split sentences, indeterminate sentences, Youth Corrections Act and youthful offender sentences are not included in computing the average sentence to imprisonment.
[h] Includes Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act sentences.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Federal Offenders in the United States District Courts July 1973–June 1974* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1977), p. H–1; and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1979*, p. 108; *1980*, p. 98, Table 44 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.19 Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts, by offense and type of disposition, year ending June 30, 1980

Offense	Total defendants	Not convicted				Convicted and sentenced			
		Total	Dismissed*	Acquitted by Court	Acquitted by Jury	Total	Plea of guilty or Nolo contendere	Convicted by Court	Convicted by Jury
Total	36,560	7,962	6,633	283	1,046	28,598	23,111	1,851	3,636
Felony only	25,792	5,396	4,338	101	957	20,396	16,646	592	3,158
General offenses:									
Homicide	170	62	47	0	15	108	62	6	40
Felony only	167	60	45	0	15	107	62	5	40
Murder-First degree	59	27	20	0	7	32	13	0	19
Felony only	59	27	20	0	7	32	13	0	19
Murder-Second degree	45	14	12	0	2	31	14	2	15
Felony only	45	14	12	0	2	31	14	2	15
Manslaughter	66	21	15	0	6	45	35	4	6
Felony only	63	19	13	0	6	44	35	3	6
Robbery	1,441	179	144	5	30	1,262	1,011	18	233
Felony only	1,441	179	144	5	30	1,262	1,011	18	233
Bank	1,329	164	133	5	26	1,165	938	14	213
Felony only	1,329	164	133	5	26	1,165	938	14	213
Postal	53	2	1	0	1	51	37	2	12
Felony only	53	2	1	0	1	51	37	2	12
Other	59	13	10	0	3	46	36	2	8
Felony only	59	13	10	0	3	46	36	2	8
Assault	597	179	143	4	32	418	301	39	78
Felony only	420	124	93	2	29	296	206	19	71
Burglary	176	42	34	2	6	134	116	9	9
Felony only	168	40	32	2	6	128	110	9	9
Bank	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Felony only	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Postal	34	6	4	0	2	28	22	1	5
Felony only	34	6	4	0	2	28	22	1	5
Interstate shipments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Felony only	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	141	35	29	2	4	106	94	8	4
Felony only	133	33	27	2	4	100	88	8	4
Larceny and theft	3,977	745	622	25	98	3,232	2,865	151	216
Felony only	2,694	445	358	10	77	2,249	2,004	45	200
Bank	217	29	21	2	6	188	167	5	16
Felony only	210	28	20	2	6	182	161	5	16
Postal	1,177	149	138	1	10	1,028	948	17	63
Felony only	1,163	148	137	1	10	1,015	935	17	63
Interstate shipments	483	77	52	0	25	406	340	15	51
Felony only	444	74	50	0	24	370	308	11	51
Other U.S. property	1,241	267	219	14	34	974	881	51	42
Felony only	389	86	65	4	17	303	270	4	29
Transport etc, stolen property	276	59	43	1	15	217	183	2	32
Felony only	276	59	43	1	15	217	183	2	32
Other	583	164	149	7	8	419	346	61	12
Felony only	212	50	43	2	5	162	147	6	9
Embezzlement	1,581	189	149	1	39	1,392	1,280	23	89
Felony only	1,360	159	121	1	37	1,201	1,096	18	87
Bank	899	95	70	0	25	804	758	7	39
Felony only	804	88	63	0	25	716	671	6	39
Postal	242	38	31	0	7	204	181	12	11
Felony only	189	21	16	0	5	168	149	8	11
Other	440	56	48	1	7	384	341	4	39
Felony only	367	50	42	1	7	317	276	4	37
Fraud	5,607	1,024	796	24	204	4,583	3,867	97	619
Felony only	4,151	836	637	13	188	3,315	2,738	66	511
Income tax	1,539	253	179	7	67	1,286	1,063	35	188
Felony only	875	176	120	4	52	699	579	21	99
Lending institution	451	86	64	2	20	365	319	5	41
Felony only	421	86	64	2	20	335	289	5	41
Postal	1,233	252	192	4	56	981	766	20	195
Felony only	1,231	251	191	4	56	980	765	20	195
Veterans and allotments	18	2	2	0	0	16	16	0	0
Felony only	18	2	2	0	0	16	16	0	0
Securities and exchange	34	2	2	0	0	32	29	0	3
Felony only	34	2	2	0	0	32	29	0	3
Social Security	333	49	44	5	0	284	262	11	11
Felony only	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
False personation	48	14	13	0	1	34	30	1	3
Felony only	44	13	12	0	1	31	27	1	3
Nationality laws	130	20	16	1	3	110	100	4	6
Felony only	129	20	16	1	3	109	99	4	6
Passport fraud	60	11	11	0	0	49	44	3	2
Felony only	60	11	11	0	0	49	44	3	2
False claims and statements	828	176	132	2	42	652	565	7	80
Felony only	807	173	130	2	41	634	547	7	80
Other	933	159	141	3	15	774	673	11	90
Felony only	532	102	89	0	13	430	343	5	82

See footnote at end of table.

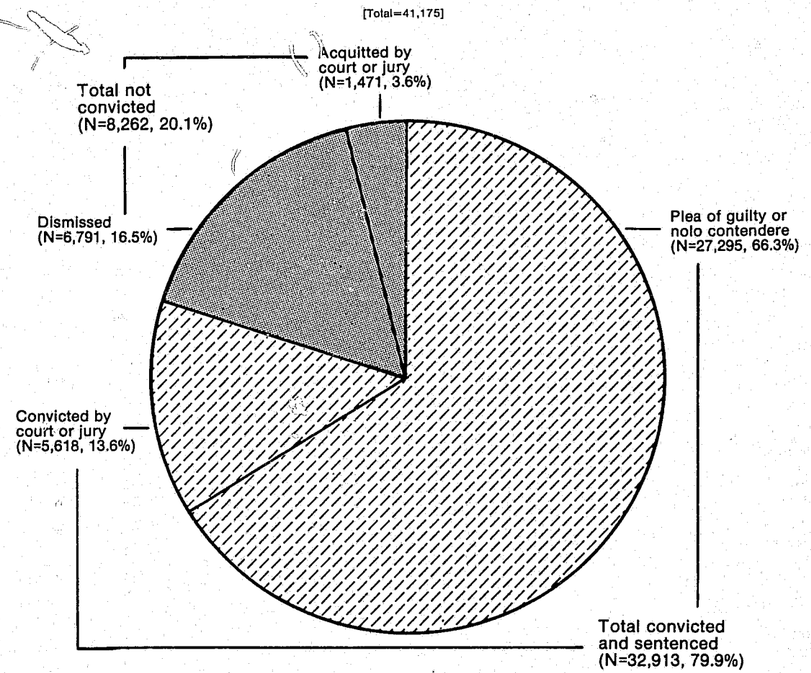
Table 5.19 Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts, by offense and type of disposition, year ending June 30, 1980—Continued

Offense	Total defendants	Not convicted				Convicted and sentenced			
		Total	Dismissed*	Acquitted by Court	Acquitted by Jury	Total	Plea of guilty or nolo contendere	Convicted by Court	Convicted by Jury
Auto theft	558	137	116	0	21	421	360	8	53
Felony only	540	128	107	0	21	412	354	5	53
Forgery and counterfeiting	2,312	373	314	7	42	1,939	1,720	32	187
Felony only	2,286	365	316	7	42	1,921	1,705	30	186
Transport forged securities	248	43	39	3	1	205	168	6	31
Felony only	248	43	39	3	1	205	168	6	31
Postal forgery	122	19	17	0	2	103	88	0	15
Felony only	122	19	17	0	2	103	88	0	15
Other forgery	1,241	208	189	2	17	1,033	948	18	67
Felony only	1,218	200	181	2	17	1,018	936	16	66
Counterfeiting	701	103	79	2	22	598	516	8	74
Felony only	698	103	79	2	22	595	513	8	74
Sex offenses	137	39	33	0	6	98	64	10	24
Felony only	118	32	26	0	6	86	58	4	24
Rape	76	27	23	0	4	49	40	3	6
Felony only	76	27	23	0	4	49	40	3	6
Other	61	12	10	0	2	49	24	7	18
Felony only	42	5	3	0	2	37	18	1	18
Drug Prevention and Control Act	6,343	1,594	1,337	32	225	4,749	3,450	236	1,063
Felony only	6,010	1,514	1,260	32	222	4,496	3,213	226	1,057
Marihuana	1,690	569	483	26	60	1,121	772	90	259
Felony only	1,512	508	424	26	58	1,004	666	82	256
Drugs	3,290	749	610	4	125	2,541	1,830	114	597
Felony only	3,190	740	611	4	125	2,450	1,744	112	594
Controlled substances	1,363	276	234	2	40	1,087	848	32	207
Felony only	1,308	266	225	2	39	1,042	803	32	207
Miscellaneous general offenses	7,907	2,293	1,959	147	187	5,614	4,187	958	469
Felony only	3,000	776	584	17	175	2,224	1,692	69	463
Bribery	159	34	17	0	17	125	98	1	26
Felony only	142	32	15	0	17	110	85	1	24
Drunk driving and traffic	4,617	1,428	1,301	123	4	3,189	2,377	809	3
Felony only	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Escape	754	158	141	1	16	596	544	12	40
Felony only	727	147	131	0	16	580	529	12	39
Extort racketeering threats	619	190	129	4	57	429	239	9	181
Felony only	610	189	128	4	57	421	231	9	181
Gambling and lottery	165	28	19	1	8	137	111	2	24
Felony only	144	28	19	1	8	116	90	2	24
Kidnaping	103	38	21	0	17	65	42	2	21
Felony only	103	38	21	0	17	65	42	2	21
Perjury	126	47	33	3	11	79	40	7	32
Felony only	126	47	33	3	11	79	40	7	32
Weapons and firearms	1,155	293	235	11	47	862	675	47	140
Felony only	1,120	284	230	8	46	836	661	35	140
Other	209	77	63	4	10	132	61	69	2
Felony only	28	11	7	1	3	17	14	1	2
Special offenses:									
Immigration laws	2,534	390	358	3	29	2,144	1,992	58	94
Felony only	2,121	373	342	2	29	1,748	1,598	56	94
Liquor, Internal Revenue	42	7	7	0	0	35	35	0	0
Felony only	40	6	6	0	0	34	34	0	0
Federal statutes	3,178	709	564	33	112	2,469	1,601	206	462
Felony only	1,276	359	267	10	82	917	765	22	130
Agricultural Acts	413	71	57	2	12	342	305	28	9
Felony only	174	15	15	0	0	159	144	6	9
Antitrust violations	118	35	11	0	24	83	74	4	5
Felony only	118	35	11	0	24	83	74	4	5
Food and Drug Act	169	45	42	3	0	124	116	8	0
Felony only	65	15	15	0	0	50	47	3	0
Migratory bird laws	128	50	49	1	0	78	67	10	1
Felony only	18	3	3	0	0	15	14	0	1
Motor Carrier Act	84	5	5	0	0	79	74	4	1
Felony only	5	1	1	0	0	4	4	0	0
National defense laws	5	3	3	0	0	2	2	0	0
Felony only	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civil rights	168	69	37	9	23	99	71	3	25
Felony only	144	59	31	7	21	85	65	0	20
Contempt	48	23	13	7	3	25	16	7	2
Felony only	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Customs laws	162	37	33	1	3	125	107	2	16
Felony only	147	36	32	1	3	111	93	2	16
Postal laws	438	65	61	0	4	373	358	6	9
Felony only	46	11	9	0	2	35	30	0	5
Other	1,445	306	253	10	43	1,139	611	134	394
Felony only	556	181	147	2	32	375	294	7	74

* Included in this column are defendants who were committed pursuant to Title 28 U.S.C. 2902 of the Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act of 1966.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *1980 Annual Report of the Director* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1980), pp. A-75—A-77.

Figure 5.6 Criminal defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts, by type of disposition, year ending June 30, 1979



Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Federal Offenders in United States District Courts, 1979* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 2.

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Table 5.20 Defendants sentenced in U.S. District Courts, by offense, and type and length of sentence, year ending June 30, 1980

NOTE: Average sentences are not computed where the number imprisoned or on probation was less than 25.

Offense	Total defendants sentenced	Type of sentence: Sentences to imprisonment: Total imprisonment	Regular: Total regular[a]	Regular: 1 thru 12 months	Regular: 13 thru 35 months	Regular: 36 thru 59 months	Regular: 60 months and over	Regular: Average sentence in months[b]	Other: Split sentence[c]	Other: Indeterminate[d]	Other: Youth Corrections Act or youthful offender[e]	Probation: Total	Probation: 1 thru 12 months	Probation: 13 thru 24 months	Probation: 25 thru 36 months	Probation: 37 months and over	Probation: Average sentence in months	Fine only	Other
Total	28,598	13,191	8,484	2,016	1,936	1,945	2,587	51.9	3,012	1,123	572	11,053	2,289	2,525	3,447	2,792	33.1	3,916	438
Felony only	20,396	12,356	7,956	1,549	1,904	1,930	2,573	54.7	2,722	1,111	567	7,599	659	1,737	2,724	2,479	38.1	352	89
General offenses:																			
Homicide	108	69	51	2	9	8	32	148.5	4	11	3	15	1	1	6	7	43.2	0	24
Felony only	107	69	51	2	9	8	32	148.5	4	11	3	15	1	1	6	7	43.2	0	23
Murder-First degree	32	19	16	0	2	1	13	251.6	0	2	1	0	X	X	X	X	X	0	13
Felony only	32	19	16	0	2	1	13	251.6	0	2	1	0	X	X	X	X	X	0	13
Murder-Second degree	31	19	12	0	1	2	9	191.0	1	5	1	2	0	0	0	2	54.0	0	10
Felony only	31	19	12	0	1	2	9	191.0	1	5	1	2	0	0	0	2	54.0	0	10
Manslaughter	45	31	23	2	6	5	10	54.5	3	4	1	13	1	1	6	5	41.5	0	1
Felony only	44	31	23	2	6	5	10	54.5	3	4	1	13	1	1	6	5	41.5	0	0
Robbery	1,262	1,164	734	11	16	64	643	143.4	37	256	137	97	3	7	20	67	51.1	0	1
Felony only	1,262	1,164	734	11	16	64	643	143.4	37	256	137	97	3	7	20	67	51.1	0	1
Bank	1,165	1,084	674	7	14	50	603	146.1	35	243	132	80	2	3	16	59	53.1	0	1
Felony only	1,165	1,084	674	7	14	50	603	146.1	35	243	132	80	2	3	16	59	53.1	0	1
Postal	51	45	31	2	0	4	25	139.8	2	10	2	6	0	0	1	5	56.0	0	0
Felony only	51	45	31	2	0	4	25	139.8	2	10	2	6	0	0	1	5	56.0	0	0
Other	46	35	29	2	2	10	15	83.7	0	3	3	11	1	4	3	3	33.6	0	0
Felony only	46	35	29	2	2	10	15	83.7	0	3	3	11	1	4	3	3	33.6	0	0
Assault	418	233	158	54	40	29	35	39.9	42	15	18	159	50	39	50	20	27.0	16	10
Felony only	296	195	130	26	40	29	35	47.5	32	15	18	96	15	26	39	16	31.6	4	1
Burglary	134	77	44	11	7	12	14	49.7	22	3	8	57	9	17	21	10	32.6	0	0
Felony only	128	76	43	10	7	12	14	50.6	22	3	8	52	8	15	19	10	33.2	0	0
Bank	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Felony only	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Postal	28	22	13	2	0	3	8	58.2	2	1	6	6	0	0	3	3	46.0	0	0
Felony only	28	22	13	2	0	3	8	58.2	2	1	6	6	0	0	3	3	46.0	0	0
Interstate shipments	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Felony only	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Other	106	55	31	9	7	9	6	46.2	20	2	2	51	9	17	18	7	31.0	0	0
Felony only	100	54	30	8	7	9	6	47.3	20	2	2	46	8	15	16	7	31.5	0	0
Larceny and theft	3,232	1,290	784	192	212	210	170	37.7	321	115	70	1,612	436	417	452	307	30.0	318	12
Felony only	2,249	1,184	712	123	212	209	168	40.7	292	111	69	1,049	71	311	391	276	36.3	15	1
Bank	188	113	62	6	10	11	35	72.1	22	15	14	75	3	17	25	30	40.7	0	0
Felony only	182	113	62	6	10	11	35	72.1	22	15	14	69	3	12	25	29	41.7	0	0
Postal	1,028	517	321	71	122	91	37	31.1	122	42	32	507	22	155	205	125	36.4	4	0
Felony only	1,015	512	316	66	122	91	37	31.6	122	42	32	503	20	153	205	125	36.6	0	0
Interstate shipments	406	218	128	20	34	42	32	40.9	56	25	9	180	22	58	60	40	33.7	8	0
Felony only	370	209	124	16	34	42	32	41.9	51	25	9	157	13	53	53	38	34.9	4	0
Other U.S. property	974	183	97	52	14	17	14	26.7	64	16	6	559	260	117	107	75	24.7	222	10
Felony only	303	128	62	17	14	17	14	38.1	48	12	6	169	14	44	61	50	37.6	6	0
Transport etc, stolen property	217	145	108	10	20	35	43	51.7	26	10	1	71	5	24	22	20	36.3	1	0
Felony only	217	145	108	10	20	35	43	51.7	26	10	1	71	5	24	22	20	36.3	1	0
Other	419	114	68	33	12	14	9	24.9	31	7	8	220	124	46	33	17	19.9	83	2
Felony only	162	77	40	8	12	13	7	35.0	23	7	7	80	16	25	25	14	30.0	4	1
Embezzlement	1,392	415	162	51	50	40	21	32.4	206	21	23	955	126	219	344	266	35.6	20	2
Felony only	1,201	394	151	42	49	39	21	34.0	198	22	23	798	57	173	313	255	38.3	8	1
Bank	804	242	85	22	28	25	10	30.2	125	13	19	556	50	116	215	175	37.8	5	1
Felony only	716	235	82	19	28	25	10	30.9	122	12	19	478	21	93	193	171	40.1	3	0
Postal	204	41	11	6	2	2	1	21.8	27	2	1	157	36	46	55	20	29.2	5	1
Felony only	168	38	11	6	2	2	1	21.8	24	2	1	128	20	35	53	20	31.7	1	1
Other	384	132	66	23	20	13	10	37.2	54	9	3	242	40	57	74	71	34.9	10	0
Felony only	317	121	58	17	19	12	10	39.7	52	8	3	192	16	45	67	64	38.1	4	0
Fraud	4,583	1,855	1,011	364	268	222	157	31.9	722	112	10	2,488	416	697	797	578	33.4	224	16
Felony only	3,315	1,555	868	237	258	220	153	35.5	566	111	10	1,622	157	415	587	463	36.7	126	12
Income tax	1,286	502	198	134	27	25	12	17.8	291	13	0	717	136	211	239	131	31.8	67	0
Felony only	699	302	121	66	21	24	10	21.8	168	13	0	367	50	116	134	67	32.6	30	0
Lending institution	365	155	97	22	52	17	6	27.3	51	5	2	195	20	50	77	48	35.5	14	1
Felony only	335	155	97	22	52	17	6	27.3	51	5	2	171	12	44	67	48	37.0	8	1
Postal	981	536	333	60	93	104	76	42.9	152	47	4	410	32	93	151	134	38.2	30	5
Felony only	980	536	333	60	93	104	76	42.9	152	47	4	409	32	93	151	133	38.1	30	5
Veterans and allotments	16	0	0	X	X	X	X	X	0	0	0	16	1	4	5	6	40.5	0	0
Felony only	16	0	0	X	X	X	X	X	0	0	0	16	1	4	5	6	40.5	0	0
Securities and exchange	32	16	9	1	4	3	1	31.7	4	3	0	9	1	0	4	4	44.0	7	0
Felony only	32	16	9	1	4	3	1	31.7	4	3	0	9	1	0	4	4	44.0	7	0
Social Security	284	35	16	13	2	1	0	10.3	16	1	0	241	61	74	66	40	29.0	8	0
Felony only	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
False personation	34	15	9	1	3	4	1	31.7	1	5	0	19	2	8	7	2	30.0	0	0
Felony only	31	15	9	1	3	4	1	31.7	1	5	0	16	1	6	7	2	31.9	0	0
Nationality laws	110	46	15	8	6	1	0	15.9	28	3	0	61	7	18	15	21	39.6	1	2
Felony only	109	46	15	8	6	1	0	15.9	28	3	0	61	7	18	15	21	39.6	0	2
Passport fraud	49	28	20	12	5	2	1	17.2	8	0	0	21	1	5	8	7	38.9	0	0
Felony only	49	28	20	12	5	2	1	17.2	8	0	0	21	1	5	8	7	38.9	0	0
False claims and statements	652	227	125	43	39	28	15	27.0	91	8	3	386	39	94	132	121	37.4	37	2
Felony only	634	224	122	40	39	28	15	27.6	91	8	3	376	34	90	131	121	37.9	32	2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5.20 Defendants sentenced in U.S. District Courts, by offense, and type and length of sentence, year ending June 30, 1980—Continued

Offense	Total defendants sentenced	Type of sentence: Sentences to imprisonment: Total imprisonment	Regular: Total regular[a]	Regular: 1 thru 12 months	Regular: 13 thru 35 months	Regular: 36 thru 59 months	Regular: 60 months and over	Regular: Average sentence in months[b]
Other	774	295	189	70	37	37	45	37.8
Felony only	430	233	142	27	35	37	43	47.4
Auto theft	421	307	231	20	55	81	75	47.2
Felony only	412	304	228	17	55	81	75	47.7
Forgery and counterfeiting	1,939	1,034	675	128	200	194	153	40.3
Felony only	1,921	1,029	670	123	200	194	153	40.6
Transport forged securities	205	154	109	10	24	34	41	47.0
Felony only	205	154	109	10	24	34	41	47.0
Postal forgery	103	62	44	8	12	8	16	68.5
Felony only	103	62	44	8	12	8	16	68.5
Other forgery	1,033	460	303	75	102	86	40	31.9
Felony only	1,018	457	300	72	102	86	40	32.2
Counterfeiting	598	358	219	35	62	66	56	42.8
Felony only	595	356	217	33	62	66	56	43.2
Sex offenses	98	72	56	10	9	10	27	66.2
Felony only	86	69	54	8	9	10	27	68.3
Rape	49	38	30	3	3	8	16	76.8
Felony only	49	38	30	3	3	8	16	76.8
Other	49	34	26	7	6	2	11	53.9
Felony only	37	31	24	5	6	2	11	57.7
Drug Prevention and Control Act	4,749	3,479	2,547	281	565	792	909	54.5
Felony only	4,496	3,417	2,503	265	550	785	903	55.0
Marihuana	1,121	754	555	83	125	201	146	47.2
Felony only	1,004	737	548	78	125	201	144	47.4
Drugs	2,541	1,945	1,410	122	274	417	597	60.8
Felony only	2,450	1,921	1,392	112	270	415	595	61.3
Controlled substances	1,087	780	582	76	166	174	166	46.5
Felony only	1,042	759	563	75	155	169	164	46.9
Miscellaneous general offenses	5,614	1,596	1,138	377	282	194	285	46.2
Felony only	2,224	1,555	1,115	356	281	193	285	47.0
Bribery	125	57	30	11	8	7	4	29.8
Felony only	110	55	29	10	8	7	4	30.4
Drunk driving and traffic	3,189	22	11	10	1	0	0	5.2
Felony only	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Escape	596	515	430	261	93	42	34	20
Felony only	580	508	426	257	93	42	34	20.5
Extort racketeering threats	429	313	224	22	53	52	97	69.5
Felony only	421	313	224	22	53	52	97	69.5
Gambling and lottery	137	55	25	8	10	5	2	23.6
Felony only	116	55	25	8	10	5	2	23.6
Kidnaping	65	53	45	0	1	3	41	203.1
Felony only	65	53	45	0	1	3	41	203.1
Perjury	79	50	29	6	9	8	6	33.6
Felony only	79	50	29	6	9	8	6	33.6
Weapons and firearms	862	513	335	53	106	76	100	48.9
Felony only	836	512	334	53	106	75	100	48.9
Other	132	18	9	6	1	1	1	18.3
Felony only	17	9	3	0	1	1	1	52.7
Special offenses:								
Immigration laws	2,144	1,051	549	317	159	50	23	16.9
Felony only	1,748	985	499	268	158	50	23	18.2
Liquor, Internal Revenue	35	18	7	2	1	4	0	27.4
Felony only	34	18	7	2	1	4	0	27.4
Federal statutes	2,469	531	337	196	63	35	43	27.7
Felony only	917	342	191	59	59	32	41	43.2
Agricultural Acts	342	73	40	19	9	11	1	19.8
Felony only	159	60	32	13	8	10	1	22.5
Antitrust violations	83	9	5	5	0	0	0	8.4
Felony only	83	9	5	5	0	0	0	8.4
Food and Drug Act	124	2	0	X	X	X	X	X
Felony only	50	2	0	X	X	X	X	X
Migratory bird laws	78	1	1	0	1	0	0	20.0
Felony only	15	1	1	0	1	0	0	20.0
Motor Carrier Act	79	4	1	1	0	0	0	4.0
Felony only	4	0	0	X	X	X	X	X
National defense laws	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	6.0
Felony only	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Civil rights	99	27	23	9	6	2	6	68.2
Felony only	85	24	21	7	6	2	6	73.7
Contempt	25	6	5	2	0	2	1	43.2
Felony only	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Customs laws	125	40	22	6	13	1	2	21.0
Felony only	111	40	22	6	13	1	2	21.0
Postal laws	373	76	63	58	3	0	2	11.2
Felony only	35	10	7	4	1	0	2	52.3
Other	1,139	292	176	95	31	19	31	31.4
Felony only	375	196	103	24	30	19	30	49.5

[a] Includes sentences of more than 6 months that are to be followed by a term of probation (mixed sentences).

[b] Excludes split sentences, indeterminate sentences, Youth Corrections Act/youthful offender sentences, and life sentences included in "other" category.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *1980 Annual Report of the Director* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1980), pp. A-78—A-83.

Type of sentence: Other: Split sentence[c]	Other: Indeterminate[d]	Other: Youth Corrections Act or youthful offender[e]	Probation: Total	Probation: 1 thru 12 months	Probation: 13 thru 24 months	Probation: 25 thru 36 months	Probation: 37 months and over	Probation: Average sentence in months	Fine only	Other
78	27	1	413	116	140	93	64	27.9	60	6
63	27	1	176	18	39	65	54	37.2	19	2
38	28	10	108	4	21	43	40	40.7	4	2
38	28	10	106	3	20	43	40	41.2	1	1
236	87	36	893	52	197	395	249	37.5	9	3
236	87	36	887	48	196	394	249	37.7	2	3
26	16	3	51	1	10	25	15	39.5	0	0
26	16	3	51	1	10	25	15	39.5	0	0
9	7	2	41	1	9	16	15	39.8	0	0
9	7	2	41	1	9	16	15	39.8	0	0
113	24	20	561	39	132	241	149	36.8	9	3
113	24	20	556	36	131	240	149	37.0	2	3
88	40	11	240	11	46	113	70	38.4	0	0
88	40	11	239	10	46	113	70	38.5	0	0
6	8	2	20	3	4	8	5	34.1	5	1
5	8	2	17	1	3	8	5	37.2	0	0
2	4	2	11	1	2	5	3	36.5	0	0
2	4	2	11	1	2	5	3	36.5	0	0
4	4	0	9	2	2	3	2	31.0	5	1
3	4	0	6	0	1	3	2	38.5	0	0
499	248	185	1,232	167	228	382	455	38.7	27	11
483	248	183	1,068	91	187	353	437	40.9	5	6
129	44	26	341	67	60	79	135	37.9	20	6
118	44	26	265	27	41	69	128	42.5	1	1
263	157	115	588	76	95	183	234	39.9	4	4
259	157	113	524	48	79	171	226	41.7	1	4
107	47	44	303	24	73	120	86	37.2	3	1
105	47	44	279	16	67	113	83	38.0	3	1
301	127	30	1,212	571	201	249	191	22.9	2,495	311
286	125	29	615	63	140	230	182	37.0	36	18
22	5	0	62	13	23	19	7	28.5	6	0
21	5	0	49	9	18	17	5	29.2	6	0
11	0	0	543	478	48	13	4	7.3	2,381	243
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
50	31	4	70	15	15	19	21	34.1	3	8
48	30	4	63	13	12	19	19	34.8	3	6
55	29	5	99	10	23	37	29	37.1	14	3
55	29	5	96	8	22	37	29	37.8	10	2
29	1	0	54	9	13	17	15	35.0	10	18
29	1	0	52	7	13	17	15	36.1	9	0
0	6	2	4	0	0	0	4	59.5	0	8
0	6	2	4	0	0	0	4	59.5	0	8
16	5	0	27	5	5	10	7	35.1	2	0
16	5	0	27	5	5	10	7	35.1	2	0
113	49	16	331	29	72	128	102	37.7	15	3
113	49	16	316	18	70	126	102	38.7	6	2
5	1	3	22	12	2	6	2	21.0	64	28
4	0	2	8	3	0	4	1	26.6	0	0
419	65	18	1,051	79	182	345	445	41.4	16	26
405	64	17	733	57	117	183	376	43.4	13	17
9	0	2	15	1	0	11	3	37.6	2	0
9	0	2	15	1	0	11	3	37.6	1	0
150	24	20	1,139	371	295	324	149	27.0	780	19
109	22	20	429	83	126	127	93	31.9	141	5
28	3	2	167	51	47	36	33	28.4	98	4
23	3	2	94	12	29	26	27	35.0	5	0
4	0	0	24	7	6	10	1	26.8	50	0
4	0	0	24	7	6	10	1	26.8	50	0
2	0	0	34	14	8	5	7	26.4	88	0
2	0	0	15	3	5	2	5	32.7	33	0
0	0	0	20	10	8	1	1	19.8	57	0
0	0	0	4	1	2	0	1	30.0	10	0
3	0	0	20	11	6	3	0	18.9	54	1
0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	36.0	3	0
0	0	0	0	X	X	X	X	X	1	0
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4	0	0	67	23	27	15	2	21.9	2	3
3	0	0	57	17	26	12	2	22.6	1	3
0	1	0	9	5	2	2	0	17.0	6	4
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
16	0	2	60	8	14	17	21	37.1	25	0
16	0	2	56	7	13	17	19	37.0	15	0
13	0	0	285	103	99	64	19	23.3	11	1
3	0	0	24	4	8	8	4	30.5	1	0
80	20	16	453	139	78	171	65	29.3	388	6
58	19	16	154	32	37	51	34	32.6	23	2

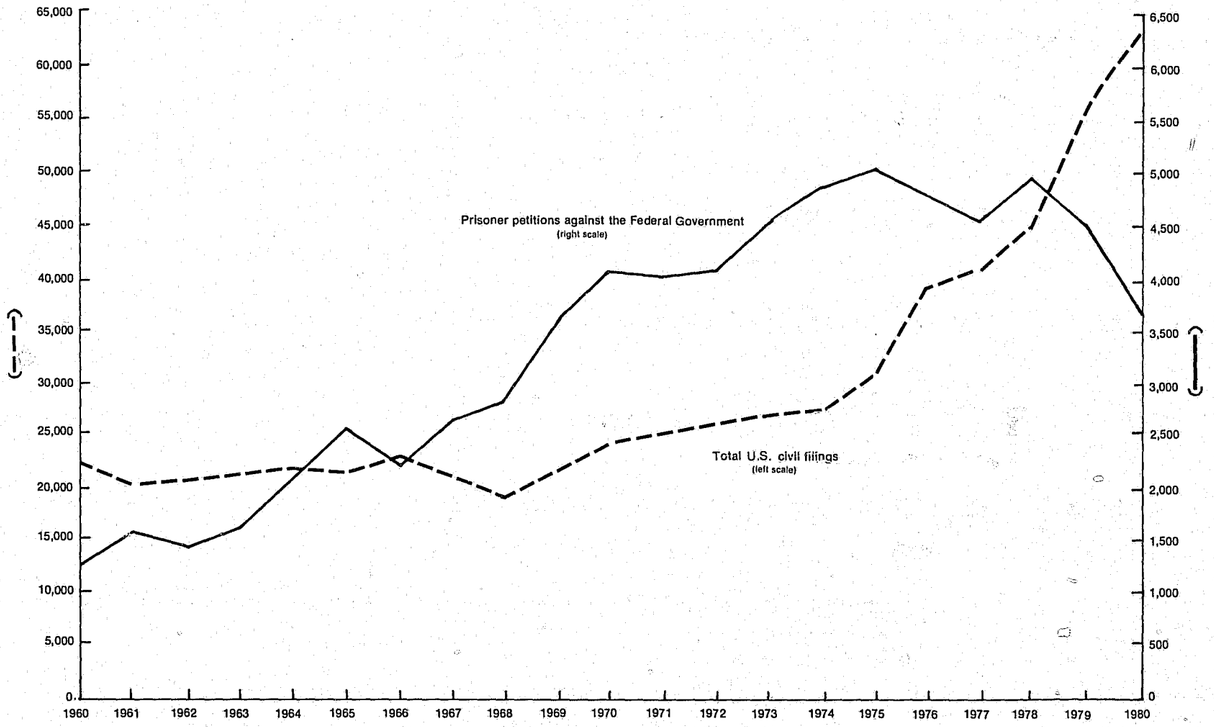
[c] A split sentence is a sentence on a one count indictment of 6 months or less in a jail-type institution followed by a term of probation, 18 U.S.C. 3651. Included in these figures are mixed sentences involving confinement for 6 months or less on one count, to be followed by a term of probation on one or more other counts.

[d] Title 18 U.S.C. 4205b(1) and (2).

[e] Title 18 U.S.C. 5010(b) and (c).

Figure 5.7 Civil and prisoner lawsuits against the Federal Government filed in U.S. District Courts, years ending June 30, 1960–80

NOTE: "U.S. civil" filings involve suits against the Federal Government brought in U.S. District Courts. Prisoner petitions, a subset of this category, include actions brought by Federal prisoners in the form of motions to vacate sentences, U.S. Parole Commission reviews, habeas corpus, mandamus, civil rights actions, and matters involving prisoner's grievances regarding administrative or judicial decisions.



Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *1980 Annual Report of the Director* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1980), p. 62, Table 20. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.21 Petitions filed in U.S. District Courts by State and Federal prisoners, by type of petition, years ending June 30, 1970–80

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 5.7. Petitions by State prisoners are those petitions in which the State or its representative(s) is named as the defendant(s).

Type of petition	Year ending June 30											Percent change	
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1980 over 1970	1980 over 1979
Total all petitions	15,997	16,266	16,267	17,218	18,410	19,307	19,809	19,537	21,924	23,001	23,287	45.6	1.2
Petitions by Federal prisoners	4,185	4,121	4,179	4,535	4,987	5,047	4,780	4,691	4,955	4,499	3,713	−11.3	−17.5
Parole Commission reviews	232	202	268	466	371	662	538	237	121	87	52	−77.6	−40.2
Motions to vacate sentence	1,729	1,335	1,591	1,722	1,822	1,690	1,693	1,921	1,924	1,907	1,322	−23.5	−30.7
Habeas corpus	1,600	1,671	1,368	1,294	1,718	1,682	1,421	1,508	1,730	1,577	1,413	11.7	−10.4
Other prisoner petitions	624	913	952	1,053	1,076	1,013	1,128	1,025	1,180	928	926	48.4	−0.2
Mandamus, etc.	488	699	700	639	631	535	626	542	544	340	323	−33.8	−5.0
Civil rights	136	214	252	414	445	478	502	483	636	588	603	343.4	2.6
Petitions by State prisoners	11,812	12,145	12,088	12,683	13,423	14,260	15,029	14,846	16,969	18,502	19,574	65.7	5.8
Habeas corpus	9,063	8,372	7,949	7,784	7,626	7,843	7,833	6,866	7,033	7,123	7,031	−22.4	−1.3
Other prisoner petitions	2,749	3,773	4,139	4,899	5,797	6,417	7,196	7,980	9,936	11,379	12,540	356.2	10.2
Mandamus, etc.	719	858	791	725	561	289	238	228	206	184	146	−79.7	−20.7
Civil rights	2,030	2,915	3,348	4,174	5,236	6,128	6,958	7,752	9,730	11,195	12,397	510.7	10.7

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1979*, p. 61; *1980*, p. 62, Table 21 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.22 Appeals from U.S. District Courts filed in U.S. Courts of Appeals, by nature of suit or offense, years ending June 30, 1971–80

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 5.7, "Private cases" brought in U.S. District Courts include suits wherein litigation is between States and/or private citizens. Prisoner petitions included in this category are those filed by State prisoners naming a State or its representative(s) as the defendant(s).

Nature of suit or offense	Year ending June 30										Percent change 1980 over 1979
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	
Total cases	10,798	12,379	13,329	13,491	13,679	15,054	15,718	15,649	16,322	19,259	18.0
Total civil cases	7,601	8,399	8,876	9,424	9,492	10,404	10,980	11,162	12,220	14,854	21.6
U.S. cases	2,367	2,604	2,704	3,267	2,981	3,327	3,622	3,928	3,983	4,654	16.8
U.S. plaintiff	363	399	388	510	513	407	449	537	720	869	20.7
Contract actions	28	45	34	45	57	41	24	52	64	99	54.7
Real property actions	81	70	66	95	73	67	73	67	71	101	42.3
Civil rights	34	38	22	62	42	44	55	49	49	62	26.5
Labor laws	67	83	75	82	65	59	52	46	46	68	47.8
All other	153	163	191	226	276	196	245	323	490	539	10.0
U.S. defendant	2,004	2,205	2,316	2,757	2,468	2,920	3,173	3,391	3,263	3,785	16.0
Contract actions	155	138	129	156	115	134	107	209[a]	158	179	13.3
Real property actions	19	45	51	40	40	33	32	58[a]	62	63	1.6
Tort actions	119	162	165	163	146	162	181	286	308	324	5.2
Civil rights	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	405	432	454	5.1
Prisoner petitions:											
Motions to vacate sentence	474	504	579	684	509	526	502	343	389	450	15.7
Habeas corpus	261	234	261	261	207	206	242	268	214	302	41.1
Prisoner civil rights	36	39	53	53	61	64	71	89	102	159	55.9
Other prisoner petitions	99	113	108	225	103	99	60	59	70	96	37.1
Selective Service Act	145	88	14	6	2	0	3	0	0	0	X
Social Security laws	130	210	193	246	247	293	478	585[a]	574	627	9.2
Tax suits	220	260	213	233	220	212	193	240	206	197	−4.4
All other	346	412	550	690	818	1,191	1,304	849[a]	748	934	24.9
Private cases	5,234	5,795	6,172	6,157	6,511	7,077	7,358	7,234	8,237	10,200	23.8
Federal question	3,697	4,053	4,483	4,521	4,676	5,267	5,589	5,383	6,208	7,728	24.5
Contract actions	91	132	113	163	126	143	137	165	201	252	25.4
Tort actions	191	262	381	319	310	341	349	378	412	497	20.6
Civil rights	804	991	953	1,118	1,126	1,297	1,334	1,535	1,795	2,145	19.5
Antitrust	227	131	190	256	233	251	261	279	274	343	25.2
Prisoner petitions:											
Habeas corpus	1,261	1,319	1,301	1,084	871	866	837	676	859	1,020	18.7
Prisoner civil rights	311	349	478	472	633	619	774	753	1,069	1,578	47.6
Other prisoner petitions	71	56	49	46	48	54	39	37	50	70	40.0
Labor laws	236	226	260	235	284	279	287	349	363	417	14.9
Copyrights, patent and trademark	134	117	144	114	149	150	95	234[a]	232	270	16.4
All other	371	470	614	714	896	1,267	1,476	977[a]	953	1,136	19.2
Diversity of citizenship	1,286	1,499	1,468	1,527	1,745	1,714	1,713	1,796	1,991	2,427	21.9
Contract actions	665	789	779	864	1,004	942	996	980	1,129	1,362	20.6
Tort actions	562	610	620	605	619	709	622	700	775	996	28.5
All other	59	100	69	58	122	63	95	116	87	69	−20.7
General local jurisdiction	251	243	221	109	90	96	56	55	38	45	18.4
Contract actions	77	25	119	73	47	46	33	11	10	10	0.0
Tort actions	54	65	74	22	22	25	14	8	11	14	(b)
Prisoner petitions	22	7	5	11	6	11	9	1	0	7	X
All other	98	146	23	13	15	14	0	35	17	14	(b)
Total criminal cases	3,197	3,980	4,453	4,067	4,187	4,650	4,738	4,487	4,102	4,405	7.4
Homicide	66	76	97	46	63	48	39	51	41	52	26.8
Robbery and burglary	500	515	518	435	420	484	396	358	291	310	6.5
Larceny and theft	248	261	268	223	276	303	251	306	247	244	−1.2
Embezzlement and fraud	285	288	369	392	424	482	650	704	689	826	19.9
Auto theft	180	178	178	164	143	139	116	84	95	64	−32.6
Narcotics	565	820	1,271	1,328	1,332	1,388	1,381	1,303	1,371	1,369	−0.1
Extortion, racketeering and threats	78	162	165	145	111	184	176	154	153	251	64.1
Firearms	173	246	215	258	265	301	276	298	221	175	−20.8
Forgery and counterfeiting	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	178	188	214	13.8
Selective Service Act	261	324	214	95	56	14	5	0	0	0	X
All other	841	1,110	1,158	981	1,097	1,307	1,448	1,051[a]	806	900	11.7

[a] Data revised from previous report.
[b] Percent not calculated where base is 25 or less.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1977* (Preliminary Report), p. 68; *1978* (Preliminary Report), p. 46; *1980*, p. 45 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.23 Cases filed, disposed of, and pending in the U.S. Supreme Court, by method of filing, at conclusion of the October terms 1976–79

NOTE: "Original" refers to those cases that were on the Supreme Court docket previously and disposed of, but that have been reinstated for some reason. For all cases other than "original" ones, a docket filing fee must be "paid." If the petitioner is indigent the docket filing fee is waived and the case is filed "in forma pauperis."

Cases	Total	Original	Paid	In forma pauperis
1976:				
Cases on docket	4,730	8	2,324	2,398
Disposed of	3,918	2	1,852	2,064
Remaining on dockets	812	6	472	334
1977:				
Cases on docket	4,704	14	2,341	2,349
Disposed of	3,867	3	1,911	1,953
Remaining on dockets	837	11	430	396
1978:				
Cases on docket	4,731	17	2,383	2,331
Disposed of	4,017	0	2,021	1,996
Remaining on dockets	714	17	362	335
1979:[a]				
Cases on docket	4,781	23	2,509	2,249
Disposed of	3,889	1	2,050	1,838
Remaining on dockets	892	22	459	411

[a] October term 1979 statistics are as of July 2, 1980 and are subject to revision.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *1980 Annual Report of the Director* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1980), p. A–1. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.24 Activities of the U.S. Supreme Court, at conclusion of the October terms 1976–79

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.23.

Cases	October terms			
	1976	1977	1978	1979[a]
Argued during term	176	172	168	156
Disposed of by full opinions	154	153	153	143
Disposed of by per curiam opinions	22	8	8	12
Set for reargument	0	9	8	1
Granted review this term	169	162	163	154
Reviewed and decided without oral argument	207	129	110	124
Total to be available for argument at outset of following term	88	75	79	79

[a] October term 1979 statistics are as of July 2, 1980 and are subject to revision.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *1980 Annual Report of the Director* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1980), p. A–1. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.25 Petitions for review on writ of certiorari to the U.S. Supreme Court filed, disposed of, and pending, by circuit and nature of proceedings, year ending June 30, 1980

NOTE: See NOTES, Figure 5.7 and Table 5.22. For a list of U.S. District Courts in each circuit, see Table 5.16.

Circuit and nature of proceeding	Pending July 1, 1979	Filed	Disposed of			Pending June 30, 1980
			Granted	Denied	Dismissed	
Total	589	2,433	139	2,104	11	768
Criminal	211	944	29	866	3	257
U.S. civil	75	306	36	246	1	98
Private	270	1,043	57	885	7	364
Administrative appeals	33	140	17	107	0	49
District of Columbia Circuit	13	111	13	79	0	32
Criminal	2	13	2	10	0	3
U.S. civil	6	47	2	36	0	15
Private	2	12	1	8	0	5
Administrative appeals	3	39	8	25	0	9
First Circuit	17	114	5	107	0	19
Criminal	3	34	1	32	0	4
U.S. civil	2	22	1	20	0	3
Private	9	55	0	53	0	11
Administrative appeals	3	3	3	2	0	1
Second Circuit	75	290	15	278	2	70
Criminal	19	87	2	85	0	19
U.S. civil	16	30	3	37	1	5
Private	37	161	10	148	1	39
Administrative appeals	3	12	0	8	0	7
Third Circuit	57	194	12	182	1	56
Criminal	19	82	6	84	1	10
U.S. civil	10	41	3	29	0	19
Private	24	64	3	65	0	20
Administrative appeals	4	7	0	4	0	7
Fourth Circuit	93	244	4	191	0	142
Criminal	30	73	0	60	0	43
U.S. civil	5	1	1	0	0	5
Private	58	155	1	122	0	90
Administrative appeals	—	15	2	9	0	4
Fifth Circuit	89	381	34	347	6	83
Criminal	39	188	3	193	1	30
U.S. civil	11	15	16	3	0	7
Private	35	167	14	140	5	43
Administrative appeals	4	11	1	11	0	3
Sixth Circuit	55	247	7	185	1	109
Criminal	21	111	2	83	0	47
U.S. civil	4	17	1	13	0	7
Private	29	112	4	87	1	49
Administrative appeals	1	7	0	2	0	6
Seventh Circuit	36	218	8	188	1	57
Criminal	15	79	2	72	1	19
U.S. civil	2	22	0	18	0	6
Private	18	110	6	91	0	31
Administrative appeals	1	7	0	7	0	1
Eighth Circuit	35	156	7	145	0	39
Criminal	9	50	1	50	0	8
U.S. civil	6	33	1	29	0	9
Private	19	73	5	65	0	22
Administrative appeals	1	0	0	1	0	0
Ninth Circuit	74	353	29	307	0	91
Criminal	24	162	9	146	0	31
U.S. civil	12	49	6	39	0	16
Private	26	105	11	86	0	34
Administrative appeals	12	37	3	36	0	10
Tenth Circuit	45	125	5	95	0	70
Criminal	30	65	1	51	0	43
U.S. civil	1	29	2	22	0	6
Private	13	29	2	20	0	20
Administrative appeals	1	2	0	2	0	1

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *1980 Annual Report of the Director* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1980), p. A–4.

Table 5.26 Executive clemency applications for Federal offenses received, disposed of, and pending, fiscal years 1953–79

NOTE: Article II, Section 2 of the U.S. Constitution authorizes the President to grant executive clemency for Federal offenses. Clemency may be a reprieve, remission of fine, commutation, or pardon. A "pardon," which is generally considered only after sentence completion, restores basic civil rights and may aid in the reinstatement of professional or trade licenses that may have been lost as a result of the conviction. A "commutation" is a reduction of sentence. The figures presented in this table do not include clemency actions on draft resisters, or military deserters and absentees during the Vietnam era.

Fiscal year	Received	Granted		Denied	Pending
		Pardons	Commutations		
1953	599	97	8	355	681
1954	461	55	7	348	732
1955	662	59	4	684	647
1956	585	192	9	568	463
1957	585	232	4	443	369
1958	406	98	6	302	369
1959	434	117	2	286	398
1960	437	149	5	244	437
1961	481	226	18	266	408
1962	595	166	16	315	506
1963	592	133	45	233	687
1964	921	314	74	437	783
1965	1,008	195	80	569	947
1966	865	364	81	726	641
1967	863	222	23	520	739
1968	749	13	3	415	1,057
1969	724	0	0	505	1,276
1970	459	82	14	696	941
1971	454	157	16	648	574
1972	514	235	20	410	425
1973	485	202	5	341	362
1974	426	187	8	337	256
1975	613	147	9	328	385
1976	604	78	11	244	658
1977	722	129	8	300	863
1978	641	162	3	836	508
1979	710	143	10	448	617

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General, *The Annual Report of the Attorney General of the United States 1979* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 31.

Table 5.27 Defendants charged with violation of drug laws in U.S. District Courts, by type of disposition, and type and length of sentence, years ending June 30, 1945–79

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.13. These data represent defendants charged with Federal offenses under the following statutes: Title 21 U.S.C. 176(a) (the Marihuana Tax Act); Title 26 U.S.C. 1407 (Customs laws governing border crossing by narcotic addicts or violators); Title 18 U.S.C. 4741–62 (provided for imposition of tax and affixing of tax stamps); 18 U.S.C. 494 (prohibits making false statements with intent to defraud the United States); 18 U.S.C. 1403 (conspiracy to commit an offense under the Narcotic Drug Import and Export Act); 18 U.S.C. 1406 (immunity from prosecution for grand jury testimony concerning violations of the Narcotic Drug Import and Export Act); other provisions of the Narcotic Drug Import and Export Act (Title 18 U.S.C. 171–200); and other narcotic drug laws (26 U.S.C. 4701–4736, 7237).

The District of Columbia is excluded from these data through 1973. The territorial courts of the Virgin Islands, Canal Zone, and Guam are excluded through 1976. Data provided for the year ending June 30, 1977 have been revised by the Source.

For 1977–79, the periods reported for lengths of sentences of imprisonment are 1 through 12 months, 13 through 35 months, 36 through 59 months, and 60 months and over.

		Not convicted			Convicted and sentenced				
			Acquitted by				Convicted by		
Year ending June 30	Total defendants	Total	Dismissed[a]	Court	Jury	Total	Plea of guilty or nolo contendere	Court	Jury
1945	1,413	228	197	5	26	1,185	1,062	35	88
1946	1,687	349	305	13	31	1,338	1,218	37	83
1947	1,880	210	153	17	40	1,670	1,517	57	96
1948	1,790	308	237	14	57	1,482	1,324	48	110
1949	1,806	208	148	14	46	1,598	1,404	59	135
1950	2,400	264	184	28	52	2,136	1,907	61	168
1951	2,332	304	234	25	45	2,028	1,745	105	178
1952	2,121	252	184	29	39	1,869	1,523	109	237
1953	2,336	333	237	30	66	2,003	1,589	121	293
1954	2,220	310	239	28	43	1,910	1,491	107	312
1955	2,166	363	279	32	52	1,803	1,386	95	322
1956	1,835	314	221	36	57	1,521	1,168	93	260
1957	1,910	256	184	28	44	1,654	1,264	91	299
1958	1,942	301	217	25	59	1,641	1,138	129	374
1959	1,742	364	267	40	57	1,378	1,005	112	261
1960	1,846	340	263	38	39	1,506	1,155	93	258
1961	1,828	313	248	20	45	1,515	1,171	74	270
1962	1,643	240	175	29	36	1,403	1,022	113	268
1963	1,689	283	222	34	27	1,406	1,040	112	254
1964	1,679	271	205	32	34	1,408	1,039	112	257
1965	2,078	323	257	41	25	1,755	1,384	132	239
1966	2,223	349	280	36	33	1,874	1,469	119	286
1967	2,250	428	363	34	31	1,822	1,424	119	279
1968	2,692	563	466	49	48	2,129	1,664	138	327
1969	3,545	836	716	50	70	2,709	2,239	123	347
1970	3,420	959	886	48	45	2,461	2,030	97	334
1971	5,366	2,204	2,080	43	81	3,162	2,682	94	386
1972	6,848	1,600	1,396	52	152	5,248	4,391	228	629
1973	9,983	2,169	1,905	83	181	7,814	6,297	393	1,124
1974	10,989	2,744	2,430	80	234	8,245	6,666	437	1,142
1975	10,901	2,750	2,454	62	234	8,151	6,531	393	1,227
1976	10,762	2,721	2,404	73	244	8,041	6,324	446	1,271
1977	9,741	2,106	1,754	53	299	7,635	5,970	387	1,278
1978	7,860	2,043	1,729	37	277	5,817	4,440	290	1,087
1979	6,609	1,542	1,297	34	211	5,067	3,662	240	1,165

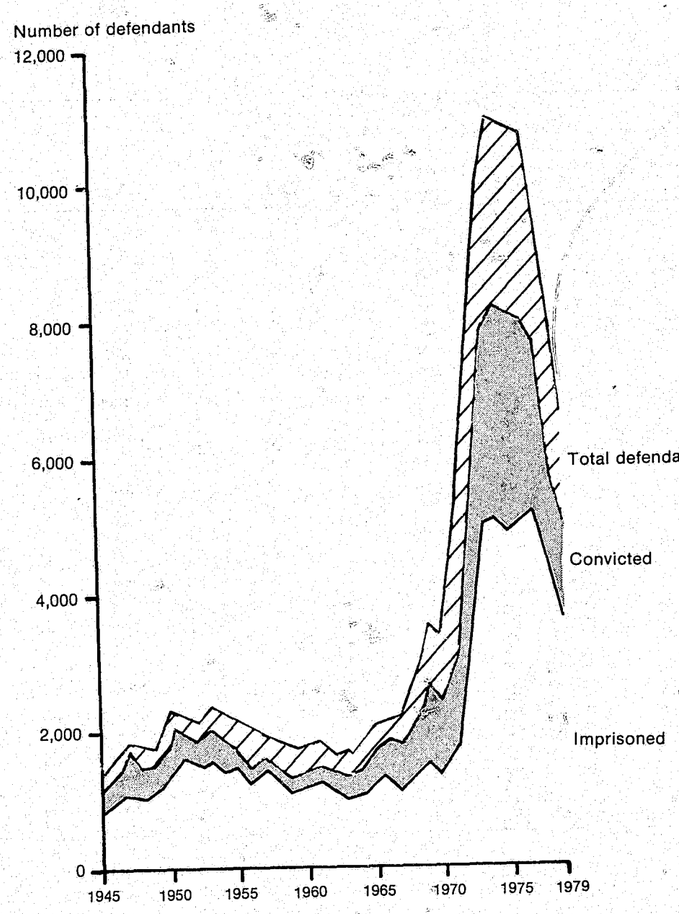
[a] Beginning in 1968, defendants who were committed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 2902(b) of the Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act are included in the dismissed column through 1979.
[b] Includes sentences of more than 6 months that are to be followed by a term of probation (mixed sentences).
[c] A split sentence is a sentence on a one count indictment of 6 months or less in a jail type institution followed by a term of probation, 18 U.S.C. 3651. Included in these figures are mixed sentences involving confinement for 6 months or less on one count, to be followed by a term of probation on one or more counts.
[d] Title 18 U.S.C. 4205B(1) and (2). Included in total imprisonment prior to 1978.
[e] Title 18 U.S.C. 5010(b)(c). Included in total imprisonment prior to 1978.
[f] Includes deportation, suspended sentences, imprisonment for 4 days or less or for time already served, remitted and suspended fines.
[g] Excludes split sentences, indeterminate sentences, Youth Corrections Act and youthful offender sentences, and life sentences beginning in 1978.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Federal Offenders in United States District Courts, 1979* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), pp. H–25, H–26. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

	Type of sentence											
	Imprisonment											
Total	Total regular[b]	1 year and 1 day and under	Over 1 year and 1 day to 3 years	3 to 5 years	5 years and over	Split sentence[c]	Indeterminate[d]	Youth Corrections Act or youthful offender[e]	Probation	Fine and other[f]	Average sentence of imprisonment (in months)[g]	Average sentence to probation (in months)
861	X	308	360	140	53	X	X	X	287	37	22.2	NA
949	X	430	377	108	34	X	X	X	369	20	18.7	NA
1,128	X	471	452	161	44	X	X	X	504	38	19.7	NA
1,048	X	488	408	122	30	X	X	X	411	23	18.6	NA
1,187	X	541	451	152	43	X	X	X	398	13	18.9	NA
1,654	X	595	736	218	105	X	X	X	471	11	21.9	NA
1,659	X	473	671	328	187	X	X	X	345	24	27.1	NA
1,551	X	221	652	402	276	X	X	X	312	6	35.2	NA
1,586	X	108	789	358	331	X	X	X	403	14	38.4	NA
1,483	X	72	681	360	370	X	X	X	411	16	41.3	NA
1,457	X	47	648	360	402	X	X	X	329	17	43.5	NA
1,258	X	511	511	341	376	X	X	X	250	13	45.8	NA
1,432	X	16	326	248	842	X	X	X	220	2	66.0	NA
1,351	X	25	167	141	1,018	X	X	X	282	8	69.4	NA
1,151	X	43	126	95	887	X	X	X	224	3	74.2	NA
1,232	X	33	145	148	906	X	X	X	271	3	72.8	NA
1,258	X	42	126	105	985	X	X	X	252	5	74.0	NA
1,173	X	38	129	106	900	X	X	X	217	13	70.5	NA
1,085	X	39	144	113	789	X	X	X	304	17	70.1	NA
1,076	X	28	142	157	749	X	X	X	309	23	63.7	NA
1,257	X	53	186	197	821	X	X	X	480	18	60.3	NA
1,272	X	85	154	276	757	X	X	X	589	13	61.3	NA
1,180	X	83	139	245	713	X	X	X	620	22	62.0	NA
1,368	X	93	141	203	841	X	X	X	728	33	64.4	NA
1,581	X	110	179	500	892	X	X	X	1,110	18	63.7	NA
1,283	X	101	166	276	740	X	X	X	1,156	22	64.8	NA
1,834	X	249	300	428	857	X	X	X	1,258	70	58.5	NA
3,050	X	882	396	789	983	X	X	X	2,068	130	46.4	NA
5,097	X	1,445	744	1,343	1,565	X	X	X	2,591	126	45.5	NA
5,125	X	1,547	792	1,390	1,396	X	X	X	3,039	81	43.7	NA
4,887	X	1,366	706	1,441	1,374	X	X	X	3,209	55	45.3	NA
5,039	X	1,221	790	1,544	1,484	X	X	X	2,927	75	47.6	NA
5,212	4,668	1,505	686	1,366	1,466	87	367	90	2,324	90	42.1	39.5
4,119	3,605	885	623	956	1,141	169	275	70	1,630	68	51.3	38.6
3,641	2,920	369	614	868	969	454	190	177	1,379	47	50.8	37.8

Figure 5.8 Defendants in U.S. District Courts charged, convicted, and imprisoned for violations of drug laws, years ending June 30, 1945–79

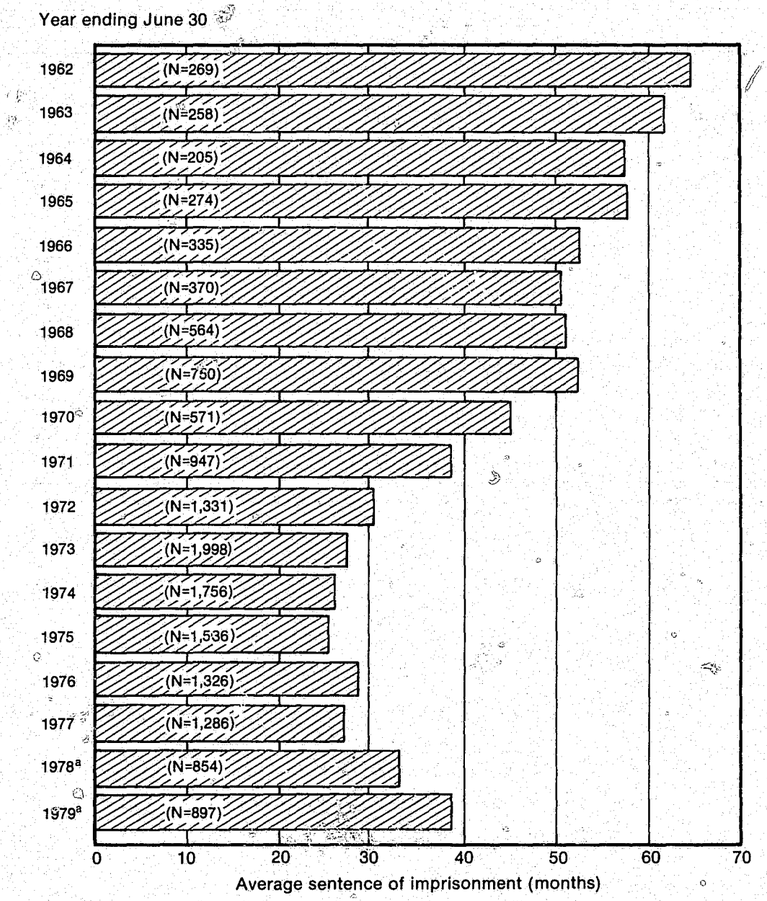
NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 5.13 and 5.27.



Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Federal Offenders in United States District Courts, 1979* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), pp. H–25, H–26.
Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 5.9 Average sentence of imprisonment for defendants imprisoned for marihuana violations from U.S. District Courts, years ending June 30, 1962–79

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.13. Data provided for the year ending June 30, 1977 have been revised by the Source.



[a] Excludes split sentences, indeterminate sentences, Youth Corrections Act/youthful offender sentences, and life sentences.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Federal Offenders in United States District Courts, 1979* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), pp. 12, H–20.
Figure adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.28 Dispositions of persons arrested for offenses against railroads, by offense, United States and Canada, 1975–80

NOTE: Data in this table are compiled from monthly statistical reports of railroad police. In 1978, the reporting form utilized by the Association of American Railroads was expanded to more accurately reflect the range of activities comprising the "theft" and "vandalism" offense categories. Prior to 1978 "other vandalism" included "multi-level carriers," "company property and equipment," "track and signals," and "switch tampering." Statistics for "theft from multi-level carrier" and "other theft" were not previously reported.

"Referrals" indicate referrals of arrested persons to other than railroad authorities. Prior to 1978 referrals were included in the "convictions" category.

Offense	1975		1976		1977	
	Convictions	Dismissals	Convictions	Dismissals	Convictions	Dismissals
Theft:						
Theft from freight cars	1,425	153	1,880	192	2,035	203
Theft from trailers	269	17	445	39	551	52
Theft of entire trailer	22	0	3	1	4	0
Theft from multi-level carrier	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Theft of copper wire	187	19	190	3	141	10
Theft of brass	24	1	30	6	27	3
Theft of other company property	1,383	231	1,611	244	1,345	182
Burglary of buildings	209	28	290	29	194	28
Other theft	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Vandalism:						
Multi-level carriers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Company property and equipment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Track and signals	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Switch tampering	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Track obstructions	778	96	784	57	816	83
Stoning of trains	1,242	166	1,536	113	1,663	145
Shooting of trains	96	9	188	16	153	15
Other vandalism	1,707	144	1,531	174	1,767	136
Trespassing	7,073	752	9,183	813	12,759	1,194
Criminal offenses not listed above	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total	14,239	1,646	17,847	1,657	21,455	2,051

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by the Association of American Railroads, Safety and Special Services Division.

1978			1979			1980		
Convictions	Referrals	Dismissals	Convictions	Referrals	Dismissals	Convictions	Referrals	Dismissals
1,431	405	208	1,485	550	201	1,164	391	102
529	267	89	665	350	85	430	182	54
16	2	4	6	10	0	14	7	4
203	149	57	181	127	48	135	42	16
114	24	7	196	38	16	381	99	34
19	3	2	8	2	1	20	14	0
1,041	254	179	1,337	380	184	1,768	383	268
132	68	10	134	38	6	174	54	9
214	110	24	288	77	39	323	126	29
148	327	17	68	69	10	47	17	3
417	126	54	575	215	80	422	234	82
305	150	26	342	186	29	351	198	19
175	110	22	167	89	27	107	93	6
456	231	69	473	336	39	447	251	33
807	532	179	807	633	75	744	493	82
171	54	41	131	70	14	133	82	13
173	69	85	152	104	30	172	114	20
4,368	18,497	437	4,509	39,396	356	4,150	31,122	384
2,196	851	229	2,192	662	164	2,290	1,536	171
12,915	22,229	1,739	13,706	43,332	1,404	13,272	35,438	1,309

Table 5.29 Criminal tax fraud cases initiated by the Internal Revenue Service Criminal Investigation Division, by type of disposition, fiscal years 1976–80

Note: The Criminal Investigation Division (formerly the Intelligence Division) of the Internal Revenue Service is responsible for enforcing the criminal provisions of the tax laws, investigating evidence of tax evasion or tax fraud, and recommending prosecution (Source, 1978, p. 30). The Criminal Tax Division of the Office of Chief Counsel handles all criminal tax legal matters for the Internal Revenue Service, reviews criminal cases and decides if cases warrant prosecution, coordinates criminal tax prosecutions with the Department of Justice, and provides assistance to United States Attorneys in criminal tax trials upon request (Source, 1978, p. 53).

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Cases initiated by Criminal Investigation Division	9,035	8,901	9,481	9,780	7,114
Disposed of by Criminal Investigation Division:					
Prosecution recommended	3,147	3,408	3,439	3,338	2,267
Prosecution not recommended	5,650	5,459	5,969	6,252	6,329
Disposed of by Office of Chief Counsel:					
Prosecution not warranted, including cases declined by the Department of Justice	589	486	597	800	1,285
Prosecutions	2,037	2,161	2,153	2,515	2,321

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, *Annual Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, 1976*, p. 151; *1977*, p. 139; *1978*, p. 98 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office) and data provided by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.30 Criminal tax fraud cases handled by the Internal Revenue Service Office of Chief Counsel, by type of disposition, fiscal years 1976–80

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.29. For explanation of indictments and informations, see NOTE, Table 5.13. A "nolle prosse" disposition occurs when a prosecutor decides not to prosecute a case. "No true bill" refers to cases in which the grand jury decides not to indict the defendant.

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Referrals by Office of Chief Counsel for prosecution	2,037	2,695	2,634	2,883	2,726
Grand jury action:					
Indictments and informations	1,331	1,636	1,724	1,820	1,832
No true bill	1	31	11	26	15
Disposition:					
Plea of guilty or nolo contendere	977	1,229	1,189	1,270	1,337
Convicted after trial	216	247	225	342	264
Acquitted	77	55	70	86	80
Nolle prosse or dismissed	71	110	119	183	193

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, *Annual Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, 1976*, p. 61; *1977*, p. 48; *1978*, p. 53 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office) and data provided by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 5.31 Criminal investigations by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service, by type of offense, number of completed investigations, number of convictions, fines imposed, and recoveries and restitutions, fiscal years 1976–80

NOTE: The U.S. Postal Inspection Service, the investigative arm of the U.S. Postal Service, is responsible for the investigation of all violations of Federal statutes relating to the Postal Service and the internal audit of all Postal Service financial and nonfinancial operations. Prosecutions of mail order dealers of obscene matter are brought under 18 U.S.C. 1461. Figures for fiscal years 1977–80 include investigations of dealers of obscene matter only. For 1980, 278 investigations of child pornography dealers resulted in 14 convictions; 23 investigations of other commercial dealers led to 2 convictions. Previous years report all investigations relating to obscene matter. Bombs/explosives data for 1980 include 49 investigations of mailed bombs resulting in 3 convictions, and 83 investigations of explosives and hoax devices placed in postal facilities or equipment resulting in 28 convictions.

Type of offense	Investigations completed					Convictions				
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Theft of mail by employees, contractors, and others (internal)	10,267	8,935	8,026	7,146	6,801	1,206	1,193	796	745	665
Embezzlement of postal funds	2,790	3,421	3,067	3,287	3,850	173	201	185	288	236
Burglary of post offices	1,361	1,202	1,125	1,095	1,324	409	385	344	354	242
Hold up of postal facilities, carriers and Motor Vehicle Service drivers	309	514	241	241	242	150	155	112	125	143
Assaults/threats against U.S. Postal Service personnel	1,813	1,917	1,873	1,815	1,651	178	161	173	182	110
Mail theft from delivery receptacles	193,439	186,972	150,515	142,563	160,819[a]	10,776	12,891	12,936	10,246	5,761
Forgery/counterfeiting of U.S. Postal Service money orders	2,054	2,734	2,550	2,287	2,183	186	251	228	221	184
Willful damage or destruction of mail receptacles	33,912	28,996	28,530	30,946	25,621[a]	1,352	1,360	1,517	1,159	381
Unlawful mailings:										
Obscene matter	431	85	104	114	301	66	11	16	11	16
Firearms	216	NA	NA	NA	NA	16	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bombs/explosives	206	245	188	250	132	65	65	27	49	31
Narcotics, dangerous drugs, and controlled substances	1,804	908	871	688	409	607	339	209	154	81
Scurrilous and defamatory matter	340	NA	NA	NA	NA	10	NA	NA	NA	NA
Extortion letters	132	121	105	74	52	15	27	13	12	9
Other	NA	NA	NA	1,007	911	NA	NA	NA	61	64
Miscellaneous (thefts from self-service units; theft of keys, locks, and other U.S. Postal Service equipment; vandalism; interception of mail; possession and fencing of stolen property; false claims or statements; other postal crimes)	3,488	2,291	1,956	1,894	1,616	1,083	661	608	436	283
Mail fraud	5,793	5,037	5,724	5,497	4,430	1,458	1,617	2,012	2,063	1,370
Total	258,355	243,378	204,475	198,904	210,342	17,750	19,329	19,176	16,106	9,576

Fines Imposed					Recoveries and restitutions				
1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
0	0	0	0	NA	$939,146	0	0	NA	NA
0	0	0	0	NA	196,508	$296,389	NA	$515,448	$812,918
0	0	0	0	NA	62,762	332,644	NA	NA	19,419
0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	NA
0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	NA
0	0	0	0	NA	3,323,619	3,428,704	NA	NA	NA
0	0	0	0	NA	111,254	181,121	NA	NA	NA
0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	NA
$84,173	$37,000	$50,720	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	NA
1,300	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	0	NA
350	2,517	2,347	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	NA
96,969	62,578	46,987	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	NA
100	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	0	NA
500	2,150	1,270	NA	NA	300	0	0	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA
384,593	383,641	NA	0	$390,490	0	0	0	0	2,638,820
1,588,174	2,522,911	2,516,571	$3,647,179	2,449,656	10,378,732	25,982,003	NA	15,265,869	3,372,270
$2,156,159	$3,010,797	$2,619,895	$3,647,179	$2,840,146	$15,012,321	$30,270,861	NA	$15,781,317	$6,843,427

[a] Number of complaints of theft and damage; most often, investigations cover numerous related complaints.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service, Chief Postal Inspector.

Table 5.32 Complaints, criminal investigations completed, arrests, and convictions in mail fraud cases handled by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service, fiscal years 1960–80

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.31.

Fiscal year	Complaints	Investigations completed	Arrests	Convictions
1960	—	9,263	594	366
1961	—	10,395	651	431
1962	72,550	9,842	670	524
1963	88,223	9,012	619	581
1964	119,092	8,769	709	544
1965	115,139	9,985	929	607
1966	130,457	9,836	877	633
1967	135,203[a]	8,169	714	557
1968	146,847[a]	8,851	1,018	681
1969	194,052	9,638	1,061	787
1970	125,898	10,047	1,163	910
1971	135,648	10,319	1,513	1,113
1972	125,048	12,921	1,965	1,350
1973	118,995	11,277	1,919	1,536
1974	111,907	9,840	1,570	1,394
1975	127,044	6,332	1,618	1,260
1976	135,717	5,793	1,674	1,458
1977	166,917	5,037	1,993	1,617
1978	161,741	5,724	2,232	2,012
1979	204,332[b]	5,497	2,377	2,063
1980	200,000[b]	4,430	1,367	1,370

[a] Includes certain nonfraud complaints.
[b] Does not include consumer protection complaints.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service, Chief Postal Inspector.

Table 5.33 Mail fraud complaints received by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service, by type of complaint, United States, fiscal year 1979

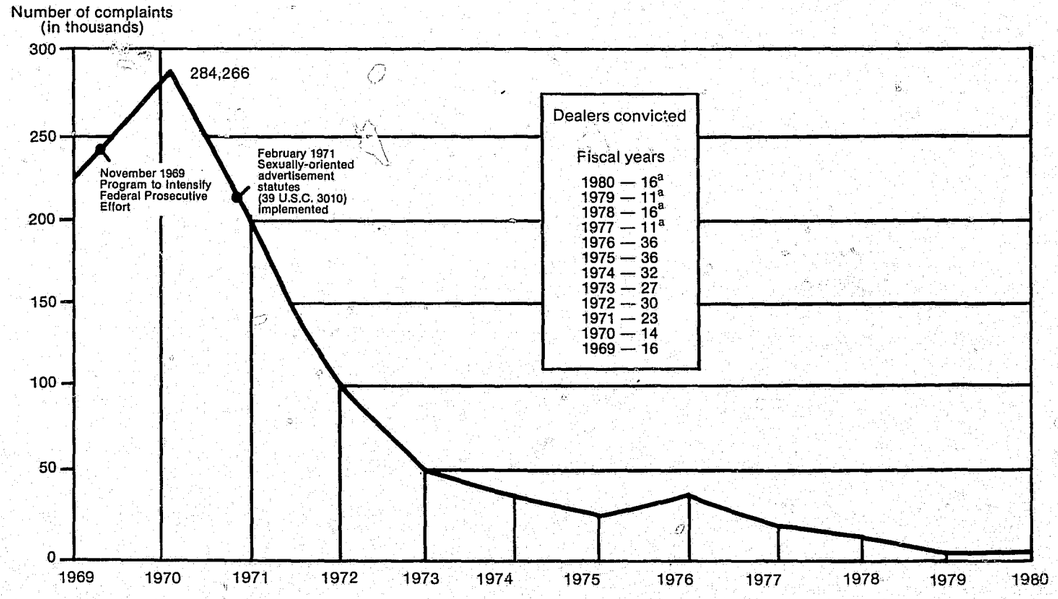
NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.31. These data represent only the 10 most frequent mail fraud complaints received by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service. Consumer protection complaints are excluded from these data.

Type of complaint	Number
Investment frauds	74,962
Merchandise—failure to furnish	23,817
Insurance frauds	18,396
Loan frauds	10,951
Directories	10,310
Solicitations	9,945
Work-at-home	9,309
Credit card frauds	9,197
Real estate	4,248
Merchandise—failure to pay	2,849

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service, Chief Postal Inspector.

Figure 5.10 Obscenity complaints received by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service and commercial pornography dealers convicted in Federal courts, fiscal years 1969–80

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.31. Section 3010 of Title 39 U.S.C. requires the U.S. Postal Service to maintain a list of persons who do not desire to receive sexually-oriented advertisements and prohibits the mailing of such material to any individual whose name and address has been on the list for more than 30 days.



[a] Decrease due to U.S. Department of Justice policy of emphasizing prosecution of dealers with large-scale operations and those having known organized crime connections.

Source: U.S. Postal Service, Postal Inspection Service, *United States Postal Inspection Service 1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 6; and data provided by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service, Chief Postal Inspector. Figure adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.34 Antitrust cases filed in U.S. District Courts, by type of case, years ending June 30, 1960–80

NOTE: "United States cases" refers to suits in which the U.S. Government is the plaintiff.

Year ending June 30	Total	United States cases		Private cases	
		Civil	Criminal	Electrical equipment industry	Other[a]
1960	315	60	27	0	228
1961	441	42[b]	21	37	341
1962	2,079	41[b]	33	1,739	266
1963	457	52[b]	25	97	283
1964	446	59	24	46	317
1965	521	38	11	29[c]	443
1966	770	36	12	278[d]	444
1967	598	39	16	7[d]	536
1968	718	48	11	0	659
1969	797	43	14	0	740
1970	933	52	4	0	877
1971	1,515	60	10	0	1,445
1972	1,393	80	14	0	1,299
1973	1,224	54	18	0	1,152
1974	1,294	40	24	0	1,230
1975	1,467	56	36	0	1,375
1976	1,574	51	19	0	1,504
1977	1,689	47	31	0	1,611
1978	1,507	42	30	0	1,435
1979	1,312	50	28	0	1,234
1980	1,535	39	39	0	1,457

[a] Includes antitrust cases transferred under 28 U.S.C. 1407.
[b] Includes nine U.S. electrical industry cases filed in 1961, two in 1962, and three in 1963.
[c] Includes 26 cases transferred under 28 U.S.C. 1404(a).
[d] All cases were transferred under 28 U.S.C. 1407.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *1980 Annual Report of the Director* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1980), p. 63.

Table 5.35 Environmental, Economic Stabilization Act, and Energy Allocation Act cases filed in U.S. District Courts, by circuit and district, years ending June 30, 1979 and 1980

NOTE: Cases labelled "environmental matters" refer to filings under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 as well as civil environmental actions pertaining to air, water, solid waste, pesticides, radiation, and noise pollution. Filings are also reported involving the Economic Stabilization Act of 1970, which refers to the authorization of the President to stabilize prices, wages, rents, and salaries. Additionally, cases are reported that were filed under the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973, which involves authorizing the President to allocate crude oil, residual fuel oil, and refined petroleum products to deal with existing or imminent shortages and dislocations in the distribution system.

Circuit and district	Environmental matters		Economic Stabilization Act		Energy Allocation Act	
	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980
Total, all districts	559	557	50	35	121	153
District of Columbia	30	29	16	7	13	19
First Circuit	23	25	1	0	10	2
Maine	5	1	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	7	10	0	0	7	1
New Hampshire	3	4	1	0	1	1
Rhode Island	3	2	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	5	8	0	0	2	0
Second Circuit	61	43	6	1	6	14
Connecticut	8	4	1	0	2	0
New York:						
Northern	3	3	1	0	0	0
Eastern	23	20	3	0	0	5
Southern	23	8	1	1	3	7
Western	3	6	0	0	1	0
Vermont	1	2	0	0	0	2
Third Circuit	53	63	1	1	16	15
Delaware	2	5	0	0	12	6
New Jersey	25	28	0	0	3	3
Pennsylvania:						
Eastern	11	15	0	0	1	5
Middle	4	5	0	0	0	0
Western	11	10	1	1	0	1
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fourth Circuit	47	72	1	1	4	5
Maryland	10	23	0	0	3	2
North Carolina:						
Eastern	7	11	0	0	0	1
Middle	1	0	0	0	0	0
Western	2	4	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	6	10	0	1	1	0
Virginia:						
Eastern	7	9	1	0	0	1
Western	6	4	0	0	0	0
West Virginia:						
Northern	3	7	0	0	0	0
Southern	5	4	0	0	0	1
Fifth Circuit	90	108	5	13	17	24
Alabama:						
Northern	5	6	0	0	0	0
Middle	1	1	0	0	0	0
Southern	2	4	0	0	0	0
Florida:						
Northern	1	7	0	0	0	0
Middle	16	11	1	0	1	2
Southern	8	23	0	0	0	3
Georgia:						
Northern	3	5	0	0	0	0
Middle	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southern	0	2	0	5	0	0
Louisiana:						
Eastern	14	15	0	0	0	1
Middle	5	4	0	0	0	0
Western	8	7	0	1	2	1
Mississippi:						
Northern	0	0	0	1	0	0
Southern	2	1	1	1	1	1
Texas:						
Northern	4	2	2	2	6	8
Eastern	2	0	0	0	0	1
Southern	19	19	1	1	7	5
Western	0	1	0	2	0	2
Canal Zone	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sixth Circuit	56	59	3	5	6	5
Kentucky:						
Eastern	5	5	0	0	0	0
Western	2	2	0	0	0	0
Michigan:						
Eastern	6	10	0	0	3	2
Western	4	5	2	1	1	1
Ohio:						
Northern	20	9	0	1	1	0
Southern	9	9	1	1	0	1

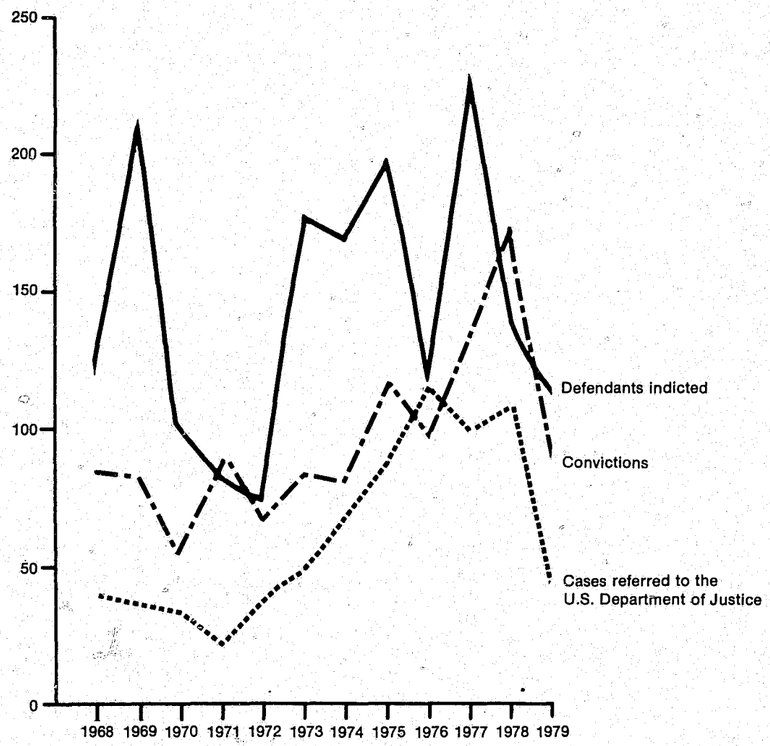
5.35 Environmental, Economic Stabilization Act, and Energy Allocation Act cases filed in U.S. District Courts, by circuit and district, years ending June 30, 1979 and 1980—Continued

Circuit and district	Environmental matters		Economic Stabilization Act		Energy Allocation Act	
	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980
Tennessee:						
Eastern	5	7	0	1	0	0
Middle	3	7	0	1	0	0
Western	2	5	0	0	1	1
Seventh Circuit	29	34	4	1	7	4
Illinois:						
Northern	13	19	2	1	2	2
Central	1	3	0	0	1	0
Southern	1	0	0	0	1	0
Indiana:						
Northern	4	4	0	0	1	0
Southern	4	6	0	0	2	1
Wisconsin:						
Eastern	5	2	0	0	0	1
Western	1	0	2	0	0	0
Eighth Circuit	33	29	2	2	5	9
Arkansas:						
Eastern	5	4	0	0	0	0
Western	4	1	0	0	1	0
Iowa:						
Northern	3	3	0	0	1	0
Southern	2	5	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	3	5	0	0	1	4
Missouri:						
Eastern	2	6	0	0	0	0
Western	4	2	0	1	1	3
Nebraska	6	1	0	0	1	1
North Dakota	1	0	0	0	0	1
South Dakota	3	2	1	1	0	0
Ninth Circuit	105	65	7	3	16	16
Alaska	10	7	0	0	0	0
Arizona	2	2	0	1	0	2
California:						
Northern	10	11	0	0	7	4
Eastern	10	6	1	0	0	2
Central	17	8	3	2	8	7
Southern	2	5	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	2	5	0	0	1	1
Idaho	4	3	0	0	0	0
Montana	4	1	0	0	0	0
Nevada	9	2	0	0	0	0
Oregon	10	5	2	0	0	0
Washington:						
Eastern	1	1	1	0	0	0
Western	23	9	0	0	0	0
Guam	1	0	0	0	0	0
Northern Marianas	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tenth Circuit	32	30	4	1	21	40
Colorado	7	15	1	1	0	3
Kansas	4	6	2	0	12	26
New Mexico	5	3	0	0	1	0
Oklahoma:						
Northern	5	1	0	0	0	1
Eastern	0	1	0	0	0	1
Western	4	0	0	0	8	4
Utah	4	3	0	0	0	4
Wyoming	3	1	1	0	0	1

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *1980 Annual Report of the Director* (Washington, D. C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1980), pp. 65, 69.

Figure 5.11 Criminal proceedings in cases referred by the Securities and Exchange Commission to the U.S. Department of Justice for prosecution, fiscal years 1968–79

NOTE: The activities of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) include regulation of securities markets, registration of investment companies and advisors, corporate reorganization, and enforcement of Federal securities laws. The Commission has a wide range of enforcement remedies available including injunctions and other court orders. In appropriate cases, the SEC may refer its files to the Department of Justice with a recommendation for criminal prosecution. The data below include criminal contempt violations of injunctive orders. The conviction data in the figure refer to cases terminated in a given year.



Source: Securities and Exchange Commission, *Annual Report of the SEC, Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1976*, p. 207; *Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 1979*, p. 122 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.36 Prosecutions for violations of U.S. immigration and nationality laws, by type of case, type of disposition, and aggregate fines and imprisonment imposed, fiscal years 1968–79

NOTE: The data presented for years prior to and including 1976 coincide with the former Federal fiscal years. The transition quarter refers to the period July 1, 1976 to Sept. 30, 1976. The fiscal year for the Federal Government is now from Oct. 1 to Sept. 30.

Violations of nationality laws include false representations as citizens of the United States, false statements and procurement of citizenship or naturalization unlawfully, and reproduction of citizenship and naturalization papers.

Type of case and disposition	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	Transition quarter	1977	1978	1979
Total, all cases	2,885	5,079	6,034	10,215	13,200	16,415	17,734	14,172	17,126	3,563	17,176	16,796	17,398
Dismissals[a]	207	404	487	831	984	905	1,073	1,340	1,319	364	1,754	1,402	1,893
Acquittals	17	52	50	74	27	52	27	21	35	25	34	46	42
Convictions	2,661	4,623	5,497	9,310	12,189	15,458	16,634	12,811	15,772	3,174	15,388	15,348	15,463
Aggregate fines imposed	$109,985	$172,105	$249,785	$461,231	$687,444	$1,008,299	$927,003	$754,746	$1,050,148	$256,228	$879,208	$786,370	$606,818
Aggregate imprisonment (in years)	2,210	3,970	4,042	5,364	4,894	5,755	5,998	5,313	6,367	1,370	6,478	7,597	7,867
Total cases pending end of year	947	938	1,151	1,086	843	922	1,039	985	1,066	1,037	1,015	1,199	1,422
Immigration cases, total	2,629	4,565	5,510	9,550	12,865	16,309	17,608	13,947	16,927	3,467	16,776	16,445	16,970
Dismissals[a]	192	390	469	744	775	874	1,017	1,251	1,240	304	1,521	1,265	1,765
Acquittals	17	50	50	71	27	49	25	20	34	24	32	40	40
Convictions	2,420	4,125	4,991	8,735	12,063	15,386	16,566	12,676	15,653	3,139	15,223	15,140	15,165
Aggregate fines imposed	$102,635	$150,605	$228,085	$417,396	$671,144	$1,006,689	$922,503	$747,796	$1,043,448	$249,228	$877,108	$779,720	$602,818
Aggregate imprisonment (in years)	2,006	3,462	3,625	4,882	4,718	5,688	5,929	5,111	6,185	1,316	6,259	7,307	7,505
Immigration cases pending end of year	875	894	1,089	1,020	803	878	979	937	1,006	970	930	1,108	1,395
Nationality cases, total	256	514	524	665	335	106	126	225	199	96	400	351	428
Dismissals[a]	15	14	18	87	209	31	56	89	79	60	233	137	128
Acquittals	0	2	0	3	0	3	2	1	1	1	2	6	2
Convictions	241	498	506	575	126	72	68	135	119	35	165	208	298
Aggregate fines imposed	$7,350	$21,500	$21,700	$43,835	$16,300	$1,610	$4,500	$6,950	$6,700	$7,000	$2,100	$6,650	$4,000
Aggregate imprisonment (in years)	204	508	417	482	176	67	69	202	182	54	219	290	362
Nationality cases pending end of year	72	44	62	66	40	44	60	48	60	67	85	91	77

[a] Dismissed or otherwise closed.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Table 5.37 Convictions for violations of U.S. immigration and nationality laws, by offense, fiscal years 1970–79

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.36.

Offense	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	Transition quarter	1977	1978	1979
Total	5,497	9,310	12,289	15,458	16,634	12,811	15,772	3,174	15,388	15,348	15,463
Violations of immigration laws	4,991	8,735	12,063	15,386	16,566	12,676	15,653	3,139	15,223	15,140	15,163
Entry of aliens illegally	1,652	5,084	10,292	13,534	15,003	11,094	13,707	2,653	13,276	12,257	12,371
Reentries of deported aliens	1,213	1,094	757	603	516	494	499	103	481	619	542
Bringing in, transporting, harboring, and inducing illegal entry of aliens	850	718	577	738	607	370	465	88	497	1,143	1,291
Fraud, misuse of visas, entry permits, and other entry documents	872	1,012	247	206	206	125	38	14	82	85	158
Fraud and false statements or entries	20	26	45	85	53	61	114	6	15	30	10
Aliens registration or alien address violations	2	0	7	11	9	20	7	1	11	2	8
Alien crewmen who remained longer	3	16	12	22	11	25	30	6	14	12	5
Stowaways on vessels or aircraft	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Perjury	0	0	0	2	0	1	7	0	0	1	1
Importation of aliens for immoral purposes	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All other violations	379	783	126	183	161	486	786	68	847	990	776
Violations of nationality laws	506	575	126	72	68	135	119	35	165	208	300
False representation as citizens of the United States	493	574	119	64	60	112	87	30	115	161	207
False statements and procurement of citizenship or naturalization unlawfully	13	1	7	3	3	3	0	0	1	0	1
Reproduction of citizenship and naturalization papers	0	0	0	5	5	20	32	5	49	47	92

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Table 5.38 Investigative activity of the U.S. Secret Service, fiscal years 1968–80

NOTE: The data presented prior to and including 1976 coincide with the former Federal fiscal year of July 1 to June 30. The transition quarter refers to the period July 1, 1976 to Sept. 30, 1976. The fiscal year for the Federal Government is now from Oct. 1 to Sept. 30.

Investigative activity	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	Transition quarter	1977	1978	1979	1980
Total cases for investigation	144,974	155,004	180,111	200,334	210,626	174,419	182,678	202,042	244,462	155,250	310,092	259,205	198,338	192,358
Cases pending beginning of the fiscal year	35,666	39,741	57,140	59,853	67,584	50,145	50,030	52,368	61,852	104,180	113,363	99,123	70,376	54,247
Counterfeiting	1,568	2,029	2,582	2,544	3,308	2,431	2,323	1,998	2,580	2,604	2,701	2,548	3,377	2,710
Check forgery	23,001	21,940	32,276	34,962	41,291	30,113	30,846	35,385	43,115	83,162	93,517	31,488	53,733	37,074
Bond forgery	9,917	14,279	20,479	19,864	20,249	15,615	15,032	13,068	13,981	14,773	13,854	12,119	9,501	9,248
Protective intelligence	598	911	882	1,167	1,119	660	666	551	452	742	639	627	803	823
Other criminal and noncriminal	582	582	921	1,316	1,617	1,326	1,163	1,366	1,724	2,899	2,652	2,341	2,962	3,492
Cases received	109,308	115,263	122,971	140,481	143,042	124,274	132,648	149,694	182,610	51,070	196,729	160,082	127,962	138,111
Counterfeiting	23,486	18,730	22,346	23,226	23,333	16,951	18,739	22,750	14,944	4,602	20,777	21,417	21,041	18,289
Check forgery	51,606	57,616	62,094	68,004	75,759	63,927	70,880	84,863	113,035	35,022	128,500	92,832	65,322	69,414
Bond forgery	15,867	20,635	16,983	22,991	16,599	14,359	13,805	13,183	14,735	2,825	12,588	10,670	9,966	8,446
Protective intelligence	14,927	12,351	13,467	14,499	14,116	17,348	15,319	11,207	15,802	3,664	14,623	14,703	12,070	13,428
Other criminal and noncriminal	3,422	5,931	8,081	13,761	13,235	11,689	13,905	17,671	24,094	4,957	20,241	20,460	19,563	28,534
Cases closed	105,233	97,864	120,258	132,750	158,871	124,389	128,947	139,159	139,346	41,101	208,679	186,224	140,845	112,178
Counterfeiting	23,025	18,177	22,384	22,462	23,377	17,059	18,778	22,055	14,833	4,419	20,701	20,466	20,556	17,575
Check forgery	52,667	47,280	59,408	59,675	87,566	63,194	66,282	76,743	72,667	24,273	139,365	119,735	80,024	46,467
Bond forgery	11,505	14,435	17,598	22,606	21,075	14,942	14,836	11,824	13,471	3,510	13,526	11,740	9,366	7,363
Protective intelligence	14,614	12,380	13,182	14,547	13,783	17,342	15,403	11,268	15,494	3,748	14,605	14,500	12,022	13,291
Other criminal and noncriminal	3,422	5,592	7,686	13,460	13,070	11,852	13,648	17,269	22,881	5,151	20,482	19,783	18,877	27,482

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service; and U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service, "Annual Statistical Summary, Fiscal Year 1980," 1980. (Mimeographed.)

Table 5.39 Forged check and forged bond cases received and closed by the U.S. Secret Service, fiscal years 1973–80

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.38. Forged check cases include U.S. Government-issued checks only.

	1973	1974	1975	1976	Transition quarter	1977	1978	1979	1980
Forged check cases:									
Number of checks paid	650,778,132	708,071,443	781,642,177	822,607,245	174,650,139	727,408,380	716,747,047	694,314,158	680,134,101
Forged checks received for investigation	59,004	64,363	78,148	108,724	33,679	121,022	85,286	59,495	65,808
Checks received for investigation per million checks paid	91	91	100	132	193	166	119	86	97
Forged check cases closed	58,480	59,936	70,085	68,302	23,120	132,135	112,000	74,011	42,972
Value of forged checks in cases closed	$10,736,304	$13,743,149	$15,950,460	$16,460,178	$5,146,619	$32,644,134	$30,527,400	$20,472,639	$12,133,942
Forged bond cases:									
Forged bonds received for investigation	13,849	13,163	12,645	14,356	2,738	12,189	10,399	9,624	8,242
Forged bond cases closed	14,428	14,190	11,285	13,110	3,425	13,097	11,465	9,019	7,152
Value of forged bonds in cases closed	$1,229,846	$1,166,703	$1,024,298	$1,119,774	$283,505	$1,173,031	$1,074,141	$796,160	$783,661

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service; and U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service, "Annual Statistical Summary, Fiscal Year 1980," 1980. (Mimeographed.)

Table 5.40 Dispositions of arrests by the U.S. Secret Service, fiscal years 1974–80

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.38. For definitions of "nolle prosse" and "no true bill," see NOTE, Table 5.30.

Disposition	1974	1975	1976	Transition quarter	1977	1978	1979	1980
Convicted	6,934	7,788	7,283	1,815	10,979	12,017	9,543	6,310
Acquitted	131	106	101	23	130	104	98	60
Nolle prosse	183	183	91	23	154	86	101	79
No true bill	5	7	4	2	3	1	1	1
Other dismissals	605	584	511	115	531	489	403	302
Total	7,858	8,668	7,990	1,978	11,797	12,697	10,146	6,752

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service; and U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service, "Annual Statistical Summary, Fiscal Year 1980," 1980. (Mimeographed.)

Table 5.41 Persons indicted, awaiting trial on Dec. 31, and convicted of offenses involving abuse of public office, by level of government, 1970–79

NOTE: Questionnaires are sent annually to the U.S. Attorneys' offices in each of the Federal judicial districts eliciting data concerning indictments and convictions during the year as well as prosecutions awaiting trial on Dec. 31 of each year. These data cover persons elected or appointed to office and career (staff) government employees; "others involved" include individuals who held no official position, but who participated in an offense aimed at corrupting another's public office. "Abuse of public office" includes offenses such as extortion, bribery, and conflict of interest.

	Total	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Elected or appointed officials:											
Federal:											
Indicted	784	9	58	58	60	59	53	111	129	133	114
Awaiting trial on Dec. 31	108	0	0	4	2	1	5	1	32	42	21
Convicted	621	9	40	42	48	51	43	101	94	91	102
State:											
Indicted	359	10	21	17	19	36	36	59	50	55	56
Awaiting trial on Dec. 31	146	0	0	0	0	0	5	30	33	20	29
Convicted	251	7	16	10	17	23	18	35	38	56	31
Local:											
Indicted	1,265	26	46	106	85	130	139	194	157	171	211
Awaiting trial on Dec. 31	316	0	0	0	2	4	15	98	62	72	63
Convicted	906	16	28	75	64	87	94	100	164	127	151
Others involved:											
Indicted	1,106	18	35	27	80	66	27	199	171	198	285
Awaiting trial on Dec. 31	306	0	0	1	14	0	2	70	83	71	65
Convicted	858	12	24	15	52	56	24	144	144	135	252

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Criminal Division, *Federal Prosecutions of Corrupt Public Officials, 1970–1979* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1980), Table I.

Table 5.42 Army personnel tried and percent convicted in General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial, by type of personnel, fiscal years 1971–79

NOTE: In the military justice system, a General Court-Martial consists of a military judge and not less than five members (jurors), although a trial may be heard by a military judge alone, if requested by the accused (10 U.S.C. 816). A Special Court-Martial consists of not less than three members, or a military judge and not less than three members, or trial by military judge alone, if requested by the accused (10 U.S.C. 816). The jurisdiction of the Special Court-Martial is limited to non-capital offenses. In addition, a Special Court-Martial cannot adjudge a dishonorable discharge, dismissal, confinement longer than 6 months, hard labor longer than 3 months, forfeiture of more than two-thirds pay, or any forfeiture of pay for longer than 6 months. If a bad conduct discharge (BCD) is adjudged, the Special Court-Martial must have included a verbatim record of the proceeding, counsel for the accused, and a military judge (10 U.S.C. 819). This is referred to as a Special (BCD) Court-Martial.

The data below reflect the combined activity of both General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial. The data presented for years prior to and including 1976 coincide with former Federal fiscal years. The transition quarter refers to the period July 1, 1976 to Sept. 30, 1976. The fiscal year for the Federal Government is now from Oct. 1 to Sept. 30.

Fiscal year and type of personnel	Total number tried	Percent convicted
1971	3,942	94.9
Officers	42	80.9
Enlisted personnel	3,900	95.6
1972	3,319	93.7
Officers	52	78.8
Enlisted personnel	3,267	93.9
1973	2,356	93.9
Officers	19	68.4
Enlisted personnel	2,337	94.1
1974	3,258	94.3
Officers	14	78.5
Enlisted personnel	3,244	94.4
1975	2,876	93.3
Officers	15	53.3
Enlisted personnel	2,861	93.5
1976	2,265	91.8
Officers	20	65.0
Enlisted personnel	2,245	92.1
Transition quarter	500	90.8
Officers	8	62.5
Enlisted personnel	492	91.2
1977	1,920	89.9
Officers[a]	23	78.3
Enlisted personnel[b]	1,897	90.0
1978	1,608	88.7
Officers	13	83.3
Enlisted personnel[c]	1,595	88.7
1979	1,768	90.7
Officers[a]	22	72.7
Enlisted personnel[c]	1,746	90.9

[a] Includes one cadet.
[b] Includes one civilian.
[c] Includes two prisoners.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Army.

Table 5.43 Army personnel tried and percent pleading guilty in General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial, by type of court and guilty plea, fiscal years 1971–79

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.42.

Fiscal year and type of guilty plea	General Courts-Martial	Special (BCD) Courts-Martial
1971:		
Total number tried	2,751	1,191
Percent pleading guilty	47.6	45.5
Percent of guilty pleas negotiated	54.5	23.2
1972:		
Total number tried	2,291	1,028
Percent pleading guilty	51.5	57.1
Percent of guilty pleas negotiated	63.4	44.6
1973:		
Total number tried	1,547	809
Percent pleading guilty	53.7	55.6
Percent of guilty pleas negotiated	69.6	60.3
1974:		
Total number tried	1,988	1,270
Percent pleading guilty	51.1	50.2
Percent of guilty pleas negotiated	76.3	49.0
1975:		
Total number tried	1,751	1,125
Percent pleading guilty	50.5	51.8
Percent of guilty pleas negotiated	86.4	54.5
1976:		
Total number tried	1,466	799
Percent pleading guilty	54.1	50.3
Percent of guilty pleas negotiated	94.8	59.5
Transition quarter:		
Total number tried	345	155
Percent pleading guilty	51.3	48.4
Percent of guilty pleas negotiated	94.4	61.3
1977:		
Total number tried	1,241	679
Percent pleading guilty	51.0	56.1
Percent of guilty pleas negotiated	88.5	62.5
1978:		
Total number tried	1,054	554
Percent pleading guilty	47.3	56.3
Percent of guilty pleas negotiated	91.4	69.2
1979:		
Total number tried	1,106	660
Percent pleading guilty	51.6	70.5
Percent of guilty pleas negotiated	92.1	76.3

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Army.

Table 5.44 Army personnel disposed of in General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial, by type of personnel and disposition, fiscal years 1971–79

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.42. Data below reflect the combined activity of General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial. Discharges apply to enlisted personnel. The comparable disposition for officers is referred to as a dismissal.

[Percent]

Fiscal year and type of personnel	Number convicted	Disposition			
		Dishonorable discharge	Bad conduct discharge	Dismissal	No discharge or dismissal
1971:					
Officers	28	X	X	67.8	32.4
Enlisted personnel	3,728	21.1	71.1	X	7.7
1972:					
Officers	32	X	X	68.7	31.2
Enlisted personnel	3,063	21.9	68.9	X	9.1
1973:					
Officers	8	X	X	50.0	50.0
Enlisted personnel	2,198	20.4	69.6	X	9.9
1974:					
Officers	7	X	X	71.4	28.6
Enlisted personnel	3,063	18.7	74.5	X	6.8
1975:					
Officers	6	X	X	100.0	0.0
Enlisted personnel	2,669	21.2	70.6	X	8.2
1976:					
Officers	10	X	X	80.0	20.0
Enlisted personnel	2,056	22.2	69.4	X	8.0
Transition quarter:					
Officers	5	X	X	80.0	20.0
Enlisted personnel	449	21.4	68.1	X	10.5
1977:					
Officers[a]	18	X	X	72.7	27.8
Enlisted personnel[b]	1,708	18.0	70.6	X	11.3
1978:					
Officers	10	10.0[c]	X	50.0	40.0
Enlisted personnel[d]	1,416	14.3	72.2	X	13.5
1979:					
Officers[d]	16	12.5[c]	X	43.7	43.7
Enlisted personnel	1,586	17.7	70.0	X	12.3

[a] Includes one cadet.
[b] Includes one civilian.
[c] Warrant officer.
[d] Includes two prisoners.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Army.

Table 5.45 Air Force personnel tried and percent convicted in General and Special Courts-Martial, by type of court and personnel, 1971–80

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.42. The Air Force provides counsel and a military judge for all Special Courts-Martial. Therefore, no distinction is made between BCD and non-BCD Special Courts-Martial. These data refer to calendar years.

Year and type of personnel	General Courts-Martial		Special Courts-Martial	
	Number tried	Percent convicted	Number tried	Percent convicted
1971	184	85.3	2,018	90.0
Officers	9	77.8	4	0.0
Enlisted personnel	175	85.7	2,014	90.0
1972	228	89.9	2,306	93.4
Officers	7	42.9	1	100.0
Enlisted personnel	221	91.4	2,305	93.4
1973	296	91.6	2,395	92.4
Officers	6	100.0	1	0.0
Enlisted personnel	290	91.4	2,394	92.4
1974	225	89.8	2,168	91.1
Officers	5	60.0	4	25.0
Enlisted personnel	220	90.5	2,164	91.2
1975	235	92.8	1,509	88.8
Officers	8	87.5	5	60.0
Enlisted personnel	227	93.0	1,504	88.9
1976	165	90.3	909	89.5
Officers	5	80.0	1	0.0
Enlisted personnel	160	90.6	908	89.6
1977	173	87.9	866	87.4
Officers	7	85.7	2	50.0
Enlisted personnel	166	87.9	864	87.5
1978	122	92.6	843	89.3
Officers	5	80.0	2	0.0
Enlisted personnel	117	93.2	841	89.5
1979	202	92.6	1,033	90.7
Officers	12	66.7	3	33.3
Enlisted personnel	190	94.2	1,030	90.9
1980	289	86.9	1,368	92.7
Officers	19	78.9	2	100.0
Enlisted personnel	270	87.4	1,366	92.7

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Air Force.

Table 5.46 Air Force personnel tried and percent pleading guilty to all charges entered in General and Special Courts-Martial, by type of court, 1971–80

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 5.42 and 5.45.

	General Courts-Martial	Special Courts-Martial
1971:		
Total number tried	184	2,018
Percent pleading guilty	24.5	53.3
1972:		
Total number tried	228	2,306
Percent pleading guilty	29.3	54.1
1973:		
Total number tried	296	2,395
Percent pleading guilty	30.4	50.8
1974:		
Total number tried	225	2,168
Percent pleading guilty	32.9	49.3
1975:		
Total number tried	235	1,509
Percent pleading guilty	34.9	44.1
1976:		
Total number tried	165	909
Percent pleading guilty	30.3	43.8
1977:		
Total number tried	173	866
Percent pleading guilty	36.4	44.0
1978:		
Total number tried	122	843
Percent pleading guilty	29.5	47.6
1979:		
Total number tried	202	1,033
Percent pleading guilty	34.2	49.8
1980:		
Total number tried	289	1,368
Percent pleading guilty	32.5	55.0

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Air Force.

Table 5.47 Air Force personnel convicted in General and Special Courts-Martial, by type of disposition approved and court, 1971–80

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 5.42 and 5.45. Punitive discharges imposed by General and Special Courts-Martial must be approved by the General Convening Authority. Discharges apply to enlisted personnel. The comparable disposition for officers is referred to as a dismissal. The data below include only dispositions that were approved by the General Convening Authority.

	Disposition approved						
	General Courts-Martial				Special Courts-Martial		
	Total	Dishonorable discharge*	Bad conduct discharge	No discharge or dismissal	Total	Bad conduct discharge	No discharge or dismissal
1971:							
Number	157	23	67	67	1,811	161	1,650
Percent	100.0	14.6	42.7	42.7	100.0	8.9	91.1
1972:							
Number	205	21	112	72	2,154	172	1,982
Percent	100.0	10.2	54.6	35.2	100.0	8.0	92.0
1973:							
Number	271	23	178	70	2,212	345	1,867
Percent	100.0	8.5	65.7	25.8	100.0	15.6	84.4
1974:							
Number	202	26	128	48	1,974	342	1,632
Percent	100.0	12.9	63.4	23.7	100.0	17.3	82.7
1975:							
Number	218	28	146	44	1,340	220	1,120
Percent	100.0	12.8	67.0	20.2	100.0	16.4	83.6
1976:							
Number	149	24	94	31	814	137	677
Percent	100.0	16.1	63.1	20.8	100.0	16.8	83.2
1977:							
Number	152	23	86	43	757	93	664
Percent	100.0	15.1	56.6	28.3	100.0	12.3	87.7
1978:							
Number	113	10	64	39	753	112	641
Percent	100.0	8.8	56.6	34.5	100.0	14.9	85.1
1979:							
Number	187	44	94	49	937	163	774
Percent	100.0	23.5	50.3	26.2	100.0	17.4	82.6
1980:							
Number	251	64	138	49	1,268	254	1,014
Percent	100.0	25.5	55.0	19.5	100.0	20.0	80.0

* Includes dismissals of officers.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Air Force.

Table 5.48 Navy and Marine Corps personnel tried and percent convicted in General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial, by type of personnel, fiscal years 1971–80

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.42. Data for officers are based on General Courts-Martial only. Data for enlisted personnel reflect the combined activity of both General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial. Fiscal years 1971–76 encompass the period July 1 to June 30. Fiscal years 1977–80 encompass the period Oct. 1, 1976 to Sept. 30, 1978. The data for the transition quarter, July 1 to Sept. 30, 1976, are not presented.

	Navy		Marine Corps	
Fiscal year and type of personnel	Number tried	Percent convicted	Number tried	Percent convicted
1971	1,722	98.9	1,913	97.5
Officers	4	75.0	8	75.0
Enlisted personnel	1,718	98.9	1,905	94.5
1972	681	98.1	2,185	98.7
Officers	4	100.0	8	87.5
Enlisted personnel	677	98.1	2,177	98.7
1973	527	98.8	2,265	98.3
Officers	1	0.0	3	66.7
Enlisted personnel	526	99.1	2,262	98.3
1974	560	97.1	2,164	98.6
Officers	2	50.0	8	87.5
Enlisted personnel	558	97.3	2,156	98.6
1975	788	99.0	2,822	99.3
Officers	1	100.0	1	100.0
Enlisted personnel	787	99.0	2,821	99.3
1976	1,061	95.1	2,007	98.1
Officers	5	80.0	2	100.0
Enlisted personnel	1,056	95.2	2,005	98.1
1977	954	97.5	1,297	98.5
Officers	5	80.0	3	100.0
Enlisted personnel	949	97.6	1,294	98.5
1978	801	98.4	1,040	96.7
Officers	3	33.3	0	X
Enlisted personnel	798	98.6	1,040	96.7
1979	1,312	95.7	741	98.0
Officers	6	100.0	3	66.7
Enlisted personnel	1,306	95.7	738	98.1
1980	1,771	99.4	1,210	98.7
Officers	7	100.0	3	33.3
Enlisted personnel	1,764	99.4	1,207	98.8

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Navy.

Table 5.49 Navy and Marine Corps personnel tried and guilty pleas entered in General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial, by type of court and guilty plea, fiscal years 1971–80

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 5.42 and 5.48.

[Guilty plea figures include the negotiated plea figures]

	Navy		Marine Corps	
Fiscal year and type of guilty plea	General Courts-Martial	Special (BCD) Courts-Martial	General Courts-Martial	Special (BCD) Courts-Martial
1971:				
Total number tried	341	1,381	587	1,326
Guilty pleas	217	1,179	372	1,065
Negotiated guilty pleas	65	241	155	96
1972:				
Total number tried	203	478	670	1,515
Guilty pleas	145	418	527	1,335
Negotiated guilty pleas	78	116	188	106
1973:				
Total number tried	191	336	597	1,668
Guilty pleas	129	275	449	1,448
Negotiated guilty pleas	71	77	282	264
1974:				
Total number tried	187	373	422	1,742
Guilty pleas	108	277	291	1,505
Negotiated guilty pleas	55	93	147	234
1975:				
Total number tried	171	617	520	2,302
Guilty pleas	97	458	342	1,741
Negotiated guilty pleas	52	145	200	366
1976:				
Total number tried	240	821	401	1,606
Guilty pleas	165	623	235	1,133
Negotiated guilty pleas	99	198	172	326
1977:				
Total number tried	200	754	211	1,086
Guilty pleas	124	616	130	879
Negotiated guilty pleas	89	260	88	436
1978:				
Total number tried	144	657	205	835
Guilty pleas	93	583	129	747
Negotiated guilty pleas	72	231	101	383
1979:				
Total number tried	134	1,178	158	583
Guilty pleas	88	1,036	103	482
Negotiated guilty pleas	64	468	67	248
1980:				
Total number tried	165	1,606	162	1,048
Guilty pleas	125	1,506	113	915
Negotiated guilty pleas	79	866	85	452

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Navy.

Table 5.50 Navy and Marine Corps personnel disposed of in General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial, by type of personnel and disposition, fiscal years 1971–80

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 5.42 and 5.48. Discharges apply to enlisted personnel. The comparable disposition for officers is referred to as a dismissal. Data for officers are based on General Courts-Martial only. Data for enlisted personnel reflect the combined activity of both General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial.

[Percent]

Fiscal year and type of personnel	Navy					Marine Corps				
		Disposition					Disposition			
	Number of convictions	Dishonorable discharge	Bad conduct discharge	Dismissal	No dismissal or discharge	Number of convictions	Dishonorable discharge	Bad conduct discharge	Dismissal	No dismissal or discharge
1971:										
Officers	3	X	X	66.7	33.3	6	X	X	50.0	50.0
Enlisted personnel	1,700	1.1	95.6	X	3.3	1,860	5.3	91.5	X	3.2
1972:										
Officers	4	X	X	25.0	75.0	7	X	X	71.4	28.6
Enlisted personnel	664	3.8	88.1	X	8.4	2,149	5.9	91.3	X	2.9
1973:										
Officers	0	X	X	X	X	2	X	X	100.0	0.0
Enlisted personnel	521	6.1	88.7	X	5.2	2,224	7.8	90.1	X	2.0
1974:										
Officers	1	X	X	0.0	100.0	7	X	X	100.0	0.0
Enlisted personnel	543	3.3	90.2	X	6.6	2,126	4.9	92.9	X	2.2
1975:										
Officers	1	X	X	0.0	100.0	1	X	X	100.0	0.0
Enlisted personnel	779	2.4	93.7	X	3.9	2,800	4.8	93.5	X	1.7
1976:										
Officers	4	X	X	25.0	75.0	2	X	X	100.0	0.0
Enlisted personnel	1,035	2.0	94.3	X	3.9	1,966	3.8	93.9	X	2.3
1977:										
Officers	4	X	X	25.0	75.0	3	X	X	100.0	0.0
Enlisted personnel	926	1.5	94.3	X	4.2	1,275	2.7	94.0	X	3.3
1978:										
Officers	1	X	X	0.0	100.0	0	X	X	X	X
Enlisted personnel	787	1.5	94.9	X	3.6	1,006	3.9	93.3	X	2.8
1979:										
Officers	6	X	X	50.0	50.0	2	X	X	50.0	50.0
Enlisted personnel	1,292	1.5	96.4	X	2.2	724	3.9	92.5	X	3.6
1980:										
Officers	7	X	X	42.9	57.1	1	X	X	0.0	100.0
Enlisted personnel	1,753	1.2	96.5	X	2.3	1,193	3.2	94.0	X	2.8

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Navy.

Table 5.51 Coast Guard personnel tried in General, Special (BCD), and Summary Courts-Martial, by type of court, fiscal years 1966–80

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.42. A Summary Court-Martial is a military trial by one commissioned officer who need not be a lawyer. Punishment may not exceed 30 days in confinement, and may include reduction and forfeitures of not more than two-thirds of 1 month's pay. No counsel is furnished for prosecution or defense. Accused personnel have the option to refuse trial by Summary Court-Martial, but refusal may result in the charges being referred to a higher level court-martial. The data presented for years prior to and including 1976 coincide with former Federal fiscal years (July 1 to June 30). The transition quarter refers to the period July 1, 1976 to Sept. 30, 1976. The fiscal year for the Federal Government is now from Oct. 1 to Sept. 30.

Fiscal year	Type of Courts-Martial		
	General	Special (BCD)	Summary
1966	3	95	212
1967	2	68	211
1968	0	91	216
1969	2	92	207
1970	2	76	174
1971	2	129	287
1972	6	167	348
1973	5	206	307
1974	7	190	212
1975	4	189	267
1976	4	181	221
Transition quarter	0	25	47
1977	5	84	188
1978	3	58	180
1979	2	47	122
1980	3	67	169

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Transportation, U.S. Coast Guard.

Table 5.52 Coast Guard personnel convicted in Special (BCD) Courts-Martial, by type of disposition, fiscal years 1978–80

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.42.

	1978		1979		1980	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Number of convictions	52	100	42	100	64	100
Disposition*:						
Bad conduct discharge	2	4	5	12	9	14
Confinement at hard labor	25	48	24	57	37	58
Hard labor without confinement	12	23	4	10	8	12
Reduction in rate	28	54	26	62	34	53
Restriction	18	35	6	14	12	19
Forfeiture of pay	28	54	30	71	45	70
Other	9	17	9	21	22	34

* Disposition totals are greater than the conviction totals shown because more than one disposition may be imposed in each case.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Transportation, U.S. Coast Guard.

Table 5.53 Coast Guard personnel convicted in Special (BCD) Courts-Martial, by three most frequent dispositions imposed, fiscal years 1977–80

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.42.

	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Number of convictions	76	100	52	100	42	100	64	100
Disposition*:								
Forfeitures of pay	53	70	28	54	30	71	45	70
Confinement at hard labor	44	58	25	48	24	57	37	58
Reduction in rate	33	43	28	54	26	62	34	53

* Disposition totals may add to greater than conviction total shown because more than one disposition may be imposed in each case.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Transportation, U.S. Coast Guard.

Table 5.54 Offenses involved in Coast Guard Special (BCD) Courts-Martial, fiscal years 1970–80

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 5.42 and 5.51. The data in this table are based on the total number of offenses involved. A person may have been charged with more than one offense; see Table 5.51 for the number of personnel tried.

Type of offense	1970[a]	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976[b]	1977	1978	1979	1980
AWOL or desertion	58	103	197	214	239	215	252	82	72	50	73
Marihuana offenses	(c)	39	56	73	41	89	49	15	8	49	30
Offenses involving controlled drugs	17	6	31	27	16	34	3	3	1	26	4
Missing ship movements	16	25	58	51	47	28	55	14	14	2	7
Willful disobedience or disrespect	5	21	25	70	63	77	110	6	7	5	6
Assault	12	16	10	34	16	40	34	16	1	4	4
Violation of order or regulation	7	14	27	8	53	33	45	33	7	16	20
False representation of official statements	7	13	8	18	NA	NA	33	1	3	NA	2
Forgery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	46	72
Larceny or wrongful appropriation	28	12	18	12	21	36	83	20	33	66	62
Breaking restriction	NA	11	35	28	21	36	41	10	8	1	13
Offenses against Coast Guard property	NA	8	17	12	9	20	16	8	8	5	13
Drunk or disorderly	4	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Provoking words or threats	7	4	3	13	12	8	12	8	NA	NA	NA
Neglect of duty	NA	2	4	4	10	15	36	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sleeping on post	NA	2	1	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Escape from custody or resisting apprehension	4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11	NA	3	NA	NA
Cheating on advancement examination	NA	NA	NA	8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mutiny	NA	NA	NA	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Conspiracy	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9
Housebreaking or unlawful entry	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	10	29	4	NA	NA	NA
Bad checks	NA	NA	NA	NA	10	8	31	NA	NA	NA	NA
Dereliction of duty	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	17	NA	NA	NA
Other offenses	15	12	27	42	25	52	52	29	41	22	48

[a] Includes two General Court-Martial cases.
[b] Includes transition quarter.
[c] Marihuana offenses were not reported separately in 1970; they are included in "offenses involving controlled drugs."

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Transportation, U.S. Coast Guard.

Section 6:

PERSONS UNDER CORRECTIONAL SUPERVISION

This section presents information on persons under supervision or otherwise detained under some form of court or correctional authority. Data are reported on probation, on post-adjudicatory confinement, on parole, and on persons sentenced to death.

The probation data focus on the Federal jurisdiction. These data describe the flow of persons entering and leaving Federal probationary supervision.

Post-adjudicatory confinement data include characteristics of residents of juvenile correctional facilities, drug treatment programs, local jails, and adult correctional facilities. The juvenile data are broken down according to confinement in public or private facilities, and detention or correctional facilities. For the drug treatment programs, information is given on the characteristics of persons entering federally-funded programs.

Data on inmates of local jails are available from the 1978 National Jail Census and the companion Survey of Inmates of Local Jails, both of which were conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics under the National Prisoner Statistics program. Data are presented, by State, for adults and juveniles. The data on local jail inmate characteristics include age, race, sex, education, pre-arrest employment and income, military service, heroin use, detention status, offense, bail status, legal representation and method of conviction. In comparison, similar information is available on adult inmates in State and Federal institutions. Additionally, data are presented on the population of U.S. Army, Navy and Marine Corps correctional institutions.

Detailed information is provided on persons under post-release supervision from correctional institutions, with a particular focus on parole. Data regarding persons conditionally and unconditionally released from Federal custody, and persons released to and removed from Federal supervision are reported. Data are presented from the Uniform Parole Reports program on the number of admissions to and departures from parole supervision.

This section concludes with statistics compiled on State and Federal inmates who have been executed or who are presently under sentence of death. These data are presented by the inmates' age, sex, race, commitment offense, and time spent in detention awaiting execution.

Table 6.1 Persons received for supervision by the Federal Probation System, by type of supervision, years ending June 30, 1974–80

NOTE: Persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System include persons placed on probation—either by U.S. District Courts, U.S. magistrates, or at the request of U.S. attorneys (deferred prosecution)—and Federal offenders released from confinement on parole or mandatory release. A Federal prisoner is eligible for mandatory release when the prisoner has served the full term of imprisonment less "good-time" allowances. If the offender has served more than 180 days of "good-time" credit, supervision (as if on parole) is for that period in excess of 180 days. If "good-time" amounts to fewer than 180 days, then release occurs without supervision.

These data represent persons who began supervision between July 1 and June 30 of the year noted. The Canal Zone, Guam, and the Virgin Islands began reporting data in 1977.

"Pretrial diversion" was called "deferred prosecution" in years prior to 1977.

"Special parole" refers to a specified period of parole attached to a term of imprisonment at sentencing. This provision is applicable to violations of certain drug laws (see Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970, Public Law 91–513, Oct. 27, 1970, 84 Stat. 1260).

Type of supervision	1974		1975		1976		1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All cases	32,660	100.0	36,061	100.0	35,102	100.0	35,098	100.0	34,808	100.0	33,839	100.0	31,410	100.0
Probation (court)	19,452	59.6	18,665	51.8	18,375	52.3	17,561	50.0	15,668	45.0	14,094	41.7	12,189	38.8
Probation (U.S. magistrate)	3,351	10.2	4,884	13.5	5,358	15.3	5,678	16.2	5,812	16.7	5,202	15.4	4,589	14.6
Pretrial diversion	977	3.0	1,143	3.2	1,711	4.9	2,081	5.9	2,135	6.1	2,255	6.7	2,015	6.4
Parole	6,299	19.3	7,888	21.9	6,286	17.9	5,222	14.9	5,816	16.7	6,829	20.2	7,652	24.4
Mandatory release	2,398	7.3	2,408	6.7	1,935	5.5	2,521	7.2	3,298	9.5	3,222	9.5	2,671	8.5
Military parole	183	0.6	200	0.6	232	0.7	289	0.8	171	0.5	95	0.3	226	0.7
Special parole	—	—	873	2.4	1,205	3.4	1,746	5.0	1,908	5.5	2,142	6.3	2,068	6.6

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1975*, p. X–8; *1977* (Preliminary Report), p. 17, Table II; *1979*, p. 13, Table 12; *1980*, p. 14, Table 15 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.2 Movement of persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System, year ending June 30, 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.1

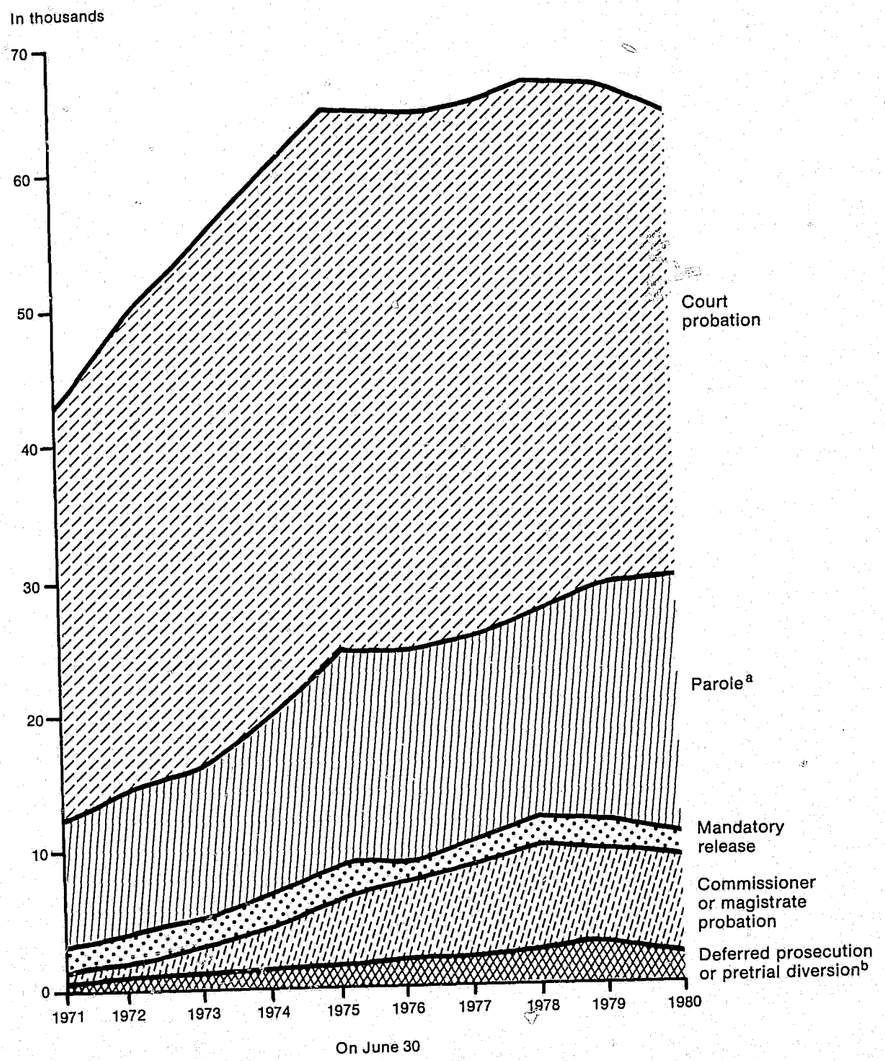
	Number	Percent[a]
Persons under supervision, July 1, 1979	67,374	X
Total received	39,040	100
Court probation	12,189	31
Pretrial diversion	2,015	5
U.S. magistrate probation	4,589	12
Parole	7,652	20
Mandatory release	2,671	7
Military parole	226	1
Special parole	2,068	5
Received by transfer	7,630	20
Total removed	41,964	100
Court probation	15,144	36
Pretrial diversion	2,277	5
U.S. magistrate probation	5,104	12
Parole	6,595	16
Mandatory release	3,050	7
Military parole	144	(b)
Special parole	2,004	5
Removed by transfer	7,646	18
Persons under supervision, June 30, 1980	64,450	X

[a] Percents may not add to total because of rounding.
[b] Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *1980 Annual Report of the Director* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1980), pp. A–102—A–105. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 6.1 Persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System, by type of supervision, on June 30, 1971–80

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.1.

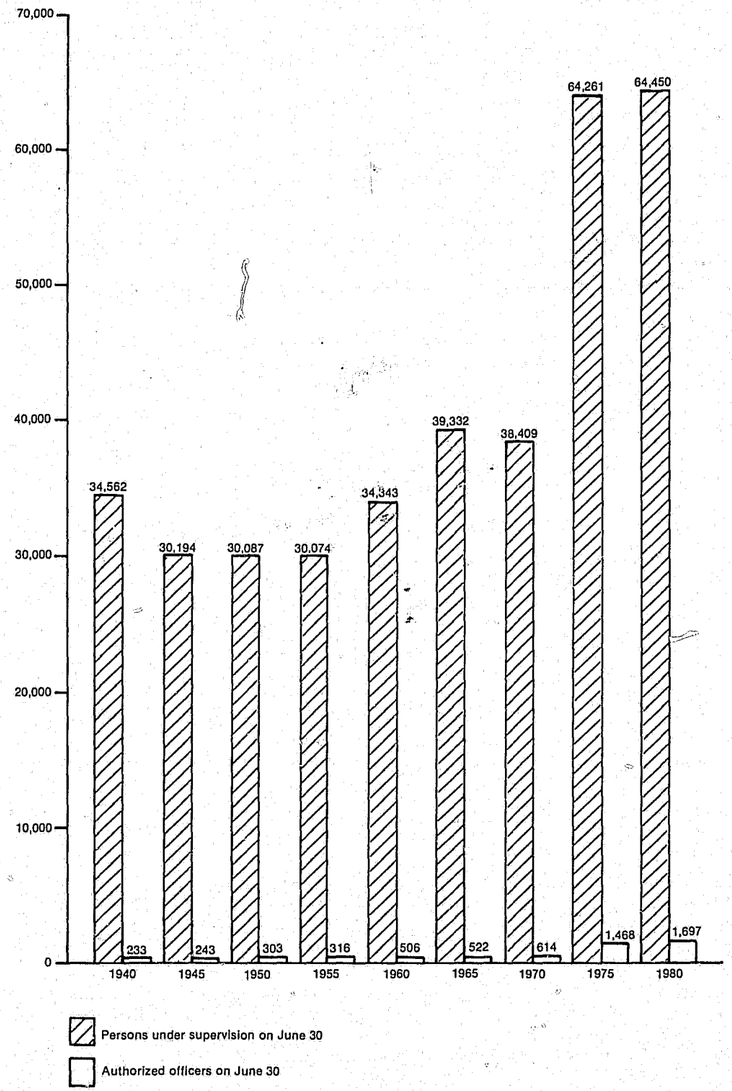


[a] Includes military parole and special parole.
[b] Beginning July 1, 1976 pretrial diversion replaced deferred prosecution.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *The United States Courts: A Pictorial Summary for the Twelve Month Period Ended June 30, 1980* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1980), p. 17.

Figure 6.2 Persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System and authorized probation officers on June 30, selected years 1940–80

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.1.



Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *1980 Annual Report of the Director* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1980), p. 13. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.3 Persons removed from supervision of the Federal Probation System, by type of supervision and violation, year ending June 30, 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.1. This table excludes data on persons reinstated to supervision, releases, and transfers.

Type of supervision	Total removed	No violation		With violation		Type of violation					
						Technical[a]		Minor[b]		Major[c]	
		Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Total	30,960	25,505	82.4	5,455	17.6	3,489	11.3	605	2.0	1,361	4.4
Court probation	13,936	11,801	84.7	2,135	15.3	1,355	9.9	220	1.6	530	3.8
Pretrial diversion	2,088	2,021	96.8	67	3.2	53	2.5	8	0.4	6	0.3
U.S. magistrate probation	4,750	3,948	83.1	802	16.9	563	11.9	98	2.1	141	3.0
Parole	5,488	3,788	69.0	1,700	31.0	1,024	18.7	181	3.3	495	9.0
Mandatory release	2,766	2,376	85.9	390	14.1	222	8.0	68	2.5	100	3.6
Military parole from military institution	130	126	96.9	4	3.1	1	0.8	2	1.5	1	0.8
Military parole from Federal institution	5	3	60.0	2	40.0	1	20.0	0	0.0	1	20.0
Special parole	1,797	1,442	80.2	355	19.8	240	13.4	28	1.6	87	4.8

[a] Violations of the conditions of supervision other than conviction for a new offense.
[b] Conviction for minor offenses such as drunk, disorderly, petty theft, traffic violation, when sentence is 90 days or less imprisonment, or 1 year or less probation, or a fine.
[c] Involvement in or conviction of a new major offense, including absconded from custody, arrested on another charge, or convicted and sentenced to more than 90 days imprisonment, or more than 1 year probation.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *1980 Annual Report of the Director* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1980), p. A–119.

Table 6.4 Drug users admitted to federally-funded drug abuse treatment programs, by ethnicity, sex, age at admission, and primary drug of abuse at admission, United States, 1979

NOTE: This table is based on data that were reported to the Client Oriented Data Acquisition Process (CODAP), an information system operated by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) that collects admission and discharge reports on each client admitted to federally-funded drug abuse treatment programs in the United States and each of its territories. To assure the quality of the data, NIDA has developed quality control procedures that include manual edits at the State and national levels, as well as computer edits that test the internal consistency of information reported in individual forms. The number of cases for each table may vary because of missing values in different categories. Clients for whom no primary drug was reported and transfer admissions between CODAP clinics are not included in these data. The "primary drug of abuse at admission" is the drug type causing the most dysfunction at the time of admission to treatment. The subtotals of each category do not sum to the total due to the exclusion of cases with missing data on one or more of these attributes. For other definitions of terms and a discussion of limitations of the data, see Appendix 13.

[Percent[a]]

	Total admissions		Primary drug of abuse at admission											
	Number	Percent	Heroin	Other opiates	Marihuana	Barbiturates	Amphetamines	Alcohol	Cocaine	Hallucinogens	PCP[b]	Tranquillizers	Other sedatives	Other
Total	235,414	100.0	40.4	7.5	16.2	3.9	6.5	7.5	3.8	2.7	3.5	3.1	2.4	2.4
White male	92,514	100.0	23.9	9.3	21.0	5.2	8.4	11.8	4.3	4.3	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.2
Under 18 years	13,727	100.0	0.4	0.8	58.6	4.1	7.3	5.1	2.4	7.4	3.4	2.4	4.0	4.1
18 to 19 years	8,689	100.0	2.7	2.6	38.4	6.8	11.0	7.2	4.8	10.0	5.6	3.4	4.3	3.2
20 to 24 years	23,458	100.0	17.4	8.7	20.3	7.5	11.3	7.3	6.6	6.1	6.2	3.1	3.3	2.3
25 to 29 years	22,704	100.0	40.8	15.5	8.9	4.8	8.0	7.5	4.3	2.2	2.0	2.4	2.1	1.6
30 years and older	23,936	100.0	35.4	13.3	5.1	3.4	5.7	25.6	2.9	0.9	0.7	3.9	2.0	1.2
White female	40,975	100.0	24.5	10.8	18.5	6.0	11.0	5.3	3.3	3.4	2.5	8.0	4.4	2.1
Under 18 years	8,602	100.0	0.8	1.2	49.7	5.3	12.0	4.9	2.8	7.7	3.5	4.3	5.0	2.9
18 to 19 years	3,467	100.0	8.9	5.2	27.0	7.8	17.8	4.2	5.6	7.2	5.9	4.5	4.0	2.0
20 to 24 years	10,572	100.0	32.7	12.3	11.3	6.9	12.6	3.3	4.8	3.1	3.5	4.7	3.5	1.3
25 to 29 years	9,299	100.0	43.0	17.0	7.1	5.2	8.9	2.9	2.9	1.3	1.0	6.0	3.4	1.4
30 years and older	9,035	100.0	24.5	14.1	5.9	6.0	7.5	11.0	1.7	0.6	0.5	19.0	6.2	3.0
Black male	50,466	100.0	62.9	4.0	9.9	1.5	3.4	5.6	4.4	0.9	4.2	0.8	1.0	1.2
Under 18 years	2,800	100.0	1.2	0.5	62.0	2.1	2.4	5.4	5.3	3.3	4.0	1.7	8.5	3.7
18 to 19 years	1,973	100.0	8.8	2.5	44.1	3.5	3.9	4.9	8.1	2.9	12.6	3.0	3.5	2.3
20 to 24 years	8,634	100.0	45.2	3.8	14.4	3.0	5.8	3.8	6.8	2.0	11.5	1.3	1.0	1.4
25 to 29 years	15,643	100.0	73.4	4.8	4.2	1.2	3.8	3.1	4.2	0.6	2.9	0.5	0.3	1.0
30 years and older	21,416	100.0	75.6	4.2	2.3	0.9	2.3	8.3	3.1	0.2	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.9
Black female	17,239	100.0	64.3	5.3	9.7	2.4	2.9	3.2	3.4	0.8	4.2	1.6	1.0	1.2
Under 18 years	1,311	100.0	2.3	1.2	63.5	3.7	3.9	4.9	4.7	2.1	3.6	2.7	4.5	2.8
18 to 19 years	816	100.0	15.8	3.3	36.9	4.7	5.6	2.1	10.9	3.3	12.6	1.3	2.7	0.7
20 to 24 years	4,070	100.0	61.0	5.2	7.6	3.0	4.2	1.9	4.6	1.1	8.2	1.4	0.7	1.0
25 to 29 years	5,950	100.0	78.1	5.9	2.2	1.9	2.5	1.9	2.4	0.3	2.7	1.1	0.4	0.8
30 years and older	5,092	100.0	74.5	6.3	2.0	1.9	1.6	5.4	2.1	0.3	1.6	2.1	0.7	1.6
Hispanic male	24,079	100.0	64.0	3.1	12.5	1.6	1.6	2.9	2.6	1.0	4.0	0.7	0.9	5.0
Under 18 years	2,088	100.0	2.9	0.5	41.8	2.6	2.2	3.4	4.1	2.6	7.7	1.3	3.1	27.7
18 to 19 years	1,528	100.0	19.6	1.8	31.9	4.6	3.8	2.8	6.0	3.5	11.0	1.2	2.9	11.1
20 to 24 years	5,596	100.0	53.8	3.7	16.7	2.1	2.2	2.1	3.5	1.6	7.6	0.5	1.2	5.0
25 to 29 years	6,307	100.0	76.1	3.9	6.9	1.2	1.3	2.3	2.0	0.7	2.5	0.5	0.5	1.9
30 years and older	8,560	100.0	84.5	2.9	3.3	0.8	0.9	3.7	1.6	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.6
Hispanic female	6,007	100.0	60.8	4.0	10.4	2.2	3.3	1.6	2.4	1.1	6.1	2.3	1.3	4.4
Under 18 years	784	100.0	3.7	0.8	41.2	2.7	6.0	2.6	3.3	3.3	11.4	2.9	3.4	18.8
18 to 19 years	486	100.0	30.5	2.5	20.8	3.3	6.4	1.6	5.1	3.1	16.7	2.5	0.8	6.8
20 to 24 years	1,597	100.0	60.5	5.1	7.3	2.3	4.0	1.4	3.8	1.2	9.0	1.4	0.9	3.2
25 to 29 years	1,626	100.0	80.8	4.6	3.1	1.7	2.0	1.2	1.4	0.4	2.1	1.0	1.0	0.9
30 years and older	1,514	100.0	79.1	4.3	2.4	2.0	1.6	1.7	0.7	0.1	1.2	4.3	1.1	1.5
Other male	2,313	100.0	27.2	2.6	22.4	5.6	6.4	11.1	2.6	3.0	4.3	1.7	1.0	12.2
Other female	1,035	100.0	27.5	2.3	24.3	5.1	8.3	7.5	2.7	1.6	3.6	3.2	1.4	12.4

[a] Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.
[b] PCP was not universally reported by CODAP clinics until March 1979; for further information, see Appendix 13.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, *Annual Data 1979, Data from the Client Oriented Data Acquisition Process (CODAP)*, Statistical Series E, No. 17 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 7. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.5 Drug users admitted to federally-funded drug abuse treatment programs, by ethnicity, sex, age at admission, and number of arrests 24 months prior to admission, United States, 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.4. The subtotals of each category do not sum to the total due to the exclusion of cases with missing data on one or more of these attributes. For definitions of terms and a discussion of limitations of the data, see Appendix 13.

[Percent[a]]

	Total admissions		Number of arrests 24 months prior to admission							
	Number	Percent	None	1	2	3	4	5	6 to 10	11 or more
Total	234,415	100.0	50.7	24.9	11.3	5.4	2.7	1.6	2.6	0.9
White male	92,131	100.0	43.6	27.2	13.2	6.5	3.3	1.9	3.1	1.1
Under 18 years	13,691	100.0	45.2	25.1	13.5	6.5	3.5	2.0	3.4	0.9
18 to 19 years	8,664	100.0	27.1	31.8	18.0	9.5	4.8	2.6	4.7	1.6
20 to 24 years	23,362	100.0	32.0	30.9	16.4	8.5	4.3	2.6	4.0	1.3
25 to 29 years	22,592	100.0	47.1	26.9	12.2	5.6	2.8	1.6	2.8	0.9
30 years and older	23,822	100.0	56.9	23.5	9.1	4.2	2.2	1.2	1.9	0.9
White female	40,721	100.0	66.1	18.8	7.4	3.1	1.6	0.9	1.6	0.5
Under 18 years	8,572	100.0	71.9	15.9	5.9	2.7	1.2	0.6	1.6	0.3
18 to 19 years	3,457	100.0	61.9	21.6	8.2	3.4	1.9	0.9	1.7	0.5
20 to 24 years	10,505	100.0	58.0	22.0	9.5	4.0	2.3	1.3	2.1	0.7
25 to 29 years	8,236	100.0	62.9	20.3	8.3	3.6	1.7	1.2	1.6	0.6
30 years and older	8,951	100.0	75.2	15.1	5.1	1.9	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.3
Black male	50,320	100.0	50.1	26.0	11.3	5.2	2.6	1.4	2.5	0.7
Under 18 years	2,795	100.0	45.0	25.3	12.6	7.6	3.2	2.0	3.4	0.9
18 to 19 years	1,960	100.0	35.[illegible]	28.7	15.8	7.6	4.5	2.6	4.2	1.1
20 to 24 years	8,611	100.0	37.6	30.8	15.3	7.3	3.2	1.9	3.3	0.8
25 to 29 years	15,589	100.0	49.9	26.1	11.4	5.0	2.7	1.4	2.7	0.8
30 years and older	21,365	100.0	57.4	23.9	9.2	4.0	1.9	1.1	1.8	0.7
Black female	17,185	100.0	60.7	21.0	8.9	4.0	1.9	1.0	1.9	0.5
Under 18 years	1,308	100.0	75.3	12.5	4.5	3.4	1.0	1.1	1.8	0.2
18 to 19 years	814	100.0	67.2	18.7	7.7	3.4	1.0	0.6	1.0	0.4
20 to 24 years	4,049	100.0	53.3	23.0	10.9	5.1	3.0	1.5	2.4	0.8
25 to 29 years	5,934	100.0	58.0	22.4	9.9	4.2	2.0	1.0	1.9	0.6
30 years and older	5,080	100.0	64.8	20.3	7.6	3.2	1.5	0.6	1.6	0.4
Hispanic male	24,004	100.0	44.0	27.9	12.6	6.2	3.3	1.8	3.2	1.0
Under 18 years	2,079	100.0	33.8	24.3	15.1	9.2	5.4	3.4	6.3	2.4
18 to 19 years	1,522	100.0	28.1	33.9	15.6	8.4	4.9	2.5	5.1	1.4
20 to 24 years	5,592	100.0	34.5	32.2	14.4	7.8	3.7	2.2	3.9	1.3
25 to 29 years	6,289	100.0	47.1	27.4	12.2	5.0	3.2	1.6	2.8	0.7
30 years and older	8,522	100.0	53.4	25.2	10.5	4.8	2.3	1.3	2.0	0.5
Hispanic female	5,977	100.0	59.8	20.7	8.9	4.6	2.2	1.6	1.8	0.5
Under 18 years	779	100.0	62.6	16.6	8.0	3.9	2.7	2.4	3.3	0.5
18 to 19 years	485	100.0	60.4	20.4	9.5	3.5	2.3	2.3	1.6	0.0[b]
20 to 24 years	1,589	100.0	54.8	20.8	11.5	5.5	3.1	1.6	2.3	0.5
25 to 29 years	1,625	100.0	59.4	21.8	7.6	5.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.7
30 years and older	1,499	100.0	63.8	21.6	7.9	3.3	1.5	0.8	0.8	0.3
Other male	2,283	100.0	41.2	24.4	12.9	8.2	4.5	2.4	4.6	1.8
Other female	1,023	100.0	54.9	20.7	10.2	4.7	2.4	2.0	4.2	0.9

[a] Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.
[b] The number of cases in this cell is zero.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, *Annual Data 1979, Data from the Client Oriented Data Acquisition Process (CODAP)*, Statistical Series E, No. 17 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 21. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.6 Drug users admitted to federally-funded drug abuse treatment programs, by primary drug of abuse at admission and sex, United States, 1976–79

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.4. For definitions of terms and a discussion of limitations of the data, see Appendix 13.

[Percent[a]]

Primary drug of abuse at admission	Male				Female			
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1976	1977	1978	1979
Opiates	66.0	60.0	52.3	48.3	63.1	59.4	52.0	47.0
Heroin	63.3	55.3	45.9	41.2	60.2	54.0	44.4	38.4
Nonprescription methadone	0.6	1.3	1.7	1.3	0.5	1.4	1.8	1.4
Other opiates	2.1	3.4	4.7	5.7	2.4	4.0	5.8	7.2
Marihuana	9.4	10.4	13.9	16.5	9.5	10.5	13.1	15.6
Barbiturates	4.3	4.6	4.2	3.6	6.0	5.9	5.6	4.7
Amphetamines	4.3	4.7	5.5	5.9	5.9	6.5	7.4	8.1
Other drug types	16.0	20.3	24.1	25.7	15.5	17.7	21.9	24.7
Alcohol	8.2	9.1	9.5	8.7	5.0	4.5	4.9	4.4
Cocaine	1.4	1.9	2.9	4.1	0.9	1.4	2.2	3.3
Hallucinogens[b]	2.5	3.9	5.5	6.5	2.5	3.4	4.8	5.8
Tranquilizers[c]	NA	1.4	1.9	2.0	NA	3.7	5.0	5.7
Other sedatives[c]	2.0	1.7	1.7	2.0	5.5	2.9	2.9	3.2
Inhalants	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9
Over-the-counter	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5
Other	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of clients	(162,709)	(146,083)	(157,597)	(169,839)	(57,490)	(56,369)	(62,474)	(65,490)

[a] Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.
[b] Includes PCP.
[c] "Tranquilizers" was added as a separate drug category beginning in 1977; during 1976 tranquilizers were included in the category "other sedatives."

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, *Women in Drug Abuse Treatment 1979, Topical Data from the Client Oriented Data Acquisition Process (CODAP)*, Statistical Series C, No. 1 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 59.

Table 6.7 Drug users admitted to federally-funded drug abuse treatment programs, by selected characteristics and primary drug of abuse at admission, United States, 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.4. For definitions of terms and a discussion of limitations of the data, see Appendix 13.

[Percent[a]]

		Primary drug of abuse at admission										
	Total admissions	Heroin	Other opiates	Marihuana	Barbiturates	Amphetamines	Alcohol	Cocaine	Hallucinogens	PCP[b]	Tranquilizers	Other sedatives	Other
Highest grade level completed:													
Grade 0 to 9	22.9	16.1	14.4	38.5	23.8	23.1	24.7	16.5	32.5	19.9	23.6	26.7	48.0
Grade 10 to 11	29.4	29.7	23.4	32.1	29.5	30.2	23.7	28.8	35.1	39.2	23.8	30.8	25.7
Grade 12	32.1	36.6	36.3	20.4	32.6	33.4	34.8	33.5	23.8	32.9	33.5	25.9	18.7
Grade 13 and over	15.7	17.5	25.9	9.0	14.2	13.3	16.8	21.1	8.7	8.1	19.1	16.6	7.5
Total	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
Number of clients	(234,722)	(94,947)	(17,557)	(38,076)	(9,189)	(15,327)	(17,547)	(8,999)	(6,431)	(8,342)	(7,183)	(5,523)	(5,601)
Employment status:													
Unemployed	68.3	69.7	66.5	66.0	73.7	67.8	63.3	62.5	71.6	69.7	67.9	66.1	79.3
Not seeking work	53.6	54.6	51.4	53.3	58.1	50.9	50.5	48.3	55.8	54.0	53.7	50.8	62.2
Seeking work	14.7	15.1	15.2	12.7	15.7	16.9	12.8	14.2	15.8	15.8	14.2	15.2	17.0
Employed	31.7	30.3	33.5	34.0	26.3	32.2	36.7	37.5	28.4	30.3	32.1	33.9	20.7
Part-time	6.6	4.4	5.5	11.6	6.0	7.6	5.6	7.8	9.5	6.3	7.5	9.0	6.4
Full-time	25.1	26.0	27.9	22.4	20.2	24.7	31.1	29.7	18.9	23.9	24.6	24.9	14.3
Total	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
Number of clients	(234,629)	(94,850)	(17,527)	(38,102)	(9,191)	(15,333)	(17,559)	(9,000)	(6,433)	(8,347)	(7,185)	(5,483)	(5,619)
Marital status:													
Never married	58.9	48.8	44.0	84.1	66.8	63.3	42.1	68.1	82.9	76.9	46.2	66.2	72.6
Married	19.1	24.7	26.9	8.4	12.1	13.8	24.8	13.4	6.3	11.0	24.7	13.7	12.6
Widowed	1.2	1.5	1.5	0.2	0.9	0.6	2.3	0.6	0.3	0.5	2.7	1.2	1.6
Divorced	11.6	12.1	16.7	4.3	12.5	14.2	20.5	10.8	6.7	5.6	17.9	12.9	7.3
Separated	9.2	12.9	10.9	2.9	7.6	8.1	10.3	7.1	3.8	6.0	8.5	6.0	5.9
Total	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
Number of clients	(234,325)	(94,779)	(17,440)	(38,054)	(9,167)	(15,315)	(17,564)	(8,985)	(6,425)	(8,335)	(7,153)	(5,507)	(5,601)
Source of referral:													
Voluntary	77.6	85.1	88.1	63.2	73.1	71.3	78.1	68.4	71.1	59.9	85.5	81.3	71.4
Self-referral	40.7	56.6	52.2	18.4	29.6	30.0	37.8	27.8	24.7	21.5	33.7	27.9	27.8
Hospital	3.1	1.9	4.1	1.6	5.1	4.1	7.0	2.8	4.5	3.9	7.3	5.1	4.4
Community services	14.2	12.1	13.9	13.4	18.1	16.8	15.9	15.6	15.9	13.9	22.1	20.5	15.9
Community mental health center	2.6	1.4	3.2	2.4	4.7	4.5	3.3	3.0	4.6	3.0	6.9	4.2	3.4
Community service agency/individual	11.5	10.8	10.7	11.0	13.4	12.3	12.7	12.6	11.3	10.9	15.2	16.3	12.6
Family/friend	12.0	11.0	11.8	14.6	11.9	12.4	9.3	12.4	14.0	13.5	13.3	11.9	12.6
Employer/school	3.8	1.1	1.7	11.0	3.6	4.1	4.2	3.5	6.0	3.0	4.2	5.9	5.1
Employer	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.6	0.9	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.7
School	3.2	0.6	1.1	10.3	2.8	3.3	2.6	2.6	5.4	2.1	3.1	5.1	4.4
Other voluntary[c]	3.7	2.5	3.4	4.2	4.8	4.0	3.9	6.4	5.9	4.1	4.8	10.1	5.6
Non-voluntary	21.1	13.1	11.4	36.1	25.9	27.4	20.7	29.3	28.1	39.3	14.1	18.2	27.9
Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC)	2.7	1.8	2.7	3.7	3.6	4.8	2.1	4.6	4.1	1.4	2.2	3.0	2.0
Federal, State, and county probation	12.3	5.3	5.5	25.0	14.4	15.4	13.0	17.1	15.7	32.1	7.8	10.7	18.8
Federal, State, and county parole	3.7	4.7	1.7	3.1	4.3	4.3	2.5	3.7	3.8	3.1	1.7	2.2	2.8
Other non-voluntary	2.5	1.3	1.5	4.3	3.6	2.9	3.2	3.9	4.6	2.7	2.5	2.3	4.3
Other	1.3	1.8	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.1	2.3	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.7
Bureau of Prisons[d]	1.2	1.8	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.1	2.3	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.6
Veterans Administration Armed Services Medical Referral Office (ASMRO)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0[e]	0.0	0.0
Total	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
Number of clients	(233,199)	(94,800)	(17,467)	(37,736)	(9,102)	(15,181)	(17,159)	(8,932)	(6,346)	(8,267)	(7,138)	(5,509)	(5,562)
Number of arrests within 24 months prior to admission:													
None	50.7	53.7	56.3	49.7	45.3	45.8	51.6	42.1	41.9	29.4	65.7	49.8	46.0
1	24.9	23.5	22.7	29.4	23.8	25.6	23.4	31.0	25.4	30.4	17.2	24.2	20.9
2	11.3	10.6	10.0	10.0	12.7	12.7	11.7	12.7	14.4	17.5	7.3	11.1	12.8
3	5.4	4.9	4.5	4.5	6.8	6.4	5.4	6.1	7.4	9.5	3.8	6.3	6.8
4	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.3	3.5	3.3	2.8	2.7	3.6	4.6	2.0	2.7	4.0
5	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.0	2.3	2.0	1.5	1.6	2.0	2.7	0.9	1.9	2.8
6 to 10	2.6	2.5	2.1	1.7	4.0	3.3	2.7	3.0	3.9	4.5	2.3	3.1	4.8
11 or more	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.5	1.6	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.3	0.8	0.9	2.0
Total	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
Number of clients	(234,415)	(94,821)	(17,465)	(38,079)	(9,176)	(15,288)	(17,592)	(8,944)	(5,425)	(8,353)	(7,144)	(5,530)	(5,598)

[a] Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.
[b] PCP was not universally reported by CODAP clinics until March 1979; for further information, see Appendix 15.
[c] Includes clients reported in January and February 1979 under the 1978 category "other"; for further information, see Appendix 15.
[d] Bureau of Prisons (BOP) includes BOP NARA II, BOP-IPDDR, BOP study, BOP probationer, and other BOP (formerly DAP).
[e] The number of cases in this cell is zero.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, *Annual Data 1979, Data from the Client Oriented Data Acquisition Process (CODAP)*, Statistical Series E, No. 17 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), pp. 8, 9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.8 Selected characteristics of residents of public juvenile custody facilities, United States, selected years 1971–79

NOTE: These data are from the censuses of State and local juvenile detention and correctional facilities. The censuses were conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Data for 1972, 1976, and 1978 are not available. The first two censuses, 1971 and 1973, were restricted to public facilities, but all later censuses were expanded to include private facilities. The data for 1971–75 are as of June 30, and for 1977 and 1979 as of Dec. 31. For a description of data collection procedures and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

Selected characteristics	1971	1973	1974	1975	1977	1979
Number of residents, total	57,239	47,983	47,268	49,126	45,920	45,251
Juvenile	54,729	45,694	44,922	46,980	44,096	43,089
Male	41,781	35,057	34,783	37,926	36,921	37,063
Female	12,948	10,637	10,139	9,054	7,175	6,026
Adult	2,510	2,289	2,346	2,146	1,824	2,162
Average age (in years)*	NA	NA	NA	NA	15.3	15.4
Male	NA	15.2	15.3	15.3	15.4	15.5
Female	NA	14.9	14.9	15.0	15.1	15.1

* Based on juvenile residents only.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1979 Census of Public Juvenile Facilities* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1980), Table 1. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.9 Selected characteristics of residents of public juvenile custody facilities, United States, on Dec. 31, 1977 and 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.8. The data pertain to juvenile residents only. "Hispanic" refers to persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish origin. A "status offense" is an act that is illegal if committed by a juvenile but is not illegal if committed by an adult. Examples include truancy, possession of alcoholic beverages, incorrigibility, and running away from home. The classification of "physical environment" was first used in the 1977 and 1979 censuses. It was determined by responses to questions on the degree of access to the community and the extent of in-house physical and staff controls. A majority of facilities identified in earlier censuses as detention centers, diagnostic centers, or training schools, and a significant proportion of ranches, fell into the "institutional" category. Most of those previously identified as shelters or group homes, as well as some ranches, are classified as "open."
Data on average length of stay are for the calendar year. For a description of data collection procedures and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

	Type of facility					
	All facilities		Short-term		Long-term	
Selected characteristics	1977	1979	1977	1979	1977	1979
Number of juveniles, total	44,096	43,089	11,929	12,141	32,167	30,948
Sex:						
Male	36,921	37,063	9,521	9,976	27,400	27,087
Female	7,175	6,026	2,408	2,165	4,767	3,861
Average age (in years)	15.3	15.4	15.2	15.1	15.6	15.6
Race:						
White	27,983	25,935	7,893	7,284	20,070	18,651
Black	14,865	13,727	3,609	3,431	11,256	10,296
Other	1,045	948	204	203	841	745
Not reported[a]	223	2,479	223	1,223	0	1,256
Ethnic composition:						
Hispanic	4,009	4,393	1,336	1,439	2,673	2,954
Non-Hispanic	40,087	38,696	10,593	10,702	29,494	27,994
Adjudication status:						
Detained	11,190	11,508	10,619	10,816	571	692
Committed	32,477	31,284	1,305	1,278	31,172	30,006
Voluntary admission	429	297	5	47	424	250
Type of offense:						
Delinquency	37,846	39,455	10,074	10,787	27,772	28,668
Status offense	4,916	2,734	1,540	1,030	3,376	1,704
Other[b]	1,334	900	315	324	1,019	576
Physical environment:						
Institutional facilities	32,197	31,817	11,363	11,255	20,834	20,562
Open facilities	11,899	11,272	566	886	11,333	10,386
Average length of stay (in days)	107	106	14	15	184	183
Detained	12	14	12	13	18	22
Committed	179	178	76	69	188	189

[a] In 1979 this category included 1,976 juveniles (772 short-term and 1,204 long-term) in 51 Florida facilities for whom data were not reported in this category.
[b] In 1977 this category included 706 nonoffenders held for dependency, neglect, or abuse, and 115 for emotional disturbance or mental retardation; 429 juveniles who admitted themselves to a facility or were referred by a parent, court, or school, without being adjudged for an offense; and 84 who were not classifiable. In 1979 the corresponding numbers were 498, 56, 297, and 49, respectively.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1979 Census of Public Juvenile Facilities* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1980), Table 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.10 Selected characteristics of residents of private juvenile custody facilities, United States, 1974, 1975, 1977, and 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.8. For a description of data collection procedures and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

Selected characteristics	1974	1975	1977	1979
Number of residents, total	31,749	27,450	29,377	28,707
Juvenile	31,749	27,290	29,070	28,678
Male	22,104	19,152	20,387	20,505
Female	9,645	8,138	8,683	8,173
Adult	0	160	307	29
Average age (in years)*	NA	NA	14.9	14.9
Male	14.6	15.3	14.9	14.9
Female	14.8	15.4	15.0	15.0

* Based on juvenile residents only.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1979 Census of Private Juvenile Facilities* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1981), Table 1. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.11 Selected characteristics of residents of private juvenile custody facilities, United States, on Dec. 31, 1977 and 1979

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 6.8 and 6.9. For a description of data collection procedures and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

Selected characteristics	Type of facility: All facilities 1977	All facilities 1979	Short-term 1977	Short-term 1979	Long-term 1977	Long-term 1979
Number of juveniles, total	29,070	28,678	843	732	28,227	27,946
Sex:						
Male	20,387	20,505	439	444	19,948	20,061
Female	8,683	8,173	404	288	8,279	7,885
Average age (in years)	14.9	14.9	14.7	14.6	14.9	15.0
Race:						
White	21,917	21,650	616	546	21,301	21,104
Black	6,005	5,843	184	106	5,821	5,737
Other	1,148	1,185	43	80	1,105	1,105
Ethnic composition:						
Hispanic	2,096	1,906	59	41	2,037	1,865
Non-Hispanic	26,974	26,772	784	691	26,190	26,081
Adjudication status:						
Detained	894	736	725	462	169	274
Committed	23,089	21,738	74	199	23,015	21,539
Voluntary admission	5,087	6,204	44	71	5,043	6,133
Type of offense:						
Delinquency	9,484	9,603	168	236	9,316	9,367
Status offense	7,438	6,291	402	246	7,036	6,045
Other*	12,148	12,784	273	250	11,875	12,534
Physical environment:						
Institutional facilities	6,445	5,456	184	264	6,261	5,192
Open facilities	22,625	23,222	659	468	21,966	22,754
Average length of stay (in days)	270	261	20	55	291	272

* In 1977 this category included 5,296 nonoffenders held for dependency, neglect or abuse, and 1,739 for emotional disturbance or mental retardation; 5,087 juveniles who admitted themselves to a facility or were referred by a parent, court, or school, without being adjudged for an offense; and 26 who were not classifiable. In 1979 the corresponding numbers were 5,030, 1,383, 6,204 and 167, respectively.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1979 Census of Private Juvenile Facilities* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1981), Table 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.12 Number and rate (per 100,000 persons 14 to 17 years of age) of sentenced prisoners under 18 years of age in adult correctional facilities, by sex, region, and jurisdiction, on Jan. 1, 1979

NOTE: These data are from a survey of adult correctional institutions conducted by the National Center on Institutions and Alternatives under a grant from the National Institute of Corrections. The data were obtained through a mail questionnaire of correctional personnel in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Followup correspondence and telephone contacts were made when necessary.

These data represent a 1-day accounting of the population of sentenced prisoners 17 years of age and younger in adult correctional facilities. Excluded from this group were prisoners or parole violators who were being detained or who were incarcerated in State correctional facilities on a holding status. "Adult correctional facilities" includes all facilities for the incarceration of sentenced offenders that are under the jurisdiction of the State's adult correctional system. Facilities primarily for delinquents or facilities operated by the juvenile corrections department, county jails, and county detention facilities are excluded from this definition. Respondents were asked to provide information for Jan. 1, 1979. In instances in which such information was not available, data pertaining to a date between Dec. 1, 1978 and Jan. 31, 1979 were accepted.

It should be noted that differences in reporting practices as well as differences in State and county criminal justice operations affect the comparability of data across States. For example, States differ in the maximum age for juvenile court jurisdiction and in restrictions on transfers from juvenile to adult court. These differences will, in turn, influence the number and type of youth offenders in the adult criminal justice system.

Population data used to compute rates per 100,000 youth 14 to 17 years of age are from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, 1976, Series P-25, No. 646, For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 14.

Region and jurisdiction	Sentenced prisoners under 18 years of age: Total	Male	Female	Rate per 100,000 persons 14 to 17 years of age
United States, total	2,697	2,621	76	15.9
Federal Bureau of Prisons	4	4	0	—
Northeast	669	655	14	17.7
Connecticut	271	263	8	111.5
Maine	6	6	0	6.9
Massachusetts	6	6	0	1.3
New Hampshire	3	3	0	4.6
New Jersey	13	11	2	2.3
New York	321	318	3	23.8
Pennsylvania	30	29	1	3.3
Rhode Island	0	0	0	X
Vermont	19	19	0	50.0
North Central	465	452	13	9.9
Illinois	52	51	1	5.8
Indiana	44	44	0	10.4
Iowa	9	9	0	3.8
Kansas	20	19	1	11.1
Michigan	92	90	2	12.3
Minnesota	6	6	0	1.8
Missouri	17	16	1	4.5
Nebraska	6	6	0	4.7
North Dakota	2	2	0	3.4
Ohio	196	190	6	23.1
South Dakota	5	4	1	8.5
Wisconsin	16	15	1	4.1
South	1,469	1,421	48	27.1
Alabama	58	57	1	19.5
Arkansas	59	55	4	35.5
Delaware	0	0	0	X
District of Columbia	4	4	0	8.5
Florida	198	192	6	32.7
Georgia	115	115	0	29.3
Kentucky	4	4	0	1.5
Louisiana	24	24	0	7.2
Maryland	89	88	1	26.6
Mississippi	43	41	2	21.3
North Carolina	596	572	24	141.6
Oklahoma	18	18	0	8.6
South Carolina	51	50	1	21.9
Tennessee	8	8	0	2.5
Texas	144	137	7	14.5
Virginia	58	56	2	14.6
West Virginia	0	0	0	X
West	90	89	1	1.5
Alaska	0	0	0	0.0
Arizona	7	7	0	3.7
California	14	14	0	0.9
Colorado	8	8	0	3.8
Hawaii	0	0	0	X
Idaho	1	1	0	1.4
Montana	0	0	0	X
Nevada	5	5	0	10.2
New Mexico	4	4	0	3.7
Oregon	13	13	0	7.3
Utah	2	2	0	1.9
Washington	34	33	1	11.9
Wyoming	2	2	0	6.3

Source: Harvey D. Lowell, Margaret McNabb, and Anthony J. DeMarco, *Sentenced Prisoners Under 18 Years of Age in Adult Correctional Facilities: A National Survey* (Washington, D.C.: National Center on Institutions and Alternatives, 1980), p. 14. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.13 Sentenced prisoners under 18 years of age in adult correctional facilities, by type of offense, region, and jurisdiction, on Jan. 1, 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.12. In cases in which there was more than one offense on commitment, data were coded only for the most serious offense. Some States have statutes that substitute a "youthful offender" status for the original offense designation for young adult offenders at the time of sentencing. In such situations, data were listed under the category "unreported." For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 14.

Region and jurisdiction	Total	Crimes against people		Crimes involving property		Crimes against public order		Unreported offenses	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
United States, total	2,697	1,052	39.0	1,112	41.2	93	3.4	440	16.3
Federal Bureau of Prisons	4	2	50.0	0	0.0	2	50.0	0	0.0
Northeast	669	242	36.2	213	31.8	51	7.6	163	24.6
Connecticut	271	67	24.7	139	51.3	46	17.0	19	7.0
Maine	6	4	66.7	2	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Massachusetts	6	5	83.3	1	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
New Hampshire	3	3	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
New Jersey	13	10	76.9	2	15.4	1	7.7	0	0.0
New York	321	129	40.2	46	14.3	2	0.6	144	44.8
Pennsylvania	30	23	76.7	7	23.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Rhode Island	0	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X
Vermont	19	1	5.3	16	84.2	2	10.5	0	0.0
North Central	465	287	61.7	107	23.0	19	4.1	52	11.2
Illinois	52	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	52	100.0
Indiana	44	24	54.5	20	45.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Iowa	9	5	55.6	4	44.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kansas	20	2	10.0	4	20.0	14	70.0	0	0.0
Michigan	92	60	65.2	30	32.6	2	2.2	0	0.0
Minnesota	6	6	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Missouri	17	13	76.5	3	17.6	1	5.9	0	0.0
Nebraska	6	3	50.0	2	33.4	1	16.7	0	0.0
North Dakota	2	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ohio	196	160	81.6	35	17.9	1	0.5	0	0.0
South Dakota	5	3	6.0	2	40.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wisconsin	16	11	68.8	5	31.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
South	1,469	563	31.5	762	51.9	19	1.3	225	15.3
Alabama	58	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	58	100.0
Arkansas	59	27	45.8	31	52.5	1	1.7	0	0.0
Delaware	0	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X
District of Columbia	4	3	75.0	1	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Florida	193	85	42.9	110	55.6	3	0.2	0	0.0
Georgia	115	50	43.5	64	55.6	1	0.9	0	0.0
Kentucky	4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	100.0
Louisiana	24	18	80.0	6	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Maryland	89	1	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	88	98.8
Mississippi	43	34	79.1	9	20.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
North Carolina	596	126	21.1	386	64.8	9	1.5	75	12.6
Oklahoma	18	9	50.0	8	44.4	1	5.6	0	0.0
South Carolina	51	14	27.4	37	72.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tennessee	8	6	75.0	2	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Texas	144	63	43.8	77	53.5	4	2.8	0	0.0
Virginia	58	27	46.6	31	53.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
West Virginia	0	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X
West	90	58	64.4	30	33.3	2	2.2	0	0.0
Alaska	0	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X
Arizona	7	5	71.4	2	28.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
California	14	14	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Colorado	8	6	75.0	2	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hawaii	0	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X
Idaho	1	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Montana	0	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X
Nevada	5	4	80.0	1	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
New Mexico	4	3	75.0	1	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Oregon	13	7	53.8	6	46.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Utah	2	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Washington	34	16	47.0	17	50.0	1	2.9	0	0.0
Wyoming	2	1	50.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	0	0.0

Source: Harvey D. Lowell, Margaret McNabb, and Anthony J. DeMarco, *Sentenced Prisoners Under 18 Years of Age in Adult Correctional Facilities: A National Survey* (Washington, D.C.: National Center on Institutions and Alternatives, 1980), p. 25. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.14 Number of jails, estimated number of jail inmates, and rate of inmates (per 100,000 population), by sex and legal status of inmate, region, and State, as of February 1978

NOTE: These data were collected in a survey conducted in February 1978 by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. A jail is defined as a local government facility authorized to detain for at least 48 hours any adult suspected or convicted of a criminal offense. Excluded from consideration as local jails were facilities designed specifically for the detention of juveniles, hospitals for the criminally insane, drunk tanks, and lockups. In addition, all facilities operated by Federal, or State correctional authorities, including State-operated jails in Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont were excluded. Also excluded from the scope of this survey were 193 small jails, holding about 900 inmates. This was done because the facilities were not authorized to hold any inmates after they had been formally charged with a criminal offense, a process that usually takes place within the first 48 hours of confinement.

The sample was designed to assure a level of statistical reliability of data on female inmates generally comparable to that for male inmates. Estimates below 300 for all inmates (and for male inmates), and below 100 for female inmates, are based on too few sample cases to be statistically reliable. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 15.

Region and State	Number of jails	Jail Inmates									Rate of inmates per 100,000 population
		Total			Adults			Juveniles			
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
United States, total	3,493	158,394	148,839	9,555	156,783	147,506	9,277	1,611	1,333	278	76
Northeast	207	24,228	23,039	1,189	24,129	22,984	1,145	99	55	44	54
Maine	13	325	316	9	319	310	9	6	6	0	30
New Hampshire	11	370	347	23	362	340	22	8	7	1	43
Vermont	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Massachusetts	15	2,317	2,281	36	2,317	2,281	36	0	0	0	40
Rhode Island	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Connecticut	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
New York	72	10,936	10,302	634	10,852	10,261	591	84	41	43	61
New Jersey	28	3,873	3,648	225	3,873	3,648	225	0	0	0	50
Pennsylvania	68	6,407	6,145	262	6,406	6,144	262	1	1	0	54
North Central	1,042	28,452	26,687	1,765	27,937	26,256	1,681	515	431	84	49
Ohio	150	5,465	5,109	356	5,377	5,035	342	88	74	14	51
Indiana	90	2,453	2,334	119	2,301	2,200	101	152	134	18	46
Illinois	100	5,781	5,499	282	5,758	5,476	282	23	23	0	52
Michigan	93	5,729	5,282	447	5,708	5,262	446	21	20	1	63
Wisconsin	70	1,926	1,806	120	1,864	1,767	97	62	39	23	41
Minnesota	65	1,517	1,431	86	1,504	1,421	83	13	10	3	38
Iowa	91	664	611	53	654	603	51	10	8	2	23
Missouri	137	2,849	2,668	181	2,829	2,652	177	20	16	4	60
North Dakota	39	118	105	13	117	105	12	1	0	1	18
South Dakota	44	276	258	18	253	243	10	23	15	8	40
Nebraska	77	676	647	29	638	611	27	38	36	2	44
Kansas	86	998	937	61	934	881	53	64	56	8	43
South	1,678	67,444	63,992	3,452	66,775	63,420	3,355	669	572	97	98
Delaware	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Maryland	25	3,553	3,418	135	3,553	3,418	135	0	0	0	86
District of Columbia	2	1,407	1,292	115	1,407	1,292	115	0	0	0	208
Virginia	92	4,232	4,059	173	4,077	3,907	170	155	152	3	84
West Virginia	54	1,066	1,017	49	1,044	996	48	22	21	1	57
North Carolina	95	2,798	2,635	163	2,766	2,615	151	32	20	12	51
South Carolina	68	2,362	2,281	81	2,328	2,256	72	34	25	9	84
Georgia	223	8,278	7,933	345	8,269	7,925	344	9	8	1	165
Florida	112	10,305	9,615	690	10,263	9,576	687	42	39	3	122
Kentucky	111	2,149	2,024	125	2,089	1,968	121	60	56	4	62
Tennessee	111	4,553	4,330	223	4,492	4,287	205	61	43	18	106
Alabama	108	5,049	4,903	146	5,027	4,883	144	22	20	2	137
Mississippi	94	2,427	2,310	117	2,359	2,260	99	68	50	18	102
Arkansas	92	1,334	1,261	73	1,277	1,211	66	57	50	7	62
Louisiana	93	5,232	4,996	236	5,217	4,985	232	15	11	4	134
Oklahoma	102	1,704	1,550	154	1,676	1,529	147	28	21	7	61
Texas	296	10,995	10,368	627	10,931	10,312	619	64	56	8	36
West	566	38,270	35,121	3,149	37,942	34,846	3,096	328	275	53	100
Montana	58	324	304	20	304	289	15	20	15	5	43
Idaho	45	539	508	31	498	477	21	41	31	10	62
Wyoming	31	268	243	25	244	230	14	24	13	11	66
Colorado	61	1,681	1,598	83	1,658	1,576	82	23	22	1	65
New Mexico	38	794	741	53	755	711	44	39	30	9	67
Arizona	39	2,501	2,163	338	2,484	2,150	334	17	13	4	108
Utah	24	676	643	33	675	642	33	1	1	0	53
Nevada	22	912	821	91	896	810	86	16	11	5	144
Washington	59	2,453	2,273	180	2,437	2,257	180	16	16	0	68
Oregon	48	1,872	1,750	122	1,855	1,737	118	17	13	4	78
California	135	26,206	24,036	2,170	26,093	23,927	2,166	113	109	4	120
Alaska	6[a]	44[a]	41[a]	3[a]	43[a]	40[a]	3[a]	1[a]	1[a]	0[a]	11[a]
Hawaii	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

[a] Five States—Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont—had integrated jail-prison systems and, therefore, were excluded in calculating the rate of inmates per 100,000 population at the regional and national levels. Alaska, which had six locally operated jails in addition to an integrated jail-prison system, was included in the calculation.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Census of Jails and Survey of Jail Inmates 1978, Preliminary Report*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin, SD-NPS-J-6P (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), p. 3.

Table 6.15 Estimated number of inmates in local jails, by selected characteristics, United States, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.14. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 15.

Characteristics	Total[a]			White[a]			Black[a]			Other[a]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	158,394	148,839	9,555	89,418	84,752	4,666	65,104	60,474	4,630	3,873	3,614	259
Age:												
Under 30 years	110,166	103,204	6,962	60,581	57,322	3,259	46,788	43,291	3,497	2,796	2,591	205
Under 20 years	24,860	23,491	1,369	14,742	13,995	747	9,533	8,954	579	585	542	43
20 to 24 years	52,277	49,087	3,190	29,934	28,429	1,505	21,040	19,479	1,561	1,303	1,180	123
25 to 29 years	33,029	30,626	2,403	15,906	14,899	1,007	16,215	14,858	1,357	908	869	39
30 years and older	48,228	45,635	2,593	28,836	27,430	1,407	18,316	17,183	1,133	1,076	1,023	54
30 to 34 years	18,827	17,665	1,162	10,503	9,934	569	7,814	7,259	555	510	472	38
35 to 54 years	25,941	24,636	1,305	15,856	15,098	758	9,518	8,987	532	566	551	16
55 years and older	3,460	3,334	126	2,477	2,397	80	984	937	46	0	0	0
Median age	25.31	25.30	25.45	25.01	24.99	25.40	25.61	25.61	25.64	25.26	25.49	23.49
Marital status:												
Married	33,648	31,802	1,846	20,751	19,568	1,183	11,867	11,267	599	1,030	966	63
Separated or divorced	36,913	34,065	2,848	24,405	22,805	1,600	11,385	10,201	1,184	1,124	1,059	65
Widowed	2,647	2,245	403	1,073	867	207	1,563	1,378	185	11	0	11
Never married	85,128	80,686	4,442	43,178	41,512	1,666	40,242	37,585	2,657	1,708	1,589	119
Not reported	58	42	16	10	0	10	48	42	6	0	0	0
Dependents at time of admission:												
With dependents	68,602	64,099	4,503	36,644	34,941	1,703	30,194	27,516	2,678	1,764	1,642	122
Median number of dependents	2.5	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.0	2.6	2.7	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4
Mean number of dependents	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.4	2.4	1.9	2.5	2.6	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1
Without dependents	88,441	83,522	4,918	52,094	49,189	2,904	34,290	32,403	1,887	2,057	1,930	127
Not reported	1,351	1,218	133	680	621	58	619	555	65	52	42	10
Highest grade of school completed:												
0 to 8	29,987	28,782	1,205	19,375	18,719	656	9,878	9,366	511	734	696	38
9 to 11	66,278	61,926	4,352	33,709	31,793	1,917	31,045	28,722	2,323	1,524	1,412	113
12	46,738	43,925	2,813	27,531	26,012	1,519	17,887	16,653	1,234	1,320	1,260	60
13 or more	15,205	14,047	1,158	8,632	8,069	563	6,278	5,732	546	295	246	48
Not reported	187	159	27	170	159	11	16	0	16	0	0	0
Median grade	10.2	10.2	10.5	10.2	10.2	10.6	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.4
Military service:												
No service	118,486	109,044	9,442	62,716	58,136	4,580	52,942	48,339	4,603	2,828	2,569	259
Service	39,861	39,753	108	26,696	26,616	80	12,120	12,092	27	1,045	1,045	0
Not reported	48	42	5	5	0	5	42	42	0	0	0	0

[a] Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding that takes place in the estimation procedure. Estimates of less than 300 on all inmates (and male inmates) and of less than 100 on female inmates are based on too few sample cases to be statistically reliable.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Profile of Jail Inmates: Sociodemographic Findings from the 1978 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 37.

Table 6.16 Estimated number of inmates in local jails, by detention status, race, and sex, United States, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.14. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 15.

Detention status	Total[a]			White[a]			Black[a]			Other[a]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	158,394	148,839	9,555	89,418	84,752	4,666	65,104	60,474	4,630	3,873	3,614	259
Unconvicted	66,936	62,863	4,074	36,677	34,642	2,035	28,799	26,865	1,934	1,460	1,355	105
Not yet arraigned	16,750	15,412	1,338	10,441	9,721	720	5,943	5,380	563	366	311	55
Arraigned and awaiting or on trial	50,103	47,367	2,736	26,236	24,921	1,315	22,773	21,401	1,371	1,094	1,045	50
Arraignment status not reported	83	83	0	0	0	0	83	83	0	0	0	0
Convicted	91,411	85,935	5,476	52,698	50,068	2,631	36,300	33,609	2,691	2,412	2,259	154
Awaiting sentence	12,359	11,560	798	6,998	6,618	380	5,057	4,653	403	304	289	15
Sentenced	79,052	74,374	4,678	45,701	43,449	2,251	31,243	28,955	2,288	2,108	1,970	139
To local facility	57,306	53,647	3,659	34,321	32,547	1,774	21,264	19,508	1,756	1,721	1,593	128
To non-local facility	11,542	10,874	668	6,020	5,726	293	5,389	5,024	365	134	123	10
Facility not reported	10,204	9,854	351	5,360	5,176	184	4,591	4,424	167	254	254	0
Not reported	47	42	5	42	42	0	5	0	5	0	0	0

[a] Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding that takes place in the estimation procedure. Estimates of less than 300 on all inmates (and male inmates) and of less than 100 on female inmates are based on too few sample cases to be statistically reliable.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Profile of Jail Inmates: Sociodemographic Findings from the 1978 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 38.

Table 6.17 Estimated number of inmates in local jails, by pre-arrest employment and income characteristics, race, and sex, United States, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.14. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 15.

Characteristics	Total[a]			White[a]			Black[a]			Other[a]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	158,394	148,839	9,555	89,418	84,752	4,666	65,104	60,474	4,630	3,873	3,614	259
Employment status:												
Working	89,526	86,409	3,117	51,193	49,467	1,726	36,195	34,893	1,303	2,138	2,050	88
Full-time	70,574	68,075	2,499	42,022	40,546	1,476	26,920	25,951	969	1,632	1,578	54
Part-time	18,953	18,335	618	9,171	8,921	250	9,275	8,941	334	506	472	33
Not working	68,101	61,770	6,331	37,858	34,961	2,897	28,555	25,287	3,268	1,688	1,522	166
Looking for work	42,426	39,468	2,957	22,379	21,152	1,227	19,123	17,479	1,644	924	837	87
Not looking for work	25,461	22,093	3,368	15,394	13,725	1,670	9,303	7,684	1,619	764	684	80
Not reported	214	209	5	84	84	0	129	124	5	0	0	0
Not reported	767	660	107	366	324	43	354	294	60	47	42	5
Annual income:												
Inmates with income	139,789	131,689	8,099	80,004	76,040	3,964	56,495	52,566	3,931	3,290	3,084	206
Less than $3,000	61,594	56,869	4,725	32,216	30,018	2,198	27,994	25,678	2,417	1,384	1,273	110
Less than $1,000	29,153	26,682	2,471	15,688	14,458	1,230	12,927	11,737	1,191	538	487	51
$1,000 to $1,999	15,306	14,207	1,099	7,651	7,215	436	7,249	6,629	620	406	363	42
$2,000 to $2,999	17,135	15,980	1,155	8,877	8,345	532	7,818	7,212	606	440	423	17
$3,000 to $9,999	56,802	54,076	2,725	33,412	32,010	1,402	22,137	20,898	1,239	1,253	1,169	85
$3,000 to $5,999	34,870	32,804	2,065	19,726	18,636	1,090	14,319	13,408	911	825	761	65
$6,000 to $9,999	21,932	21,272	660	13,686	13,374	311	7,818	7,489	328	428	408	20
$10,000 or more	21,393	20,744	649	14,376	14,012	364	6,364	6,090	275	653	642	11
Inmates without income	10,659	9,807	852	5,796	5,357	439	4,512	4,125	387	351	325	26
Not reported	7,947	7,343	604	3,618	3,355	263	4,097	3,784	313	232	204	27
Median income	$3,714	$3,821	$2,416	$4,184	$4,288	$2,594	$2,986	$3,158	$2,254	$3,944	$4,004	$2,588
Main source of income:												
Wages and salaries	107,845	104,448	3,397	63,851	61,976	1,875	41,589	40,157	1,432	2,404	2,315	89
Transfer payments[b]	18,966	16,100	2,866	9,198	8,203	995	9,356	7,571	1,785	412	326	86
No independent income[c]	22,380	20,030	2,350	11,285	9,954	1,332	10,336	9,382	954	759	695	64
Illegal income	5,814	5,229	585	3,352	3,061	292	2,342	2,054	288	119	114	5
Other	1,826	1,660	167	917	814	103	783	724	59	127	122	5
Not reported	1,564	1,373	191	814	746	69	697	585	112	52	42	0

[a] Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding that takes place in the estimation procedure. Estimates of less than 300 on all inmates (and male inmates) and of less than 100 on female inmates are based on too few sample cases to be statistically reliable.
[b] Social security, unemployment benefits, education grants, and welfare.
[c] Includes borrowing from and support by family or friends.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Profile of Jail Inmates: Sociodemographic Findings from the 1978 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 40.

Table 6.18 Estimated number of inmates in local jails, by type and frequency of drug use, race, and sex, United States, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.14. In this table, drug experience refers to lifetime drug experience. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 15.

Type and frequency of drug use	Total[a]			White[a]			Black[a]			Other[a]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	158,394	148,839	9,555	89,418	84,752	4,666	65,104	60,474	4,630	3,873	3,614	259
Never used	48,394	45,274	3,213	26,186	24,690	1,496	21,330	19,684	1,646	970	899	71
Used any drugs	108,124	101,992	6,132	62,442	59,362	3,080	42,831	39,957	2,875	2,850	2,673	178
Daily	63,174	59,013	4,161	38,953	36,797	2,155	22,826	20,909	1,917	1,397	1,307	90
Weekly	12,256	11,851	405	6,086	5,941	146	5,987	5,744	243	178	161	17
Less than weekly[b]	32,694	31,128	1,566	17,403	16,624	779	14,018	13,304	715	1,275	1,205	71
Used heroin	41,260	37,905	3,355	22,888	21,372	1,516	17,640	15,889	1,751	732	644	88
Daily	23,223	20,805	2,418	12,276	11,231	1,045	10,576	9,255	1,321	371	320	51
Weekly	2,592	2,446	146	1,364	1,318	46	1,222	1,127	95	6	0	5
Less than weekly[b]	15,445	14,654	791	9,248	8,823	425	5,842	5,507	335	355	324	32
Used methadone	11,369	10,547	822	7,471	6,951	520	3,583	3,307	276	315	289	26
Daily	1,172	1,034	138	588	503	85	568	520	48	16	11	5
Weekly	1,607	1,512	95	1,174	1,112	62	433	400	33	0	0	0
Less than weekly[b]	8,590	8,001	589	5,709	5,336	373	2,582	2,387	195	299	278	21
Used cocaine	45,970	43,164	2,805	28,656	27,188	1,468	16,172	14,908	1,263	1,142	1,067	74
Daily	8,847	8,348	499	4,939	4,679	261	3,699	3,460	238	209	209	0
Weekly	4,542	4,300	242	2,955	2,849	105	1,449	1,329	120	139	121	17
Less than weekly[b]	32,581	30,516	2,064	20,762	19,660	1,102	11,024	10,119	905	794	737	57
Used marihuana	104,405	98,809	5,596	60,964	58,034	2,930	40,722	38,224	2,498	2,719	2,552	167
Daily	50,576	48,296	2,280	31,940	30,663	1,277	17,457	16,498	959	1,179	1,135	44
Weekly	13,333	12,689	645	6,741	6,446	294	6,379	6,040	339	213	202	11
Less than weekly[b]	40,496	37,824	2,671	22,283	20,925	1,359	16,886	15,686	1,200	1,327	1,215	112
Used amphetamines	48,698	46,086	2,612	35,626	33,891	1,735	11,551	10,769	782	1,521	1,425	96
Daily	16,021	14,915	1,106	12,919	12,108	811	2,731	2,472	258	372	336	37
Weekly	3,650	3,492	159	2,491	2,397	95	936	878	59	222	217	5
Less than weekly[b]	29,027	27,679	1,347	20,216	19,386	829	7,884	7,419	465	927	872	54
Used barbiturates	46,917	44,246	2,671	33,259	31,534	1,725	12,042	11,187	855	1,615	1,524	90
Daily	12,385	11,454	931	9,635	8,981	654	2,405	2,160	245	345	314	31
Weekly	3,601	3,408	193	2,724	2,558	166	825	797	28	52	52	0
Less than weekly[b]	30,931	29,384	1,547	20,900	19,995	905	8,812	8,230	582	1,218	1,158	59
Used LSD[c]	33,298	31,635	1,664	26,921	25,602	1,319	5,233	4,969	265	1,143	1,064	80
Daily	5,681	5,394	287	4,808	4,581	227	681	643	39	191	170	21
Weekly	3,039	2,970	69	2,701	2,642	59	292	286	5	47	42	5
Less than weekly	24,578	23,271	1,308	19,412	18,379	1,033	4,260	4,040	221	905	852	54
Used PCP[c]	25,557	24,377	1,181	19,770	18,874	897	4,815	4,585	229	973	918	54
Daily	4,285	4,104	181	3,241	3,128	113	945	887	57	100	89	11
Weekly	1,290	1,253	36	1,135	1,099	36	154	155	0	0	0	0
Less than weekly	19,982	19,020	964	15,394	14,647	748	3,716	3,543	172	873	829	43
Used other drugs[c]	6,424	6,154	270	5,172	4,977	195	1,163	1,093	70	89	84	5
Daily	2,607	2,448	159	1,954	1,853	101	606	554	53	47	42	5
Weekly	450	419	30	365	334	31	85	84	0	0	0	0
Less than weekly	3,367	3,287	81	2,853	2,790	63	472	455	17	42	42	0
Not reported	1,784	1,574	210	789	699	90	942	833	110	52	42	10

[a] Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding that takes place in the estimation procedure. Estimates of less than 300 on all inmates (and male inmates) and of less than 100 on female inmates are based on too few sample cases to be statistically reliable.
[b] Includes insignificant numbers of cases for which frequency of use was not reported.
[c] Total may include an unspecified number of cases for which frequency of use was not reported.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Profile of Jail Inmates: Sociodemographic Findings from the 1978 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 42.

Table 6.19 Estimated number of convicted inmates in local jails, by drug use at time of offense, type of drug, race, and sex, United States, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.14. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 15.

Drug use and type	Total[a]			White[a]			Black[a]			Other[a]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	91,411	85,935	5,476	52,698	50,068	2,631	36,300	33,609	2,691	2,412	2,259	154
Under influence	19,122	17,960	1,163	12,108	11,463	645	6,515	6,043	472	500	454	46
Heroin only	3,659	3,219	440	2,423	2,174	249	1,210	1,045	165	25	0	25
Marihuana only	5,963	5,855	109	3,374	3,310	63	2,334	2,294	39	256	250	6
Other drugs only	4,415	4,171	244	3,141	3,000	141	1,150	1,051	97	124	119	5
Multiple drugs	5,084	4,714	370	3,168	2,977	191	1,821	1,652	169	95	84	10
Heroin and other	2,081	1,844	237	941	722	119	1,230	1,122	108	10	0	10
All other combinations	3,002	2,870	133	2,327	2,255	72	591	531	61	84	84	0
Not under influence	68,979	65,030	3,949	38,749	36,988	1,761	28,406	26,320	2,086	1,824	1,721	102
Not reported	3,309	2,945	364	1,841	1,616	225	1,379	1,246	133	89	84	5

[a] Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding that takes place in the estimation procedure. Estimates of less than 300 on all inmates (and male inmates) and of less than 100 on female inmates are based on too few sample cases to be statistically reliable.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Profile of Jail Inmates: Sociodemographic Findings from the 1978 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 43.

Table 6.20 Estimated number of convicted inmates in local jails, by alcohol consumption just prior to offense, race, and sex, United States, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.14. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 15.

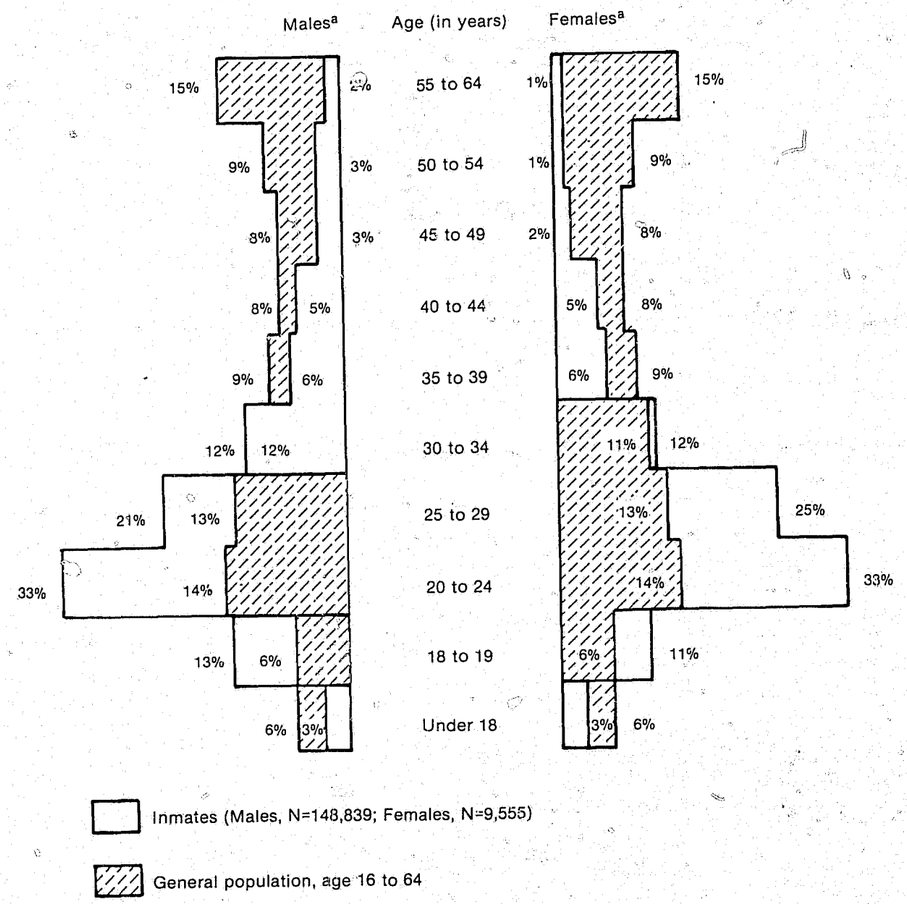
Alcohol consumption and amount	Total[a]			White[a]			Black[a]			Other[a]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	91,411	85,935	5,476	52,698	50,068	2,631	36,300	33,609	2,691	2,412	2,259	154
Consumed[b]	42,224	41,023	1,201	28,124	27,459	665	12,440	11,973	467	1,660	1,591	69
Less than 4 ounces	14,793	14,247	544	7,989	7,791	197	6,412	6,086	326	392	371	21
4 ounces or more	25,415	24,890	527	18,674	18,303	373	5,473	5,366	106	1,268	1,220	48
Amount unknown	2,016	1,886	130	1,461	1,365	96	555	521	35	0	0	0
Not consumed	46,775	42,664	4,111	23,148	21,263	1,886	22,923	20,777	2,146	704	624	79
Not reported	2,412	2,248	164	1,426	1,346	80	937	858	78	49	44	5

[a] Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding that takes place in the estimation procedure. Estimates of less than 300 on all inmates (and male inmates) and of less than 100 on female inmates are based on too few sample cases to be statistically reliable.
[b] In ounces of ethanol (absolute alcohol).

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Profile of Jail Inmates: Sociodemographic Findings from the 1978 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 44.

Figure 6.3 Percent distribution of age and sex among inmates of local jails and persons in the general population, United States, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.14. Data on age groups for the U.S. population are estimates for March 1978, provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 15.

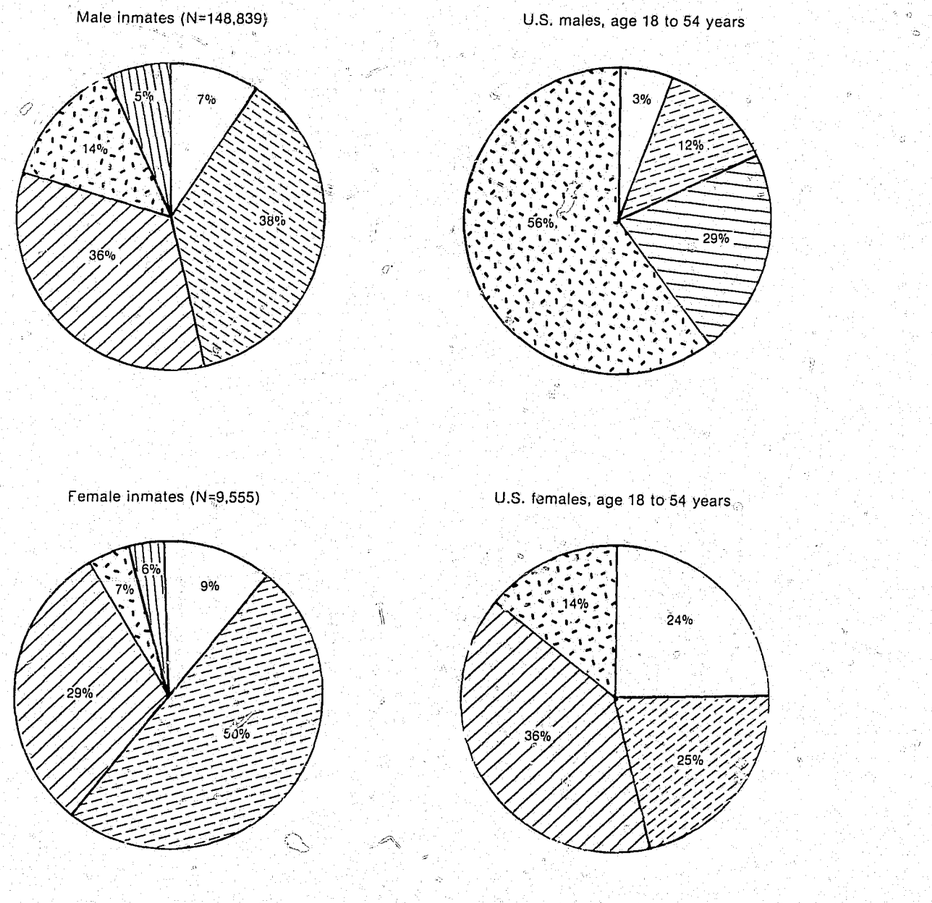


[a] Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Profile of Jail Inmates: Sociodemographic Findings from the 1978 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 11.

Figure 6.4 Percent distribution of annual income and sex among inmates of local jails and persons in the general population, United States, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.14. Data on income levels for the U.S. population age 18 to 54 years are estimates for March 1978. See U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P–60, No. 118, "Money Income of Families and Persons in the United States," (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, March 1979), pp. 184–193. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 15.

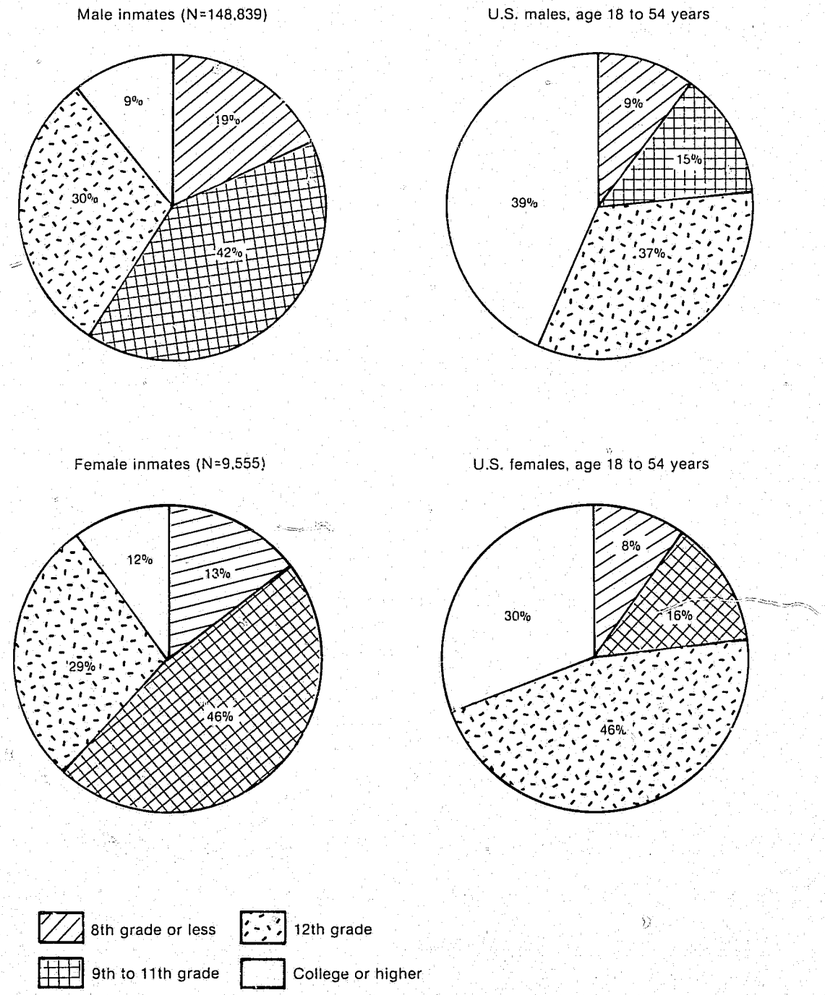


[a] Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Profile of Jail Inmates: Sociodemographic Findings from the 1978 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 23.

Figure 6.5 Percent distribution of educational attainment and sex among inmates of local jails and persons in the general population, United States, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.14. Educational attainment refers to the highest educational grade completed. Data on the educational attainment of the U.S. population are estimates for March 1978, provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 15.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Profile of Jail Inmates: Sociodemographic Findings from the 1978 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 17.

Table 6.21 Prisoners in local jails because of overcrowding in State and Federal facilities on Dec. 31, by sex, region, and jurisdiction, 1978 and 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.6. State inmates housed in local jails because of overcrowding are considered to be under State jurisdiction. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 16.

Region and jurisdiction	Total		Male		Female		Prisoners in local jails as a percent of total jurisdiction population
	Dec. 31, 1979	Dec. 31, 1978	Dec. 31, 1979	Dec. 31, 1978	Dec. 31, 1979	Dec. 31, 1978	Dec. 31, 1979
United States, total	6,497	6,774	6,318	6,618	179	156	2.1
Federal institutions, total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
State institutions, total	6,497	6,774	6,318	6,618	179	156	2.3
Northeast	410	458	397	453	13	5	0.9
Maine	39	0	39	0	0	0	5.0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Massachusetts	77	119	77	119	0	0	2.6
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
New York	263	269	250	264	13	5	1.2
New Jersey*	31	70	31	70	0	0	0.5
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
North Central	90	70	38	18	52	52	0.1
Ohio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Indiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Illinois	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Michigan	90	70	38	18	52	52	0.6
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
South	5,860	6,246	5,748	6,147	112	99	4.3
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Maryland	392	394	391	394	1	0	5.0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Virginia*	811	1,174	771	1,116	40	58	9.6
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
North Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
South Carolina	630	724	630	719	0	5	8.2
Georgia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Florida	264	391	253	376	11	15	1.3
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Tennessee	214	114	212	114	2	0	3.2
Alabama	1,315	1,340	1,299	1,331	16	9	24.6
Mississippi	1,362	919	1,320	907	42	12	39.4
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Louisiana	872	1,190	872	1,190	0	0	11.4
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Texas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
West	137	0	135	0	2	0	0.3
Montana	2	0	0	0	2	0	0.3
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Washington*	135	0	135	0	0	0	3.0
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
California	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0

* Prisoners in local jails are not considered by the State to be under its jurisdiction. For the purposes of this table, however, they are included in the total State prisoner count used to calculate the percentage of State prisoners held in local jails. The figure for Virginia includes inmates housed in jails for reasons other than overcrowding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1979*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-7 (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1981), p. 15.

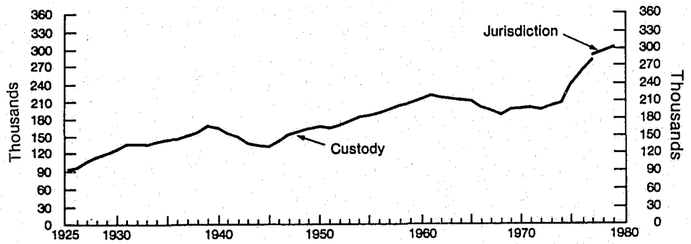
Figure 6.6 Sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions on Dec. 31, United States, 1925–79

NOTE: Prison population data were compiled by a yearend census of prisoners held in custody in State and Federal institutions. Prior to Dec. 31, 1971, a "sentenced prisoner" was counted as any adult felon serving a sentence in a State or Federal correctional institution. Beginning on Dec. 31, 1971, respondents were asked to disregard the difference between felons and misdemeanants and to count as a "sentenced prisoner" those inmates who had been sentenced as adults or youthful offenders to a maximum term of at least 1 year and 1 day. Comparability of the data is affected by the various reporting differences.

Beginning on Dec. 31, 1978, a distinction was made between prisoners "in custody" and prisoners "under jurisdiction." As defined in the 1978 report (U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1978, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD–NPS–PSF–6 [Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980]), "in custody" refers to the direct physical control and responsibility for the body of a confined person. "Under jurisdiction" is defined as follows: A State or Federal prison system has jurisdiction over a person if it retains the legal power to incarcerate the person in one of its own prisons. Jurisdiction is not determined by an inmate's physical location; jurisdiction is determined by the legal authority controlling the inmate. Examples of prisoners under the jurisdiction of a given system, but not in its custody, are those housed in local jails, in other States, or in hospitals (including mental health facilities) outside the correctional system; inmates out on work release, furlough, or bail; and State prisoners held in Federal prisons or vice versa. Both custody figures and jurisdiction figures are shown for 1977 to facilitate year-to-year comparison.

Custody figures for 1977 may differ from those published in U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1977, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD–NPS–PSF–5, because some States have refined their definitions of custody in light of the guidelines provided for the 1978 report.

For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 16.



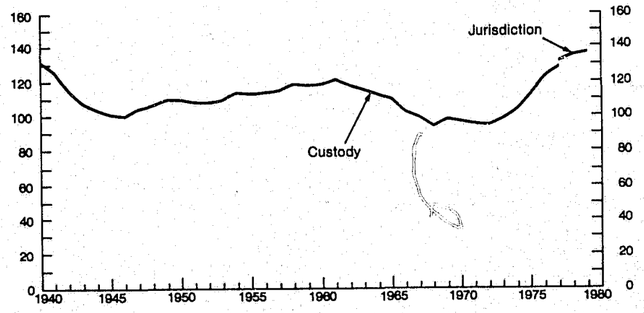
Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1979*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD–NPS–PSF–7 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), p. 1.

Figure 6.7 Rate (per 100,000 civilian population) of sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions on Dec. 31, United States, 1940–79

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.6. Figures for civilian population are based on U.S. Bureau of the Census estimates. Civilian population represents the resident population less the armed forces stationed in the United States.

For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 16.

[Rate per 100,000 civilian population]



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1979*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD–NPS–PSF–7 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), p. 2.

Table 6.22 Rate (per 100,000 civilian population) of sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions on Dec. 31, by region and jurisdiction, 1971–79

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.6. Figures for civilian population are based on U.S. Bureau of the Census estimates. Civilian population represents the resident population less the armed forces stationed in the United States. The data for the years 1971–77 represent sentenced prisoners in the custody of State and Federal institutions. The data for 1978 and 1979 represent sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 16.

Region and jurisdiction	Rate per 100,000 civilian population								
	Dec. 31, 1971	Dec. 31, 1972	Dec. 31, 1973	Dec. 31, 1974	Dec. 31, 1975	Dec. 31, 1976	Dec. 31, 1977	Dec. 31, 1978	Dec. 31, 1979
United States, total	96.4	94.6	97.8	103.6	113	123	129	135	142
Federal institutions, total	10.2	10.5	10.9	10.6	11	13	13	12	12
State institutions, total	86.2	84.1	86.8	93.0	102	111	116	123	130
Northeast	56.4	56.8	60.4	63.4	70	73	77	82	90
Maine	45.1	46.3	43.8	50.4	60	57	61	53	71
New Hampshire	28.0	30.8	34.8	27.1	31	30	26	32	35
Vermont	46.5	30.0	40.3	51.5	51	64	57	76	86
Massachusetts	38.3	32.1	34.3	38.4	42	46	48	49	51
Rhode Island	40.5	36.1	43.2	48.7	41	53	56	56	83
Connecticut	63.3	59.3	54.2	47.6	59	62	53	70	131
New York	65.0	64.0	71.4	78.5	89	98	108	114	120
New Jersey	72.5	72.4	73.5	71.6	77	78	78	74	80
Pennsylvania	44.7	52.6	55.0	56.9	60	56	56	65	67
North Central	72.9	65.6	62.8	69.0	84	95	108	104	107
Ohio	84.7	77.2	71.9	86.9	107	117	120	122	125
Indiana	82.9	72.8	63.4	57.5	73	79	80	82	105
Illinois	52.4	50.4	50.3	55.9	73	87	95	96	101
Michigan	106.4	93.9	86.8	94.6	119	137	151	162	163
Wisconsin	55.4	44.9	47.2	56.4	65	71	72	73	73
Minnesota	40.2	34.5	36.0	35.1	42	41	44	49	51
Iowa	53.6	45.5	49.0	51.6	63	66	70	70	72
Missouri	76.8	74.7	79.4	88.0	92	105	111	116	113
North Dakota	21.3	28.8	24.9	20.7	27	26	30	21	27
South Dakota	57.8	51.0	34.9	37.0	49	70	76	74	80
Nebraska	69.1	62.8	66.0	67.9	80	93	83	80	78
Kansas	90.5	73.5	60.6	63.5	76	91	97	98	95
South	123.9	124.5	128.3	135.0	150	161	169	181	201
Delaware	33.2	49.3	57.1	76.1	100	118	120	173	237
Maryland	124.9	139.3	144.0	155.0	169	192	198	193	187
District of Columbia	349.2	340.8	324.2	289.2	326	334	330	383	486
Virginia	108.9	106.3	107.9	105.1	110	126	142	157	162
West Virginia	59.6	59.1	60.8	57.3	65	71	67	63	66
North Carolina	153.0	159.9	183.9	207.2	210	214	234	223	255
South Carolina	118.4	121.2	130.1	158.4	198	230	239	243	255
Georgia	146.1	174.3	173.3	191.4	204	225	224	216	233
Florida	135.8	139.3	132.5	137.9	183	211	221	239	224
Kentucky	94.1	89.5	89.4	91.7	100	107	106	97	105
Tennessee	86.1	81.9	84.2	90.9	109	114	127	134	151
Alabama	110.0	103.5	104.5	110.3	121	83	94	144	141
Mississippi	82.7	83.1	75.5	91.8	103	91	67	110	144
Arkansas	83.9	80.4	82.2	99.6	102	115	111	115	135
Louisiana	113.0	92.2	108.3	127.7	126	120	152	184	190
Oklahoma	144.2	139.7	120.4	108.5	114	133	129	146	147
Texas	140.9	136.0	146.6	140.6	154	167	176	189	196
West	81.9	78.6	85.6	93.9	84	91	92	99	106
Montana	35.4	39.5	43.5	45.6	50	73	81	87	96
Idaho	48.9	49.6	54.6	65.5	71	82	87	91	92
Wyoming	77.5	75.7	78.6	73.9	80	87	98	102	95
Colorado	85.9	81.3	77.5	79.4	80	87	89	93	90
New Mexico	61.3	55.7	66.4	80.7	86	105	126	123	119
Arizona	74.3	76.9	81.0	97.0	118	125	129	146	140
Utah	53.3	51.2	44.7	46.1	54	60	64	69	69
Nevada	124.0	121.2	134.9	130.3	136	156	187	204	224
Washington	82.4	77.1	77.1	86.2	96	109	118	122	113
Oregon	93.5	84.4	74.7	88.3	108	122	122	117	122
California	87.4	83.9	96.7	105.6	81	85	80	88	99
Alaska	65.6	61.0	56.3	57.1	56	63	75	127	190
Hawaii	33.7	38.8	37.3	38.6	42	39	44	57	93

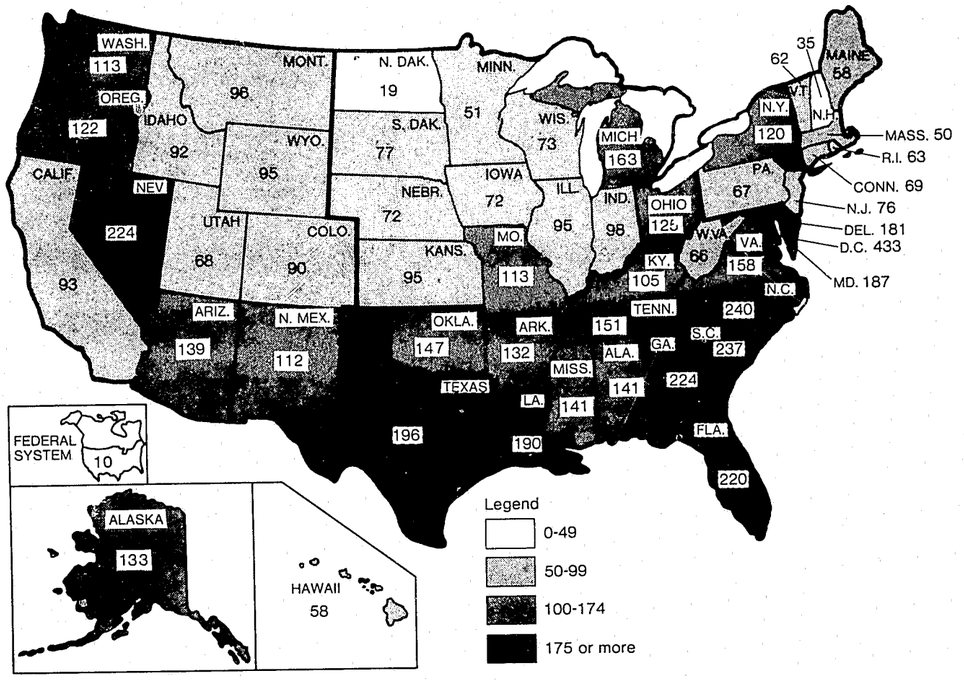
Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD–NPS–PSF–2, pp. 20, 21; National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD–NPS–PSF–3, pp. 16, 17; National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD–NPS–PSF–4, p. 18; National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD–NPS–PSF–5, p. 13 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office); U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD–NPS–PSF–6, p. 5; and National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD–NPS–PSF–7, p. 34 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 6.8 Rate (per 100,000 civilian population) of sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions, by jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.6. Figures for civilian population are based on U.S. Bureau of the Census estimates. Civilian population represents the resident population less the armed forces stationed in the United States.

For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 16.

[Rate per 100,000 civilian population]



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1979*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-7 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), p. 3.

Table 6.23 Rate (per 100,000 civilian population) of prisoners under jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities, by maximum sentence length, region, and jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.6. Figures for civilian population are based on U.S. Bureau of the Census estimates. Civilian population represents the resident population less the armed forces stationed in the United States. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 16.

[Rate per 100,000 civilian population]

Region and jurisdiction	Maximum sentence length		
	Total	More than 1 year	One year or less and unsentenced
United States, total	142	136	6
Federal institutions, total	12	10	2
State institutions, total	130	126	4
Northeast	90	84	6
Maine	71	58	12
New Hampshire	35	35	0
Vermont	86	62	24
Massachusetts	51	50	1
Rhode Island	83	63	20
Connecticut	131	69	62
New York	120	120	0
New Jersey	80	76	4
Pennsylvania	67	67	1
North Central	107	105	2
Ohio	125	125	0
Indiana	105	98	7
Illinois	101	95	5
Michigan	163	163	0
Wisconsin	73	73	0
Minnesota	51	51	0
Iowa	72	72	0
Missouri	113	113	0
North Dakota	27	19	7
South Dakota	80	77	3
Nebraska	78	71	6
Kansas	95	95	0
South	201	196	5
Delaware	237	181	55
Maryland	187	187	0
District of Columbia	496	433	62
Virginia	162	158	5
West Virginia	66	66	0
North Carolina	255	240	14
South Carolina	255	237	18
Georgia	233	224	8
Florida	224	220	4
Kentucky	105	105	0
Tennessee	151	151	0
Alabama	141	141	0
Mississippi	144	141	3
Arkansas	135	132	3
Louisiana	190	190	0
Oklahoma	147	147	0
Texas	196	196	0
West	106	101	5
Montana	96	96	0
Idaho	92	92	0
Wyoming	95	95	0
Colorado	90	90	0
New Mexico	119	112	7
Arizona	140	139	0
Utah	69	68	0
Nevada	224	224	0
Washington	113	113	0
Oregon	122	122	0
California	99	93	6
Alaska	190	133	57
Hawaii	93	58	35

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1979*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-7 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), p. 14.

Table 6.24 Prisoners under jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities, by maximum sentence length, region, and jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1978 and 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.6. These data refer to inmates under the jurisdiction of State and Federal authorities, not to inmates in the custody of State and Federal institutions. Yearend 1978 prisoner counts in this table may differ from those found in U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1978, *National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-6 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980) because reporting officials are given the opportunity to update records. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 16.*

	Total			Maximum sentence length									
				More than 1 year			One year or less and unsentenced						
							Total			One year or less		Unsentenced	
Region and jurisdiction	Dec. 31, 1979	Dec. 31, 1978	Percent change	Dec. 31, 1979	Dec. 31, 1978	Percent change	Dec. 31, 1979	Dec. 31, 1978	Percent change	Dec. 31, 1979	Dec. 31, 1978	Dec. 31, 1979	Dec. 31, 1978
United States, total	314,006	307,276	2.2	301,017	294,396	2.2	12,989	12,880	0.8	8,366	8,424	4,623	4,456
Federal institutions, total	26,371	29,803	−11.5	22,588	26,391	−14.4	3,783	3,412	10.9	2,924	2,415	859	997
State institutions, total	287,635	277,473	3.7	278,429	268,005	3.9	9,206	9,468	−2.8	5,442	6,009	3,764	3,459
Northeast	44,142	42,236	4.5	41,337	39,986	3.4	2,805	2,250	24.7	1,106	1,187	1,699	1,063
Maine	776	711	9.1	641	577	11.1	135	134	0.7	135	134	0	0
New Hampshire	316	283	11.7	316	283	11.7	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Vermont	431	441	−2.3	311	351	−11.4	120	90	33.3	58	35	62	55
Massachusetts	2,924	2,806	4.2	2,877	2,785	3.3	47	21	123.8	47	14	0	7
Rhode Island	745	664	12.2	564	524	7.6	181	140	29.3	69	46	112	94
Connecticut	4,061	3,189	27.3	2,139	1,863	14.8	1,922	1,326	44.9	397	419	1,525	907
New York	21,158	20,459	3.4	21,158	20,459	3.4	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	5,852	5,869	−0.3	5,539	5,422	2.2	313	447	−30.0	313	447	0	0
Pennsylvania	7,879	7,814	0.8	7,792	7,722	0.9	87	92	−5.4	87	92	0	0
North Central	62,851	61,657	1.9	61,698	60,420	2.1	1,153	1,237	−6.8	1,127	1,218	26	19
Ohio	13,360	13,107	1.9	13,360	13,107	1.9	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Indiana	5,667	4,923	15.1	5,270	4,396	19.9	397	527	−24.7	397	527	0	0
Illinois	11,361	11,258	0.9	10,787	10,765	0.2	574	493	16.4	574	493	0	0
Michigan	15,002	14,944	0.4	15,002	14,944	0.4	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	3,434	3,432	0.1	3,434	3,432	0.1	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	2,094	1,954	7.2	2,094	1,954	7.2	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Iowa	2,099	1,982	5.9	2,088	1,961	6.5	11	21	−47.6	11	21	0	0
Missouri	5,555	5,637	−1.5	5,555	5,637	−1.5	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	186	200	−7.0	136	138	−1.4	50	62	−19.4	50	62	0	0
South Dakota	562	532	5.6	539	505	6.7	23	27	−14.8	23	27	0	0
Nebraska	1,241	1,347	−7.8	1,143	1,242	−8.0	98	105	−6.7	72	86	26	19
Kansas	2,290	2,341	−2.2	2,290	2,339	−2.1	0	2	X	0	2	0	0
South	136,553	131,729	3.7	133,351	128,111	4.1	3,202	3,618	−11.5	2,919	3,358	283	260
Delaware	1,419	1,325	7.1	1,088	1,005	8.3	331	320	3.4	145	137	186	183
Maryland	7,860	7,966	−1.3	7,860	7,966	−1.3	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	2,973	2,864	3.8	2,599	2,530	2.7	374	334	12.0	288	264	86	70
Virginia	8,449	8,344	1.3	8,200	7,882	4.0	249	462	−46.1	249	462	0	0
West Virginia	1,251	1,237	1.1	1,251	1,237	1.1	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	14,253	13,252	7.6	13,459	12,268	9.7	794	984	−19.3	794	984	0	0
South Carolina	7,643	7,536	1.4	7,115	7,130	−0.2	528	406	30.0	517	399	11	7
Georgia	12,098	11,317	6.9	11,658	10,833	7.6	440	484	−9.1	440	484	0	0
Florida	20,133	21,436	−6.1	19,792	21,243	−6.8	341	193	76.7	341	193	0	0
Kentucky	3,691	3,390	8.9	3,691	3,390	8.9	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	6,629	5,835	13.6	6,629	5,835	13.6	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Alabama	5,343	5,625	−5.0	5,343	5,529	−3.4	0	96	X	0	96	0	0
Mississippi	3,458	2,896	19.4	3,375	2,633	28.2	83	263	−68.4	83	263	0	0
Arkansas	2,963	2,654	11.6	2,901	2,578	12.5	62	76	−18.4	62	76	0	0
Louisiana	7,618	7,291	4.5	7,618	7,291	4.5	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	4,250	4,186	1.5	4,250	4,186	1.5	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Texas	26,522	24,575	7.9	26,522	24,575	7.9	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
West	44,089	41,851	5.3	42,043	39,488	6.5	2,046	2,363	−13.4	290	246	1,756	2,117
Montana	768	690	11.3	765	680	12.5	3	10	−70.0	3	2	0	8
Idaho	830	802	3.5	830	802	3.5	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	477	433	10.2	477	433	10.2	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Colorado	2,528	2,486	1.7	2,518	2,474	1.8	10	12	−16.7	10	12	0	0

Table 6.24 Prisoners under jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities, by maximum sentence length, region, and jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1978 and 1979—Continued

Region and jurisdiction	Total			Maximum sentence length									
				More than 1 year			One year or less and unsentenced						
							Total			One year or less		Unsentenced	
	Dec. 31, 1979	Dec. 31, 1978	Percent change	Dec. 31, 1979	Dec. 31, 1978	Percent change	Dec. 31, 1979	Dec. 31, 1978	Percent change	Dec. 31, 1979	Dec. 31, 1978	Dec. 31, 1979	Dec. 31, 1978
New Mexico	1,547	1,593	−2.9	1,457	1,505	−3.2	90	88	2.3	90	88	0	0
Arizona	3,490	3,456	1.0	3,478	3,450	0.8	12	6	100.0	12	6	0	0
Utah	960	911	5.4	957	908	5.4	3	3	0.0	3	3	0	0
Nevada	1,566	1,350	16.0	1,566	1,350	16.0	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Washington	4,512	4,487	0.6	4,512	4,487	0.6	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Oregon	3,182	2,879	10.5	3,171	2,873	10.4	11	6	83.3	11	6	0	0
California	22,632	21,325	6.1	21,260	19,550	8.7	1,372	1,775	−22.7	0	0	1,372	1,775
Alaska	760	712	6.7	532	490	8.6	228	222	2.7	65	63	163	159
Hawaii	837	727	15.1	520	486	7.0	317	241	31.5	96	66	221	175

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1979*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD–NPS–PSF–7 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), p. 11.

Table 6.25 Life-term prisoners in correctional institutions, by sex, race, and jurisdiction, 1980

NOTE: The data presented below are from a survey of corrections departments in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and Puerto Rico conducted by CONtact, Inc. The survey was initiated in July 1980 and there was a mail follow-up in October 1980. Eight jurisdictions—Alabama, Arizona, Maine, New Mexico, Ohio, Oklahoma, Utah, and the Federal Prison System failed to respond to the initial questionnaires or the follow-up contact. Figures presented reflect the figures provided by the reporting agencies. Responses were not verified. Data have been revised from original presentation through information provided by the Source.

Jurisdiction	Total prisoner population	Life-term prisoners		Percent distribution of life-term prisoners				
				Sex		Race		
		Number	Percent of total	Male	Female	White	Black	Other
Alaska	630	25	4	100	0	57	17	26
Arkansas	2,750	284	10	97	3	47	53	0
California	22,633	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Colorado	2,783	157	6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Connecticut	4,183	114	3	100	0	43	44	13
Delaware	1,338	146	11	99	1	40	60	NA
District of Columbia	3,550	244	7	—	—	2	97	1
Florida	19,610	2,056	10	97	3	45	55	1
Georgia	9,068	1,200	13	95	5	38	62	—
Hawaii	900	35	4	100	0	26	0	74
Idaho	653	37	6	—	—	92	3	5
Illinois	11,491	27	0	89	11	52	37	—
Indiana	6,489	550	8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Iowa	2,378	111	5	95	5	71	26	3
Kansas	2,346	197	8	96	4	61	34	5
Kentucky	3,716	370	10	97	3	76	23	1
Louisiana	7,351	883	12	97	3	26	74	0
Maryland	7,663	474	6	91	9	NA	NA	NA
Massachusetts	4,106	462	11	99	1	61	36	2
Michigan	13,296	1,461	11	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Minnesota	2,009	56	3	98	2	77	20	2
Mississippi	3,873	424	11	97	3	29	70	1
Missouri	5,600	500	9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Montana	657	22	3	100	0	96	0	4
Nebraska	1,155	66	6	99	1	68	25	5
Nevada	1,750	29	2	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	272	24	9	96	4	92	8	0
New Jersey	6,627	507	8	98	2	30	58	10
New York	21,667	NA	14	97	3	—	—	—
North Carolina	15,150	1,097	7	98	2	38	60	2
North Dakota	303	3	1	100	0	66	0	33
Oregon	3,044	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pennsylvania	8,547	863	10	97	3	36	64	—
Rhode Island	775	40	5	98	2	72	20	8
South Carolina	7,712	585	8	96	4	42	58	(*)
South Dakota	658	38	6	95	5	83	3	14
Tennessee	6,834	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Texas	28,512	2,571	9	—	—	NA	NA	NA
Vermont	442	7	2	—	—	100	—	—
Virginia	7,725	472	6	98	2	37	63	—
Washington	4,084	176	4	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	1,227	153	12	99	1	60	40	0
Wisconsin	3,704	197	5	96	4	51	43	6
Wyoming	484	37	8	100	0	84	8	8
Guam	130	17	13	100	0	0	0	100
Puerto Rico	4,000	150	4	98	2	0	0	98

* Included under "Black." The number, if any, is insignificant.

Source: CONtact, Inc., *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, Neb.: CONtact, Inc., April 1981), pp. 3–5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.26 Prisoners under jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities, by race, region, and jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.6. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 16.

Region and jurisdiction	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Not known
United States, total	314,006	161,642	145,383	2,928	749	3,304
Federal institutions, total	26,371	15,386	9,542	477	79	886
State institutions, total	287,635	146,256	135,840	2,451	670	2,418
Northeast	44,142	21,805	22,176	16	6	139
Maine	778	756	8	12	0	0
New Hampshire	316	309	6	1	0	0
Vermont	431	426	4	1	0	0
Massachusetts	2,924	1,854	1,068	1	1	0
Rhode Island	745	546	199	0	0	0
Connecticut	4,061	2,317	1,736	0	0	8
New York	21,158	9,806	11,221	0	0	131
New Jersey	5,852	2,210	3,642	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	7,879	3,581	4,292	1	5	0
North Central	62,851	31,539	29,194	638	41	1,439
Ohio	13,360	6,592	6,768	0	0	0
Indiana	5,667	4,108	1,553	5	1	0
Illinois	11,361	4,659	6,643	29	30	0
Michigan	15,002	5,452	8,143	60	2	1,345
Wisconsin	3,434	1,985	1,346	103	0	0
Minnesota	2,094	1,528	364	174	0	28
Iowa	2,099	1,653	349	33	3	61
Missouri	5,555	2,721	2,834	0	0	0
North Dakota	186	149	2	30	0	5
South Dakota	562	425	12	125	0	0
Nebraska	1,241	804	390	46	1	0
Kansas	2,290	1,463	790	33	4	0
South	136,553	62,434	73,301	604	9	205
Delaware	1,419	560	858	1	0	0
Maryland	7,860	1,808	6,026	14	0	12
District of Columbia	2,973	90	2,883	0	0	0
Virginia	8,449	3,430	4,977	0	0	42
West Virginia	1,251	1,011	239	1	0	0
North Carolina	14,253	6,207	7,682	318	2	44
South Carolina	7,643	3,292	4,344	7	0	0
Georgia	12,098	4,927	7,165	2	0	4
Florida	20,133	10,050	10,077	0	6	0
Kentucky	3,691	2,622	1,069	0	0	0
Tennessee	6,629	3,503	3,126	0	0	0
Alabama	5,343	2,302	3,041	0	0	0
Mississippi	3,458	1,176	2,217	5	1	59
Arkansas	2,963	1,370	1,593	0	0	0
Louisiana	7,818	2,223	5,395	0	0	0
Oklahoma	4,250	2,757	1,193	256	0	44
Texas	26,522	15,106	11,416	0	0	0
West	44,089	30,478	11,169	1,193	614	635
Montana	768	630	12	126	0	0
Idaho	830	791	20	17	2	0
Wyoming	477	411	17	48	1	0
Colorado	2,528	1,941	559	18	10	0
New Mexico	1,547	1,346	170	31	0	0
Arizona	3,490	2,635	720	112	8	15
Utah	960	857	82	14	7	0
Nevada	1,566	1,081	447	29	8	1
Washington	4,512	3,357	918	177	41	19
Oregon	3,182	2,545	371	142	4	120
California	22,632	14,385	7,746	239	157	105
Alaska	760	407	88	240	0	25
Hawaii	837	92	19	0	376	350

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1979*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-7 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), p. 16.

Table 6.27 Movement of sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions, by region and jurisdiction, 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.6. All figures on admissions and departures represent the number of transactions and not the number of individual prisoners who were involved in such movements. "Unconditional releases" include expiration of sentence, commutation of sentence, and other such unqualified discharges. "Conditional releases" are those involving some form of supervision over the offender upon return to the community and include parole, probation, supervised mandatory release (early release because of good behavior), and other forms of conditional discharge. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 16.

Region and jurisdiction	Number of prisoners Dec. 31, 1978	Admissions							Releases								Number of prisoners Dec. 31, 1979
		Total	New court commitments	Parole or other conditional release violators returned	Return of escapees and persons absent without leave	Return from appeal or bond	Transfers from other jurisdictions	Other admissions	Total	Conditional releases	Unconditional releases	Escapes and absent without leave	Out on appeal or bond	Transfers to other jurisdictions	Deaths	Other releases	
United States, total	294,396	172,753	131,047	25,668	8,045	248	3,438	4,307	166,132	117,135	26,754	8,241	1,904	2,933	681	8,484	301,017
Federal institutions, total	26,391	15,707	12,619	1,454	946	47	641	0	19,510	10,442	4,493	643	100	283	66	3,483	22,588
State institutions, total	268,005	157,046	118,428	24,214	7,099	201	2,797	4,307	146,622	106,693	22,261	7,598	1,804	2,650	615	5,001	278,429
Northeast	39,986	22,839	16,291	5,053	639	118	678	60	21,448	16,900	2,710	603	377	734	71	93	41,337
Maine	577	546	419	37	1	10	73	6	482	179	249	28	14	4	2	6	641
New Hampshire	283	213	184	21	8	0	0	0	180	146	31	9	3	1	0	0	316
Vermont	351	262	180	45	36	0	1	0	302	239	8	41	10	3	1	0	311
Massachusetts	2,785	1,615	1,005	344	164	0	102	0	1,523	956	148	168	0	204	8	39	2,877
Rhode Island	524	279	221	30	19	5	4	0	239	166	45	17	7	2	2	0	564
Connecticut	1,863	3,126	2,368	602	83	0	48	25	2,850	1,327	1,399	88	0	31	0	5	2,139
New York	20,459	9,515	6,965	2,001	156	47	338	8	8,816	7,741	349	76	208	398	30	14	21,158
New Jersey	5,422	3,768	2,435	1,210	88	34	0	1	3,651	3,307	149	88	99	0	8	0	5,539
Pennsylvania	7,722	3,515	2,514	763	84	22	112	20	3,445	2,839	342	88	36	91	20	29	7,792
North Central	60,420	33,990	25,512	6,515	1,552	36	92	283	32,712	26,627	3,479	1,749	102	142	160	453	61,698
Ohio	13,107	8,196	6,643	1,436	45	0	72	0	7,943	7,712	42	27	0	133	29	0	13,360
Indiana	4,396	3,062	2,788	203	71	0	0	0	2,188	1,932	191	57	0	0	8	0	5,270
Illinois	10,765	6,740	4,483	2,090	43	0	0	124	6,718	5,919	608	32	50	0	70	39	10,787
Michigan	14,944	6,547	4,270	1,231	1,043	0	3	0	6,489	4,838	444	1,098	0	9	15	85	15,002
Wisconsin	3,432	1,593	1,238	301	54	0	0	0	1,591	1,406	84	97	0	0	4	0	3,434
Minnesota	1,954	1,410	943	424	43	0	0	0	1,270	892	93	47	0	0	7	231	2,094
Iowa	1,961	1,199	950	110	100	28	0	10	1,072	636	259	127	37	0	9	4	2,088
Missouri	5,637	2,615	2,176	224	66	0	0	149	2,697	981	1,438	173	0	0	11	94	5,555
North Dakota	138	148	126	22	0	0	0	0	150	136	10	2	1	0	1	0	136
South Dakota	505	343	283	43	17	0	0	0	309	167	120	17	4	0	1	0	539
Nebraska	1,242	525	402	86	30	7	0	0	624	399	190	28	7	0	0	0	1,143
Kansas	2,339	1,612	1,210	345	40	0	17	0	1,661	1,609	0	44	3	0	5	0	2,290
South	128,111	72,070	57,934	7,906	3,814	20	1,309	1,087	66,830	44,348	14,551	3,942	1,256	1,067	293	1,373	133,351
Delaware	1,005	462	348	21	34	0	59	0	379	242	104	20	0	3	2	8	1,088
Maryland	7,966	5,237	4,043	410	510	0	274	0	5,343	3,328	517	609	550	327	12	0	7,860
District of Columbia	2,530	2,273	1,036	262	221	0	742	12	2,204	1,004	543	220	0	425	12	0	2,599
Virginia	7,882	3,824	3,174	391	76	2	181	0	3,506	2,655	564	80	2	181	9	15	8,200
West Virginia	1,237	583	484	67	30	1	0	1	569	428	89	27	4	0	6	15	1,251
North Carolina	12,268	8,710	6,505	997	825	0	0	383	7,519	5,497	1,094	814	95	0	19	0	13,459
South Carolina	7,130	3,765	2,972	347	266	11	7	162	3,780	2,522	905	296	33	0	19	5	7,115
Georgia	10,833	5,919	5,117	370	420	0	0	12	5,094	2,218	2,250	424	0	55	24	123	11,658
Florida	21,243	9,011	7,222	1,304	485	0	0	0	10,462	8,033	1,383	484	502	0	60	0	19,792
Kentucky	3,390	2,757	2,032	624	89	6	3	3	2,456	2,265	38	97	46	1	9	0	3,691
Tennessee	5,835	3,584	2,809	381	384	0	10	0	2,790	2,204	302	343	5	20	16	0	6,629
Alabama	5,529	2,819	2,492	70	222	0	0	35	3,005	1,951	756	236	19	25	18	0	5,343
Mississippi	2,633	2,407	1,690	200	42	0	0	475	1,665	1,304	310	47	0	0	4	0	3,375
Arkansas	2,578	2,218	1,628	561	26	0	3	0	1,895	1,493	192	19	0	4	2	185	2,901
Louisiana	7,291	2,268	2,059	111	89	0	9	0	1,941	405	1,428	90	0	3	12	3	7,618
Oklahoma	4,186	2,350	2,682	78	90	0	0	0	2,786	1,229	1,380	129	0	0	6	42	4,250
Texas	24,575	13,383	11,641	1,712	5	0	21	4	11,436	7,670	2,696	7	0	23	63	977	26,522
West	39,488	28,147	18,691	4,740	1,094	27	718	2,877	25,592	18,818	1,521	1,304	69	707	91	3,082	42,043
Montana	680	397	305	81	9	2	0	0	312	253	45	11	1	0	2	0	765
Idaho	802	658	469	107	21	3	39	19	630	465	85	21	4	37	0	18	830
Wyoming	433	264	248	10	7	1	0	0	220	144	63	5	5	0	3	0	477
Colorado	2,474	1,361	1,045	219	66	6	25	0	1,317	1,004	193	89	13	15	3	0	2,518
New Mexico	1,505	837	595	171	62	9	0	0	885	656	128	80	18	0	3	0	1,457
Arizona	3,450	1,977	1,536	105	319	0	117	0	1,949	1,577	50	253	3	58	8	0	3,478
Utah	908	492	341	86	62	3	0	0	443	322	27	83	7	3	1	0	957
Nevada	1,350	941	748	173	17	3	0	0	725	540	163	12	5	0	5	0	1,566
Washington	4,487	2,287	1,397	611	279	0	0	0	2,262	1,902	6	344	0	0	10	0	4,512
Oregon	2,873	2,450	1,698	561	181	0	8	2	2,152	1,688	233	193	11	9	7	11	3,171
California	19,550	15,940	9,874	2,558	157	0	498	2,853	14,230	9,953	507	186	0	495	43	3,046	21,260
Alaska	490	337	279	29	4	0	22	3	295	214	0	3	0	76	0	2	532
Hawaii	486	206	158	29	10	0	9	0	172	100	21	24	2	14	6	5	520

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1979*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-7 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), pp. 20, 21.

Table 6.28 Prisoners in State and Federal adult correctional facilities, by age, sex, region, and jurisdiction, on Mar. 31, 1978

NOTE: The data presented below are from a mail survey conducted by Abt Associates, Inc. for the National Institute of Justice. These data were obtained in response to a questionnaire mailed to correctional agencies in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Prison System. In each of these 52 jurisdictions, a central coordinator was designated to assist in the data collection effort. In 40 jurisdictions, the survey was completed by the central coordinator who was responsible for overseeing the data collection for all the facilities within that correctional system. The remaining 12 officials requested that the survey instruments be mailed directly to the individual facilities. Follow-up telephone calls were used to clarify ambiguous or missing responses. In all, questionnaires were completed by 38 Federal and 521 State correctional facilities during the period beween March 1978 and December 1978.

The survey was confined to adult correctional facilities. It did not include juvenile correctional facilities, correctional facilities under the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense or Indian reservations, or police lockups that hold persons for less than 48 hours.

The inmate count refers to all persons housed in the correctional facilities. This includes sentenced and unsentenced prisoners, probation and parole violators, civil and diagnostic commitments, and inmates temporarily absent from the facility. It does not include persons under probation or parole supervision.

The estimated extent of missing data found in the U.S. total is a function of completely missing information on at least one of the attributes for the States of Alabama, Delaware, and South Dakota, plus incomplete reporting from other jurisdictions not separately enumerated.

Region and jurisdiction	Total		Age									
			17 years and younger		18 to 24 years		25 to 34 years		35 to 44 years		45 years and older	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
United States, total*	246,581	10,505	7,069	88	90,582	3,590	94,622	4,548	34,031	1,511	20,277	768
Federal institutions, total	25,455	1,720	218	4	5,032	458	11,212	885	5,719	260	3,274	113
State institutions, total	221,126	8,785	6,851	84	85,550	3,132	83,410	3,663	28,312	1,251	17,003	655
Northeast	37,044	973	3,158	33	13,138	343	14,212	406	4,552	121	1,984	70
Maine	422	NA	0	NA	157	NA	181	NA	48	NA	36	NA
New Hampshire	264	0	3	0	84	0	87	0	60	0	30	0
Vermont	121	0	1	0	63	0	39	0	12	0	6	0
Massachusetts	2,302	NA	14	NA	624	NA	1,038	NA	436	NA	190	NA
Rhode Island	652	20	0	0	293	7	246	8	74	4	39	1
Connecticut	3,500	103	779	2	1,271	43	968	40	303	10	179	8
New York	18,553	470	2,038	29	6,676	169	6,867	179	2,228	61	744	32
New Jersey	4,357	179	285	0	1,643	64	1,733	80	465	18	231	17
Pennsylvania	6,873	201	38	2	2,327	60	3,053	99	926	28	529	12
North Central	50,227	1,664	1,722	10	23,112	691	16,083	665	5,714	200	3,596	98
Ohio	12,410	611	380	1	5,130	244	4,302	259	1,409	75	1,189	32
Indiana	2,817	144	83	1	1,621	64	716	57	196	14	201	8
Illinois	10,354	289	197	0	4,765	138	3,829	102	1,024	37	539	12
Michigan	11,787	NA	400	NA	5,084	NA	3,517	NA	1,793	NA	993	NA
Wisconsin	2,938	134	17	1	1,371	50	1,100	53	320	18	130	12
Minnesota	1,790	66	13	0	981	35	545	21	167	4	84	6
Iowa	1,723	79	39	0	812	23	444	33	278	17	150	6
Missouri	5,008	170	570	6	2,806	59	1,033	67	399	23	200	15
North Dakota	280	3	1	0	129	0	103	1	28	0	19	2
South Dakota	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nebraska	1,032	73	19	1	364	30	494	30	100	8	55	4
Kansas	88	95	3	0	49	48	0	42	0	4	36	1
South	100,845	4,361	1,794	37	38,437	1,494	38,647	1,786	13,159	679	8,808	365
Delaware	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maryland	6,845	220	79	2	2,706	75	2,733	104	783	27	544	12
District of Columbia	1,057	0	7	0	554	0	278	0	126	0	92	0
Virginia	7,249	291	134	3	2,562	93	3,001	128	940	43	612	24
West Virginia	1,248	41	116	0	469	13	410	11	147	11	106	6
North Carolina	14,002	556	299	5	5,379	196	5,341	231	1,712	73	1,266	51
South Carolina	5,344	258	369	13	1,739	82	2,170	89	748	52	318	22
Georgia	8,592	388	122	4	3,801	150	3,056	134	916	60	697	40
Florida	16,361	748	135	5	6,016	246	6,477	312	2,369	117	1,364	68
Kentucky	3,451	134	102	0	1,534	52	955	54	436	17	424	11
Tennessee	5,194	243	59	0	2,030	69	2,136	118	569	40	400	16
Alabama	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mississippi	1,675	35	14	0	699	14	575	10	200	6	187	5
Arkansas	2,273	103	190	3	986	37	792	43	321	12	284	8
Louisiana	1,832	207	10	0	824	74	688	68	216	49	94	16
Oklahoma	3,208	162	32	0	1,113	68	1,174	56	564	27	325	11
Texas	22,514	975	126	2	8,025	325	9,156	428	3,112	145	2,095	75
West	33,010	1,787	177	4	10,863	604	14,468	806	4,887	251	2,615	122
Montana	600	0	8	0	233	0	238	0	71	0	50	0
Idaho	783	21	0	0	371	7	263	10	98	4	51	0
Wyoming	409	16	28	0	172	5	153	7	38	4	18	0
Colorado	236	60	0	0	134	19	59	28	26	11	17	2
New Mexico	1,716	88	2	0	767	43	633	29	223	12	91	4
Arizona	2,777	153	8	0	907	68	1,170	54	464	20	228	11
Utah	774	32	2	0	239	11	381	12	142	5	10	4
Nevada	1,144	63	3	0	388	16	446	31	182	11	125	5
Washington	3,749	180	21	0	1,497	67	1,473	77	455	26	303	10
Oregon	2,423	92	82	0	821	26	753	26	383	30	384	10
California	17,269	1,021	19	0	4,819	314	8,461	515	2,689	120	1,281	72
Alaska	598	42	4	4	293	22	200	7	66	6	35	3
Hawaii	532	19	0	0	222	6	238	10	50	2	22	1

* Data are missing on 8 percent of all prisoners.

Source: Kenneth Carlson, *American Prisons and Jails, Volume II: Population Trends and Projections*, U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), pp. 121, 122. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.29 Prisoners in State and Federal adult correctional facilities, by ethnicity, sex, region, and jurisdiction, on Mar. 31, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.28. The estimated extent of missing data found in the U.S. total is a function of completely missing information on at least one of the attributes for the State of Delaware plus incomplete reporting from other jurisdictions not separately enumerated.

Region and jurisdiction	Total		Ethnicity									
			White		Black		American Indian		Asian		Hispanic	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
United States, total*	261,562	11,416	118,831[b]	4,563[b]	122,503	6,051	2,781	160	590	76	16,857[b]	566[b]
Federal institutions, total	26,254	1,757	11,764	536	9,393	954	429	21	109	3	4,559	243
State institutions, total	235,308	9,659	107,067[b]	4,027[b]	113,110	5,097	2,352	139	481	73	12,298[b]	323[b]
Northeast	36,257	1,096	13,118	379	19,383	646	45	4	8	1	3,703	66
Maine	736	11	719	9	8	0	8	2	1	0	0	0
New Hampshire	264	0	250	0	11	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
Vermont	127	0	123	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
Massachusetts	2,719	112	1,311	67	1,300	45	2	0	2	0	104	0
Rhode Island	652	20	476	9	154	9	1	1	1	0	20	1
Connecticut	2,650	103	1,360	39	1,160	62	5	1	0	0	325	1
New York	16,492	470	4,364	114	9,316	299	27	0	2	0	2,783	57
New Jersey	5,542	179	1,489	53	3,584	118	0	0	1	1	468	7
Pennsylvania	6,875	201	3,026	88	3,849	113	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Central	55,050	2,137	26,666[b]	880	27,035	1,201	579	39	24	0	746[b]	17
Ohio	12,438	611	5,972	222	6,383	388	1	1	2	0	80	0
Indiana	4,454	144	2,748	82	1,689	62	0	0	0	0	17	0
Illinois	10,407	292	3,834	99	6,105	179	28	7	10	0	430	7
Michigan	12,261	450	4,804[b]	122	7,447	323	10	0	0	0	(b)	5
Wisconsin	2,937	132	1,589	69	1,207	57	80	4	1	0	60	2
Minnesota	1,778	66	1,335	48	291	15	125	3	5	0	22	0
Iowa	1,723	79	1,369	49	314	27	17	3	0	0	23	0
Missouri	5,005	166	2,489	79	2,495	83	13	4	0	0	8	0
North Dakota	281	3	213	1	11	1	54	1	0	0	3	0
South Dakota	570	26	403	15	11	0	152	11	0	0	4	0
Nebraska	1,041	73	574	38	374	28	57	5	0	0	36	2
Kansas	2,155	95	1,336	56	708	38	42	0	6	0	63	1
South	108,524	4,589	44,648	1,698	57,968	2,711	785	36	32	1	5,091	143
Delaware	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maryland	6,840	220	1,719	41	5,099	179	12	0	10	0	0	0
District of Columbia	2,213	0	26	0	2,184	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	7,241	293	2,907	102	4,325	191	6	0	1	0	2	0
West Virginia	1,248	41	1,069	29	179	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	13,967	560	6,105	213	7,533	324	324	22	4	1	1	0
South Carolina	5,359	258	2,175	103	3,181	155	2	0	1	0	0	0
Georgia	8,592	383	3,382	133	5,210	250	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	16,567	743	7,250	254	8,511	480	218	4	2	0	586	5
Kentucky	3,451	134	2,378	77	1,072	57	1	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	4,830	250	2,652	120	2,168	130	7	0	1	0	2	0
Alabama	2,481	196	954	73	1,527	123	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	1,492	35	489	13	1,003	22	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	2,310	103	1,217	50	1,092	53	0	0	1	0	0	0
Louisiana	5,813	222	1,436	65	4,327	157	0	0	0	0	50	0
Oklahoma	3,526	164	2,263	84	1,002	70	212	10	12	0	37	0
Texas	22,594	987	8,626	341	9,555	508	0	0	0	0	4,413	136
West	35,477	1,837	22,635[b]	1,070[b]	8,724	539	943	60	417	71	2,758[b]	97[b]
Montana	589	0	483	0	5	0	90	0	0	0	11	0
Idaho	783	21	673	20	21	1	29	0	2	0	58	0
Wyoming	409	16	319	12	18	0	25	3	1	1	46	0
Colorado	2,017	60	1,035	27	395	17	19	0	0	3	568	13
New Mexico	1,693	88	562	26	196	10	32	4	0	0	903	48
Arizona	2,782	153	1,[illegible]	87	543	32	83	8	9	3	761	23
Utah	789	32	5[illegible]	20	72	4	10	1	3	0	125	7
Nevada	1,144	63	733	28	337	29	20	2	1	2	53	2
Washington	3,571	180	2,537	110	714	61	167	7	16	0	137	2
Oregon	2,413	92	1,940	54	298	30	72	6	13	0	90	2
California	18,217	1,075	11,896[b]	660[b]	6,017	344	154	20	150	51	(b)	(b)
Alaska	594	38	285	18	75	9	222	9	6	2	6	0
Hawaii	476	19	207	8	33	2	20	0	216	9	0	0

* Data are missing on 2 percent of all prisoners.
[b] Data did not permit the identification of Hispanic males in Michigan, and Hispanic males and females in California. These inmates are reported in the "white" column.

Source: Kenneth Carlson, *American Prisons and Jails, Volume II: Population Trends and Projections*, U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), pp. 119, 120. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.30 Prisoners in State and Federal adult correctional facilities, by selected prisoner characteristics and facility security classification, United States, on Mar. 31, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.28. In the survey instrument, murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault were given as examples of violent crimes. Burglary, larceny–theft, and motor vehicle theft were given as examples of property crimes.

Prisoner characteristics	Total		Facility security classification					
			Maximum		Medium		Minimum	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Ethnicity	261,562	11,416	138,704	1,993	94,871	6,991	27,987	2,432
White	116,732	4,563	56,277	714	47,179	2,745	13,276	1,104
Black	122,503	6,051	68,044	1,044	41,451	3,766	13,008	1,241
American Indian	2,781	160	1,308	8	1,120	129	353	23
Asian	590	76	295	0	267	75	28	1
Hispanic	18,956	566	12,780	227	4,854	276	1,322	63
Age	245,981	10,606	127,832	1,968	91,006	6,323	27,143	2,315
Under 18 years	6,469	88	3,037	13	2,504	55	928	20
18 to 24 years	90,582	3,590	42,879	720	37,825	2,031	9,878	839
25 to 34 years	94,622	4,549	50,384	802	34,310	2,725	9,928	1,022
35 to 44 years	34,031	1,511	19,845	286	10,396	920	3,790	305
45 years and older	20,277	868	11,687	147	5,971	592	2,619	129
Type of crime	245,106	10,957	130,166	1,971	87,976	6,743	26,964	2,243
Violent	110,245	3,923	65,108	764	37,994	2,660	7,143	499
Property	85,686	3,698	42,151	704	31,981	2,384	11,554	610
Other	46,376	3,202	20,798	424	17,341	1,652	8,237	1,126
Unsentenced inmates	2,799	134	2,109	79	660	47	30	8
Security designation of inmates	255,478	10,297	134,247	1,971	93,075	6,257	28,156	2,069
Maximum	99,619	2,227	86,155	1,417	13,022	708	442	102
Medium	89,837	4,017	29,475	367	59,837	3,409	525	241
Minimum	55,941	3,118	12,322	163	17,446	1,626	26,173	1,329
Other	10,081	935	6,295	24	2,770	514	1,016	397

Source: Joan Mullen and Bradford Smith, *American Prisons and Jails, Volume III: Conditions and Costs of Confinement*, U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), pp. 257, 258. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.31 Prisoners in State and Federal adult correctional facilities, by size, date of construction, and facility security classification, United States, on Mar. 31, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.28. Percents may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.

Size and date of facility construction*	Total		Facility security classification					
			Maximum		Medium		Minimum	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	278,987	100	142,613	101	105,601	100	30,773	100
Before 1875	31,361	11	28,341	20	2,939	3	81	0
1875 to 1924	73,575	26	50,843	36	21,236	20	1,466	5
1925 to 1949	66,257	24	23,681	17	33,579	32	8,997	29
1950 to 1969	68,272	25	25,785	18	32,046	30	10,441	34
1970 to 1978	39,522	14	13,963	10	15,771	15	9,788	32
1,000 or more prisoners	148,788	99	102,081	100	43,839	100	2,868	100
Before 1875	24,167	16	21,971	21	2,196	5	0	0
1875 to 1924	50,933	34	40,031	39	10,902	25	0	0
1925 to 1949	34,914	23	22,119	22	12,795	29	0	0
1950 to 1969	35,523	24	15,899	16	17,946	41	1,678	58
1970 to 1978	3,251	2	2,061	2	0	0	1,190	42
500 to 999 prisoners	69,056	101	26,296	100	37,513	100	5,247	100
Before 1875	6,620	10	5,917	23	703	2	0	0
1875 to 1924	17,000	25	7,956	30	9,044	24	0	0
1925 to 1949	16,153	23	802	3	13,686	36	1,665	32
1950 to 1969	15,618	23	5,819	22	8,110	22	1,689	32
1970 to 1978	13,665	20	5,802	22	5,970	16	1,893	36
Less than 500 prisoners	61,143	100	14,236	100	24,249	99	22,658	99
Before 1875	574	1	453	3	40	0	81	0
1875 to 1924	5,642	9	2,856	20	1,320	5	1,466	6
1925 to 1949	15,190	25	760	5	7,098	29	7,332	32
1950 to 1969	17,131	28	4,067	29	5,990	25	7,074	31
1970 to 1978	22,606	37	6,100	43	9,801	40	6,705	30

* Includes only facilities primarily holding prisoners 24 hours per day.

Source: Joan Mullen and Bradford Smith, *American Prisons and Jails, Volume III: Conditions and Costs of Confinement*, U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 243.

Table 6.32 Prisoners confined to cells in State and Federal adult correctional facilities more than 10 hours a day, by region, on Mar. 31, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.28.

Region	Total number of prisoners in cells	Prisoners confined to cell more than 10 hours a day	
		Number	Percent
Federal, total	11,722	1,884	16
State, total	117,660	52,018	44
Northeast	29,081	4,034	14
North Central	34,479	20,627	60
South	33,335	15,744	47
West	20,765	11,613	56

Source: Joan Mullen and Bradford Smith, *American Prisons and Jails, Volume III: Conditions and Costs of Confinement*, U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 67. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.33 Prisoners in State and Federal adult correctional facilities, by type of offense, sex, region, and jurisdiction, on Mar. 31, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.28. In the survey instrument, murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault were given as examples of violent crimes. Burglary, larceny–theft, and motor vehicle theft were given as examples of property crimes.

The estimated extent of missing data found in the U.S. total is a function of completely missing information on at least one of the attributes for the States of Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, and South Dakota, plus incomplete reporting from other jurisdictions not separately enumerated.

Region and jurisdiction	Total		Type of offense					
			Violent		Property		Other	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
United States, total[a]	242,307	10,823	110,245	3,923	85,686	3,698	46,376	3,202
Federal institutions, total	23,916	1,636	7,169	293	5,468	602	11,279	741
State institutions, total	218,391	9,187	103,076	3,630	80,218	3,096	35,097	2,461
Northeast	33,117	878	14,957	378	12,435	195	5,725	305
Maine	834	11	349	10	346	0	139	1
New Hampshire	236	0	119	0	92	0	25	0
Vermont	117	0	50	0	39	0	28	0
Massachusetts	2,297	1	1,886	1	231	0	180	0
Rhode Island	557	16	335	8	144	5	78	3
Connecticut	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0
New York	16,498	470	4,749	160	8,578	129	3,171	181
New Jersey	5,701	179	3,179	109	1,491	19	1,031	51
Pennsylvania	6,877	201	4,290	90	1,514	42	1,073	69
North Central	52,339	2,133	27,734	805	17,386	1,022	7,219	306
Ohio	11,687	611	6,349	225	3,071	386	2,267	0
Indiana	3,671	143	2,343	45	1,128	63	200	35
Illinois	10,289	289	7,193	152	2,343	105	753	32
Michigan	11,841	450	5,402	200	3,894	170	2,545	80
Wisconsin	2,937	133	1,451	64	1,261	57	225	12
Minnesota	1,790	66	929	30	720	36	141	0
Iowa	1,700	106	694	19	982	21	24	66
Missouri	5,003	166	1,933	30	2,434	112	636	24
North Dakota	283	3	122	0	104	3	57	0
South Dakota	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nebraska	1,055	71	280	18	560	10	215	43
Kansas	2,083	95	1,038	22	889	59	156	14
South	100,000	1,412	44,238	1,943	41,165	1,361	14,597	1,108
Delaware	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maryland	6,845	220	3,223	90	1,980	65	1,642	65
District of Columbia	1,002	0	551	0	323	0	128	0
Virginia	7,246	291	4,028	97	2,222	61	996	133
West Virginia	1,238	41	479	19	591	10	168	12
North Carolina	13,421	601	3,717	317	7,627	180	2,077	104
South Carolina	5,339	258	1,954	116	2,347	93	1,038	49
Georgia	8,592	383	4,666	204	3,233	137	693	42
Florida	16,263	746	8,244	375	5,481	171	2,538	200
Kentucky	3,441	134	1,175	56	1,643	34	623	44
Tennessee	4,792	254	1,938	90	2,320	44	534	120
Alabama	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mississippi	1,675	35	602	11	753	13	320	11
Arkansas	2,274	103	625	60	1,521	30	128	13
Louisiana	1,832	207	756	87	763	34	293	86
Oklahoma	3,526	164	1,659	58	1,385	87	482	19
Texas	22,514	975	10,621	363	8,956	402	2,937	210
West	32,935	1,764	16,147	504	9,232	518	7,556	742
Montana	600	0	152	0	288	0	160	0
Idaho	769	21	272	6	375	9	122	6
Wyoming	409	16	149	7	158	1	102	8
Colorado	2,331	60	1,304	16	769	30	258	14
New Mexico	1,692	87	546	22	549	25	597	40
Arizona	2,815	153	1,378	51	828	100	609	2
Utah	789	32	232	7	502	21	55	4
Nevada	1,141	63	617	20	393	32	131	11
Washington	3,894	180	1,556	62	1,635	60	503	58
Oregon	639	92	245	44	358	40	36	8
California	17,269	1,021	9,360	256	3,149	183	4,760	582
Alaska	394	24	148	6	134	9	112	9
Hawaii	393	15	188	7	94	8	111	0

[a] Data are missing on 8 percent of all prisoners.

Source: Kenneth Carlson, *American Prisons and Jails, Volume II: Population Trends and Projections*, U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), pp. 117, 118. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.34 Estimated number of inmates in State correctional facilities, by selected demographic characteristics, and nature and extent of reported drug and alcohol use, United States, 1979

NOTE: These data are estimates derived from a stratified probability sample of adult and youthful offenders held in the custody of State correctional authorities. The "Vietnam era" encompasses the period August 1964 to April 1975. If an inmate reported lifetime use of more than one drug, only the most serious drug used was counted.

[Detail may not add to totals shown because of rounding]

Characteristics	Estimated number of inmates	Percent of inmates
Sex	274,564	100.0
Male	263,484	96.0
Female	11,080	4.0
Age at time of survey	274,564	100.0
Under 30 years	173,093	63.0
30 years and older	101,471	37.0
Race	274,564	100.0
White	136,296	49.6
Black	131,329	47.8
Other	6,939	2.5
Ethnicity	274,564	100.0
Hispanic	25,816	9.4
Non-Hispanic	248,748	90.6
Level of educational attainment	274,564	100.0
Less than 12 years	159,340	58.0
12 years or more	115,224	42.0
Employment status (year prior to arrest)	274,564	100.0
Employed	192,600	70.2
Full-time	165,577	60.3
Part-time	27,223	9.9
Not employed	81,105	29.5
Looking for work	38,230	13.9
Not looking for work	42,433	15.5
Not available	342	0.1
Not available	759	0.3
Personal income (year prior to arrest)[a]	25,940	100.0
With income	20,172	77.8
Less than $3,000	4,982	19.2
$3,000 to $9,999	7,834	30.2
$10,000 or more	6,457	24.9
Don't know	899	3.5
Without income	5,768	22.2
Military service	274,564	100.0
Served	65,283	23.8
Vietnam era	39,162	14.3
Post-Vietnam era	5,896	2.1
Pre-Vietnam era	19,499	7.1
Not available	725	0.3
Never served	208,719	76.0
Not available	562	0.2
Lifetime drug use	274,564	100.0
Used drugs	213,131	77.6
Regular use	148,472	54.1
Heroin	59,131	21.5
Other than heroin or marihuana	1,500	0.5
Marihuana	87,842	32.0
Occasional use	64,455	23.5
Heroin	22,608	8.2
Other than heroin or marihuana	1,528	0.6
Marihuana	40,319	14.7
Unknown	204	0.1
Never used drugs	59,602	21.7
Refused or not available	1,831	0.7
Drinking pattern (year prior to arrest)[b]	274,564	100.0
Daily or almost daily	129,072	47.0
Heavy	74,629	27.2
Light	54,444	19.8
Weekly or almost weekly	72,216	26.3
Heavy	32,028	11.7
Light	40,188	14.6
Monthly or less frequently	22,687	8.3
Heavy	6,364	2.3
Light	16,323	5.9
No drinking	49,775	18.1
Not available	814	0.3
Alcohol use prior to offense resulting in imprisonment[b]	274,564	100.0
Drinking just before offense	129,443	47.1
Heavy	69,719	25.4
Light	59,725	21.8
Not drinking just before offense	144,089	52.5
Not available	1,031	0.4

[a] Includes only those persons admitted after November 1977.
[b] Heavy drinking is defined as the consumption of the equivalent of 4 ounces or more of ethanol—i.e., approximately 8 cans of beer, 7 glasses of wine, or 10 1-ounce jiggers of hard liquor.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *State Correctional Populations and Facilities, 1979—Advance Report* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1981), Tables 1–3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.35 Estimated number of inmates in State correctional facilities, by offense, prior incarceration record, maximum sentence, and time served, United States, 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.34.

[Detail may not add to totals shown because of rounding]

	Estimated number of inmates	Percent of inmates
Current offense	274,564	100.0
Violent	157,742	57.5
Murder and attempted murder	37,352	13.6
Manslaughter	10,941	4.0
Sexual assault	17,053	6.2
Robbery	68,324	24.9
Assault	17,554	6.4
Other	6,517	2.4
Property	89,390	32.6
Burglary	49,687	18.1
Larceny	13,249	4.8
Auto theft	5,138	1.9
Forgery, fraud, embezzlement	12,032	4.4
Other	9,284	3.4
Drug	15,539	5.7
Public order	11,034	4.0
Unspecified	859	0.3
Prior incarceration record	274,564	100.0
With prior incarceration	175,473	63.9
Juvenile only	21,666	7.9
Adult only	79,652	29.0
Both	62,476	22.8
Not available	11,680	4.3
Without prior incarceration	97,866	35.6
Not available	1,225	0.4
Maximum sentence length	274,564	100.0
Less than 5 years	56,517	20.6
5 less than 10 years	63,775	23.2
10 less than 15 years	39,062	14.2
15 less than 20 years	24,211	8.8
20 less than 98 years	46,015	16.8
98 years or more	2,143	0.8
Life	27,740	10.1
Death	1,270	0.5
Not available	13,832	5.0
Time served on current offense	274,564	100.0
Less than 1 year	95,634	34.8
1 less than 2 years	63,595	23.2
2 less than 3 years	40,133	14.6
3 less than 4 years	24,273	8.8
4 less than 5 years	16,338	6.0
5 less than 10 years	27,344	10.0
10 years or more	6,057	2.2
Not available	1,191	0.4

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *State Correctional Populations and Facilities, 1979—Advance Report* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1981), Table 4.

Table 6.36 Estimated number of inmates in State correctional facilities, by daily departure status, reason for departure, and type of facility, United States, 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.34. A correctional facility was considered a community-based residence rather than a confinement facility if at least half of the residents were regularly permitted (or eligible) to depart unaccompanied for the daily use of community resources, such as schools or treatment programs, or for seeking or holding employment.

	Type of facility		
Departure status	All facilities	Confinement facilities	Community-based facilities
Total	274,563	263,553	11,010
Not regularly permitted to depart each day unaccompanied	260,948	259,341	1,607
Regularly permitted to depart each day unaccompanied	13,615	4,212	9,403
On study release	938	463	475
On work release	11,966	3,371	8,595
Other	711	378	333

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *State Correctional Populations and Facilities, 1979—Advance Report* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1981), Table 7.

Table 6.37 Population and movement of prisoners in Federal institutions, fiscal years 1943–79[a]

NOTE: The Federal Prison System is responsible for two distinct Federal offender populations: (1) individuals who are housed in, have escaped from, or are in transit between Federal institutions and community treatment centers; and (2) individuals who are housed in, awaiting trial in, or enroute to contract facilities, i.e., State, local, or private facilities that are under contract with the Federal Prison System for the housing of Federal offenders. Approximately 13 percent of the total Federal prison population is housed in contract facilities. These data are not included in the tables except for Table 6.41. Data in this report are often broken down into two sets of mutually exclusive categories: (1) court commitments and other-than-court commitments; and (2) prisoners under sentence and prisoners not under sentence. For an explanation of the sentencing procedures within these categories, see Appendix 17.

The tables from the Source that present data on population and court commitments are approximately 91 percent complete, unless otherwise noted. "Completeness" refers to the percentage of known prisoner population on which demographic data are available.

For a definition of "mandatory release," see NOTE, Table 6.1.

		Received (transfers excluded)							Discharged (transfers excluded)								
			Violators returned														
Fiscal year[b]	Population beginning of year	From courts	Parole	Mandatory release	Study and observation	Escaped prisoners returned	Other[c]	Transferred from other institutions	Sentence expired	Mandatorily released[d]	Paroled[e]	Died	Study and observation	Escaped	Other[c]	Transferred to institutions	Population end of year
1943	18,896	12,567	186	568	X	115	11	2,301	4,874	6,618	3,883	69	X	106	221	2,334	16,539
1944	16,539	13,938	226	450	X	108	9	2,588	4,176	5,153	3,202	73	X	101	188	2,573	18,392
1945	18,392	14,982	338	363	X	106	4	3,837	4,856	4,990	3,697	66	X	102	358	3,966	19,987
1946	19,987	14,832	321	367	X	144	0	3,842	4,974	5,347	4,496	69	X	152	290	4,982	19,183
1947	19,183	14,812	466	471	X	174	0	3,702	5,552	4,855	5,445	54	X	193	356	3,903	18,450
1948	18,450	12,845	499	476	X	195	0	3,565	4,816	5,147	3,985	47	X	216	291	3,545	17,981
1949	17,981	12,738	751	694	X	147	0	2,775	5,258	5,146	3,868	50	X	137	394	2,770	17,463
1950	17,463	14,403	710	789	X	122	0	3,442	5,616	5,744	3,493	37	X	138	460	3,511	17,930
1951	17,930	14,676	662	787	X	127	0	3,472	5,598	6,000	3,717	52	X	152	427	3,291	18,417
1952	18,417	14,823	577	547	X	134	0	4,010	9,655	2,005	3,687	42	X	160	267	4,135	18,557
1953	18,557	16,166	576	410	X	181	0	4,666	9,287	2,230	4,204	60	X	223	182	4,637	19,733
1954	19,733	17,448	657	349	X	169	0	5,004	10,272	2,413	4,243	55	X	185	150	5,165	20,877
1955	20,877	16,699	620	332	X	157	0	4,501	9,599	2,598	4,411	47	X	170	125	4,630	21,606
1956	21,606	13,971	678	364	X	113	0	4,736	8,373	2,791	4,295	33	X	134	117	4,769	20,956
1957	20,956	14,112	666	363	X	146	0	5,128	6,983	3,282	4,357	49	X	155	138	5,225	21,182
1958	21,182	13,907	732	510	X	140	0	5,766	6,929	3,313	4,087	50	X	176	102	5,682	18,992
1959	21,899	14,324	782	517	98	179	0	6,148	7,085	3,263	4,209	54	160	201	0	6,137	22,838
1960	22,838	14,210	852	556	229	196	0	8,062	6,651	3,194	4,432	54	372	197	0	8,068	23,974
1961	23,974	14,186	965	594	361	226	0	6,873	6,301	3,555	4,599	49	533	242	0	6,974	24,925
1962	24,925	13,624	1,041	597	468	324	0	7,254	6,359	3,757	5,195	45	699	346	0	7,219	24,613
1963	24,613	13,536	1,071	615	459	419	0	7,811	6,376	3,740	5,083	57	721	490	0	7,809	24,248
1964	24,248	13,220	1,031	579	429	379	0	7,518	6,283	3,788	5,590	68	196	383	0	7,522	22,974
1965	22,974	12,982	1,180	648	442	239	0	7,230	6,232	3,652	5,131	64	886	229	0	7,155	22,346
1966	22,346	12,370	1,174	595	386	256	0	7,617	5,962	3,388	5,575	57	792	343	0	7,587	21,040
1967	21,040	11,691	1,264	497	397	416	0	7,804	4,970	3,080	6,181	60	673	527	0	7,796	19,822
1968	19,815	11,653	1,408	490	396	423	0	7,858	4,490	2,739	5,151	44	667	480	0	8,272	20,170
1969	20,170	11,162	1,366	475	425	374	0	8,168	4,237	2,398	4,758	44	629	406	0	9,460	20,208
1970	20,208	11,060	1,234	399	476	493	0	9,342	4,167	2,625	4,106	35	729	640	0	10,224	20,686
1971	20,686	12,633	1,028	415	492	547	17,405	10,720	5,184	2,649	4,757	56	577	652	17,561	11,670	20,820
1972	20,820	13,622	1,021	326	530	565	20,441	11,868	5,336	2,562	4,602	65	636	648	20,733	13,131	21,280
1973	21,280	15,430	737	194	508	644	23,571	11,929	5,416	2,204	4,999	51	503	711	23,960	14,063	22,436
1974	23,336	15,181	774	189	1,890	561	32,556	11,933	5,184	2,089	4,908	64	1,915	725	33,184	14,657	23,691
1975	23,691	16,628	994	182	1,938	795	51,935	12,228	6,002	1,910	6,142	55	1,908	655	51,510	16,643	23,566
1976	23,566	18,835	1,378	213	1,811	795	65,140	14,073	6,864	1,535	4,504	68	1,933	592	65,700	17,582	27,033
1977	27,033	18,315	1,683	206	1,395	889	80,994	16,662	7,251	1,803	3,105	77	1,422	661	80,701	22,280	29,877
1978	29,877	16,759	1,198	236	1,147	927	75,202	16,737	7,122	2,236	3,411	59	1,194	659	75,645	24,278	27,479
1979	24,479	15,462	1,150	250	851	888	65,141	13,879	6,785	1,817	3,416	66	931	593	65,457	21,374	24,661

[a] Data prior to 1974 reflect sentenced prisoners only.
[b] From fiscal year 1970, figures include only Bureau of Prisons institutions.
[c] Other includes other temporary movement such as furloughs, writs, etc.
[d] Beginning in 1958 the term mandatory release replaces the term conditional release.
[e] Includes discharges of Selective Service Act violators paroled under the provisions of Executive Order No. 8641 as follows: 1943–266; 1944–493; 1945–719; 1946–126; 1947–151.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Prison System, *Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1979* (Washington, D.C.: Federal Prison System, 1981), Table A–1.

Table 6.38 Number of and average sentence for Federal prisoners received from court into Federal institutions, by offense, race, and sex, fiscal year 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.37. For an explanation of sentencing procedures, see Appendix 17.

Offense	Sentenced prisoners: All prisoners: Total	All prisoners: Male	All prisoners: Female	White: Number	White: Average sentence (in months)	White: Male	White: Female	All other: Number	All other: Average sentence (in months)	All other: Male	All other: Female	Youth Corrections Act: Male	Youth Corrections Act: Female
Total	13,863	12,733	1,130	10,136	34.2	9,574	562	3,727	58.1	3,159	568	652	113
Total excluding immigration and violent crimes*	9,040	8,088	952	6,123	40.3	5,676	447	2,917	38.2	2,412	505	457	101
Assault	50	48	2	28	39.1	28	0	22	57.3	20	2	4	0
Bankruptcy	14	14	0	14	22.7	14	0	0	X	X	X	0	0
Burglary	40	40	0	27	51.9	27	0	13	40.3	13	0	9	0
Counterfeiting	263	255	8	202	37.6	196	6	61	33.7	59	2	16	1
Drug laws, total	2,853	2,625	228	2,240	48.9	2,082	158	613	56.0	543	70	156	23
Non-narcotics	602	573	29	542	38.3	517	25	60	30.6	56	4	34	2
Narcotics	1,636	1,482	154	1,209	57.1	1,102	107	427	61.1	380	47	86	11
Controlled substances	615	570	45	489	40.4	463	26	126	50.6	107	19	36	10
Embezzlement	278	193	85	185	24.7	136	49	93	25.9	57	36	11	8
Escape, flight or harboring a fugitive	122	103	19	92	22.3	80	12	30	27.5	23	7	4	3
Extortion	111	109	2	90	75.4	90	0	21	70.5	19	2	8	1
Firearms	637	628	9	449	34.5	445	4	188	32.6	183	5	33	0
Forgery	569	462	107	228	37.1	190	38	341	30.4	272	69	26	13
Fraud	728	655	73	532	27.5	498	34	196	23.3	157	39	5	4
Immigration	3,463	3,382	81	3,417	5.5	3,338	79	46	9.0	44	2	7	1
Income tax	229	221	8	199	14.7	194	5	30	25.3	27	3	0	0
Juvenile delinquency	1	1	0	1	2.0	1	0	0	X	X	X	0	0
Kidnaping	48	42	6	34	187.0	31	3	14	218.5	11	3	3	0
Larceny–theft, total	1,941	1,643	298	1,056	37.4	967	89	885	29.8	676	209	115	34
Motor vehicle, interstate	338	325	13	279	43.1	268	11	59	43.2	57	2	21	1
Postal	848	627	221	274	30.7	226	48	574	24.0	401	173	51	19
Theft, interstate	183	181	2	149	30.6	147	2	34	40.4	34	0	2	0
Other	572	510	62	354	41.0	326	28	218	39.8	184	34	41	14
Liquor laws	22	22	0	15	15.6	15	0	7	24.8	7	0	0	0
National security laws	11	11	0	10	13.5	10	0	1		1	0	0	0
Robbery	945	893	52	488	134.1	458	30	457	135.4	435	22	139	8
Selective Service Acts	1	1	0	1	6.0	1	0	0	X	X	X	0	0
Securities, transporting false or forged	76	64	12	57	46.3	47	10	19	27.0	17	2	4	1
White slave traffic	21	18	3	11	60.5	8	3	10	42.0	10	0	1	2
Other and unclassifiable	793	741	52	611	41.8	583	28	182	35.0	158	24	31	6
Government reservation, high seas, territorial, and District of Columbia	626	543	83	138	85.2	126	12	488	104.4	417	71	80	8
Assault	101	91	10	13	41.3	12	1	88	80.7	79	9	13	1
Auto theft	12	11	1	4	31.5	4	0	8	46.0	7	1	4	0
Burglary	52	48	4	6	90.0	5	1	46	96.8	43	3	12	0
Forgery	16	9	7	2	81.0	2	0	14	43.9	7	7	1	1
Homicide	86	71	15	19	313.2	18	1	67	206.3	53	14	8	1
Larceny–theft	62	53	9	24	38.5	22	2	38	52.1	31	7	9	2
Robbery	98	86	12	12	133.2	11	1	86	148.0	75	11	20	1
Rape	32	32	0	2	270.0	2	0	30	158.8	30	0	1	0
Sex offenses, except rape	20	18	2	5	90.0	4	1	15	51.6	14	1	2	0
Other and unclassifiable	147	124	23	51	18.3	46	5	96	45.1	78	18	10	2
Military court-martial cases	21	19	2	11	72.1	9	2	10	165.9	10	0	0	0

* This total line excludes the immigration law and violent crime offenses whose unusual sentence lengths distort the average sentence length statistic.

U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Prison System, *Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1979* (Washington, D.C.: Federal Prison System, 1981), Table B–1.

Table 6.39 Number of and average sentence for Federal prisoners received from court into Federal institutions, by offense, sex, and sentencing procedure, fiscal year 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.37. For an explanation of sentencing procedures, see Appendix 17.

Offense	All court commitments: Total	Male	Female	Average sentence (in months)	Sentencing procedure: Regular	Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act	Youth Corrections Act	Title 18, U.S. Code, 4205(b): (b1)	(b2)	Split sentence	Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act
Total	13,853	12,723	1,130	40.7	10,288	1	765	134	1,398	1,240	27
Assault	50	48	2	47.1	33	0	4	1	6	6	0
Bankruptcy	14	14	0	22.7	10	0	0	0	1	3	0
Burglary	40	40	0	48.1	23	0	9	0	7	1	0
Counterfeiting	263	255	8	36.7	165	0	17	5	35	41	0
Drug laws, total	2,855	2,627	228	50.4	2,053	0	179	30	371	217	5
Non-narcotics	603	574	29	37.5	449	0	36	10	46	62	0
Narcotics	1,637	1,483	154	58.1	1,176	0	97	11	247	102	4
Controlled substances	615	570	45	42.5	428	0	46	9	78	53	1
Embezzlement	278	193	85	25.1	156	0	19	4	26	73	0
Escape, flight or harboring a fugitive	122	103	19	23.6	82	0	7	2	14	17	0
Extortion	111	109	2	74.5	67	0	9	3	19	13	0
Firearms	637	628	9	33.9	433	0	33	5	100	66	0
Forgery	569	462	107	33.1	397	0	39	8	53	72	0
Fraud	726	653	73	26.5	497	0	9	10	89	121	0
Immigration	3,464	3,383	81	5.6	3,210	1	8	2	79	164	0
Income tax	228	220	8	16.1	145	0	0	4	13	66	0
Kidnaping	48	42	6	198.2	27	0	3	4	13	1	0
Larceny–theft, total	1,941	1,643	298	34.0	1,414	0	149	13	171	191	3
Motor vehicle, interstate	338	325	13	43.1	257	0	22	0	38	21	0
Postal	848	627	221	26.2	622	0	70	8	56	90	2
Theft, interstate	183	181	2	32.4	125	0	2	2	23	31	0
Other	572	510	62	40.6	410	0	55	3	54	49	1
Liquor laws	22	22	0	18.5	18	0	0	0	1	3	0
National security laws	11	11	0	12.2	6	0	0	0	0	5	0
Robbery	944	892	52	134.9	527	0	147	4	244	16	6
Selective Service Acts	1	1	0	6.0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Securities, transporting false or forged	73	61	12	43.2	41	0	5	1	18	8	0
White slave traffic	21	18	3	51.7	16	0	3	0	2	0	0
Other and unclassifiable	788	736	52	40.5	531	0	37	6	84	129	1
Government reservation, high seas, territorial, and District of Columbia	626	543	83	100.4	420	0	88	32	52	22	12
Assault	101	91	10	75.7	74	0	14	2	7	4	0
Auto theft	12	11	1	41.1	6	0	4	0	1	1	0
Burglary	51	47	4	97.9	26	0	12	6	3	1	3
Forgery	16	9	7	48.5	12	0	2	1	0	1	0
Homicide	86	71	15	229.9	55	0	9	5	15	2	0
Larceny–theft	62	53	9	46.8	38	0	11	2	5	4	2
Robbery	98	86	12	146.2	65	0	21	8	3	1	0
Rape	33	33		165.8	29	0	1	1	2	0	0
Sex offenses, except rape	20	18	2	61.2	11	0	2	3	4	0	0
Other and unclassifiable	147	124	23	35.8	104	0	12	4	12	8	7
Military court-martial cases	21	19	2	116.8	17	0	0	0	0	4	0

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Prison System, *Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1979* (Washington, D.C.: Federal Prison System, 1981), Table B–18.

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6 OF 8

Table 6.40 Number of and average sentence for Federal prisoners confined in Federal institutions, by offense, type of commitment, race, and sex, on Sept. 30, 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.37. For an explanation of sentencing procedures, see Appendix 17.

Offense	Prisoners under sentence: All prisoners: Total	All prisoners: Male	All prisoners: Female	White: Number	White: Average sentence (in months)	White: Male	White: Female	All other: Number	All other: Average sentence (in months)	All other: Male	All other: Female	Prisoners not under sentence: Male	Prisoners not under sentence: Female	Number of Narcotic Rehabilitation Act commitments included in total: Under sentence	Number of Narcotic Rehabilitation Act commitments included in total: Not under sentence
Total	22,201	20,854	1,347	13,315	98.9	12,719	596	8,745	130.2	8,010	735	125	16	171	21
Total excluding immigration and violent crimes[a]	14,142	13,069	1,073	9,142	72.6	8,677	465	4,894	76.3	4,300	594	92	14	135	17
Assault	120	116	4	57	96.5	55	2	59	108.4	58	1	3	1	0	0
Bankruptcy	12	12	0	12	28.0	12	0	0	X	X	X	0	0	0	0
Burglary	135	133	2	88	88.4	87	1	47	80.1	46	1	0	0	1	0
Counterfeiting	361	350	11	270	68.4	264	6	85	51.3	80	5	6	0	1	0
Drug laws, total	5,659	5,331	328	3,960	80.8	3,783	197	1,663	101.3	1,535	128	13	3	60	7
Non-narcotics	860	829	31	777	53.6	753	24	81	52.8	75	6	1	1	0	0
Narcotics	4,050	3,796	254	2,649	93.9	2,503	146	1,391	106.7	1,284	107	9	1	54	5
Controlled substances	749	706	43	554	56.0	527	27	191	82.8	176	15	3	1	6	2
Embezzlement	213	164	49	140	42.1	118	28	68	44.6	49	19	3	2	0	0
Escape, flight or harboring a fugitive	194	169	25	148	43.2	133	15	45	49.8	35	10	1	0	0	0
Extortion	170	166	4	134	125.8	133	1	31	96.3	28	3	5	0	0	0
Firearms	968	958	10	654	59.2	648	6	310	52.0	306	4	4	0	0	0
Forgery	788	666	122	336	53.7	301	35	448	50.9	361	87	4	0	11	1
Fraud	664	604	60	465	54.1	453	32	172	40.2	144	28	7	0	0	0
Immigration	1,215	1,171	44	1,190	14.5	1,146	44	24	19.7	24	0	1	0	0	0
Income tax	158	156	2	129	26.1	128	1	28	47.8	27	1	1	0	0	0
Juvenile delinquency	10	9	1	5	25.6	5	0	5	67.4	4	1	0	0	0	0
Kidnaping	448	433	15	308	353.7	300	8	136	414.5	129	7	4	0	1	0
Larceny–theft, total	2,873	2,564	309	1,673	57.8	1,584	89	1,191	48.0	972	219	8	1	15	0
Motor vehicle, interstate	871	854	17	698	56.7	683	15	172	53.7	170	2	1	0	1	0
Postal	970	741	229	309	45.9	262	47	656	40.3	475	181	4	1	8	0
Theft, interstate	260	257	3	191	61.3	189	2	69	58.5	68	1	0	0	1	0
Other	772	712	60	475	65.6	450	25	294	59.5	259	35	3	0	5	0
Liquor laws	16	16	0	11	38.0	11	0	5	33.6	5	0	0	0	0	0
National security laws	6	6	0	5	201.6	5	0	0	X	X	X	1	0	0	0
Robbery	4,754	4,638	116	2,251	176.7	2,193	58	2,486	172.5	2,429	57	16	1	32	3
Selective Service Acts	2	2	0	1	36.0	1	0	1	18.0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Securities, transporting false or forged	245	219	26	168	80.5	155	13	76	69.9	63	13	1	0	2	0
White slave traffic	42	40	2	24	85.0	22	2	18	70.3	18	0	0	0	0	0
Other and unclassifiable	988	933	55	736	96.2	705	31	225	101.7	204	21	24	3	4	2
Government reservation, high seas, territorial, and District of Columbia	2,111	1,950	161	491	274.6	465	26	1,592	199.9	1,462	130	23	5	44	8
Assault	283	267	16	49	122.0	47	2	230	139.6	216	14	4	0	0	0
Auto theft	29	26	3	5	76.8	5	0	24	55.7	21	3	0	0	0	0
Burglary	143	136	7	29	106.7	27	2	107	129.7	102	5	7	0	5	3
Forgery	36	27	9	5	63.6	5	0	30	78.4	22	8	0	1	4	0
Homicide	632	584	48	224	439.0	213	11	405	337.4	368	37	3	0	0	0
Larceny–theft	138	121	17	27	57.4	26	1	108	96.7	94	14	1	2	16	1
Robbery	463	433	30	62	175.4	56	6	399	186.7	375	24	2	0	3	1
Rape	144	143	1	32	286.5	32	0	112	263.4	111	1	0	0	0	0
Sex offenses, except rape	47	44	3	11	108.5	9	2	35	124.2	34	1	1	0	0	0
Other and unclassifiable	196	169	27	47	84.0	45	2	142	92.6	119	23	5	2	16	3
Military court-martial cases	49	48	1	19	262.1	18	1	30	286.5	30	0	0	0	0	0

* This total line excludes the immigration law and violent crime offenses whose unusual sentence lengths distort the average sentence length statistic.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Prison System, *Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1979* (Washington, D.C.: Federal Prison System, 1981), Table A–3.

Table 6.41 Number of, average sentence for, and average time served by first releases from Federal institutions and contract facilities, by offense and type of release, fiscal year 1979

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 6.1 and 6.37. These data are approximately 70 percent complete. "Completeness" refers to the percentage of known prisoner population on which demographic data are available. This table includes information on persons released from contract facilities. For an explanation of sentencing procedures, see Appendix 17.

Offense	Releases except of prisoners sentenced under the Youth Corrections Act: All prisoners: Number	All prisoners: Average sentence (in months)	All prisoners: Average time served: Months	All prisoners: Average time served: Percent of average sentence	By parole: Number	By parole: Average sentence (in months)	By parole: Average time served: Months	By parole: Average time served: Percent of average sentence	By expiration of sentence and mandatory release: Number	By expiration of sentence and mandatory release: Average sentence (in months)	By expiration of sentence and mandatory release: Average time served: Months	By expiration of sentence and mandatory release: Average time served: Percent of average sentence	Youth Corrections Act releases: Number	Youth Corrections Act releases: Average time served
Total	11,243	43.1	20.6	47.7	3,795	84.9	32.5	38.3	7,448	21.9	14.5	66.4	1,017	25.3
Assault	47	41.2	24.2	58.8	9	69.3	29.2	42.1	38	34.5	23.1	66.8	7	33.4
Bankruptcy	5	34.8	19.6	56.3	2	48.0	22.0	45.8	3	26.0	18.0	69.2	0	X
Burglary	40	44.1	27.5	62.2	10	70.2	30.7	43.7	30	35.4	26.4	74.5	18	27.1
Counterfeiting	194	44.5	21.7	48.9	84	67.3	28.6	42.4	110	27.0	16.5	61.2	17	21.1
Drug laws, total	2,534	53.7	25.9	48.2	1,177	78.4	31.9	40.7	1,357	32.4	20.7	64.1	211	23.6
Non-narcotics	575	38.7	20.1	52.1	258	53.5	22.7	42.4	317	26.6	18.1	68.0	55	20.4
Narcotics	1,670	62.8	29.3	46.6	833	88.7	35.5	40.0	837	37.1	23.2	62.4	133	25.2
Controlled substances	289	31.1	17.6	57.3	86	53.5	25.0	46.7	203	21.7	14.8	68.4	23	21.7
Embezzlement	180	20.9	10.9	52.3	56	41.1	17.3	42.0	124	11.8	8.1	68.5	13	16.3
Escape, flight or harboring a fugitive	137	31.3	20.1	64.1	41	44.3	23.2	52.4	96	25.8	18.8	72.7	6	32.8
Extortion	90	47.1	22.3	47.3	45	62.7	25.0	39.9	45	31.6	19.6	62.0	4	19.5
Firearms	719	33.9	19.9	58.7	182	56.8	25.5	45.0	537	26.1	17.9	68.8	76	23.0
Forgery	526	31.9	18.5	58.0	196	45.4	21.0	46.3	330	23.8	17.0	71.3	57	19.8
Fraud	537	23.3	12.6	54.2	174	40.9	17.1	41.8	363	14.8	10.5	70.7	20	15.0
Immigration	2,391	6.9	4.8	69.5	111	37.8	15.4	40.6	2,280	5.4	4.3	79.2	14	14.2
Income tax	138	18.4	9.8	53.2	37	40.9	16.2	39.6	101	10.2	7.4	73.3	1	24.0
Juvenile delinquency	11	43.2	28.8	66.6	3	66.0	39.3	59.6	8	34.7	24.8	71.5	0	X
Kidnaping	44	228.8	70.0	30.6	38	254.2	75.2	29.6	6	68.0	37.0	54.4	8	47.3
Larceny–theft, total	1,681	36.9	20.6	55.8	554	55.5	24.2	43.7	1,127	27.8	18.8	67.8	205	23.1
Motor vehicle, interstate	479	45.1	25.4	56.4	152	60.1	26.1	43.5	327	38.1	25.1	65.8	70	26.6
Postal	672	27.1	16.1	59.5	189	43.7	20.1	46.1	483	20.6	14.6	70.7	77	21.5
Theft, interstate	166	44.8	22.6	50.4	82	58.7	24.9	42.3	84	31.1	20.3	65.3	8	23.6
Other	364	40.8	21.7	53.2	131	65.3	27.6	42.3	233	27.0	18.4	68.1	50	20.8
Liquor laws	18	21.2	10.1	47.6	6	44.3	15.8	35.7	12	9.6	7.2	75.0	0	X
National security laws	6	46.5	11.3	24.3	2	102.0	8.5	8.3	4	18.7	12.7	68.0	0	X
Robbery	901	140.0	50.8	36.2	674	161.6	53.4	33.0	227	75.9	42.8	56.3	199	29.5
Selective Service Acts	1	6.0	5.0	83.3	0	X	X	X	1	6.0	5.0	83.3	0	X
Securities, transporting false or forged	207	54.5	27.4	50.2	108	72.9	31.4	43.0	99	34.4	23.0	66.8	17	26.7
White slave traffic	14	56.4	25.1	44.5	5	55.2	26.8	48.5	9	57.1	24.2	42.4	4	25.5
Other and unclassifiable	512	33.6	17.4	51.8	171	63.0	26.3	41.7	341	18.9	12.9	68.5	32	29.1
Government reservation, high seas, territorial, and District of Columbia	302	72.6	31.7	43.7	108	134.2	45.7	34.0	194	38.3	23.9	62.5	108	30.1
Assault	55	49.0	27.0	55.1	13	113.0	48.4	42.8	42	29.2	20.4	69.7	23	36.2
Auto theft	7	43.7	23.5	53.9	2	42.0	9.0	21.4	5	44.4	29.4	66.2	2	23.5
Burglary	21	68.3	25.0	36.5	11	96.1	29.8	31.0	10	37.8	19.7	52.1	16	25.9
Forgery	9	69.3	30.7	44.3	4	118.5	43.0	36.2	5	30.0	21.0	70.0	1	35.0
Homicide	41	158.3	53.0	33.5	17	291.9	75.3	25.8	24	63.7	37.2	58.4	8	46.0
Larceny–theft	38	47.0	21.8	46.3	11	63.8	20.6	32.3	27	40.2	22.3	55.4	20	25.9
Robbery	44	98.6	44.5	45.1	26	125.8	49.6	39.4	18	59.3	37.1	62.6	28	30.5
Rape	13	91.0	44.9	49.3	7	100.4	44.8	44.6	6	80.0	45.0	56.2	1	32.0
Sex offenses, except rape	7	85.8	46.0	53.5	3	124.3	47.3	38.0	4	57.0	45.0	78.9	1	20.0
Other and unclassifiable	67	36.7	18.8	51.3	14	99.7	38.4	38.5	53	20.0	13.7	68.1	8	17.3
Military court-martial cases	8	90.5	43.3	47.9	2	156.0	64.5	41.3	6	68.6	36.3	52.9	0	X

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Prison System, *Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1979* (Washington, D.C.: Federal Prison System, 1981), Table C–2.

Table 6.42 Average daily population of U.S. Army confinement and correctional facilities, by facility, 1973–80

Facility	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Fort Bragg	177	154	85	30	10	7	6	9
Fort Campbell	165	131	86	77	35	24	22	28
Fort Carson	77	117	47	42	21	10	11	31
Fort Hood	118	135	96	55	33	31	37	49
Fort Lewis	140	144	77	49	22	18	20	29
Fort Meade	131	122	71	20	18	12	16	20
Fort Ord	162	171	73	42	26	13	12	16
Fort Polk	42	27	13	10	8	8	13	25
Fort Riley	93	52	36	24	27	48	57	82
Fort Benning	127	67	37	27	18	13	12	32
Fort Bliss	49	42	33	21	14	10	10	7
Fort Dix	280	171	71	33	19	12	16[a]	26
Fort Gordon	125	97	53	38	20	17	19	23
Fort Jackson	39	20	15	2	2	2	2	1
Fort Knox	244	196	63	47	21	19	23	27
Fort Sill	155	109	19	19	21	16	18	21
Fort Leonard Wood	179	46	21	13	7	4	7	10
Fort Fitzsimmons	1	1	2	3	2	1	3	2
U.S. Army Disciplinary Barracks	931	1,153	1,152	1,189	1,038	818	1,022	1,315
U.S. Army Retraining Brigade	1,031	953	580	412	450	518	502	714

[a] Prisoners at Navy facility.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of the Army, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel.

Table 6.43 Normal capacity and average population of U.S. Navy correctional centers, by location, 1980

NOTE: Data have been collected from the organizations or agencies through a mail survey. If no response to the survey was received, information from last year's directory was repeated. The Navy also operates other small correctional centers and detention spaces in the United States and overseas. All facilities are for Naval personnel awaiting court-martial or serving court-martial sentences. "Normal capacity" is the number of inmates the facility was designed to hold.

Correctional center and location	Normal capacity	Average population
Naval Station Activity, Long Beach, California	34	32
Naval Station, San Diego, California	187	162
Naval Support Activity, San Francisco, California	148	107
Naval Submarine Base, New London, Connecticut	23	14
Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Florida	64	64
Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida	55	43
Naval Station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii	99	42
Naval Administrative Command, Great Lakes, Illinois	202	130
Naval Support Activity, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	210	143
Naval Education and Training Center, Newport, Rhode Island	75	24
Naval Station, Charleston, South Carolina	95	57
Naval Air Station, Millington, Tennessee	68	57
Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Texas	65	35
Naval Station, Norfolk, Virginia	276	264
Naval Support Activity, Seattle, Washington	69	57
Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba	24	6
Naval Station, Guam	23	13
Fleet Activities, Yokosuka, Japan	45	40
Naval Base, Subic Bay, Philippines	55	48
Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico	10	7
Naval Station, Rota, Spain	15	20

Source: American Correctional Association, *Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities* (College Park, Md.: American Correctional Association, 1981), pp. 313–315. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.44 Normal capacity and average population of U.S. Marine Corps correctional centers, by location, 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.43. Facilities listed are for Naval personnel awaiting court-martial or serving sentence of Summary, Special, or General Courts-Martial.

Correctional center and location	Normal capacity	Average population
Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, California	382	215
Marine Corps Logistics Support Base, Albany, Georgia	30	2
Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina	358	244
Marine Corps Development and Education Command, Quantico, Virginia	150	30
Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, South Carolina	55	55
Marine Corps Base, Okinawa, Japan	237	45
Marine Corps Air Station, Iwakuni, Japan	55	9

Source: American Correctional Association, *Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities* (College Park, Md.: American Correctional Association, 1981), p. 315. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.45 Residents in pre-release facilities, by age and sex, United States, on Mar. 31, 1978

NOTE: The data presented below are from a mail survey conducted by Abt Associates, Inc. for the National Institute of Justice. These data were obtained in response to a questionnaire mailed to correctional agencies in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Prison System. In each of these 52 jurisdictions, a central coordinator was designated to assist in the data collection effort. In 40 jurisdictions, the survey was completed by the central coordinator who was responsible for overseeing the data collection for all the facilities within that correctional system. The remaining 12 officials requested that the survey instruments be mailed directly to the individual facilities. The State and Federal coordinators were also asked to identify any privately or locally operated pre-release centers that housed sentenced inmates under their jurisdiction. Follow-up telephone calls were used to clarify ambiguous or missing responses. In all, questionnaires were completed by 11 Federal, 205 State and local, and 186 private pre-release facilities operating between March 1978 and December 1978. This represented 100 percent of the Federal, State, and local facilities and 78 percent of the private facilities identified.

A pre-release facility was defined as any publicly or privately operated correctional facility that housed and supervised its residents for less than 24 hours daily and whose residents were sentenced and under Federal or State jurisdiction in 1978. Excluded from the survey were facilities for juveniles, facilities under the jurisdiction of Indian reservations or of the Department of Defense, facilities serving only parolees or probationers, police lockups, and large penal institutions having a work release program for only a small number of inmates.

For this table, information was not available from three pre-release centers for male residents and from one center for female residents.

Age	Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	11,943	100	1,300	100
Under 18 years	166	1	46	4
18 to 24 years	4,290	36	442	34
25 to 34 years	4,857	41	550	42
35 to 44 years	1,624	14	178	14
Older than 44 years	1,006	8	84	6

Source: William DeJong, *American Prisons and Jails, Volume V: Supplemental Report—Adult Pre-Release Facilities*, U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice (Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 18, Table 2.6.

Table 6.46 Residents in pre-release facilities, by ethnicity and sex, United States, on Mar. 31, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.45. Information was not available from five pre-release centers for male residents and from four centers for female residents.

Ethnicity	Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	11,872	100	1,577	100
White	6,087	51	837	53
Black	4,947	42	626	40
Native American	225	2	45	3
Asian or Pacific Islander	40	(*)	1	(*)
Hispanic[b]	573	5	68	4

[*] Less than 0.5 percent.

[b] This grouping includes persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central American, South American, or other Spanish culture of origin. The California Department of Corrections identifies only Mexican-Americans as Hispanic.

Source: William DeJong, *American Prisons and Jails, Volume V: Supplemental Report—Adult Pre-Release Facilities*, U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 18, Table 2.7.

Table 6.47 Residents in pre-release facilities, by legal status and sex, United States, on Mar. 31, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.45. Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Legal status	Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	12,176	100	1,292	100
Sentenced	10,497	86	940	73
Parole	428	4	55	4
Probation	429	4	114	9
Other[a]	822	7	183	14

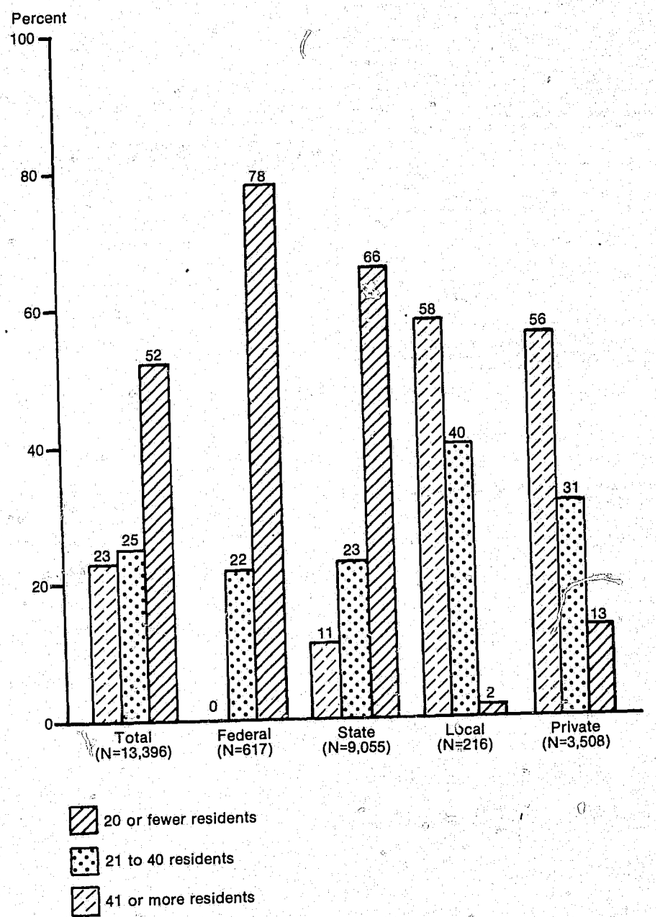
[a] Listings under this heading include, among others, volunteers, pretrial detainees, and alcoholics or drug addicts undergoing treatment.

Source: William DeJong, *American Prisons and Jails, Volume V: Supplemental Report—Adult Pre-Release Facilities*, U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 13.

Figure 6.9 Residents in pre-release facilities, by type and size of facility, United States, on Mar. 31, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.45. Information was not available from one pre-release center. Revised data for state and local pre-release facilities were received from the Source.

[Percent]



Source: William DeJong, *American Prisons and Jails, Volume V: Supplemental Report—Adult Pre-Release Facilities*, U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 42, Table 3.15. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.48 Conditional and unconditional releases of sentenced prisoners from State and Federal jurisdiction, by type of release, region, and jurisdiction, 1979

NOTE: See NOTES, Figure 6.6, and Table 6.27. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 16.

	Conditional release					Unconditional release			
Region and jurisdiction	Total	Parole	Probation	Supervised mandatory release	Other	Total	Expiration of sentence	Commutation of sentence	Other
United States, total	117,135	84,287	4,240	25,508	3,100	26,754	25,296	508	950
Federal institutions, total	10,442	6,682	0	3,760	0	4,493	4,295	9	189
State institutions, total	106,693	77,605	4,240	21,748	3,100	22,261	21,001	499	761
Northeast	16,900	14,257	199	2,405	39	2,710	2,453	63	194
Maine	179	102	77	0	0	249	249	0	0
New Hampshire	146	146	0	0	0	21	6	0	15
Vermont	239	126	80	33	0	8	0	0	8
Massachusetts	956	917	0	0	39	148	128	20	0
Rhode Island	166	124	42	0	0	45	44	1	0
Connecticut	1,327	1,327	0	0	0	1,399	1,357	42	0
New York	7,741	5,369	0	2,372	0	349	349	0	0
New Jersey	3,307	3,307	0	0	0	149	149	0	0
Pennsylvania	2,839	2,839	0	0	0	342	171	0	171
North Central	26,627	19,366	2,251	3,969	1,041	3,479	3,266	31	182
Ohio	7,712	5,524	1,280	0	908	42	28	0	14
Indiana	1,932	1,544	388	0	0	191	191	0	0
Illinois	5,919	2,683	0	3,234	2	608	488	9	111
Michigan	4,838	4,718	0	0	120	444	444	0	0
Wisconsin	1,406	719	0	687	0	84	40	0	44
Minnesota	892	892	0	0	0	93	72	21	0
Iowa	636	495	138	0	3	259	249	0	10
Missouri	981	981	0	0	0	1,438	1,438	0	0
North Dakota	136	119	9	0	8	10	10	0	0
South Dakota	167	137	30	0	0	120	116	1	3
Nebraska	399	399	0	0	0	190	190	0	0
Kansas	1,609	1,155	406	48	0	0	0	0	0
South	44,348	37,092	1,228	5,039	989	14,551	13,935	386	230
Delaware	242	173	0	69	0	104	81	1	22
Maryland	3,328	2,813	0	515	0	517	221	296	0
District of Columbia	1,004	884	0	120	0	543	543	0	0
Virginia	2,655	2,036	0	618	1	564	547	15	2
West Virginia	428	337	86	0	5	89	65	0	24
North Carolina	5,497	5,497	0	0	0	1,094	1,081	0	13
South Carolina	2,522	2,237	285	0	0	905	892	0	13
Georgia	2,218	1,680	37	0	501	2,250	2,215	35	0
Florida	8,033	5,976	101	1,953	3	1,383	1,320	4	59
Kentucky	2,265	1,598	301	366	0	38	36	2	0
Tennessee	2,104	1,814	0	281	9	302	256	24	22
Alabama	1,951	1,709	242	0	0	756	714	0	42
Mississippi	1,304	788	138	0	378	310	310	0	0
Arkansas	1,493	1,454	0	0	39	192	187	0	5
Louisiana	405	402	3	0	0	1,428	1,394	9	25
Oklahoma	1,229	1,229	0	0	0	1,380	1,380	0	0
Texas	7,670	6,465	35	1,117	53	2,696	2,693	0	3
West	18,818	6,890	562	10,335	1,031	1,521	1,347	19	155
Montana	253	223	28	0	2	45	36	0	9
Idaho	465	232	233	0	0	85	83	0	2
Wyoming	144	130	14	0	0	63	62	1	0
Colorado	1,004	895	109	0	0	193	172	0	21
New Mexico	656	635	21	0	0	128	122	0	6
Arizona	1,577	180	111	263	1,023	50	34	16	0
Utah	322	322	0	0	0	27	9	0	18
Nevada	540	540	0	0	0	163	157	0	6
Washington	1,902	1,896	0	0	6	6	4	2	0
Oregon	1,688	1,688	0	0	0	233	233	0	0
California	9,953	0	0	9,953	0	507	418	0	89
Alaska	214	95	0	119	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	100	54	46	0	0	21	17	0	4

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1979*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-7 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), p. 26.

Table 6.49 Movement of prisoners paroled from State and Federal institutions, by jurisdiction, 1979

NOTE: These data were collected by the annual Uniform Parole Reports aggregate survey conducted in 1980 and represent information voluntarily provided by the U.S. Parole Commission, the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. The survey data include only adults who have been sentenced to 1 year or more imprisonment on a felony-type offense and who have entered parole supervision either by discretionary parole or mandatory release. States are instructed to count all parolees under the official jurisdiction of the paroling authority regardless of supervision location (in-State, out-of-State) or supervision status (active, inactive). The term "conditional releasees" includes parolees and mandatory releasees. A parolee is defined as a person released to community supervision (primarily but not exclusively from prison) by a discretionary act of the paroling authority, who must report to a supervising agent (parole officer), and who must observe other conditions until discharged. A mandatory releasee is a prisoner released to community supervision as a result of good time or other statutory sentence reduction measures.

Three jurisdictions were unable to provide any data exclusively on parole population movement: Delaware, Illinois, and Indiana. They did report parole as part of their conditional release population movement as presented in Table 6.51. Tennessee provided data only on parole entries.

The U.S. figures are estimates based on the Federal reported figures for population and entries, each State total reported for population and entries, and estimates for the jurisdictions missing one or more of the figures. The estimating procedures for specific States are described in Appendix 4. The end-of-year population estimates for 1977 and 1978, and the entry estimate for 1978 were used to compute a corresponding 1978 removals figure. This is based on the assumption that, given uniform definitions of categories, the yearend population for a given year plus the next year's entries minus the next year's removals should equal the yearend population for the next year. However, it should be pointed out that many jurisdictions were not able to provide this balanced figure.

The 1979 yearend estimated total U.S. parole population figure does not correspond with the figure for the 1978 yearend estimated parole population plus the 1979 estimated parole entries minus the 1979 estimated parole removals as it has in previous years. This is a result of a legislative change in the status of the California Department of Corrections parole cases. As of Jan. 1, 1979, all releasees under the jurisdiction of the California Department of Corrections were reclassified as mandatory releasees. Therefore, the 1979 yearend figure for the estimated U.S. parole population is short the number of California cases reported as parolees as of Dec. 31, 1978 since they were counted as mandatory releasees in 1979 (Source, p. 42). These cases are included in the total conditional release population as shown in Table 6.51. Discrepancies in other jurisdictions are discussed in Appendix 4. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 4.

Jurisdiction	Parole population on Dec. 31, 1978	1979 Parole entries	1979 Parole removals	Parole population on Dec. 31, 1979
United States, estimated total	190,900	96,100	79,400	196,500
Federal institutions, reported total	21,280	9,891	7,853	23,318
State institutions, reported total	156,368	80,116	63,908	160,358
Alabama	2,129	2,295	1,698	2,726
Alaska	105	57	52	110
Arizona	1,018	421	430	1,009
Arkansas	2,397	1,258	1,159	2,496
California:				
California Department of Corrections	11,019	X	X	X
California Youth Authority	3,050	1,880	2,033	2,897
Colorado	1,752	895	795	941
Connecticut	2,099	1,007	1,123	1,983
Delaware	NA	NA	NA	NA
District of Columbia	1,990	714	386	2,261
Florida	5,984	5,371	2,179	9,191
Georgia	3,341	1,777	1,795	3,323
Hawaii	477	53	74	456
Idaho	449	228	228	449
Illinois	NA	NA	NA	NA
Indiana	NA	NA	NA	NA
Iowa	641	447	425	609
Kansas	1,305	1,096	974	2,341
Kentucky	8,036	1,481	1,486	7,631
Louisiana	2,235	744	872	2,107
Maine	432	32	95	369
Maryland	5,598	2,816	2,195	6,219
Massachusetts	4,247	2,106	1,941	4,412
Michigan	6,580	4,644	3,931	7,293
Minnesota	2,051	1,021	1,340	1,732
Mississippi	2,004	1,091	882	2,213
Missouri	1,564	1,000	850	1,613
Montana	589	279	178	690
Nebraska	345	401	365	381
Nevada	805	522	379	948
New Hampshire	442	156	167	431
New Jersey	7,386	2,790	3,104	7,817
New Mexico	829	537	455	849
New York	11,310	5,369	3,687	13,564
North Carolina	6,400	6,310	5,073	6,946
North Dakota	139	134	140	133
Ohio	6,829	6,672	6,155	7,731
Oklahoma	1,635	1,544	1,098	2,081
Oregon	2,257	1,727	1,552	2,432
Pennsylvania	9,512	3,149	3,224	9,437
Puerto Rico	1,776	466	410	1,832
Rhode Island	202	190	172	220
South Carolina	2,494	1,236	932	2,798
South Dakota	215	165	190	190
Tennessee	NA	2,762	NA	NA
Texas	12,538	7,750	4,801	15,487
Utah	568	322	254	616
Vermont	355	195	201	349
Virgin Islands	22	46	6	62
Virginia	3,669	1,800	2,012	4,755
Washington	13,092	1,654	965	13,781
West Virginia	505	302	280	467
Wisconsin	1,834	1,103	1,101	1,836
Wyoming	117	101	64	144

Source: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Uniform Parole Reports, *Parole in the United States: 1979* (San Francisco: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West, 1980), pp. 24, 25.

Table 6.50 Movement of prisoners paroled from State and Federal institutions, by method of entry or removal and jurisdiction, 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.49. Three jurisdictions were unable to provide any detailed 1979 parole population movement data: Delaware, Illinois, and Indiana. Several other jurisdictions were able to provide data on total population figures but were unable to provide data on specific types of entries or removals. Therefore, for some agencies row figures may not add up to the subtotal or total presented in the table. For further information on estimation procedures, survey methodology, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 4.

Jurisdiction	Entries to parole: Total entries	Entries to parole: Release from prison	Entries to parole: Other	Removals from parole: Total removals	Discharged from parole: Total discharged	Discharged from parole: Completion of term	Discharged from parole: Early discharge by board	Discharged from parole: Other	Death	Revocation or recommitment
United States, reported total	90,007	81,812	1,363	71,761	46,359	36,426	4,896	2,153	882	15,641
Federal institutions, reported total	9,891	9,703	188	7,853	5,607	3,158	2,195	254	144	2,102
State institutions, reported total	80,116	72,109	1,175	63,908	40,752	33,268	2,701	1,899	738	13,539
Alabama	2,295	2,272	23	1,698	1,421	1,404	0	17	NA	277
Alaska	57	57	NA	52	34	34	X	0	0	18
Arizona	421	421	0	430	319	287	32	NA	6	105
Arkansas	1,258	1,258	0	1,159	787	787	0	0	9	363
California:										
California Department of Corrections	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
California Youth Authority	1,880	1,809	71	2,033	1,745	—	—	—	28	260
Colorado	895	895	NA	795	670	670	NA	NA	14	111
Connecticut	1,007	1,007	0	1,123	897	653	244	0	11	215
Delaware	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
District of Columbia	714	714	NA	386	217	217			15	154
Florida	5,371	5,371	0	2,179	1,757	1,617	117	23	43	379
Georgia	1,777	1,777	X	1,795	1,571	1,571	NA	NA	NA	224
Hawaii	53	53	X	74	52	23	29	0	2	20
Idaho	228	228	0	228	158	NA	NA	NA	0	70
Illinois	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Indiana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Iowa	447	442	5	425	342	NA	NA	0	2	81
Kansas	1,096	1,096	0	974	708	708	NA	NA	NA	266
Kentucky	1,481	1,430	51	1,486	965	426	441	98	19	502
Louisiana	744	715	29	872	707	556		151	15	150
Maine	32	32	0	95	61	48	12	1	0	34
Maryland	2,816	2,816	X	2,195	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Massachusetts	2,106	2,106	0	1,941	1,635	1,495	140	X	NA	306
Michigan	4,644	4,616	28	3,931	2,655	2,376	150	129	45	1,231
Minnesota	1,021	1,021	0	1,340	868	449	NA	NA	11	461
Mississippi	1,091	760	331	882	685	680	0	5	5	192
Missouri	1,000	1,000	0	850	626	606	20	0	17	207
Montana	279	279	0	178	94	88	6	NA	2	82
Nebraska	401	395	6	365	293	250	18	25	1	71
Nevada	522	NA	NA	379	220	NA	NA	NA	6	153
New Hampshire	156	153	3	167	140	42	89	9	1	26
New Jersey	2,790	2,790	0	3,104	1,897	1,317	580	0	46	1,161
New Mexico	537	422	115	455	323	323	0	0	NA	132
New York	5,369	5,369	X	3,687	2,415	2,001	221	193	90	1,182
North Carolina	6,310	NA	NA	5,073	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
North Dakota	134	134	X	140	114	114	0	X	3	23
Ohio	6,672	6,672	X	6,155	4,931	3,974	X	957	59	1,165
Oklahoma	1,544	1,481	63	1,098	913	811	29	73	17	168
Oregon	1,727	1,727	0	1,552	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pennsylvania	3,149	2,775	374	3,224	2,290	2,290	X	0	69	865
Puerto Rico	466	466	X	410	351	351	NA	NA	17	42
Rhode Island	190	190	0	172	122	122	0	0	3	47
South Carolina	1,236	1,236	0	932	733	722	X	11	26	173
South Dakota	165	165	0	190	145	123	2	20	2	43
Tennessee	2,762	2,762	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Texas	7,750	7,741	9	4,801	3,439	3,422	17	NA	96	1,266
Utah	322	322	0	254	171	33	138	0	2	81
Vermont	195	195	0	201	152	152	0	0	0	49
Virgin Islands	46	46	0	6	5	5	0	0	0	1
Virginia	1,800	1,800	NA	2,012	1,551	1,551	NA	NA	26	435
Washington	1,654	1,627	27	965	465	90	204	171	26	474
West Virginia	302	263	39	280	212	NA	212	X	3	65
Wisconsin	1,103	1,102	1	1,101	896	880		16	1	204
Wyoming	101	101	X	64	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	5

Source: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Uniform Parole Reports, *Parole in the United States: 1979* (San Francisco: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West, 1980), pp. 28, 29.

Table 6.51 Movement of prisoners conditionally released from State and Federal institutions, by jurisdiction, 1979

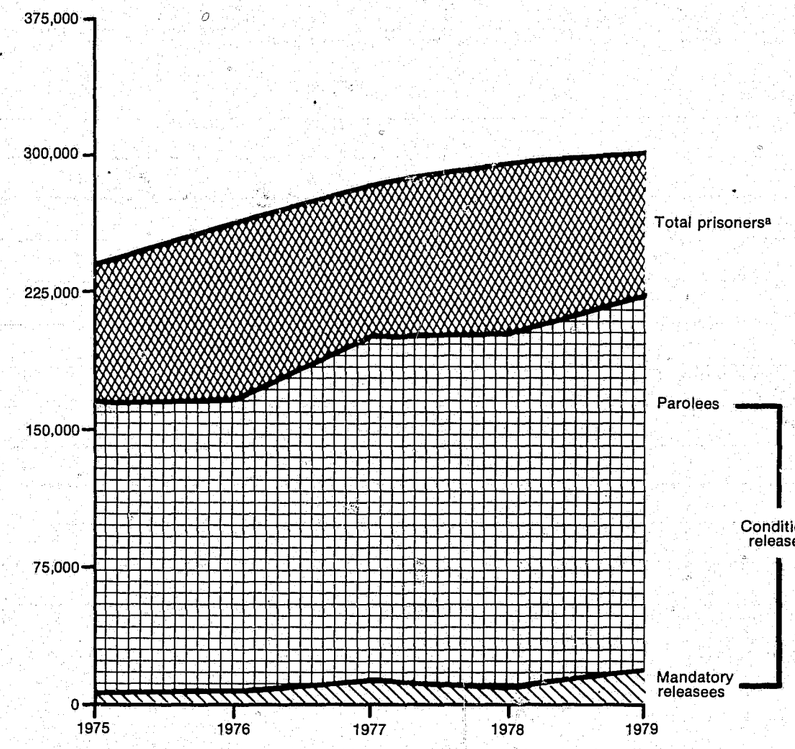
NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 6.49 and 6.50. Alaska and Kansas were unable to provide mandatory release population movement figures. Three other jurisdictions were unable to separate either parole or mandatory release figures from their total conditional release movement figures: Delaware, Illinois, and Indiana. Virginia instituted mandatory release in 1979. For further information on estimation procedures, survey methodology, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 4.

Jurisdiction	Conditional release population on Dec. 31, 1978	1979 Conditional release entries	1979 Conditional release removals	Conditional release population on Dec. 31, 1979
United States, estimated total	201,400	120,100	100,000	221,500
Federal institutions, reported total	24,037	13,114	11,164	25,987
State institutions, reported total	175,711	103,020	87,039	192,703
Alabama	2,129	2,295	1,698	2,726
Alaska	NA	NA	NA	NA
Arizona	1,645	767	881	1,531
Arkansas	2,397	1,258	1,159	2,496
California:				
California Department of Corrections	11,019	11,570	11,290	11,214
California Youth Authority	3,050	1,880	2,033	2,897
Colorado	1,752	895	795	941
Connecticut	2,099	1,007	1,123	1,983
Delaware	563	371	352	582
District of Columbia	2,021	743	403	2,301
Florida	8,251	6,961	3,381	11,924
Georgia	3,341	1,777	1,795	3,323
Hawaii	477	53	74	456
Idaho	449	228	228	449
Illinois	9,006	5,785	6,259	8,532
Indiana	1,997	1,327	1,265	2,059
Iowa	641	447	425	609
Kansas	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kentucky	8,477	1,817	1,852	8,138
Louisiana	2,235	744	872	2,107
Maine	432	32	95	369
Maryland	5,763	3,397	2,652	6,508
Massachusetts	4,247	2,106	1,941	4,412
Michigan	6,580	4,644	3,931	7,293
Minnesota	2,051	1,021	1,340	1,732
Mississippi	2,004	1,091	882	2,213
Missouri	1,564	1,000	850	1,613
Montana	589	279	178	690
Nebraska	369	435	392	412
Nevada	805	522	379	948
New Hampshire	442	156	167	431
New Jersey	7,386	2,790	3,104	7,817
New Mexico	829	537	455	849
New York	13,334	7,741	5,259	16,589
North Carolina	6,400	6,310	5,073	6,946
North Dakota	139	134	140	133
Ohio	6,829	6,672	6,155	7,731
Oklahoma	1,635	1,544	1,098	2,081
Oregon	2,257	1,727	1,552	2,432
Pennsylvania	9,512	3,149	3,224	9,437
Puerto Rico	1,778	466	412	1,832
Rhode Island	202	190	172	220
South Carolina	2,494	1,236	932	2,798
South Dakota	215	165	190	190
Tennessee	3,048	3,166	2,506	3,098
Texas	12,545	8,489	4,843	16,191
Utah	568	322	254	616
Vermont	360	238	229	369
Virgin Islands	22	46	6	62
Virginia	3,669	NA	NA	5,652
Washington	13,092	1,654	965	13,781
West Virginia	505	302	280	467
Wisconsin	2,380	1,433	1,434	2,379
Wyoming	117	101	64	144

Source: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Uniform Parole Reports, *Parole in the United States: 1979* (San Francisco: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West, 1980), pp. 30, 31.

Figure 6.10 Prison and conditional release populations, United States, 1975–79

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.49. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 4.



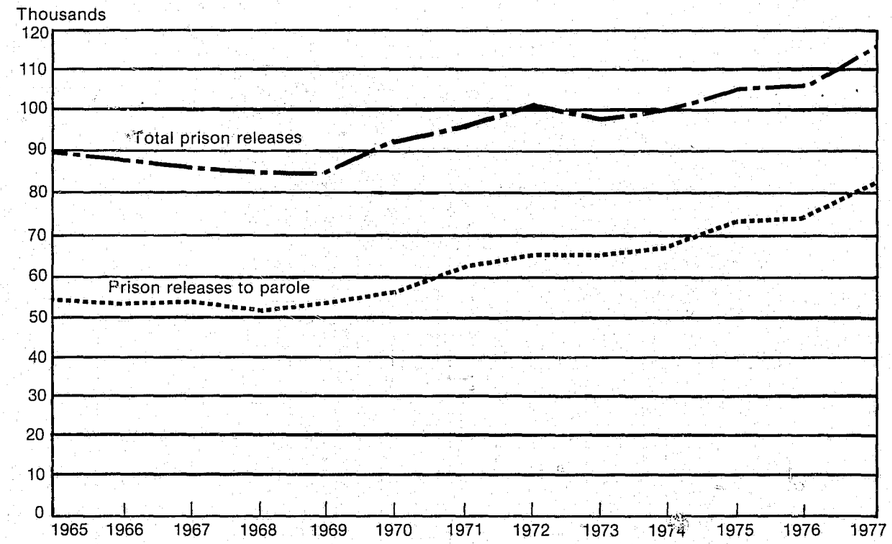
[a] Prison population (adults sentenced to 1 year or more of imprisonment) data are from the U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1975; 1976; 1977; 1978* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office); and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1979* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980).

[b] Estimated conditional release population data for 1975–78 are from the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Uniform Parole Reports, *Parole in the United States: 1978* (San Francisco: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West, 1979).

Source: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Uniform Parole Reports, *Parole in the United States: 1979* (San Francisco: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West, 1980), p. 17. Figure adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 6.11 Total prison releases and releases to parole from State institutions, United States, 1965–77

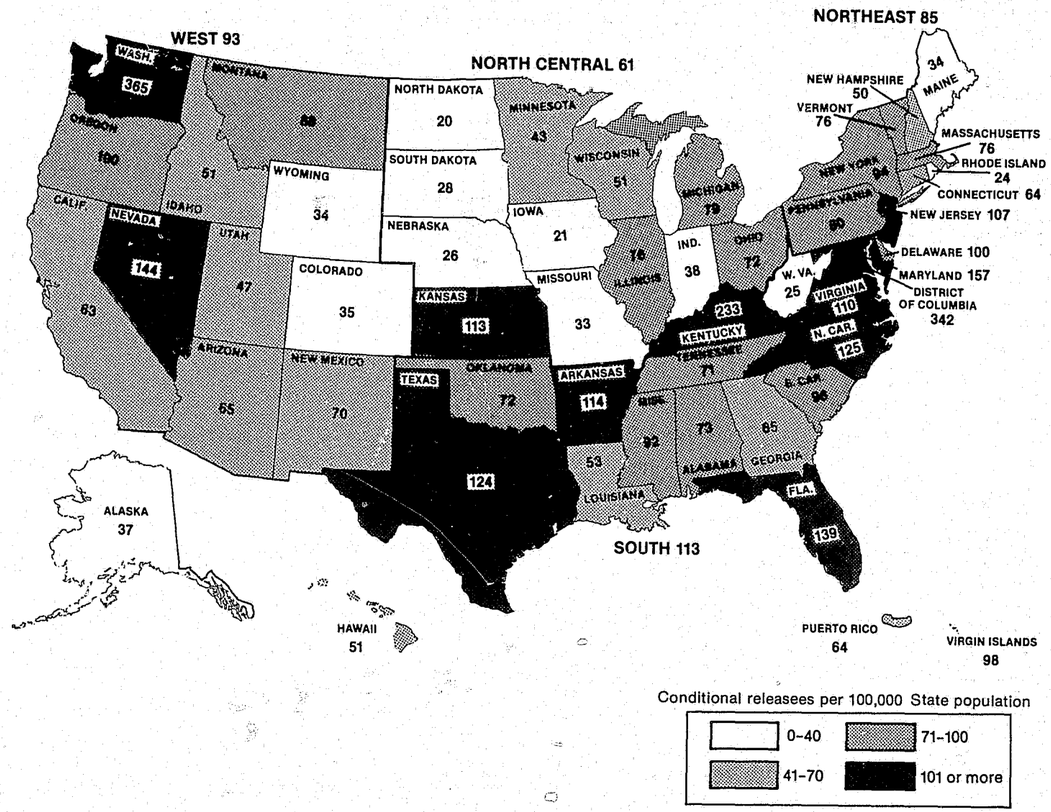
NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.49. Total prison releases and prison releases to parole are derived from U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Parole in the United States: 1976 and 1977, Uniform Parole Reports Series 1, Pubn. 1 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. 54, 55; U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1977, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD–NPS–PSF–5 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), p. 22. The figure for prison releases to parole, drawn from National Prisoner Statistics data, differs substantially from that presented in Table 6.51 for parole entries. In addition to releases from prison to parole of adults sentenced to 1 year or more, the parole entries reported to Uniform Parole Reports also include reactivations; reinstatements; reparoles from a status other than imprisonment; and paroles from a nonprison facility. Reactivations and reinstatements are those parolees who, temporarily placed in an inactive status (either due to detention on pending charges, temporary detention in a mental hospital, etc.), are returning to the official jurisdiction of the paroling authority. The estimating procedures for specific States are described in Appendix 4. For further information on comparability of data sources, survey methodology, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 4.



Source: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Uniform Parole Reports, *Parole in the United States: 1978* (San Francisco: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West, 1979), p. 18.

Figure 6.12 Rate (per 100,000 State inhabitants) of persons conditionally released from prison, by region and jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.49. State civilian populations were derived from U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1978 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), pp. 40–43. This year's data presentation shows the total conditional release population, which is comprised of two subgroups: parolees and mandatory releasees. Data presentations in previous years referred only to parolees. For further information on estimation procedures, survey methodology, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 4.



Source: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Uniform Parole Reports, *Parole in the United States: 1979* (San Francisco: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West, 1980), p. 6.

Table 6.52 Prisoners granted parole by U.S. Parole Commission, by region, October 1974 to September 1980

NOTE: These data refer only to defendants sentenced as adults. The "percent" column refers to the inmates who were granted parole as a proportion of the total number of inmates considered for parole. The Source notes, "while the percentage granted parole has traditionally served as an indicator of paroling policy, it has several limitations. First, it is affected by changes in types of offenders entering the system. For example, the rate of parole grants for auto thieves may not be the same as for narcotics dealers. Second, the measure may be affected by changes in sentencing practices" (Source, 1981, p. 4). The data do not reflect decisions modified under the Commission's appellate or reopening provisions. Data for 1978 have been revised from earlier reports by the Source. All annual data refer to the 12-month period of Oct. 1 to Sept. 30.

The five regions of the United States are defined in the following manner: Northeast–Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia; Southeast–Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee; North Central–Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, Wisconsin; South Central–Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas; and West–Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

Region	1975		1976		1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	6,480	58.8	4,429	43.3	3,746	44.1	5,260	54.3	6,427	65.8	6,722	69.7
Northeast	1,454	63.0	910	45.3	664	43.9	861	50.7	1,113	60.3	1,149	63.8
Southeast	1,430	66.4	1,188	55.3	1,106	55.1	1,322	55.7	1,727	71.4	1,988	74.1
North Central	1,680	57.3	1,066	41.8	864	41.7	1,330	59.9	1,564	71.3	1,354	72.0
South Central	928	55.6	654	41.5	593	41.5	663	45.9	939	59.8	977	67.2
West	988	50.6	611	31.3	519	35.2	1,084	55.7	1,084	62.3	1,254	68.7

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, *Report of the U.S. Parole Commission, October 1, 1976 to September 30, 1978* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1979), p. 18, Tables II–A and II–B; and Sheldon Adelberg, "Workload and Decision Trends: Statistical Highlights, Fiscal Years 1976–1980," U.S. Parole Commission, Research Unit, Report No. 24 (Washington, D.C.; U.S. Parole Commission, 1981). (Mimeographed draft.) P. 4. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.53 Deaths among sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities, by cause of death, sex, region, and jurisdiction, 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.6. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 16.

Region and jurisdiction	Total			Execution		Illness or natural cause		Suicide		Accidental self-injury		Caused by another		Not known	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
United States, total	681	667	14	2	0	301	11	83	1	20	0	84	0	177	2
Federal institutions, total	66	65	1	0	0	34	1	9	0	0	0	16	0	6	0
State institutions, total	615	602	13	2	0	267	10	74	1	20	0	68	0	171	2
Northeast	71	69	2	0	0	53	2	8	0	2	0	3	0	3	0
Maine	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	8	8	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
Rhode Island	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	30	30	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	8	6	2	0	0	2	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Pennsylvania	20	20	0	0	0	16	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
North Central	160	157	3	0	0	61	3	5	0	2	0	4	0	85	0
Ohio	29	27	2	0	0	27	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana	8	8	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	70	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	0
Michigan	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0
Wisconsin	4	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	7	6	1	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Iowa	9	9	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
Missouri	11	11	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	5	5	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
South	293	288	5	1	0	119	2	47	1	15	0	36	0	70	2
Delaware	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	12	12	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
District of Columbia	12	12	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Virginia	9	9	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0
West Virginia	6	6	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
North Carolina	19	19	0	0	0	12	0	4	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
South Carolina	19	19	0	0	0	13	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Georgia	24	23	1	0	0	11	1	1	0	3	0	4	0	4	0
Florida	60	59	1	1	0	27	1	23	0	1	0	7	0	0	0
Kentucky	9	9	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	16	15	1	0	0	6	0	1	1	1	0	7	0	0	0
Alabama	18	18	0	0	0	11	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	0	0
Mississippi	4	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	12	12	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
Oklahoma	6	4	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Texas	63	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	0
West	91	88	3	1	0	34	3	14	0	1	0	25	0	13	0
Montana	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Colorado	3	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	3	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Arizona	8	7	1	0	0	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	5	5	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	10	10	0	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Oregon	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
California	43	41	2	0	0	17	2	8	0	0	0	16	0	0	0
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1979*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD–NPS–PSF–7 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), p. 30.

Table 6.54 Prisoners under sentence of death, by race and jurisdiction, on Apr. 20, 1981

NOTE: The NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc. periodically collects data on persons on death row. At the time of this survey, 36 jurisdictions had capital punishment laws for the crime of homicide, and 30 States had at least one prisoner under sentence of death. Between July 1976 and Apr. 20, 1981, death sentences have been vacated as unconstitutional in approximately 526 cases and conviction or sentence has been reversed on appeal in approximately 307 cases.

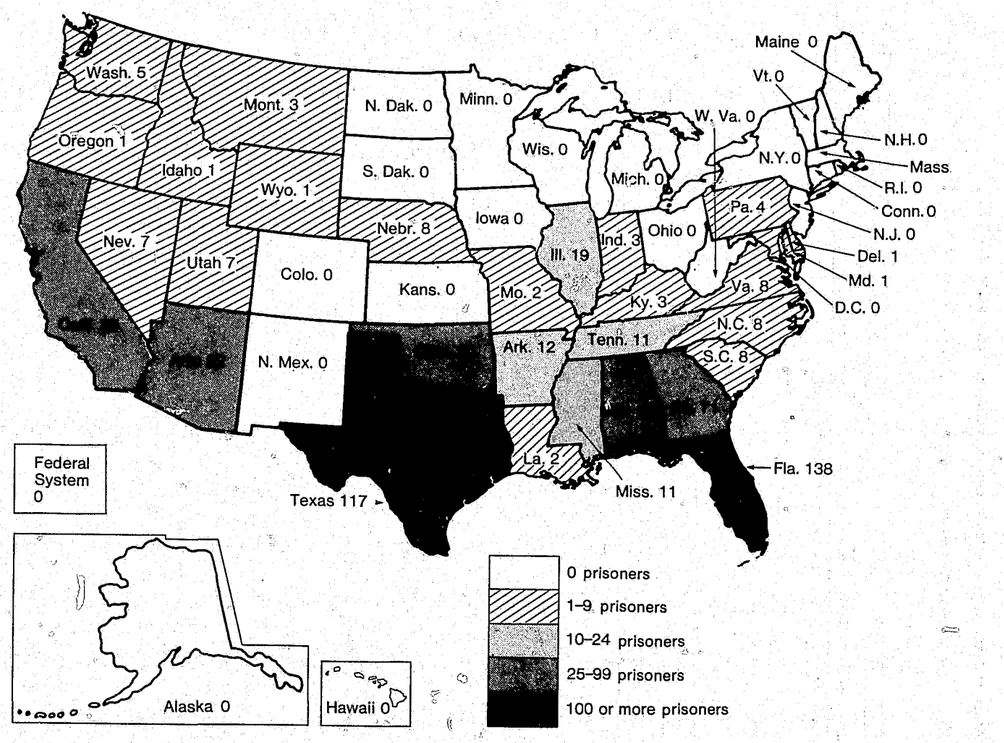
Jurisdiction	Total	Race			
		Black	White	Other	Unknown
United States	794	322	429	41[a]	2
Federal	0	0	0	0	0
Alabama	38	25	13	0	0
Alaska	X	X	X	X	X
Arizona	34	3	27	4[b]	0
Arkansas	16[c]	8	7	1[d]	0
California	52	17	23	12[e]	0
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	0
Delaware	3	1	2	0	0
Florida	157[f]	58	97	2[g]	0
Georgia	104[c]	53[g]	51[h]	0	0
Hawaii	X	X	X	X	X
Idaho	1	0	1	0	0
Illinois	29	17	8	4[d]	0
Indiana	6	4	2	0	0
Iowa	X	X	X	X	X
Kansas	X	X	X	X	X
Kentucky	8	0	8[h]	0	0
Louisiana	24	12	12	0	0
Maine	X	X	X	X	X
Maryland	2	1	1	0	0
Massachusetts	X	X	X	X	X
Michigan	X	X	X	X	X
Minnesota	X	X	X	X	X
Mississippi	15	11	4	0	0
Missouri	8	5	3	0	0
Montana	3	1	2	0	0
Nebraska	10	2	8	0	0
Nevada	9	1	8	0	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	X	X	X	X	X
New Mexico	1	0	1	0	0
New York	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	15	7	8[h]	0	0
North Dakota	X	X	X	X	X
Ohio	X	X	X	X	X
Oklahoma	36[c]	7	29[h]	0	0
Oregon	X	X	X	X	X
Pennsylvania	13	6	6	0	1
Rhode Island	X	X	X	X	X
South Carolina	19	7	12	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	22	6	15	1[i]	0
Texas	144	57	71[g]	16[d]	0
Utah	4	2	2	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	14	9	4	0	1
Washington	5	0	5	0	0
West Virginia	X	X	X	X	X
Wisconsin	X	X	X	X	X
Wyoming	1	0	1	0	0
U.S. Military	2	1	0	1[d]	0

[a] Includes 35 Hispanics, 4 Native Americans, and 2 Asians.
[b] Includes three Hispanics and one Native American.
[c] Includes one person sentenced to death in the State but serving another sentence in another State.
[d] Hispanic.
[e] Includes eight Hispanics, two Native Americans, and two Asians.
[f] Includes two persons sentenced to death in the State but serving another sentence in another State.
[g] Includes two females.
[h] Includes one female.
[i] Native American.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.

Figure 6.13 Prisoners under sentence of death, by jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1979

NOTE: By yearend 1979, 37 States and the Federal Government had death penalty statutes in effect. During 1979, Colorado, Massachusetts, New Mexico, and South Dakota enacted new or revised legislation. In only one State, Rhode Island, was a death penalty law overturned. As a result of a major procedural change regarding dispositions, the number of dispositions other than execution and the number of persons under sentence of death in 1976 and subsequent years are not strictly comparable to corresponding data for earlier years. See Source for further information.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1979*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-8 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 6.

Table 6.55 Prisoners under sentence of death, by race, offense, region, and jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.13.

[— represents zero]

Region and jurisdiction	Total					White					Black					Other[a]				
	Total[b]	Murder[b]	Rape[c]	Kid-naping	Other	Total[b]	Murder[b]	Rape[c]	Kid-naping	Other	Total	Murder	Rape	Kid-naping	Other	Total	Murder	Rape	Kid-naping	Other
United States	567	566	1	—	—	344	343	1	—	—	221	221	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
Federal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
State	567	566	1	—	—	344	343	1	—	—	221	221	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
Northeast	4	4	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	4	4	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Central	32	32	—	—	—	17	17	—	—	—	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indiana	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	19	19	—	—	—	10	10	—	—	—	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minnesota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iowa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Missouri	2	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	8	8	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South	459	458	1	—	—	266	265	1	—	—	193	193	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	8	8	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	8	8	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	8	8	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgia	71	71	—	—	—	33	33	—	—	—	38	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	138	137	1	—	—	79	78	1	—	—	59	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	3	3	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	11	11	—	—	—	9	9	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alabama	43	43	—	—	—	18	18	—	—	—	25	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	11	11	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	12	12	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	2	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	25	25	—	—	—	21	21	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	117	117	—	—	—	75	75	—	—	—	42	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West	72	72	—	—	—	59	59	—	—	—	11	11	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
Montana	3	3	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	22	22	—	—	—	19	19	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 6.55 Prisoners under sentence of death, by race, offense, region, and jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1979—Continued

Region and jurisdiction	Total					White					Black					Other[a]				
	Total[b]	Murder[b]	Rape[c]	Kid-naping	Other	Total[b]	Murder[b]	Rape[c]	Kid-naping	Other	Total	Murder	Rape	Kid-naping	Other	Total	Murder	Rape	Kid-naping	Other
Utah	7	7	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada	7	7	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	5	5	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
California	25	25	—	—	—	18	18	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

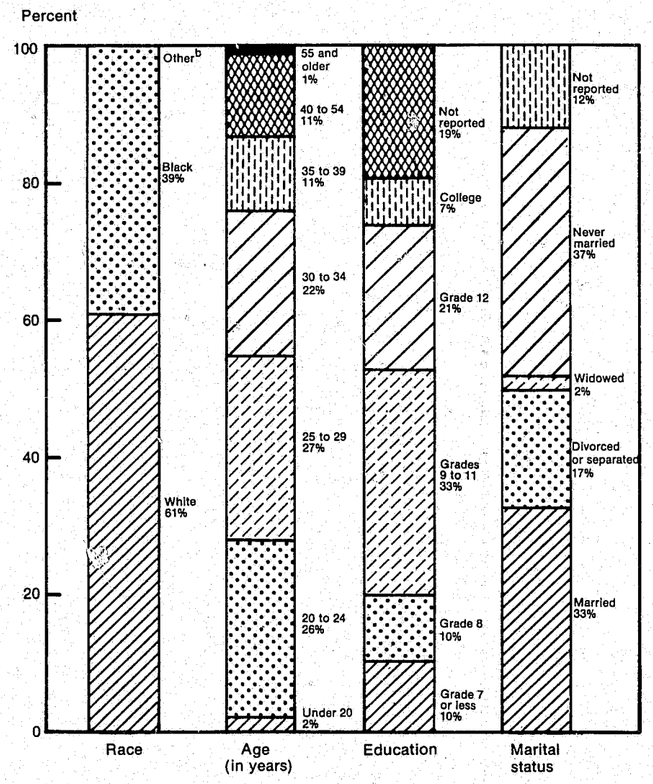
[a] The persons enumerated under "other" include one American Indian and one Asian.
[b] Two persons under sentence of death at the end of 1979 had multiple death sentences for murder. These include one in Florida with two death sentences and one in Oklahoma with six.
[c] The person enumerated under the category "rape" was under sentence of death for sexual battery.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1979*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-8 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), pp. 70, 71.

Figure 6.14 Characteristics of prisoners under sentence of death, United States, on Dec. 31, 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.13.

[Percent*]



(N=567)

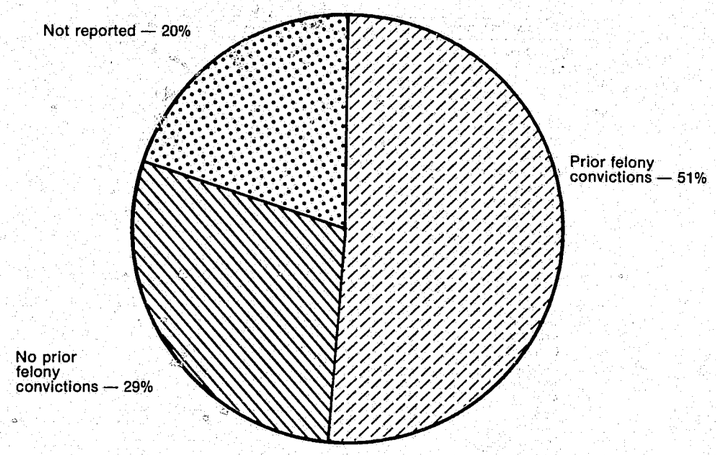
* Percents may not total to 100 because of rounding.
[b] Less than 0.5 percent. The persons enumerated under "other" include one American Indian and one Asian.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1979*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-8 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), pp. 65, 72, 74, 76. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 6.15 Prisoners under sentence of death, by prior felony history, United States, on Dec. 31, 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.13.

[Percent]



(N=567)

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1979*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-8 (Washington, D.C.; U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 82. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.56 Prisoners received from court under sentence of death, by race, region, and jurisdiction, 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.13. All prisoners received from court under sentence of death were convicted of murder.

[—represents zero]

Region and jurisdiction	Total[a]	White	Black	Other[b]
United States	159	98	59	2
Federal	—	—	—	—
State	159	98	59	2
Northeast	4	2	2	—
Maine	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	—	—	—	—
New York	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	4	2	2	—
North Central	18	8	10	—
Ohio	—	—	—	—
Indiana	1	—	1	—
Illinois	14	6	8	—
Michigan	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—
Minnesota	—	—	—	—
Iowa	—	—	—	—
Missouri	2	1	1	—
North Dakota	—	—	—	—
South Dakota	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	1	1	—	—
Kansas	—	—	—	—
South	93	53	40	—
Delaware	—	—	—	—
Maryland	1	1	—	—
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—
Virginia	3	2	1	—
West Virginia	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	7	3	4	—
South Carolina	5	4	1	—
Georgia	12	4	8	—
Florida	23	11	12	—
Kentucky	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	3	3	—	—
Alabama	10	4	6	—
Mississippi	1	1	—	—
Arkansas	2	—	2	—
Louisiana	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	9	9	—	—
Texas	17	11	6	—
West	44	35	7	2
Montana	—	—	—	—
Idaho	1	1	—	—
Wyoming	1	1	—	—
Colorado	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	—	—	—	—
Arizona	16	14	2	—
Utah	1	1	—	—
Nevada	3	3	—	—
Washington	1	1	—	—
Oregon	1	1	—	—
California	20	13	5	2
Alaska	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—

[a] Two persons received under sentence of death in 1979 had multiple death sentences for murder. These include one in Florida with two death sentences and one in Oklahoma with six.
[b] The persons enumerated under "other" include one American Indian and one Asian.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1979*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD–NPS–CP–8 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), pp. 26, 27. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.57 Prisoners received from court under sentence of death, by age, legal status at time of arrest, and region, United States, 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.13.

[— represents zero]

		Age							Legal status at arrest							
									Not under sentence		Under sentence					
	Total	Under 20 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 to 39 years	40 to 54 years	55 years and older	No charges pending	Charges pending	On probation	On parole	Escaped from prison	Imprisoned	Other[a]	Not reported
United States	159	4	50	36	37	21	9	2	69	8	9	21	4	3	1	44
Federal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
State	159	4	50	36	37	21	9	2	69	8	9	21	4	3	1	44
Northeast	4	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1
North Central	18	—	8	2	2	4	2	—	12	—	1	4	1	—	—	—
South	93	2	30	24	22	10	3	2	46	5	4	12	1	1	1	23
West	44	2	12	9	13	5	3	—	11	3	4	3	2	1	—	20

[a] The person enumerated under the category "under sentence—other" was on mandatory conditional release from Florida.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1979*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD–NPS–CP–8 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), pp. 28, 29, 34–37. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.58 Movement of prisoners under sentence of death and status of death penalty statutes, by region and jurisdiction, 1980

NOTE: This table presents preliminary data; these data are subject to revision.

Region and jurisdiction	Under sentence of death on Dec. 31, 1979[a]	During 1980			Under sentence of death on Dec. 31, 1980	Death penalty as of Dec. 31, 1980[b]
		Received from court	Dispositions other than execution	Executions		
United States, total	578	187	51	0	714	X
Male, total	571	185	50	0	706	X
Female, total	7	2	1	0	8	X
Federal, total[c]	0	0	0	0	0	Yes
State, total	578	187	51	0	714	X
Northeast	4	3	0	0	7	X
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	No
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	Yes
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	Yes
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	0	No
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	No
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	0	Yes
New York	0	0	0	0	0	Yes
New Jersey	0	0	0	0	0	No
Pennsylvania	4	3	0	0	7	Yes
North Central	32	27	4	0	55	X
Ohio	0	0	0	0	0	No
Indiana	3	4	1	0	6	Yes
Illinois	19	16	3	0	32	Yes
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0	No
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	No
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0	No
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	No
Missouri	2	5	0	0	7	Yes
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	No
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	Yes
Nebraska	8	2	0	0	10	Yes
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	No
South	469	114	37	0	546	X
Delaware	1	2	0	0	3	Yes
Maryland	1	1	0	0	2	Yes
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	No
Virginia	8	4	0	0	12	Yes
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	No
North Carolina	8	8	1	0	15	Yes
South Carolina	8	7	1	0	14	Yes
Georgia	80	9	9	0	80	Yes
Florida	135	29	11	0	153	Yes
Kentucky	3	4	2	0	5	Yes
Tennessee	10	6	1	0	15	Yes
Alabama	43	5	4	0	44	Yes
Mississippi	11	3	2	0	12	Yes
Arkansas	12	3	0	0	15	Yes
Louisiana	7	0	0	0	7	Yes
Oklahoma	25	7	2	0	30	Yes
Texas	117	26	4	0	139	Yes
West	73	43	10	0	106	X
Montana	3	0	0	0	3	Yes
Idaho	1	0	0	0	1	Yes
Wyoming	1	0	0	0	1	Yes
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	Yes
New Mexico	0	1	0	0	1	Yes
Arizona	23	12	1	0	34	Yes
Utah	7	1	4	0	4	Yes
Nevada	7	3	0	0	10	Yes
Washington	5	0	0	0	5	Yes
Oregon	1	2	0	0	3	Yes
California	25	24	5	0	44	Yes
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	No
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	No

[a] Some of the figures for yearend 1979 are revised from those shown in *Capital Punishment, 1979*, NPS Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-8, December 1980. Present figures reflect the exclusion of 5 inmates (4 in Florida and 1 in Tennessee) who were relieved of the death sentence prior to 1980 and the inclusion of 16 inmates (9 in Georgia, 5 in Louisiana, and 1 each in Arizona and Florida) who, although sentenced to death prior to 1980, were either reported late to the NPS program or were not admitted to the custody of the relevent correctional authorities by Dec. 31, 1979.

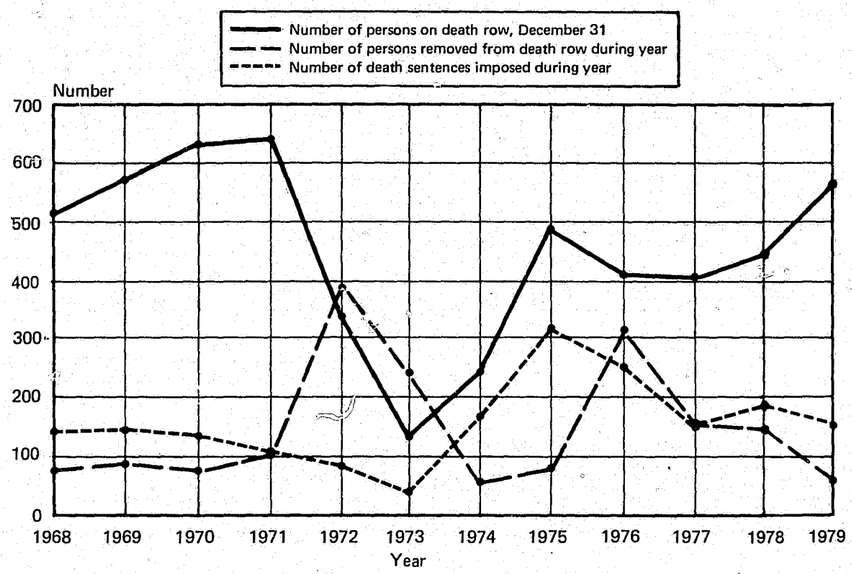
[b] The death penalty in Massachusetts was declared unconstitutional on Oct. 20, 1980.

[c] Includes prisoners under the jurisdiction of the Federal Bureau of Prisons but excludes prisoners under Armed Forces jurisdiction.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1980, Advance Report*, Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1981).

Figure 6.16 Movement of prisoners under sentence of death, United States, 1968–79

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.13.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1979*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-8 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 3. Figure adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.59 Movement of prisoners under sentence of death, United States, 1968–79

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.13. Figures for 1975, 1977, and 1978 have been revised from those reported in Capital Punishment 1978, *NPS Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-7, December 1979. In addition, as a result of a major procedural change regarding dispositions, the number of dispositions other than execution and the number of persons under sentence of death in 1976 and subsequent years are not strictly comparable to corresponding data for earlier years. See Source for further information.*

Year	Received death sentence	Dispositions other than execution	Executions	Under sentence of death on Dec. 31
1968	138	78	0	517
1969	143	85	0	575
1970	133	77	0	631
1971	113	102	0	642
1972	83	391	0	334
1973	42	242	0	134
1974	165	57	0	242
1975	322	78	0	486
1976	249	317	0	418
1977	155	155	1	417
1978	197	150	0	464
1979	159	54	2	567

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1979*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-8 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 20. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.60 Movement of prisoners under sentence of death, by race and offense, United States, 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.13.

[— represents zero]

Offense	Total					White				
	Under sentence of death on Dec. 31, 1978[b]	Received from court[c]	Dispositions: Other than execution	Dispositions: Executions	Under sentence of death on Dec. 31, 1979	Under sentence of death on Dec. 31, 1978[b]	Received from court[c]	Dispositions: Other than execution	Dispositions: Executions	Under sentence of death on Dec. 31, 1979
Total	464	159	54	2	567	274	98	26	2	344
Murder	461	159	52	2	566	273	98	26	2	343
Rape[d]	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
Kidnaping	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other[e]	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Offense	Black					Other[a]				
	Under sentence of death on Dec. 31, 1978[b]	Received from court	Dispositions: Other than execution	Dispositions: Executions	Under sentence of death on Dec. 31, 1979	Under sentence of death on Dec. 31, 1978[b]	Received from court	Dispositions: Other than execution	Dispositions: Executions	Under sentence of death on Dec. 31, 1979
Total	187	59	25	—	221	3	2	3	—	2
Murder	185	59	23	—	221	3	2	3	—	2
Rape[d]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kidnaping	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other[e]	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

[a] All persons enumerated under the category "other" were American Indians with the exception of one Asian received from court in California.
[b] Total for Dec. 31, 1978 was revised from that reported in *Capital Punishment 1978*, NPS Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-7, December 1979, to include 21 inmates (10 in Georgia, 7 in Texas, 2 in Florida, and 1 each in Louisiana and Tennessee) who, although sentenced to death prior to 1979, were either reported late to the NPS program or not admitted to the custody of the relevant correctional authorities by Dec. 31, 1978, and to exclude 2 inmates in Georgia who were relieved of the death sentence prior to 1979.
[c] Two persons received under sentence of death in 1979 had multiple death sentences for murder. These include one in Florida with two death sentences and one in Oklahoma with six.
[d] The person enumerated under the category "rape" was under sentence of death for sexual battery.
[e] The persons enumerated under the category "other" were under sentence of death for assault by a life prisoner resulting in death.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1979*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-8 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 21.

Table 6.61 Prisoners removed from death row, by current status, region, and jurisdiction, 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.13. This table identifies the 1979 yearend status of persons removed from death row during the year. Disposition is final only for those who are serving reduced sentences, who are deceased, who have been found not guilty, or who have had all charges on the capital offense dropped. Persons in each of the other categories are subject to further legal proceedings prior to final disposition. The death penalty statute in Rhode Island was overturned in 1979.

[— represents zero]

Region and jurisdiction	Total	Serving reduced sentence: Total	Life imprisonment	Fixed term of greater than 20 years	Fixed term of 20 or fewer years	Deceased[a]	Awaiting new trial	Awaiting resentencing	Found not guilty in new trial	All charges on capital offense dropped	Status undetermined[b]	Other
United States	56	26	24	2	—	4	7	12	1	—	6	—
Federal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
State	56	26	24	2	—	4	7	12	1	—	6	—
Northeast	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Pennsylvania	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Central	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Ohio	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Indiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Wisconsin	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Minnesota	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Iowa	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Missouri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kansas	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	—	—	—
South	41	17	17	—	—	2	5	11	—	—	6	—
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Virginia	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
West Virginia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
North Carolina	6	2	2	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Georgia	7	2	2	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Florida	8	5	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—
Kentucky	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alabama	8	5	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
Mississippi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	6	1	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	—
West	12	7	5	2	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—
Montana	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	2	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
California	4	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Alaska	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Hawaii	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

[a] The category "deceased" includes two deaths (one each in Texas and Nevada) due to natural causes and two deaths by execution (one each in Florida and Nevada).
[b] Relieved of the death penalty, but ultimate disposition unresolved pending further proceedings.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1979*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-8 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), pp. 44, 46. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.62 Prisoners removed from death row, by method of removal, region, and jurisdiction, 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.13. This table identifies the legal or other event effectively terminating the death sentence.

[-- represents zero]

Region and jurisdiction	Total	Sentencing provision of State statute struck down[a]	Execution	Death other than execution[b]	Commutation[c]	Capital sentence vacated (conviction affirmed)[d]	Capital sentence and conviction vacated[d]	Other
United States	56	3	2	2	4	29	16	—
Federal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
State	56	3	2	2	4	29	16	—
Northeast	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Pennsylvania	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Central	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Ohio	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Indiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Wisconsin	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Minnesota	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Iowa	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Missouri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Kansas	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
South	41	—	1	1	4	23	12	—
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Virginia	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
West Virginia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
North Carolina	6	—	—	—	—	5	1	—
South Carolina	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Georgia	7	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Florida	8	—	1	—	3	3	1	—
Kentucky	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alabama	8	—	—	—	1	2	5	—
Mississippi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	6	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	—
West	12	1	1	1	—	6	3	—
Montana	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Idaho	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Washington	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
California	4	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
Alaska	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Hawaii	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

[a] Persons in this category are subject to further administrative and legal steps before final disposition. This process could result, for example, in a commutation of sentence or in the vacation of sentence with either affirmation or voiding of conviction (see footnote d for further discussion).

[b] The category "death other than execution" includes two deaths (one each in Texas and Nevada) due to natural causes.

[c] Commutation effects an immediate change in sentence from death to life imprisonment or a term of years.

[d] Persons whose capital sentence is vacated or whose capital sentence and conviction are vacated are subject to further legal proceedings (such as resentencing if the conviction has been affirmed or retrial if the sentence and conviction have been vacated) to determine their ultimate disposition. Neither the vacating of the sentence nor the vacating of both sentence and conviction precludes the possibility of reimposition of the death sentence.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1979*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-8 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), pp. 40, 43. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.63 Prisoners executed under civil authority, by region and jurisdiction, 1930–79

NOTE: In three States, Maine, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, the death penalty was abolished for the entire period covered by the table, Alaska and Hawaii have not had the death penalty since 1960, when they were first included in the series as States.

[— represents zero]

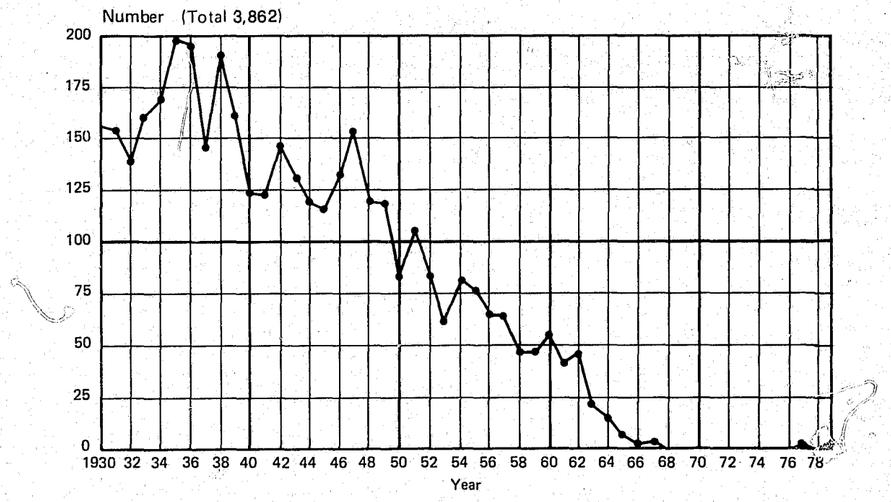
Region and jurisdiction	Total	1930 to 1934	1935 to 1939	1940 to 1944	1945 to 1949	1950 to 1954	1955 to 1959	1960 to 1964	1965 to 1969	1970 to 1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
United States	3,862	776	891	645	639	413	304	181	10	—	—	—	1	—	2
Federal	33	1	9	7	6	6	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
State	3,829	775	882	638	633	407	301	180	10	—	—	—	1	—	2
Northeast	608	155	145	110	74	56	51	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
New Hampshire	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	4	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	27	7	11	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	21	2	3	5	5	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	329	80	73	78	36	27	25	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	74	24	16	6	8	8	9	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	152	41	41	15	21	19	12	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Central	403	105	113	42	64	42	16	16	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	172	43	39	15	36	20	12	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indiana	41	11	20	2	5	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	90	34	27	13	5	8	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Minnesota	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Iowa	18	1	7	3	4	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Missouri	62	16	20	6	9	5	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Dakota	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	4	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kansas	15	—	—	3	2	5	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
South	2,307	419	524	413	419	244	183	102	2	—	—	—	—	—	1
Delaware	12	2	6	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	68	6	10	26	19	2	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	40	15	5	3	13	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	92	8	20	13	22	15	8	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	40	10	10	2	9	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	263	51	80	50	62	14	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	162	37	30	32	29	16	10	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgia	366	64	73	58	72	51	34	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	171	15	29	38	27	22	27	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	103	18	34	19	15	8	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tennessee	93	16	31	19	18	1	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alabama	135	19	41	29	21	14	6	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	154	26	22	34	26	15	21	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	118	20	33	20	18	11	7	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	133	39	19	24	23	14	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	60	25	9	6	7	4	3	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	297	48	72	38	36	49	25	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West	511	96	100	73	76	65	51	45	3	—	—	—	1	—	1
Montana	6	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	3	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	7	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colorado	47	16	9	6	7	1	2	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	8	2	—	—	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	38	7	10	6	3	2	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Utah	14	—	2	3	1	2	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada	30	5	3	5	5	9	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Washington	47	10	13	9	7	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Oregon	19	1	1	6	6	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
California	292	51	57	35	45	39	35	29	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alaska[a]	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Hawaii[a]	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

[a] As States, Alaska and Hawaii are included in the series beginning Jan. 1, 1960.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1979*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-8 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 17. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 6.17 Prisoners executed under civil authority, United States, 1930–79

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.63.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1979*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-8 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 8, Figure 8.

Table 6.64 Prisoners executed under civil authority, by race and offense, United States, 1930–79

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.63.

[— represents zero]

Year	Total				White				Black				Other			
	Total	Murder	Rape	Other offenses*	Total	Murder	Rape	Other offenses	Total	Murder	Rape	Other offenses	Total	Murder	Rape	Other offenses
1930–79	3,862	3,337	455	70	1,754	1,667	48	39	2,066	1,630	405	31	42	40	2	—
1979	2	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1978	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1977	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1976	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1975	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1974	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1973	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1972	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1971	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1970	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1969	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1968	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1967	2	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1966	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
1965	7	7	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1964	15	9	6	—	8	5	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
1963	21	18	2	1	13	12	—	1	7	4	3	—	—	—	—	—
1962	47	41	4	2	28	26	2	—	8	6	2	—	—	—	—	—
1961	42	33	8	1	20	18	1	1	19	15	2	2	—	—	—	—
1960	56	44	8	4	21	18	—	3	35	26	8	1	—	—	—	—
1959	49	41	8	—	16	15	1	—	33	26	7	—	—	—	—	—
1958	49	41	7	1	20	20	—	—	28	20	7	1	1	1	—	—
1957	65	54	10	1	34	32	2	—	31	22	8	1	—	—	—	—
1956	65	52	12	1	21	20	—	1	43	31	12	—	1	1	—	—
1955	76	65	7	4	44	41	1	2	32	24	6	2	—	—	—	—
1954	81	71	9	1	38	37	1	—	42	33	8	1	1	1	—	—
1953	62	51	7	4	30	25	1	4	31	25	6	—	1	1	—	—
1952	83	71	12	—	36	35	1	—	47	36	11	—	—	—	—	—
1951	105	87	17	1	57	55	2	—	47	31	15	1	1	1	—	—
1950	82	68	13	1	40	36	4	—	42	32	9	1	—	—	—	—
1949	119	107	10	2	50	49	—	1	67	56	10	1	2	2	—	—
1948	119	95	22	2	35	32	1	2	82	61	21	—	2	2	—	—
1947	153	129	23	1	42	40	2	—	111	89	21	1	—	—	—	—
1946	131	107	22	2	46	45	—	1	84	61	22	1	1	1	—	—
1945	117	90	26	1	41	37	4	—	75	52	22	1	1	1	—	—
1944	120	96	24	—	47	45	2	—	70	48	22	—	3	3	—	—
1943	131	118	13	—	54	54	—	—	74	63	11	—	3	1	2	—
1942	147	115	25	7	67	57	4	6	80	58	21	1	—	—	—	—
1941	123	102	20	1	59	55	4	—	63	46	16	1	1	1	—	—
1940	124	105	15	4	49	44	2	3	75	61	13	1	—	—	—	—
1939	160	145	12	3	80	79	—	1	77	63	12	2	3	3	—	—
1938	190	154	25	11	96	89	1	6	92	63	24	5	2	2	—	—
1937	147	133	13	1	69	67	2	—	74	62	11	1	4	4	—	—
1936	195	181	10	4	92	86	2	4	101	93	8	—	2	2	—	—
1935	199	184	13	2	119	115	2	2	77	66	11	—	3	3	—	—
1934	168	154	14	—	65	64	1	—	102	89	13	—	1	1	—	—
1933	160	151	7	2	77	75	1	1	81	74	6	1	2	2	—	—
1932	140	128	10	2	62	62	—	—	75	63	10	2	3	3	—	—
1931	153	137	15	1	77	76	1	—	72	57	14	1	4	4	—	—
1930	155	147	6	2	90	90	—	—	65	57	6	2	—	—	—	—

* Includes 25 executed for armed robbery, 20 for kidnaping, 11 for burglary, 6 for sabotage, 6 for aggravated assault, and 2 for espionage.

Source: U.S.Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1979*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-8 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 16.

Table 6.65 Prisoners executed under civil authority, by race, offense, region, and jurisdiction, 1930–79 (aggregate)

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.63.

[— represents zero]

Region and jurisdiction	Total						White						Black						Other					
	All offenses	Murder	Rape	Armed robbery	Kid-naping	Other[a]	All offenses	Murder	Rape	Armed robbery	Kid-naping	Other	All offenses	Murder	Rape	Armed robbery	Kid-naping	Other	All offenses	Murder	Rape	Armed robbery	Kid-naping	Other
United States	3,862	3,337	455	25	20	25	1,754	1,667	48	6	20	13	2,066	1,630	405	19	—	12	42	40	2	—	—	—
Federal	33	15	2	2	6	8	28	10	2	2	6	8	3	3	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
State	3,829	3,322	453	23	14	17	1,726	1,657	46	4	14	5	2,063	1,627	405	19	—	12	40	38	2	—	—	—
Northeast	608	606	—	—	2	—	424	422	—	—	2	—	177	177	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	—
Maine	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
New Hampshire	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	4	4	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	27	27	—	—	—	—	25	25	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	21	21	—	—	—	—	18	18	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	329	327	—	—	2	—	234	232	—	—	2	—	90	90	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	74	74	—	—	—	—	47	47	—	—	—	—	25	25	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	152	152	—	—	—	—	95	95	—	—	—	—	57	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Central	403	393	10	—	—	—	257	254	3	—	—	—	144	137	7	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Ohio	172	172	—	—	—	—	104	104	—	—	—	—	67	67	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Indiana	41	41	—	—	—	—	31	31	—	—	—	—	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	90	90	—	—	—	—	59	59	—	—	—	—	31	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Minnesota	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Iowa	18	18	—	—	—	—	18	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Missouri	62	52	10	—	—	—	29	26	3	—	—	—	33	26	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Dakota	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	4	4	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Kansas	15	15	—	—	—	—	12	12	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South	2,307	1,825	443	23	5	11	638	586	43	4	5	—	1,659	1,231	398	19	—	11	10	8	2	—	—	—
Delaware	12	8	4	—	—	—	5	4	1	—	—	—	7	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	68	44	24	—	—	—	13	7	6	—	—	—	55	37	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	40	37	3	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	37	34	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	92	71	21	—	—	—	17	17	—	—	—	—	75	54	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	40	36	1	—	3	—	31	28	—	—	3	—	9	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	263	207	47	—	—	9	59	55	4	—	—	—	199	149	41	—	—	9	5	3	2	—	—	—
South Carolina	162	120	42	—	—	—	35	30	5	—	—	—	127	90	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgia	366	299	61	6	—	—	68	65	3	—	—	—	298	234	58	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	171	134	36	—	1	—	58	56	1	—	1	—	113	78	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	103	88	10	5	—	—	51	47	1	3	—	—	52	41	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	93	60	27	—	—	—	27	22	5	—	—	—	66	44	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alabama	135	106	22	5	—	2	28	26	2	—	—	—	107	80	20	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	154	130	21	3	—	—	30	30	—	—	—	—	124	100	21	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	118	99	19	—	—	—	27	25	2	—	—	—	90	73	17	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	133	116	17	—	—	—	30	30	—	—	—	—	103	86	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	60	54	4	1	1	—	42	40	—	1	1	—	15	11	4	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Texas	297	210	84	3	—	—	114	101	13	—	—	—	182	108	71	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
West	511	498	—	—	1	6	407	395	—	—	7	5	83	82	—	—	—	1	21	21	—	—	—	—
Montana	6	6	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	7	7	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colorado	47	47	—	—	—	—	41	41	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	8	8	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	38	38	—	—	—	—	28	28	—	—	—	—	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 6.65 Prisoners executed under civil authority, by race, offense, region, and jurisdiction, 1930–79 (aggregate)—continued

Region and jurisdiction	Total						White						Black						Other					
	All offenses	Murder	Rape	Armed robbery	Kidnaping	Other[a]	All offenses	Murder	Rape	Armed robbery	Kidnaping	Other	All offenses	Murder	Rape	Armed robbery	Kidnaping	Other	All offenses	Murder	Rape	Armed robbery	Kidnaping	Other
Utah	14	14	—	—	—	—	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada	30	30	—	—	—	—	28	28	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	47	46	—	—	1	—	40	39	—	—	1	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Oregon	19	19	—	—	—	—	16	16	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
California	292	280	—	—	6	6	221	210	—	—	6	5	53	52	—	—	—	1	18	18	—	—	—	—
Alaska[b]	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Hawaii[b]	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

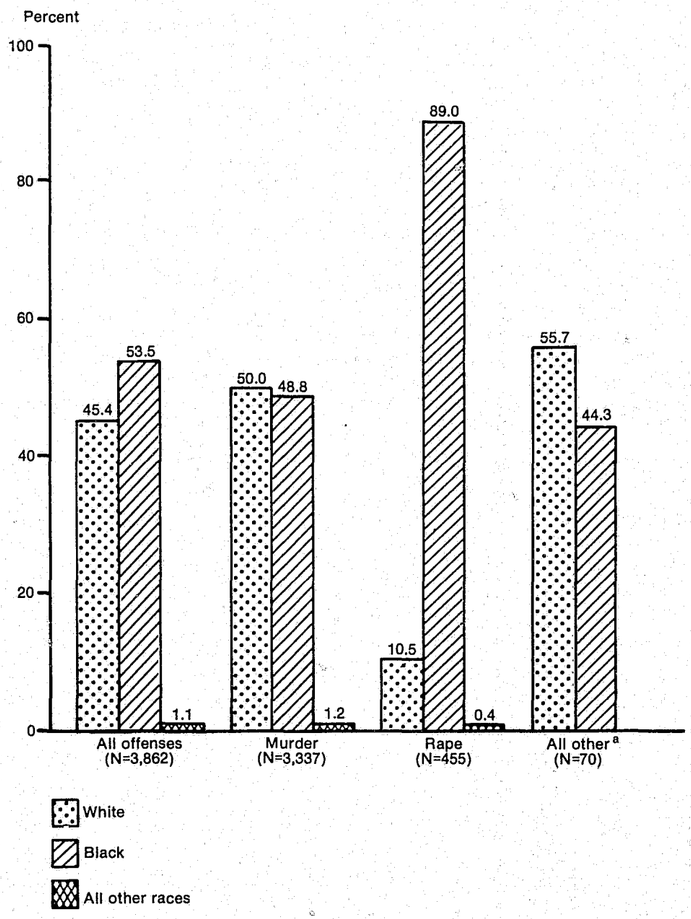
[a] In this category, there were eight Federal executions, six for sabotage and two for espionage. The nine executions in North Carolina and the two in Alabama were for burglary. In California, the six executions were for aggravated assault committed by prisoners under life sentence.
[b] As States, Alaska and Hawaii are included in the series beginning Jan. 1, 1960.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1979*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-8 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 18.

Figure 6.18 Prisoners executed under civil authority, by offense and race, United States, 1930–79 (aggregate)

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.63.

[Percent]



[a] Includes 25 executed for armed robbery, 20 for kidnaping, 11 for burglary, 6 for sabotage, 6 for aggravated assault, and 2 for espionage.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1979*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-8 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 16. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.66 Female prisoners executed under civil authority, by offense, race, and jurisdiction, United States, 1930–79

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.63. No females were executed in the years that are not listed.

[— represents zero]

Year	Total	Offense		Race		Jurisdiction in which executed
		Murder	Other[a]	White	Black	
1930–79	32	30	2	20	12	X
1962	1	1	—	1	—	California
1957	1	1	—	1	—	Alabama
1955	1	1	—	1	—	California
1954	2	2	—	1	1	Ohio
1953	3	1	2	3	—	Alabama, Federal (Missouri and New York)
1951	1	1	—	—	1	New York
1947	2	2	—	—	1	California, South Carolina
1946	1	1	—	—	1	Pennsylvania
1945	1	1	—	—	1	Georgia
1944	3	3	—	—	3	Mississippi, New York, North Carolina
1943	3	3	—	1	2	South Carolina, Mississippi, North Carolina
1942	1	1	—	1	—	Louisiana
1941	1	1	—	1	—	California
1938	2	2	—	2	—	Illinois, Ohio
1937	1	1	—	—	1	Mississippi
1936	1	1	—	1	—	New York
1935	3	3	—	2	1	Delaware
1934	1	1	—	1	—	New York
1931	1	1	—	1	—	Pennsylvania
1930	2	2	—	1	1	Arizona, Alabama

[a] Includes one kidnaping and one espionage case (both Federal).

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1979*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-8 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), p. 19, Table 4.

Annotated list of sources and references

The following list of sources and references represents those publications containing data or information used in SOURCEBOOK. The following list references only published documents. In some cases in which data have been provided to SOURCEBOOK staff, the data are made available in the form of single tables or mimeographed reports. These sources are not referenced below.

To aid users who are not familiar with particular sources, an annotation of each source has been prepared. In the instances where data from more than one edition of a publication is used to prepare trend tables, the latest edition of the publication is annotated. Each annotation includes—in addition to standard bibliographic data—information about the periodicity of the source, the time period of the data reported therein, and the nature of the contents of the entire source. (Sources typically contain more tables than are actually selected for presentation in SOURCEBOOK as well as narrative describing or analyzing the tables, or presenting detailed information about the procedures used to collect the data.) Each annotation also lists the SOURCEBOOK table numbers of those tables selected from the publication for use in this volume.

Adelberg, Sheldon. "Workload and Decision Trends: Statistical Highlights, Fiscal Years 1978–1980." U.S. Parole Commission, Research Unit, Report No. 24. Washington, D.C., 1981. (Mimeographed draft.)

Contents:
11 pages, 9 tables
Dates of data presented:
Fiscal years 1978–80
Periodicity:
See narrative
SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.78–1.80, 6.52

This report summarizes the activity of the U.S. Parole Commission and its employees for the fiscal years of 1978, 1979, and 1980. The document presents tabular data on hearing examiner workload, parole grants and violator warrants issued, parole guideline usage, the representation of prisoners at parole consideration hearings, and appeals of parole release decisions.

★ ★ ★

Administrative Office of the United States Courts. **1980 Annual Report of the Director.** Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1980.

Contents:
308 pages, 134 tables, 2 figures, 1 appendix
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: year ending June 30, 1980
Trend tables: years ending June 30, 1940–80
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.30, 1.31, Fig. 1.7, 1.45, 1.50, 1.51, 5.13, 5.15, 5.18–5.20, Fig. 5.7, 5.21–5.25, 5.34, 5.35, 6.1, 6.2, Fig. 6.2, 6.3

Beginning with an overview of Federal judicial business, administration, appropriations, and expenditures, this report provides data on all aspects of the Federal court system. A detailed analysis of the workload is presented for the U.S. Courts of Appeals and the U.S. District Courts. For the appellate courts, information is presented on filings, terminations, types of appeals, State prisoner petitions, etc. Information for the U.S. District Courts includes civil cases filed, terminated, and pending; prisoner petitions; antitrust cases; juror utilization; Federal public/community defenders; passport and naturalization actions; criminal cases filed; and dispositions of criminal defendants. Data are provided in aggregate form and are also presented by circuit and district courts.

★ ★ ★

Administrative Office of the United States Courts. **Federal Judicial Workload Statistics for the Twelve-Month Period Ended December 31, 1980.** Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981.

Contents:
39 pages, 56 tables, 1 figure, 1 appendix
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1979 and 1980
Trend tables: 1965–80
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK table:
5.14

This report reviews the judicial workload in the Federal courts for the 12-month periods ending Dec. 31, 1979 and 1980. Data on criminal and civil cases filed, terminated, and pending in U.S. District Courts and Courts of Appeals are presented by district and in aggregate form. Information on persons received and removed from probation supervision under Federal jurisdiction, grand and petit juror usage, and Federal public defenders and community defender organizations are also highlighted. Trend data from 1965 through 1980 are included.

★ ★ ★

Administrative Office of the United States Courts. **Federal Offenders in United States District Courts, 1979.** Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980.

Contents:
363 pages, 46 tables, 13 figures, 5 appendices
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: year ending June 30, 1979
Trend tables: years ending June 30, 1945–79
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
Fig. 5.6, 5.27, Fig. 5.8, Fig. 5.9

This report on Federal offenders disposed of in U.S. District Courts presents summary disposition and offender information for each of the district courts for each year ending June 30, 1975–79. Data are presented on: convictions or acquittals by plea or type of judicial proceeding; assignment of counsel by case disposition; type and gravity of sentence for defendants convicted; and age, sex, and prior record of convicted defendants. Detailed data for the year ending June 30, 1979 differ from the summary information by making specific reference to charged and convicted offenses.

Trend tables (1945–79) are also included on dispositions of all defendants in U.S. District Courts. Similar trend tables, but of shorter duration (typically 1962–79), are included in the report for selected Federal offenses.

★ ★ ★

Administrative Office of the United States Courts. **1980 Juror Utilization in United States District Courts.** Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1980.

Contents:
170 pages, 110 tables, 2 figures, 2 appendices
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: year ending June 30, 1980
Trend tables: years ending June 30, 1974–80
Periodicity:
Annual

SOURCEBOOK figure:
Fig. 1.9

This report on the Federal courts is divided into three sections. The first section presents information on grand jury operation, petit juror activity, and historical comparisons of petit juror utilization data over the past 7 years. The second section contains information on juror expenditures for each district court as well as national figures on juror costs. The last part of the report provides an individual profile for each of the 95 U.S. District Courts. A national profile of juror utilization presents summary statistics on both grand and petit juror use in the year ending June 30, 1980 as well as historical comparisons across years ending June 30, 1974–80. Appendix B lists U.S. District Courts that have adopted rules reducing the size of civil juries.

★ ★ ★

Administrative Office of the United States Courts. **Management Statistics for United States Courts 1980.** Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1980.

Contents:
129 pages, 120 tables
Dates of data presented:
Years ending June 30, 1976–80
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK table:
1.32

This report presents key workload and performance statistics on both civil and criminal matters for each of the U.S. Courts of Appeals and each of the 95 U.S. District Courts. Data for the former include appeals filed, terminated, pending; number of judgeships; types of appeals; number of opinions; percent reversed or denied; median time from filing to disposition; and other matters pertaining to the appellate courts. Data for the U.S. District Courts include cases filed, terminated, and pending; actions per judgeship; median time from filing to disposition; juror usage index; and other matters related to activities in U.S. District Courts. As part of the profile, each court is ranked on various dimensions. Two tables presenting the national profile for all U.S. Courts of Appeals and all U.S. District Courts on the workload and performance measures are also included.

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Administrative Office of the United States Courts. **Report on Applications for Orders Authorizing or Approving the Interception of Wire or Oral Communications for the Period January 1, 1980 to December 31, 1980.** Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1981.

Contents:
100 pages, 14 tables, 2 appendices
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1980
Trend tables: 1969–80
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
5.9–5.12

This is a report on the applications for orders authorizing or approving the interception of wire or oral communications, as required by Title 18, United States Code, Section 2519(3). There is a description of the reporting requirements of the statute, regulations for filing reports, and summaries of the reports submitted by judges and prosecuting officials. The tables in the body of the report include data on grants, denials, and authorized length of intercept orders; offenses for which court intercept orders were granted; types of locations of authorized interceptions; nature of the intercept order; average costs of the electronic surveillance; arrests and convictions resulting from electronic surveillance; and a summary of authorized intercepts from 1969 to the year of the report. The appendices contain detailed data from reports filed by Federal and State judges and prosecuting officials on court-authorized electronic surveillance activities during the focal year and on arrests, trials, and convictions as a result of intercepts installed during previous years.

★ ★ ★

Administrative Office of the United States Courts. **Sixth Report on the Implementation of Title I of the Speedy Trial Act of 1974.** Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1980.

Contents:
55 pages, 26 tables, 3 appendices
Dates of data presented:
Years ending June 30, 1976–80
Periodicity:
See narrative
SOURCEBOOK tables:
5.16, 5.17

The Speedy Trial Act of 1974 requires each U.S. District Court, with the approval of the judicial council of the circuit, to adopt a plan for the prompt disposition of criminal cases in accordance with statutory time limits. Pursuant to the provisions of Title I of this statute, the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts is to submit periodic reports to the Congress outlining the speedy trial plans adopted by the planning groups within each district court and summarizing the experiences of the district courts operating under these specified time limits.

In this sixth and final report on the implementation of Title I, data are presented for all U.S. District Courts on the current status of criminal dockets; compliance with statutory time intervals; the incidence of and reasons for delay; detention prior to plea, dismissal, or trial; cases disposed of by plea or trial; and the impact of Title I on court costs, juror utilization, variation in the proportion of indictments and criminal trials, conviction rates, and civil caseload. The first appendix contains statistical data for each of the four prosecutorial stages on the incidence of and reasons for excludable delay, and time data for defendants disposed of in each of the U.S. District Courts. Additional appendices include the Speedy Trial Act as amended Aug. 2, 1980 and a report by ABT Associates, Inc. on the impact of the Speedy Trial Act on civil cases in U.S. Courts.

★ ★ ★

Administrative Office of the United States Courts. "Summary of the Report of the Judicial Conference Committee to Implement the Criminal Justice Act." Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Washington, D.C., 1981. (Mimeographed.)

Contents:
9 pages, 25 tables, 5 figures, 12 appendices
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: fiscal years 1978 and 1979
Trend tables: fiscal years 1976–79, 1980–82 (estimated)
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
Fig. 1.5, 1.24

The Federal Criminal Justice Act of 1964 authorizes the establishment of Federal public defender offices and community defender organizations to provide counsel for indigent Federal defendants. Under this Act, defendants may also receive public subsidies to defray the costs of necessary investigative or other services that they may be unable to afford. This summary report includes narrative and tabular data on budget requests; case assignments and distribution of Criminal Justice Act funds among private attorneys, Federal public defenders, and community defender organizations; the appointment of counsel for indigent Federal defendants; the cost of representation by private attorneys; and payments for transcripts, investigative, expert, and other services. The appendices present summary data on caseloads and average hours in court per case for community and Federal public defenders. Detailed reports prepared by each reporting organization present jurisdictional data on cases opened, closed, and pending; dispositions of cases represented by Federal public defenders and community defenders; the number of persons represented by private attorneys in Federal courts; payments to private attorneys, by type of case; and other services rendered by Federal public defenders and community defenders.

★ ★ ★

Administrative Office of the United States Courts. **United States Courts: A Pictorial Summary for the Twelve-Month Period Ended June 30, 1980.** Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1980.

Contents:
25 pages, 7 tables, 19 figures
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: year ending June 30, 1980
Trend tables: years ending June 30, 1962–81 (estimated)
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK figures:
Fig. 1.6, Fig. 1.8, Fig. 5.5, Fig. 6.1

The data presented in this report are from annual U.S. Courts of Appeals and U.S. District Courts' workload statistics, compiled in accordance with 28 U.S.C. 604(a)(3).

This pictorial summary provides a description of the number of civil and criminal cases in the U.S. courts, grand and petit juror utilization, court-appointed counsel, duties of the U.S. magistrates, persons served by the Federal Probation Service, and the budget of the Federal judiciary.

★ ★ ★

Alderman, Jeffrey D.; Began, Peter; and Cranney, Linda A. **ABC News–Washington Post Poll.** New York: ABC News.

Contents:
See narrative
Dates of data presented:
See narrative
Periodicity:
See narrative
SOURCEBOOK tables:
2.2, 2.12, 2.39

The *ABC News–Washington Post Poll* contains the results of opinion surveys conducted by Chilton Research Services of Radnor, Pennsylvania, a subsidiary of American Broadcasting Company, Inc., for ABC News and the Washington Post. There is to be at least one major topical poll per month and frequent spot polls on current issues and trends. A brief note on sample size, sampling error, and survey dates is included in each survey release.

★ ★ ★

American Correctional Association. **Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities.** College Park, Md.: American Correctional Association, 1981.

Contents:
391 pages, 12 tables, 2 figures
Dates of data presented:
1980
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.77, 6.43, 6.44

This directory describes the organization and administrative structure of correctional services in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, and the U.S. territories. For each jurisdiction, information is provided on institutions, parole boards, and parole and probation services for both adults and juveniles. Descriptive listings and addresses of the individual facilities within each jurisdiction are also provided.

Summary statistics are provided on personnel, fiscal expenditures, correctional populations, paroling authorities, types of facilities, and the death penalty. In addition, information is provided on the U.S. Department of Justice, military correctional facilities, and the Canadian correctional system. Jails and county departments of corrections are not included in this report.

★ ★ ★

American Humane Association. **Annual Statistical Report: National Analysis of Official Child Neglect and Abuse Reporting, 1979.** Denver, Colo.: American Humane Association, 1980.

Contents:
106 pages, 38 tables, 3 appendices
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1979
Trend tables: 1976–79
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
3.38, Fig. 3.14, Fig. 3.15

The National Study on Child Neglect and Abuse Reporting of the American Humane Association systematically examines the reporting of child maltreatment in order to be able to describe the national status of the maltreatment problem as well as to assist in the improvement of State child protection information systems. This report presents an overview of national reporting statistics as well as a descriptive analysis of the child abuse and neglect data that were documented nationwide during 1979. Data are presented on demographic characteristics of families, perpetrators, and victim children; types and severity of maltreatment; relationships between perpetrators and victim children; stress factors associated with neglect and abuse; and services provided or arranged for by child protective service agencies. The appendices contain definitions of survey terminology, and survey methodology.

★ ★ ★

Berkson, Larry C.; Beller, Scott; and Grimaldi, Michele. **Judicial Selection in the United States: A Compendium of Provisions.** Chicago: American Judicature Society, 1980.

Contents:
181 pages, 12 tables
Dates of data presented:
1980
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.40–1.44

This document describes the methods by which judges are selected in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The book begins with a historical review of judicial selection in the United States. It then provides a discussion of trends in selection procedures at the State level, and contemporary changes in the processes of selecting Federal judges. A survey of State statutes collected data for 1980. Data are presented on the selection and retention process for State supreme court justices; intermediate appellate judges; and general, limited, and special jurisdiction trial court judges. Current provisions for selecting judges through commission plans, partisan elections, and nonpartisan elections are also presented in tabular fashion. The book concludes with a State-by-State presentation of relevant statutory citations and their texts.

★ ★ ★

Cambridge Reports, Inc. **An Analysis of Public Attitudes Toward Handgun Control.** Cambridge, Mass.: Cambridge Reports, Inc., 1978.

Contents:
81 pages, 113 tables, 1 figure, 2 appendices
Dates of data presented:
1978
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK tables:
2.40, 2.41, Fig. 2.13

This report was prepared for the Center for the Study and Prevention of Handgun Violence. The survey asks questions concerning the frequency of and reasons for gun ownership. Also, questions regarding attitudes toward the sale, purchase, registration, licensing, banning, and sentencing of criminals who have used handguns are asked of the national sample.

The questionnaire utilized in the survey is contained in Appendix A. Appendix B supplies the reader with supplementary demographic data for some of the survey questions.

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Carlson, Kenneth. **American Prisons and Jails, Volume II: Population Trends and Projections.** U.S. Department of Justice. National Institute of Justice. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980.

Contents:
192 pages, 16 tables, 17 figures, 5 appendices
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1978
Trend tables: 1930–78 (actual), 1979–83 (projected)
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK tables:
6.28, 6.29, 6.33

The Crime Control Act of 1976 required the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice to conduct a national survey of existing correctional facilities with the purpose of assessing future correctional needs and the adequacy of existing programs to meet these needs. This report represents the second of five reports that have been developed in response to this Congressional mandate. The complete five volume series examines the status of American correctional facilities from the following perspectives: summary findings and policy implications, population trends and projections, conditions and costs of confinement, legislation governing sentencing and release, and pre-release facilities.

This second report analyzes the size of prison populations. Data on prison population trends from 1930 to 1978 are presented. From 1930 to 1977, these data were derived from secondary sources. For 1978, data from a survey conducted as part of this study were used. From these trend data, population projections on both State and national levels are made for each year from 1979 to 1983. Several projection techniques, each requiring different assumptions, were used and the various results are presented to allow for comparisons. The appendices include data on prison and jail population movements, State-by-State projection results, and additional methodological information.

★ ★ ★

Central Intelligence Agency. National Foreign Assessment Center. **Patterns of International Terrorism: 1980.** Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1981.

Contents:
22 pages, 8 tables, 8 figures, 3 appendices
Dates of data presented:
1968–80
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
3.93–3.95

The text of this report identifies significant trends in 1980 in terrorist activities, analyses of events causing casualties, and a review of state-sponsored and right-wing international terrorism. The immediate outlook for terrorist activity is evaluated based on these trends. The tables and figures reflect an overview of terroristic activity during the period 1968–80 and present data on the numbers, types, and geographic distribution of all international terrorist incidents, with special attention given to those directed against U.S. citizens and property; deaths and injuries due to terrorist attacks; and nationalities of victims. Appendix A describes the activities of major terrorist groups in 1980. Appendix B reports on international efforts to curb terrorism that took place in 1980. Appendix C provides additional statistical data in the form of tables and figures that are not used in the main text.

★ ★ ★

CONtact, Inc. **Corrections Compendium.** Lincoln, Neb.: CONtact, Inc.

Contents:
See narrative
Dates of data presented:
See narrative
Periodicity:
Monthly
SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.66, 6.25

The *Corrections Compendium* is a monthly publication focusing on issues in the area of corrections. Regular features of the *Corrections Compendium* include sections on court decisions, legislation, special interest items, criminal justice publications, women in corrections, and upcoming events. Each issue also carries a special chart on a selected issue (e.g., April 1981—life-term prisoners).

★ ★ ★

The Council of State Governments. **The Book of the States 1980–81.** Lexington, Ky.: The Council of State Governments, 1980.

Contents:
679 pages, 270 tables (estimated), 3 figures
Dates of data presented:
See narrative
Periodicity:
Biennial
SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.37, 1.38

The Book of the States is a reference work containing information on the operations, revenues, expenditures, and services of State governments. The book is divided into seven sections: constitutions, legislation, and elections; the legislatures; the judiciary; administrative organization; finance; major State services; and intergovernmental affairs. Data that were collected by the Council of State Governments or that were compiled from other sources are presented on a wide variety of topics.

★ ★ ★

DeJong, William. **American Prisons and Jails, Volume V: Supplemental Report—Adult Pre-Release Facilities.** U.S. Department of Justice. National Institute of Justice. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980.

Contents:
133 pages, 35 tables, 7 figures, 5 appendices
Dates of data presented:
1977 and 1978
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK tables:
Fig. 1.10, 6.45–6.47, Fig. 6.9

The Crime Control Act of 1976 required the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice to conduct a national survey of existing correctional facilities with the purpose of assessing future correctional needs and the adequacy of existent programs to meet these needs. This report represents the fifth of five reports, prepared by Abt Associates, Inc. under contract to the National Institute of Justice, which have been developed in response to this Congressional mandate. The complete five volume series examines the status of American correctional facilities from the following perspectives: summary findings and policy implications, population trends and projections, conditions and costs of confinement, legislation governing sentencing and release, and pre-release facilities.

This fifth report discusses the physical conditions, staffing, and costs of adult pre-release facilities as reported on Mar. 31, 1978. Data are presented on selected facility characteristics, including regional distribution, operational authority, year of establishment, number and type of residential units, population density, staffing, operating expenses; and on selected resident characteristics, including age, race, sex, legal status, type of crime committed, average length of stay, and reasons for leaving facility. The appendices include a copy of the survey instrument and a listing of the facilities surveyed.

★ ★ ★

Executive Office of the President. Office of Management and Budget. **Fiscal Year 1982, Budget Revisions.** Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981.

Contents:
159 pages, 80 tables, 3 appendices
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: fiscal years 1980–82
Trend tables: fiscal years 1980–86
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK table:
1.15

This document contains an overview of President Reagan's proposed budget; it revises the budget published and submitted to Congress by President Carter before he left office. Included in the report is a discussion of the rationale for the revisions proposed and presentation of the suggested reductions in the previously submitted departmental budgets. An analysis of estimated receipts and the President's tax proposals is also provided. The appendices contain detailed tables of projected outlays and budget authority through 1986 by agency.

★ ★ ★

Fishburne, Patricia M.; Abelson, Herbert I.; and Cisin, Ira. **National Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1979.** U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. National Institute on Drug Abuse. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980.

Contents:
169 pages, 109 tables, 5 appendices
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1979
Trend tables: 1971, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1977, and 1979
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK tables:
2.51, 3.46–3.49, Fig. 3.17, 3.50–3.53, Fig. 3.18

This report is the sixth in a series of reports on the extent of drug abuse in the United States. The document presents information on the prevalence, incidence, and correlates of drug use and abuse among adults (26 and older), young adults (18 to 25), and youth (12 to 17). Data are presented in such areas as the use of 11 types of drugs; the medical and nonmedical use of prescription psychotherapeutic drugs; the use of cigarettes, alcohol, tea, and coffee; the perceived consequences of drug use; and other beliefs and attitudes related to drugs. Trend tables present comparison data from earlier reports. The appendices include a description of the sampling techniques used, attitudes toward and familiarity with various substances, and copies of questionnaires and exhibits.

★ ★ ★

Fraternal Order of Police. **A Survey of 1980 Salaries and Working Conditions of the Police Departments in the United States.** Flint, Mich.: Fraternal Order of Police, 1980.

Contents:
30 pages, 3 tables
Dates of data presented:
1980
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK table:
1.22

This survey provides information received from State and municipal police agencies concerning salary, fringe benefits, and other conditions of employment. The information presented for approximately 1,100 municipal police agencies, 32 State police agencies, and 40 other police agencies (sheriffs, university police, etc.) includes salary by officer rank, number of uniformed police and detectives, work hours per week, annual vacation, overtime compensation, number of paid holidays, annual clothing allowance, paid hospitalization, annual sick leave, amount of life insurance contributed by employer, civil service status, monthly pension as a percentage of salary according to years of service, minimum age required for pension, minimum years of service required for pension, compulsory retirement age, shift differential pay, and residency requirements.

★ ★ ★

Gallup, George H. **The Gallup Opinion Index.** Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll.

Contents:
See narrative
Dates of data presented:
See narrative
Periodicity:
Monthly
SOURCEBOOK tables:
2.1, 2.10, 2.11, 2.14, 2.15, 2.22–2.24, 2.44–2.46, Fig. 2.15, 2.56

The Gallup Opinion Index contains the results of opinion surveys conducted by the Gallup Poll. Political, social, and economic trends are presented in issues that include many topics (e.g., June 1980—equal rights amendments, abortion, race relations, and the draft). A brief note on sample size, sampling tolerance, and survey dates is included in each issue.

★ ★ ★

Gallup, George H. **The Gallup Poll.** Princeton, N. J.: The Gallup Poll.

Contents:
See narrative
Dates of data presented:
See narrative
Periodicity:
See narrative
SOURCEBOOK tables:
Fig. 2.2, Fig. 2.4, 2.6, 2.10, 2.17, 2.19, 2.21, Fig. 2.12, 2.37, 2.38, 2.45–2.47, Fig. 2.16, 3.36, 3.37

The results of public opinion research conducted by the Gallup organization are released every Sunday and Thursday in *The Gallup Poll*. A wide variety of topics are included in these surveys including economic policy, fear of crime, and the legalization of marihuana. A brief note on sample size, sample tolerance, and survey dates is included in each release.

★ ★ ★

Goldman, Sheldon. "Carter's Judicial Appointments: A Lasting Legacy." **Judicature** 64 (March 1981), pp. 344–355.

Contents:
12 pages, 3 tables
Dates of data presented:
1963–80
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.33, 1.34

This article reports the results of research into the backgrounds of appointees for judgeships to Federal district and appeals courts. Background characteristics of those appointed during Carter's presidency are compared with those of appointees made by Presidents Johnson, Nixon, and Ford. Distinctions between Carter's appointees and those appointed by his predecessors are highlighted. The impact of changes in the judicial selection process, primarily the result of the creation and use of merit-type nominating commissions, is also discussed.

★ ★ ★

Harris, Louis. **The Harris Survey.** New York: The Chicago Tribune–New York News Syndicate.

Contents:
See narrative
Dates of data presented:
See narrative
Periodicity:
See narrative
SOURCEBOOK tables:
Fig. 2.1, Fig. 2.3, 2.13, 2.25–2.27, Fig. 2.9, 2.31, 2.35, Fig. 2.14, 2.48

The Harris Survey is a twice weekly release of results of public opinion research conducted by Louis Harris and Associates. The releases deal with a variety of topics including politics, economics, gun control, and law enforcement. A brief note on sample size and survey dates is included in each release.

★ ★ ★

Hoelzel, William E. "A Survey of 27 Victim Compensation Programs." **Judicature** 63 (May 1980), pp. 485–496.

Contents:
12 pages, 2 tables
Dates of data presented:
1980

Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK table:
1.86

This survey was intended to update a 1978 survey published in Deborah M. Carrow, *Crime Victim Compensation: Program Model*, U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980). This survey, which is current as of Apr. 1, 1980, was conducted through an analysis of statutory provisions for each State.

Data are presented on the organization of victim compensation programs, the year the program was enacted, administrative placement of the program, 1979 budget, and sources of revenue. Data are also presented on the operation of victim compensation programs, including the various types of awards and their amounts as well as eligibility requirements. Finally, a directory of victim compensation programs is listed.

★ ★ ★

Hutzler, John L. **Juveniles as Criminals: 1980 Statutes Analysis.** Pittsburgh, Pa.: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1980.

Contents:
2 tables
Dates of data presented:
1979, 1980, and 1981
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.82, 1.83

This document provides a summary of States' provisions governing waiver procedures. Information on both transfer from juvenile court and to juvenile court is reviewed. The data were compiled through a survey of statutes and courts' rules of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The survey was conducted by the National Center for Juvenile Justice, the Research Division of the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, under a grant from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The information is current as of 1979 (23 States), 1980 (27 States), and 1981 (1 State); it covers provisions such as the ages at which transfer is allowed, restrictions on who may be waived—due to crime type, mental illness, or retardation, the rights provided at hearings on transfer, and criteria for waiver decisions.

★ ★ ★

Insurance Information Institute. **Insurance Facts 1980–81.** New York: Insurance Information Institute, 1980.

Contents:
84 pages, 73 tables, 8 figures
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1979
Trend tables: 1950–79
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK figure:
Fig. 3.22

This yearbook provides basic data on the property and liability segment of the insurance industry in the United States. Statistical data are presented on property and liability insurance companies; policies written and in force, by type of coverage; and insurance written through special programs such as flood insurance, the Federal Crime Insurance Program, and others. Data are presented on insurance losses due to fire, natural disasters, traffic accidents, crime, and other causes.

★ ★ ★

Johnston, Lloyd D.; Bachman, Jerald G.; and O'Malley, Patrick M. **Highlights from Student Drug Use in America, 1975–1980.** U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. National Institute on Drug Abuse. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981.

Contents:
113 pages, 18 tables, 30 figures
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1980
Trend tables: 1975–80
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
2.52–2.54, 3.42–3.44, Fig. 3.16, 3.45

This document is the fourth in an annual series reporting drug use and related attitudes of high school seniors in the United States. The report presents only highlights of the larger volume, which is to be published by the National Institute on Drug Abuse in 1981, under the title, *Student Drug Use in America: 1975–1980*. Two of the major topics treated in the report are the current prevalence of drug use (during lifetime, last 12 months, last 30 days) among American high school seniors and trends in drug use since 1975. Also reported are data on school grade at first use; intensity of "high" produced by drug use; attitudes and beliefs among seniors about various types of drug use; and their perceptions of certain relevant aspects of the social environment, such as parental disapproval of drug use or availability of drugs.

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King, Jane L. **A Comparative Analysis of Juvenile Codes.** U.S. Department of Justice. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980.

Contents:
90 pages, 12 tables, 2 appendices
Dates of data presented:
1979
Periodicity:
See below
SOURCEBOOK table:
1.81

This document presents data collected through a statutory survey of juvenile codes in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the 5 U.S. territories. The report updates an earlier survey by Mark A. Levin and Rosemary Sarri entitled *Juvenile Delinquency: A Comparative Analysis of Legal Codes in the United States*, National Assessment of Juvenile Corrections (Ann Arbor, Mich.: The University of Michigan, 1974). Statutory updates of the survey are to be published annually henceforth. Statutory data are presented in 10 areas: (1) juvenile court structure, (2) waiver to the adult criminal court, (3) maximum age of juvenile court jurisdiction, (4) types of juveniles within the court's jurisdiction, (5) the custody process, (6) place of detention, (7) time and petition requirements, (8) dispositions, (9) statutory references to the Interstate Compact on Juveniles, and (10) information on inspection provisions for juvenile facilities. The latter two areas are covered in the appendices. The data are presented by jurisdiction.

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Lowell, Harvey D.; McNabb, Margaret; and DeMarco, Anthony J. **Sentenced Prisoners Under 18 Years of Age in Adult Correctional Facilities: A National Survey.** Washington, D.C.: National Center on Institutions and Alternatives, 1980.

Contents:
55 pages, 16 tables, 11 figures, 9 appendices
Dates of data presented:
Jan. 1 and Aug. 1, 1979
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK tables:
6.12, 6.13

This document presents the result of a survey conducted by the National Center on Institutions and Alternatives under a grant from the National Institute of Corrections. The mail questionnaire and telephone survey were developed to gather information about sentenced prisoners under 18 years of age in adult correctional facilities. The report presents data on this topic for the two groups surveyed: (1) State and Federal correctional facilities, and (2) local or county jails. The data for county jails are based on a much smaller survey and are presented primarily as projected figures for sentenced prisoners under 18 years of age at the local level. Tables display information on the number of sentenced prisoners under 18 years of age by age, sex, type of offense, region, and jurisdiction. Survey instruments are included in the appendices.

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Mullen, Joan. **American Prisons and Jails, Volume I: Summary Findings and Policy Implications of a National Survey.** U.S. Department of Justice. National Institute of Justice. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980.

Contents:
172 pages, 14 tables, 21 figures, 3 appendices
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1978
Trend tables: 1930–78 (actual), 1979–83 (projected)
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK table:
1.74

The Crime Control Act of 1976 required the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice to conduct a national survey of existing correctional facilities with the purpose of assessing future correctional needs and the adequacy of existent programs to meet these needs. This report represents the first of five reports, prepared by Abt Associates, Inc. under contract to the National Institute of Justice, which have been developed in response to this Congressional mandate. The complete five volume series examines the status of American correctional facilities from the following perspectives: summary findings and policy implications, population trends and projections, conditions and costs of confinement, legislation governing sentencing and release, and pre-release facilities.

In this initial report, the major findings of the study are summarized and the implications of these findings for the development of correctional policy are discussed. The appendices present data on prison and jail populations and incarceration rates; distribution of inmates in Federal and State facilities, by selected institutional and demographic characteristics; and cell occupancy and overcrowding.

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Mullen, Joan, and Smith, Bradford. **American Prisons and Jails, Volume III: Conditions and Costs of Confinement.** U.S. Department of Justice. National Institute of Justice. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980.

Contents:
382 pages, 207 tables, 31 figures, 5 appendices
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1978
Trend tables: fiscal years 1971–78
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.62, 1.69–1.72, 1.76, 6.30–6.32

The Crime Control Act of 1976 required the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice to conduct a national survey of existing correctional facilities and to assess future correctional needs and the adequacy of existent programs to meet these needs. This report represents the third of five reports prepared by Abt Associates, Inc. under contract to the National Institute of Justice, which have been developed in response to this Congressional mandate. The complete five volume series examines the status of American correctional facilities from the following perspectives: summary findings and policy implications, population trends and projections, conditions and costs of confinement, legislation governing sentencing and release, and pre-release facilities.

This third report discusses the conditions and costs of confinement. The data presented are directed toward an examination of prison and jail crowding, staffing, operating costs, and capital costs. The five appendices present the survey instruments, detailed State data describing adult correctional facilities and inmates, site visit data from 52 sites, and correctional cost estimation procedures.

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NBC News and The Associated Press. **Poll Results NBC News.** New York: NBC News.

Contents:
See narrative
Dates of data presented:
See narrative
Periodicity:
See narrative
SOURCEBOOK tables:
2.43, 2.49

Poll Results presents the results of telephone surveys conducted by NBC News and The Associated Press. A variety of topics are explored in these surveys including national and international politics, economics, gun control, and crime.

★ ★ ★

The National Association of Attorneys General. Committee on the Office of Attorney General. **Selected Statistics on the Office of Attorney General.** Raleigh, N.C.: The National Association of Attorneys General, 1979.

Contents:
86 pages, 20 tables
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: fiscal year 1980
Trend tables: 1971–79
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.28, 1.29

This publication reports on findings from a questionnaire survey by the National Association of Attorneys General. Data are presented on the Office of Attorney General in the 50 States, Guam, Puerto Rico, Samoa, and the Virgin Islands. Data on the organization of Attorney General's offices, appropriations, grants from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, salaries and the number of staff positions authorized in Attorney General's offices and other State agencies are included. Much of the information is presented in State-by-State listings; trend tables are also provided. A list of publications available from State Attorney General's offices concludes this report.

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National Center for State Courts. **Survey of Judicial Salaries.** Vol. 7, No. 1. Williamsburg, Va.: National Center for State Courts, 1981.

Contents:
13 pages, 3 tables
Dates of data presented:
See narrative
Periodicity:
Quarterly
SOURCEBOOK table:
1.39

This document, prepared by the National Center for State Courts, presents judicial salary figures as of Jan. 31, 1981. Data are presented for appellate courts, general trial courts, and courts of special or limited jurisdiction (e.g., probate courts) in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and the Federal system. State court administrators' salaries are also given. Salaries scheduled to take effect in the future and pending legislation that could affect judicial salaries are also documented.

★ ★ ★

National Council on Crime and Delinquency. Uniform Parole Reports. **Parole in the United States: 1979.** San Francisco: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West, 1980.

Contents:
48 pages, 13 tables, 24 figures, 4 appendices
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1979
Trend tables: 1974–79
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:

1.48, 1.49, 6.49–6.51, Fig. 6.10, Fig. 6.11, Fig. 6.12

This report, the third in the annual *Parole in the United States* publication series, presents summary statistics on various dimensions of adult parole in the United States. Findings from the aggregate parole data survey conducted in 1980 by the Uniform Parole Reports Program (UPR) are included, as well as historical and contextual parole data on State, regional, and national levels. The report has five major sections. The first is the introduction; it deals with the purpose, organization, data sources, and definitions of terms used in the report. The second section presents data on the conditional release population: parole and mandatory release yearend populations, population movement, and outcome. The next section discusses paroling authority characteristics and trends toward determinate sentencing and parole guidelines. The fourth section provides a context within which to discuss parole and mandatory release populations in comparison to crime rates, and prison and jail populations. The final section presents trend data for conditional release populations. The appendices contain explanatory notes pertaining to special features of each table and of data collection procedures in each jurisdiction. A brief listing of references concludes the report.

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National Education Association. **Nationwide Teacher Opinion Poll 1980.** Washington, D.C.: National Education Association, 1980.

Contents:
35 pages, 15 tables
Dates of data presented:
1980
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
2.5, 3.39, 3.40

This report presents the results of a 1980 National Education Association survey of public school teachers. Within the report is a brief description of the survey sample, highlights of the findings, and percent distribution of responses to each of the survey questions. The 65 questions are divided into 15 topical areas: demographics, financial issues, job satisfaction, job security, back-to-basics in teaching, U.S. Department of Education, education of the handicapped, class size, student discipline/violence, standardized testing, metric instruction, television instruction, censorship, discrimination, and retirement issues.

★ ★ ★

National Opinion Research Center. **General Social Surveys, 1972–1980.** Storrs, Conn.: Roper Public Opinion Research Center, University of Connecticut, distributors.

Contents:
See narrative
Dates of data presented:
1972–78 and 1980
Periodicity:
Biennial
SOURCEBOOK tables:
2.30, Fig. 2.10, 2.32, 2.33, Fig. 2.11, 2.36, 2.42, 2.55, 2.57, 2.58, 3.41, 4.19

This cumulative data file merges all eight General Social Surveys into a single machine readable data file with each survey year as a subfile. Interviews were conducted by the National Opinion Research Center during February, March, and April of 1972–78, and 1980. The data are derived from a national probability sample of English-speaking adults, 18 years or older, living in non-institutional arrangements in the continental United States. Survey questions relate to a variety of social issues, including politics, abortion, religion, homosexuality, crime, law enforcement, guns, and capital punishment.

The items appearing on the surveys are one of three types: permanent questions that occur in each survey, rotating questions that appear two out of every three years, and a few questions that occur in a single survey. A comprehensive codebook entitled *General Social Surveys, 1972–1980: Cumulative Codebook* is published by the National Opinion Research Center (James A. Davis, Principal Investigator; Thomas W. Smith, Senior Study Director). Survey methodology and the data program are explained in detail in the document.

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National Rifle Association. Institute for Legislative Action. **Your State Firearms Laws.** Washington, D.C.: NRA Institute for Legislative Action.

Contents:
See narrative
Dates of data presented:
See narrative
Periodicity:
See narrative
SOURCEBOOK table:
1.89

Your State Firearms Laws, compiled by the NRA Institute for Legislative Action, is a series of short pamphlets that summarize statutory provisions regulating the purchase, possession, and use of firearms for each State. The pamphlets are updated periodically; the Institute for Legislative Action makes all attempts to publish new brochures whenever legislative changes have occurred. The information presented for the categories of rifles and shotguns, and handguns includes: procedures for the purchase and the registration of firearms, requirements for carrying firearms, information regarding antique and replica firearms, and information regarding other categories of firearms.

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Otero, Rafael F.; McNally, Donna; and Powitzky, Robert. "Mental Health Services in Adult Correctional Systems." **Corrections Today** 43 (January/February 1981), pp. 8–10, 12, 14, 18.

Contents:
6 pages, 2 tables
Dates of data presented:
1980
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK table:
1.75

This article discusses the results of a survey of mental health staff and services in adult correctional systems. The mail questionnaire was sent to the central offices of all correctional systems in the 50 States, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Canal Zone, the Federal system, the Armed Forces, and Canadian regional and Federal correctional systems. The questionnaire had two sections; one asked for basic information on the characteristics of mental health staff and services in the correctional setting and the other addressed the roles and work priorities of the mental health staff and its place in the organizational structure of the correctional system. Data from the first part of the survey are presented by jurisdiction; data from the second part focus on the actual (and ideal) time spent on various mental health tasks (e.g., staff training, crisis intervention) and are presented in summary form.

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Parisi, Nicolette. "Part-time Imprisonment: The Legal and Practical Issues of Periodic Confinement." **Judicature** 63 (March 1980), pp. 385–395.

Contents:
11 pages, 1 table
Dates of data presented:
1979
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK table:
1.87

Periodic confinement, variously known as intermittent, weekend, or part-time confinement, is a sentencing alternative by which the offender can maintain community ties. Statutory authorization of this disposition in 30 States has given rise to numerous questions concerning the legal and practical utility of this sentence. This article addresses these issues, focusing on the authorization and use of periodic confinement statutes and comparing the structure of this sentencing alternative with the structure of work release provisions. Data are presented on relevant statutory citations; stated legislative purposes; time periods, referring to length of each interval of confinement and/or maximum duration of sentence; specified places of detention; eligibility requirements; and consequences, if any, of failure to appear.

★ ★ ★

Paul, Warren N., and Watt, Helga S. **Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders: A Compilation and Analysis of State Statutes.** Legislative Technical Assistance in Juvenile Justice Project. Report No. 4. Denver, Colo.: The State Legislative Leaders Foundation, 1980.

Contents:
57 pages, 1 table
Dates of data presented:
See summary
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK table:
1.84

This report is one in a series assessing State compliance with the mandates of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDPA) of 1974. The JJDPA mandated the deinstitutionalization of status offenders and nonoffenders from secure juvenile or adult detention and correctional facilities. The document discusses legislation in this area prior to the 1974 Act and contrasts it with current State statutes. States' provisions relating to deinstitutionalization were compiled using legislative documents and their recent supplements, which in most cases included the 1979 statutory amendments and, for 10 States, included the 1980 revisions. The text of appropriate statutes is presented for each State as well as a summary chart.

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Paul, Warren N., and Watt, Helga S. **Juveniles in Adult Correctional Facilities: A Compilation and Analysis of State Statutes.** Legislative Technical Assistance in Juvenile Justice Project. Report No. 5. Denver, Colo.: The State Legislative Leaders Foundation, 1980.

Contents:
43 pages, 1 table
Dates of data presented:
See summary
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK table:
1.85

This report examines the laws of the 50 States as they relate to the placement of juveniles in adult correctional facilities. The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 mandated the separation of juveniles and adults in adult correctional facilities. The document discusses the objectives of the 1974 Act, the progress in the detention area since 1974, and the status of current State efforts to comply with mandates of the Act. The text of State statutes are presented, as is a chart summarizing the legislation. The data were collected from the most recent legislative supplements available, which in most cases included 1979 statutory amendments; legislative changes enacted in 1980 are presented for 10 States.

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"The Plague of Violent Crime." **Newsweek.** Mar. 23, 1981, pp. 46–50, 52, 53–54.

Contents:
8 pages, 12 tables, 1 figure
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1981
Trend tables: 1972, 1975, and 1980
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK tables:
2.18, 2.20, 2.28, 2.50

This article reports the results of a Newsweek Poll, conducted by the Gallup Organization, dealing with attitudes toward fear of crime, rates of criminal victimization, and the crime rate. Also included in the survey were questions concerning approval of methods of dealing with crime, sentencing, and levels of confidence in the police and the courts. The article also presents crime rates based on Federal Bureau of Investigation data for seven large, geographically-dispersed cities for the years 1972, 1975, and 1980.

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Research and Forecasts, Inc. **The Figgie Report on Fear of Crime: America Afraid.** Willoughby, Ohio: A–T–O Inc., 1980.

Contents:
163 pages, 117 tables, 6 figures, 3 appendices
Date of data presented:
1980
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK tables:
2.3, Fig. 2.5, 2.4, 2.7, Fig. 2.6, 2.8, 2.9, Fig. 2.7, 2.29, 2.34

This report presents the results of a 1980 telephone survey of adults on their attitudes, and experiences regarding fear of crime, and the consequences of that fear on their daily living. Data are presented relevant to the following areas of interest: (1) precautions taken in response to fear of crime; (2) types of fear of crime (specific and general); and (3) attitudes about criminal justice.

The appendices include a copy of the survey instrument, description of the sampling method, data analysis, and composite indices used in the data presentation. Also included as an appendix is a bibliography of literature on crime.

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Securities and Exchange Commission. **Annual Report of the SEC for the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 1979.** Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980.

Contents:
133 pages, 40 tables, 6 figures, 1 appendix
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: fiscal year 1979
Trend tables: fiscal years 1935–79
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK figure:
Fig. 5.11

This forty-fifth annual report of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) is divided into nine sections. These sections are (1) regulation of the securities markets, (2) the disclosure system, (3) investment companies and advisors, (4) enforcement program, (5) programmatic litigation and legal work, (6) public utility holding companies, (7) corporate reorganizations, (8) administration and management, and (9) statistical appendix.

Of special relevance to criminal justice is the narrative section on enforcement detailing the responsibilities of the SEC and providing illustrative case histories, and the statistical section on enforcement that presents data about types of authorized proceedings, investigations, administrative proceedings, injunctive actions, and criminal proceedings.

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Smith, Daniel D.; Finnegan, Terrence; Snyder, Howard N.; Feinberg, Norma G.; and McFall, Patricia. **Delinquency 1978: United States Estimates of Cases Processed by Courts with Juvenile Jurisdiction.** Pittsburgh, Pa.: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1981.

Contents:
157 pages, 125 tables, 21 figures, 1 appendix
Dates of data presented:
1978
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
5.1–5.8

This report presents 1978 national estimates of delinquency cases disposed of by courts with juvenile jurisdiction. Annual reports since 1975 have presented more comprehensive data than in reports of previous years. Analysis of the data is generally by demographic characteristics of the juvenile offender and legal characteristics of the case (e.g., age, race, sex, source of referral, detention status). Bivariate relationships among these variables are also presented. All data are presented in aggregate form only. The appendix is a glossary of terms used in the data research effort.

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Smith, Robert Ellis. **Compilation of State and Federal Privacy Laws 1981.** Washington, D.C.: Privacy Journal, 1981.

Contents:
80 pages, 1 table
Dates of data presented:
1980
Periodicity:
See narrative
SOURCEBOOK table:
1.88

This report updates an earlier report on State and Federal laws relating to privacy. These laws are grouped and summarized by several major categories. They include: arrest records, bank records, information systems, government data banks, employment records, medical records, school records, tax records, social security numbers, wiretaps, privileges (excluding lawyer-client and husband-wife privilege), the use of the polygraph in employment, privacy statutes and State constitutions, and miscellaneous problems such as special laws applying to pawn shops and precinct registers. Also included are a compilation of applicable State laws giving the title, article, chapter or section citation, and a brief summary of the legislation; and the full texts of selected representative statutes.

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U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. National Institute on Drug Abuse. **Executive Report, April 1979, Data from the National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Utilization Survey (NDATUS).** Statistical Series F, No. 7. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980.

Contents:
20 pages, 8 tables, 2 appendices
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1979
Trend tables: 1978–79
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK table:
1.61

This report presents highlights of the National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Utilization Survey (NDATUS). This is the first year that information on alcoholism treatment units is included in the survey, reflecting the joint efforts of the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) and National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA). The NDATUS is conducted as a point prevalence survey, i.e., the data reflect information applicable to a particular date—in this case, Apr. 30, 1979. The data include information on funding sources and annual funding for drug abuse and alcoholism treatment units, types of treatment modalities and environments (e.g., detoxification vs. drug-free, residential vs. day care), number of treatment units, budgeted capacity, and number of paid and volunteer employees. Appendix A displays the survey instrument; Appendix B is a glossary of terms.

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U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. **State Alcoholism Profile Information System (SAPIS)—National Status Report.** Rockville, Md.: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1980.

Contents:
137 pages, 41 tables
Dates of data presented:
1980
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK table:
4.18

This document presents material from the State Alcoholism Profile Information System (SAPIS), a data gathering service designed to provide information on the impact of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism and formula grants on State alcoholism programs. The statistics are derived from a variety of national sources and from self-reported data solicited from the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The report presents data on alcoholism funding sources and the distribution of those funds by program area, funding sector, and amount of appropriation; the numbers and types of alcoholism and intervention programs; the populations served and the total admissions to such programs; certifying and accrediting information; State policies and regulations on alcohol usage and health insurance coverage for alcoholism; selected indicators of alcohol use or abuse; and other alcohol-related subjects.

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U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. National Institute on Drug Abuse. **Annual Data 1979, Data from the Client Oriented Data Acquisition Process (CODAP).** Statistical Series E, No. 17. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980.

Contents:
400 pages, 362 tables, 3 appendices
Dates of data presented:
1979
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
6.4, 6.5, 6.7

This report presents data collected by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) on clients admitted to or discharged from federally-funded drug abuse treatment centers during 1979, using the Client Oriented Data Acquisition Process (CODAP) system. The content of this report focuses on displaying pertinent relationships among variables, including the race, sex, age, marital status, employment status, education, and frequency of drug abuse. Detailed analysis is presented for the demographic variables according to the particular type of drug abused. For example, one section presents tables on the clients who were admitted because of heroin problems; ten similar sections report on clients who abused other opiates, alcohol, marihuana, barbiturates, tranquilizers, other sedatives, amphetamines, cocaine, hallucinogens, and PCP. The first appendix presents examples of CODAP forms; the second is a glossary of terms; and the third presents an overview of CODAP data for 1979 from drug abuse treatment programs funded by NIDA.

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U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. National Institute on Drug Abuse. **Women in Drug Abuse Treatment 1979, Topical Data from the Client Oriented Data Acquisition Process (CODAP).** Statistical Series C, No. 1. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980.

Contents:
203 pages, 161 tables, 15 figures
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1979
Trend tables: 1976–79
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK table.
6.7

This document is the first in the topical series of reports on drug users admitted to federally-funded drug abuse treatment programs. The data presented are collected by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) using the Client Oriented Data Acquisition Process (CODAP). Other data collected through the CODAP system by NIDA are published annually. This report focuses on the special population of female drug users admitted to drug abuse treatment programs, but also presents comparison data for males. Detailed analysis is presented for demographic variables such as age, race, marital status, employment status, education, and prior drug treatment history. The data are presented for all clients and for subgroups of clients, according to the primary type of drug abused at admission to treatment.

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U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Public Health Service. **Vital Statistics of the United States, 1978. Volume II–Mortality, Part B.** Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982.

Contents:
711 pages, 21 tables
Dates of data presented:
1978
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK table:
3.60

Volume II of the *Vital Statistics of the United States* pertains to mortality and is divided into two parts. Part A is comprised of sections 1 through 6 that deal with the topics of general mortality, infant mortality, fetal mortality, accident mortality, life tables, and a technical appendix discussing the factors affecting the collection, classification, and interpretation of the mortality statistics.

Part B is comprised of sections 7 and 8. Section 7 contains the geographic detail for mortality. Included in this section are total number of deaths, deaths from selected causes, infant deaths, neo-natal deaths, fetal deaths, and selected rates and ratios. Tabulations are shown by each State and county, specified urban areas, metropolitan and nonmetropolitan counties, population-size groups, and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

Section 8 contains data on Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. The trend of the crude death rate is given and frequency tabulations for most of the characteristics shown in other sections of Volume II are also included.

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U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Office of Policy Development and Research. **The 1978 HUD Survey on the Quality of Community Life.** Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1978.

Contents:
790 pages, 300 tables, 45 figures, 1 appendix
Dates of data presented:
1977–78
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK tables:
Fig. 2.8, 2.16

This report contains the responses of over 250 survey questions concerning the quality of life, conducted by Louis Harris and Associates for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. The volume is divided into the following seven sections: the quality of urban life, community problems facing Americans, the sociology of American neighborhoods, how Americans use their cities and suburbs, the performance of the government, residential and housing preferences of Americans, and future expectations. The Appendix consists of a copy of the questionnaire that was administered to the respondents residing in central cities.

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U.S. Department of Justice. **United States Attorneys' Offices: Statistical Report Fiscal Year 1979.** Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980.

Contents:
59 pages, 30 tables, 14 figures
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: fiscal year 1979
Trend tables: fiscal years 1970–79
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK figures:
Fig. 5.2, Fig. 5.3, Fig. 5.4

This annual publication is comprised of charts, tables, and commentary summarizing the criminal and civil workloads in U.S. Attorneys' offices. Data are presented on civil and criminal cases filed, terminated, and pending; criminal complaints received, closed, and pending; monetary and nonmonetary civil matters received, terminated, and pending; criminal and civil trials in U.S. District Courts; and number and method of disposition of criminal cases and defendants in U.S. District Courts and U.S. Appellate Courts. Additional information is provided on fines imposed, collected, suspended, and uncollectable; grand jury proceedings; appeals filed and terminated in U.S. Attorneys' offices; and staffing in U.S. Attorneys' offices.

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U.S. Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics. **Capital Punishment 1979.** National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD–NPS–CP–8. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980.

Contents:
91 pages, 33 tables, 9 figures, 4 appendices
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1979
Trend tables: 1930–79
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
Fig. 6.13, 6.55, Fig. 6.14, Fig. 6.15, 6.56–6.58, Fig. 6.16, 6.59–6.63, Fig. 6.17, 6.64, 6.65, Fig. 6.18, 6.66

This report, one of the National Prisoner Statistics series, provides information on persons under sentence of death in calendar year 1979, persons removed from death row, executions carried out during the period 1930–79, and recent trends in the evolution of capital punishment legislation. Information on offenders includes age, race, sex, offense for which sentenced, marital status, level of educational attainment, and legal status at time of arrest. Data on persons removed from death row refer to the various alternative dispositions that are available. The appendices present tabular data, a copy of the survey instrument, a discussion of the survey methodology, and a jurisdictional listing of the status of death penalty statutes, as of Dec. 31, 1979.

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U.S. Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics. **Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1971–79.**

Contents:
See narrative
Dates of data presented:
See narrative
Periodicity:
See narrative
SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.3, Fig. 1.1, 1.4, Fig. 1.2, 1.5–1.7, Fig. 1.3, 1.8–1.14, 1.17, 1.25, 1.27, 1.35, 1.36, 1.46, 1.47

This survey of criminal justice expenditure and employment in the United States is conducted annually by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. In general, six categories of criminal justice activities are covered: police protection, judicial, legal services and prosecution, public defense, corrections, and other. Data are also collected for each of three levels of government: Federal, State, and local. Public expenditure data are for fiscal years 1971–79 and employment data are for October 1971–October 1979.

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U.S. Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics. **Justice Agencies in the United States, Summary Report 1980.** Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1980.

Contents:
71 pages, 53 tables, 2 appendices
Dates of data presented:
See narrative
Periodicity:
Irregular
SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.1, 1.2, 1.18, 1.26

This report presents information on the number and types of agencies currently listed as criminal and civil justice agencies in the United States. Justice agencies are categorized as law enforcement agencies, prosecution and civil attorney agencies, public defender agencies, courts and related agencies, probation and parole agencies, and correctional facilities and related agencies. Narrative information is presented for State, local,

Federal, and Indian tribal agencies and is summarized in tables. Detailed data are included in an appendix.

The National Justice Agency List is a master name and address file of these agencies and it is continuously maintained and updated by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics. The List was first compiled in 1970; a summary report presenting the number of justice agencies was published in 1971, followed by separate reports for each State presenting the names and addresses of the individual agencies. In 1975, the updated names and addresses of the agencies were published, along with descriptions and counts. This report reflects revisions obtained through the 1977 Directory Survey, other censuses, and other surveys conducted between 1975 and 1979. Although this report does not contain names and addresses of individual agencies, information on how they can be obtained is provided.

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U.S. Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics. **National Crime Surveys (NCS).**

Contents:
See narrative
Dates of data presented:
See narrative
Periodicity:
See narrative
SOURCEBOOK tables:
3.1, 3.2, Fig. 3.1, Fig. 3.2, 3.3–3.7, Fig. 3.3–Fig. 3.10, 3.8, Fig. 3.11, 3.9, Fig. 3.12, 3.10, Fig. 3.13, 3.11–3.32

The National Crime Survey program, sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), was begun in 1972, after a period of development and pretesting. Using probability samples of households, the U.S. Bureau of the Census, which conducts the survey for BJS, interviewed household members aged 12 and older about their experiences as victims of common crimes such as assault, robbery, rape, personal and household larceny, burglary, and vehicle theft. Probability samples of businesses were also drawn, and persons knowledgeable about the affairs of the business were interviewed about robberies or burglaries suffered by the business. Data obtained from the interviews of both household members and business personnel are used to estimate the extent and nature of criminal victimization of persons, households, and businesses.

Further information about the survey design, methodology, and estimation procedures is available in Appendix 10 of the SOURCEBOOK and in the sources cited in Appendix 10. Most of the tables in the SOURCEBOOK that present data from the National Crime Survey were compiled from machine-readable data provided to the SOURCEBOOK staff by the Bureau of Justice Statistics of the U.S. Department of Justice (formerly the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of LEAA). Other tables are from published BJS reports. Tables are included that show (1) estimated nationwide number of personal, household, and business victimizations, by various characteristics of victims and events; (2) estimated nationwide rates of personal victimization, by age, sex, race, and family income; (3) estimated nationwide rates of household victimization, by household characteristics; and (4) changes in estimated nationwide rates of personal and household victimization during the years 1973 through 1979. Additional NCS victimization survey data are published in a number of BJS reports.

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U.S. Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics. **The Prevalence of Crime.** Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1981.

Contents:
4 pages, 1 table, 6 figures
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1980
Trend tables: 1975–80
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK table:
3.35

This special report presents trends in the percent of "households touched by crime" for each of the years 1975 to 1980 using data from the National Crime Survey. "Households touched by crime" is a new statistical indicator that measures the number of households that were victims of burglary or theft, or in which individual household members were victims of a crime of violence or theft during the year.

The trend data are presented primarily in graphic form allowing comparisons across types of crime, and by race. Preliminary estimates of 1980 victimizations are also presented by race of the head of household, family income, and location of the household (rural, suburban, or urban).

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U.S. Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics. **Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1979.** National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD–NPS–PSF–7. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981.

Contents:
47 pages, 25 tables, 10 figures, 4 appendices
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1979
Trend tables: 1925–79
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
6.21, Fig. 6.6, Fig. 6.7, 6.22, Fig. 6.8, 6.23, 6.24, 6.26, 6.27, 6.48, 6.53

This report, one of the National Prisoner Statistics series, provides information on the number and movement of prisoners held in custody in State and Federal correctional institutions. The report examines the size and distribution of the yearend prisoner population at the national, regional, and State levels. Special attention is paid to growth and overcrowding, increases in the number of female inmates and inmates of Hispanic origin, geographic distributions, and the types and volume of admissions and releases. The appendices contain the data tables, a discussion of the data collection method, a copy of the survey questionnaire, and explanatory notes for each State on the data that were provided.

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U.S. Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics. **Profile of Jail Inmates: Sociodemographic Findings from the 1978 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails.** Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980.

Contents:
62 pages (estimated), 26 tables, 11 figures, 4 appendices
Dates of data presented:
1978
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK tables:
6.15–6.20, Fig. 6.3–Fig. 6.5

The *1978 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails* has collected extensive information on the demographic and socioeconomic background, criminal history, and adjudication experience of a representative sample of jail inmates. All data were provided by inmates who participated in personal interviews on a voluntary basis. Unlike earlier survey procedures, the sample was designed to assure a level of statistical reliability for data on female inmates that is generally comparable to that for data on male inmates.

This report is an overview of the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of inmates held in local jails. These characteristics include age, sex, race, marital status, education, military experience, and employment. Basic findings concerning the use of drugs and alcohol are also presented.

Appendix I includes the data tables that were generated. Appendix II contains a copy of the interview questionnaire. Appendix III includes technical notes and definitions and Appendix IV contains information on the survey methodology.

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U.S. Department of Justice. Criminal Division. **Federal Prosecutions of Corrupt Public Officials, 1970–1979.** Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1980.

Contents:
16 pages, 13 tables
Dates of data presented:
1970–79
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK table:
5.41

This report was compiled by the Public Integrity Section of the U.S. Department of Justice. It presents tabular information describing Federal prosecutions of Federal, State, and local public officials for offenses involving abuse of public office. The number of public officials and others involved who were indicted, convicted, and awaiting trial is presented for each year from 1970 to 1979. Additionally, the number of convictions of individuals involved in abuse of public office is reported by judicial district.

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U.S. Department of Justice. Drug Enforcement Administration. **Drug Enforcement Statistical Report, 1979.** Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, 1980.

Contents:
57 pages, 26 tables
Dates of data presented:
1975–79
Periodicity:
Quarterly
SOURCEBOOK tables:
3.86, 3.87, 4.21, 4.24

This report presents figures and narrative on Federal, State, and local enforcement activities; on drug abuse indicators; and on organization and training data. Trend tables are presented using both calendar and fiscal years through December 1979. Tables are provided on illicit drugs removed from domestic and foreign markets by either seizure or delivery by the Drug Enforcement Administration or cooperating law enforcement agencies, arrests, drug prices, drug-related deaths, Drug Enforcement Administration personnel and field offices, and enforcement training.

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U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation. **Assaults on Federal Officers, 1979.** FBI Uniform Crime Reports. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980.

Contents:
22 pages, 14 tables, 4 figures
Dates of data presented:
1978–79
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
3.79, 3.80

This report presents data on assaults on officials from five sectors of the United States Government: the Department of the Interior, the Department of Justice, the Department of the Treasury, the judicial branch, and the U.S. Postal Service. Information about weapons used, geographic location, activity of the Federal agent, and disposition of cases is included. The report ends with descriptive summaries of selected incidents of assaults on Federal officers that occurred during 1979.

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U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation. **Bomb Summary 1980.** FBI Uniform Crime Reports. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981.

Contents:
21 pages, 11 tables, 7 figures
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1980
Trend tables: 1972–80
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
3.88, 3.89

This summary provides tables, charts, narrative descriptions, and comments on bombing incidents reported to the FBI. Data are presented along such lines as type of target, region, population group, time of day, day of week, month of year, apparent motive including those incidents claimed by terrorist groups, and personal and property damage.

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U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation. **Law Enforcement Officers Killed, 1979.** FBI Uniform Crime Reports. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980.

Contents:
65 pages, 11 tables, 4 figures
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1979
Trend tables: 1975–79
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
3.82, 3.83

This report contains comments, tables, charts, and descriptive summaries on law enforcement officers feloniously killed in the line of duty. Data are presented on geographic region; population group; circumstance at the scene of the incident; type of officer assignment; type of weapon used in killing the officer; location of the fatal wound; distance between the officer and offender; and the month, day, and time of the attack. Profiles of the victim officers and the known offenders are included as well as a brief summary of the incidents by month and jurisdiction.

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U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation. **Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1979.** Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980.

Contents:
337 pages, 116 tables, 47 figures, 4 appendices
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1979
Trend tables: 1970–79
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.19–1.21, Fig. 1.4, 3.54, Fig. 3.19, 3.55, 3.56, Fig. 3.20, Fig. 3.21, 3.57, 3.58, 3.61–3.76, 3.78, 3.81, 3.84, 3.85, Fig. 3.23, 4.1–4.4, Fig. 4.1, Fig. 4.2, Fig. 4.3, 4.5, Fig. 4.4, Fig. 4.5, 4.6, 4.7, Fig. 4.6, Fig. 4.7, 4.8–4.13, Fig. 4.8, 4.14, Fig. 4.9, 4.15, Fig. 4.10, 4.16, 4.17, Fig. 4.11, Fig. 4.12, 4.20, Fig. 4.13, 4.22

This report begins with a summary of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. Each Index offense (murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, aggravated assault, forcible rape, robbery, burglary, larceny–theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson) is described individually in terms of the volume and trend of offenses known to police, the nature of the offense (e.g., type of weapon used, regional distribution, or target of the offense), clearances of the offense, and persons arrested and charged. Data on Index offenses cleared by arrest are then presented, followed by information on persons arrested and persons charged. The last section of the report focuses on law enforcement personnel.

Data are presented on offenses known to police, by State, region, size of place, and extent of urbanization. Clearance and arrest information are presented for the United States as a whole (estimated), cities, suburban areas, and rural areas. Disposition data are based on a limited number of reporting agencies and are presented by offense, except for juveniles taken into custody. The law enforcement personnel information includes data on (1) number of employees, (2) law enforcement officers assaulted, and (3) law enforcement officers killed. A profile of the officers killed and persons identified as killing law enforcement officers is presented.

The 1979 report includes four appendices. The first appendix describes the data base and construction of each of the major tables in the report. Definitions of the offenses are presented in the second appendix. In the third appendix there are definitions of population categories used throughout the report. The final appendix includes graphic presentations of

quarterly crime data for the 10 year period, 1970–79, and examines basic crime trends.

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U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Prison System. **Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1979.** Washington, D.C.: Federal Prison System, 1981.
Contents:
120 pages, 39 tables, 7 figures
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: Fiscal year 1979
Trend tables: Fiscal years 1941–79
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
6.37–6.41

This report describes the population of, admissions to, and discharges from Federal institutions in fiscal year 1979. Detailed data are provided on the characteristics of offenders (e.g., offense, age, race) confined in Federal institutions on Sept. 30, 1979 and on offenders admitted and discharged during fiscal year 1979. Figures on escapes and apprehensions are also included.

★ ★ ★

U.S. Department of Justice. Office of the Attorney General. **The Annual Report of the Attorney General of the United States 1979.** Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980.
Contents:
120 pages, 7 tables, 16 figures
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: fiscal year 1979
Trend tables: fiscal years 1953–79
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK table:
5.26

This report summarizes the activities and accomplishments of the U.S. Department of Justice for fiscal year 1979. A review presents narrative information, tables, and figures for the following divisions of the Department: Office of the Deputy Attorney General; Office of the Associate Attorney General; Office of the Solicitor General; Office of Legal Counsel; Office of Legislative Affairs; Office for Improvements in the Administration of Justice; Office of Professional Responsibility; Office of Management and Finance; Office of Information Law and Policy; U.S. Parole Commission; Office of the Pardon Attorney; Federal Bureau of Investigation; Drug Enforcement Administration; Criminal Division; Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys; Bureau of Prisons, including Federal Prison Industries, Inc.; U.S. Marshals Service; Law Enforcement Assistance Administration; Board of Immigration Appeals; Antitrust Division; Civil Division; Civil Rights Division; Tax Division; Land and Natural Resources Division; Immigration and Naturalization Service; and Community Relations Service.

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U.S. Department of Justice. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. **Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1979 Census of Private Juvenile Facilities.** Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1981.
Contents:
5 pages, 3 tables
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1977 and 1979
Trend tables: 1974, 1975, 1977, and 1979
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.58–1.60, 6.10, 6.11

This report summarizes data from the 1977 and 1979 censuses of private juvenile detention and correctional facilities, which were conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service. This survey is now under the auspices of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The three tables provide data on characteristics of results, staff, and the private juvenile facilities.

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U.S. Department of Justice. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. **Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1979 Census of Public Juvenile Facilities.** Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1980.
Contents:
5 pages, 3 tables
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1977 and 1979
Trend tables: 1971, 1973–75, 1977, and 1979
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.55–1.57, 6.8, 6.9

This report presents preliminary data from the 1977 and 1979 censuses of public juvenile detention and correctional facilities. The census was conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service. This survey is now under the auspices of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Two tables present data on characteristics of juvenile residents and personnel of public juvenile detention and correctional facilities on Dec. 31, 1977 and 1979; one table presents trend data on similar characteristics for selected years 1971–79.

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U.S. Department of Justice. U.S. Parole Commission. **Report of the U.S. Parole Commission, October 1, 1976 to September 30, 1978.** Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1979.
Contents:
29 pages, 7 tables
Dates of data presented:
October 1974–September 1978
Periodicity:
See narrative
SOURCEBOOK figure:
Fig. 5.10

This report summarizes the activity of the U.S. Parole Commission and its employees for the 4-year period from October 1974 to September 1978. The provisions of the Parole Commission and Reorganization Act (Public Law 94–233) are described as well as the structure of the Commission and current parole procedures. Data are presented on number of initial hearings, review hearings, local and institutional revocation hearings, and total decisions. Tables also present data on number of parole grants, violator warrants issued, and percentage of parole hearings with representation for inmates and alleged parole violators.

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U.S. Department of Transportation. Federal Aviation Administration. **Semi-Annual Report to Congress on the Effectiveness of the Civil Aviation Security Program, July 1–December 31, 1980.** Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1981.
Contents:
18 pages, 11 tables, 7 figures
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1980
Trend tables: 1930–80
Periodicity:
Semi-annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
3.97–3.99

These reports contain data on the threats against civil aviation, both foreign and domestic, in the forms of hijackings, airport bombings, bomb threats, and security incidents. Also included in these reports are data on passenger screening activities and summaries of other ongoing preventive measures. This particular report covers the period July 1 to Dec. 31, 1979, and provides more detailed descriptions of criminal acts against civil aviation committed during that period. The trend tables span various combinations of the years from 1930 to 1979 depending on the availability of data.

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U.S. Department of the Treasury. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. **Explosives Incidents, 1979 Annual Report.** Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980.
Contents:
53 pages, 27 tables, 6 figures
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1979
Trend tables: 1978 and 1979
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
3.90–3.92

This report provides tables and figures, as well as narrative descriptions on criminal bombings and other explosives incidents that were reported to, and investigated by, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. This, however, does not necessarily include all the bombings and explosives incidents that may have occurred in the United States during these years.

The report is divided into four sections. The first section analyzes the bombing incidents. Data are presented on the characteristics, targets, motives, victims, property damage, type of devices, geographic location, and peak occurrences of known bombings. The second section describes stolen and recovered explosives. Data are presented on the amount, geographic location, and peak occurrences of known incidents. The third section analyzes arson incidents investigated by the Bureau. Data are presented on injury, property damage, targets, motives, and types of fire accelerants. The final section provides descriptive narratives on selected explosives incidents for the reporting year.

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U. S. Department of the Treasury. Internal Revenue Service. **Annual Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, 1978.** Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978.
Contents:
119 pages, 69 tables, 9 figures, 1 appendix
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: fiscal year 1978
Trend tables: fiscal years 1940–78
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
5.29, 5.30

This report details the activities of the Internal Revenue Service and presents data on a wide variety of subjects related to the income tax system. Data are reported on tax returns filed, revenue collections, auditing of tax returns, tax penalties, tax fraud investigations, tax litigation, and criminal prosecutions for tax-related cases.

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U.S. Department of the Treasury. U.S. Customs Service. **Customs U.S.A.** Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1980.
Contents:
33 pages, 7 tables
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: fiscal year 1980
Trend tables: fiscal years 1977–80
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
4.23, 4.25

This document describes the activities of the U.S. Customs Service for fiscal year 1980. The report discusses the agency's role in collecting revenue from imports and enforcing customs and related laws. Data are presented in such areas as Customs' collections by region, district, and category; carriers and persons entering the United States; merchandise entries; and seizures of property, narcotics, and dangerous drugs for violation of laws enforced by the Customs Service.

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U.S. Office of Personnel Management. Office of Intergovernmental Personnel Programs. **State Salary Survey, August 1, 1980.** Washington, D.C.: U.S. Office of Personnel Management, 1980.
Contents:
104 pages, 105 tables
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1980
Trend tables: 1976, 1978, and 1980
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.52–1.54, 1.63–1.65

This document reports the results of the eighth annual survey of State salaries. The survey, conducted by the Office of Personnel Management, is "designed to assist State governments with their employee compensation determinations." The report presents a listing of 104 job titles and salary ranges within 31 occupational categories. Job titles were chosen to reflect beginning, experienced or supervisory, and administrative or executive levels within each occupational category. The goal was to select those positions that are commonly used by State governments, employ relatively large numbers of persons, represent a new program or one of special significance for State administration, or have key importance as a basis for adjusting State pay plans.

Minimum and maximum salaries, on Aug. 1, 1980, are presented for job titles in each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Virgin Islands. The trend data presented are aggregated across States to create mean minimum and maximum job salaries for 1976, 1978, and 1980.

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Office of Management and Budget
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Washington, D.C. 20503

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National Lodge
G–3136 Pasadena Avenue
Flint, Michigan 48504

The Gallup Opinion Index
53 Bank Street
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

The Gallup Poll
53 Bank Street
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

Louis Harris and Associates
630 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10020

Insurance Information Institute
110 William Street
New York, New York 10038

Judicature
American Judicature Society
200 West Monroe
Suite 1606
Chicago, Illinois 60606

Kansas Highway Patrol
Townsite Plaza
Building 2, Suite 130
200 East Sixth Street
Topeka, Kansas 66603

NBC News
Room 1700
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, New York 10020

NRA Institute for Legislative Action
1600 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.
10 Columbus Circle
New York, New York 10019

National Association of Attorneys General
Committee on the Office of Attorney General
444 North Capitol Street
Washington, D.C. 20001

National Center on Institutions and Alternatives
1337 22nd Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037

National Center for Juvenile Justice
P.O. Box 7348
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213

National Center for State Courts
300 Newport Avenue
Williamsburg, Virginia 23185

National Council on Crime and Delinquency
Continental Plaza
411 Hackensack Avenue
Hackensack, New Jersey 07601

National Council on Crime and Delinquency
Research Center West
760 Market Street, Suite 433
San Francisco, California 94102

National Council to Control Handguns
810 18th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

National Education Association
1201 16th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

National Opinion Research Center
University of Chicago
6030 South Ellis Street
Chicago, Illinois 60637

National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws
530 Eighth Street, S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20003

Newsweek, Inc.
444 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10022

Privacy Journal
P.O. Box 8844
Washington, D.C. 20003

Research and Forecasts, Inc.
110 East 59th Street
New York, New York 10022

The Roper Public Opinion Research Center
Williamstown, Massachusetts 01267

The Roper Public Opinion Research Center
Yale University
P.O. Box 1732
Yale Station
New Haven, Connecticut 06520

Securities and Exchange Commission
500 North Capitol Street
Washington, D.C. 20549

State Court Journal
National Center for State Courts
300 Newport Avenue
Williamsburg, Virginia 23185

State Legislative Leaders Foundation
Legislative Technical Assistance in Juvenile Justice
758 Sherman Street
Denver, Colorado 80203

U.S. Civil Service Commission
Bureau of Intergovernmental Personnel Programs
1900 E Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20415

U.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

U.S. Department of Defense
Department of the Air Force
Military Justice Division
Office of the Judge Advocate General
Headquarters
Washington, D.C. 20324

U.S. Department of Defense
Department of the Army
Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel
Law Enforcement Division
Washington, D.C. 20310

U.S. Department of Defense
Department of the Navy
Military Justice Division
Office of the Judge Advocate General
200 Stovall Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22332

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Public Health Service
Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, Maryland 20857

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Public Health Service
Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration
National Institute on Drug Abuse
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U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Federal Insurance Administration
451 Seventh Street, N.W.
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U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Washington, D.C. 20240

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Bureau of Justice Statistics
633 Indiana Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20531

U.S. Department of Justice
Criminal Division
Legislation and Special Project Section
Constitution Avenue Between 9th and 10th Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20530

U.S. Department of Justice
Drug Enforcement Administration
1405 I Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20537

U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Ninth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20535

U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Prison System
320 First Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20534

U.S. Department of Justice
Immigration and Naturalization Service
425 I Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20536

U.S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Justice Statistics
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U.S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Justice Statistics
National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service
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Washington, D.C. 20531

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D.C. 20535

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Assistance, Research, and Statistics
633 Indiana Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20531

U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Aviation Administration
800 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20591

U.S. Department of Transportation
U.S. Coast Guard
Military Justice Division
400 Seventh Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20590

U.S. Department of the Treasury
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20226

U.S. Department of the Treasury
Commissioner of Internal Revenue
1111 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20224

U.S. Department of the Treasury
U.S. Customs Service
1301 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20229

U.S. Department of the Treasury
U.S. Secret Service
1800 G Street, N.W., Room 921
Washington, D.C. 20223

U.S. Government Printing Office
Superintendent of Documents
Washington, D.C. 20402

U.S. Parole Commission
320 First Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20534

U.S. Postal Service
Postal Inspection Service
475 L'Enfant Plaza, S.W.
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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 *Justice Agencies in the United States*—Methodology and definitions of terms
Appendix 2 *Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System*—Survey methodology and definitions of terms
Appendix 3 *Uniform Crime Reports*—Definitions of terms
Appendix 4 *Parole in the United States: 1979*—Definitions of terms and survey methodology
Appendix 5 *Children in Custody*—Data collection procedures and definitions of terms
Appendix 6 Public opinion survey sampling procedures
Appendix 7 *The Figgie Report on Fear of Crime: America Afraid*—Survey methodology and definitions of terms
Appendix 8 *National Survey on Drug Abuse: 1979*—Survey methodology and definitions of terms
Appendix 9 *Student Drug Use in America, 1975–1980*—Survey methodology and definitions of terms
Appendix 10 *National Crime Survey*—Data collection procedures and definitions of terms
Appendix 11 *National Analysis of Official Child Neglect and Abuse Reporting*—Study methodology
Appendix 12 *Delinquency 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978*—Survey methodology and definitions of terms
Appendix 13 *Client Oriented Data Acquisition Process (CODAP), 1979 Annual Data*—Survey methodology and definitions of terms
Appendix 14 *Sentenced Prisoners Under 18 Years of Age in Adult Correctional Facilities*—Survey methodology and definitions of terms
Appendix 15 *Profile of Jail Inmates*—Survey methodology and definitions of terms
Appendix 16 *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1979*—Survey methodology and definitions of terms
Appendix 17 Federal Prison System—*Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1979*

APPENDIX 1 *Justice Agencies in the United States*— Methodology and definitions of terms

NOTE: The following information has been excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Justice Agencies in the United States, Summary Report 1980 *(Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1980). Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.*

Methodology

Historical Development

In January 1970 the U.S. Bureau of the Census conducted the original National Directory Survey of Criminal Justice Agencies for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA), National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service (NCJISS), now called the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). Each county in the United States and each municipality and township with a 1960 population of 1,000 or more persons was surveyed to identify the names and addresses of the criminal justice agencies and institutions administered by their government. State-level government criminal justice agencies were compiled through inhouse research efforts. In addition to the mail canvass, inhouse research was also performed for the 54 counties with a 1960 population of 500,000 or more and for the 43 cities with a 1960 population of 300,000 or more. Inhouse research included reference to a variety of published government documents such as budget statements; organization manuals; and State, county, and municipal directories. In all, information was obtained for 18,000 independent governments and a total of 46,159 public agencies in the criminal justice system were identified. A final response rate of 100 percent was attained for all States and counties; 99 percent for cities with a 1960 population of 25,000 or more; and approximately 95 percent for cities and townships with a 1960 population of 1,000 or more.

Since the original survey, the Census Bureau has continued to maintain a master name and address file of justice agencies in the United States for the Bureau of Justice Statistics. Maintenance activities include updating and expanding the file (now referred to as the National Justice Agency List) through periodic censuses of individual sectors and special inhouse research projects. A chronological listing of the major maintenance activities since 1970 is provided below.

1971: The National Survey of Court Organization was conducted in late 1971 by the Census Bureau to expand and refine the listing of State and local court systems and their locations, and to obtain information on their legal jurisdiction. Information from the survey was incorporated into the National Justice Agency List.

1974: The Census Bureau prepared the agency name and address listings for publication in 10 regional volumes. In preparation for that publication and to improve the utility of the file, several changes were made to the content and format. The file was expanded to include agencies in units of government of less than 1,000 population and the format was standardized and expanded to include the name, county location, and population data.

1976: Federal and Indian tribal agencies were added to the file based on inhouse research. Information obtained from two sector censuses, the Directory Survey of Probation and Parole Agencies and the Directory Survey of Prosecution and Civil Attorney Agencies, was incorporated into the file. The descriptive data for each agency was expanded to include the agency's actual employment size, source of government funding, and agency caseload or inmate population. Another improvement was to list dependent jails separately from the law enforcement agencies (sheriffs and police departments) that administer them.

1977: The Bureau conducted the second Directory Survey which covered approximately 28,000 agencies. Excluded from the survey were courts (to be covered in a separate survey by the National Center for State Courts), prosecution/civil attorneys and probation/parole agencies (covered in special sector censuses conducted in 1976). Included were law enforcement agencies, independent jails, public defender agencies, and "other" justice agencies. In addition to the information from the Directory Survey, data from the 1977 Census of Public Juvenile Detention, Correctional and Shelter Facilities were incorporated into the file.

1978: A National Census of Jails was conducted in February 1978 and the resulting information incorporated into the file. In addition to the specific large scale research and survey efforts outlined above, various periodic monitoring activities include: researching the LEAA State Criminal Justice Plans for changes in the justice system; updating the National Justice Agency List using various national and State directories, including the American Correctional Association Directory, United States Government Manual, the National Directory of Law Enforcement Administrators and Correctional Institutions, the Directory of Legal Aid and Defender Offices in the United States, and the annual reports of State court administrators and incorporating information obtained in the Annual Survey of Criminal Justice Expenditure and Employment.

Name, address, and data corrections are accumulated and the entire file is updated quarterly.

Coverage

The National Justice Agency List includes the name, address and selected data items for criminal and civil justice agencies defined below:

General and special law enforcement agencies having sworn personnel with general powers of arrest and medical examiners and coroners; criminal and civil courts; prosecutors and civil attorneys; *publicly administered* defender agencies; correctional agencies and facilities; probation and parole agencies; and "other" justice agencies, such as planning agencies, court administrators, judicial councils, training units, crime laboratories, and various boards and commissions with justice responsibilities.

The National Justice Agency List includes courts and public attorneys handling civil matters because many such agencies have mixed criminal/civil jurisdiction and cannot provide separate budget, manpower, and caseload data for their civil and criminal functions.

Branch offices in all sectors are listed separately on the National Justice Agency List. However, the tables in this publication only count the parent agency in the prosecution/civil attorney and public defender sectors since detailed characteristic information was only obtained for the parent agency. The descriptive data for each parent agency in these two sectors include information for branch offices. Branch offices in the remaining sectors are included on the List and counted as individual agencies in the tables.

Classification

Agencies on the National Justice Agency List are assigned to a level and type of government according to the criteria summarized below:

State—Agencies are assigned to the State level if they are administered by the State, if the agencies serve more than one county, or if the agencies are administered in districts not having the same boundaries as single counties, municipalities, or townships.

Counties—Agencies administered by the county or serving more than one local government within the county are assigned to the county government. Organized county governments are found throughout the Nation, except in Connecticut, Rhode Island, the District of Columbia, and limited portions of a number of other States. In Louisiana, the counties are officially designated as parishes; in Alaska, the boroughs resemble county governments in other States. Agencies serving consolidated city-county governments are included in the municipalities category of the tables in this report.

Municipalities—Agencies are assigned to the municipal level of government if they are administered by a municipality. This category includes all active governmental units officially designated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska) and towns (except in the six New England States, Minnesota, New York, and Wisconsin). This concept *generally* corresponds to the incorporated places category recognized in Census Bureau reporting of population and housing statistics. Any agencies in unincorporated places are not covered.

Tables displaying municipal data include 47 cities that are independent, being wholly outside any county area, and 15 others that operate wholly or in part as consolidated city-counties. In general, these cities are similar to large counties in the scope of their responsibilities; however, their population density makes them generally more similar to municipalities. The independent cities are: Anchorage, Alaska; Washington, D.C.; Columbus, Georgia; Baltimore, Maryland; St. Louis, Missouri; Carson City, Nevada; and the following cities in Virginia: Alexandria, Chesapeake, Hampton, Lynchburg, Newport News, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Richmond, Roanoke, Virginia Beach, and 31 others. The 15 consolidated city-county governments are: Juneau, Alaska; Sitka, Alaska; San Francisco, California; Denver, Colorado; Jacksonville, Florida; Honolulu, Hawaii; Indianapolis, Indiana; Lexington-Fayette, Kentucky; Baton Rouge, Louisianna; New Orleans, Louisianna; Boston, Massachusetts; Nantucket, Massachusetts; New York City, New York; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and Nashville-Davidson, Indiana.

Townships—This category includes governmental units located in 20 States. They are officially designated as towns in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin; plantations in Maine; locations in New Hampshire; and townships in other areas. In Minnesota, the terms town and township are used interchangeably with reference to township governments.

Townships vary widely in scope of governmental powers and operations. Most of them, particularly in the North Central States, perform only a very limited range of services for predominately rural areas. However, by general law in New England, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and to some degree in New York, Michigan, and Wisconsin, townships (or towns) are vested with relatively broad powers and, where they include closely settled territory, perform functions commonly associated with municipal governments.

Excluded from coverage are unorganized township areas, townships coextensive with cities where the city governments have absorbed the township functions, and townships known to have ceased to perform criminal justice functions.

Special Districts—Special districts make up the most varied area of local government. They are administratively and fiscally independent of any other unit of government and are usually established to perform a single function (e.g., fire protection, transportation, housing, recreation); however, some have been given authority by their enabling legislation to provide several kinds of services. Law enforcement agencies are the only justice agencies administered by special districts.

Independent School Districts—These are school districts that are administratively and fiscally independent of any other unit of government. As with special districts, law enforcement agencies (school and campus security) are the only justice agencies administered by independent school districts.

Regional Agencies—An agency serving more than one local government was generally assigned to the next highest level of government; however, regional jails and juvenile correctional facilities are assigned to the largest governmental unit served.

Limitations of Data

The figures for most sectors in this report do not reflect changes that have taken place in the justice system since December 1977 and are therefore subject to revision. In addition, caution should be exercised in comparing one State with another because the temporality and comprehensiveness of data sources varies from State to State and for particular types of government within a State.

While agency counts will help describe the scope and diversity of the justice system, the size and range of activity of justice agencies may not always be reflected by simple counts. The organization complexity varies considerably from one governmental unit to another, even within a single State.

Definitions of terms

Agencies in the National Justice Agency List are grouped into six major justice sectors: 1) Law enforcement agencies; 2) prosecution and civil attorney agencies; 3) public defender agencies; 4) courts and related agencies; 5) probation and parole agencies; 6) correctional facilities and related agencies.

Working definitions and latest sources of information for each sector are as follows:

Law Enforcement Agencies

The agency listings in this sector reflect the results of the 1977 Directory Survey conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the LEAA, NCJISS (now called BJS). A law enforcement agency is generally defined as an agency responsible for maintaining public order and enforcing the law. Specifically, its activities include the prevention, detection, and investigation of crime and the apprehension of criminals. This sector includes five types of agencies: 1) general-purpose police forces of State and local government; 2) sheriffs; 3) special police forces of State and local government; 4) medical examiners and coroners; and 5) agencies that perform administrative and other services for the other four types of agencies.

General purpose police forces are those that primarily provide police protection including activities associated with enforcing the law, preserving the public peace, maintaining traffic safety, and apprehending accused violators of the law. Governments whose police services are provided under a contractual agreement with another government or private agency are not considered to have a police department. Also excluded are marshals and constables whose primary duty is the serving of warrants.

Special police forces include all identifiable and independently administered special police forces such as park rangers, harbor police, transit police, and campus security units. To be included, a special police force must have general law enforcement authority, that is, general power of arrest, even though it may be exercised in a limited geographic area. If the arrest power is limited to violations of specific, narrowly defined State laws (such as liquor laws or fish and game regulations) then the agency is not included. Specialized branches, divisions, or departments administered as part of a general purpose police force are not counted as separate special forces. Private security forces are also excluded.

Sheriffs provide police protection services within their county boundaries (excluding incorporated municipal and township jurisdictions having their own police forces); they perform judicial functions such as serving process papers and maintaining order in courtrooms; and they provide correctional services, operating jails and detention facilities. The functions performed by the sheriff vary greatly from State to State with most sheriff's departments being multifunctional agencies. Sheriffs are included regardless of the nature of their official duties.

Approximately 1,700 medical examiners and coroners are listed in the law enforcement sector, representing 9 percent of the total.

Other related agencies (2 percent of all law enforcement agencies) includes agencies that provide administrative and other services to police departments and to medical examiners and coroners. This includes such agencies as bureaus of identification and investigation, departments of public safety, criminal justice information centers, police training academies, police standards councils, forensic sciences laboratories, and police planning councils.

Prosecution and civil attorney agencies

The agency listings in this sector reflect the findings of the Directory Survey of Prosecution and Civil Attorney Agencies conducted by the Bureau of the Census in 1976 for the LEAA, NCJISS (now called BJS).

Included in this sector are State and local government agencies engaged in the prosecution of alleged criminal offenders and/or in providing civil legal services to the government. Civil legal activities are included because criminal and civil functions are often combined in one administrative unit in which budget, manpower, and caseload data are frequently not separable according to function. Legal services include legal representation of a government in civil matters in the courtroom as well as services short of courtroom representation, such as research and investigation, legal opinions, courtroom assistance, advice at council meetings and preparing contracts. Other related agencies included in this sector are prosecution coordinators, district attorneys associations, and organized crime commissions. Specifically excluded are strictly private law firms that perform legal services periodically for a government and are compensated by retainers and fees. In such instances, neither the firms nor the government consider the attorneys to be public officials. Although branch offices are shown separately on the National Justice Agency List, the tables count only the parent agency.

Public defender agencies

The agency listings in this sector reflect the results of the 1977 Directory Survey conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the LEAA, NCJISS (now called the BJS).

Three basic methods of providing indigent defense services are: 1) assigning private attorneys to represent indigents on a case by case basis; 2) contracting with a law firm or group of private attorneys to provide indigent defense services on a regular basis; or 3) creating a publicly funded defender system. These three methods can be used singly or in combination. Only the last type of program—publicly funded and staffed defender systems—is included in the National Justice Agency List. Although branch offices of public defender agencies are shown separately on the list, the tables count only the parent agency.

Courts and related agencies

The listings on this sector reflect the findings of the National Survey of Court Organization conducted by the Bureau of the Census in late 1971 for the LEAA, NCJISS (now called the BJS). The original list has been updated by two supplemental research efforts covering States with major reorganizations between 1971 and 1977.

A court is generally defined as an agency or unit of the judicial branch of government, authorized or established by statute or constitution, with one or more judicial officers, and having the authority to decide controversies in law and disputed matters of fact brought before it. Included in the tables are all State and local courts. Other related agencies included in this sector are court administrative offices, judicial councils, judicial nominating commissions, jury commissions, and law revision commissions. Specifically excluded are justices of the peace and similar magistrates whose compensation is solely on a direct fee basis. Also excluded are bank, tax and industrial review boards; and land courts.

Probation and parole agencies

The listings in this sector reflect the findings of the Directory Survey of Probation and Parole Agencies conducted by the Bureau of the Census in late 1976 for the LEAA, NCJISS (now called the BJS).

The principal functions of probation agencies are: 1) juvenile intake; 2) the supervision of adults or juveniles placed on probation status; and 3) the investigation of adults or juveniles for the purpose of preparing presentence or predisposition reports to assist the court in determining the proper sentence or disposition. The principal function of parole agencies is the supervision of adults or juveniles placed on parole (or "aftercare," as it is called in some States).

The agencies listed in the probation and parole sector may be independent or administered by another criminal justice agency (usually the corrections department or a court). Branch offices under the administration of a probation and parole agency are listed separately and are counted as separate agencies. There are approximately 280 regional or district offices that are excluded from the listing because the parent agencies did not consider them to be separate agencies and were not able to provide separate information for them. Strictly administrative offices are listed as separate agencies. An agency with multiple functions, e.g., adult probation and parole or adult and juvenile probation, is counted as one agency. Specifically excluded from this sector are halfway houses (listed in the corrections sector), preparole agencies, and work release agencies.

Correctional facilities

The correctional facilities on the agency list are separated into three subsectors: local jails, State adult correctional facilities, and juvenile correctional facilities. In addition, a small number of related agencies (322) are listed whose primary function is administration and similar services, under such names as department of corrections, department of offender rehabilitation, department of youth services and juvenile rehabilitation, etc.

Local jails

The listings in this sector reflect the findings of the 1978 National Jail Census conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the LEAA, NCJISS (now called the BJS).

A jail is listed as a separate facility if it is: administered by a local government authority; used to hold persons detained pending adjudication and/or persons committed after adjudication for sentences usually of a year or less; intended primarily for adults; and is in a separate physical location or is functionally distinct from another facility at the same location.

Not included as local jails are the following: temporary holding facilities, lockups, or other facilities that do not hold persons after they have been formally charged in court (usually within 48 hours of arrest); locally administered community-based pre-release facilities such as halfway houses, work- or study-release facilities, etc.; privately operated facilities even if supported by local government funds on a contractual or per diem basis; facilities financed and operated by the Federal or State governments even if they house local prisoners (e.g., State operated jails in Connecticut, Deleware, Hawaii, Rhode Island and Vermont); facilities located in U.S. territories; treatment facilities for drug addicts and/or alcoholics that treat local prisoners but not exclusively; hospitals that have wings or wards reserved exclusively for local prisoners.

State adult correctional facilities

In 1974 a Census of State Correctional Facilities was conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the LEAA, NCJISS (now the Bureau of Justice Statistics). The facility listings and total inmate counts were updated in mid-1979 to prepare for the 1979 Census of State Correctional Facilities.

Included in this sector are close to 800 confinement or community-based correctional facilities. A facility is listed if it is: administered by a State governmental authority[a]; used primarily to hold convicted adults for sentences of more than 1 year; and is in a separate physical location or is functionally distinct from another facility at the same location. Specifically included are: prisons; classification/diagnostic/reception/medical facilities; hospitals exclusively for State prisoners; drug/alcoholic treatment facilities exclusively for State prisoners; prison farms, road camps, and forestry camps; special function facilities (such as youthful-offender facilities,[b] vocational-training facilities, honor camps, State operated jails in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont); and community-based pre-release facilities (such as halfway houses, pre-release/pre-parole facilities, work-release facilities, study-release facilities).

Not included are the following: privately operated facilities even if supported with State funds on a contractual or per diem basis; facilities financed and operated by the Federal or local governments, even if they house State prisoners; facilities located in U.S. territories; treatment facilities for drug addicts and/or alcoholics not exclusively for State prisoners; and hospitals that have wings or wards reserved exclusively for State prisoners.

Juvenile detention and correctional facilities

These listings reflect information obtained during the 1977 Census of Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facilities conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the LEAA, NCJISS (now called BJS).

Juvenile detention and correctional facilities include detention centers; halfway houses and group homes; ranches, forestry camps and farms; reception and diagnostic centers; and training schools. Facilities are included in this sector rather than with adult facilities if they have a resident population of at least 50 percent juveniles. The exceptions to this are the 16 youthful offender facilities in California that house more youthful offenders than juveniles. These facilities were included because they are the only correctional facilities that house juveniles with adults.

Specifically excluded are juvenile detention centers operated in conjunction with jails but lacking a separate staff or budget, Federal juvenile correctional institutions, nonresidential facilities, privtely operated establishments, foster homes, and facilities exclusively for drug abusers, alcoholics, dependent and neglected children, unwed mothers, and emotionally disturbed or mentally retarded children.

Other justice agencies

The National Justice Agency List includes close to 700 State and local criminal justice agencies that do not fall within one of the six major sectors. Most of these (90 percent) are criminal justice planning and statistical agencies listed with such other agencies as victim compensation boards, multifunctional criminal justice training academies, and the like.

Prior to this publication, agencies that performed support services for operating agencies in a particular sector were all listed in the "other criminal justice" sector. On the basis of information obtained from the 1977 Directory Survey of Justice Agencies, those support agencies identified as functioning primarily in a single other sector were coded to reflect this, and, in this publication, have been included in the agency count of the primary sector as "other related agencies." For example, the Department of Corrections that provides overall administration for State correctional facilities would be listed in the State Adult Corrections Sector; similarly, the Department of Public Safety would be listed with police agencies in the Law Enforcement Sector.

[a] The only exception to this criterion are eight adult correctional facilities administered by the municipal government of Washington, D.C., since these facilities are functionally more comparable to State prisons than to local jails.
[b] There are 16 facilities operated by the California Youth Authority which house both juveniles and youthful offenders. These facilities are listed with the Juvenile Facilities.

APPENDIX 2 *Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System*—Survey methodology and definitions of terms

NOTE: The following information was provided by the Bureau of Justice Statistics and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Survey methodology

As in previous editions of this annual publication, several tables show comparisons of criminal justice expenditure and full-time equivalent employment with the total general expenditure and full-time equivalent employment for all functions of the particular government or level of government. Prior to the fiscal year 1971 report, local government total expenditure and full-time equivalent employment included data for independent school districts and special districts as well as for general local governments, i.e., counties, municipalities, and townships. Beginning with the 1970–71 report, however, the total general expenditure and total full-time equivalent employment figures shown for the "local" level of government in these comparisons include data for units of general local government only.

The "variable pass-through" provisions of the Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1970 required that the concept of "local" government be confined to units of general local government in determining the ratio of State-to-local government criminal justice expenditure. Beginning with the fiscal year 1971 report, the same concept was applied consistently throughout the publication to reflect the intent of the law. Therefore, the total general expenditure and total full-time equivalent employment figures used for comparison with criminal justice figures do not include independent school districts or special districts. This change may result in significant differences from the percentages shown for years prior to fiscal year 1971 in those States where education is largely the responsibility of independent school districts, or where there are large special districts. Criminal justice expenditure and employment data in this series have always been for units of general local government only. As in previous reports, however, Appendix 1 of the Source shows those independent school districts and special districts having significant special police expenditures and employment. In addition, Appendix 1 of the Source includes separate data for campus police of colleges and universities that are dependent agencies of State and local governments—data that are also included in the summary figures for State and local governments.

Readers should be generally cautious in comparing governments, because other differences in functional responsibilities from State-to-State and government-to-government can also affect the comparability of expenditure and employment data. For example, some State governments directly administer certain activities that elsewhere are undertaken by local governments, with or without fiscal aid, and the same variation in the division of responsibilities exists for counties and cities. Sampling error and response error are discussed in the following section.

The documents used to collect data did not consistently provide full itemization of expenditure or employment for the sector subcategories presented in this report. As a result, sector breakdowns may be incomplete for particular governmental units.

Because of rounding, the detail data in some tables may not add precisely to the totals shown.

Survey coverage

The survey covered the Federal Government, all State governments, and a representative sample of local governments within each State. Data were collected for all county governments (regardless of size), for all municipalities (and townships in the New England and Middle Atlantic States) having a 1977 population of 10,000 or more, and for a sample of the remaining municipalities and townships with less than 10,000 population, selected according to the relative size of their annual expenditures as reported in the 1977 Census of Governments. The survey panel included the Federal Government, the 50 State governments, and 11,855 local governments (3,040 county governments, 6,728 municipalities, and 2,067 townships).

The sample selected to develop local government figures is one of all possible samples of the same size that could have been chosen using the same sampling design. Estimates derived from these different samples would differ from each other, and also from a complete census using the same data collection procedures. This variation among all possible estimates is sampling error. Because all State and county governments were included in the survey, State and county figures are not subject to sampling error.

The local government sample was designed to produce an estimate for each State of the portion of total criminal justice expenditures made by local governments with a relative sampling error of less than one-half of 1 percent.

The data are also subject to the inaccuracies in classification, response, and processing that would occur if a complete census had been conducted under the same conditions as the sample survey. Every effort was made to keep such errors to a minimum through care in examining, editing, and tabulating the data submitted by government officials. Follow-up procedures were used extensively to clarify inadequate and inconsistent survey returns.

Survey period

Federal Government data are shown for fiscal year 1979, which began on Oct. 1, 1978 and ended Sept. 30, 1979.

The State expenditure data presented in this report cover the fiscal year ending June 30, 1979 for all States except four whose fiscal years ended as follows: New York, Mar. 31, 1979; Texas, Aug. 31, 1979; and Alabama and Michigan, Sept. 30, 1979. However, there are some State agencies that operate on a different fiscal year basis from the rest of the State government. In such instances, figures shown are for the agency's fiscal year that ended within the State's regular fiscal year.

For local governments, the 1979 fiscal years reported are those closed between July 1, 1978 and June 30, 1979. Most municipalities and counties ended their fiscal years on Dec. 31, 1978 or June 30, 1979. The fiscal year reported for Washington, D.C. ended on Sept. 30, 1979.

Employment data shown for Federal, State, and local governments are for October 1979.

Data collection

The survey was accomplished using two methods of data collection: field compilation and mail canvass. Trained field representatives compiled expenditure and employment data from the governments' own records for the 50 States, 350 largest counties, 415 largest cities, and selected smaller units. The compilation work was done between October 1979 and June 1980. All other units in the sample were canvassed by mail for expenditure and employment data over a 5-month period beginning in January 1980 and ending in May 1980. Response for field-compiled units was 100 percent. The response from mail canvass units was 91 percent.

The field survey efforts and mail canvass were supplemented by reference to a variety of published government documents such as budgets, financial statements, and audit reports. In some cases, such sources were the basis for breakdowns of totals into more detailed employment and expenditure figures.

The expenditure and employment data for the Federal Government were collected through a special mail survey, with telephone followup, of Federal criminal justice agencies. For reports previous to fiscal year 1971, expenditure data were derived from the *Budget of the United States Government*, and employment figures were obtained from the U.S. Civil Service Commission.

Definitions of terms

The definitions are those applied in the field compilation of data for the 50 States, 350 largest counties, and 415 largest cities. These definitions were necessarily summarized for inclusion in the survey questionnaires (see Appendix 3 of Source) sent to governments on the mail portion of the survey.

Government expenditure—"Expenditure" comprises all amounts of money paid out (net of any correcting transactions) other than for retirement of debt (including interest), investment in securities, extensions of loans, or agency transactions. It includes only external cash payments and excludes any intragovernmental transfers and noncash transactions, such as the provision of meals or housing of employees. It also includes any payments financed from borrowing, fund balances, intergovernmental revenue, and other current revenue. In several instances, two or more governments share the expense of maintaining a court or other criminal justice agency. In these cases, the allocable direct expenditure amount is reported for each government in the appropriate category. When a government pays pensions directly to retired employees from appropriated funds, such payments are included as expenditure of the government concerned. However, State and local government contributions to retirement systems and various other employee benefits are not included in expenditure data, since the majority of governments make lump-sum contributions to plans covering all government employees and cannot report for criminal justice employees separately. Neither in governments' basic accounting records (from which criminal justice expenditure figures are drawn) nor in the records of their general-coverage employee benefit systems is there usually any breakdown of amounts contributed in terms of the various agencies or functions involved. Nor has an adequate procedure for calculating the proportion of such contributions allocable to criminal justice employees been developed due to the wide variation in the coverage of various plans, employee status requirements, benefit rates, etc.

For those governments whose records reflect contributions for criminal justice employees separately, separate data were obtained. However, these data are subject to variation and neither the amount nor the quality of the data reported would permit any attempt to estimate total contributions for all similar governments in a given State. Given the problems involved, no estimation procedure seemed feasible. Such data as were reported separately were therefore excluded from total criminal justice expenditures to provide a consistent data base for administering the "variable pass-through" requirement.

Expenditure is divided into two major categories by character:

1. "Direct expenditure" is all expenditure except that classed as intergovernmental and is further divided into two principal object categories:
   (a) "Direct current," which includes salaries, wages, fees, and commissions, purchase or supplies, materials, and contractual services.
   (b) "Capital outlay," which includes expenditure for the three subcategories below:
      (1) "Construction:" Production of fixed works and structures, and additions, replacements and major alterations thereto undertaken either on a contract basis by private contractors or through force account construction by the employees of the government. Included are the planning and designing of specific projects, the grading, landscaping, and other site improvement, and the provision of equipment and facilities that are integral parts of the structure.
      (2) "Equipment:" Purchase and installation of apparatus, furnishings, office equipment, motor vehicles, and the like having an expected life of more than 5 years. This includes both additional equipment and replacements. Rentals for equipment, including rental payments that may be credited on the purchase price if purchase options are exercised, are classified as current operation expenditure. Equipment and facilities that are integral parts of contructed or purchased structures are classified respectively under construction or purchase of land and existing structures.
      (3) "Purchase of land and existing structures:" Purchase of these assets as such, purchase of rights-of-way, and title search and similar activities associated with purchase transactions.

The other object categories—interest on general debt, assistance and subsidies, and insurance benefits—are not applied to specific functions because they are not ordinarily available on a functional basis from government financial reports. In the few instances where bonded or mortgaged general indebtedness is identified for specific purposes, the interest payments are aggregated with other interest expenditures that make it virtually impossible to arrive at reliable and consistent breakouts of such data over a long period of time.

2. "Intergovernmental expenditure" is payments from one government to another, including grants-in-aid, shared revenues, payments in lieu of taxes, and amounts for services performed by one government for another on a reimbursable or cost-sharing basis (for example, payments by one government to another for boarding prisoners).

"Total expenditure" is direct and intergovernmental expenditure of a government or level of government for criminal justice activities.

"Total general expenditure" is all expenditure of a government or level of government *for all government functions*, including criminal justice activities, but excluding utility system expenditure, liquor store expenditure, and insurance trust expenditure. Total general expenditure shown for the local level of government includes expenditure only of general purpose governments, and excludes expenditure of special districts and school districts.

Government employment—"Employees" includes all persons paid for personal services performed, including all paid officials and persons in paid leave status, and excludes unpaid officials, persons on unpaid leave, pensioners and contractors. Under this definition are two classes:

1. "Full-time employees," who are all persons employed during the pay period including Oct. 15, 1979, on a full-time basis, including all full-time temporary or seasonal workers employed during this pay period as well as persons having permanent status.

2. "Part-time employees," who are persons employed during the pay period including Oct. 15, 1979, on a basis other than full-time, and persons paid by more than one government.

Derived from these two classes is:

"Full-time equivalent employees," which means the total number of employees, discounted by applying average full-time earning rates. This is calculated by dividing the total payroll (full-time plus part-time) by the *full-time payroll* and multiplying this by the number of full-time employees, where both full-time and part-time employees and payroll are reported. Where only part-time employees and payroll are reported, full-time equivalent employees are calculated by dividing the total part-time payroll by the average full-time salary for the particular criminal justice sector and type of government. "Average full-time salary" is calculated by dividing the full-time payroll by the number of full-time employees for the particular criminal justice sector and type of government.

"Payroll" is the gross payroll before deductions and includes salaries, wages, fees, and commissions paid to employees as defined above for the month of October 1979.

Governmental functions—"Police protection" is the function of enforcing the law, preserving order, and apprehending those who violate the law, whether these activities are performed by a police department, a sheriff's department, or a special police force maintained by an agency whose prime responsibility is outside the criminal justice system, but that has a police force to perform these activities in its specialized area (geographic or functional).

Included in this activity are regular police services, the maintenance of buildings used for police purposes, and such specialized police forces (including public and private contract forces) as airport police, free and toll highway police, free and toll bridge and tunnel police, housing police, maritime police, park police, transit and other utility system police, college and university campus police, and alcoholic beverage control agents. Coroners and medical examiners are also included. Excluded are vehicular inspection and licensing, traffic safety and engineering, fish and game wardens, fire marshals, and the like.

The special police forces included in the data are only those that are part of general purpose governments. Security forces, building guards, school crossing guards, and metermaids without the power to make a police arrest were excluded. Those special police forces that are part of independent school districts or special districts are not included in the data, inasmuch as these districts are not general purpose governments.

In most States, sheriffs' departments are multifunctional agencies providing police protection, judicial, and/or correctional services. In order to allocate expenditure and employment data to the proper activity, the data for sheriffs' departments are prorated using factors developed from a special survey of sheriffs' departments conducted in 1973, or more current estimates of manpower distribution if available.

Short-term custody and detention have traditionally been considered part of the "police protection" function, and in editions prior to the 1969–70 report, were treated as such. However, beginning with the 1969–70 report, the concept was modified on the basis of information obtained from the *1970 National Jail Census*. Data for institutions with authority to hold prisoners 48 hours or more are included in the "corrections" sector. Data for lockups or "tanks" holding prisoners less than 48 hours are included in the "police protection" sector.

"Judicial activities" encompass all courts and activities associated with courts such as law libraries, grand juries, petit juries, and the like. Because the names of courts with similar functions and legal jurisdictions vary from State to State and even within States, data have been categorized by types of court rather than by court name.

1. "Appellate courts" include courts of last resort and intermediate appellate courts. These are courts having jurisdiction of appeal and review, with original jurisdiction conferred only in special cases.

2. "Courts of general jurisdiction" are trial courts of general jurisdiction having unlimited original jurisdiction in civil and/or criminal cases.

In many States, statutes either require or permit local governments to supplement the salary of State-paid judges of general jurisdiction courts. These judges were counted as part-time employees at both the State and local levels when actually receiving a check from both governments.

3. "Courts of limited jurisdiction" are courts whose legal jurisdiction covers only a particular class of cases or cases in which the amount in controversy is below a prescribed sum or that is subject to specific exceptions. Included in this category are probate courts, juvenile courts, and other courts of limited jurisdiction.

4. "Miscellaneous judicial" includes data on judicial activities that could not be reported under any of the above court categories, such as judicial councils and conferences, court adminstration offices (where identifiable), law libraries, jury commissions, and grand juries.

"Legal services and prosecution" includes the civil and criminal justice activities of the attorneys general, district attorneys, State's attorneys and their variously named equivalents; corporation counsels, solicitors, and legal departments with various names. It includes providing legal advice to the chief executives and subordinate departmental officers, representation of the government in lawsuits, and the prosecution of accused violators of criminal law. These activities are included whether performed by one office or several, because in some jurisdictions a single officer provides all legal services, while in others a prosecutor's office handles only criminal matters and a separate attorney's office performs all civil legal services. The operations of various investigative agencies having full arrest powers and attached to offices of attorneys general, district attorneys or their variously named equivalents are also included.

"Public defense" includes legal counsel and representation as provided by public defenders, and other government programs that pay the fees of court-appointed counsel. These include court-paid fees to individually retained counsel, fees paid by the court to court-appointed counsel, government contributions to private legal aid societies and bar association-sponsored programs, and the activities of an established public defender office or program. Employment data are included only for public defenders' offices because fee-paid counselors are not considered government employees, nor are counselors working for bar associations or legal aid societies.

"Corrections" is that function of government involving the confinement and rehabilitation of adults and juveniles convicted of offenses against the law, and the confinement of persons suspected of a crime and awaiting adjudication. Data for institutions with authority to hold prisoners 48 hours or more are included in this sector. Data for lockups or "tanks" holding prisoners less than 48 hours are included in "police protection." Corrections includes the operation of prisons, reformatories, jails, houses of correction, and other institutions. It also includes institutions, facilities, and programs exclusively for the confinement of the criminally insane or for the examination, evaluation, classification, and assignment of inmates; and institutions and programs for the confinement, treatment, and rehabilitation of drug addicts and alcoholics if the institution or program is administered by a correction agency of the criminal justice system. Pardon boards, parole and probation agencies, including resettlement or halfway houses for those not in need of institutionalization, are included in the correction sector as a separate subcategory.

1. "Correctional institutions" are prisons, reformatories, jails, houses of correction, penitentiaries, correctional farms, work-houses, reception centers, diagnostic centers, industrial schools, training schools, detention centers, and a variety of other types of institutions for the confinement and correction of convicted adults or juveniles adjudicated delinquent or in need of supervision, and for the detention of those accused of a crime and awaiting trial or hearing. When an institution maintains a prison industry or agricultural program, data on the cost of production or the value of prison labor used by agencies of the same government, if identifiable, are excluded (and classed as expenditure for the function using the products or services). Expenditure for the manufacture, production, sale, and distribution of goods produced for sale or use outside the government are included under this heading.
   (a) "Institutions for men" include identifiable expenditure and employment data for institutions exclusively for adult male offenders.
   (b) "Institutions for women" include identifiable expenditure and employment data for institutions exclusively for adult female offenders. Where there is no separate women's prison, women offenders are either maintained in a prison complex that also houses other offenders, or are boarded in private facilities or institutions in another State. No attempt was made to prorate data on institutions housing more than one type of inmate, but where females are boarded in private institutions or in another State, available expenditure data were tabulated. Employment data were not tabulated because the personnel were employees of another government.
   (c) "Institutions for juveniles" are those institutions identified by the 1977 Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census as housing primarily juveniles, and in some States, "youthful offenders." These institutions include those under the control of a juvenile court, a probation department, or a youth authority or other similarly designated administrative body, as well as independently administered institutions. Also included are government payments to private agencies for the detention or treatment of delinquent juveniles. There is considerable variation from State to State in the legal definition of a juvenile, particularly in regard to the age at which a person is no longer considered a juvenile. Institutions for juveniles have been classified individually in accordance with the laws and age designations of their respective States.
   (d) "Other and combined institutions" are those institutions holding a combination of inmates. Where expenditure or employment data for physically separate institutions for juveniles, adult females, and adult males were not separable by institution or type of institution, the entire amounts were included under this category.

2. "Correctional administration" consists of data for the administration of the correctional system, including data on the central administrative office (e.g., the department of corrections or a youth authority). Data on the administration of individual correctional institutions or probation/parole/pardon agencies are included in the appropriate subcategory if it was possible to deduct them.

3. "Probation, parole, and pardon" includes data on probation agencies, boards of parole, boards of pardon, and their variously named equivalents. Although probation agencies frequently function under the administration of the general jurisdiction court, the data are presented here after having been deducted from the judicial data, because of the correctional nature of the probation function. If the probation, parole, and pardon activities, or any of them individually, were part of the correctional administrative office, data were deducted and shown separately here, and the balance was shown under the correctional administration category. The overlapping character of the probation, parole, and pardon activities prevented the separate presentation of these data.

4. "Miscellaneous correction" includes expenditure and employment data which could not be classified under one of the other subcategories.

"Other criminal justice activities," shown in some tables, includes expenditure or employment data that are not classified elsewhere, or that cut across more than one category, or that are not allocable to separate categories (e.g., expenditure on a general curriculum in educational institutions, the operation of State criminal justice agencies, crime commissions, etc.). Such data are included in the totals, where they are not shown separately.

APPENDIX 3 *Uniform Crime Reports*—Definitions of terms

NOTE: The following information has been excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1979, *(Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), pp. 1–5, 321–323; and U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation,* Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook *(Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. 5–33, 89–92. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made. See the* Handbook *for further information on classification and counting rules.*

Population definitions

For purposes of statistical presentation, the cities and counties in the United States are divided into groups based on population size. The population group classifications used by the Uniform Crime Reporting program are shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Population group, political label, and population coverage

Population group	Political label	Population coverage
I	City	250,000 and over
II	City	100,000 to 249,999
III	City	50,000 to 99,999
IV	City	25,000 to 49,999
V	City	10,000 to 24,999
VI	City	Less than 10,000
VIII (Rural area)	County	—
IX (Suburban county)	County	—

The major source of Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) data is the individual police agency; therefore, some population and geographical aggregations may differ from standard U.S. Bureau of the Census definitions to render them consistent to police reporting areas and jurisdictions. The UCR program employs standard city and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) classifications from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, but rural and suburban areas are slightly changed to match the reporting area of the local police.

Rural areas—Rural areas are unincorporated portions of counties outside of urban places and SMSA's. These areas represent 15 percent of the national population in 1979.

Suburban areas—These areas consist of cities with populations of less than 50,000 together with counties (unincorporated areas) that are within a SMSA. Suburban areas can therefore be subdivided into suburban cities and suburban counties.

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area—This area includes a core city or cities with a population of 50,000 or more inhabitants and the surrounding county or counties that share certain metropolitan characteristics. SMSA's made up approximately 73 percent of the total U.S. population in 1979.

Other cities—Other cities are urban places outside SMSA's; most of these areas are incorporated. These cities comprise 12 percent of the 1979 national population.

The following diagram illustrates the aforementioned discussion of the community types.

	SMSA	Non-SMSA
Cities	Cities over 50,000 Suburban cities	Other cities
Counties (unincorporated area)	Suburban counties	Rural area

As a general rule, sheriffs, county police, and many State police report on crimes committed within the limits of the counties, but outside cities, while local police report on crimes committed within the city limits (urban places). The number of full-service law enforcement agencies serving the population groups vary from year to year. This phenomenon is caused through population growth, geo-political consolidation, municipal incorporation, etc. The following table shows the number of agencies within each population group in 1979.

Table 2 Population group and number of agencies

Population group	Number of agencies
I	58
II	111
III	291
IV	638
V	1,599
VI	7,614
VIII (Rural area)	3,736
IX (Suburban county)	1,392
Total	15,439

Regions and divisions

The United States is divided into four regions; these regions are further divided into nine divisions. The following is a list of States within divisions and regions.

Northeast:
New England—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont
Middle Atlantic—New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania
North Central:
East North Central—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin
West North Central—Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota
South:
South Atlantic—Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia
East South Central—Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee
West South Central—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas
West:
Mountain—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming
Pacific—Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, Washington

Part I Offense Class and the Crime Index

A. *The Crime Index*

The following offenses and attempts to commit these offenses are used in compiling the Crime Index: (1) murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, (2) forcible rape, (3) robbery, (4) aggravated assault, (5) burglary, (6) larceny–theft, (7) motor vehicle theft, and (8) arson. Arson was added as the eighth Index offense in October 1978. In situations where there are multiple offenses, only the most serious offense, based on a UCR hierarchy, is reported. However, arson is excluded from this hierarchical procedure. All arsons, regardless of their occurrence in conjunction with another crime against property or crime against a person, are counted.

(NOTE—Manslaughter by negligence and simple or minor assaults are not included in the Crime Index.)

B. *Part I Offenses*

1. Criminal homicide:
   (a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter;
   (b) Manslaughter by negligence.
2. Forcible rape:
   (a) Rape by force;
   (b) Attempts to commit forcible rape.
3. Robbery:
   (a) Firearm;
   (b) Knife or cutting instrument;
   (c) Other dangerous weapon;
   (d) Strong-arm—hands, fists, feet, etc.
4. Aggravated assault:
   (a) Firearm;
   (b) Knife or cutting instrument;
   (c) Other dangerous weapon;
   (d) Hands, fists, feet, etc.—aggravated injury.
5. Burglary:
   (a) Forcible entry;
   (b) Unlawful entry—no force;
   (c) Attempted forcible entry.
6. Larceny–theft (except motor vehicle theft).
7. Motor vehicle theft:
   (a) Autos;
   (b) Trucks and buses;
   (c) Other vehicles.
8. Arson

PART I—OFFENSE CLASSES

1. *Criminal homicide*—This is the killing of one human being by another. This class consists of two parts: (a) killings due to willful acts (nonnegligent), and (b) deaths due to negligent acts. The two subdivisions of the criminal homicide class result from a careful study of the variations found in State statutes.

(a) *Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter*—One offense is counted for each person willfully killed by another. As a rule, any death due to a fight, argument, quarrel, assault, or commission of a crime is counted. Suicides, accidental deaths, assaults to murder and attempted murders are not counted as murder and nonnegligent manslaughter. Assaults to murder and attempted murders are counted as aggravated assaults. Certain willful killings are classified as justifiable or excusable under this program. Justifiable homicides are limited to: (1) killing of a felon by a peace officer in line of duty, and (2) killing of a felon by a private citizen. A killing is not justifiable or excusable on the basis of self-defense or the action of coroner, prosecutor, grand jury, or court. These data are police statistics based on a police investigation.

(b) *Manslaughter by negligence*—An offense is counted for each person killed by the gross negligence of another. Traffic fatalities are excluded. While manslaughter by negligence is a Part I offense, it is not included in the Crime Index.

2. *Forcible rape*—This offense is the carnal knowledge or attempted carnal knowledge of a female by force or under the threat of force and against her will. One offense is counted for each person raped or upon whom an assault or an attempt to rape has been made. Statutory offenses (no force and victim under the legal age of consent) are not counted. Any rape or attempt accomplished by force is classified as forcible rape regardless of the age of the victim.

3. *Robbery*—Robbery is the taking or attempting to take any thing of value from the care, custody or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear. Robbery involves a theft or larceny aggravated by the element of force or threat of force. If no force or threat of force is used such as in pocket-picking, or purse-snatching, the offense will be reported as larceny rather than robbery. Robbery is divided into: (a) firearm; (b) knife or cutting instrument; (c) other dangerous weapon; (d) strong-arm—hands, fists, feet, etc.

(a) *Robbery—firearm*—In this category of robbery, each "distinct operation" is reported in which any firearm is used as a weapon or employed as a means of force to threaten the victim or put him in fear.

(b) *Robbery—knife or cutting instrument*—This category includes each "distinct operation" in which a knife, broken bottle, razor or other cutting instrument is employed as a weapon or as a means of force to threaten the victim or put him in fear.

(c) *Robbery—other dangerous weapon*—A robbery involving a club, acid, explosive, brass knuckles, or other dangerous weapon would be included in this category.

(d) *Robbery—strong-arm, hands, fists, feet, etc.*—This category includes muggings, yokings, and similar offenses where no weapon is used but strong-arm tactics are employed to deprive the victim of his property. This is limited to personal weapons such as hands, arms, feet, fists, teeth, etc.

In cases involving pretended weapons or those in which the weapon is not seen by the victim but the robber claims to have it in his possession, the armed robbery is placed in the appropriate category. If an immediate "on view" arrest proves that there is no weapon, the robbery will be labeled strong-arm robbery.

In all categories of robbery, attempts are counted the same as completed offenses.

4. *Aggravated assault*—Aggravated assault is an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. This category includes the commonly entitled offenses of assault with intent to kill or to murder; poisoning; assault with a dangerous weapon; maiming, mayhem, and assault with intent to maim or commit mayhem; assault with explosives; and all attempts to commit the foregoing offenses.

Attempt to murder or assault to murder are reported as aggravated assault. All aggravated assaults coming to the attention of police are classified according to: (a) firearm; (b) knife or cutting instrument; (c) other dangerous weapon; (d) hands, fists, feet, etc.—aggravated injury.

(a) *Assault—firearm*—Included in this category are all assaults wherein any firearm such as a revolver, automatic pistol, shotgun, zipgun, rifle, etc. is used or its use is threatened.

(b) *Assault—knife or cutting instrument*—Whenever a knife, razor, hatchet, ax, cleaver, scissors, glass, broken bottle, ice pick, etc. is used, the assault or attempted assault will be classified in this category.

(c) *Assault—other dangerous weapons*—This category includes assaults resulting from the use of any object or thing as a weapon which does or could do serious injury to a victim (such as a club, brick, tire iron). Also included in this category are attacks by explosives, acid, lye, poison, scalding water, burning, etc.

(d) *Assault—hands, fists, feet, etc.—aggravated injury*—This classification is used to record only those offenses which result in serious or aggravated injury. The assault will be aggravated if the personal injury is serious (e.g., broken bones, internal injuries, or where stitches are required). A severe beating, kicking, etc., of a woman or child by an adult will usually be counted as an aggravated assault.

See Part II Offenses for a definition of simple assaults.

5. *Burglary—breaking or entering*—Burglary is defined as the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. Offenses locally known as burglary include: unlawful entry with intent to commit a larceny or felony; breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny; housebreaking; safecracking; all attempts at these offenses are also counted as burglary.

For the purposes of the "Uniform Crime Reports," a structure is considered to include but is not limited to: dwelling house, out buildings, garage, church, school, housetrailer or houseboat that is used as a permanent dwelling, mill, barn, vessel or ship, cabin, public building, office, factory, apartment, room, warehouse, stable, other building, or railroad car. There are three subcategories of burglary: (a) forcible entry; (b) unlawful entry—no force; (c) attempted forcible entry.

(a) *Burglary—forcible entry*—Counted in this category are all offenses where force of any kind is used to unlawfully enter a structure for the purpose of committing a theft or any felony. Burglary by concealment inside a building followed by an exiting of the structure is included in this category.

(b) *Burglary—unlawful entry—no force*—The entry in these situations involves no force and is achieved by use of an unlocked door or window. The element of trespass to the structure is essential on this subcategory. If the area were one of open access, thefts from the area would not involve an unlawful trespass and would be scored as larceny.

(c) *Burglary—attempted forcible entry*—Situations where a forcible entry burglary is attempted are placed in this category.

6. *Larceny–theft*—Larceny–theft is the unlawful taking, carrying,

leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. All thefts that are not part of a robbery, burglary or motor vehicle theft should be classified in this category regardless of the value of the article stolen. All thefts and attempted thefts are counted. Larceny-thefts are broken down into pocket-picking, purse-snatching, shoplifting, thefts from motor vehicles, thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories, thefts of bicycles, thefts from buildings (where the offender has legal access), thefts from coin-operated devices or machines, all other larceny not specifically classified.

7. *Motor vehicle theft*—Motor vehicle theft is defined as theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is defined for this program as a self-propelled vehicle that runs on the surface and not on rails. Taking for temporary use when prior authority has been granted or can be assumed, such as in family situations, or unauthorized use by chauffeurs and others not having lawful access are not counted as motor vehicle thefts. All cases where automobiles are taken by persons not having lawful access thereto and are later abandoned are motor vehicle thefts. For the purpose of obtaining a more specific definition of the types of motor vehicles stolen, three subcategories have been established: (a) autos, (b) trucks and buses, (c) other vehicles.

(a) *Autos*—All automobiles that serve the sole purpose of transporting people from one place to another are included here.

(b) *Trucks and buses*—This breakdown includes vehicles specifically designed to transport people on a commercial basis, and to transport cargo.

(c) *Other vehicles*—Examples of this type of vehicle are snowmobiles, motorcycles, motor scooters, trailbikes, etc. Thefts of farm equipment, bulldozers, airplanes, construction equipment, and motorboats are scored as larceny-thefts.

8. *Arson*—Included are all arrests for violations of State laws and municipal ordinances relating to arson and attempted arson. Any willful or malicious burning or attempts to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, church, college, jail, meeting house, public building or any building, ship or other vessel, motor vehicle or aircraft; contents of buildings, personal property of another, goods or chattels, crops, trees, fences, gates, grain, vegetable products, lumber, woods, cranberry bogs, marshes, meadows, etc. are counted.

In the event a death results from arson, the incident would be classified as murder. If personal injury results from the arson, the situation would be classified as aggravated assault.

PART II OFFENSE CLASSES

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program collects offense data in the Part I offense categories. In addition, the UCR program collects data on persons arrested and charged in both Part I and Part II offense classes.

The Part II offenses encompass all other crime classifications outside of those defined as Part I offenses. In November 1932, the UCR program adopted a Standard Classification of Offenses for the compilation of criminal statistics. This classification was devised and adopted in order that police, judicial, and penal statistics might be uniformly compiled in terms of a single classification of offenses. The definitions of the Part II offenses that follow include some of the offense titles described in local or State law. The inclusion of these titles is intended to serve as descriptive data to aid in determining what offenses should be included or excluded in each classification.

9. *Other assaults*—Assaults and attempted assaults where no weapon was used or which did not result in serious or aggravated injury to the victim are included as other assaults.

Examples of local jurisdiction offense titles which would be included in "other assaults" are: (a) simple assault; (b) minor assault; (c) assault and battery; (d) injury by culpable negligence; (e) resisting or obstructing an officer; (f) intimidation; (g) coercion; (h) hazing; (i) attempts to commit above.

10. *Forgery and counterfeiting*—In the majority of States forgery and counterfeiting are treated as allied offenses. In this class are placed all offenses dealing with the making, altering, uttering or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false in the semblance of that which is true.

Included are: (a) altering or forging public and other records; (b) making, altering, forging, or counterfeiting bills, notes, drafts, tickets, checks, credit cards, etc.; (c) forging wills, deeds, notes, bonds, seals, trademarks, etc.; (d) counterfeiting coins, plates, banknotes, checks, etc.; (e) possessing or uttering forged or counterfeited instruments; (f) erasures; (g) signing the name of another or fictitious person with intent to defraud; (h) using forged labels; (i) possession, manufacture, etc., of counterfeiting apparatus; (j) selling goods with altered, forged, or counterfeited trademarks; (k) all attempts to commit the above.

11. *Fraud*—Fraud is defined as fraudulent conversion and obtaining money or property by false pretenses. Included are bad checks, confidence games, etc., except forgeries and counterfeiting.

12. *Embezzlement*—Embezzlement is defined as misappropriation or misapplication of money or property entrusted to one's care, custody, or control.

13. *Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing*—Included in this class are all offenses of buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property, as well as all attempts to commit any of these offenses.

14. *Vandalism*—Vandalism consists of the willful or malicious destruction, injury, disfigurement, or defacement of any public or private property, real or personal, without consent of the owner or person having custody or control, by cutting, tearing, breaking, marking, painting, drawing, covering with filth, or any other such means as may be specified by local law. This offense covers a wide range of malicious behavior directed at property such as: cutting auto tires, drawing obscene pictures on public restroom walls, smashing windows, destroying school records, tipping over gravestones, defacing library books, etc. All arrests for the above, including attempts, are counted.

15. *Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.*—This class deals with weapon offenses, regulatory in nature, such as: (a) manufacture, sale, or possession of deadly weapons; (b) carrying deadly weapons, concealed or openly; (c) using, manufacturing, etc., silencers; (d) furnishing deadly weapons to minors; (e) aliens possessing deadly weapons; (f) all attempts to commit any of the above.

16. *Prostitution and commercialized vice*—Included in this class are the sex offenses of a commercialized nature, such as: (a) prostitution; (b) keeping a bawdy house, disorderly house, or house of ill fame; (c) pandering, procuring, transporting, or detaining women for immoral purposes, etc.; (d) all attempts to commit any of the above.

17. *Sex offenses (Except forcible rape and prostitution and commercialized vice)*—Included are offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like, such as: (a) adultery and fornication; (b) buggery; (c) incest; (d) indecent exposure; (e) indecent liberties; (f) intercourse with an insane, epileptic, or venereally diseased person; (g) seduction; (h) sodomy or crime against nature; (i) statutory rape (no force); (j) all attempts to commit any of the above.

18. *Drug abuse violations*—Drug abuse violation arrests are requested on the basis of the narcotics used. The following subdivisions are used: (a) opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); (b) marihuana; (c) synthetic narcotics—manufactured narcotics which can cause true drug addiction (demerol, methadones); (d) dangerous nonnarcotic drugs (barbiturates, benzedrine).

Included are all arrests for violations of State and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs.

19. *Gambling*—All charges that relate to promoting, permitting, or engaging in gambling are included in this category. To provide a more refined collection of gambling arrests, the following breakdown of gambling arrests is made: (a) bookmaking (horse and sport book); (b) numbers and lottery; (c) all other.

20. *Offenses against the family and children*—Included are all charges of nonsupport and neglect or abuse of family and children, such as: (a) desertion, abandonment, or nonsupport of wife or child; (b) neglect or abuse of child (if the injury is serious, it is counted as aggravated assault); (c) nonpayment of alimony; (d) all attempts to commit any of the above.

21. *Driving under the influence*—This class is limited to the driving or operating of any vehicle or common carrier while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics. Included are: (a) operating a motor vehicle while intoxicated, (b) operating an engine, train, streetcar, boat, etc., while intoxicated.

22. *Liquor laws*—With the exception of "drunkenness" (class 23), and "driving under the influence" (class 21), liquor law violations, State or local, are placed in this class. Federal violations are not included. Included are: (a) manufacture, sale, transporting, furnishing, possessing, etc., intoxicating liquor; (b) maintaining unlawful drinking places; (c) advertising and soliciting orders for intoxicating liquor; (d) bootlegging; (e) operating still; (f) furnishing liquor to a minor or intemperate person; (g) using a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor; (h) drinking on train or public conveyance; (i) all attempts to commit any of the above.

23. *Drunkenness*—Included in this class are all offenses of drunkenness or intoxication, with the exception of "driving under the influence" (class 21). Such things as drunkenness, drunk and disorderly, common or habitual drunkard, and intoxication are counted.

24. *Disorderly conduct*—In this class are placed all charges of committing a breach of the peace. Included are: (a) affray; (b) unlawful assembly; (c) disturbing the peace; (d) disturbing meetings; (e) disorderly conduct in State institutions, at court, at fairs, on trains, or public conveyances, etc.; (f) prize fights; (g) blasphemy, profanity, and obscene language; (h) desecrating flag; (i) refusing to assist an officer; (j) all attempts to commit any of the above.

25. *Vagrancy*—Persons prosecuted on the charge of being a "suspicious character or person, etc." are included in this class. It includes: (a) vagrancy; (b) begging; (c) loitering (persons 18 and over); (d) vagabondage.

26. *All other offenses*—Included in this class are all other State or local offenses not included in classes 1 to 25, such as: (a) admitting minors to improper places; (b) abduction and compelling to marry; (c) abortion (death of an expectant mother, resulting from abortion is a homicide, class 1a.); (d) bigamy and polygamy; (e) blackmail and extortion; (f) bribery; (g) combination in restraint of trade; trusts, monopolies; (h) contempt of court; (i) criminal anarchism; (j) criminal syndicalism; (k) discrimination; unfair competition; (l) kidnaping; (m) marriage within prohibited degrees; (n) offenses contributing to juvenile delinquency (except as provided for in classes 1 to 28 inclusive) such as employment of children in immoral vocations or practices, admitting minors to improper places, etc.; (o) perjury and subornation of perjury; (p) possession, repair, manufacture, etc., of burglar's tools; (q) possession or sale of obscene literature, pictures, etc.; (r) public nuisances; (s) riot and rout; (t) trespass; (u) unlawfully bringing weapons into prisons or hospitals; (v) unlawfully bringing drugs or liquor into State prisons, hospitals, etc.; furnishing to convicts; (w) unlawful disinterment of the dead and violation of sepulture; (x) unlawful use, possession, etc., of explosives; (y) violations of State regulatory laws and municipal ordinances (this does not include those offenses or regulations which belong in the above classes); (z) violation of quarantine; (aa) all offenses not otherwise classified; (ab) all attempts to commit any of the above.

27. *Suspicion*—While "suspicion" is not an offense, it is the ground for many arrests in those jurisdictions where the law permits. After examination by the police, the prisoner is either formally charged or released. Those formally charged are entered in one of the Part I or II offense classes. This class is limited to "suspicion" arrests where persons arrested are released by the police.

28. *Curfew and loitering laws—(juveniles)*—All arrests made for violation of local curfew or loitering ordinances where such laws exist are counted.

29. *Runaway—(juveniles)*—Included in this category are apprehensions of runaways for protective custody as defined by local statute. The jurisdiction from which the juvenile runs away counts arrests of juveniles made by *other* jurisdictions.

APPENDIX 4 *Parole in the United States: 1979*—Definitions of terms and survey methodology

NOTE: This information was excerpted from National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Uniform Parole Reports, Parole in the United States: 1979 *(San Francisco: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West, 1980), pp. 2–4, 42–47. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.*

The 1979 aggregate parole data were provided to the Uniform Parole Reports (UPR) program voluntarily by the parole authorities/corrections departments of the 50 States, the U.S. Parole Commission, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. These data update the 1978 data published in National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Uniform Parole Reports, *Parole in the United States: 1978* (San Francisco: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West, 1979).

Definitions of terms

Active status—Cases required to report to a supervising agent on a regular basis.

Conditional releasees—Conditional releasees from prison to parole supervision, including both parolees and mandatory releasees.

Good-time—Days off the maximum (and occasionally off the minimum) sentence that a prisoner earns by satisfactory institutional behavior. Many jurisdictions allow additional "special" good-time credits for particular work assignments or meritorious performance.

Inactive status—Cases excused from reporting to a supervising agent, but still under the legal jurisdiction of the paroling authority.

Jurisdiction—The legal authority of a parole agency over a case as distinguished from the provision for supervision over a case.

Mandatory releasees—Prisoners released to community supervision as a result of statutory prison term reduction measures, such as good-time.

Parolees—Releasees who entered community supervision (primarily but not exclusively from prison) by a discretionary act of a paroling authority, who must report to a supervising agent (parole officer), and who must observe other conditions until discharged.

Parole/mandatory release population—All persons under the jurisdiction of a paroling authority as of a specified date; out-of-state releasees under courtesy supervision are counted in the population of the agency with jurisdiction.

Parole supervision entries—Entries to community supervision as a result of either parole, reparole, reinstatement, or mandatory release.

Parole supervision removals—Removals from community supervision, including violators returned or recommitted to prison, absconders formally suspended, deaths, early discharges, full-term discharges, and discharges by court order or executive clemency.

Paroling authority—A board, commission, or authority with discretionary power to release offenders from prison prior to the expiration of sentence, to revoke parole and return violators to prison, and to reinstate or grant other forms of entry to parole supervision.

Prison population—All persons sentenced to 1 year or more of imprisonment and who are under the jurisdiction of a State, Federal, or District of Columbia correctional institution as of a specified date.

Supervision agency—The agency responsible for the direct supervision of a parolee, mandatory releasee, or any other case, regardless of where formal jurisdiction over the case may reside. Typically, the agency is a division of a department of corrections, although in some places, the paroling authority administers parole supervision as well as makes parole decisions.

Estimation procedures

The United States estimates for Tables 6.49 and 6.51 were based on the Federal reported figures for population and entries, the State reported totals for population and entries, and estimates for the jurisdictions missing one or more of the figures. The end-of-year population estimates for 1978 and 1979 and the estimates for 1979 entries were used to compute a corresponding 1979 removals estimate. This was based on the assumption that, given uniform definition of categories, the end of one year's population plus the next year's entries minus the next year's removals should equal the sum of the end of the next year's population. However, many jurisdictions were unable to provide such a balanced figure. The reasons for these discrepancies are discussed in the section on "Agency notes." The estimating procedures for specific States are described below.

Mandatory release as well as parole exists in 18 jurisdictions: Four States (Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, and Tennessee) reported total conditional releasees, but did not break out parolees into one or more of the reporting categories. Using data from jurisdictions that provided complete or virtually complete data on both parole and total parole/mandatory release population movement (Arizona, District of Columbia, Florida, Kentucky, Maryland, Nebraska, New York, Texas, U.S. Parole Commission, Vermont, and Wisconsin), an estimation model was developed. The model is a simple proportional model across populations. Three sets of ratios were developed: ratios of comparable data between the Dec. 31, 1978 parole-only population and the Dec. 31, 1978 total parole/mandatory release population; ratios between the 1979 parole entries and the 1979 total parole/mandatory release entries; and ratios between the Dec. 31, 1979 parole-only population and the Dec. 31, 1979 total parole/mandatory release population. Despite the great variations in scale among the 11 jurisdictions in the model, these ratios were sufficiently stable across jurisdictions to justify the computations of overall (or mean) ratios in each category. The overall ratios then constituted the proportional model. This model was applied to each jurisdiction with missing data.

Exceptions to these estimation procedures occurred for Alaska, Kansas, Tennessee, and Virginia. Previously, Alaska provided a Dec. 31, 1977 total population figure (158 or 160 rounded to the nearest ten). The ratio of this figure to the reported Dec. 31, 1977 parole-only population was used to modify the estimation model described above to derive estimates for 1979 total parole/mandatory release entries and the Dec. 31, 1978 and 1979 total parole/mandatory release populations (Table 6.51). The 1979 total removals were estimated using the procedure discussed in the first paragraph of this section. For Tennessee, which separates out parole entries but not yearend populations, the model was adjusted to account for the ratio between reported parole entries and reported total conditional release entries (Table 6.49). Once the estimates for the Dec. 31, 1978 parole population, 1979 parole entries, and the Dec. 31, 1979 parole population were calculated, the 1979 parole removals were estimated using the previously discussed procedures. Kansas data (Table 6.51) estimates were derived in the same manner as described for Tennessee. Virginia instituted mandatory release in 1979. For this reason, the Dec. 31, 1978 parole-only and total parole/mandatory release populations were assumed to be identical (3,669). Virginia did provide parole entries. The ratio of the Dec. 31, 1979 total population to parole-only population was used to modify the proportional estimation model (described in previous paragraphs) used to derive a 1979 total entries estimate (Table 6.51). The 1979 total removals were estimated by the procedures discussed earlier.

Finally, the 1979 yearend estimated total United States parole population figure does not correspond with the figure for 1978 yearend estimated parole population plus the 1979 estimated parole entries minus the 1979 estimated parole removals as it has in previous years. This is a result of a legislative change in the status of California Department of Corrections

parole cases. As of Jan. 1, 1979, all releasees under the jurisdiction of the California Department of Corrections were reclassified as mandatory releasees. Therefore, the 1979 yearend figure for the estimated United States parole population is short the number of California cases reported as parolees as of Dec. 31, 1978 since they were counted as mandatory releasees in 1979. These cases are included in the total conditional release population, Table 6.51.

Agency notes for Tables 1.48, 1.49, 6.49, 6.50, and 6.51

U.S. Parole Commission (Federal)—All survey data were provided by the Statistical Analysis and Reports Division, Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts. For 1978, the absconder figure also includes those cases incarcerated or otherwise on inactive status pending revocation hearing. For 1979 removals, parole and mandatory release revocation figures include violators who may not have been officially revoked, but whose last activity prior to closing was the violation.

Alabama—All survey data were provided by the Board of Pardons and Paroles. For 1979 removals, the total figure does not include those cases removed due to death.

Alaska—All survey data were provided by the Alaska Board of Parole. Mandatory release and staff resources data were not available.

Arizona—All survey data were provided by Adult Parole Services, Department of Corrections.

Arkansas—All survey data were provided by the Probation and Parole Division, Department of Corrections. For 1978, the total yearend parole population figure does not include those cases reported as absconders. For 1979, the total yearend parole population figure does not include those cases reported as inactive or absconders.

California (Department of Corrections)—All survey data were provided by the Management Information Section, California Department of Corrections (CDC). As of Jan. 1, 1979, all releasees under the jurisdiction of CDC were classified as mandatory releasees as a result of statute changes.

California (Department of Youth Authority)—All survey data were provided by the California Department of Youth Authority (CYA). For 1978, CYA did not break out those cases supervised in-State. For 1979 removals, all discharges were discharged from the jurisdiction of the CYA but may have been transferred to the jurisdiction of another agency. No staff resources data were available.

Colorado—All survey data were provided by the Office of Adult Parole. For 1978, the total yearend parole figure does not include those cases reported as inactive. For 1979, the total yearend parole population figure does not include those cases reported as inactive or absconders. For 1979 removals, Colorado did not break out those cases discharged from parole. For 1979, no data were available on those cases supervised out-of-State. Colorado reported that any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with total yearend population figures are due to recordkeeping procedures in use at this time.

Connecticut—All survey data were provided by Parole Services, Division of Parole. For 1978 and 1979, Connecticut reported estimated figures for those cases reported as absconders.

Delaware—All survey data were provided by the Office of Probation and Parole. For 1978 and 1979, only total conditional release (parole and mandatory release) figures were reported. For 1978 and 1979, the total yearend population figures do not include those cases reported as absconders. For 1979 removals, Delaware did not break out those cases discharged and the total figure does not include those cases removed due to death.

District of Columbia—All survey data were provided by the Board of Parole. For 1978, the total yearend parole population figure does not include those cases reported as absconders. For 1978 and 1979, the total yearend mandatory release population figure includes only active, in-State cases. For 1979 removals, the total mandatory release figure includes only those cases discharged due to completion of term. The District of Columbia reported that any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with total yearend population figures are due to recordkeeping procedures in use at this time.

Florida—All survey data were provided by the Department of Corrections. Florida reported that any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with total yearend population figures are due to the change from a manual to an automated recordkeeping system during 1979 and to errors in classification regarding the use of split sentences.

Georgia—All survey data were provided by the State Board of Pardons and Paroles. For 1979 removals, the total figure includes only discharges due to completion of term and revocations or recommitments.

Hawaii—All survey data were provided by the Intake Service Centers, Office of Correctional Information and Statistics. Hawaii reported 10.5 authorized full-time equivalent staff positions; for data presentation purposes, this figure was rounded to 10.

Idaho—All survey data were provided by the Commission for Pardons and Paroles. For 1978, Idaho did not break out those cases supervised in-State. For 1979, Idaho reported estimated figures. For 1979 removals, Idaho did not break out those cases discharged from parole.

Illinois—All survey data were provided by the Illinois Prisoner Review Board. For 1978 and 1979, only total conditional release (parole and mandatory release) figures were reported. For 1978, the total yearend population figure does not include those cases reported as absconders or cases supervised out-of-State. For 1979 entries, the total figure includes only releases from prison. For 1979 removals, the total figure does not include those cases removed due to death. For 1979, staff resources data include staff supervising parolees and mandatory releasees only.

Indiana—All survey data were provided by the Adult Authority/Community Services Division, Department of Corrections. For 1978 and 1979, only total conditional release (parole and mandatory release) figures were reported. For 1979 removals, Indiana did not break out those cases discharged from conditional release and the total figure does not include those cases removed due to death.

Iowa—All survey data were provided by the Bureau of Management Information, Department of Social Services. For 1978 and 1979, the total yearend parole population figures do not include those cases reported as absconders or those cases supervised out-of-State. For 1979 removals, Iowa did not break out those cases discharged from parole. Iowa reported that any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with total yearend population figures are due to recordkeeping procedures in use at this time.

Kansas—All survey data were provided by the Kansas Department of Corrections. For 1978, the total yearend parole population figure does not include those cases supervised out-of-State. For 1979 removals, Kansas did not break out those cases discharged from parole and the total figure does not include those cases removed due to death. No mandatory release data were available. Kansas reported that any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with total yearend population figures are due to changes made in recordkeeping procedures during 1979.

Kentucky—All survey data were provided by the Research and Evaluation Unit, Bureau of Corrections. For 1978 and 1979, the total yearend population figures do not include those cases reported as absconders. Kentucky reported that any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with total yearend population figures are due to errors in classification of cases.

Louisiana—All survey data were provided by the Department of Corrections. For 1979, staff resources data do not include Interstate Compact cases supervised in-State.

Maine—All survey data were provided by the Maine State Parole Board. Maine reported an estimated figure for presentence reports prepared in 1979.

Maryland—All survey data were provided by the Division of Parole and Probation, Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services. For 1979 removals, only the total parole and mandatory release figures were reported.

Massachusetts—All survey data were provided by the Parole Board. For 1979 removals, the total figure does not include those cases removed due to death.

Michigan—All survey data were provided by the Bureau of Field Services, Department of Corrections.

Minnesota—All survey data were provided by the Department of Corrections. For 1979, Minnesota did not break out those cases supervised in-State. For 1979, no Interstate Compact data were reported.

Mississippi—All survey data were provided by the Mississippi Parole Board.

Missouri—All survey data were provided by the Division of Probation and Parole, Department of Social Services. For 1978 and 1979, the total yearend parole population figures do not include those cases supervised out-of-State. Missouri reported that any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with total yearend population figures are due to recordkeeping procedures in use at this time.

Montana—All survey data were provided by the Probation and Parole Bureau, Department of Institutions. For 1978, the total yearend parole

population figure does not include those cases reported as absconders.

Nebraska—All survey data were provided by the Board of Parole.

Nevada—All survey data were provided by Adult Parole and Probation. For 1978 and 1979, the total yearend parole population figures do not include those cases reported as absconders. For 1979 entries, only the total figure was reported. For 1979 removals, Nevada did not break out those cases discharged from parole.

New Hampshire—All survey data were provided by the Board of Parole.

New Jersey—All survey data were provided by the Bureau of Parole. New Jersey reported that any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with total yearend population figures are due to changes in recordkeeping procedures during 1979.

New Mexico—All survey data were provided by the Field Services Bureau, Correctional Division or were drawn from the *New Mexico Field Services Bureau Annual Report, July 1, 1978–June 30, 1979.* New Mexico reported fiscal year data rather than calendar year data. For 1978, the total yearend parole population figure includes only active, in-State cases and those cases supervised out-of-State. For 1979 removals, the total figure does not include those cases removed due to death. New Mexico reported that any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with total yearend population figures are due to recordkeeping procedures in use at this time.

New York—All survey data were provided by the Division of Parole. For 1978, New York did not break out those parole and mandatory release cases supervised in-State. For 1978, the total yearend mandatory release population does not include those cases supervised out-of-State. New York reported that any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with total yearend population figures are due to recordkeeping procedures in use at this time.

North Carolina—All survey data were provided by Management Information and Research, North Carolina Department of Corrections. For 1978 and 1979, only the total yearend parole population figures were reported. For 1979 entries and removals, only the total figures were reported. North Carolina reported that any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with total yearend population figures are due to recordkeeping procedures in use at this time.

North Dakota—All survey data were provided by the North Dakota State Department of Parole and Probation.

Ohio—All survey data were provided by the Ohio Adult Parole Authority. For 1978 and 1979, the total yearend parole population figures do not include those cases reported as absconders. Ohio reported that any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with total yearend population figures are due to recordkeeping procedures in use at this time.

Oklahoma—All survey data were provided by the Oklahoma Department of Corrections. For 1978 and 1979, the total yearend parole population figures do not include those cases reported as absconders.

Oregon—All survey data were provided by the Oregon Corrections Division. For 1979 removals, only the total figure was reported. For 1979, Oregon did not break out Interstate Compact data and the number of presentence reports prepared in 1979 was not available.

Pennsylvania—All survey data were provided by the Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole.

Puerto Rico—All survey data were provided by the Administration of Correction. For 1979 removals, Puerto Rico did not break out those cases discharged from parole.

Rhode Island—All survey data were provided by Adult Probation and Parole. For 1979, Rhode Island reported an estimated figure for the number of presentence reports prepared in 1979.

South Carolina—All survey data were provided by the South Carolina Probation and Parole Board. For 1979, South Carolina did not break out Interstate Compact data.

South Dakota—All survey data were provided by the Office of Correctional Services. For 1979, South Dakota did not break out Interstate Compact data.

Tennessee—All survey data were provided by the Tennessee Board of Paroles. For 1978 and 1979, only total conditional release (parole and mandatory release) figures were reported. Tennessee reported that any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with total yearend population figures are due to recordkeeping procedures in use at this time.

Texas—All survey data were provided by the Board of Pardons and Paroles. Texas reported fiscal year data rather than calendar year data. For 1978 and 1979, the total yearend parole and mandatory release figures do not include those cases reported as absconders. For 1979, the number of presentence reports prepared was not available.

Utah—All survey data were provided by Adult Probation and Parole.

Vermont—All survey data were provided by the Department of Corrections. For 1978, only the total yearend parole and mandatory release population figures were reported. For 1979, Vermont did not break out those mandatory release cases supervised in-State.

Virgin Islands—All survey data were provided by the Virgin Islands Board of Parole.

Virginia—All survey data were provided by the Division of Community and Prevention Services. For 1978, the total yearend parole population figure does not include those cases reported as absconders. For 1979, Virginia reported an estimated figure for those parole cases reported as absconders. For 1979 parole removals, Virginia did not break out those cases discharged. For 1979, the total yearend mandatory release population figure does not include those cases reported as absconders or those cases supervised out-of-State. No mandatory release entry or removal data were available. No caseload data were available. Virginia reported that any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with total yearend population figures are due to recordkeeping procedures in use at this time.

Washington—All survey data were provided by the Adult Corrections Division, Department of Social and Health Services. For 1978 and 1979, the total yearend population figures do not include those cases reported as absconders or those cases supervised out-of-State.

West Virginia—All survey data were provided by the Probation and Parole Services, Department of Corrections. For 1978 and 1979, the total yearend population figures do not include those cases reported as absconders or those cases supervised out-of-State. For 1979 removals, the total figure does not include those cases discharged due to completion of term. West Virginia reported that any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with total yearend population figures are due to recordkeeping procedures in use at this time.

Wisconsin—All survey data were provided by the Wisconsin Division of Corrections. For 1978 and 1979, Wisconsin reported estimated figures.

Wyoming—All survey data were provided by the Department of Probation and Parole. For 1978, only the total yearend population figure was reported. For 1979 removals, the total figure was computed from the yearend population and entry figures reported. No caseload data were available.

APPENDIX 5 *Children in Custody*—Data collection procedures and definitions of terms

NOTE: The following information has been provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Introduction

The Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Censuses were designed to gather data on the nationwide complex of residential facilities that held juvenile offenders in custody. The first two censuses, 1971 and 1973, were restricted to public residential facilities, but all subsequent enumerations (1974, 1975, 1977, and 1979), partially in response to the passage of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, were expanded to include private as well as public facilities. Data for all censuses were conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice.

Facility selection criteria

The facilities covered in the censuses, except for 1971 (see Source for details), were residential juvenile establishments operated by State or local governments or by private entities as (a) detention centers; (b) shelters; (c) reception or diagnostic centers; (d) training schools; (e) ranches, forestry camps, and farms; and (f) halfway houses and group homes. For purposes of tabulation and analysis, the first three of these types of facilities were classified as short-term institutions, whereas the last three were categorized as long-term facilities.

To have been included in each of the censuses, juvenile detention and correctional facilities in the public sector were required to have been in operation at the time the census was conducted, to have been in operation at least a month before the census reference date, and to have had a resident population in which juveniles made up at least 50 percent of the total. The last-mentioned criterion, however, did not apply to facilities that held youthful offenders in addition to juveniles; these facilities were included in the census even though their youthful offender population outnumbered the juvenile component. In addition to meeting the criteria for public establishments, private facilities included in the census had to demonstrate that at least 10 percent of their resident population were classified as adjudicated delinquents, persons in need of supervision, voluntary admissions, persons awaiting transfer to another jurisdiction, or persons held pending disposition by courts. Excluded were facilities in which more than 90 percent of the residents were dependent and neglected or other nonoffenders.

Specifically excluded from the census were juvenile detention centers operated as a part of local jails but lacking a separate staff or budget; Federal juvenile facilities; nonresidential facilities; foster homes; and facilities exclusively for drug abusers, alcoholics, dependent and neglected, unwed mothers, the emotionally disturbed, or the mentally retarded.

Census procedures and response rates

Names and addresses of public and private facilities for the censuses were based on the mailing list used for the most previous survey, where applicable, and from information from current agency compendiums, such as the *Directory of Correctional Institutions and Agencies*, published by the American Correctional Association, and past editions of *State Comprehensive/Law Enforcement Plans*, formerly prepared by each State for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) of the U.S. Department of Justice. The updated list of agencies was then sent to juvenile correctional authorities in each State for review and correction.

Each census was conducted by mail. There was an initial mailout of the Public Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facilities Census questionnaire to public facilities; where possible, questionnaires were sent to central reporting units. Remaining questionnaires were mailed directly to individual facilities, as were the Private Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facilities Census questionnaires. Institutions that failed to respond initially were mailed second and third requests, as appropriate. A subsequent follow-up to those still failing to respond was made by telegram or telephone. For each census survey, a response rate between 95 and 100 percent was achieved.

Census period

The 1971, 1973, 1974, and 1975 censuses covered the period July 1 through June 30 of the census year (i.e., 1971 census—July 1, 1970 through June 30, 1971). The reference date for population and personnel figures was June 30.

For the 1977 and 1979 censuses, the period covered was the calendar year (i.e., 1977 census—Jan. 1, 1977–Dec. 31, 1977). Population and personnel figures used Dec. 30 as the reference date.

Figures on occupancy rates, expenditures, operating costs, and admissions and departures refer to an annual period (calendar or fiscal), but may differ by census year and from the normal period covered.

Limitations of the data

Interpretations of information presented in this study should be made with the understanding that all data collected reflect State-by-State variation among juvenile justice systems in the United States. The comparison of data is also limited by changes in the questionnaires for each enumeration. For several censuses, such as in 1971 and 1979, facilities were self-classified. In others, such as 1973 and 1974, they were instructed to check as many types as applicable, with the primary classification being determined in follow-up efforts. Where administration by more than one level of government was indicated, facilities were classified by the level of government providing the most funding. Various methodological changes were made in the 1973 and subsequent enumerations on the basis of information and experience gained from the administration of the 1971 census. Most of these were definitional changes, indicating differing interpretations for part-time employment, gross salaries and wages, and capital expenditures. For details of these and other definitional changes, consult annual Source reports. Additional changes involved different approaches in tabulation, i.e., whether to use the total resident population as the universe (as was done in 1971), or to restrict the universe to the juvenile population (which was the general pattern in 1973), or to use both methods, i.e., the total resident population as the universe for some tabulations and the juvenile population only for other tabulations (as was the procedure in the later censuses).

Definitions of terms

Adult (nonjuvenile)—With respect to persons in custody, one within the original jurisdiction of a criminal rather than a juvenile court because his/her age at the time of an alleged crime was above the statutory limit; see also youthful offender.

Adjudicated delinquent—Detention status of a juvenile who, as the result of a formal and completed judicial proceeding, is adjudged a

delinquent, usually for a nonstatus offense—one for which an adult could be prosecuted in a criminal court. Includes some status offenders, especially in States without special status offender statutes. Even in States with such statutes, juveniles with previous offenses can be adjudicated delinquent for status offenses. (Conversely, a judge can declare a juvenile to be a person in need of supervision for a felony or misdemeanor—see "person in need of supervision.")

Awaiting transfer to another jurisdiction—Detention status of a juvenile who allegedly has committed a crime in, or run away from, another jurisdiction and is being held pending return to that jurisdiction. Includes runaways from other correctional facilities.

Capital expenditures—Includes costs for new buildings, major repairs or improvements, and new equipment, including single expenditures of any amount.

Dependent and/or neglected—A juvenile over whom a juvenile court assumes jurisdiction because of its finding that the care exercised by parent, guardian, or custodian falls short of a legal standard for proper care. Excludes juveniles held on delinquency charges, adjudicated delinquents, and those declared in need of supervision, even if they also could be considered dependent and/or neglected.

Detention center—A short-term facility that provides temporary care in a physically restricting environment for juveniles in custody pending court disposition and, often, for juveniles who are adjudicated delinquent or are awaiting transfer to another jurisdiction.

Detention status—One of the following statuses under which juveniles are held: adjudicated delinquent, person in need of supervision, held pending court disposition, awaiting transfer to another jurisdiction, voluntary admission, and dependent and neglected.

Group home—See halfway house and group home.

Halfway house and group home—A long-term facility in which residents are allowed extensive contact with the community, such as attending school or holding a job.

Held pending court disposition—Detention status of a juvenile who has not had a hearing or who has had only a preliminary, screening, detention, or similar hearing and is awaiting further court action.

Juvenile—In most States, a person under age 18. With respect to juveniles in custody, a person subject to juvenile court proceedings because a statutorily defined event (usually, but not necessarily, an offense) is alleged or demonstrated to have occurred while his/her age was below the statutory limit of original jurisdiction of a juvenile court.

Long-term facility—A correctional, as opposed to a detention, facility. Includes training schools; ranches, forestry camps, and farms; and halfway houses and group homes.

Nonpayroll staff—Full-time or part-time personnel not on the payroll of the reporting facility. Includes individuals paid by a parent agency or service who are assigned to the juvenile facility, personnel paid under contractual agreements or Federal grants, and college interns. Excludes community volunteers in 1971, when they were not counted, and in 1975, when they were counted as a separate group.

Operational expenditures—Gross salaries and wages, plus other operating expenses.

Payroll staff—Full-time and part-time personnel on the payroll of the reporting facility.

Person in need of supervision (PINS)—Detention status of a juvenile declared by a juvenile court to be in need of supervision. Encompasses those known variously as child in need of supervision (CHINS), juvenile in need of supervision (JINS), and minor in need of supervision (MINS), as well as those designated as unruly, unmanageable, or incorrigible under special statutes for status offenders. All PINS are not status offenders, and all status offenders are not PINS. Even in States with status offender statutes, juveniles with previous offenses can be adjudicated delinquent for status offenses. Conversely, a judge can declare a juvenile to be a person in need of supervision for a felony or misdemeanor.

Private facility—A juvenile detention or correctional facility subject to governmental licensing, but under the direct administrative and operational control of private enterprise; typically receives substantial governmental funding, in addition to support by private sources.

Public facility—A juvenile detention or correctional facility under the direct administrative and operational control of a State or local government.

Ranch, forestry, camp, and farm—A long-term facility for persons whose behavior does not necessitate the strict confinement of a training school, often allowing them greater contact with the community.

Reception or diagnostic center—A short-term facility that screens persons committed by courts and assigns them to appropriate correctional facilities.

Resident—A person, juvenile or nonjuvenile, held in a juvenile detention or correctional facility.

Shelter—A short-term facility that provides temporary care similar to that of a detention center, but in a physically unrestricting environment.

Short-term facility—A detention, as opposed to a correctional, facility. Includes detention centers, shelters, and reception or diagnostic centers.

Status offense—An act or conduct that is declared by statute to be an offense, but ony when committed or engaged in by a juvenile, and that can be adjudicated only by a juvenile court. Typical status offenses are violation of curfew, running away from home, truancy, possession of alcoholic beverages, and leading an immoral life. Both adjudicated delinquents and juveniles declared to be persons in need of supervision can be status offenders.

Training school—A long-term specialized type of facility that provides strict confinement for its residents.

Voluntary admission—A type of admission in which a juvenile voluntarily commits himself/herself to a facility without being adjudged by a court to be delinquent or in need of supervision. The juvenile may be referred to the facility for treatment by parents, court, school, or social agency.

Youthful offender—A person, adjudicated in criminal court, who may be above the statutory age limit for juveniles but below a specified upper age limit, for whom special correctional commitments and special record-sealing procedures are made available by statute. The special correctional commitment may be to a juvenile facility, to a special section of an adult facility, or to a separate facility for the confinement of persons between the age limits specified in the particular statute. Such provisions exist in Federal law and in the laws of several states.

APPENDIX 6 Public opinion survey sampling procedures

NOTE: Information on Gallup survey sampling procedures was excerpted from George H. Gallup, The Gallup Poll, Public Opinion 1935–1971, Vol. 1, 1935–48 *(New York: Random House, 1972), pp. vi–vili; George H. Gallup,* The Gallup Opinion Index, *Report No. 162 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, Jan. 1979), pp. 29, 30; George Gallup,* The Sophisticated Poll Watcher's Guide *(Princeton, N.J.: Princeton Opinion Press, 1976), p. 102; and from information provided to SOURCEBOOK staff from the Gallup Organization. Information on the Harris survey sampling procedures was provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by Louis Harris and Associates, Inc.; similar procedures used in earlier surveys are described in Louis Harris and Associates, Inc.,* The Harris Yearbook of Public Opinion 1970: A Compendium of Current American Attitudes *(New York: Louis Harris and Associates, Inc., 1971), pp. 511–514. Information on the survey procedures employed by the National Opinion Research Center was excerpted from the National Opinion Research Center,* General Social Surveys, 1972–1978: Cumulative Codebook *(Chicago: University of Chicago, 1978), pp. 1, 171–175. Information on the survey procedures used by the ABC News–Washington Post Poll was excerpted from Jeffrey D. Alderman, Linda A. Cranney, and Peter Begans,* ABC News–Washington Post Poll, *Survey No. 0030 (New York: ABC News, Mar. 23, 1981), p. 11. Information on the survey procedures used by NBC News and The Associated Press was excerpted from NBC News and The Associated Press,* Poll Results NBC News, *Report No. 66 (New York: NBC News, April 28, 1981), p. 18. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.*

The sampling procedures of five public opinion survey organizations are presented in this appendix: the Gallup Poll, the Harris Survey, the National Opinion Research Center, the ABC News–Washington Post poll, and the NBC News–The Associated Press poll.

GALLUP POLLS

All Gallup polls since 1950, excluding certain special surveys, have been based on a national probability sample of interviewing areas. Refinements in the sample design have been introduced at various points in time since then. However, over this period the design in its essentials has conformed to the current procedure, as described in the following paragraphs.

The United States is divided into seven size-of-community strata: cities of population 1,000,000 and over, 250,000 to 999,999, and 50,000 to 249,999, with the urbanized areas of all these cities forming a single stratum; cities of 2,500 to 49,999; rural villages; and farm or open country rural areas. Within each of these strata, the population is further divided into seven regions: New England, Middle Atlantic, East Central, West Central, South, Mountain, and Pacific Coast. Within each size-of-community and regional stratum the population is arrayed in geographic order and zoned into equal sized groups of sampling units. Pairs of localities in each zone are selected with probability of selection proportional to the size of each locality's population—producing two replicated samples of localities.

Within selected cities for which population data are reported by census tracts or enumeration districts, these sample subdivisions are drawn with probability of selection proportional to the size of the population. For other cities, minor civil divisions, and rural areas in the sample for which population data are not reported by census tracts or enumeration districts, small, definable geographic areas are drawn, with the probability of selection proportional to size where available data permit; otherwise with equal probability.

A block or block cluster is drawn with probability of selection proportional to the number of dwelling units from within each subdivision selected for which block statistics are available. In cities and towns for which block statistics are not available, blocks are drawn at random, that is, with equal probability. In subdivisions that are rural or open country in character, segments approximately equal in size of population are delineated and drawn with equal probability.

In each cluster of blocks and each segment so selected, a randomly selected starting point is designated on the interviewer's map of the area. Starting at this point, interviewers are required to follow a given direction in the selection of households, taking households in sequence, until their assigned number of interviews has been completed. Within each occupied dwelling unit or household reached, the interviewer asks to speak to the youngest man 18 or older at home, or if no man is at home, the oldest woman 18 or older. This method of selection within the household has been developed empirically to produce an age distribution by men and women separately which compares closely with the age distribution of the population. It increases the probability of selecting younger men, who are at home relatively infrequently, and the probability of reaching older women in the household who tend to be under-represented unless given a disproportionate chance of being drawn from among those at home. The method of selection among those at home within the household is not strictly random, but it is systematic and objective, and eliminates interviewer judgment in the selection process. Interviewing is conducted at times when adults are most likely to be at home, which means on weekends or if on weekdays, after 4 p.m. for women and after 6 p.m. for men. Allowance for persons not at home is made by a "times-at-home" weighting procedure rather than by "call-backs." This procedure is a standard method for reducing the sample bias that would otherwise result from under-representation of persons who are difficult to find at home.

The pre-stratification by regions is routinely supplemented by fitting each obtained sample to the latest available U.S. Bureau of the Census estimates of the regional distribution of the population. Also minor adjustments of the sample are made by educational attainment (for men and women separately), based on the annual estimates of the U.S. Bureau of the Census derived from their Current Population Survey. The sampling procedure described is designed to produce an approximation of the adult civilian population living in the United States, except for those persons in institutions such as prisons or hospitals. The four regions of the country, as reported in Gallup public opinion surveys, have been defined in the following manner:

East—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, District of Columbia;

Midwest—Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas;

South—Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida,

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, and

West—Montana, Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, New Mexico, California, Oregon, Washington, Hawaii, Alaska.

Prior to 1950, the samples for all Gallup surveys, excluding special surveys, were a combination of what is known as a purposive design for the selection of cities, towns, and rural areas, and the quota method for the selection of individuals within such selected areas.

The first step in obtaining the sample was to draw a national sample of places (cities, towns, and rural areas). These were distributed by six regions and five or six city-size, urban-rural groups or strata in proportion to the distribution of the population of voting age by these regional city-size strata. The distribution of cases between the non-South and South, however, was on the basis of the vote in presidential elections.

Within each region the sample of such places was drawn separately for each of the larger States and for groups of smaller States. The places were selected to provide broad geographic distribution within States and at the same time in combination to be politically representative of the State or group of States in terms of three previous elections. Specifically, they were selected so that in combination, they matched the State vote for three previous elections within small tolerances. Great emphasis was placed on election data as a control in the era from 1935 to 1950.

Within the civil divisions in the sample, respondents were selected on the basis of age, sex and socioeconomic quotas. Otherwise, interviewers were given considerable latitude within the sample areas, being permitted to draw their cases from households and from persons on the street anywhere in the community.

According to Gallup policy, if the interviewee does not hear or does not understand a question, the interviewer repeats the question and if on the second reading the person does not understand or does not get the point of the question, the interviewer checks the "no opinion" box. It should also be noted that seldom more than 10 percent of all those contacted refuse to be interviewed.

Surveys of college students usually are based on in-person interviews with 1,000 full-time students representing 60 campuses. Occasionally, special surveys conducted by Gallup for other organizations use smaller samples because of time and/or financial constraints.

Sampling error

All sample surveys are subject to sampling error, that is, the extent to which the results may differ from what would be obtained if the entire population surveyed had been interviewed. The size of sampling errors depends largely on the number of interviews. The following table may be used in estimating sampling error. The computed allowances have taken into account the effect of the sample design upon sampling error. They may be interpreted as indicating the range (plus or minus the figure shown) within which the results of repeated samplings in the same time period could be expected to vary, 95 percent of the time, assuming the same sampling procedure, the same interviewers, and the same questionnaire.

Recommended allowance for sampling error (plus or minus) at 95 percent confidence level

[Percent]

	Sample size						
	1,500	1,000	750	600	400	200	100
Percentages near 10	2	2	3	4	4	5	7
Percentages near 20	2	3	4	4	5	7	9
Percentages near 30	3	4	4	4	6	8	10
Percentages near 40	3	4	4	5	6	9	11
Percentages near 50	3	4	4	5	6	9	11
Percentages near 60	3	4	4	5	6	9	11
Percentages near 70	3	4	4	4	6	8	10
Percentages near 80	2	3	4	4	5	7	9
Percentages near 90	2	2	3	4	4	5	7

The table would be used in the following manner: Assume a reported percentage is 33 for a group which includes 1,500 respondents. Proceed to row "Percentages near 30" in the table and then to the column headed "1,500." The figure in this cell is three, which means that at the 95 percent confidence level, the 33 percent obtained in the sample is subject to a sampling error of plus or minus three points.

HARRIS SURVEYS

Harris surveys are based on a national sample of the civilian population of the United States. Alaska and Hawaii, however, are not represented in the sample, nor are those in prisons, hospitals, or religious and educational institutions. The sample is based on census information on the population of each State in the country, and on the population living in standard metropolitan areas and in the rest of the country. These population figures are updated by intercensal estimates produced annually by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, and sample locations are selected biennially to reflect changes in the country's demographic profile.

National samples are stratified in two dimensions—geographic region and metropolitan (and non-metropolitan) residence. Stratification insures that the samples will reflect, within 1 percent, the actual proportions of those living in the country in different regions and metropolitan (and non-metropolitan) areas. Within each stratum the selection of the ultimate sampling unit (a cluster of adjacent households) is achieved through a series of steps, a process which is technically called multi-stage cluster sampling. First States, then counties, and then minor civil divisions (cities, towns, townships) are selected with probability proportional to census estimates of their respective household populations.

Maps of the selected civil divisions are obtained and are partitioned by segments containing approximately the same number of households.

The Harris Survey has four of these national samples, and they are used in rotation from study to study. The specific sample locations in one study generally are adjacent to those used in the next study. For most surveys covering the entire country, more than one national sample may be employed. This avoids having too many respondents in one cluster.

Interviews are usually conducted with randomly designated respondents in 200 different locations throughout the country. Interviewers contact a designated number, generally 8, of households within each segment. Harris surveys of a *nationwide* sample, therefore, usually include 1,600 respondents.

All interviews prior to 1978 were conducted in person, in the homes of respondents. At each household the respondent was chosen by means of a random selection pattern, geared to the number of adults of each sex who live in the household. Interviews lasted approximately one hour. Almost all interviews conducted as of 1978 have been telephone interviews. Respondents are selected on the basis of random digit dialing. When the completed interviews are received in New York, a subsample of the respondents are re-contacted to verify that the data have been accurately recorded. Questionnaires are edited and coded in the New York office. The Harris sampling procedure is designed to produce a national cross-section that accurately reflects the actual population of the country 18 years of age and older living in private households. This means that the results of a survey among a national sample can be projected as representative of the country's civilian population 18 years old and older.

Harris Survey national results are reported for the East, Midwest, South, and West regions of the country, defined as follows:

East—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, Delaware, West Virginia;

Midwest—North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio;

South—Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas; and

West—Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico.

Sampling error

In reading the tables, it should be kept in mind that the results are subject to sampling error, i.e., the difference between the results obtained from the sample and those which would be obtained by surveying the entire population. The size of a possible sampling varies to some extent with the size of the sample and with the percentage giving a particular answer. The following table sets forth the range of error in samples of different sizes and at different percentages of response:

Recommended allowance for sampling error (plus or minus) at 95 percent confidence level

[Percent]

Response	Sample size					
	1,600	1,200	900	500	250	100
10 (90)	2	2	2	3	5	7
20 (80)	2	3	3	4	6	10
30 (70)	3	3	4	5	7	11
40 (60)	3	3	4	5	7	12
50	3	3	4	5	8	12

For example, if the response for a sample size of 1,200 is 30 percent, in 95 cases out of 100 the response in the population will be between 27 percent and 33 percent. This error accounts only for sampling error. Survey research is also susceptible to other errors, such as data handling and interview recording.

NATIONAL OPINION RESEARCH CENTER

The National Opinion Research Center (NORC) maintains a national probability sample, which is fully revised to accord with 1970 census information. The General Social Surveys are interviews administered to the NORC national samples using a standard questionnaire. They have been conducted during February, March, and April from 1972 to 1978 and in 1980. There are a total of 12,120 completed interviews (1,613 in 1972; 1,504 in 1973; 1,484 in 1974; 1,490 in 1975; 1,499 in 1976; 1,530 in 1977; 1,532 in 1978; and 1,468 in 1980). Since 1973, the median length of the interview has been about one hour. This study employed standard field procedures for national surveys, including interviewer hiring and training by area supervisors in interviewing locations when necessary.

Each survey is an independently drawn sample of English-speaking persons 18 years of age or over, living in non-institutional arrangements within the continental United States. (Alaska and Hawaii are not included in any of the samples.) Block quota sampling was used in the 1972, 1973, and 1974 surveys and for half of the 1975 and 1976 surveys. Full probability sampling was employed in half of the 1975 and 1976 surveys and in all of the 1977, 1978, and 1980 surveys. At the block level, quota sampling is used with quotas based on sex, age, and employment status. The cost of the quota samples is substantially less than the cost of a full probability sample of the same size, but there is, of course, the chance of sample biases mainly due to not-at-homes which are not controlled by the quotas. However, in order to reduce this bias, the interviewers are given instructions to canvass and interview only after 3:00 p.m. on weekdays or during the weekend or holidays.

The first stage of sample selection includes selection of the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs). The PSUs employed are Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) or non-metropolitan counties selected in NORC's Master Sample. These SMSAs and counties were stratified by region, age, and race before selection. The units of selection of the second stage were block groups (BGs) and enumeration districts (EDs). These EDs and BGs were stratified according to race and income. The third stage of selection was that of blocks, which were selected with probabilities proportional to size. In places without block statistics, measures of size for the blocks were obtained by field counting. The average cluster size is five respondents per cluster.

The quotas call for approximately equal numbers of men and women with the exact proportion in each segment determined by the 1970 census tract data. For women, the additional requirement is imposed that there be the proper proportion of employed and unemployed women in the location. Again, these quotas are based on the 1970 census tract data. For men, the added requirement is that there be the proper proportion of men over and under 35 years old in the location. Past experience would suggest that, for most purposes, this quota sample of 1,500 could be considered as having about the same efficiency as a simple random sample of 1,000 cases.

The 1975 and 1976 studies were conducted with a traditional sample design, one-half full probability and one-half block quota. The sample was divided into two parts for several reasons: (1) to provide data for possibly interesting methodological comparisons; and (2) on the chance that there are some differences over time, that it would be possible to assign these differences to either shifts in sample designs, or changes in response patterns. Having allowed for the appearance of all items in the transitional sample design, the General Social Survey then switched to a full probability sample for the 1977 survey.

The 1977, 1978, and 1980 NORC national probability sample is a stratified, multi-stage, area probability sample of clusters of households in the continental United States. The selection of geographic areas at successive stages is in accordance with the method of *probabilities proportional to size.* Furthermore, the clusters of households are divided into replicated subsamples in order to facilitate estimation of the variance of sample estimators of population characteristics.

At the first stage of selection, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) and nonmetropolitan counties covering the total continental United States were grouped according to size strata within the nine census regions. All population figures and other demographic information were obtained from 1970 U.S. Bureau of the Census reports. Within each size stratum, grouping, based on geographic location or racial characteristics (or both), was accomplished before selection. The final frame was further separated into zones or "paper strata" of equal population size in order to facilitate the selection of replicated subsamples of primary sampling units (PSUs). The selection of PSUs was designed to produce four independent subsamples of equal size. The four subsamples were randomly combined to form two larger subsamples of 101 PSUs each. The large subsamples are thus internally separable into two replicated subsamples for variance estimation purposes. NORC has selected one of the two large subsamples described above to serve as its principal frame of households for the remainder of the decade. The PSUs fall into 89 distinct SMSAs and nonmetropolitan counties. (New York, a very large SMSA, represents five PSUs, whereas the smaller counties represent only one PSU).

The second-stage procedure involved the direct selection of census block groups or enumeration districts (EDs) within SMSAs or counties, eliminating the traditional intermediate stage of clustering selections within urban places or county divisions. Before selections, census tracts, minor civil divisions, census county divisions containing the block groups, and EDs were carefully stratified by geographic location, income, and race, in order to maximize the precision of sample estimation within a PSU. Block groups and EDs were then selected with probabilities proportional to size in numbers sufficient to satisfy survey demands for households expected throughout the decade. Lists of the separate households contained in the second stage blocks or EDs were constructed by field personnel or obtained from directories. Thus, the principal NORC national probability sample is, in effect, an inventory of identifiable households, each with a known probability of selection. In a typical sample survey with equal probability of selection for individual households (i.e., a self-weighting sample) households at which interviews will take place are probabilistically selected from the available lists of addresses for blocks and EDs. The method of *probabilities proportional to size* results in the assignment of an approximately equal number of interviews in each final stage cluster, which in turn leads to increased precision in the estimation of overall population characteristics.

Survey results are reported for four regional categories, with the States classified in the following way:

Northeast—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont;

Midwest—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin;

South—Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia; and

West—Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

Note that Alaska and Hawaii are not included in the NORC sample.

ABC NEWS–WASHINGTON POST POLLS

ABC News–Washington Post Polls are based on telephone interviews with men and women, 18 years and older, living in the continental United States. ABC and the Washington Post select a sample of telephone exchanges which guarantees proportionate representation of each region of the country. Telephone numbers are then formed by adding random digits to the selected exchanges, enabling interviewers to reach both listed and unlisted phones. Responses are weighted by age, sex, education, and race using the most recent U.S. Bureau of the Census figures.

NBC NEWS AND THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NBC News and The Associated Press polls are based on telephone interviews with adults across the country. Four hundred geographic areas are selected proportionate to the population of each subregion, and within subregion, by size of place. Individuals are selected in accordance with a probability sample design that gives all telephone numbers (both listed and unlisted) a properly proportionate chance to be included. One adult, 18 years old or older from each household was included, selected by a systematic procedure to provide a balance of respondents by sex.

APPENDIX 7 *The Figgie Report on Fear of Crime: America Afraid*—Survey methodology and definitions of terms

NOTE: The following information has been excerpted from Research and Forecasts, Inc., The Figgie Report on Fear of Crime: America Afraid *(Willoughby, Ohio: A-T-O Inc., 1980), pp. 3, 149–160 and from John Cróthers Pollock, "Perhaps Evanston Is not America: A Reply to Lavrakas et al.,"* Criminal Justice Newsletter, *11 (22, Nov. 10, 1980):5–7.*

Purpose of the Report

The Figgie Report presents the findings of a survey conducted by Research and Forecasts, Inc., a subsidiary of A-T-O Inc. The purpose of the report is to measure the fear of crime and examine how it has affected the lifestyles of the American public.

Sample selection

The sample used in this study was a national random-digit sample of the telephones of the United States constructed for Research and Forecasts by Survey Sampling, Westport, Conn.

The method used to construct such samples involves the use of a massive data base that is updated frequently. Using the data base, a specialized computer program generates a list of telephone numbers that is organized in such a manner that each telephone has an equal probability of being called.

The use of the random digit dialing technique overcomes one of the main objections to telephone surveys, the problem of unlisted numbers. Because the data base from which the sample is drawn is constructed from working exchanges supplied by the Nation's telephone companies rather than telephone books, both listed and unlisted numbers have an equal probability of being called.

Another criticism of telephone surveys in the past has been that telephone surveys tend to oversample the affluent, because only they can afford telephones. However, U.S. National Health Service surveys in 1976 found that 91.6 percent of American households now contain telephones. Consequently, although national random telephone surveys may still somewhat undersample the poor, it is clear that any bias is relatively small.

Data collection

Twenty trained interviewers conducted phone interviews for a period of 6 weeks during April and May 1980. The interviews were conducted during the week between the hours of 6 p.m. and 11 p.m., and on weekends between the hours of 10:30 a.m. and 10:30 p.m. The interview took approximately 35 minutes.

In order to assure random selection, three call-backs were made for those telephone numbers that resulted in non-response before the number was discarded. Final non-response was 12 percent of the phone calls and consisted of 3 groups: (1) those households where the phone was not answered, (2) those households where individuals simply refused to be interviewed, and (3) those households for whom the given time was not convenient. Although three call-backs were made for all three categories of non-response, the first two categories represent non-response problems that will persist regardless of interviewer persistence. Interviewers attempted to set convenient times to call back respondents in the third category to minimize the number of individuals in the third category. In addition, 3 percent of the phone calls resulted in interviews that were terminated while the interview was in progress.

One thousand and forty-seven interviews were fully completed and usable. This represents an 85 percent overall completion rate.

Sampling distribution

Data collection techniques ensured that the randomness of the telephone number selection process was maintained. The random selection process ensures access to probability theory to measure the sampling error for the sample.

A table of the estimated sampling error for binomial percents at the 95 percent confidence level is presented below.

Recommended allowance for sampling error (plus or minus) at 95 percent confidence level

[Percent]

	Sample size									
Percentages near	1,000	900	800	700	600	500	400	300	200	100
10 or 90	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	6
20 or 80	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	5	6	8
30 or 70	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	6	9
40 or 60	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	6	7	10
50	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	6	7	10

The geographic distribution of the respondents is as follows: East, 23 percent; Midwest, 25 percent; West, 21 percent; and South, 31 percent.

Weighting

The initial sample did not exactly correspond to recent U.S. Bureau of the Census estimates of the demographic characteristics of the population over age 18. In order to make the two populations correspond more closely, the sampled population was weighted on two variables: gender and income.

The Census Bureau estimates the 1979 population over 18 as being 41.9 percent male and 58.1 percent female. In order to correct the sample findings to approximate the census figures, males in the sample were increased by a factor of 1.136 and females were decreased by a factor of .902.

Similarly, the income groups were weighted. The group earning under $2,999 for 1978 (5.9 percent of the sample) was multiplied by a factor of 3.4. Those earning $3,000 to $7,999 per year (15.7 percent of the sample) were multiplied by a factor of 1.2. Those earning $8,000 to $11,000 (11.5 percent of the sample) were multiplied by a factor of 1. Those earning $11,000 to $15,999 per year (14.5 percent of the sample) were multiplied by a factor of .61. Those earning $16,000 to $21,000 (16.9 percent of the sample) were multiplied by a factor of .65. Those earning $21,000 or over (35.5 percent of the sample) were multiplied by a factor of 1.

Construction of composite measures

The "formless fear index" is a Guttman scale constructed from responses to six questions concerning safety felt at home, in the neighborhood, or in the central business district, during the day, and during the

night. For each item, response categories were "frequently," "sometimes," "rarely," or "never." The "concrete fear index" is a Guttman scale built from six questions asking respondents how often they worried about being a victim of murder, sexual assault, mugging, knifing, beating, or armed robbery. For these items, response categories were "very safe," "somewhat safe," "somewhat unsafe," or "very unsafe." In each scale, the individual items were dichotomized into values of 0 and 1 and summed to arrive at a score ranging from 0 to 6. For the concrete fear scale, responses of "frequently" and "sometimes" were given scores of 1. "Rarely" and "never" responses were given scores of 0. For the formless fear scale, responses of "very safe" and "somewhat safe" were given scores of 0. "Somewhat unsafe" and "very unsafe" responses were given scores of 0. In both scales, total scores of 0 to 2 were classified as moderate to low levels of fear and scores of 3 to 6 as high fear level.

The "confidence in the local police index" combines several questionnaire items in order to create an overall measure of attitudes toward local police. The items included in the index were as follows:

—"In general, would you rate your local police department as: excellent or good (1), fair or poor (0)?"

—"The local police treat people of all races the same." (agree = 1, disagree = 0)

—"The local police just enjoy pushing people around and giving them a hard time." (agree = 1, disagree = 0)

—"The local police spend most of their time going after people who do little things wrong and ignore most of the bad things going on." (agree = 0, disagree = 1)

—"Which of the following best describes your local police officers?" (respectful = 1, arrogant = 0)

—"Do police use too much force?" (yes = 0, no = 1)

As with the other composite scores, the police confidence index was the sum of the responses to each index item. However, unlike the other indices, the "confidence in the local police index" did not form a Guttman scale. "High" confidence in the local police was assigned to sums of 3 to 6 and "low" confidence to totals of less than 3.

Community size is the respondents' subjective classification of their residential environment. This is distinct from many other definitions of community size that rely on population counts and U.S. Bureau of the Census definitions.

APPENDIX 8 *National Survey on Drug Abuse: 1979*—Survey methodology and definitions of terms

NOTE: The following information has been excerpted from Patricia M. Fishburne, Herbert I. Abelson, and Ira Cisin, National Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1979, *U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), pp. 4–9, 11–21, 148–161. Nonsubstantive editorial adaptations have been made. More detailed information on the earlier studies can be found in the following: for 1971, Herbert Abelson, Reuben Cohen, and Diane Schrayer, "Public Attitudes toward Marihuana: A Nationwide Study of Beliefs, Information, and Experience," in* Marihuana: A Signal of Misunderstanding, Vol. II, Appendix *(Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972); for 1972, Herbert Abelson, Reuben Cohen, Diane Schrayer, and Michael Rappaport, "Drug Experience, Attitudes, and Related Behavior among Adolescents and Adults," in* Drug Use in Perspective, *(Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973); for 1974, Herbert Abelson and Ronald Atkinson,* Public Experience with Psychoactive Substances: A Nationwide Study Among Adults and Youth, *(Princeton, N.J.: Response Analysis Corporation, 1975); for 1976, Herbert I. Abelson and Patricia M. Fishburne,* Nonmedical Use of Psychoactive Substances: 1975/6 Nationwide Study Among Youth and Adults, *(Princeton, N.J.: Response Analysis Corporation, 1976); for 1977, Herbert J. Abelson, Patricia M. Fishburne, and Ira Cisin,* National Survey on Drug Abuse: 1977, A Nationwide Study—Youth, Young Adults, and Older People, Volume I, Main Findings *(Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978).*

Sampling and interviews

A national area probability sample was employed in this study. Sample locations, households, and individuals to be interviewed were specified by the sampling plan and through explicit instructions to the interviewers. The probability procedures used for the selection of locations and housing units were such that each housing unit had, overall, an equal chance of selection. Altogether, 3,015 adults (aged 26 and older), 2,044 young adults (aged 18 to 25), and 2,165 youths (aged 12 to 17) were interviewed. The average response rates were 86.1 percent for the youth sample, 83.6 percent for the young adult sample, and 80.2 percent for the older adult sample. For a more detailed discussion of the sampling frame as well as the achieved national area probability sample, see Source, pp. 4, 148–159.

Interviewers visited selected households in order to list residents for purposes of random selection. The individuals in each household were listed by age group, so that youth, young adults, and older adults could be sampled separately and with varying probabilities of selection. In general, the younger the individual, the higher was his or her assigned probability of selection; this procedure was implemented because of the generally negative relationship between drug use and adult age. In processing data, the "over-sampling" of young adults was compensated for by the use of appropriate weights, so that survey results reflect the actual age distribution of the population. A detailed description of the weighting procedures is presented in the Source, pp. 160, 161.

To accomplish the differential sampling of adults aged 18 to 25, 26 to 49, and 50 and older, household composition was ascertained and households were classified in seven groups, with different selection procedures for each group, as shown in Table 1. If there was only one person in the designated adult age group, that person was the designated respondent. If there were two or more adults in the age groups selected for interview, each eligible person was assigned a number, starting with males from oldest to youngest, then females from oldest to youngest. A random number selection table then indicated which of the adults was to be interviewed.

Table 1 Selection rates for adult respondents, by household composition

Adult household composition	Selection rate
18 to 25 years only	1
26 to 49 years only	1/2
50 years and older only	1/6
18 to 25 years and 26 to 49 years:	
Selected subgroup:	
Persons 18 to 25 years	5/6
Persons 26 to 49 years	1/6
18 to 25 years and 50 years and older:	
Selected subgroup:	
Persons 18 to 25 years	5/6
Persons 50 years and older	1/6
26 to 49 years and 50 years and older:	
Selected subgroup:	
Persons 26 to 49 years	1/2
Persons 50 years and older	1/6
18 to 25 years, 26 to 49 years, and 50 years and older:	
Selected subgroup:	
Persons 18 to 25 years	2/3
Persons 26 to 49 years	1/6
Persons 50 years and older	1/6

The selection procedure for youths within sample households paralleled the selection procedure for adults and young adults. Whether or not an adult was interviewed, persons aged 12 to 17 were listed on the face sheet. When there was only one such youth in the household, that person was designated as the respondent. When there was more than one youth aged 12 to 17, numbers were assigned (starting again with males oldest to youngest, then females oldest to youngest) and one person was randomly designated to be interviewed, as in the case of the adult sample.

As a result of these combined adult and youth sampling procedures, there could be none, one, or two interviews conducted in any assigned household, as indicated by the following schedule. At most, one youth and one adult were selected per household.

None: No youth 12 to 17

No adults 18 to 25
Adults 26 and older, but face sheet specifies no interview to be done

One: Adult selected, but no youth in household
or
Youth present; only adults 26 and older and face sheet specifies no interview to be done

Two: Interview one each of adult and youth

Instruments

The 1979 data collection instruments consisted of personal interviews and interviewer administered answer sheets. Descriptions of these instruments, and the actual proportions of the sample interviewed with each, were as follows:

Personal interview—To reduce the burden on respondents two alternate forms were used in this phase of the survey: *Form C:* Form C included a scale on perceived consequences of marihuana and alcohol use. This form was assigned to 82 percent of the young adults and 80 percent of older adults. It was not administered to youth.

Form N: Form N included a series of questions on heroin use among the respondents' close friends. This form was assigned to 100 percent of youth, 18 percent of young adults, and 19 percent of older adults.

Interviewer administered answer sheets—All respondents were asked to answer detailed questions about drug use. Seven answer sheets were used with both Form C and Form N. These answer sheets were filled out by respondents while interviewers read the questions aloud. Each of the first six answer sheets related to a particular drug or drug category; the seventh focused on the sequence of drug use. Those respondents who had orally completed Form C were presented with an eighth answer sheet that dealt with perceived consequences of marihuana and alcohol use.

Definitions of terms

Alcohol—1979: beer, wine, and whisky, gin, other hard liquors. 1977, 1976, and 1974: beer, wine, whisky, or anything else to drink with alcohol in it. 1972: beer, wine, hard liquor like cocktails or highballs, or on the rocks, or straight shots. Note: the responses to the 1979 alcohol questions were marked on a private answer sheet rather than being spoken to the interviewer as in 1977, 1976, 1974, and 1972.

Analgesics—1979: Pills used medically to relieve pain. Analgesics are divided into four subgroups: propoxyphene, other analgesics, methadone, and agonist/antagonist. Note: see definition for "Nonmedical experience with psychotherapeutic drugs."

Current drinker—1979, 1977, 1976, and 1974: drank in past month. 1972: drank in past 7 days. Note: the response to the 1979 alcohol questions were marked on a private answer sheet rather than being spoken to the interviewer as in 1977, 1976, 1974, and 1972.

Current smoker—1979: smoked in past 30 days, and has smoked as many as five packs of cigarettes during his/her lifetime. 1977, 1976, and 1974: smoked within past month. 1972 and 1971: smoke at the "present time."

Current user of drugs—1979, 1977, and 1976: has used within the past month. 1974: has used within the past month, and indicates intention to use again. In practice, intention to use was dropped in computation because virtually all past month users indicated intent to use again. 1972 and 1971: *marihuana*—self-designated current users who report usage "once a month or less" as well as those users who report frequent usage; *other drugs*, has used within past month.

Hallucinogens—1979: LSD and other hallucinogens such as phencyclidine or PCP, mescaline, peyote, psilocybin, DMT. 1977 and 1976: LSD and other hallucinogens like mescaline, peyote, psilocybin, and DMT. 1974: LSD or other hallucinogens. 1972: LSD or something like it, such as mescaline, psilocybin, MSA, STP.

Inhalants—1979: 1) gasoline or lighter fluid; 2) spray paints; 3) other aerosol sprays (PAM or deodorants); 4) shoe shine, glue, or toluene; 5) lacquer thinner, or other paint solvents; 6) amyl nitrate, 'poppers'; 7) halothane, ether, or other anesthetics; 8) nitrous oxide, whippets; 9) locker room odorizers; 10) other substances used as inhalants. Data for locker room odorizers are included within general data on inhalants and are also provided separately. 1977 and 1976: glue or some other substances that people inhale for kicks or to get high. Besides glue, there are things like gasoline, some aerosols, nitrous oxide, amyl nitrate that is also called "poppers" and other solvents. 1974: glue or some other inhalant. 1972: glue or other things you breathe in.

Marihuana—1979: marihuana and/or hashish. 1977, 1976, 1974, 1972, and 1971: marihuana only.

Nonmedical experience with psychotherapeutic drugs—Psychotherapeutic drugs include stimulants, sedatives, tranquilizers, and analgesics. 1979, 1977, 1976, and 1974: A "yes" or "not sure" response to any one (or more) of the following three items: Did you ever take any of these kinds of pills just to see what it was like and how it would work? Did you ever take any of these kinds of pills just to enjoy the feeling they give you? Did you ever take any of these pills for some *other* nonmedical reason, and not because you needed it? Note: In 1977 only, questions about nonmedical experience were assigned to a random half of the households in which interviews were conducted. 1972: A "yes" response to any one (or more) of the following five items: Have you ever taken these pills to help you get along with your family or other people? Have you ever taken any of these pills to help you get ready for some big event, or help you accomplish something? Did you ever take any of these kinds of pills just to see what it was like and how it would work? Have you ever taken any of these pills before going out, so that you could enjoy yourself more with other people? Did you ever take these kinds of pills just to enjoy the feeling they give you?

Now a full-time college student—1979, 1977, and 1976: This term is defined by a "yes" response to the question: "Are you a student or taking any course this year in a college or other kind of school?"; *and* a "college" or "community college" response to the question: "Is that a college or a vocational school, or what?"; *and* a "full-time" response to the question: "Are you a full-time student or a part-time student?"

Population density

Large metropolitan area—includes the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) with populations of 1,000,000 or more in 1970. Large metropolitan areas include central cities and surrounding areas as defined by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Small metropolitan area—includes a sample of those Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas under 1,000,000 in population in 1970.

Nonmetropolitan area—includes a sample of those areas that were not part of a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area as of 1970, according to standards set by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. In general, this includes smaller communities, rural non-farm areas, and rural farm areas.

Rural area—a subcategory of "nonmetropolitan" area that comprises rural non-farm areas and rural farm areas.

Race—Race is grouped into two categories, "White" and "Nonwhite". Note: due to recent changes in Federal reporting options for race and ethnicity as well as frequent changes in the administration and content of such items over time, Hispanics have appeared in both racial categories. In 1979, Hispanics were included in the "White" category; in 1977, they appeared in one or the other category depending on how they identified themselves; in 1976 and 1974 they were included in one or the other category depending on how the interviewer identified them; and in 1972 and 1971, all Hispanics appeared in the "Nonwhite" category.

White—1979: those individuals who state that their family origin is White or that they are of Spanish-American origin. 1977: those individuals who state that their family origin is White. 1976, 1974, 1972, and 1971: those individuals whose racial background, according to interviewer observation, is determined to be White.

Nonwhite—1979 and 1977: those individuals who state that their family origin is American Indian, Alaskan native, Asian, Black, Pacific Islander, or some other race (other than White). 1976 and 1974: those individuals whose racial background, according to interviewer observation, is determined to be American Indian, Black, Oriental, or some other race (other than White). 1972 and 1971: those individuals whose category, according to interviewer observation, is determined to be Black, Puerto Rican or other Latin American group, or some other category (other than White).

Region

Northeast—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont

North Central—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin

South—Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia

West—Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming

Sedatives—1979: Barbiturates and other sedatives used medically to help people relax or sleep. Sedatives are divided into four subgroups: intermediate/long acting barbiturates, nonbarbiturate/non-benzodiazepine sedatives, short acting barbiturates, and Dalmane. Note: See definition for "Nonmedical experience with psychotherapeutic drugs."

Stimulants—1979: Amphetamines and other stimulants sometimes used medically for weight control. Stimulants are divided into four subgroups: amphetamines, nonamphetamine anorectics, Ritalin, and Cylert. Note: See definition for "Nonmedical experience with psychotherapeutic drugs."

Tranquilizers—1979: Pills used medically to relax nerves and muscles. Tranquilizers are divided into four subgroups: benzodiazepines, Meprobamate, hydroxyzine, and Benadryl. Note: See definition for "Nonmedical experience with psychotherapeutic drugs."

APPENDIX 9 *Student Drug Use in America, 1975–1980*— Survey methodology and definitions of terms

NOTE: The following is excerpted from Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Student Drug Use in America, 1975–1980, *U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981); and Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley,* Highlights from Student Drug Use in America, 1975–1980, *U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), pp. 3–5. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.*

Research design and procedures

The basic research design involves annual data collections from high school seniors during the Spring of each year, beginning with the class of 1975. Data collection takes place in approximately 125 to 130 public and private high schools selected to provide an accurate cross section of high school seniors throughout the United States.

One limitation in this design is that it does not include in the target population those young men and women who drop out of high school before the last few months of their senior year (i.e., prior to the survey)—between 15 to 20 percent of each age cohort. The omission of high school dropouts does introduce biases in the estimation of certain characteristics of the entire age group; however, for most purposes, the small proportion of dropouts sets outer limits on the bias. Further, since the bias from missing dropouts should remain just about constant from year to year, their omission should introduce little bias into the various types of *change* being estimated for the majority of the population.

Sampling Procedures—The procedure for securing a nationwide sample of high school seniors is a multistage one. Stage 1 is the selection of particular geographic areas; Stage 2 is the selection of one or more high schools in each area; and Stage 3 is the selection of seniors within each high school.

Stage 1—The geographic areas used in this study are the primary sampling units (PSUs) developed by the Sampling Section of the Survey Research Center for use in the Center's nationwide interview studies. These consist of 74 primary areas throughout the coterminous United States. In addition to the 12 largest metropolitan areas, containing about 30 percent of the Nation's population, 62 other primary areas are included: 10 in the Northeast, 18 in the North Central area, 24 in the South, and 10 in the West. Because these same PSUs are used for personal interview studies by the Survey Research Center, local field representatives can be assigned to administer the data collections in practically all schools.

Stage 2—In the major metropolitan areas more than one high school is often included in the sampling design; in most other sampling areas a single high school is sampled. In all cases, the selections of high schools are made such that the probability of drawing a school is proportionate to the size of its senior class. The larger the senior class (according to recent records), the higher the selection probability assigned to the high school. When a sampled school is unwilling to participate, a replacement school as similar to it as possible is selected from the same geographic area.

Stage 3—Within each selected school, up to about 350 seniors may be included in the data collection. In schools with fewer than 350 seniors, the usual procedure is to include all of them in the data collection. In larger schools, a subset of seniors is selected either by randomly sampling classrooms or by some other random method that is convenient for the school and judged to be unbiased. Sample weights are assigned to each respondent so as to take account of variations in the sizes of samples from one school to another, as well as the (smaller) variations in selection probabilities occurring at the earlier stages of sampling.

The three-stage sampling procedure described above yielded the number of participating schools and students presented in Table 1.

Table 1

	Class of 1975	Class of 1976	Class of 1977	Class of 1978	Class of 1979	Class of 1980
Total number of schools	125	123	124	131	131	127
Public schools	111	108	108	111	111	107
Private schools	14	15	16	20	20	20
Total number of students	15,791	16,678	18,436	18,924	16,662	16,524
Student response rate	78%	77%	79%	83%	82%	82%

Each school (except for half of those in the 1975 data collection) was asked to participate in two data collections, thereby permitting replacement of half of the total sample of schools each year. One motivation for requesting that schools participate for 2 years is administrative efficiency; it is a costly and time-consuming procedure to secure the cooperation of schools, and a 2-year period of participation cuts down that effort substantially. Another important advantage is that whenever an appreciable shift in scores from one graduating class to the next is observed, it is possible to check whether the shift might be attributable to some differences in the newly sampled schools. This is done simply by repeating the analysis using only the 60 or so schools that participated both years. Thus far, the half-sample approach has worked quite well; an examination of drug prevalence data from the "matched half-samples" showed that the half samples of repeat schools yielded drug prevalence trends that were virtually identical to trends based on all schools.

Definitions of terms

College plans—Respondents were asked the question "How likely is it that you will do each of the following things after high school?" One of the alternatives listed is "graduate from college (four year program)." Seniors responding "definitely won't" or "probably won't" were assigned to the college plans category "none or under 4 years." Students responding "probably will" or "definitely will" were assigned to the college plans category "complete 4 years."

Region—States grouped as "Northeast" (Census classifications of New England and Middle Atlantic): Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. States grouped as "North Central" (Census classifications of East North Central and West North Central): Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas. States grouped as "South" (Census classifications of South Atlantic, East South Central and West South Central): Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas. States grouped as "West" (Census classifications of Mountain and Pacific): Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon and California.

Population density—"Large SMSAs" include the 12 largest Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA) as of the 1970 census: New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, San Francisco, Washington, Boston, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Baltimore, and Cleveland.

"Other SMSAs" include all other Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas excluding the 12 above. Except in the New England States, an SMSA is a county or group of contiguous counties that contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, or "twin cities" with a combined population of at least 50,000. In the New England States, SMSAs consist of towns and cities instead of counties. Each SMSA must include at least one central city, and the complete title of an SMSA identifies the central city or cities. For the complete description of the criteria used in defining SMSAs, see the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, *Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas: 1967* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). The population living in SMSAs is designated as the metropolitan population.

"Non-SMSAs" include all areas not designated as Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. The population living outside SMSAs constitutes the nonmetropolitan population.

Drug types—The authors note that the terms "hallucinogen," "sedatives," "other opiates," and "stimulants" are used in reporting data to be consistent with the national household survey. Definitions or identifiers used in survey forms include:

Marihuana—"pot," "grass" or hashish;
Other psychedelics—mescaline, peyote, PCP;
Amphetamines—uppers, pep pills, bennies, speed;
Quaaludes—quads, methaqualone;
Barbiturates—downers, goofballs, reds, yellows;
Heroin—smack, horse;
Other narcotics—methadone, opium, codeine, paregoric;
Inhalants—glue, aerosols, laughing gas;
Tranquilizers—Librium, Valium, Miltown.

Beginning with the 1979 survey, amyl and butyl nitrites were considered "other inhalants" for questions on one alternate survey form (N = one-fifth of total sample size). This was due to the fact that not all users of this subclass of inhalants were reporting themselves as inhalant users. Hallucinogen use had been similarly underestimated because some users of the hallucinogenic drug PCP do not report themselves as users of hallucinogens—even though PCP was included as an example of a hallucinogenic drug in earlier surveys and on other questions. The alternate questionnaire form contained a special set of questions about PCP, which provided other street names for it (e.g., angel dust). As a result of these definition changes, since 1979 data for drug use in these two drug classes have been adjusted for underreporting. For more information, see Source.

APPENDIX 10 *National Crime Survey*—Data collection procedures and definitions of terms

NOTE: The following information was compiled by the SOURCEBOOK staff. For further information concerning sampling and interview procedures for the National Crime Survey, see U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, National Crime Survey—National Sample Survey Documentation *(Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976).*

The National Crime Survey Program surveys a nationwide sample of individuals, households, and businesses (designed to be representative of the country as a whole) to measure changes in the extent and nature of crimes of theft and violence. The same sample is interviewed twice a year for 3 years about experiences with crime in the 6 months since the last interview.

Interview procedure

Household interviews—Before the scheduled field interview, a "Dear Friend" letter informing each household about the National Crime Survey and the interviewer's impending visit was sent to each sample unit. The initial interviewer contact with the household was a personal visit, at which time interviews were obtained for as many household members as possible who were 12 years old or older. Subsequently, in order to save time and money, telephone callbacks were sometimes used to obtain interviews with the remaining eligible household members. The following criteria were used to make the decisions whether or not to make a telephone callback: 1) the size of the assignment, 2) the distance of the sampled household from the interviewer's home, 3) whether it would be less expensive to telephone or to visit the household, and 4) the respondent's preference.

There are three types of respondents in the household portion of the National Crime Survey: household respondents, self-respondents, and proxy respondents.

1. Household respondent—A household respondent was chosen to answer questions that pertained to the entire household. Items asked of the household respondent included such questions as whether the residence was owned or rented and total family income. In addition, the household respondent was asked a series of household "screen" questions, designed to elicit information concerning crimes against the household such as burglary and auto theft.

The interviewer was instructed to interview a knowledgeable adult household member as the household respondent; that is, one who appeared to know—or who could reasonably be expected to know—the answers to the household questions. For the data presented in this SOURCEBOOK, this usually was the head of the household or the spouse of the head of the household. If it became apparent that the particular household member being interviewed was unable to answer these questions, a more knowledgeable respondent was found, or arrangements were made to call back when a knowledgeable respondent was available.

2. Self-respondent—Questions that pertained to individual victimization were asked of each household member 14 years of age or older. The questions asked of each individual member include personal characteristics and whether they were victimized in some way during the preceding 6 months.

3. Proxy respondent—Information about each household member age 12 and 13 was obtained by a proxy; that is, the questions for these persons were asked of the household respondent or some other knowledgeable adult household member. Proxy respondents were also utilized for those household members who were physically or mentally unable to answer the individual questions, as well as for those household members who were temporarily absent and not expected to return within the enumeration period.

Commercial interviews—For the commercial portion of the survey, either the owners or the managers of the commercial establishment were to be interviewed. If the owner or manager was not available at an establishment, the interviewer asked for the name and telephone number so that he/she could make an appointment for an interview. If the owner or manager was temporarily absent for the entire interview period, or was ill for the entire period, or was too busy, or if the interviewer could not obtain an interview for some other reason, the interview was conducted with the assistant manager, an accountant, the senior salesclerk, the nurse, secretary, receptionist, or some other employee who was knowledgeable about the business. The commercial survey was suspended as of 1977.

Questionnaires

Household portion—The questionnaire used in the household survey had four parts. The first portion of the questionnaire completed by the interviewer consisted of such items as basic household demographic data and pertinent information concerning noninterviews. The second portion, asked of the household respondent, was designed to obtain—for the purpose of describing the household—characteristics of the household members 12 years old or older as well as to elicit general information concerning crimes committed against the household as a whole during the reference period. Items included in this section included such "screen" questions as: "During the last 6 months, did anyone break into or somehow illegally get into your home, garage, or another building on your property?" and "Did anyone steal or try to steal, or use your motor vehicle without permission?"

The third portion of the household questionnaire was asked of *each* household member 12 years old or older, or a proxy. It consisted of items of personal characteristics, such as educational attainment and marital status, as well as individual "screen" questions, designed to elicit whether or not the respondent had been the victim of a specific crime during the reference period. For example, the following questions were asked: "Did anyone take something directly from you by using force, such as by a stickup, mugging or threat?" and "Did anyone beat you up, attack you or hit you with something, such as a rock or bottle?"

The final portion of the household questionnaire, the Crime Incident Report, was used to gather detailed information about crimes reported in either the household screen section (portion II) or the individual screen section (portion III). One incident report was filled out for each incident reported in answer to a screen question. For example, if a respondent said that her purse was snatched once and that she had been beaten up twice, three Crime Incident Reports—one for each separate incident—were completed.

Commercial—The commercial victimization questionnaire had three primary components. The first contained questions that enabled the interviewer to classify the type of establishment, noninterview reasons, gross income, ownership, and number of employees. The second portion contained "screen" questions regarding whether any burglaries and/or robberies had occurred during the reference period, and if so, how many. This portion also included questions regarding insurance coverage and security measures used by the establishment.

The final portion of the commercial questionnaire consisted of robbery and burglary incident reports. These detailed reports were filed on every robbery and burglary incident reported in the screen questionnaire. Separate reporting forms were used for robbery and burglary incidents for the survey period from July 1972 through December 1972. Beginning in January 1973, the same incident reporting form was used to record details of both robbery and burglary incidents.

Changes in the 1979 Household Questionnaire

In 1979, a revised questionnaire was used in the household survey. To be able to make data comparable across years, specifications were given for reformatting the responses from the new questionnaire to coincide with the old survey questionnaire. Tables constructed for SOURCEBOOK are based on the format of the old survey questionnaire. However, for Tables 3.6 and 3.14, it was not always possible to reformat the new response categories (and hence column distributions) to those from the old questionnaire. The result is that the tables presented in this edition of Sourcebook are not comparable to those presented in earlier editions. To aid the reader, the table below compares the response codes for these variables from the 1978 and revised 1979 questionnaires.

Table 3.6 Reasons for not reporting the victimization to police

1978 Codes	1979 Codes
Nothing could be done—lack of proof	Lack of proof, no way to find/identify offender
Did not think it important enough	Respondent did not think it important enough
Police wouldn't want to be bothered	Police wouldn't think it was important enough, they wouldn't want to be bothered
Did not want to take time—too inconvenient	Did not want to take time—too inconvenient
Private or peronal matter, did not want to report it	Private or personal matter or took care of it myself
Did not want to get involved	No ccmparable code
Afraid of reprisal	Afraid of reprisal by offender or his family/friends
Reported to someone else	Reported to someone else
Other—specify	Object recovered or offender unsuccessful
	Didn't realize crime happened until later
	Property difficult to recover due to lack of serial or I.D. number
	Police would be inefficient, ineffective, insensitive (they'd arrive late, wouldn't pursue case properly, would harass/insult respondent, etc.
	Other—specify

Table 3.14 Place of occurrence of victimization

1978 Codes	1979 Codes
At or in own dwelling, in garage or other building on property (includes break-in or attempted break-in)	At or in *own* dwelling, or *own* attached garage (always mark for break-in or attempted break-in of same)
	At or in *detached* buildings on *own* property such as detached garage, storage shed, etc. (always mark for break-in or attempted break-in of same)
At or in vacation home, hotel/motel	At or in vacation home, hotel/motel
Inside commercial building such as store, restaurant, bank, gas station, public conveyance or station	Inside restaurant, bar, nightclub
	Inside other commercial building such as store, bank, gas station
	On public transportation or in station (bus, train, plane, airport, depot, etc.)
	Commercial parking lot
Inside office, factory, or warehouse	Inside office, factory, or warehouse
Near own home; yard, sidewalk, driveway, carport, apartment hall (does not include break-in or attempted break-in)	Near *own* home; yard, sidewalk, driveway, carport, on street immediately adjacent to own home, apartment hall/storage area/laundry room (does not include apartment parking lots)
On the street, in a park, field, playground, school grounds or parking lot	On the street (other than immediately adjacent to own/friend/relative/neighbor's home
	Noncommercial parking lot
	Apartment parking lot
	On school property (school parking area, play area, school bus, etc.)
	In a park, field, playground other than school
Inside school	Inside school building
Other—specify	At, in, or near a friend/relative/neighbor's home, other building on their property, yard, sidewalk, driveway, carport, on street immediately adjacent to their home, apartment hall/storage area/laundry room

Confidentiality

A notice of confidentiality appeared on both the household and the commercial questionnaire, indicating to the respondent that the answers given were confidential by law and could be seen only by sworn Census personnel.

National sampling procedures and standard errors of the estimates[a]

All of the National Crime Survey data presented are population estimates derived from nationwide probability samples. The samples used for the national survey are large; during a 6-month period, about 60,000 household interviews and 135,000 personal interviews are conducted. However, whenever samples of a population—rather than the entire population—are studied, a certain amount of sampling error is introduced into the results. The size of this error depends on such factors as the size of the sample and the variability of the population. However, the sampling design and techniques were carried out in a way that permits an estimation of the amount of sampling error present in the results.

The sample of particular households or businesses actually drawn is only one of an extremely large number of different samples that could have been drawn. If all possible samples of a given size were to be drawn from a population and the sample results were used to estimate the population value for a particular characteristic, the estimates from the samples would differ somewhat from each other. These differences are distributed in a known way, however, and statistical sampling theory can give an idea of how much confidence can be placed in the estimate of a population characteristic that is derived from a sample of a given size. Using a statistic called the standard error of the estimate, we can create an interval around the sample characteristic in such a way as to know the probability that intervals made in this manner contain the population characteristic.

Because the method utilized in the production of these standard errors and confidence intervals is based on approximations, the standard errors are an indication of the order of magnitude of the standard error, rather than the precise standard error, for any specific item. It should be noted that as finer and finer breakdowns of the population are made—for example, along dimensions of race, income, age, etc.—the size of the standard error, *relative* to the size of the estimate, can be expected to increase.

Definitions of personal crime categories

1. *Rape and attempted rape*—Rape was the method of attack; or the type of injury suffered; or there was a verbal threat of rape; or the method of attack was attempted rape; or there were attempted rape injuries suffered. This category includes victimizations both with and without theft.
2. *Robbery*—Aggregates categories 3, 6, and 7 below.
3. *Robbery and attempted robbery with injury*—Aggregates categories 4 and 5 below.
4. *Robbery and attempted robbery with injury, serious assault*—In a personal confrontation, something was stolen or taken without permission from the victim; or there was an attempt to steal or take something without permission; *and* the victim suffered a serious injury. The robbery may or may not have involved a weapon.
5. *Robbery and attempted robbery with injury, minor assault*—In a personal confrontation, something was stolen or taken without permission from the victim; or there was an attempt to steal or take something without permission; *and* the offender had no weapon or the victim did not know whether the offender had a weapon; *and* the victim was attacked in some fashion; *and* received minor injuries.[b]
6. *Robbery, without injury*—In a personal confrontation, something that belonged to the victim was stolen or taken without permission; *and* the victim was threatened or attacked, but not injured in any way. Victimizations in which the offender had a weapon as well as those in which the offender did not have a weapon are included.

[a] A description of the city sample is presented below.
[b] All cases in which the offender had a weapon and the victim received either minor or serious injuries are classified as serious assault.

7. *Attempted robbery without injury*—In a personal confrontation, the offender attempted to steal something; *and* the victim was threatened or attacked but not injured in any way. The attempted robbery may or may not have involved a weapon.
8. *Assault*—Aggregates categories 9 and 12 below.
9. *Aggravated assault*—Aggregates categories 10 and 11 below.
10. *Aggravated assault with injury*—Nothing was stolen or taken without permission, nor was there an attempt to steal or take something without permission; *and* the victim suffered a serious injury. The assault may or may not have involved a weapon.
11. *Aggravated assault, attempted assault with weapon*—Nothing was stolen or taken without permission, nor was there an attempt to steal or take something without permission; *and* the offender had a weapon; *and* the victim was threatened with harm, or was actually attacked but received no injury.
12. *Simple assault*—Aggregates categories 13 and 14 below.
13. *Simple assault with injury*—Nothing was stolen or taken without permission, nor was there an attempt to steal or take something without permission; *and* the offender had no weapon, or the victim did not know whether the offender had a weapon; *and* the victim was attacked in some fashion; *and* received minor injuries.
14. *Simple assault, attempted assault without weapon*—Nothing was stolen or taken without permission, nor was there an attempt to steal or take something without permission; *and* the offender did not have a weapon; *and* the victim was threatened with harm, or was actually attacked but received no injury.
15. *Personal larceny with contact*—Aggregates categories 16, 17, and 18 below.
16. *Personal larceny with contact, purse snatching*—A purse was taken from the person; *and* the offender did not have a weapon; *and* the victim was not threatened with harm or actually attacked.
17. *Personal larceny with contact, attempted purse snatching*—An attempt was made to take a purse from the person; *and* the offender did not have a weapon; *and* the victim was not threatened with harm or actually attacked.
18. *Personal larceny with contact, pocket picking*—Cash or a wallet was taken from the person; *and* the offender did not have a weapon; *and* the victim was not threatened with harm or actually attacked.
19. *Personal larceny without contact*—Theft or attempted theft except of motor vehicles, occurring away from the residence of the victim; *and* there was no personal confrontation between the victim and offender (e.g., umbrella stolen from restaurant in which victim was dining).

Definitions of household crime categories[c]

20. *Burglary*—The offender did not live where the crime was committed and did not have a right to be there. Aggregates categories 21, 22, and 23 below.
21. *Burglary, forcible entry*—The offender actually got into the building; *and* there was some evidence that the offender used force to get in, whether or not something was stolen and whether or not there was property damage.
22. *Burglary, unlawful entry without force*—The offender actually got into the building; *and* there was no evidence that the offender tried to force his way in.
23. *Burglary, attempted forcible entry*—The offender tried to get into the building without success; *and* there was some evidence that the offender used force trying to get in.
24. *Larceny*—Theft, except of motor vehicles, and except in conjunction with burglary. Aggregates categories 25, 26, 27, and 28 below.
25. *Larceny, under $50*[d]—The sum of the stolen cash *and* stolen property was equal to $0 to $49.
26. *Larceny, $50 or more*—The sum of the stolen cash *and* stolen property was equal to $50 or more.
27. *Larceny, amount not ascertained*—The amount of stolen cash was not ascertained; or the value of the stolen property was not ascertained.
28. *Larceny, attempted*—Attempted theft, except of motor vehicles.
29. *Vehicle theft*—Theft or attempted theft of a car or other motor vehicle. Aggregates categories 30 and 31 below.
30. *Completed vehicle theft*—Theft of a car or other motor vehicle.
31. *Attempted vehicle theft*—Attempted theft of a car or other motor vehicle.

Definitions of business crime categories

32. *Burglary*—The offender tried to get into the building illegally; *and* there was evidence that the offender used force to get in; or the offender actually got into the building illegally, with or without using force.
33. *Robbery*—The offender used force or threat of force to take or attempt to take money, merchandise, equipment or supplies belonging to the business from an employee of the business, whether or not the offender had a weapon.

[c] Each household incident involves some form of crime directed against property without personal confrontation between the victim and the offender during the (actual) commission of the crime.
[d] Stolen checks and credit cards were uniformly considered as $0.

APPENDIX 11 *National Analysis of Official Child Neglect and Abuse Reporting*—Study methodology

NOTE: The following information was excerpted from the American Humane Association, Annual Statistical Report: National Analysis of Official Child Neglect and Abuse Reporting, 1979 *(Denver, Colo.: American Humane Association, 1980), pp. 1–22. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.*

The National Study on Child Neglect and Abuse Reporting is a project conducted by the American Humane Association and funded by the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. It began as a grant awarded to the American Humane Association in 1973 to determine the feasibility of operating a national clearinghouse for child abuse and neglect reports in order to be able to describe the national status of the child maltreatment problem. In 1976, detailed analyses of the data were first available. In 1978, the American Humane Association, in conjunction with the Denver Research Institute, was awarded a contract to continue the work of the clearinghouse, to more carefully define the data set, and to provide training and technical assistance to States.

The basic objectives of the clearinghouse function of the National Study are as follows: 1) determine the number of families, alleged perpetrators, and involved children on official reports of child maltreatment; 2) determine the source of referral and the geographic distribution of official reports; 3) describe the characteristics of families, perpetrators, and children involved in official reports and, where possible, compare them against the general population; 4) describe the response of the child protective services system to the report; and 5) identify and describe trends in the reporting data across and within jurisdictions.

Procedures for data collection and analysis

The data collected by the National Study are basically of two types: summary data, used to describe the extent of reported maltreatment on a national basis; and case information, used to describe the dynamics of reporting and also the nature of what was reported. Jurisdictions that submit case data do so voluntarily. Most often, participation in the National Study is integrated into the jurisdiction's child protective services management information system.

During 1979, all 50 States, the District of Columbia, and 3 U.S. territories participated in the National Study to some degree. The 33 fully participating jurisdictions submitted case data by means of either non-identifying copies of official reporting forms or a data tape that contained reporting data organized by case. The remaining jurisdictions submitted summary statistics to the National Study. Table 1 shows the distribution of participation at each level. Also indicated are those jurisdictions that submitted case data on magnetic tape and those that submitted forms.

Prior to inclusion, each record must meet certain minimum criteria for completeness and must successfully pass a series of edit specifications to insure the integrity of the data base. Forms that fail editing at any point are either corrected by the National Study staff or are returned to the originating participant jurisdiction for correction and resubmittal.

Potentially any jurisdictional reporting form is appropriate for collection of National Study data. However, only those data items that are compatible with the National Study's masterfile can be used. Jurisdictions can and do vary in terms of *how much* of their data can be actually included in the data base.

Data compatibility is determined through a mapping process, which essentially entails verifying with the jurisdiction that the purpose and meaning of a particular data element on their form is the same as that of a corresponding National Study data element. Hence, the total number of reports used in each data table varies. This is a function of two types of data completeness: the actual number of compatible data elements and the *combination* of compatible data elements that constitute a data category.

Table 2 shows the distribution of reports across jurisdictions that submitted case data. These reports constituted the data bank used in the analyses of case information. It is important to remind the reader, however, that although the majority of reports represent the same set of data elements, some do not. In addition, there was variation in the completeness of each report's data set. For these reasons, all of the reports in the National Study data base were not always used to derive a given statistical summary. The "N" for each data table varies as a function of data element compatability and data set completeness.

Table 1

Fully participating		
Reporting forms	Tape	Summary statistics
Arizona	Arkansas	Alabama
Delaware	Florida	Alaska
Georgia	Hawaii	California
Louisiana	Idaho	Colorado
Maine	Michigan	Connecticut
Minnesota	New York	District of Columbia
Mississippi	North Carolina	Guam
Missouri	Pennsylvania	Illinois
Nebraska	South Carolina	Indiana
Nevada	Tennessee	Iowa
New Hampshire	Texas	Kansas
New Mexico	Utah	Kentucky
North Dakota	Virginia	Maryland
Ohio	Wisconsin	Massachusetts[a]
Puerto Rico		Montana
Rhode Island		New Jersey
Vermont		Oklahoma
Virgin Islands		Oregon
Wyoming		South Dakota
		Washington
		West Virginia[a]

[a] These States also submitted case data, but too late to be analyzed for this report.

Table 2

Jurisdiction	Abuse	Neglect	Abuse/neglect	Other[a]	Total	Percent of total
Arizona	2,235	3,929	1,094	0	7,258	2.45
Arkansas	2,194	4,146	629	0	6,969	2.35
Delaware	281	926	240	0	1,447	0.49
Florida	13,244	29,920	5,731	0	48,895	16.50
Georgia	1,761	36	6	0	1,803	0.61
Hawaii	960	437	105	2	1,504	0.51
Idaho	234	649	78	0	961	0.32
Louisiana	1,583	3,099	2,067	0	6,749	2.28
Maine	594	1,528	937	0	3,059	1.03
Michigan	5,154	11,333	345	18,461	35,293	11.91
Minnesota	2,743	1,988	513	0	5,224	1.76
Mississippi	662	1,549	985	0	3,196	1.08
Missouri	2,002	3,097	502	108	5,709	1.93
Nebraska	762	1,223	845	0	2,830	0.96
Nevada	822	1,622	462	0	2,906	0.98
New Hampshire	580	835	362	0	1,777	0.60
New Mexico	897	1,022	569	0	2,488	0.84
New York	2,897	12,504	20,623	8,055	44,079	14.88
North Carolina	3,128	8,451	1,308	1	12,890	4.35
North Dakota	309	679	304	0	1,292	0.44
Ohio	6,028	5,853	1,958	0	13,839	4.67
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	12,825	12,825	4.33
Rhode Island	256	314	237	0	807	0.27
South Carolina	1,266	2,837	282	125	4,510	1.52
Tennessee	30	51	5	15,243	15,329	5.17
Texas	6,272	8,254	1,428	14,682	30,636	10.34
Utah	0	0	0	4,702	4,702	1.59
Vermont	246	461	642	0	1,349	0.46
Virginia	1,451	5,237	708	0	7,396	2.50
Wisconsin	2,900	3,742	441	40	7,123	2.40
Wyoming	388	566	83	0	1,037	0.35
Puerto Rico	106	196	83	0	385	0.13
Virgin Islands	29	20	5	0	54	0.02
Total	62,014	116,484	43,577	74,244	296,321	100.00

[a] Includes "missing," "unspecified," and "other."

Interpretation of the data

Reporting on a national level has increased by 71 percent since 1976. This can be attributed to a number of factors. First, it must be pointed out that it may be impossible to determine if an increase in reporting is directly related to an increase in the number of children who are maltreated. The main reason for this is that there is no nationally standardized definition of maltreatment. Further, individual jurisdictions continue to modify reporting legislation to encompass new reportable conditions, e.g., emotional maltreatment. Reporting "measures" different phenomena in each jurisdiction and, in addition, what is measured in each jurisdiction may change each year. Compounding this situation is that it is known that not all occurrences of maltreatment are reported. It is likely that the increase in reporting is due to improved accountability on the part of jurisdictional systems.

In addition to reflecting broadened reportable conditions and improved accountability, the increase in reporting also reflects increased public awareness of the child maltreatment problem, and a corresponding increase in willingness to report.

It is interesting to note, however, that the magnitude of the increase from one year to another has been steadily decreasing with time. It is unlikely that this means that reported incidence is approaching actual incidence for the reasons mentioned above. Rather, it probably reflects a steady approach to the limit in terms of what child protective services can handle.

Finally, there were approximately 64,769,000 children living in the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands in 1978. The 33 States and territories that submitted individual case data for 1979 contained approximately 39,783,000 of these children, or 61 percent. The total number of "involved children" in these jurisdictions, or those who were the subjects of a report of maltreatment, amounted to 396,846, or 1 percent of all the children residing in these jurisdictions.

The actual total of involved children could not be derived from the information provided by the remaining 21 States and territories. However, if the 1 percent figure that prevailed in the 33 case data jurisdictions can be assumed to prevail in the remainder, the total number of involved children in the United States and its territories can be estimated to be at least 647,690.

APPENDIX 12 *Delinquency 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978*—Survey methodology and definitions of terms

NOTE: The following information has been excerpted from Daniel D. Smith, Terrence Finnegan, Howard Snyder, and Jacqueline Corbett, Delinquency 1975: United States Estimates of Cases Processed by Courts with Juvenile Jurisdiction *(Pittsburgh, Pa.: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1979), pp. II–4–II–21; Daniel D. Smith, Terrence Finnegan, and Howard N. Snyder,* Delinquency 1976: United States Estimates of Cases Processed by Courts with Juvenile Jurisdiction *(Pittsburgh, Pa.: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1980), pp. 17–35; Daniel D. Smith, Terrence Finnegan, and Howard N. Snyder,* Delinquency 1977: United States Estimates of Cases Processed by Courts with Juvenile Jurisdiction *(Pittsburgh, Pa.: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1980), pp. 18–37; and Daniel D. Smith, Terrence Finnegan, Howard N. Snyder, Norma G. Feinberg, and Patricia McFall,* Delinquency 1978: United States Estimates of Cases Processed by Courts with Juvenile Jurisdiction *(Pittsburgh, Pa.: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1981), pp. 5–19, 153–157. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.*

Sampling data

The data used to derive the national estimates for 1975, 1976, 1977 and 1978, represent subsamples drawn from a larger data base. The total data base and the subsample for each year are as follows:

1975—The total data base consist of over 580,000 cases reported from 13 States. The total population of these 13 States represented 42 percent of the entire U.S. population and 41 percent of the total youth population at risk (from age 10 to the upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction).

The subsample was generated from 10 States. They include: Connecticut, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia in the East; Alabama and Mississippi in the South; Ohio, Kansas, and Nebraska in the Midwest; and California in the West. New York, Florida, and Idaho data were excluded because of inconsistencies in the methods of reporting. The sample of these 10 States comprises a total of 555 counties out of a possible 3,141 nationwide. The sample represents 27 percent of the total child population within the courts with juvenile jurisdiction. A total number of 372,592 cases comprises the sample used to generate 1975 national estimates.

1976—The total data base contains more than 707,000 case records collected from 17 States and the District of Columbia. After a review, data from New York, Idaho, South Dakota, and the District of Columbia were excluded from the estimating sample because of internal variances in reporting methods. The resulting sample includes data from Connecticut, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia in the East; Alabama, Florida, and Mississippi in the South; Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, and Ohio in the Midwest; and California and Utah in the West. The sample used to generate 1976 national estimates includes data from 849 of the nation's 3,141 counties and represents 35.2 percent of the total child population within jurisdiction of juvenile courts in the United States.

1977—The total data base contains more than 700,000 case records collected from 17 States and the District of Columbia. After a review, data from New York, South Dakota, and the District of Columbia were excluded from the estimating sample because of significant differences in reporting methods. The resulting sample includes data from Connecticut, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia in the East; Alabama, Florida, and Mississippi in the South; Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, and Ohio in the Midwest; and California and Utah in the West. The sample used to generate 1977 national estimates includes data from 856 of the nation's 3,141 counties and represents 35.5 percent of the total child population within jurisdiction of juvenile courts in the United States.

1978—The primary data base consists of more than 515,000 case records from courts with juvenile jurisdiction in 13 States (California, Connecticut, Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Mississippi, North Dakota, Nebraska, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, and West Virginia), the District of Columbia, and Clark County, Nevada. Data from 794 of the 3,143 counties in the United States containing more than one-third of the total child population within the jurisdiction of juvenile courts of the United States are represented.

Child population at risk

Developing national estimates required that the child population at risk had to be determined for each of the 3,141 counties in the United States. "Child population at risk" was defined as the number of children from the age of 10 through the upper age of jurisdiction for the juvenile court serving a particular county. Though both public and private sources were checked extensively; no source of population estimates by county and age was available for 1975, 1976, 1977, or 1978. However, the 1970 census data contained information in this form, and this information was utilized. In addition, the U.S. Bureau of the Census, under special contract from the National Cancer Institute, had produced population estimates for each year 1975 through 1978, by county in five-year age groupings (0–4, 5–9, etc.).

Using the following method, estimates of child population at risk were made for each year (i.e., 1975, 1976, 1977, and 1978). From the 1970 census, a summation of the number of children in a county from 0 through 4 years of age was made to obtain a total estimate of the children in this age range. Similarly, the process was repeated for the 5 through 9 and the 10 through 14 age groups. A percentage of the total for a particular age was calculated by dividing the number of children of a single age by the total number of children in its five-year group. Thus, the relative percentages were determined for 5-, 6-, 7-, 8-, and 9-year-olds in 1970; and from the 1975 census estimates, the total number of youth was determined in the 10 through 14 age group in 1975 (from the National Cancer Institute data). It was assumed that the relative percentage of 5-year-olds in the 5-to-9 group in 1970 would be equivalent to the relative percentage of 10-year-olds in 1975. Continuing with this procedure, 1975 estimates of the number of children of each age group from 10 through 19 were developed for each county.

Another assumption was that the change in single age populations from 1975 to 1978 would be minimal. For example, the estimate of 9-year-olds in 1975 was used as the estimate of 12-year-olds in 1978. Knowing the upper age of jurisdiction in each county, an estimate was calculated for the number of children from 10 through the upper age of jurisdiction (the child population at risk) for each of the 3,141 counties. Although migration, undercounting, and death rates would affect the extrapolation of population estimates from one year to another, it was assumed that these factors would be of minimal importance for the target group and that they would

be of minor importance compared with the impact of birth rates and child populations.

Estimating procedure

The primary task was to describe the number and nature of the juvenile court cases handled nationally in each of the years—1975, 1976, 1977, and 1978. Data were available from the reporting counties; for those counties not reporting, estimates had to be generated. The adopted estimating procedure assumed that the best method for predicting the number and types of cases for non-reporting jurisdictions was to use the data for similar reporting jurisdictions as a guide.

"Similar" was operationalized, or given a working definition, by using population at risk as a criterion. Jurisdictions of similar size (based on population at risk) were conceptualized as belonging to the same cluster. Clusters were formed based on the following concerns. First, the range of population at risk within a cluster had to be small enough to assure a reasonable similarity in the relative sizes of the counties. Second, it was necessary to define an adequate number of reporting jurisdictions within a cluster to assure the stability of that cluster's estimates. Accordingly, the 3,141 counties were divided into 11 clusters.

Estimates were made for non-reporting jurisdictions by using the information from reporting jurisdictions within the same cluster. It was assumed that the dynamics that produce the juvenile cases within a cluster are shared by all the counties in the cluster and are unique to that cluster. Thus, if a model could be developed to reproduce the data from reporting counties within a cluster, then this model could be applied to non-reporting jurisdictions of that cluster to generate predictions of their case loads.

Descriptive variables found in the *City/County Data Book* (U.S. Bureau of the Census) were utilized to identify characteristics of the counties, which could be incorporated into the model to produce these estimates. This volume contains approximately 200 descriptive variables on individual counties detailing such information as population, income level, educational characteristics, labor force, housing, and type of government. These data were used as predictors in the model. To reduce the potential predictors to a workable number and to minimize covariation and duplication of information, each variable was correlated with the total number of cases in each of the reporting jurisdictions. Only variables that were significantly correlated with the number of cases were retained. This process reduced the number of variables of interest to approximately 100 (depending on the particular survey year in question). Next, the reduction procedure created summary variables, grouping these individual variables under broader headings. A principal components factor analysis of the variables yielded summary factors that incorporated the distinctions found in the original variables, accounting for approximately 70 percent of the variance of the original variables.

After determining that these summary factors were reliable descriptors of the counties, they were utilized to develop regression equations that produced estimates of the number of cases handled by each jurisdiction reporting within each cluster. Applying the same equations to the non-reporting jurisdictions, estimates of individual caseloads were produced. By summing over the caseloads (either reported or predicted), it was possible to estimate the total number of cases from all the counties in a cluster and, subsequently, the total number of cases handled nationally. (The 1975 estimating procedures differ slightly from those described above, for a discussion of 1975 estimating procedures, see *Delinquency 1975*, pp. II–4–II–11).

It was also necessary to estimate the nature of all the cases handled by the juvenile court system—for example, type of offense, sex of offender, reason for referral, time in system, and disposition. By using the assumption that the reporting courts in a cluster approximately represent the non-reporting courts' data, a weighting procedure was developed to estimate the nature of the cases in the cluster as a whole, including the non-reporting courts. If, for example, the reported cases within a cluster represented 25 percent of the total estimated number of cases for that cluster, by weighting each case by a factor of 4 (total estimated number of cases in the cluster divided by the total number of cases from the reporting jurisdictions in the cluster), it was possible to represent not only the number of cases but also the nature of the cases. By employing this process of developing weights to permit the sample data to represent the population, detailed estimates of the nation's juvenile court cases were produced.

Data collection

Identification of States that collect information on the processing of youths through the juvenile justice system is made through contact with individuals and agencies with responsibility to collect or to report juvenile court statistics. States that compile information on a regular basis and have data on a computer-readable medium are sent written requests for the data; the information is then transmitted to the National Center for Juvenile Justice.

Variations in information compilation and interpretation are checked with the respective State personnel and edited by the National Center for Juvenile Justice staff. The data are then transformed into a standard format for the national file. Jurisdictional differences in juvenile court statutes and procedures used to collect the data cause some problems with uniformity that cannot be corrected. The Source notes, among other limitations of the data, the following:

—The accuracy (reliability and validity) of the original coding process is unknown.

—There are wide ranges of definitions regarding court dispositions.

—The reasons for referral to court and their definitions vary dramatically.

—Some State statutes exclude major crimes (i.e., homicide, forcible rape, and aggravated assault) from the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, while other State statutes exclude types of minor crimes (i.e., fish and game violations).

—Some States differentiated between specific types of crime, while others used broader categories for their offenses (i.e., larceny was alternately defined as grand larceny, petit larceny, shoplifting, and larceny except shoplifting).

—Some States changed their reporting system which altered some of the variables and values reported during the reporting period.

—The offense labels are not always an accurate indicator of actual behavior (i.e., larceny may vary from stealing bubble gum to the theft of a handgun).

—The data represent cases disposed of by courts; they do not represent individuals, nor do they represent incidents.

Definitions of terms

Unit of count—The unit of count refers to a case disposed of by a court with juvenile jurisdiction during the reporting year. The term "disposed of" means that some definite action was taken or some treatment plan was decided upon or begun. Each "case" represents a youth referred to court, with or without a petition during the year, or a new referral for one of the reasons described in "reason for referral"; it does not include traffic, dependency and neglect cases, or special proceedings brought before the court.

Race—The reporting of race varied greatly. Some States reported white, black, and other, while a few States reported ten categories of race. For the purpose of consistency among States, three categories of race were selected. The "other" category refers to all races which were reported as anything other than white or black.

Source of referral:

Law enforcement agency—The term "law enforcement" should be interpreted as including metropolitan police, State police, park police, sheriffs, constables, police assigned to the juvenile court for special duty, and all others performing a police function with the exception of probation officers and officers of the court.

Parents or relatives—This category includes the youth's own parents, foster parents, adoptive parents, step parents, grandparents, aunts, uncles, and other legal guardians.

School department—This term includes counselors, attendance officers, teachers, principals, superintendants of schools, and members of the board of education.

Probation officer—A probation officer was considered to be an officer of the court or any person designated to perform a probation function.

Social agency—This category includes both public and private agencies, such as a department of public welfare, the board of health, a children's aid society, a child-welfare board, and institutions caring for children (such as homes for dependent children, hospitals, group homes, runaway homes, and agencies that perform functions of after-care, parole, and correction).

Other court—1975–77: This category includes any court which is physically located in another district, has no legal jurisdiction over the case, or has concurrent jurisdiction with the juvenile court that had original jurisdiction over the case; 1978: Includes any court other than the court disposing of the case.

Reason for referral—1975–77: This includes attempting to commit or committing offenses (behavior that is defined as constituting juvenile delinquency or in need of supervision by State or local law), but does not include traffic, dependency and neglect cases; or special proceedings brought before the court; 1978: attempts to commit an offense were included under the offense behavior, except for attempted murder, which was included in the assault category.

Homicide—This offense consists of any willful or negligent killing of one person by another.

Forcible rape—This offense involves forced carnal knowledge of one person by another against the will of the victim. (Some States coded forcible rape and sex offenses in one category which might have been counted here or in the "sex offense" category below.)

Robbery—Robbery consists of the taking of property or something of value by use of force, violence, and/or the threat of violence; it also includes purse snatching.

Assault—This category generally includes all forms of assault from simple assault, fighting, and intimidation to cases of aggravated assault, defined as an attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe bodily injury.

Burglary—Burglary refers to unlawful entry into a home, business, or other structure and intending to commit or committing a larceny or other offense; it also includes breaking and entering.

Auto theft—Auto theft consists of the taking of a motor vehicle by a person not having lawful access thereto and subsequent abandoning of the motor vehicle or converting of the motor vehicle for the use of the thief or another person; it also includes unauthorized use, grand theft auto, joyriding, and operating a vehicle without the owner's consent.

Larceny—1975–77: This category includes stealing, taking and carrying, leading, riding, or driving away (except motor vehicles) the personal property of another person without claim of right, with the intent to deprive them of their ownership, or to convert such property to the use of the thief or another person; it also includes shoplifting, forgery, fraud, and larceny by check; 1978: Included some purse snatching without force.

Weapons—This category consists of acts in violation of law regulating or prohibiting the possession, carrying, use, manufacture, or sale of weapons or weapon accessories.

Sex offense—This offense includes all law violations of a sexual nature excluding forcible rape; it includes prostitution, pandering or procuring, fornication, buggery, incest, indecent exposure, indecent liberties, sodomy, and statutory rape. (Some States include forcible rape under this category.)

Drugs—The violation of drug laws including unlawful possession, sale, manufacture, use, furnishing, etc., of narcotic or non-narcotic drugs.

Drunkenness—This category includes alcoholic intoxication, drunkenness, and associated behavior forbidden by local law.

Disorderly conduct—Disorderly conduct consists of any behavior that is a breach of the peace under local law; it includes unlawful assembly, disturbing the peace, and disturbing meetings.

Vandalism—Vandalism refers to the willful or malicious destruction, injury, disfigurement, or defacement of public or private property, real or personal, without consent of the owner or person having custody or control; it also includes cutting auto tires, drawing obscene pictures on public rest room walls, smashing windows, destroying school records, tipping over gravestones, and defacing library books. (Some jurisdictions report cases of arson under vandalism.)

Arson—This offense includes willful or malicious burning of personal or public property; it may include burning buildings, houses, boats, ships, contents of buildings, crops, and woods. (Some jurisdictions report cases of arson under vandalism.)

Other delinquency—This category includes all other criminal offenses that do not fall easily under any of the previous reasons for referral and those offenses reported by the court as "other."

Running away—This offense consists of one or more abscondences from a court or from an individual, agency, or institution to which the child has been committed, or to a single or multiple act of leaving or staying away from his/her own home without permission.

Truancy—Truancy refers to unauthorized absence from school as defined under the law.

Curfew violation—A curfew violation refers to being on the street or in a public place after a specified time in violation of a local law applicable only to children.

Ungovernable behavior—Such behavior indicates that the child is persistently beyond the control of parents or others who have charge of the youth.

Possessing or drinking liquor—1975–77: This category includes only those liquor offenses for which adults would *not* be arrested; 1975: Includes only those liquor offenses which are illegal for children.

Other status—This category includes other status offenses such as endangering the morals of self or others, association with immoral persons, and engaging in an occupation dangerous to life or limb.

Trespassing—(defined in 1978): This includes criminal trespassing, trespassing on private property, and prowling.

Manner of handling—Indicates whether the case was processed with or without the filing of a petition. For courts that did not report such data on cases, the information was often derived from data indicating that a case was handled "formally" or "informally," resulted in a "judicial" or "nonjudicial" disposition, was disposed of "at intake" or at court hearing, or similar data indicative of the degree of formality or judicial involvement in the matter.

CONTINUED

7 OF 8

APPENDIX 13 *Client Oriented Data Acquisition Process (CODAP), 1979 Annual Data*—Survey methodology and definitions of terms

NOTE: This information was excerpted from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Annual Data 1979, Data from the Client Oriented Data Acquisition Process (CODAP), *Statistical Series E, No. 17 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), pp. 1, 2, 381–387. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.*

Limitations of the data

The data presented are based on a data file that has been edited for internal consistency. The following should be considered when using the reported data:

Each admission reported on a CODAP form does not necessarily represent a different client. To reduce multiple counting of some individuals, records that represent transfer admissions between CODAP clinics within a program are not included in the tables that contain data on clients admitted during the year.

Tables that contain data on clients discharged during the year are based on matched admission and discharge reports. Thus, discharge reports for which there were no matching admission reports are excluded from these tables.

The March 1979 revision for the "source of referral" variable essentially reflects a combining of several 1978 categories into a smaller number of categories. Except for one case (the "other" category), there is a direct correspondence between the two sets of categories. On the 1978 form there was a single "other" category, while the 1979 form has two, "other voluntary" and "other non-voluntary". For this report, data submitted as "other" in 1978 were tabulated with "other voluntary".

Although PCP was not included as a separate category until implementation of the revised CODAP forms in March 1979, some clinics had been collecting and reporting PCP data separately prior to that time. Thus, reporting of PCP as a specific category for the entire 1979 calendar year is somewhat more complete than might be presumed. During January and February, clinics reported approximately 484 PCP admissions per month; the monthly average for March through December was about 739 PCP admissions. Had PCP data been collected separately by all clinics for the entire year, PCP admissions would have probably accounted for almost 3.8 percent of admissions in 1979 rather than 3.5 percent as shown in the national tables, and the proportion of hallucinogen admissions (which included PCP on previous forms) would have been closer to 2.4 percent rather than the 2.7 percent shown.

In January of 1980 it was determined that 15 clinics in Hawaii that provided treatment for alcohol clients only should not be included in the CODAP data reports. Data from these units had been included, however, in all of the 1977 and 1978 reports as well as in the first three provisional quarterly reports for 1979. These client data were removed from the system for all subsequent reports (including all 1979 NIDA Series E reports). If these units are excluded from the 1978 annual national figures, alcohol accounts for 8.2 percent of admissions rather than 9.2 percent as previously reported. Thus the 1979 data, which show 7.5 percent of all admissions for primary alcohol clients, represent less of a decrease in alcohol admissions than might have been presumed. Revised quarterly figures for drug distributions are presented in U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, *Trend Report, January 1976—September 1979*, Statistical Series E, No. 15 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980).

Definitions of terms

Age at admission—Derived by subtracting a client's year of birth from the year of admission to treatment.

Age at first use—The chronological age at which a person first used the drug now listed as his/her primary drug problem.

Drug users (clients)—Persons admitted to a clinic for the prevention or treatment of a drug problem; they are assigned to a treatment plan and receive the clinical and supportive services identified in the regimen. Criteria for completing treatment are established at this time. When a clinic's Federal contract or grant states that both prevention and treatment services are to be provided, the persons receiving prevention services are also considered clients. The guidelines of the Federal funding agencies state that a client is considered active if he/she receives treatment services at least once every 30 days. Only active clients are reported on CODAP. If the client has not received treatment or direct services for 30 days, he or she must be discharged from the CODAP reporting system. *Partial* services are occasionally offered to community groups, clients' families, and individuals; this activity is not reported by CODAP clinics because the people involved in receiving partial services are not treated for diagnosed drug problems.

Drug types—Drugs are classified into 12 categories: heroin; other opiates—illegal methadone, opium, morphine, codeine, Demerol, Dilaudid, etc.; marihuana/hashish—includes THC, "hash oil," other cannabis preparations; barbiturates—phenobarbital, Seconal, Nembutal, etc.; amphetamines—Benzedrine, Dexedrine, methamphetamine, "speed," and related compounds such as Preludin, Ritalin, etc.; alcohol; cocaine; hallucinogens—LSD, mescaline, psilocybin, MCA, DMT, mushrooms, peyote, etc.; PCP—"angel dust;" tranquilizers—Librium, Valium, Miltown, etc.; other sedatives or hypnotics—methaqualone, chloral hydrate, Placidyl, Doriden, etc.; other—includes inhalants (glue, nitrous oxide, organic solvents, etc.), over-the-counter drugs (legally obtained, non-prescription medication), as well as any drug not falling into one of the above categories.

Employment status—The following categories are used to indicate if the client is legally employed (including self-employment) at the time of admission. To qualify as being employed, the client's earnings must be subject to income taxes. For example, stipends and welfare payments are not taxable; therefore, the client receiving these monies would not be considered employed. The categories are: unemployed, not seeking work—has not sought employment in last 30 days; unemployed, seeking work—has sought employment in last 30 days. This includes registering with employment agencies, etc.; employed, part-time—working less than 35 hours a week; employed, full-time—working 35 or more hours a week. This category also includes clients with concurrent full-time and part-time positions.

Highest grade level completed—Number of years of education the client completed.

Marital status—The following categories indicate the client's marital status at time of admission: never married—this includes annulment; married—this includes common-law marriage and those clients who consider themselves married; widowed; divorced; separated—this refers to married persons not living together by choice, whether or not the separation is legal.

Primary drug—The drug type that is the major problem in that it has caused the most dysfunction. *Primary drug at admission* is the drug problem for which the client was admitted to treatment. Similarly, *primary drug at discharge* is the drug problem, if any, causing the most dysfunction at the time of discharge from treatment. Only one primary problem may be reported at admission and one at discharge.

Race/ethnicity—Based on staff observation and client self-identification, the following categories have been selected to conform with the Federal Interagency Committee on Education Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Racial and Ethnic Definitions: white (not of Hispanic origin)—a person having origins in any of the people of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East; black (not of Hispanic origin)—a person having origins in any of the people of sub-Saharan Africa; Hispanic—Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Hispanic; other—includes American Indian (a person having origins in any of the original people of North America), Alaskan Native (a person such as Aleut or Eskimo Indian who has origins in any of the original people of North America), and Asian or Pacific Islander (a person having origins in any of the original people of the Far East, Indian subcontinent, Southeast Asia, or the Pacific Islands).

Reason for discharge—The circumstances under which a client leaves treatment. Several types of discharge are reported as follows:

Completed treatment, no drug use—the client has successfully completed the prescribed treatment regimen in the program and no further treatment services are prescribed within this program or any other program; however, follow-up contact may be recommended. The client is no longer using illegal drugs or abusing alcohol.

Completed treatment, some drug use—the decision of the clinic staff is that the client has successfully completed the prescribed treatment regimen in the program, and no further treatment services are prescribed within this program or any other program. The client meets all other criteria for completion of treatment except concerning the use of drugs during the month prior to discharge.

Transferred/referred—the client is discharged from the clinic and, with no interruption in treatment, is transferred to another clinic that is within the same program; or, the client is discharged from the clinic and referred to another drug treatment program or to a medical or psychiatric institution.

Program decision to discharge client for noncompliance with program rules—treatment is not completed; the client is discharged for violation of program rules.

Left before completing treatment—the client is discharged because of his/her decision to leave the clinic before completion of treatment, or his/her refusal to continue a further phase of treatment in this or any other program.

Incarcerated—treatment is not completed; the client is discharged because of incarceration.

Died—the client died before completing treatment; however, this does not necessarily imply a drug-related death.

Source of referral—The following categories indicate the agency, individual, or legal situation through which the client is committed to or referred to treatment: self-referral; hospital—includes a general or mental hospital; community services—includes a community mental health center, Federal, State, or local agencies, a private physician, psychiatrist or other mental health professional, central intake unit, or another drug treatment program; family/friend; employer/school; other voluntary; Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC); Federal, State, and county probation; Federal, State, and county parole; other non-voluntary—includes police, Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act (NARA) I, and NARA II; other—includes Bureau of Prison (BOP) and other BOP (formerly DAP), and Veterans Administration Armed Services Medical Referral Office (VA ASMRO).

Arrests within 24 months prior to this admission, number of—Indicates the number of times the client has been arrested and booked during the 24 months prior to admission. This item does not imply conviction and relates to alleged offenses. Arrests for traffic infractions are not included. However, arrests for driving while under the influence of alcohol or drugs and driving while intoxicated because of alcohol or drugs are included.

APPENDIX 14 *Sentenced Prisoners Under 18 Years of Age in Adult Correctional Facilities*—Survey methodology and definitions of terms

NOTE: The following information was excerpted from Harvey D. Lowell, Margaret McNabb, and Anthony J. DeMarco, Sentenced Prisoners Under 18 Years of Age in Adult Correctional Facilities: A National Survey *(Washington, D.C.: National Center on Institutions and Alternatives, 1980), pp. 10, 11, 27–35, Appendix I. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.*

Survey methodology

Data were obtained through the use of a questionnaire. Telephone contacts were used to establish the location of the desired information within the adult correctional system and to establish accountability for compiling the data requested. After questionnaires were sent out, additional correspondence and telephone contacts were made when necessary in order to expedite data gathering. Telephone cross-checks were made with adult correctional personnel and individual institutions of selected States. Respondents were asked to provide data constituting a one-day picture of the population of sentenced prisoners under 18 years of age in adult correctional systems; Jan. 1, 1979 was selected as the survey date.

Population data used to compute rates per 100,000 youth 14 to 17 years of age are from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Population Reports, 1976*, Series, P–25, No. 646.

Definitions of terms

Sentenced prisoners—Includes all sentenced prisoners 17 years of age and under who were incarcerated in adult correctional facilities as of Jan. 1, 1979. It does not include prisoners or parole violators who were being detained or who were incarcerated in State correctional facilities on holding status.

Age—Information pertaining to the age of sentenced prisoners as of Jan. 1, 1979. If this information was not available, other information was accepted with an explanation of the basis upon which age distinctions were made (e.g., age at intake, sentencing date, offense).

Adult correctional facilities—Includes all facilities for the incarceration of sentenced offenders that are under the jurisdiction of the States' adult correctional system. It includes all prisons, halfway houses, community residential centers, work release or prerelease programs, etc., for offenders who have a maximum sentence length of more than 1 year. It does not include facilities for juvenile delinquents, facilities operated by the juvenile corrections department or the department of mental health, detention facilities or county jails, or facilities for civil commitment.

Offenses—The data refer to the offense leading to incarceration; in cases in which more than one offense was committed, only the most serious charge was recorded. Except as indicated, offense distinctions correspond to common practice in reporting jurisdictions. Attempts and conspiracies to commit offenses fall under the category of "other crimes," except in the case of murder. Offenses were categorized according to standard descriptions and were broken into three categories: crimes against people, crimes against property, and crimes against the public order. Definitions were formulated and definitional questions (arising during the conduct of the study) were decided with reference to Clark and Marshall, *A Treatise on the Laws of Crimes* (Chicago: Callaghan and Company, 1952), pp. 489–934.

Crimes against people—murder 1; murder 2; manslaughter/murder 3; attempted murder; rape (includes sodomy); robbery (includes armed robbery, strongarm robbery, robbery involving use of force, etc.; does not include purse-snatching); aggravated assault (includes assault with intent to do serious bodily harm); kidnaping; sex offenses; other crimes against people (including reckless endangerment, terroristic threats, purse-snatching, assault, assault and battery).

Crimes involving property—arson; auto theft (includes grand theft auto, use without authority, unauthorized use of a motor vehicle); burglary (includes breaking and entering); larceny/theft/stolen goods (includes all forms of larceny and theft other than auto theft, petty larceny, grand larceny, theft by deception, and receiving stolen property, possession of stolen goods, shoplifting, hijacking); extortion/embezzlement/fraud/forgery; other crimes involving property (includes counterfeiting, possession of counterfeit money, malicious mischief, destruction of property, vandalism, trespassing).

Crimes against the public order—narcotics/use and possession; narcotics sale (includes possession with intent to sell, and manufacture); prostitution; other crimes against the public order (includes drunk and disorderly conduct, public nuisance, prison breach, vagrancy, alcohol, tobacco and firearms violations, perjury, gambling, criminal negligence, possession of a dangerous weapon).

Explanation/rates for States

State differentials in both the collection and availability of data will affect the consistency and comparability of data across States. The notes that follow outline such differences with respect to reporting practices, data collection problems, and other pertinent factors in State and county criminal justice operations.

Alabama—Alabama provided data pertaining to the total number and ages of youth offenders in Alabama's adult prison system. State officials were not able to identify the offenses for which all youth had been sentenced. Data were provided for Sept. 30, 1978.

Alaska—No significant variations in reporting practices or definitions were noted.

Arizona—Data pertinent to youth in Arizona's adult prisons were provided for Sept. 24, 1979. The total number of offenders were not included in the data.

Arkansas—No significant variations in reporting practices or definitions were noted.

California—Only 14 prisoners were under 18 years of age. The low number of youth in adult corrections in California is due to the large population in California Youth Authority facilities. The State data is representative of the population on Dec. 31, 1978, a year prior to the survey date.

Colorado—All the requested data were provided. Data for adult persons were provided for Apr. 27, 1979.

Connecticut—The method of characterizing offenses is somewhat different from that requested. Connecticut has a "youthful offender" statute from which individual offenses may not be disclosed. Offenders within this category are therefore listed under the heading "unreported" on the Connecticut data. The data includes the crimes of auto theft within the larceny category and those offenders under auto theft are only those convicted of "Use of motor vehicle without permission". A second violation occurs because Connecticut operates under an integrated jail/prison system. The data, therefore, includes offenders in both jails and prisons

and it is impossible to discriminate between offenders. The data simply reflect the most serious offense of each inmate while representing a combined picture of misdemeanors and felons. It does not necessarily follow that those offenders with less serious convictions are held in the State's jails rather than prisons. Data were provided for Sept. 11, 1979.

Delaware—The Delaware Department of Corrections reported that its adult institutions do not hold inmates under 18 years of age.

District of Columbia—Only four youth offenders were incarcerated in the District of Columbia's adult institution; most are sent to the Youth Center at Lorton and segregated from the general population. Data were reported for Oct. 23, 1979.

Florida—No significant variations in reporting practices or definitions were noted.

Georgia—Georgia provided data for Aug. 21, 1979. No other differences from standard procedures were reported.

Hawaii—Hawaii's adult correctional institution reported no offenders less than 18 years of age.

Idaho—No significant variations in reporting practices or definitions were noted.

Illinois—Illinois corrections officials reported that due to the classified nature of the records, the Illinois Department of Corrections was unable to provide comprehensive information to the survey. Thus, their data do not offer a complete picture of the youth offender population in Illinois. Fifty-one males and 1 female 17 years of age were incarcerated in the adult correctional system on Jan. 1, 1979. However, the offense data supplied represent the total number of offenses, rather than the most serious offense, for each individual offender (79 offenses). It is therefore impossible to identify the offenses that had been committed by the actual 52 inmates. Since male and female offenders were combined, it is also impossible to determine the offenses committed by the one female offender.

Indiana—No significant variations in reporting practices or definitions were noted.

Iowa—No significant variations in reporting practices or definitions were noted.

Kansas—The data reflect the population as of June 30, 1979.

Kentucky—The Kentucky Department of Corrections was unable to provide any information other than population figures. The data reflect the population on Dec. 19, 1979.

Louisiana—The data reflect the inmate population on Sept. 13, 1979. At the time of the survey, eight youths were being held in parish (i.e., county) jails under department of corrections jurisdiction.

Maine—No significant variations in reporting practices or definitions were noted.

Maryland—The data on inmates in the State correctional system do not show a breakdown by age within each offense category. The data also exclude 380 State sentenced offenders held in local jails due to an overflow at the State level and would therefore, exclude any offenders under 18 years old within that population.

Massachusetts—No significant variations in reporting practices or definitions were noted.

Michigan—State institutional data reflect the inmate population on Dec. 31, 1978.

Minnesota—No significant variations in reporting practices or definitions were noted.

Mississippi—No significant variations in reporting practices or definitions were noted.

Missouri—No significant variations in reporting practices or definitions were noted.

Montana—No offenders incarcerated in Montana's State prison system were under the age of 18.

Nebraska—No significant variations in reporting practices or definitions were noted.

Nevada—No significant variations in reporting practices or definitions were noted.

New Hampshire—No significant variations in reporting practices or definitions were noted.

New Jersey—The data were reported for Aug. 9, 1979.

New Mexico—No significant variations in definitions or reporting practices were noted.

New York—The data do not include any offenders under 16 years of age. All offenders 15 years of age and under are incarcerated in youth facilities until they become 16. The data also include a category of "youthful offenders" constituting approximately 45 percent of New York's young adult prisoner population and for whom no offense designation can be made.

North Carolina—The large number of unreported offenses occurs because it includes all other crimes, not peculiar to any specific category.

North Dakota—No significant variations in reporting practices or definitions were noted.

Ohio—There were no variations from standard reporting practices for the Ohio data.

Oklahoma—No significant variations in reporting practices or definitions were noted.

Oregon—No significant variations in reporting practices or definitions were noted.

Pennsylvania—No significant variations in reporting practices or definitions were noted.

Rhode Island—The Rhode Island correctional system is structured as an integrated jail/prison system, under the authority of the department of corrections.

South Carolina—No significant variations in reporting practices or definitions were noted.

South Dakota—The data were reported for July 1, 1979.

Tennessee—While data reported for the survey date, Jan. 1, 1979 identified only 8 offenders, corrections personnel indicated that 26 additional youthful offenders were committed to the State system between Jan. 1, and July 1, 1979.

Texas—No significant variations in reporting practices or definitions were noted.

Utah—No significant variations in reporting practices or definitions were noted.

Vermont—No significant variations were apparent in the data on offenders in the State prison.

Virginia—No significant variations in reporting practices or definitions were noted.

Washington—No significant variations in reporting practices or definitions were noted.

West Virginia—West Virginia's State correctional institutions do not incarcerate offenders under the age of 18.

Wisconsin—No significant variations in reporting practices or definitions were noted.

Wyoming—No significant variations in reporting practices or definitions were noted.

Federal Bureau of Prisons—The Bureau of Prisons reported that on June 4, 1979, four youths were held in federal adult institutions. While two were incarcerated for violent crimes, the offenses for the remaining two were under "other public order crimes." They were convicted of violations of immigration law.

APPENDIX 15 *Profile of Jail Inmates*—Survey methodology and definitions of terms

NOTE: This information was excerpted from U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Profile of Jail Inmates: Socio-demographic Findings from the 1978 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails *(Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980). Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.*

Definitions of terms

Jail—As used throughout this report, a "jail" is defined as a local government facility authorized to detain for at least 48 hours any adult suspected or convicted of a criminal offense. Excluded from consideration as local jails were facilities designed specifically for the detention of juveniles, hospitals for the criminally insane, drunk tanks, and lockups.[a] In addition, all facilities operated by Federal or State correctional authorities, including State-operated jails in Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont, were excluded. Also excluded from the scope of the 1978 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails were 193 small jails, holding about 900 inmates. This procedure was adopted because the facilities were not authorized to hold inmates after they had been formally charged with a criminal offense, a process that usually takes place within the first 48 hours of confinement.

Detention status and legal status—Detention status and legal status are used broadly (and synonymously) to characterize various phases of the criminal adjudication process, ranging from arrest to the serving of time on an unappealed sentence. The terms also include such administrative or jurisdictional dispositions as "sentenced to a local facility" or to a "nonlocal facility," the latter of which refers to State or Federal institutions in cases where persons were temporarily confined in the local jail at the time of the survey because of overcrowding in the "nonlocal" facility or for other, unspecified reasons.

Age—The inmates' age was that given at the time of the interview.

Alcohol use—Inmates who indicated that they had been drinking alcoholic beverages at the time of the arrest that led to their incarceration were questioned as to the amount they had consumed to determine whether they had been "under the influence" of alcohol. In accordance with criteria furnished by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, it was considered that inmates had been under the influence if they indicated that they had consumed 8.33 cans of beer, or 6.75 4-ounce glasses of wine, or 10 1-ounce jiggers of hard liquor. The chemical content of each of these amounts, or of certain combinations of them, includes at least 4 ounces of pure alcohol.

Annual income—Each inmate was asked to indicate the level of personal income for the 12-month period prior to incarceration, as well as the main source of that income.

Convicted—Those jail inmates judged guilty of an offense either after a plea of guilty or as the result of a trial. The category covers two basic groupings—persons "awaiting sentence" and those "sentenced". The latter group includes inmates assigned to serve time in a local facility (either the facility where they were held at the time of the survey or another local facility), or a nonlocal facility, or an unknown type of facility.

Drug use—For analytical purposes, three categories characterized the frequency of illicit drug use by inmates during the course of their lifetime: daily, weekly, and less than weekly (a category that includes occasional users and those who had used a drug only once). The types of drugs surveyed for extent of usage and drug influence at the time an offense was committed included the three leading narcotics: heroin, methadone, and cocaine. Inmates were also asked about the use of amphetamines ("uppers") and barbiturates ("downers") without a medical prescription, as well as about their experience with marihuana (including hashish), LSD, PCP, and "other drugs."

Employment status—The "employed" were construed as all inmates who had fulltime or parttime jobs or business enterprises at the time of their admission to jail. "Fulltime" employment was defined as working 35 hours or more per week, a category that encompassed Armed Forces personnel. The term "parttime" covered employment of fewer than 35 hours a week.

Hispanic—Refers to inmates who indicated that their origin was Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or some other Hispanic origin, irrespective of race.

Juvenile—A legal rather than demographic designation.

Marital status—Determined as of the date of the interview rather than at the time of admission. Five categories were included on the questionnaire: never married, married, widowed, divorced, and separated. For the purpose of analysis, the last two were combined. Married persons included those joined in common-law union. Separated persons refer to those legally apart, rather than those separated by incarceration.

Military service—Although inmates who are veterans of the Armed Forces were not asked whether they had served in Vietnam or elsewhere in Southeast Asia, it can be assumed that most of them below age 25 had *not* because they would have been too young. The number of troops in Vietnam had been substantially reduced by the end of 1972 and was down to almost zero by January 1973. Inmates who were 24 years old at the time of the survey (February 1978) would have been 18 in 1972 and, among inmates less than 25 years of age as of 1978, only 24-year-olds would have had been able to have seen military service in Vietnam. On the other hand, because the official U.S. Government definition of "Vietnam era veterans" encompasses those who served at any time between April 5, 1964 and May 7, 1975, it can be assumed that inmates between the ages of 21 and 24 could have served in the military during that era.

Poverty level—As applied to 1977 annual income, the U.S. Government definition of the "poverty level" for family groups larger than 2 persons ranged from $4,806 for a 3-member family to $10,137 for a family of 7 persons or more.

Prison—A State or Federal confinement facility, chiefly used for holding convicted felons serving sentences of more than 1 year.

Race—The race of inmates was determined by interviewer observation. The racial categories distinguished in the report are white, black, and other. The category "other" includes American Indians, Alaskan natives, Pacific Islanders, and persons of Asian ancestry.

Unconvicted—Those jailed inmates involved in criminal proceedings for a crime alleged against them, but not yet judged innocent or guilty. Within this category, the status "not yet arraigned" denotes those inmates who had not yet been charged in a court with the commission of a crime. Inmates who had been formally charged before a court were categorized as "arraigned and awaiting or on trial."

[a]Although juvenile detention institutions were outside the scope of the survey, the companion facility census revealed that jails held a total of 1,611 juveniles.

Methodology

Sample design and size

Survey specifications required a sample of about 4,000 male and 2,000 female inmates in approximately 400 institutions. The sample, drawn from files maintained by the Governments Division of the U.S. Bureau of the Census, amounted to about 1 in every 26 persons detained in the Nation's locally operated jails. About 3,500 facilities met the definitional criteria for a jail and, thus, were eligible for inclusion in the sample.

As a first step in designing the sample, these jails were stratified into five classes. Institutions that held an estimated 225 or more inmates were all included in the sample. In each of these large institutions—numbering 132 and containing almost half of the inmates of each sex—males were sampled at the rate of 1 in 35 and females at the rate of 1 in 4. In jails holding fewer than 225 inmates, sampling rates varied according to the sex of inmates held and, where both sexes were held, a minimum number of members of one or the other sex. Separate samples for males and females—a self-weighting male sample and a female sample of sufficient size to assure adequate representation—were formulated by means of ratios for each of the five strata, as depicted in Table 1.

Table 1

Stratum number	Institutional sampling rate: Number of inmates	Institutional sampling rate: Sex of inmates	Institutional sampling rate: Number in sample	Inmate sampling rate: Males	Inmate sampling rate: Females
I	225 or more	Both	All	1 in 35	1 in 4
II	Less than 225	Female only	1 in 2	(Not applicable)	1 in 2
III	Less than 225	Both, including at least 20 females	1 in 2	None but eligible in IV and V	1 in 2
IV	Less than 225	Both, including at least 21 males and less than 20 females	1 in 5	1 in 7	All
V	Less than 225	Both, with less than 21 males and less than 20 females	1 in 35	All	All

Of some 6,300 interview candidates identified by this selection process, some 5,300—approximately 85 percent—were actually interviewed. Of the approximate 1,000 who were not interviewed, 47 percent had been released either before or after the day of sample selection, 42 percent had declined to participate, and the remaining 11 percent were excluded for other reasons.

Estimation procedure

Five adjustment factors were applied in the assignment of a final weight to each interview, or data record:

(1) A *basic weight,* applied to all records. For males, the value of this weight was 35. For females, one of three weights was assigned, 4, 5, or 35.

(2) An *institution noninterview adjustment,* applied to the data records of inmates in institutions where the proposed interviews could not be conducted nor the records of the scheduled interviewees obtained.

(3) An *inmate noninterview adjustment,* applied in cases where incomplete demographic data were obtained from the institutional records of inmates who could not be interviewed personally. This adjustment, made separately for males and females, was applied to 18 categories of information as defined by different combinations of three variables: race (black and other than black), age (under 20, 20 to 25, 25 and over), and size of facility. There were three size-of-facility categories for males, all pertaining to facilities housing both males and females: facilities with fewer than 21 males, those with at least 21 males but fewer than 225 total inmates, and those with 225 or more inmates. For females, the three categories were: facilities for females only and housing fewer than 225 inmates; facilities housing males and females with a total of fewer than 225 inmates; and facilities housing both males and females with a total of 225 inmates or more. For any of the 18 categories of information, the noninterview adjustment was defined as the ratio of the weighted number of interviewed plus noninterviewed inmates in that category to the weighted number of interviewed inmates in the same category.

(4) A *first-stage ratio adjustment* was one of two steps taken to minimize the variance resulting from the use of jails within the sample to represent jails that were not in the sample. It was required for all jails in the sample, except the 132 large facilities (225 inmates or more), which were self-representing. The procedure, applied before the inmate count made in the 1978 Census of Jail Facilities became available, adjusted for the difference between the estimated number of inmates held in jails within the sample and the estimated number in jails represented by the sample.

(5) The final step in the weighting procedure was a *second-stage ratio adjustment* to bring the survey-derived inmate count into accord with the jail population as enumerated in the 1978 Census of Jail Facilities. A ratio adjustment was developed for each of the three size-of-facility categories for males (less than 21, 21 to 224, and 225 or more) and for each of the two such categories for females (less than 225 and 225 or more). For any category, the adjustment was defined as the ratio between the total number of inmates as determined by the facility census and weighted total estimated from the inmate survey.

Reliability of estimates

The particular sample used for the 1978 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails was only one of a large number of possible samples of the same size that could have been selected using the same design and sample selection procedures. Estimates derived from different samples would differ from each other. The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all possible samples, and is, therefore, a measure of the precision with which the estimate from a particular sample approximates the average of all possible sample estimates. The estimate and its associated standard error may be used to construct an approximate confidence interval—that is, an interval having a prescribed probability that it would include the average of all possible sample estimates. This average may or may not be contained in any particular computed interval. But, for a particular sample, it can be determined with specified confidence that the average of all possible sample estimates is included in the constructed interval.

If all possible samples were selected under essentially the same general conditions and using the same sample design, and if an estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated from each sample, then:

(1) Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one standard error below the estimate to one standard error above the estimate would include the average for all possible samples.

(2) Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.6 standard errors below the estimate to 1.6 standard errors above the estimate would include the average for all possible samples.

(3) Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two standard errors below the estimate to two standard errors above the estimate would include the average for all possible samples.

In addition to sampling error, the estimates presented in this report are subject to nonsampling error. Major sources of such error include the infeasibility of representing all jails within the sample, inability to obtain complete information from all inmates in the sample, errors in estimating values for missing data, differences in the inmates' interpretation of questions, respondent inability or unwillingness to provide correct information or to report information accurately, and errors made in recording, coding, and processing the data. Standard errors calculated for use with data from this survey partially gauge the effect of certain nonsampling errors in response and enumeration, but they

do not measure any systematic biases in the data. Because the full extent of nonsampling error is unknown, however, particular care should be exercised in the interpretation of figures based on a relatively small number of cases or on small differences between estimates.

Statistical results from the survey were used for analytical purposes in this report only when based on an estimated count of 300 or more male inmates (or inmates of both sexes) and of 100 or more female inmates. When computed on smaller bases, the estimates were considered statistically unreliable. Nevertheless, such figures are shown in the data tables to permit such combinations of data categories as may serve the need of individual users.

Application of standard errors

Results presented in this report were tested to determine whether or not statistical significance could be associated with observed differences between figures. As a result of such tests, all statements of comparison are significant at a 1.6 standard error level or better, and the vast majority are significant at a minimum level of 2.0 standard errors. This means that, for most comparisons cited in the report, the estimated difference is greater than twice the standard error of the difference. For this report, differences that failed the test at 1.6 standard errors (i.e., at a 90-percent level of confidence) were not considered statistically significant.

APPENDIX 16 *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1979*—Survey methodology and definitions of terms

NOTE: The following information has been excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1979, *National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD–NPS–PSF–7 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), pp. 37, 42–47. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.*

Survey methodology

Data presented in this report are based on yearend 1978 and 1979 inmate counts and on enumerations of prisoner transactions during 1979. As in past years, the data were collected with a standard questionnaire transmitted to the appropriate State authorities and the Federal Prison System. The final date for receipt of information was in March 1980.

In each jurisdiction, the questionnaire was completed by a central agency reporting for institutions within the correctional system. This procedure was also used by the Federal Prison System in supplying data on Federal institutions. Because the information was derived from a complete enumeration rather than a survey, the statistical data are not affected by sampling error. Response errors were held to a minimum by means of a systematic telephone follow-up and, where necessary, other control procedures. Thus the yearend counts are generally considered reliable. Because of the absence of standardized administrative and recordkeeping practices from State to State, the data for admissions and departures are not always entirely comparable across jurisdictions.

National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) category definitions

Jurisdiction population, Dec. 31, 1979—Includes all inmates under State jurisdiction on Dec. 31, 1979, regardless of location. Does not include other jurisdictions' inmates (for example, inmates from other States, pretrial detainees) merely housed in prisons.

Custody population, Dec. 31, 1979—Includes all inmates in the State's custody, that is, housed in State correctional facilities on Dec. 31, 1979. Does not include State inmates housed outside State prison facilities; does include other jurisdictions' inmates (for example, inmates from other States, the courts, local jails) housed in State's facilities.

Overcrowding, Dec. 31, 1979—Includes all inmates housed in local jails on Dec. 31, 1979, as a direct result of State prison overcrowding. Does not include inmates held in local jails for other reasons (for example, work release, court appearance, etc.).

Admissions

New court commitments—Includes all inmates who were admitted with all new sentences, that is, these inmates were not readmitted for any sentences. This category includes probation violators entering prison for the first time on the probated offenses. Does not include parole violators with new sentences as new court commitments.

Parole violators with new sentences—Includes all parolees returned with new sentences.

Other conditional release violators with new sentences—Includes all individuals on conditional release (other than parole) who are returned with new sentences, for example, returns from supervised mandatory release, from shock probations, etc.

Parole violators only, no new sentences—Includes all parolees returned only for formal revocations of parole that were not accompanied by new sentences. If the parole was not formally revoked, that is, the parolee was held only temporarily pending a hearing, no admission occurred for NPS purposes.

Other conditional release violators only, no new sentences—Same as above, substituting conditional release violator for parole violator.

Transfers from other jurisdictions—Includes all inmates transferred to this State's jurisdiction to continue sentences already in force. Does not include admissions if State does not acquire jurisdiction. Does not include movements from prison to prison within State.

Absent without leave (AWOL) returns, with or without sentences—Includes all returns from AWOL, that is, failures to return from authorized temporary absences such as work furlough, study release, mercy furlough, or other authorized temporary absence.

Escapee returns, with or without new sentences—Includes all returns from escape, that is, unlawful departures from a State correctional facility or from the custody of State correctional personnel.

Returns from appeal/bond—Includes all inmates reinstated to correctional jurisdiction from long-term jurisdictional absences on appeal or bond. Does not include returns from short-term movements (that is, less than 30 days) to court (that is, where the State retains jurisdiction).

Other admissions—Includes all other admissions not covered by the above categories.

Releases

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

Expirations of sentence—Includes all inmates whose maximum court sentences minus credits have been served.

Commutations—Includes all inmates whose maximum sentences have been changed (lowered) to time served to allow immediate unconditional release.

Other unconditional releases—Includes all other unconditional releases not covered by the above categories.

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

Probations—Includes all inmates who have been placed under probation supervision and conditionally released; includes all shock probation (split sentence) releases.

Supervised mandatory releases—Includes all inmates who must, by law, be conditionally released. This type of release may also be called mandatory conditional release.

Paroles—Includes all inmates conditionally released to parole.

Other conditional releases—Includes all other conditional releases not covered by the above categories.

Death:

Executions—Self-explanatory.

Illnesses/natural causes—Self-explanatory.

Suicides—Self-explanatory.

Accidental injury to self—Includes all inmates who accidentally

caused their own deaths (for example, a fall from a ladder, mishandling electrical equipment).

Death caused by another person—Includes all inmates whose deaths were caused accidentally or intentionally by another inmate or prison personnel.

Other deaths—Includes all other deaths not covered by the above categories.

Other releases:

Absent without leave (AWOL)—Includes all failures to return from an authorized temporary absence such as work furlough, study release, mercy furlough, or other authorized temporary absence.

Escapes from confinement—Includes all unlawful departures from a State correctional facility or from the custody of State correctional personnel.

Transfers to other jurisdictions—Includes all inmates who were transferred from one State's jurisdiction to another to continue sentences already in force. Does not include the release if State does not relinquish jurisdiction. Does not include movements from prison to prison within State.

Releases to appeal/bond—Includes all inmates released from correctional jurisdiction to long-term jurisdictional absences on appeal or bond. Does not include short-term movements (that is, less than 30 days) to court (that is, where the State correctional system retains jurisdiction).

Other releases—Includes all other releases not covered by the above categories.

Race

White—A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East.

Black—A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.

American Indian or Alaskan Native—A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North America, and who maintains cultural identification through tribal affiliation or community recognition.

Asian or Pacific Islander—A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian Subcontinent, or the Pacific Islands. This area includes, for example, China, India, Japan, Korea, the Philippine Islands, and Samoa.

Other—Any other race not covered by the above categories.

Not known—Any inmate whose race is unknown.

Ethnic origin

Hispanic—A person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

Not Hispanic—A person not covered by the above category.

Not known—Anyone whose ethnic origin is unknown.

Explanatory notes for States

Differing legal and administrative requirements as well as diverse recordkeeping practices among jurisdictions hamper efforts to collect uniform nationwide data on the number and movement of inmates in State and Federal correctional institutions. Not all jurisdictions are able to provide information that meets NPS definitions. For some, the discrepancies between what is reported and what meets the criteria are minor, but in others these discrepancies are more serious and, overall, serve to limit the comparability of data among jurisdictions. Limitations in State data, of course, carry over into regional and national figures, which, as a consequence, should be viewed as providing an order of general magnitude rather than precise totals.

The notes that follow identify deviations from the category definitions used in the 1979 questionnaire, provide details on the content of "other" admission and release categories, and specify any revisions that should be taken into account when comparing 1978 and 1979 figures. State inmates housed in local jails because of overcrowding are generally considered to be under State jurisdiction. Exceptions to this rule have been noted below. Some States included an adjustment residual in their admission or release figure in order to balance the yearend 1978 count with the yearend 1979 count.

Alabama—Yearend jurisdiction counts for 1978 are revised from those reported in the 1978 publication. Differences between jurisdiction and custody counts for 1979 are due to persons housed in local jails. New court commitments: Includes some split sentence violators and some parole violators with new sentences. Other admissions: Adjustment residual. Other conditional releases: Unconditional court-ordered releases.

Alaska—All data include both jail and prison inmates, as prisons and jails form an integrated system. Admission and release figures are estimates based on 1978 data. Parole violators, no new sentence: Includes parole violators with new sentences and other conditional release violators with and without new sentences. Supervised mandatory releases: Includes some (fewer than 5 percent) expirations of sentence and releases to probation of inmates serving a split sentence. The remainder are supervised releases, many of which convert to probation shortly after discharge. Other releases: Adjustment residual.

Arizona—Jurisdiction counts exclude, but custody counts include, persons receiving split sentences, part to be served in prison and the remainder on probation. Arizona considers the incarceration period of such sentences to be jail time served in prison. New court commitments: Includes other conditional release violators with and without new sentences and escapees returned after a prolonged period of absence. Other conditional releases: Includes discretionary releases, work furloughs, and temporary releases.

Arkansas—Yearend jurisdiction counts are revised from those reported in the 1978 publication. Other unconditional releases: Unconditional court-ordered releases. Other conditional releases: Releases under provisions of the Youthful Offender Act. Other releases: Adjustment residual.

California—Other admissions: Includes returns from appeal or bond and court movements occurring on the same day. Other unconditional releases: Unconditional court-ordered releases. Other releases: Includes releases to appeal or bond and court movements not occurring same day.

Colorado—Other unconditional releases: Unconditional court-ordered releases. Race: Figures are estimates.

Connecticut—All data include both jail and prison inmates, as prisons and jails form an integrated system. Yearend jurisdiction counts for 1978 are revised from those reported in the 1978 publication. New court commitments: Includes some parole violators and escapees returned with new sentences. Other admissions: Adjustment residual. Expiration of sentence: Includes some releases to probation. Large increases over 1978 probably due to inaccurate reporting in 1978. Other releases: Adjustment residual.

Delaware—All data include both jail and prison inmates, as prisons and jails form an integrated system. Persons receiving a split sentence of more than 1 year, part to be served in prison and the remainder on probation, are excluded from the data unless the prison portion of the sentence exceeded 1 year, a practice resulting in an understating of movement transactions and the yearend population. New court commitments: Includes probation violators. Other unconditional releases: Unconditional court-ordered releases. Other releases: Releases to Drug Rehabilitation Center.

District of Columbia—The District of Columbia has an integrated jail and prison system. Data include unsentenced inmates and those with sentences of 1 year or less, with the exception of those housed in the District of Columbia Jail or Detention Center. Persons receiving a split sentence of more than 1 year, part to be served in prison and the remainder on probation, were excluded unless the prison portion of the sentence exceeded 1 year, an omission resulting in an understating of movement transactions and the yearend population. Parole violators with and without new sentences and other conditional release violators with and without new sentences: The total number of violators is accurate, but the breakdown by type is estimated from 1978 figures. Escapees and AWOLs returned: May include some sentenced to 1 year or less. Expirations of sentence: Includes supervised mandatory releases with fewer than 180 days remaining on their sentences. Such persons are not considered to be subject to the conditions normally attached to this type of release. Supervised mandatory releases: Includes only those supervised mandatory releases with 180 days or more remaining on their sentences. Escapes and AWOLs: May include some sentenced to 1 year or less. Other releases: Type not specified. Race: Estimates based on 1978 data.

Florida—Yearend jurisdiction counts for 1978 are revised from those reported in the 1978 publication. Breakdown by sex and sentence length for Dec. 31, 1978 is estimated from June 30, 1978 figures. Total admissions are estimated from fiscal year 1978 admissions. Yearend jurisdiction and custody figures for 1979 are estimated from June 30, 1979 data. Differences between jurisdiction and custody counts are due in part to persons housed in local jails. Other conditional release violators returned with and without new sentences: Estimates based on 1978 figures. Other conditional releases: Conditional pardons. Race: Racial breakdown estimated from June 30, 1979 figures.

Georgia—Yearend jurisdiction counts for 1978 are revised from those reported in the 1978 publication. Parole violators returned with new sentences: Includes parole and other conditional release violators returned with and without new sentences. Other admissions: May include some transfers from other jurisdictions. Other deaths: Cause not known. Other releases: Type not specified.

Hawaii—Data include both jail and prison inmates, as prisons and jails form an integrated system. Yearend jurisdiction counts for 1978 are revised from those reported in the 1978 publication. Other unconditional releases: Unconditional court-ordered releases. Probation: Inmates whose sentence were reevaluated within 60 days of commitment and modified to probation. Other deaths: Cause not known. Other releases: Adjustment residual. Inmates with 1 year or less maximum sentence: Includes persons convicted of felony offenses and sentenced to 5 years probation, up to 6 months of which may be spent in jail. Race: Race data are not available for unsentenced inmates and those with sentences of 1 year or less; these are included in the "not known" category. "Other" includes American Indians and Alaskan Natives.

Idaho—Other admissions: Returns from agreement on detainers. Other unconditional releases: Releases because of acquittal or dismissal of sentence. Other releases: Releases to agreement on detainers. Unsentenced inmates (custody count): Civil commitments held for psychological testing and evaluation.

Illinois—Transfers from and to other jurisdictions: Illinois cannot report transfers, but it is believed that the number is very small. Other admissions: Includes returns from court. Other unconditional releases: Includes unconditional court-ordered releases, status discharges, and technical discharges. Other conditional releases: Includes conditional court-ordered releases. Other deaths: Cause not known. Other releases: Adjustment residual.

Indiana—Data on admissions, releases, and race are estimates. Other conditional release violators with new sentences: Includes parole, probation as part of a split sentence, and probation violators with or without new sentences.

Iowa—None. Other admissions: Type not specified. Other releases: Type not specified.

Kansas—Yearend jurisdiction counts for 1978 are revised from those reported in the 1978 publication. Differences between jurisdiction and custody counts are due to persons housed in other States or Federal facilities. Other conditional release violators returned with and without new sentences: May include some probation violators. Inmates with over 1 year maximum sentence (jurisdiction count—females): Unlike previous years, this category now excludes misdemeanants, who are no longer either housed in Kansas or under Kansas jurisdiction.

Kentucky—None. Other conditional release violators returned without new sentences: Includes some shock probation violators returned with new sentences. Other admissions: Type not specified.

Louisiana—Differences between jurisdiction and custody counts are due to persons housed in local jails. Other unconditional releases: Includes 22 unconditional pardons and 3 unconditional court-ordered releases. Other deaths: Cause not known. Escapes and AWOLs: Figures are estimates. Other releases: Includes court reversals whose status as conditional or unconditional is not known.

Maine—Total admissions and releases are estimated from the sex-specific increase or decrease in yearend figures. Breakdown by type of movement is based on 1978 data. Breakdown of jurisdiction count by sentence length is based on 1978 data. Differences between jurisdiction and custody counts are due to persons housed in local jails, in hospitals, in other States, or at home on work-release. Other admissions: Adjustment residual. Other deaths: Cause not known. Other releases: Adjustment residual. Race: Estimates based on 1978 data.

Maryland—All data include inmates (approximately 6 percent of total) sentenced to a maximum of 1 year or less. Differences between jurisdiction and custody counts are due to persons housed in local jails. New court commitments: Includes parole and other conditional-release violators with new sentences and returns from appeal or bond. Expiration of sentence: Figures are estimates, inasmuch as expiration and supervised mandatory release are considered one category. Supervised mandatory releases: Figures are estimates, inasmuch as expiration and supervised mandatory release are considered one category. Race: Figures are estimates.

Massachusetts—Both yearend and movement jurisdiction counts for 1978 are revised from those reported in the 1978 publication. Differences between jurisdiction and custody counts are due to persons housed in local jails. New court commitments: Includes parole violators returned with new sentences. Other releases: Adjustment residual. Race: Figures are estimates.

Michigan—Other conditional releases: Preparole furloughs. Other deaths: Cause not known. Other releases: Adjustment residual. Other races: Includes Mexican-Americans and some persons whose race is not known.

Minnesota—Yearend jurisdiction counts for 1978 are revised from those reported in the 1978 publication. Differences between jurisdiction and custody counts are due to persons housed in other States or in Federal institutions. Other releases: Adjustment residual.

Mississippi—Differences between jurisdiction and custody counts are due to persons housed in local jails. Other admissions: Type not specified. Other conditional releases: Includes work releases and supervised earned releases.

Missouri—Parole violators without new sentences: Includes parole violators with new sentences. Transfers from and to other jurisdictions: A small number of transfers on interstate compacts are erroneously reported in other movement categories. Other admissions: Adjustment residual. Other releases: Includes 49 court-ordered releases and 45 as an adjustment residual. Race: Figures are estimates.

Montana—Differences between jurisdiction and custody counts are due in part to two females housed in local jails. Other unconditional releases: Includes nine court-ordered releases. Other conditional releases: Includes one release to extended furlough and one conditional court-ordered release.

Nebraska—None.

Nevada—Differences between jurisdiction and custody counts are due to out-of-State inmates housed in Nevada and those in mental hospitals. Other unconditional releases: Unconditional court-ordered releases.

New Hampshire—Differences between jurisdiction and custody counts are due to persons housed in other States. Other unconditional releases: Unconditional court-ordered releases. Race: Figures are estimates.

New Jersey—Jurisdiction figures exclude 31 males held in local jails to ease overcrowding. Other admissions: Adjustment residual.

New Mexico—Yearend jurisdiction counts for 1978 are revised from those reported in the 1978 publication. Other unconditional releases: Unconditional court-ordered releases.

New York—Yearend jurisdiction counts for 1978 are revised from those reported in the 1978 publication to include 269 persons held at Riker's Island to ease overcrowding and to include 1 woman incorrectly omitted in 1978. Differences between yearend jurisdiction and custody counts for 1979 are due to persons housed at Riker's Island. Movement figures incorrectly exclude these persons. Parole violators with and without new sentences: Includes other conditional release violators with and without sentences. Transfers from and to other jurisdictions: Includes transfers from and to the Department of Mental Hygiene. Other admissions: Adjustment residual. Other deaths: Cause not known. Other releases: Adjustment residual. Race: "Not known" comprises American Indians and Orientals.

North Carolina—Differences between jurisdiction and custody counts are due to persons held for safekeeping, presentence diagnosis, or for Federal authorities. Persons receiving partially suspended sentences of more than 1 year, part to be served in prison and the remainder on probation, were excluded from the data unless the prison portion of the sentence exceeded 1 year, an omission resulting in an understating of movement transactions and the yearend population. Releases of inmates with partially suspended sentences are counted under "expiration of sentence" rather than "probation." Parole violators with new sentences: Includes parole violators without new sentences. Other admissions: Adjustment residual. Expiration of sentence: Includes some commutations (fewer than 10 percent). Other unconditional releases: Unconditional court-ordered releases.

North Dakota—Differences between jurisdiction and custody counts are due to Federal prisoners held in North Dakota institutions. Other conditional releases: Conditional court-ordered releases.

Ohio—New court commitments: Includes some "other conditional release violators with new sentences." Transfers from other jurisdictions:

Transfers from mental hospitals. Other unconditional releases: Sentences vacated by court. Other conditional releases: Extended medical furloughs and preparole furloughs. Deaths: Deaths classified as due to "illness or natural cause" include a small number of deaths attributable to unknown causes.

Oklahoma—Total female admissions and releases believed to be accurate, but breakdown by type is estimated from 1978 data. It is estimated that some 99 percent of all inmates are sentenced to over 1 year; therefore all prisoners are allocated to this category. Other deaths: Cause not known. Other releases: Adjustment residual.

Oregon—Yearend jurisdiction counts for 1978 are revised from those reported in the 1978 publication. New court commitments: Figures are estimates. Other deaths: Cause not known. Other releases: Adjustment residual.

Pennsylvania—Yearend jurisdiction counts for 1978 are revised from those reported in the 1978 publication. Differences between jurisdiction and custody counts are due to persons housed for Federal, county, or other State authorities. Other admissions: Adjustment residual. Other unconditional releases: Unconditional discharges after release on authorized temporary absence. Such releases were excluded from this category prior to 1979.

Rhode Island—All data include both jail and prison inmates, as prisons and jails form an integrated system. Persons receiving a partially suspended sentence of more than 1 year, part to be served in prison and the remainder on probation, were excluded from the data, unless the prison portion of the sentence exceeded 1 year, an omission resulting in an understating of movements transactions and the yearend population.

South Carolina—Yearend jurisdiction counts for 1978 are revised from those reported in the 1978 publication and are estimates. Differences between jurisdiction and custody counts are due in part to persons housed in local jails to ease overcrowding. New court commitments: Includes a number of parole violators returned with new sentences. Parole violators with new sentences: May include some parole violators without new sentences. Other conditional release violators with new sentences: May include some "other conditional release violators without new sentences." Other admissions: Adjustment residual. Other unconditional releases: Includes unconditional court-ordered releases. Other releases: Adjustment residual.

South Dakota—Other unconditional releases: Unconditional court-ordered releases.

Tennessee—All counts include persons sentenced to exactly 1 year, resulting in an overstatement of yearend and movement populations. Differences between jurisdiction and movement counts are due in part to persons housed in local jails. Parole violators without new sentences: Includes parole violators with new sentences. Other conditional release violators without new sentences: Includes returns from extended furloughs, a program discontinued early in 1979. Transfers from and to other jurisdictions: Includes transfers from and to Federal authorities and persons on interstate compacts. Other unconditional releases: Unconditional court-ordered releases. Other conditional releases: Includes releases to extended furlough, a program discontinued early in 1979.

Texas—All data are custody figures, as jurisdiction counts were not provided. Parole and other conditional release violators with new sentences: Includes parole and other conditional release violators without new sentences. Other admissions: Includes four Mexican nationals received under treaty. Other unconditional releases: Unconditional court-ordered releases. Other conditional releases: Conditional pardons. Other deaths: Cause not known. Other releases: Includes 46 male and 1 female Mexican national returned under treaty and an adjustment residual.

Utah—Other unconditional releases: Terminations of sentence by Board of Pardons.

Vermont—Data include both jail inmates (except those held in local lockups) and prison inmates, as prisons and jails form an integrated system. Yearend jurisdiction counts for 1978 are revised from those reported in the 1978 publication to exclude 23 persons with weekend sentences held in local lockups. Differences between jurisdiction and custody counts are due to persons housed out of State and in Federal facilities.

Virginia—Both custody and jurisdiction figures exclude 771 male and 40 female inmates held in county jails both to ease overcrowding and for other reasons. All of these inmates had at least 6 months remaining on their sentence and an unknown number had sentences over 1 year. Differences between jurisdiction and custody counts are due to persons housed in other States. Parole violators with new sentences: Includes parole violators without new sentences. Other unconditional releases: Absolute pardons. Other conditional releases: Conditional pardons. Other deaths: Cause not known. Other releases: Type not specified.

Washington—All jurisdiction counts exclude 135 males housed in local jails to ease overcrowding. Washington began housing such inmates in jails in September 1979. Other conditional releases: Includes three paroles to reinstatement and three unspecified conditional releases.

West Virginia—Yearend jurisdiction count for 1978 is revised from that reported in the 1978 publication to include 52 males from one institution erroneously excluded from the count. New court commitments: May include some persons returned from court after being declared unsuited to serve at a particular minimum security institution. Other admissions: Readmission following a West Virginia Supreme Court voiding of a court-ordered release. Other unconditional releases: Unconditional court-ordered releases. Other conditional releases: Includes four conditional court-ordered releases and one suspension of sentence. Other releases: Includes persons returned to court jurisdiction after being declared unsuited to serve at a particular minimum security institution.

Wisconsin—Yearend jurisdiction counts are revised from those reported in the 1978 publication. New court commitments: Includes transfers from other States. Other unconditional releases: Includes some transfers to mental hospitals, a category that Wisconsin considers to be unconditional court-ordered releases.

Wyoming—None.

Federal Prison System—Persons receiving a split sentence of more than 1 year, part to be served in prison and the remainder on probation, are excluded from 1978 and 1979 counts for those with maximum sentences of over 1 year unless the prison portion of the sentence exceeded 1 year, a practice resulting in an understating of these counts. Such persons (totaling 365 on Dec. 31, 1979) are included in the count of inmates with maximum sentences of 1 year or less. New court commitments: Includes "other conditional release violators with new sentences." Parole violators with new sentences: Figures are estimates based on new court commitments. Other unconditional releases: Includes 186 unconditional court-ordered releases and 3 unconditional pardons. Other deaths: Includes six deaths caused by a power plant explosion. Other releases: Consists for the most part of persons granted a release after having been transferred on a temporary basis from a correctional institution to another authority. Race: Data available only for sentenced inmates.

APPENDIX 17 Federal Prison System—*Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1979*

NOTE: Data in this report are broken down into two sets of mutually exclusive categories: (1) court commitments and other-than-court commitments; and (2) prisoners under sentence and prisoners not under sentence. Beginning in fiscal year 1974, persons remanded for a mental competency determination or for a mental incompetency commitment were considered to be "study and observation" cases. The figure below presents the breakdowns within these categories:

	COURT COMMITMENTS	OTHER-THAN-COURT COMMITMENTS
UNDER SENTENCE	(1) Regular adult (2) Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act (3) Youth Corrections Act (4) 18 U.S.C. 4205 (b)(1) and (b)(2) (5) Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act (6) Split sentence (7) District of Columbia, juvenile	(1) Parole violator (2) Mandatory release violator (3) Sentenced adult, study and observation (4) State commitments
NOT UNDER SENTENCE		(1) Mental competency determination (2) Mental incompetency commitment (3) Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act, study and observation (4) Youth Corrections Act, study and observation (5) Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act, study and observation

The following information was taken from the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Prison System, Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1975 *(Washington, D.C.: Federal Prison System, 1977), pp. 113–114. Revisions have been made on the basis of Criminal Code, Title 18, United States Code, with amendments to July 15, 1978, and information received from the Federal Bureau of Prisons.*

Regular adult—A District of Columbia adult, military prisoner, or other individual who qualifies under the parole eligibility provisions of 18 U.S.C. 4202 and 4205(a), or 26 U.S.C. 5871 and 7237.

18 U.S.C. 4205(a)—An individual sentenced to a term in excess of 1 year with the parole eligibility date determined to be one-third of the maximum sentence imposed, and no more than 10 years.

18 U.S.C. 4205(b) (1)—An individual sentenced to a term in excess of 1 year with the parole eligibility date determined by the court to be less than one-third of the maximum sentence imposed.

18 U.S.C. 4205(b) (2)—An individual eligible for parole at the determination of the United States Parole Commission.

18 U.S.C. 4205(c) (Sentenced adult, study and observation)—A commitment for a study (deemed to be for the maximum sentence). The results of the study shall be provided by the Director of the Bureau of Prisons to the courts within 3 months at which time the inmate may be eligible for resentencing.

18 U.S.C. 5010(b), 5017(c) (Youth Corrections Act, indeterminate)—A youth offender or young adult sentenced for treatment and supervision who shall be released conditionally under supervision on or before the expiration of 4 years from the date of conviction and who shall be discharged unconditionally on or before 6 years from the date of conviction.

18 U.S.C. 5010(c), 5017(d) (Youth Corrections Act, specific term)—A youth offender or young adult sentenced for treatment and supervision in excess of 6 years, but not to exceed the maximum of the offended statute, and who shall be released conditionally under supervision not later than 2 years before expiration of the maximum sentence imposed.

18 U.S.C. 5010(e) (Youth Corrections Act, study and observation)—A youth offender or young adult committed for observation and study. The findings of the study shall be provided by the Youth Division of the United States Parole Commission to the court within 60 days.

18 U.S.C. 5034 (Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act, minority)—A juvenile committed for the period of his minority.

18 U.S.C. 5034 (Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act, other than minority)—A juvenile committed for a period of time less than his minority.

18 U.S.C. 5034 (Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act, study and observation)—A juvenile committed for observation and study. The results of the study shall be provided by the Director of the Bureau of Prisons to the court within 30 days.

16 D.C.C. 2318 (District of Columbia, juvenile)—A District of Columbia juvenile.

18 U.S.C. 3651 (Split sentence)—A sentence on one count consisting of a suspended sentence with a definite term, and a confinement portion of 6 months or less followed by a period of probation not to exceed 5 years.

18 U.S.C. 4244, 4245 *(Mental competency determination)*—An individual whose mental condition is examined prior to sentencing to determine if he is presently insane or otherwise so mentally incompetent as to be unable to understand the proceedings against him or properly to assist in his own defense.

18 U.S.C. 4246 (mental incompetency commitment)—A person found

to be mentally incompetent and committed until such time as the person shall be found mentally competent to stand trial or until the pending charges against him are disposed of.

18 U.S.C. 4252 (Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act, study and observation)—A person committed for an examination to determine if he is an addict and likely to be rehabilitated through treatment. The examination report shall be furnished to the court by the Attorney General within 30 days.

18 U.S.C. 4253 (Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act, sentenced prisoner)—An addict committed for treatment for an indeterminate period of time not to exceed 10 years or the maximum period of time which could otherwise have been imposed.

State commitment—A State prisoner serving his State sentence in a Federal institution under contract.

List of index reference terms

Abortion
Acquittals
Agencies, criminal justice
Air piracy
Alcohol
Aliens
Amphetamines
Appeals, Federal
Arrests
Arson
Assault
Attitudes
Attorney general
Auto theft
Barbiturates
Bombings
Budget
Burglary
Capital punishment
Child abuse and neglect
Children in Need of Supervision (CHINS)
Cigarettes
Clearance rates
Clemency
Cocaine
Commutations
Compensation
Confidentiality
Controlled substances
Convictions
Corporate crime
Corrections
Counsel
Counterfeiting
Courts
Courts-martial
Crime
Crime and law
Crime insurance
Criminal history information
Curfew and loitering laws
Death penalty
Deaths
Defendants
Defense activities for indigent defendants
Deinstitutionalization
Delinquency
Dependency and neglect
Detention, pretrial
Dismissal of charges
Disorderly conduct
Disposition of defendants
Driving while intoxicated
Drug abuse violations
Drug Enforcement Administration
Drugs
Drunkenness
Education
Embezzlement
Employment
Executions
Expenditures
Explosives
Federal offenders
Felonies
Firearms
Forgery and counterfeiting
Fraud
Gambling
Grand jury
Guilty pleas
Guns
Habeas corpus
Halfway houses
Handguns
Hashish
Heroin
Hijackings
Homicide
Immigration
Immunity
Inmates
Internal Revenue Service
Investigation
Jails
Judges
Judicial activities
Juries
Jurors
Juvenile corrections
Juvenile courts
Juvenile delinquency
Juvenile institutions
Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act
Kidnaping
Larceny–theft
Law enforcement
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
Lawyers
Licensing
Liquor laws
Magistrates
Marihuana
Mental health
Misdemeanors
Motor vehicle theft
Muggings
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter
Narcotic drug laws
Non-reporting of victimization
Obscenity
Offenders
Offenses against family and children
Offenses known to police
Opinion polls
Pardons
Parole
Payroll
Penitentiary
Persons in Need of Supervision (PINS)
Petit jury
Pocket-picking
Police
Pornography
Pre-release facilities
Prisoners
Prisons
Privacy and security
Probation
Property offenses
Prosecution
Prostitution and commercialized vice
Psychedelics
Public defenders
Public opinion
Purse-snatching
Rape, forcible
Recidivism
Rehabilitation programs
Release without prosecution
Restitution
Revocation
Robbery
Runaways
Salaries
Securities and Exchange Commission
Seizures
Self-reported criminal activity
Sentences
Sentencing
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)
Shoplifting
Spouse abuse
State troopers
Status offenders
Statutory provisions
Stolen property (buying, receiving, possessing)
Supervision
Suspicion
Terrorism
Time served
Traffic violations
Transfers
Trials
Uniform Crime Reports, Index offenses
Uniform Parole Reports
Unreported crimes
Unsolved crimes
U.S. Air Force
U.S. Army
U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
U.S. Coast Guard
U.S. Customs Service
U.S. Marine Corps
U.S. Navy
U.S. Postal Inspection Service
U.S. Secret Service
U.S. Supreme Court
Vagrancy
Vandalism
Vehicle theft
Victim compensation
Victimization
Violent offenses
Waiver
Weapons
White-collar crime
Wire or oral communications (interceptions of)
Witness immunity
Writ of certiorari

INDEX

ABORTION
  Legalization, attitudes toward, 193
ACQUITTALS
  See Courts
AGENCIES, CRIMINAL JUSTICE
  Correctional facilities
    Juvenile, 129–132
  Courts, 2, 3
  Defender, 2, 3, 67
  Distribution by function
    Federal, 2
    State and local, 3
  Law enforcement
    Federal, 2
    State and local, 3
  Paroling authorities, 151
  Prosecution and legal service, 2, 3
  See also:
    Appendix 1, National justice directory survey
    Corrections
    Defense activities for indigent defendants
    Law enforcement
    Parole
    Probation
    Prosecution
AIR PIRACY
  See Hijackings
ALCOHOL
  Admissions to federally-funded drug abuse programs for, 453, 456
  Court cases, Federal, 398, 399
    Trials, 406
  Federal defendants, 406
    Sentences, 410
  Jail inmates, consumption at time of offense, 465
  Public opinion
    Addiction, 222
    Effect of use on crime rate, 192
    Harmfulness of, 223
    Prohibition on use of, 224
  Use, self-reported
    Adolescents and youth, 281, 282, 292
    Adults, 281, 292
  See also:
    Arrests
    Drugs
ALIENS
  See Immigration
AMPHETAMINES
  See Drugs
  See Jails, inmates of, drug use
  See Narcotic drug laws
  See Prisoners, State, drug use
  See Public opinion, drugs
APPEALS, FEDERAL
  Administrative
    Writ of certiorari to Supreme Court, 418
  Civil
    Filed in U.S. Courts of Appeals, 416
    Filed in U.S. District Courts, 414
    Writ of certiorari to Supreme Court, 418
  Criminal
    Filed in U.S. Courts of Appeals, 416
    Writ of certiorari to Supreme Court, 418
  Prisoner petitions
    Filed in U.S. Courts of Appeals
      Nature of suit or offense, 416
APPEALS, FEDERAL (continued)
  Prisoner petitions (continued)
    Filed in U.S. District Courts, 414
      Federal prisoners, 414, 415
      State prisoners, 414, 415
      Type of petition, 414, 415
ARRESTS
  Agencies
    U.S. Coast Guard
      Commodity and amount seized, 378
  Alcohol-related, 338–342, 347, 350, 351, 355–362, 372
  Clearance of offenses by arrest
    Offense charged, 368, 369
    Persons under 18 years of age, 369
    Property crimes, 371
    Size of place, 368, 369
    Violent crimes, 370
  Drugs, 338–342, 347, 350, 351, 355–362, 375, 376
    Possession, 376
    Region, 376
    Sale/manufacture, 376
    Type of drug, 375, 376
  Estimated national
    Offense charged, 338
  Juveniles taken into police custody
    Method of disposition, 374, 375
    Size of place, 374
  Mail fraud cases, 428
  Number of, 339–345, 347–362, 375, 378, 379
    Age group, 341–346, 350, 351, 356, 359, 362, 379
    Drug, 375
    Extent of urbanization, 364
      Cities, 355, 356
      Rural areas, 361, 362
      Suburban areas, 358, 359
    Offense charged, 339–345, 347–362
    Percent distribution of offenses, 346
    Race, 351–354, 356, 359, 362
    Sex, 347–350, 355, 358, 361
  Railroad offenses, 379
  Rates
    Extent of urbanization, 364
    Offense charged, 339, 364–367
    Property offenses, 366, 367
    Region, 364–367
    Size of place, 339
    Violent offenses, 364, 365
  Resulting from court-authorized orders for interception of wire or oral communications, 392
  Self-reported, 373
  See also: Specific offenses (e.g., Assault, Motor vehicle theft)
ARSON
  Arrests, 338–342, 347, 350, 351, 355–362
  Defined by Uniform Crime Reports, Appendix 3
ASSAULT
  Arrests, 338–344, 347, 348, 350–353, 355–362, 364, 365, 368–370
    Age, 341–344, 350, 351, 356, 359, 362, 369
    Extent of urbanization, 355–362
    Race, 351–353, 356, 359, 362
    Rates, 339, 364, 365
    Sex, 347, 348, 350, 355, 358, 361
  Basis for wiretap, 388
  Clearance by arrest, 368–370
  Court cases, 398, 399, 428
  Defendants, Federal, 406
    Sentences, 410

ASSAULT (continued)
Defined by Uniform Crime Reports, Appendix 3
In Federal parks, 312
Offenses known to police, 293, 295–300, 302–312, 319, 320
Percent cleared by arrest, 368–370
Rate, 293, 299, 300, 302
Region, 320
Type of weapon used, 319, 320
On law enforcement officers
Federal, 325
Rate, 328
With injury, 328
Without injury, 328
On public school teachers, 280
Prisoners
Admitted to Federal institutions, 488, 489
Confined in Federal institutions, 490
Released from Federal institutions, first commitment, 491
Victimization
Defined by National Crime Survey, Appendix 10
Households touched by, 276
Incidents, 259–265
Not reported to police, 232–238, 242
Number of, 232, 233, 236–238, 259–271, 275
Rate, 244, 246, 249–258, 275, 276
Reported to police, 232
See also:
Arrests
Offenses known to police
Victimization, personal
ATTITUDES
See Public opinion
ATTORNEY GENERAL
See Prosecution, State attorneys general
See Prosecution, U.S. Attorneys
AUTO THEFT
See Motor vehicle theft

BARBITURATES
See Drugs
See Jails, inmates of, drug use
See Narcotic drug laws
See Prisoners, State, drug use
See Public opinion, drugs
BOMBINGS
See Hijackings
See Offenses known to police
BUDGET
See Expenditures
BURGLARY
Arrests, 338–342, 345, 347, 349–351, 354–362, 366–369, 371
Age, 341, 342, 345, 350, 351, 356, 359, 362, 369
Extent of urbanization, 355–362
Race, 351, 354, 356, 359, 362
Rates, 339, 366, 367
Sex, 347, 349, 350, 355, 358, 361
Basis for wiretap, 388
Clearance by arrest, 368, 369, 371
Court cases, Federal, 398, 399
Appeals, 416
Convictions in U.S. Postal Inspection Service cases, 428
Investigations, 428
Crime insurance, 335
Defendants, Federal, 406
Sentences, 410
Defined by Uniform Crime Reports, Appendix 3
In Federal parks, 312
Offenses known to police, 293, 295, 299, 301–312, 320, 322–324
Federal violations, 322
Percent cleared by arrest, 368, 369, 371
Place and time of occurrence, 320
Property loss, 324
Rate, 293, 299, 301, 302

BURGLARY (continued)
Prisoners
Admitted to Federal institutions, 488, 489
Confined in Federal institutions, 490
Released from Federal institutions, first commitment, 491
Railroads, 336
Arrests, 379
Dispositions, 424
Victimization
Defined by National Crime Survey, Appendix 10
Households touched by, 276
Incidents, 259
Not reported to police, 232, 233, 235, 240, 242
Number of, 232, 233, 240, 242, 271
Rate, 244, 248, 272, 273, 275, 276
Reported to police, 232
Value of property stolen, 271
See also:
Arrests
Offenses known to police
Public opinion, victimization
Victimization, business and household

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT
Executions under civil authority, 517–523
Females, 523
Jurisdiction, 517, 520, 523
Offense, 519–523
Race, 519–523
Region, 517, 520
Movement of prisoners under sentence of death, 512–514
Prisoners received from court under sentence of death, 510, 511
Age, 511
Jurisdiction, 510
Legal status at time of arrest, 511
Offense, 510
Race, 510
Region, 510, 511
Prisoners removed from death row, 515, 516
Prisoners under sentence of death, 504–509
Characteristics of, 508, 509
Jurisdiction, 504, 505
Offense, 506
Race, 504, 506
Region, 506
Public opinion, 209
Airplane hijacking, 212
Murder, 209–212
Rape, 212
Treason, 212
See also: Specific offenses (e.g., Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, Rape)
CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT
Reports of child abuse or neglect
Perpetrators reported
Age, 279
Sex, 279
Status and type of report, 278
Victims reported
Age, 278
Sex, 278
See also:
Appendix 11, National analysis of official child neglect and abuse reporting
Offenses against family and children
CHILDREN IN NEED OF SUPERVISION (CHINS)
See Persons In Need of Supervision (PINS)
CIGARETTES
Public opinion
Harmfulness of, 223
Prohibition on use of, 224
See also: Drugs, use, self-reported

CLEARANCE RATES
See Arrests
CLEMENCY
Applications involving Federal offenses, 419
COCAINE
See Drugs
See Jails, inmates of, drug use
See Narcotic drug laws
See Prisoners, State, drug use
See Public opinion, drugs
See Seizures
COMMUTATIONS
Granted, 419
Prisoners removed from death row, 516
See also: Clemency
COMPENSATION
U.S. Postal Inspection Service investigations
Recoveries and restitutions, 428
Victim compensation programs, 167
See also: Crime insurance
CONFIDENTIALITY
See Criminal history information
CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES
See Drug Enforcement Administration
See Drugs
See Marihuana
See Narcotic drug laws
See Public opinion, drugs
See Seizures
CONVICTIONS
See Courts
CORPORATE CRIME
See Courts, Federal, cases, antitrust
See Public opinion, white-collar crime
CORRECTIONS
Agencies
Federal, 2
State and local, 3
Employees
Number of, 19, 20, 22, 24, 27, 28, 114, 134, 140
Salaries
Correctional officers, 135
Correctional sergeants, 137
Correctional superintendents, 137
Unions, 138
Employment and payroll, 19
Federal, 18, 22, 134
Local, 18, 27, 28, 114, 134
State, 18, 24, 28, 114, 134, 140
Expenditures, 4–8, 21, 23, 25, 37, 113
Institutions
Court orders concerning conditions of confinement, 150
Federal
Cells, number and size of, 144
Court orders concerning conditions of confinement, 150
Date of construction, 142, 143
Population, 474, 477, 487, 490
Size of, 142, 143
Local
Cells, number and size of, 145
Mental health staff and services, 149
Military
Army, average population, 492
Marine Corps
Average population, 492
Capacity, 492
Navy
Average population, 492
Capacity, 492
Offering education programs
Population, 474, 477
Overcrowding in, 146

CORRECTIONS (continued)
Institutions (continued)
Pre-release
Size of, 148, 494
Type of, 148, 494
State
Cells, number and size of, 144
Court orders concerning conditions of confinement, 150
Date of construction, 142, 143
Overcrowding, 146
Population, 141
Security classification, 141–143
Size of, 142, 143
Type of, 141
See also:
Appendix 1, National justice directory survey
Appendix 2, Expenditure and employment data
Appendix 17, Federal Prison System statistical report
Employment
Expenditures
Jails
Juvenile corrections
Parole
Prisoners
Probation
COUNSEL
See Agencies, criminal justice
See Courts, Federal, cases
See Defendants, Federal, representation by counsel
See Defense activities for indigent defendants
See Employment
See Expenditures
COUNTERFEITING
See Forgery and counterfeiting
See Seizures
COURTS
Administrative offices
Federal personnel, 79
Agencies
Federal, 2
State and local, 3
Courts of general jurisdiction
Judges
Method of selection, 102
Number of, 96
Qualifications, 98
Salary, 99
Terms of, 96, 102
Courts of intermediate appeals
Judges
Method of selection, 101
Number of, 96
Qualifications, 98
Salary, 99
Terms of, 96, 101
Courts of last resort
Justices
Method of selection, 100
Number of, 96
Qualifications, 98
Salary, 99
Terms of, 96, 100
Courts of limited jurisdiction
Judges
Method of selection, 104
Terms of, 104
Courts of special jurisdiction
Judges
Method of selection, 107
Terms of, 107
Employment and payroll, 19
Federal, 18, 22, 79
Local, 18, 27, 28
State, 18, 24, 28

COURTS (continued)
Expenditures, 4–8, 21, 23, 25, 37, 78, 87
Federal
Cases, 395–399
Antitrust
Filings, 404, 431
Type of case, 431
Civil, 414
Appeals, 416
Prisoner petitions, 414, 415
Trials, nature of offense, 394
Clerks, 79
Community defenders involved in
Average time spent in court, 57
Caseload, 57
Criminal
Filings, 397–399
Offense, 398, 399
Per judgeship, 82
Status of case, 404
Pending, 395, 396
Terminations, 397
Dispositions
Offense, 406, 410, 422
Sentence, 404, 410
Type, 404–410
Trials, nature of offense, 394, 406
Environmental, Economic Stabilization Act, and Energy Allocation Act, 432
Immigration and nationality laws
Offense, 436
Type of case, type of disposition, and sanction, 435
Internal Revenue Service
Handled by Office of Chief Counsel, 426
Initiated by Criminal Intelligence Division, 426
Prisoner petitions
Appeals from U.S. District Courts, 416
Filings, 414
Type of petition, 414, 415
Public defenders involved in
Average time in court, 57
Caseload, 57
Securities and Exchange Commission
Cases referred to U.S. Department of Justice for prosecution, 434
Convictions, 434
Indictments, 434
U.S. Postal Inspection Service, 428
Mail fraud cases, 428–430
U.S. Secret Service
Disposition of arrests by, 438
U.S. Supreme Court
Activities of, 417
Cases filed, disposed of, and pending, 417
Writs of certiorari
Circuit, 418
Nature of proceedings, 418
Petitions for review filed, disposed of, and pending, 418
Judges, 79
Courts of appeals
Presidential appointees, 85
District courts
Magistrates, duties performed, 86
Presidential appointees, 84
Jurors
Expenditure, 110
Personnel, 79, 81
Prosecution by U.S. Attorneys
Cases pending
Civil, 395
Criminal, 395, 396
Trials argued
Civil, 394
Criminal, 394

COURTS (continued)
Time limits, U.S. District Courts
Defendants disposed of
Arraignment to trial, 402
Arrest to indictment, 402
Conviction to sentencing, 402
Indictment to arraignment, 402
Trials, nature of offense, 406
Witnesses
Immunity requests, 385
Juvenile
Cases disposed of, 382–384
Delinquency, Appendix 12, Delinquency 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978
Age at time of referral to court, 383, 384
Manner of handling, 384
Number of, 382–384
Race, 383
Rate, 382, 383
Reason for referral to court, 384
Sex, 382–384
Source of referral, 384
Dispositional options, 129
Maximum age for court jurisdiction, 154
Waiver to criminal court, 156, 158
See also:
Appeals, Federal
Courts-Martial
Defendants
Defense activities for indigent defendants
Judges
Prosecution
Public opinion, courts
Trials
U.S. Supreme Court
COURTS-MARTIAL
Air Force
Convictions, 441, 442
Court, 441–442
Dispositions, 442
Guilty pleas, 441
Personnel tried, 441
Army
Convictions, 439, 440
Court, 439
Dispositions, 440
Guilty pleas, 439
Personnel tried, 439
Coast Guard
Convictions, 445
Court, 444
Dispositions, 445
Offenses involved, 445
Personnel tried, 444
Marine Corps
Convictions, 443
Court, 443
Dispositions, 444
Guilty pleas, 443
Personnel tried, 443, 444
Navy
Convictions, 443
Court, 443
Dispositions, 444
Guilty pleas, 443
Personnel tried, 443, 444
CRIME
See Offenses known to police
See Public opinion, crime problems
See Specific offenses (e.g., Assault, Motor vehicle theft)
See Victimization
CRIME AND LAW
See Arrests
See Courts, juvenile
See Offenses known to police

CRIME AND LAW (continued)
See Public opinion, crime problems
See Specific offenses (e.g., Assault, Motor vehicle theft)
See Statutory provisions
See Uniform Crime Reports, Index offenses
See Victimization
CRIME INSURANCE
Losses paid, 335
Policies written, 335
CRIMINAL HISTORY INFORMATION
Confidentiality of
Federal, 171
State, 171
Record for decriminalized possession of marihuana, 175
CURFEW AND LOITERING LAWS
Arrests, 338–342, 347, 350, 351, 355–362
Defined by Uniform Crime Reports, Appendix 3

DEATH PENALTY
See Capital punishment
See Prisoners
See Public opinion, capital punishment
See Specific offenses (e.g., Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, Rape)
DEATHS
Accidents, 313
Bombing or explosion, 330, 332
Homicide, 313
Suicide, 313
See also:
Capital punishment
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter
Prisoners
DEFENDANTS
Federal
Alcohol cases
Disposition, 406
Sentences, 410
Antitrust
Disposition, 406
Sentences, 410
Armed forces personnel
Convictions, 439–443, 445
Criminal tax fraud cases
Disposition, 406, 426
Sentences, 410
Disposition
Offense, 406, 410
Sentences, 404, 408–410
Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act violators
Average sentence, 423
Disposition, 406, 420, 422
Number of, 406, 420, 422
Sentences, 408, 420
Firearms cases
Disposition, 406
Sentences, 408
Immigration law violators
Disposition, 406
Sentences, 410
Marihuana Tax Act violators
Average sentence, 423
Disposition, 420, 422
Number of, 420, 422
Sentences, 420
Narcotic drug law violators
Disposition, 406, 420, 422
Sentences, 410, 420
Offenses against railroads
Disposition, 424
Officials of public office
Awaiting trial, 438
Convicted, 438
Indicted, 438

DEFENDANTS (continued)
Federal (continued)
Representation by counsel
Court-appointed private attorneys, 67
Public defenders, 67
Securities and Exchange Commission cases referred for prosecution
Convictions, 434
Disposition, 406
Indictments, 434
Sentences, 410
Time in custody, 400, 402
U.S. Postal Inspection Service cases
Disposition, 406, 430
Number of investigations and convictions, 428, 430
Sentences, 410
Officials of public office
Federal, 438
State and local, 438
See also:
Appendix 17, Federal Prison System statistical report
Courts
Courts-Martial
Defense activities for indigent defendants
DEFENSE ACTIVITIES FOR INDIGENT DEFENDANTS
Agencies
Federal, 2
State and local, 3, 67
Employment and payroll, 19
Federal, 18, 22
Local, 18, 27, 28, 58
State, 18, 24, 28, 58
Expenditures, 4–8, 21, 37
Criminal Justice Act, 55
Federal
Community defender programs
Type of case, 57
Public defender programs
Average time spent in court, 57
Caseload, 57
State and local
Public defender programs
Civil, 67
Criminal, 67
Legal jurisdiction, 67
See also:
Agencies, criminal justice
Defendants
Employment
Expenditures
DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION
Juveniles
Post-adjudication, 160, 164
Pre-adjudication, 160, 164
DELINQUENCY
See Arrests
See Courts, juvenile
See Juvenile corrections
DEPENDENCY AND NEGLECT
See Child abuse and neglect
DETENTION, PRETRIAL
See Federal offenders
See Jails
DISMISSAL OF CHARGES
See Courts
See Defendants
DISORDERLY CONDUCT
Arrests, 338–342, 347, 350, 351, 355–362
Defined by Uniform Crime Reports, Appendix 3
DISPOSITION OF DEFENDANTS
See Courts
See Defendants
See Federal offenders
DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED
See Arrests, alcohol-related

DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED (continued)
See Defendants, Federal, alcohol cases
See Public opinion, alcohol
DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS
See Defendants, Federal
See Drugs
See Narcotic drug laws
DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION
Illicit market value determined by, 329
Removals from domestic market, 377
Thefts, 329
See also: Drugs
DRUGS
Arrests, 338–342, 347, 350, 351, 355–362, 375, 376
Possession, 375, 376
Region, 376
Sale/manufacture, 375, 376
Type of drug, 375, 376
Court cases, Federal, 399, 402, 406, 420, 422
Appeals, 416
Defendants, Federal
Disposition, 406, 420, 422
Sentences, 410, 423
Illicit market retail prices, 329
Persons in drug rehabilitation programs
Characteristics of, 453–456
Primary drug of abuse, 453, 455, 456
Prisoners
Admitted to Federal institutions, 488, 489
Confined in Federal institutions, 490
Released from Federal institutions, first commitment, 491
Public opinion, 222–228
Addiction, 222
Alcohol, 192, 222, 223, 224
Hashish, 223, 224
Heroin, 222–224
Marihuana, 222–226
Seizures/removals from market
Drug Enforcement Administration, 377
U.S. Coast Guard, 378
U.S. Customs Service, 376
Theft of, 329
Unlawful mailings, 428
Use, self-reported, 281–292
Adolescents and youth
Alcohol, 281, 282, 292
Cigarette, 292
Cocaine, 284, 285
Frequency and extent of use, 291
Hashish, 285, 288, 291, 292
Heroin, 285
Marihuana, 285, 288, 291, 292
Type of drug and recency of use, 283, 285, 286
Selected characteristics, 285–287, 291
Adults
Alcohol, 281, 292
Cigarette, 292
Frequency and extent of use, 291
Hashish, 288–292
Marihuana, 288–292
Type of drug and recency of use, 285, 286, 291
Selected characteristics, 286–290
Jail inmates, use by, 464, 465
See also:
Alcohol
Appendix 8, National survey on drug abuse
Appendix 9, Student drug use in America
Arrests
Drug Enforcement Administration
Marihuana
Narcotic drug laws
Offenses known to police
Public opinion, alcohol, cigarettes, drugs
Rehabilitation programs
Seizures

DRUNKENNESS
See Alcohol
See Arrests, alcohol-related
See Defendants, Federal, alcohol cases
See Public opinion, alcohol

EDUCATION
Prisoners
Level of educational attainment, 485
EMBEZZLEMENT
Arrests, 338–342, 347, 350, 351, 355–362
Court cases, Federal, 398, 399, 428
Appeals, 416
Defendants, Federal
Dispositions, 406
Sentences, 410
Defined by Uniform Crime Reports, Appendix 3
Prisoners
Admitted to Federal institutions, 488, 489
Confined in Federal institutions, 490
Released from Federal institutions, first commitment, 491
EMPLOYMENT
Attorneys-general offices, positions authorized, 76
Corrections, 19, 20
Federal, 22, 134
Juvenile, 132
Local, 27, 28, 113, 134
State, 24, 28, 113, 134
Courts, 19, 20
Federal, 22
Administrative, 79
Judges, 79, 81
Local, 27, 28, 88
State, 24, 28, 88
Criminal justice system, 19
Federal, 22
Local, 27, 28
State, 24, 28
Defense activities, 19, 20
Federal, 22, 81
Local, 27, 28, 58
State, 24, 28, 58
Law enforcement, 19, 20
Federal, 22
Local, 27, 28, 38
State, 24, 28, 38
Legal services and prosecution, 19, 20
Federal, 22, 81
Local, 27, 28, 68
State, 24, 28, 68
Payroll
Corrections, 19
Federal, 22
Local, 27, 28, 114
State, 24, 28, 114
Courts, 19
Federal, 22
Local, 27, 28, 88
State, 24, 28, 88
Criminal justice system, 19
Federal, 22
Local, 27, 28
State, 24, 28
Defense activities, 19
Federal, 22
Local, 27, 28, 58
State, 24, 28, 58
Law enforcement, 19
Federal, 22
Local, 27, 28, 38
State, 24, 28, 38
Legal services and prosecution, 19
Federal, 22, 81

EMPLOYMENT (continued)
Payroll (continued)
Legal services and prosecution (continued)
Local, 27, 28, 68
State, 24, 28, 68
Probation and parole officers
Federal, 123
Investigative reports, 125
Presentence reports completed, 124
Workload, 124, 125
Local, 123
State, 123
Caseload, 124
Presentence reports completed, 124
See also:
Appendix 2, Expenditure and employment data
Expenditures
Specific areas (e.g., Corrections, Courts, etc.)
EXECUTIONS
See Capital punishment
EXPENDITURES
Corrections
Direct, 4, 5
Federal, 6, 21
Local, 6–8, 25
State, 6–8, 23, 113
Intergovernmental
Federal, 6, 21
Local, 6, 25
State, 6, 23
Total
Federal, 7, 21
Local, 7, 25
State, 7, 23
Courts
Direct, 4, 5
Federal, 6, 21, 78
Local, 6–8, 25
State, 6–8, 23, 87
Intergovernmental
Federal, 6, 21
Local, 6, 25
State, 6, 23
Total
Federal, 7, 21
Local, 7, 25
State, 7, 23
Criminal justice system
Direct, 4, 5
Federal, 6, 21
Local, 6–8, 25
State, 6–8, 23
Intergovernmental
Federal, 6, 21
Local, 6, 25
State, 6, 23
Total
Federal, 7, 21
Local, 7, 25
State, 7, 23
Defense activities
Direct, 4, 5
Federal, 6, 21
Local, 6–8, 25
State, 6–8, 23
Intergovernmental
Federal, 6, 21
Local, 6, 25
State, 6, 23
Total
Federal, 7, 21
Local, 7, 25
State, 7, 23
Federal
Direct, type of activity, 6–8, 21
Grand and petit juries, 110
Intergovernmental, type of activity, 6, 21
Office of Justice Assistance, Research and Statistics, 37
Intergovernmental, 6, 21, 23, 25
Juvenile facilities, public and private, 129, 132
Law enforcement
Direct, 4, 5
Federal, 6, 21
Local, 6–8, 25
State, 6–8, 23
Intergovernmental
Federal, 6, 21
Local, 6, 25
State, 6, 23
Total
Federal, 7, 21
Local, 7, 25
State, 7, 23
Legal services and prosecution
Direct, 4, 5
Federal, 5, 21, 55
Local, 6–8, 25
State, 6–8, 23
Intergovernmental
Federal, 6, 21
Local, 6, 25
State, 6, 23
Total
Federal, 7, 21
Local, 7, 25
State, 7, 23
Local
Direct, type of activity, 6–8, 25
Intergovernmental, type of activity, 6, 25
State
Corrections, 113
Courts, 87
Direct, type of activity, 6–8, 23
Intergovernmental, type of activity, 6, 23
See also:
Appendix 2, Expenditure and employment data
Defense activities for indigent defendants
Employment
Salaries
EXPLOSIVES
See Hijackings
See Offenses known to police
See Seizures

FEDERAL OFFENDERS
Appeals, 415, 416, 418
Commutations, 419
Criminal cases, 394–399
Dispositions, 400–410, 420, 422, 424
Federal Bureau of Prisons
Admissions, 487, 489
Population, 478, 484, 487, 490
Releases, 487, 491, 495, 497
Guilty pleas, 417, 418, 431, 436, 437
Pardons, 419
Parole of Federal offenders, 487, 495–498, 502
Pretrial custody, 400
Sentences, 404, 410, 420, 423
See also:
Appeals, Federal
Appendix 16, Prisoners in State and Federal institutions
Appendix 17, Federal Prison System statistical report
Corrections
Courts
Defendants
Prisoners
Specific offenses (e.g., Assault, Motor vehicle theft)

FELONIES
See Arrests
See Courts
See Offenses known to police
See Specific offenses (e.g., Assault, Motor vehicle theft)
See Uniform Crime Reports, Index offenses
FIREARMS
See Guns
See Licensing
See Offenses known to police
See Public opinion, guns/firearms
See Seizures
See Victimization
FORGERY AND COUNTERFEITING
Arrests, 338–342, 347, 350, 351, 355–362
Court cases, Federal, 398, 399, 428
Appeals, 416
Defendants, Federal
Dispositions, 406
Sentences, 410
Defined by Uniform Crime Reports, Appendix 3
Prisoners
Admitted to Federal institutions, 488, 489
Confined in Federal institutions, 490
Released from Federal institutions, first commitment, 491
U.S. Secret Service
Cases received and closed, 437, 438
Counterfeit notes and coins
Passed, 379
Seized before circulation, 379
Investigations, 437
Plant operations suppressed, 379
See also: Seizures
FRAUD
Arrests, 338–342, 347, 350, 351, 355–362
Court cases, Federal, 398, 399, 428
Appeals, 416
Defendants, Federal
Dispositions, 406
Sentences, 410
Defined by Uniform Crime Reports, Appendix 3
Prisoners
Admitted to Federal institutions, 488, 489
Confined in Federal institutions, 490
Released from Federal institutions, first commitment, 491

GAMBLING
Arrests, 338–342, 347, 350, 351, 355–362
Basis for wiretap, 388
Defendants, Federal
Dispositions, 406
Sentences, 410
Defined by Uniform Crime Reports, Appendix 3
GRAND JURY
See Juries
See Jurors
GUILTY PLEAS
Courts-Martial
Air Force, 441
Army, 439
Marine Corps, 443
Navy, 443
Federal offenders, 404, 406, 420, 426
See also:
Courts
Courts-Martial
Defendants
GUNS
Court cases, Federal, 398, 399
Appeals, 416
Defendants, Federal
Dispositions, 406
Sentences, 410
GUNS (continued)
Detected at airport screenings, 335
Gun control laws
State, 173
Ownership, 213
Reason for owning guns, 214
Prisoners
Admitted to Federal institutions, 488, 489
Confined in Federal institutions, 490
Released from Federal institutions, first commitment, 491
Public opinion, guns/firearms, 215–221
Unlawful mailings, 428
Weapons (carrying, possessing, etc.)
Arrests, 338–342, 347, 350, 351, 355–362
Defined by Uniform Crime Reports, Appendix 3
See also:
Licensing
Offenses known to police
Seizures

HABEAS CORPUS
See Appeals, Federal
See Courts
HALFWAY HOUSES
See Pre-release facilities
HASHISH
See Drug Enforcement Administration
See Drugs, use, self-reported
See Public opinion, drugs
See Seizures
HEROIN
See Defendants, Federal, narcotic drug law violators
See Drugs, use, self-reported
See Jails, inmates of, drug use
See Narcotic drug laws
See Prisoners, State, drug use
See Seizures
HIJACKINGS
Capital punishment for, attitudes toward, 212
Location, 334
Number of, 334
Outcome, 334
Results of airline passenger screening, 335
Terrorism, 333
Type of aircraft, 334
HOMICIDE
Number of, 313
See also:
Deaths
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter

IMMIGRATION
Aliens
Deported, 378
Reason, 378
Violations of immigration and nationality laws
Aggregate fines and imprisonment imposed, 435
Court cases, 398, 399
Dispositions, 406, 435, 436
Offense, 436
Prisoners
Admitted to Federal institutions, 488, 489
Confined in Federal institutions, 490
Released from Federal institutions, first commitment, 491
Sentences, 410
Type of case, 435, 436
IMMUNITY
Requests for immunity and witnesses involved, 385
INMATES
See Federal offenders
See Jails

INMATES (continued)
See Juvenile corrections
See Prisoners
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
Court cases initiated and handled, 426
INVESTIGATION
See Employment
See Immigration
See Law enforcement
See Offenses known to police
See Seizures
See Wire or oral communications, interceptions of

JAILS
Cells, number of and size, 145
Inmates of, 461–469
Age, 462, 466
Drug use, 464, 465
Education, 462, 468
Income, 463, 467
Legal status, 461, 462
Other characteristics, 462
Race, 462–465
Region, 461, 469
Sex, 461–469
State, 461, 469
Number of, 461
State and Federal prisoners housed in local facilities, 469
See also: Corrections
JUDGES
Cases per judgeship, 82
Courts of general jurisdiction
Method of selection, 102
Terms of, 96, 102
Courts of intermediate appeals
Method of selection, 101
Terms of, 96, 101
Courts of last resort
Method of selection, 100
Terms of, 96, 100
Courts of limited jurisdiction
Method of selection, 104
Terms of, 104
Courts of special jurisdiction
Method of selection, 107
Terms of, 107
Federal, 79, 81
Appropriations for, 78
Magistrates, 81
Duties performed, 86
Presidential appointees, 84, 85
Number of, 96
Qualifications, 98
Salaries, appellate and general trial courts, 99
Terms of, 96, 101
See also:
Courts
Public opinion, courts
JUDICIAL ACTIVITIES
See Courts
See Employment
See Expenditures
See Judges
See Public opinion, courts
JURIES
Petit juries
Utilization of, 111
See also:
Courts
Jurors
JURORS
Federal
Expenditures, grand and petit, 110
JURORS (continued)
Federal (continued)
Petit juror usage in U.S. District Courts, 111
See also: Juries
JUVENILE CORRECTIONS
Facilities
Employees
Private, 131, 132
Public, 129, 120
Expenditures
Private, 131, 132
Public, 129, 130
Number of, 2
Private, 131, 132
Public, 129, 130
Physical environment, 129, 131
Security level, 129, 131
Juveniles confined in adult correctional facilities, 459, 460
Juveniles confined in local jails, 461
Juveniles confined in private juvenile facilities
Adjudication status, 458
Admissions, 131
Average age, 458
Departures, 131
Ethnicity, 458
Race, 458
Reason held, 458
Residents, 132
Sex, 458
Type of facility, 458
Juveniles confined in public juvenile facilities
Adjudication status, 457
Admissions, 129
Average age, 457
Departures, 129
Ethnicity, 457
Race, 457
Reason held, 457
Residents, 130
Sex, 457
Type of facility, 457
Juvenile prisoners in Federal institutions for juvenile delinquency offenses
Admitted, 488
Confined, 490
Releasees, first commitment, 491
Post-adjudicatory confinement of juveniles, 160, 164
Pre-adjudicatory detention of juveniles in adult correctional facilities, 160, 164
See also:
Courts, juvenile
Expenditures
JUVENILE COURTS
See Courts, juvenile
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY
See Arrests
See Courts, juvenile
See Juvenile corrections
See Public opinion, juvenile delinquency
See Statutory provisions
JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS
Public and private facilities housing juveniles, 457, 458
See also:
Courts, juvenile
Juvenile corrections
JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT
See Deinstitutionalization

KIDNAPING
Basis for wiretap, 388
Court cases, Federal, 398
Death penalty
Movement of prisoners under sentence of death, 514
Prisoners executed under civil authority, 519–523

KIDNAPING (continued)
Death penalty (continued)
Prisoners received from court under sentence of death, 510
Prisoners under sentence of death, 506
Defendants, Federal
Dispositions, 406
Sentences, 410
Defined by Uniform Crime Reports, Appendix 3
Prisoners
Admitted to Federal institutions, 488, 489
Confined in Federal institutions, 490
Released from Federal institutions, first commitment, 491
See also: Hijackings

LARCENY–THEFT
Arrests, 338–342, 345, 347, 349–351, 354–362, 366–369, 371
Age, 341, 342, 345, 350, 351, 356, 359, 362, 369
Extent of urbanization, 355–362
Race, 351, 354, 356, 359, 362
Rates, 339, 366, 367
Sex, 347, 349, 350, 355, 358, 361
Basis for wiretap, 388
Clearance by arrest, 368, 369, 371
Court cases, Federal, 398, 399
Appeals, 416
Convictions in U.S. Postal Inspection Service cases, 428, 430
Defendants, Federal
Dispositions, 406
Sentences, 410
Defined by Uniform Crime Reports, Appendix 3
Drugs, 329
In Federal parks, 312
Offenses known to police, 293, 295, 299, 301–312, 321, 322, 324
Federal violations, 322
Percent cleared by arrest, 368, 369, 371
Property loss, 324
Rate, 293, 299, 301, 302
Type of target, 321
Prisoners
Admitted to Federal institutions, 488, 489
Confined in Federal institutions, 490
Released from Federal institutions, first commitment, 491
Railroads, 336
Arrests, 379
Defendant dispositions, 424
Victimization
Defined by National Crime Survey, Appendix 10
Households touched by, 276
Incidents, 259–262
Not reported to police, 232–242
Number of, 232–242, 266–271
Rate, 244, 247–258, 272, 273, 275, 276
Reported to police, 232
Teachers, public school, 280
Value of property stolen, 271
See also:
Arrests
Defendants
Victimization, personal and household

LAW ENFORCEMENT
Agencies
Federal, 2
State and local, 3, 46, 52
Type of local agencies, 46
Drug Enforcement Administration
Drug removals, 377
Employment and payroll, 19
Federal, 18, 22
Full-time employees, 47–51
Local, 18, 27, 28, 38, 47–49
Sex, 49
State, 18, 24, 28, 38
Expenditures, 4–8, 21

LAW ENFORCEMENT (continued)
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Aliens deported, 378
Medical examiners, 46
Public opinion
Deterrent effects, 201
Effect on crime rate, 192
Evaluation of performance, 195, 196
Use of force, 198, 199
Research in, 37
State troopers
Employment characteristics, 52
Salaries, 52, 54
U.S. Coast Guard
Drug seizures and arrests, 378
U.S. Customs Service
Drug seizures, 376
Property seizures, 377
U.S. Postal Inspection Service
Convictions, 428–430
Investigations, 428, 430
Mail fraud cases, 428–430
Obscenity complaints, 428, 430
Type of offense, 428, 430
U.S. Secret Service
Counterfeit currency, 379
Dispositions of arrests, 438
Forged check cases received and closed, 438
Investigations, 437
See also:
Appendix 1, National justice directory survey
Appendix 2, Employment and expenditure
Employment
Expenditures
Offenses known to police, assault on law enforcement officers
Offenses known to police, homicide of law enforcement officers
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
Allocation of funds, 37
LAWYERS
See Courts
See Defense activities for indigent defendants
See Education
See Prosecution
See Public opinion, laywers
LICENSING
Gun requirements, 173
Public opinion, 215–218
LIQUOR LAWS
See Alcohol
See Arrests, alcohol-related
See Public opinion, alcohol

MAGISTRATES
See Judges, Federal
MARIHUANA
Arrests, 375, 376
Decriminalization, 175
Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act violators
Average sentence, 423
Court cases, 399
Dispositions, 420, 422
Sentences, 410, 420
Drug users in drug abuse programs, 453–456
Jail inmates' use of, 464, 465
Marihuana Tax Act violators
Average sentence, 423
Dispositions, 420
Sentences, 420
Public opinion
Availability of, 224
Harmfulness of, 223
Legalization, 225, 226

MARIHUANA (continued)
Public opinion (continued)
Prohibition on use of, 224
Statutory penalties, 175
See also:
Defendants, Federal
Drugs
Jails, inmates of, drug use
Prisoners, State, drug use
Seizures
MENTAL HEALTH
Adult correctional institutions
Staff and services, 149
MISDEMEANORS
See Arrests
See Defendants
See Offenses known to police
See Specific offenses (e.g., Assault, Burglary)
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT
Arrests, 338–342, 345, 347, 349–351, 354–362, 366–369, 371
Age, 341, 342, 345, 350, 351, 356, 359, 362, 369
Extent of urbanization, 355–362
Race, 351, 354, 356, 359, 362
Rates, 339, 366, 367
Sex, 347, 349, 350, 355, 358, 361
Clearance by arrest, 368, 369, 371
Court cases, Federal, 398, 399
Appeals, 416
Defendants, Federal, 406
Sentences, 410
Defined by Uniform Crime Reports, Appendix 3
In Federal parks, 312
Offenses known to police, 293, 295, 299, 301–312, 323, 324
Percent cleared by arrest, 368, 369, 371
Property loss, 324
Rate of motor vehicle theft, 293, 299, 301, 302, 323
Prisoners
Admitted to Federal institutions, 488, 489
Confined in Federal institutions, 490
Received from courts, 488, 489
Released from Federal institutions, first commitment, 491
Victimization
Defined by National Crime Survey, Appendix 10
Households touched by, 276
Incidents, 259
Not reported to police, 232, 233, 235, 240, 243
Number of, 232, 233, 240, 271
Rate, 244, 249, 272, 276
Reported to police, 222
Value of property stolen, 271
See also:
Arrests
Offenses known to police
Victimization, household
MUGGINGS
See Assault
See Victimization
MURDER AND NONNEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER
Arrests, 338–342, 344, 347, 348, 350, 351–353, 355–362, 364, 365, 368–370
Age, 341, 342, 344, 350, 351, 356, 359, 362, 369
Extent of urbanization, 355–362
Race, 351, 353, 356, 359, 362
Rates, 339, 364, 365
Sex, 347, 348, 350, 355, 358, 361
Basis for wiretap, 388
Clearance by arrest, 368–370
Court cases, Federal, 398, 399
Appeals, 416
Death penalty
Movement of prisoners under sentence of death, 514
Prisoners executed under civil authority, 519–523
Prisoners received from court under sentence of death, 510
Prisoners under sentence of death, 506

MURDER AND NONNEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER (continued)
Death penalty (continued)
Public opinion, 209–212
Defendants, Federal
Dispositions, 406
Sentences, 410
Defined by Uniform Crime Reports, Appendix 3
Gun control, 221
In Federal parks, 312
Of law enforcement officers, 326–328
Persons identified in killings, 327, 328
Offenses known to police, 293, 295, 299, 300, 302–312, 314–317, 324, 326, 327
Circumstances of offense, 315
Offender characteristics, 317, 327
Percent cleared by arrest, 368–370
Property loss involved, 324
Rate, 293, 299, 300, 302
Region, 314
Type of weapon, 314, 315
Victim
Age, 315–317
Race, 316, 317
Relationship to offender, 315
Sex, 316, 317
Prisoners
Admitted to Federal institutions, 488, 489
Confined in Federal institutions, 490
Released from Federal institutions, first commitment, 491
See also:
Arrests
Deaths
Offenses known to police, homicide of law enforcement officers
Offenses known to police, murder and nonnegligent manslaughter
Public opinion, capital punishment

NARCOTIC DRUG LAWS
Arrests, 338–342, 347, 350, 351, 355–362, 375, 376
Age, 341, 342, 350, 351, 356, 359, 362
Extent of urbanization, 355–362
Race, 351, 356, 359, 362
Rate, 339
Region, 376
Sex, 347, 350, 355, 358, 361
Type of drug, 375, 376
Court cases, Federal, 398, 399
Appeals, 416
Convictions in U.S. Postal Inspection Service cases, 428
Defendants, Federal
Dispositions, 406, 420, 422
Sentences, 410, 420
Defined by Uniform Crime Reports, Appendix 3
Prisoners
Admitted to Federal institutions, 488, 489
Confined in Federal institutions, 490
Released from Federal institutions, first commitment, 491
See also:
Arrests
Defendants
Drugs
Marihuana
Offenses known to police
Public opinion, drugs
NON-REPORTING OF VICTIMIZATION
See Specific offenses (e.g., Assault, Motor vehicle theft)
See Victimization

OBSCENITY
Complaints received by U.S. Postal Inspection Service, 430
Federal defendants, 406, 430
Sentences, 410
See also: Pornography

OFFENDERS
See Arrests
See Corrections
See Courts, juvenile
See Defendants
See Federal offenders
See Jails
See Juvenile corrections
See Prisoners
See Victimization
OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY AND CHILDREN
Arrests, 338–342, 347, 350, 351, 355–362
Defined by Uniform Crime Reports, Appendix 3
See also: Child abuse and neglect
OFFENSES KNOWN TO POLICE
Air piracy
Bomb threats and explosions, 334
Hijackings, 334
Outcomes of airline passenger screening, 335
Assault, aggravated, 293, 295–300, 302, 311, 319, 320
Rate, 293, 299, 300, 302
Region, 320
Type of weapon used, 319, 320
Assault on law enforcement officers
Federal, 325
Rate, 328
With injury, 328
Without injury, 328
Auto theft, 293, 295, 299, 301–312, 323, 324
Property loss, 324
Rate, 293, 299, 301, 302, 323
Bombings and explosives incidents, 330–332
Explosives stolen, recovered, and seized, 331
Incendiary incidents, 330
Persons killed or injured, 330, 332
Threats, 331
Type of device, 330
Type of target, 330
Value of property damage, 330
Burglary, 293, 295, 299, 301–312, 320, 322, 324
Federal violations, 322
Place and time of occurrence, 320
Property loss, 324
Rate, 293, 299, 301, 302
Clearance by arrest, 368–371
Property crimes, 371
Size of place, 368, 369
Violent crimes, 370
Drug thefts, 329
Extent of urbanization, 299, 302
Hijackings, 334
Homicide of law enforcement officers
Circumstances at scene of incident, 326
Offenders
Characteristics, 327
Disposition, 328
Prior record, 327
Officers killed
Assignment, 326
Characteristics, 327
Type of weapon used, 326
In cities over 100,000 population, 295
In Federal parks, 312
Larceny–theft, 293, 295, 299, 301–312, 321, 322, 324
Federal violations, 322
Property loss, 324
Rate, 293, 299, 301, 302
Type of target, 321
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, 293, 295–300, 302–312, 314–317, 324
Circumstances of offenses, 315
Offender characteristics, 317
Property loss involved, 324
Rate, 293, 299, 300, 302
OFFENSES KNOWN TO POLICE (continued)
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter (continued)
Region, 314
Type of weapon, 314, 315
Victim
Age, 315–317
Race, 316, 317
Relationship to offender, 315
Sex, 316, 317
Property crime, 293, 294, 301, 302–311
Cleared by arrest, 371
Railroads, offenses against, 336
Defendant dispositions, 424
Rape, forcible, 293, 295–300, 302–312, 318, 319, 322, 324
Property loss involved, 324
Rate, 293, 299, 300, 302
Robbery, 293, 295–300, 302–312, 318, 319, 322, 324
Federal violations, 322
Place of occurrence, 319
Property loss, 324
Rate, 293, 299, 300, 302
Region, 318
Type of target, 324
Type of weapon used, 318
Size of place, 311
State, 302
Uniform Crime Reports, Index offenses
Defined, Appendix 3
Number of, 293, 295, 299, 302, 311
Rate, 293, 294, 300–302
State, 302
Violent crime, 293, 294, 300, 302
Cleared by arrest, 370
See also:
Appendix 3, Uniform Crime Reports
Arrests
Public opinion
Specific offenses (e.g., Assault, Motor vehicle theft)
Victimization
OPINION POLLS
See Public opinion

PARDONS
Granted, 419
See also: Clemency
PAROLE
Agencies
Federal, 2
State and local, 3
Authorities
Agency administering parole field services, 151
Agency granting parole, 151
Employment and payroll
Employees, 123
Salary
Directors, 128
Officers, 126, 127
Expenditure, 113
Investigative reports, 125
Parolees
Jurisdiction, 497
Movement of, 496–498
Number under supervision, 495, 499, 500
Rate, 501
Release hearings
Federal, 153, 502
Petitions for Federal court review, 415
Representation at hearing, 153
Revocation
Federal
Hearings conducted, 152, 153
Representation at hearing, 153

PAROLE (continued)
Workload, Federal, 125
See also:
Appendix 4, Parole in the United States
Clemency
Corrections
Employment
Juvenile corrections
PAYROLL
See Employment
PENITENTIARY
See Appendix 16, Prisoners in State and Federal institutions
See Corrections, institutions
PERSONS IN NEED OF SUPERVISION (PINS)
Confined in public and private juvenile facilities, 457, 458
Reason for referral to court, 384
See also: Courts, juvenile
PETIT JURY
See Juries
See Jurors
POCKET-PICKING
See Larceny–theft, victimization
POLICE
See Agencies, criminal justice
See Employment
See Expenditures
See Law enforcement
See Public opinion, law enforcement
PORNOGRAPHY
Attitudes toward
Laws regulating distribution, 230
Pornographic materials leading to rape, 229
U.S. Postal Inspection Service
Convictions, 428, 430
Investigations, 428
See also: Statutory provisions
PRE-RELEASE FACILITIES
Institutions
Size of, 148, 494
Type of, 148, 494
Residents
Age, 493
Ethnicity, 493
Legal status, 147, 493
Sex, 493
PRISONERS
Army
Average daily population, 492
Federal
Admissions from court, 478, 487–489
Average sentence length, 488, 489
Jurisdiction, 478
Offense, 488–490
Race, 488, 490
Sentencing procedure, 489
Sex, 488, 489
Conditional releasees, 495, 498, 499
Confined to cells, 483
Deaths, 478, 487, 503
Escapes, 478, 487
Executions, 517–523
Housed in local facilities, 469
Life-term prisoners, 476
Movement, 478, 487
Petitions, 414–416, 418
Population, 470, 474, 477–482, 484, 487, 490
Age, 480
Average sentence, 490
Ethnicity, 481
Jurisdiction, 474, 477–481
Maximum sentence length, 474
Offense, 490
Race, 477, 490
Region, 474, 477, 478, 480, 481
PRISONERS (continued)
Federal (continued)
Population (continued)
Sentenced, 455, 470, 471–472, 478, 490
Sex, 480, 481, 490
Type of institution, 482
Rate per 100,000 population, 470–473
Jurisdiction, 471–473
Maximum sentence length, 473
Region, 471, 473
Releasees
Average sentence length, 491
Average time served, 491
Offense, 491
Type of release, 491, 495, 497
Removed from death row, 515, 516
Transfers, 478, 487
Juveniles in adult correctional facilities, 459, 460
Marine Corps
Average population, 492
Navy
Average population, 492
Releasees, State, 500
Residents in pre-release facilities, 493, 494
State
Admissions from court, 478
Age, 480
Characteristics of, 482, 485
Conditional releasees, movement of, 498
Confined to cells, 483
Deaths, 478, 503
Drug use, 485
Education, 485
Escapes, 478
Executions, 517, 520, 523
Housed in local facilities, 469
Life-term prisoners, 476
Marital status, 485
Movement of sentenced prisoners, 478
Petitions, 415
Population, 474–477, 480–486
Age, 480
Characteristics of, 482, 485
Ethnicity, 481
Facility characteristics, 482
Jurisdiction, 474–477, 480, 481, 484
Maximum sentence length, 474, 486
Offense, 484, 486
Race, 476, 477
Region, 474, 477, 480, 481, 484
Sentenced, 470, 471
Sex, 476, 480, 481, 484, 485
Time served, 486
Race, 477
Rate per 100,000 population
Jurisdiction, 471–473
Maximum sentence length, 473
Region, 471, 473
Releasees
Conditional, 498, 500
Conditional and unconditional, 478, 486, 495
Paroled, 495
Reasons, 486
Sentenced to death, 504–506
Characteristics, 504, 506, 508, 509
Movement of, 512–514
Received from court, 510, 511
Removed from death row, 515, 516
Sex, 476, 480, 481, 484, 485
Transfers, 478
See also:
Appendix 16, Prisoners in State and Federal institutions
Capital punishment
Clemency

PRISONERS (continued)
See also (continued)
Federal offenders
Jails
Juvenile corrections
Parole
Probation
Specific offenses (Assault, Burglary, etc.)
PRISONS
See Corrections, institutions
See Jails
PRIVACY AND SECURITY
See Criminal history information
See Wire or oral communications, interceptions of
PROBATION
Agencies
Federal, 2
State and local, 3
Employment and payroll
Employees, 123
Salary
Directors, 128
Officers, 126, 127
Expenditure, 113
Investigative reports, Federal, 125
Probation officers
Federal, 451
Probationers
Federal
Movement of, 449
Number under supervision, 450–452
Received for supervision, 448, 449
Removed from supervision, 452
Violations, 452
Workload, Federal, 125
See also:
Appendix 1, National justice directory survey
Employment
Juvenile corrections
PROPERTY OFFENSES
See Burglary
See Larceny–theft
See Motor vehicle theft
See Offenses known to police
See Victimization
PROSECUTION
Agencies
Federal, 2
Local, 3
State, 3
Employment and payroll
Federal, 18, 22
Local, 18, 27, 28, 68
State, 18, 24, 28, 68
Expenditures, 4–8, 21
State attorneys general
Employees authorized, 76
Salary, 77
Time limitations, Federal, 402
U.S. Attorneys
Cases pending
Civil, 395
Criminal, 395, 396
Trials argued
Civil, 394
Criminal, 394
U.S. Department of Justice
Cases referred by Securities and Exchange Commission, 434
Immigration and Naturalization Service, 398, 399
See also:
Appendix 1, National justice directory survey
Appendix 2, Employment and expenditure data
Courts
Employment

PROSECUTION (continued)
See also (continued)
Expenditures
Immigration
PROSTITUTION AND COMMERCIALIZED VICE
Arrests, 338–342, 347, 350, 351, 355–362
Defined by Uniform Crime Reports, Appendix 3
Prisoners
Admitted to Federal institutions, 488, 489
Confined in Federal institutions, 490
Released from Federal institutions, first commitment, 491
PSYCHEDELICS
See Drugs
See Jails, inmates of, drug use
See Narcotic drug laws
See Prisoners, State, drug use
See Public opinion, drugs
PUBLIC DEFENDERS
See Defense activities for indigent defendants
PUBLIC OPINION
Abortion
Legalization of, 193
Alcohol
Addiction, 222
Effect of use on crime rate, 192
Harmfulness of, 223
Prohibition on use of, 224, 228
Capital punishment, 209
Airplane hijacking, 212
Murder, 210–212
Rape, 212
Treason, 212
Cigarettes
Harmfulness of, 223
Prohibition on use of, 224
Courts
Confidence in U.S. Supreme Court, 202
Effect on crime rate, 192
Severity in dealing with criminals, 204, 206
Crime problems, 188
Changes in level, 178, 192
Methods of dealing with crime problem, 192
Personal safety
At home at night, 179
On streets, 180, 183
Protection, 185, 186
Walking alone at night, 181, 182
Drugs
Addiction, 222
Availability of, 224
Effect of use on crime rate, 192
Harmfulness of, 223
Heroin, 222
Availability of, 224
Harmfulness of, 223
Prohibition on use of, 224
Marihuana, 222
Availability of, 224
Harmfulness of, 223
Legalization, 225–227
Prohibition on use of, 224
Prohibition on use of, 224
Psychedelics
Availability of, 224
Harmfulness of, 223
Prohibition on use of, 224
Guns/firearms
Handguns
Banning private ownership, 220, 221
Licensing, 218
Mandatory prison sentence, 221
Ownership, 212, 213
Reasons for possessing, 214
Registration law, Federal, 217

PUBLIC OPINION (continued)
Guns/firearms (continued)
Handguns (continued)
Regulation of manufacture/sale
Change in, 219
Police permit prior to purchase, 215, 216
Long guns
Ownership, 212, 213
Incarceration
Deterrent effect of prison sentences, 207
Objectives of imprisonment, 208
Juvenile delinquency
Teenage gangs, 191
Law enforcement
Confidence in police, 197
Deterrent effects, 201
Effect on crime rate, 192
Evaluation of performance, 195, 196
Use of physical force, 198, 199
News media
Confidentiality of sources
Name of person, 194
Freedom of the press, 195
Pornography
Laws regulating distribution, 230
Pornographic materials leading to rape, 229
Problems facing schools, 190
Student behavior, 191
Teacher safety, 185
Problems facing society
Federal spending on problem areas, 190
In own community, 188
National level, 188, 189
Rape
Capital punishment for, 212
Pornographic materials leading to, 229
U.S. Supreme Court, confidence in, 202
Violence, 190
Proposals to control handguns, 212
See also: Appendix 6, Public opinion survey sampling procedures
PURSE-SNATCHING
See Larceny–theft, victimization

RAPE, FORCIBLE
Arrests, 338–344, 348, 350–353, 355–365, 368–370
Age, 341–344, 350, 351, 356, 359, 362, 369
Extent of urbanization, 355–362
Race, 351, 353, 356, 359, 362
Rates, 339, 364, 365
Sex, 347, 348, 350, 355, 358, 361
Clearance by arrest, 368–370
Death penalty
Movement of prisoners under sentence of death, 514
Prisoners executed under civil authority, 519–522
Prisoners received from court under sentence of death, 510
Prisoners under sentence of death, 506
Defendants, Federal
Dispositions, 406
Sentences, 410
Defined by Uniform Crime Reports, Appendix 3
In Federal parks, 312
Offenses known to police, 293, 295–300, 302–312, 324
Percent cleared by arrest, 368–370
Property loss involved, 324
Rate, 293, 299, 300, 302
Prisoners
Admitted to Federal institutions, 488, 489
Confined in Federal institutions, 490
Released from Federal institutions, first commitment, 491
Public opinion
Capital punishment, 212
Pornographic materials leading to, 229
Victimization
Defined by National Crime Survey, Appendix 10

RAPE, FORCIBLE (continued)
Victimization (continued)
Households touched by, 276
Incidents, 259–265
Not reported to police, 232–234, 236–239, 242
Number of, 232, 233, 236–239, 242, 266–271, 275
Rate, 244, 245, 249–258, 275, 276
Reported to police, 232
Value of property loss from criminal event, 271
See also:
Arrests
Defendants
Offenses known to police
Victimization, personal
RECIDIVISM
See Parole, outcome
See Specific offenses (e.g., Assault, Motor vehicle theft), parole outcome
REHABILITATION PROGRAMS
Drug users in federally-funded drug abuse treatment programs
Age at admission, 453, 454
Arrests within 24 months of first admission to, 454, 456
Characteristics of, 456
Education, 456
Ethnicity, 453, 454
Primary drug of abuse, 453, 455, 456
Sex, 453–455
Federal expenditures for drug abuse treatment units, 133
See also:
Corrections
Drugs
Jails
RELEASE WITHOUT PROSECUTION
See Arrests
See Courts
See Defendants
RESTITUTION
U.S. Postal Inspection Service investigations
Recoveries and restitutions, 428
REVOCATION
See Parole
ROBBERY
Arrests, 338–344, 347, 348, 350–353, 355–362, 365, 368–370
Age, 341–344, 350, 351, 356, 359, 362, 369
Extent of urbanization, 355–362
Race, 351, 353, 356, 359, 362
Rates, 339, 365
Sex, 347, 348, 350, 355, 358, 361
Clearance by arrest, 368–370
Court cases, Federal, 398, 399
Appeals, 416
Convictions in U.S. Postal Inspection Service cases, 428–430
Crime insurance, 335
Death penalty
Prisoners executed under civil authority, 520
Defendants, Federal
Dispositions, 406
Sentences, 410
Defined by Uniform Crime Reports, Appendix 3
In Federal parks, 312
Offenses known to police, 293, 295–300, 302–312, 318, 319, 322, 324
Federal violations, 322
Percent cleared by arrest, 368–370
Place of occurrence, 319
Property loss, 324
Region, 318
Type of target, 324
Type of weapon used, 318
Prisoners
Admitted to Federal institutions, 488, 489
Confined in Federal institutions, 490
Released from Federal institutions, first commitment, 491

ROBBERY (continued)
Victimization
Defined by National Crime Survey, Appendix 10
Households touched by, 276
Incidents, 259–265
Not reported to police, 232–234, 236, 238, 242
Number of, 232, 233, 236, 238, 242, 266–271, 275
Rate, 244, 246, 249–258, 275, 276
Reported to police, 232
Value of property stolen, 271
See also:
Arrests
Offenses known to police
Victimization, personal and business
RUNAWAYS
Arrests, 338–342, 347, 350, 351, 355–362
Defined by Uniform Crime Reports, Appendix 3
See also:
Persons in Need of Supervision (PINS)

SALARIES
Attorneys general, 77
Corrections
Officers, 135
Sergeants, 137
Superintendents, 137
Judges, appellate and trial courts, 99
Law enforcement, State troopers, 52, 54
Parole
Directors, 128
Officers, 126, 127
Probation
Directors, 128
Officers, 126, 127
See also:
Appendix 2, Employment and expenditure data
Employment, payroll
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Cases referred for prosecution, 434
SEIZURES
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
Explosives, 331
Drug Enforcement Administration, 377
Drugs, type of
Amounts, 376–378
Value, 376
U.S. Coast Guard, 378
U.S. Customs Service
Drugs, 376
Property, 377
Value, 376, 377
U.S. Secret Service
Counterfeit notes and coins, 379
Counterfeiting plant operations suppressed, 379
SELF-REPORTED CRIMINAL ACTIVITY
See Arrests
See Drugs, use
SENTENCES
Authorization for intermittent confinement, 168
Federal offenders
Type and length of sentence, 404, 410, 420, 423
See also:
Courts
Defendants
Federal offenders
Prisoners
Public opinion, courts
SENTENCING
See Appendix 17, Federal Prison System statistical report
See Sentences
SEX OFFENSES (except forcible rape and prostitution)
Arrests, 338–342, 347, 350, 351, 355–362
Court cases, Federal, 398
SEX OFFENSES (continued)
Defendants, Federal
Dispositions, 406
Sentences, 410
Defined by Uniform Crime Reports, Appendix 3
Prisoners
Admitted to Federal institutions, 453, 489
Confined in Federal institutions, 490
Released from Federal institutions, first commitment, 491
See also:
Prostitution and commercialized vice
Rape, forcible
SHOPLIFTING
See Larceny–theft
SPOUSE ABUSE
See Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, victim relationship to offender
STATE TROOPERS
See Law enforcement
STATUS OFFENDERS
Deinstitutionalization, 160
See also:
Persons in Need of Supervision (PINS)
Courts, juvenile
Juvenile corrections
STATUTORY PROVISIONS
Abortion, attitudes toward legalization, 193
Crime victim compensation programs, 167
Gun control, 173
Attitudes toward, 215–221
Intermittent confinement, authorization for, 168
Juveniles
Deinstitutionalization, 160–164
Detention in adult correctional facilities, 164
Detention or confinement of status offenders, 160
Maximum age for juvenile court jurisdiction, 154
Waiver to criminal court, 156, 158
Marihuana
Decriminalization, 175
Penalties, 175
Public opinion, 225–227
Pornography distribution, attitudes toward regulations, 230
Privacy, area protected, 171
STOLEN PROPERTY (buying, receiving, possessing)
Arrests, 338–342, 347, 350, 351, 355–362
Defined by Uniform Crime Reports, Appendix 3
See also:
Burglary
Larceny–theft
Seizures
SUPERVISION
See Parole
See Probation
SUSPICION
Arrests, 338–342, 347, 350, 351, 355–362
Defined by Uniform Crime Reports, Appendix 3

TERRORISM
International incidents involving U.S. citizens or property
Geographic location, 333
Target of, 332
Type of incident, 333
See also:
Offenses known to police, bombings
Offenses known to police, hijackings
TIME SERVED
See Federal offenders
See Prisoners, releasees
TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS
Court cases
Federal, 398, 399
Defendants, Federal
Dispositions, 406
TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS (continued)
Defendants, Federal (continued)
Sentences, 410
TRANSFERS
See Prisoners
TRIALS
U.S. Attorneys' offices, civil and criminal, 394
See also:
Courts
Juries
Jurors
Specific offenses (e.g., Assault, Motor vehicle theft)
Statutory provisions, speedy trial

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS, INDEX OFFENSES
Arrests, 338–345, 347–362
Arrest rates, 339, 364, 367
Defined by Uniform Crime Reports, Appendix 3
Offenses cleared by arrest, 368–371
Offenses known to police, 293–312, 314–321, 323, 324, 368–371
See also:
Assault
Burglary
Larceny–theft
Motor vehicle theft
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter
Rape, forcible
Robbery
UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS
See Appendix 4, Parole in the United States
See Parole
See Specific offenses (e.g., Assault, Motor vehicle theft), parole outcome
UNREPORTED CRIMES
See Victimization
UNSOLVED CRIMES
See Arrests, clearance of offenses by arrest
U.S. AIR FORCE
See Courts-Martial
U.S. ARMY
See Courts-Martial
See Prisoners
U.S. BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS
Explosives incidents, 331
Outcome, 332
U.S. COAST GUARD
Seizures and arrests, 378
See also: Courts-Martial
U.S. CUSTOMS SERVICE
Drug seizures, 376
Property seizures, 377
U.S. MARINE CORPS
See Courts-Martial
See Prisoners
U.S. NAVY
See Courts-Martial
See Prisoners
U.S. POSTAL INSPECTION SERVICE
Complaints and investigations, 428–430
Convictions for mail fraud, 428, 430
Convictions for pornography, 430
Recoveries and restitutions, 428
U.S. SECRET SERVICE
Counterfeit currency seized, 379
Dispositions of arrests, 438
Forgery cases, 438
Investigations, 437
U.S. SUPREME COURT
Cases
Filed, disposed of, and pending, 417
Method of filing, 417
Nature of proceedings, 417

U.S. SUPREME COURT (continued)
Cases (continued)
Writs of certiorari
Circuit, 418
Nature of proceedings, 418
Petitions for review filed, disposed of, and pending, 418
Public opinion
Confidence in, 202
See also: Appeals, Federal
VAGRANCY
Arrests, 338–342, 347, 350, 351, 355–362, 379
Defined by Uniform Crime Reports, Appendix 3
VANDALISM
Arrests, 338–342, 347, 350, 351, 355–362, 379
Defined by Uniform Crime Reports, Appendix 3
Offenses against railroads, 336
Arrests, 379
Dispositions, 424
Victimization, 277, 280
VEHICLE THEFT
See Motor vehicle theft
See Offenses known to police
VICTIM COMPENSATION
See Compensation
VICTIMIZATION
Change in rates of victimization
Household offenses, 275, 276
Personal offenses, 275, 276
Estimated number of incidents
Household incidents
Time of occurrence, 259
Personal incidents
Lone offender
Perceived age, 263
Perceived race, 263, 269
Percent with weapon, 263
Multiple offenders
Perceived ages, 263
Perceived races, 265
Percent with weapon, 263, 265
Number of victims, 262
Place of occurrence, 260
Time of occurrence, 259
Type of weapon, 262
Estimated number of victimizations
Business victimizations
Not reported to police, 233
Household victimizations, 232, 233, 240, 271, 275
Family income, 240
Not reported to police, 232, 233, 235, 240, 242
Reason given for not reporting, 242
Race of head of household, 240
Reported to police, 232
Value of stolen property, 271
Personal victimizations, 232–238, 266–271, 275
Lone offender, 268
Perceived age, 268
Perceived race, 269
Multiple offenders, 268
Perceived ages, 269
Perceived races, 270
Not reported to police, 232–234, 236, 238, 242
Reason given for not reporting, 242
Relationship of offender to victim, 266
Reported to police, 232
Use of self-protective measures by victim, 270
Use of weapon by offender, 270
Value of stolen property, 271
Victim characteristics
Age, 236, 238
Race, 238, 266
Sex, 236, 266
Estimated rate of victimization
Household victimization, 244, 248–253, 272–276

VICTIMIZATION (continued)
Estimated rate of victimization (continued)
Household victimization (continued)
Age of head of household, 272
Burglary, 248
Extent of urbanization, 244
Family income, 273
Larceny, 248
Motor vehicle theft, 249, 274
Characteristics of household, 274
Race of head of household, 272, 273
Personal victimization, 244, 247, 249–258, 275, 276
Assault, 246
Extent of urbanization, 244
Family income, 258
Personal larceny
With contact, 247
Without contact, 247
Rape, 245
Robbery, 246
Victim characteristics
Age, 253, 255, 256
Race, 251, 252, 256, 258
Sex, 249, 250, 256
Households touched by, 276
Personal safety, attitudes toward, 179–185
Protection from, methods, 185–187
Teachers in public schools, 280
See also:
Appendix 10, National Crime Survey
Offenses known to police

VIOLENT OFFENSES
See Assault
See Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter

VIOLENT OFFENSES (continued)
See Offenses known to police
See Rape, forcible
See Robbery
See Victimization

WAIVER
See Statutory provisions, juveniles
WEAPONS
See Guns
See Offenses known to police
See Public opinion, guns/firearms
See Seizures
See Specific offenses (Assault, Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, etc.)
See Victimization
WHITE-COLLAR CRIME
See Courts, Federal, cases
See Embezzlement
See Public opinion, white-collar crime
WIRE OR ORAL COMMUNICATIONS, INTERCEPTIONS OF
Court-authorized orders, 386–392
Arrests as a result of, 392
Average cost, 390
Convictions as a result of, 392
Duration and location, 386
Jurisdiction, 388
Number of, 390
Offense under investigation, 388
Privacy protection statutes, 171
WITNESS IMMUNITY
Requests to U.S. Attorney General for, 385
WRIT OF CERTIORARI
See U.S. Supreme Court

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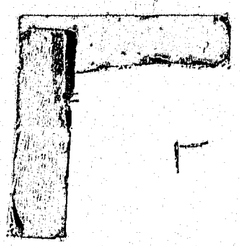
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