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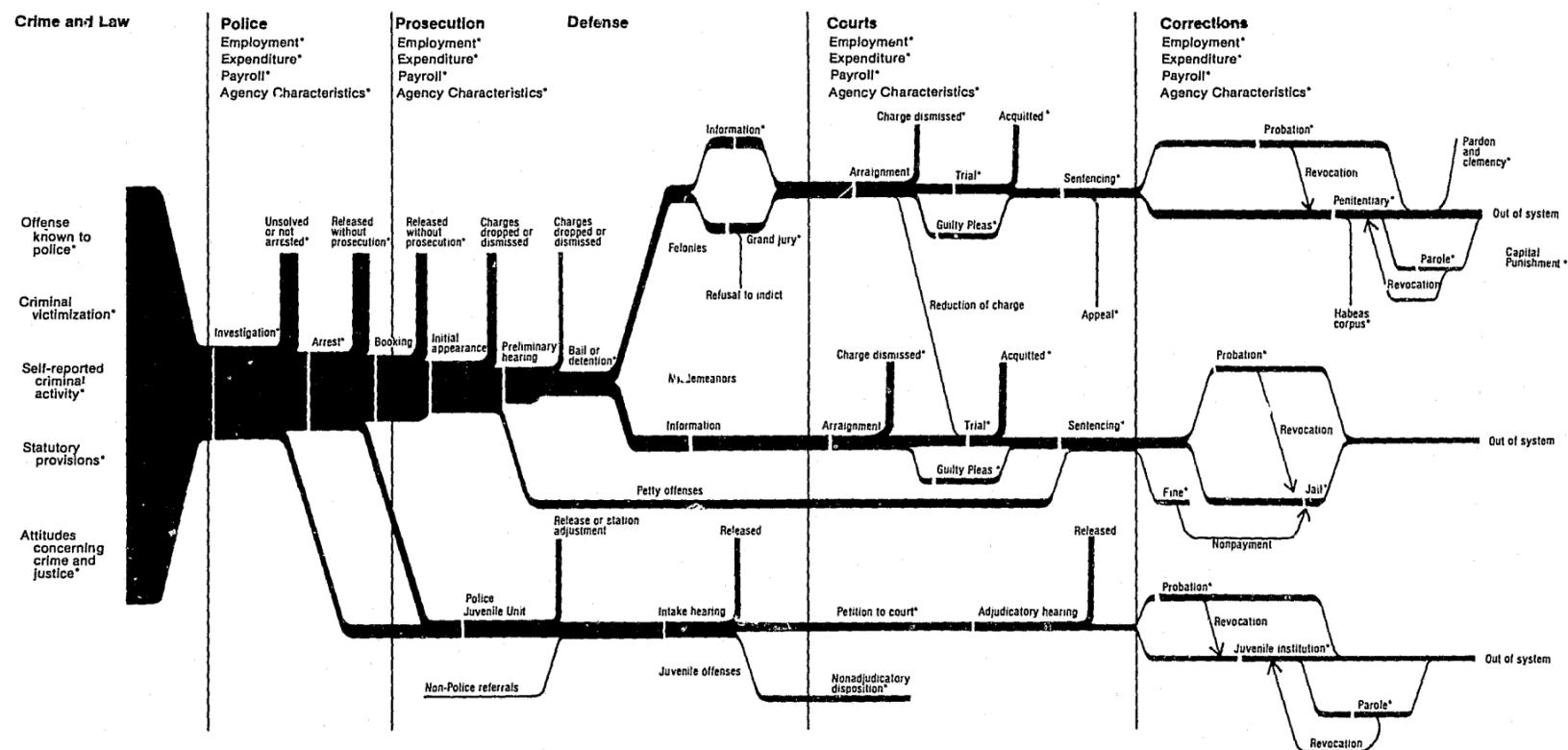
SOURCEBOOK
OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS — 1983

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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.

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SOURCEBOOK OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS — 1983

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Preface

This is the eleventh annual edition of the SOURCEBOOK OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS. The rationale underlying the development of this compendium is as important today as it was 11 years ago when the first edition was prepared. Briefly, it was felt that despite a growing sophistication in the general area of criminal justice data bases and statistical information systems, many of these statistics were not widely known, much less utilized, by those in the criminal justice field. In part, this situation is due to the functional fragmentation of the many components of the criminal justice system in the United States. Criminal justice statistical information is routinely collected by thousands of Federal, State, and local agencies, but systematic aggregation of these data at the national level is impeded by definitional, jurisdictional, and historical barriers. In addition, budgetary constraints and reallocation of limited agency funds has in some cases diminished access to statistical data because the collection and dissemination of this information has been curtailed. Therefore, the primary goal of the SOURCEBOOK OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS has been to bring together into a single, comprehensive, reference volume existing nationwide statistical data of interest to the broad criminal justice community. As such, SOURCEBOOK staff have made a concerted effort to identify published and unpublished materials that span agency, governmental, and functionally-specific boundaries. The dissemination of this information in an easy-to-use single volume format is intended to make these data available to users in an economical manner.

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 on 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, 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 made available by coordinating agencies or organizations.

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 the well known sources, such as the Uniform Crime Reporting 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 sources on crime and criminal justice that are contained in the SOURCEBOOK are reviewed. The purpose of this brief summary is to familiarize SOURCEBOOK users with the 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. **Crime in the United States**, issued annually as part of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program of 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, 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 limited 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, **Justice Expenditure and Employment Data in the U.S.**, compiles data on criminal justice agency personnel, payroll, and expenditure. Various special surveys, such as the **Census of State Correctional Facilities**, contain information on personnel, source of funding, and expenditures for these segments of the criminal justice system. These sources are augmented by surveys conducted by the National Center for State Courts, the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, the American Correctional Association, the National Sheriff's Association, and other groups.

Data on clearance and arrest rates are reported primarily in the FBI's **Crime in the United States**. 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 Reporting Program) currently exists at the State level, the Bureau of Justice Statistics' publication, **State Court Caseload Statistics**, contains State-by-State information relating to the activities of State courts.

Data on probation systems are provided by the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts and the **National Probation Reports** program

of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency. Information on persons in 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. 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. Detailed information on inmates executed and on death row is published annually by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics series on **Capital Punishment**.

Statistics on parole services are collected and reported by the **Uniform Parole Reports** program of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, and by 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 **Crime in the United States**. Data on the volume of cases disposed of by juvenile courts are provided in **Delinquency 1980** 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 Delinquency Prevention of the U.S. Department of Justice reports data on the number of juveniles held in public and private juvenile correctional facilities. Data on the estimated number of juveniles confined in local jails are reported in the **Survey of Jail Inmates**, published by the U.S. Department of Justice. To date there is no nationwide reporting system that collects data on parole ("aftercare") outcome for juveniles.

Information regarding public opinion on criminal justice issues is obtained from a variety of groups such as The Gallup Poll, Louis Harris and Associates, the National Opinion Research Center, the ABC-Washington Post Poll, and the NBC News/Associated Press Poll as well as a variety of governmental agencies and commissions. Topics examined in these opinion surveys include fear of crime and victimization, public attitudes about crime and

its causes, the performance of law enforcement agencies and the U.S. Supreme Court, capital punishment, and gun ownership and gun control.

Figures A and B provide the SOURCEBOOK user with an idea of the availability of criminal justice data from a systemic perspective. In Figure A, the flow-chart originally published by the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice in 1967 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 SOURCEBOOK inclusion criteria.

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 are 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. In a 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).

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

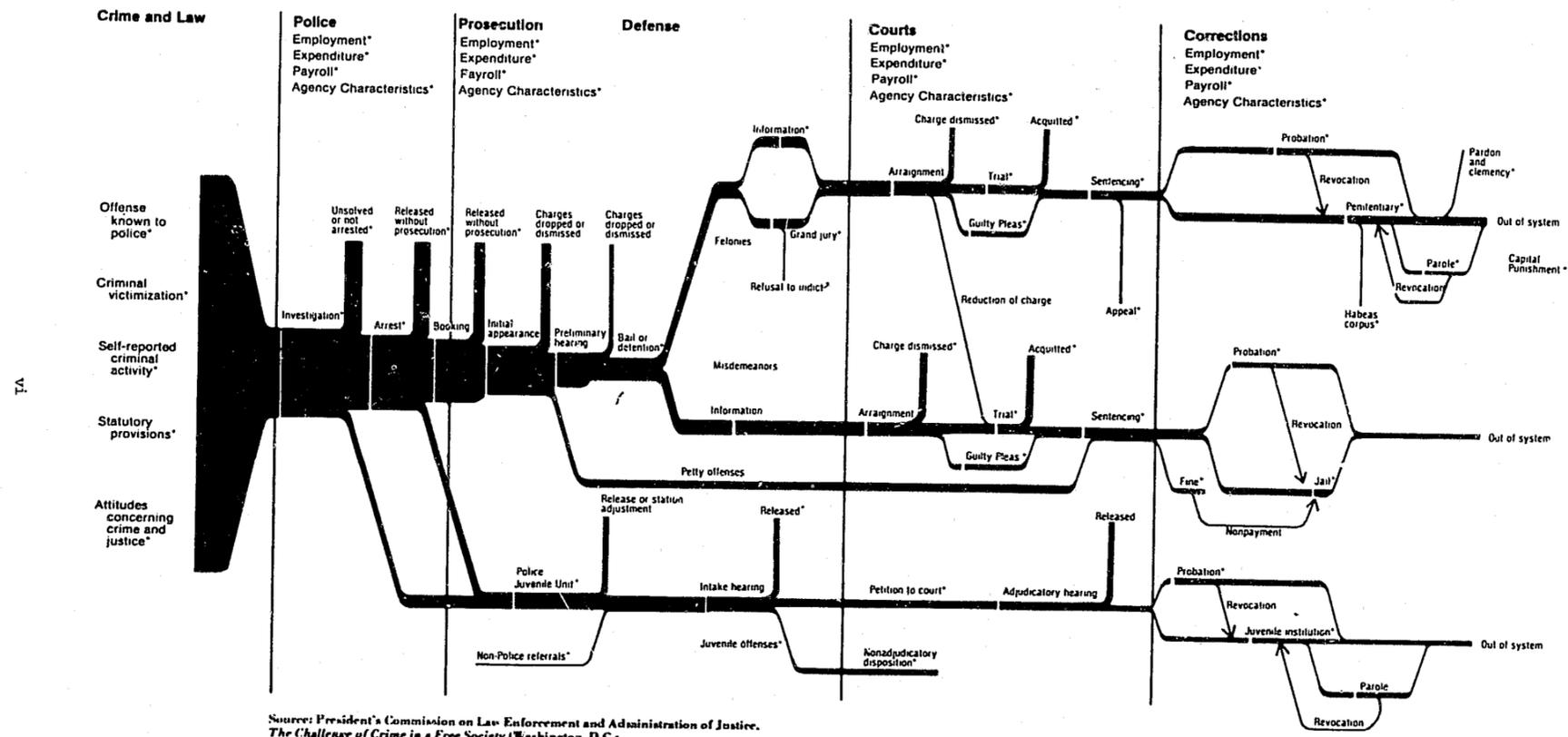
justice data are (a) lacking in a number of important areas; (b) uneven in terms of quality and comprehensiveness; and, (c) not uniformly collected at the Federal, State, and local levels of government. For more detailed information on the contents of the sources discussed above and on criminal justice data sources generally, readers are advised to consult the Annotated List of Sources and References in this volume.

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; prison reform; 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 can be found on several indicators of the extent of illegal activities. 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. The final section, "Persons Under Correctional Supervision," provides data about persons on probation and parole, population and movement of inmates of State and 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.

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 1983

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	POLICE	PROSECUTION AND DEFENSE	COURTS	CORRECTIONS
(1) Expenditures, employment, and payroll for criminal justice activities	(1) Employment and payroll for police services	(1) Expenditures, workload, employment, selected requirements, and payroll for defense activities	(1) Expenditures, employment, payroll, and salaries of Federal judicial and court administrative personnel	(1) Expenditures, employment, and payroll for correctional activities
(1) Statutory sentence enhancements for use and possession of a firearm or other deadly weapon	(2) Public calls for police services	(1) Employment and payroll for legal services and prosecution activities	(1) Workload of the Federal Judiciary	(1) Employment, workload, and salaries for probation/parole officers
(1) Characteristics of privacy legislation	(4) Arrests, national estimates	(5) Requests for immunity by Federal prosecutors	(1) Characteristics of presidential appointees to Federal Judgeships	(1) Characteristics of public and private juvenile facilities, staff, and residents
(1) Characteristics of gun control legislation	(4) Number and rate of arrests	(5) Cases argued and pending in U.S. Attorneys' offices	(1) Expenditures, employment, and payroll for State judicial activities	(1) Characteristics of U.S. jails
(1) Decriminalization of public intoxication	(4) Characteristics of persons arrested	(5) Antitrust cases filed in U.S. District Courts	(1) Qualification requirements, salaries, selection process, and terms of office of trial and appellate judges	(1) Employment of and salaries for State correctional officers
(1) Statutory provisions related to alcohol use and driving	(4) Arrests in cities	(5) Cases referred to the U.S. Department of Justice for prosecution by the Securities and Exchange Commission	(1) Expenditures for and utilization of grand and petit jurors	(1) Unionization of State correctional officers
(1) Characteristics of marihuana legislation	(4) Arrests in suburban areas	(5) Prosecutions of violations of immigration and nationality laws	(1) Statutory provisions governing waiver of juveniles to criminal court	(1) Characteristics of adult correctional and pre-release facilities
(2) Attitudes toward extent of crime	(4) Arrests in rural areas		(1) Provisions for consideration of criminal behavior in pretrial release decisions	(1) Mental health staff and services in adult correctional facilities
(2) Attitudes toward safety in the home	(4) Arrest rates		(2) Public confidence in the U.S. Supreme Court	(1) Workload of U.S. Parole Commission hearing examiners
(2) Attitudes toward safety on the streets	(4) Clearance rates		(2) Attitudes toward severity of courts	(1) Representation at parole consideration and revocation hearings
(2) Fear of crime	(4) Arrests for alcohol-related offenses		(2) Attitudes toward court delay and judicial discretion	(1) Utilization of drug abuse treatment service units
(2) Availability and desirability of crime-watch programs	(4) Arrests, self-report data		(5) Cases filed in State courts	(1) Statutory regulations on deinstitutionalization of juveniles
(2) Crime prevention precautions employed	(4) Juvenile offenders taken into police custody		(5) Delinquency cases disposed of by juvenile courts	(1) Statutory provisions for parole eligibility
(2) Attitudes toward selected social issues	(4) Arrests for drug law violations		(5) Court-authorized interception of wire or oral communication	(2) Attitudes toward permitting prison guards to strike
(2) Attitudes toward selected juvenile crime issues	(4) Drug seizures		(5) Cases filed in U.S. District Courts	(2) Attitudes toward deterrent effect of prison sentences
(2) Attitudes toward causes of crime	(4) Seizures by the U.S. Customs Service		(5) Dispositions and sentences of defendants charged with drug law violations in U.S. District Courts	(2) Attitudes toward purposes of imprisonment
(2) Attitudes toward statements about crime	(4) Seizures by the U.S. Coast Guard		(5) Appraisals filed in U.S. Courts of Appeals	(2) Attitudes toward prison construction
(2) Attitudes toward methods of dealing with crime	(4) Activities of the U.S. Secret Service		(5) Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts	(6) Persons under correctional supervision
	(4) Aliens deported from the United States		(5) Sentences of defendants imprisoned for marihuana violations in U.S. District Courts	(6) Movement of the probation population
	(4) Arrests for offenses against railroads		(5) Prisoner petitions filed in U.S. District Courts	(6) Persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System
	(5) Criminal investigations by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service		(5) Appeals filed in U.S. Courts of Appeals	(6) Drug users admitted to federally-funded drug abuse treatment programs
			(5) Petitions for writ of certiorari to the U.S. Supreme Court	(6) Characteristics of residents of public and private juvenile custody facilities
			(5) Executive clemency applications	(6) Estimated number of jail inmates
			(5) Dispositions in criminal tax fraud cases	(6) State prisoners in local jails because of overcrowding
			(5) Dispositions of arrests by the U.S. Secret Service	(6) Prisoners in, rate of incarceration for, admissions to, and movement of prisoners in State and Federal institutions
			(5) Military:	(6) Characteristics of inmates in State correctional facilities
			Army personnel tried and convicted in U.S. Army General and Special Courts-Martial	(6) Prisoners and drugs
			Air Force personnel tried and convicted in U.S. Air Force General and Special Courts-Martial	(6) Prisoners in education programs
			Navy and Marine Corps personnel tried and convicted in U.S. Navy and Marine Corps General and Special Courts-Martial	(6) Movement of prisoners in, admissions to, and releases from Federal correctional facilities
			Coast Guard personnel tried in U.S. Coast Guard Special Courts-Martial	(6) Population of U.S. Army, U.S. Navy, and U.S. Marine Corps correctional 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

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Preface

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Reliability of the data

Each year the staff of the SOURCEBOOK reviews hundreds of research reports, journals, books, annual agency 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.

It is clear that the data in this SOURCEBOOK cannot be any more reliable or complete than the original sources from which the data are 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.

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 2 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.

Table and figure preparation

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 *Crime in the United States*, the Federal Bureau of Prisons' *Statistical Report*, and other agency reports, annual updating simply involves replacing older information with new 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 publications (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.

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 presentation, 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 non-substantive modifications have been made to the original for presentation in SOURCEBOOK.

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 parentheses "()" immediately above the table body. These 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.

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 these 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.

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 Tables and Figures; 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.

Reader input requested

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. SOURCEBOOK users are encouraged to bring to the attention of the editors any sources of appropriate criminal justice statistical information of which they are aware. Over the years, several sources of data presented in the SOURCEBOOK have been the direct result of submissions and recommendations by readers.

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 Michael J. Hindelang 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:

- 0 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.
- () 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.
- Y Indicates that the relevant attribute is present.

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.

Acknowledgments

The production of each annual edition of SOURCEBOOK involves the cooperation and assistance of many persons. The editors are grateful to all of these people, both within and outside our immediate staff, who assisted in this volume.

We especially appreciate the cooperation of agencies that contributed the statistical data that is the raw material of SOURCEBOOK. In many cases, agency personnel provided invaluable help by releasing pre-publication 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: James McCafferty and the staff of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts; Howard N. Snyder, National Center for Juvenile Justice; Gladys Lavelle, Federal Bureau of Prisons; Chris Davidson and Alice Durant, Immigration and Naturalization Service; Eric Rosenquist, Paul Cassagrande and Ken Bergman, Drug Enforcement Administration; Bradford Smith and Dave Schaitberger, National Council on Crime and Delinquency; Chris Innes, Criminal Justice Archive and Information Network, Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research; and Charles Williams, National Center for the Assessment of Delinquent Behavior and its Prevention, Center for Law and Justice.

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 for many years, spent many hours reviewing our draft materials and making substantive suggestions for the improvement of the SOURCEBOOK.

Once again we have had the good fortune to work with a staff of dedicated and conscientious professionals within The Michael J. Hindelang Criminal Justice Research Center. Ann L. Pastore, our Managing Editor, organized the physical production of the manuscript, supervised a small team of experienced professionals responsible for the consistency and clarity of presentation of the materials, while keeping track of innumerable details and solving many problems. In addition, Ann's skills as a graphic artist are reflected in the many figures that appear throughout this volume. We gratefully acknowledge our indebtedness to her. Sharleen Brittell, our

Editorial Assistant, was responsible for liaison with many agency data sources, maintaining our permission to reprint files, assisting in copymarking the manuscript, and translating rough drafts of tabular materials into polished manuscript pages. We are grateful for her attention to detail and professionalism. Marjorie J. Jones, Editorial Assistant, served as the project's librarian, responsible for ordering and cataloging source materials, in addition to providing clerical assistance, sharp-eyed proofreading of tabular and narrative material and copymarking. We appreciate her dedication and help. Kim Schoonmaker and Harriet Spector, our project typists, prepared all tabular and narrative materials for the production process, in some instances accomplishing herculean feats of arranging massive tables on a single page in a clear and concise format. David van Alstyne provided computer programming consultation on the development of the National Crime Survey tables from machine-readable data tapes.

Much of the daily work of identifying and locating new sources of data for the SOURCEBOOK is done by our research staff. In addition, these staff members evaluate the data sources for possible inclusion in the SOURCEBOOK, work with authors, researchers, and agency officials to clarify and document the materials, select and prepare tables and explanatory materials, and organize the vast material for review. We are grateful to Bob Langworthy, Associate Editor, Ernest Keller, Edmund McGarrell, and Theodore Skotnicki, Assistant Editors for their talent, expertise, patience, and conscientiousness in this most important work. Finally, the administrative staff of The Michael J. Hindelang Criminal Justice Research Center, James Garofalo, Director, Sharon Wright, Administrative Associate, and Laurie Martin, Administrative Assistant, provided valuable support to 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 Michael J. Hindelang Criminal Justice Research Center, SUNY at Albany-Draper Hall, 135 Western Avenue, 135 Western Avenue, Albany, New York 12222.

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Section I:

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 presents 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 surveys compiled for the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

The second segment of this section presents tables on police expenditures, employment, and salaries gathered from the Uniform Crime Reports, the BJS/U.S. Bureau of the Census surveys, and surveys by the Police Executive Research Forum.

The next part of this section details various aspects of the adjudication process.

Data on defense and prosecutorial activities come from the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. Information on the judiciary follows. The expenditures, employment and workload of the Federal judiciary are presented. Uniform workload statistics for State and local criminal court systems are not available. Judicial salaries, qualifications, continuing education requirements, terms of office, and methods of selection for State trial and appellate court judges are derived from surveys by the National Center for State Courts, the Council of State Governments, and the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

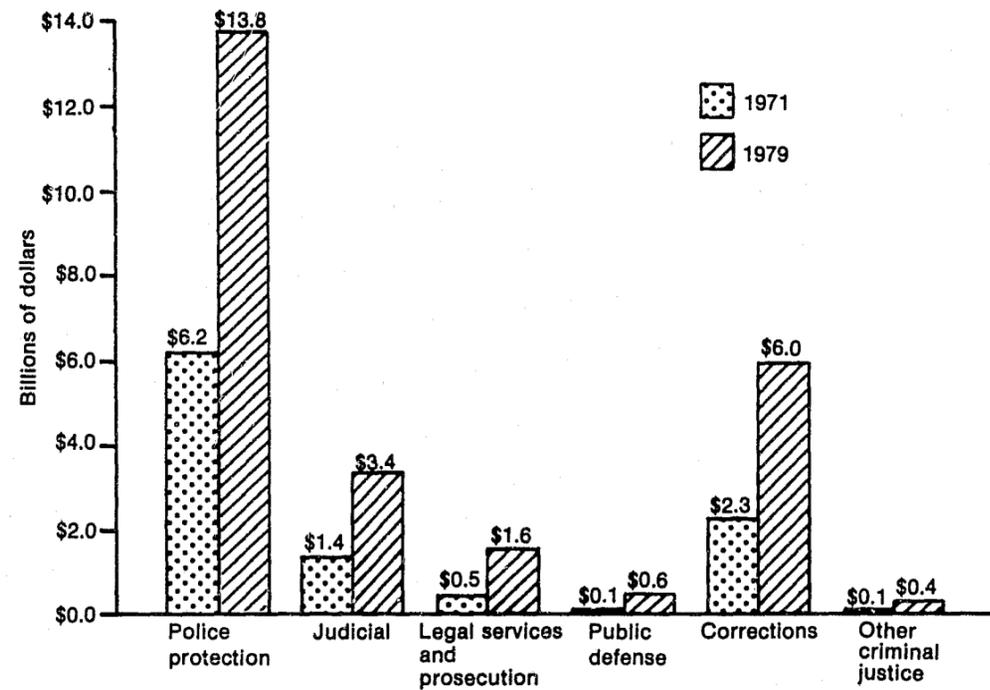
Correctional activities, services, and organizations are described by a large number of data sources. In addition, expenditure and employment data, salaries, and characteristics of correctional organizations are included. Information is provided specifically on probation; public and private juvenile custody facilities; drug abuse treatment service units; Federal, State, and local adult correctional facilities; and parole. Sources for these data include the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, the National Sheriffs' Association, the American Correctional Association, and the U.S. Parole Commission.

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 creation and disposition of juvenile court records are presented. Statutory regulations on the privacy of information, gun control, driving while intoxicated, and the decriminalization of public intoxication and marijuana are included. The section concludes with information on the development and implementation of statewide offender-based transaction statistics systems in jurisdictions across the United States.

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

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 collected for 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 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.

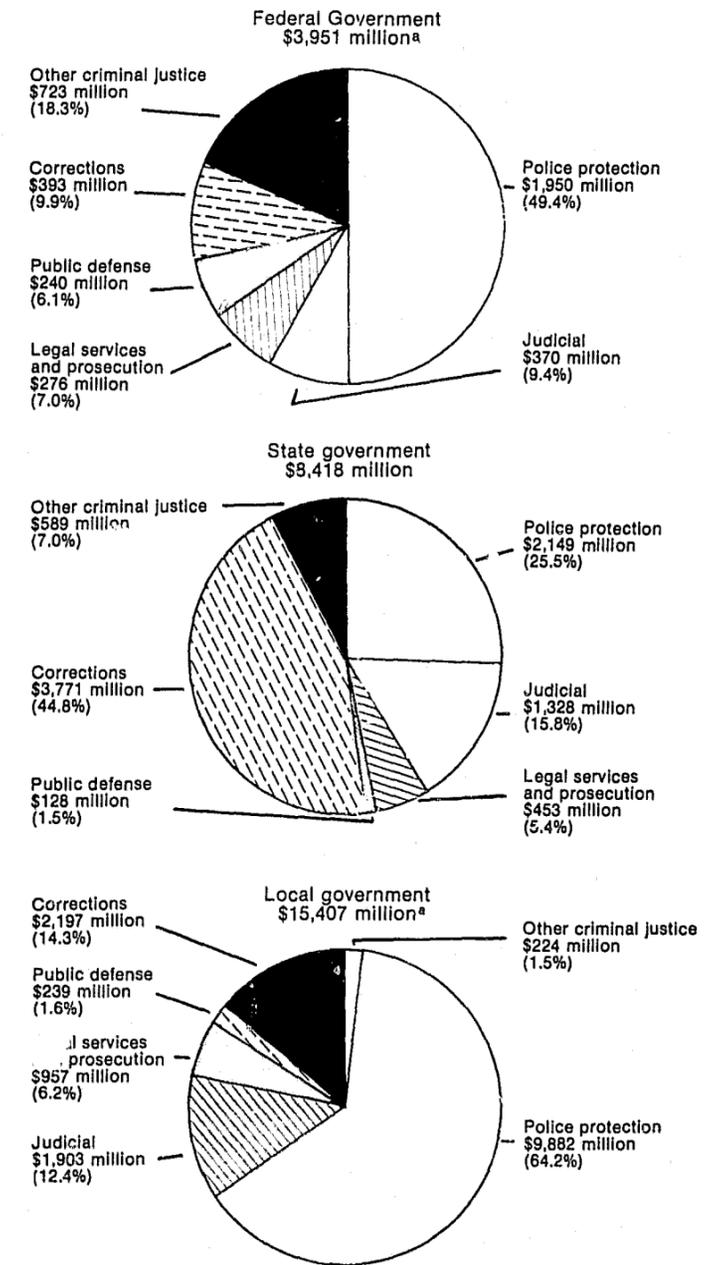
Field compilation and mail canvass methods were used to obtain the data and were supplemented by reference to a variety of published government documents such as budgets, financial statements, and audit reports. Expenditure data are generally for the fiscal year. For the Federal Government, fiscal year 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. The 1979 data are preliminary figures; revisions of these data will appear in the following publication: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment in the U.S., 1979*, NCJ-77840 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983). For details of survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.



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

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

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.



^aBecause 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 1.1 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, Figure 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of direct expenditure and other terms, see Appendix 1.

(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

See footnotes at end of table.

Judicial	Percent of total criminal justice system	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
\$3,019,165	13.4	\$1,382,186	6.1	\$357,030	1.6	\$5,632,503	24.9	\$347,545	1.5
1,206,984	16.4	428,791	5.8	118,012	1.6	3,478,349	47.4	125,599	1.7
1,812,181	11.9	953,395	6.2	239,018	1.6	2,154,154	14.1	221,946	1.5
1,429,173	23.6	576,762	9.5	195,408	3.2	1,653,258	27.3	158,910	2.6
383,008	4.2	376,633	4.1	43,610	0.5	500,896	5.4	63,036	0.7
41,132	16.3	12,828	5.1	1,946	0.8	56,751	22.5	5,154	2.0
28,213	26.7	7,233	6.9	1,515	1.4	36,572	34.6	3,299	3.1
12,919	8.8	5,595	3.8	431	0.3	20,179	13.7	1,855	1.3
9,937	18.9	3,503	6.7	148	0.3	16,049	30.6	1,688	3.2
2,982	3.2	2,092	2.2	283	0.3	4,130	4.4	167	0.2
16,613	15.0	14,460	13.1	2,614	2.4	22,576	20.5	861	0.8
16,563	21.3	9,834	12.7	2,614	3.4	21,849	28.1	725	0.9
50	0.2	4,626	14.2	--	--	727	2.2	136	0.4
--	--	1,002	29.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
50	0.2	3,624	12.4	--	--	727	2.5	136	0.5
36,734	11.3	22,315	6.8	6,098	1.9	74,184	22.7	1,485	0.5
5,475	5.5	5,147	5.2	--	--	45,470	45.9	1,128	1.1
31,259	13.8	17,168	7.6	6,098	2.7	28,714	12.6	357	0.2
25,187	24.7	11,944	11.7	5,885	5.8	28,089	27.6	53	0.1
6,072	4.8	5,224	4.2	213	0.2	625	0.5	304	0.2
13,478	12.3	5,127	4.7	807	0.7	28,856	26.3	2,629	2.4
3,967	8.9	1,124	2.5	16	(d)	21,766	48.7	1,719	3.8
9,511	14.7	4,003	6.2	791	1.2	7,090	10.9	910	1.4
7,585	24.8	2,908	9.5	679	2.2	5,922	19.4	572	1.9
1,926	5.6	1,096	3.2	112	0.3	1,168	3.4	338	1.0
355,718	11.6	259,322	8.4	79,592	2.6	824,108	26.8	41,994	1.4
41,047	5.7	40,383	5.6	5,240	0.7	351,988	49.1	11,023	1.5
314,671	13.4	218,939	9.3	74,352	3.2	472,120	20.1	30,971	1.3
299,669	21.9	171,910	12.5	70,184	5.1	451,918	33.0	25,911	1.9
15,001	1.5	47,029	4.8	4,168	0.4	20,203	2.1	5,061	0.5
40,235	14.1	23,020	8.1	4,642	1.6	68,166	24.0	4,203	1.5
29,130	25.4	4,624	4.0	4,620	4.0	52,267	45.6	1,427	1.2
11,105	6.5	18,396	10.8	22	(d)	15,899	9.4	2,776	1.6
2,672	5.9	11,223	24.8	16	(d)	9,004	19.9	822	1.8
8,433	6.8	7,173	5.8	6	(d)	6,895	5.5	1,953	1.6
31,991	11.1	13,902	4.8	3,944	1.4	61,378	21.3	3,434	1.2
30,263	21.6	9,594	6.8	3,675	2.6	60,987	43.5	2,267	1.6
1,728	1.2	4,308	2.9	269	0.2	391	0.3	1,167	0.8
1,728	1.2	4,308	2.9	269	0.2	391	0.3	1,167	0.8
12,756	17.6	3,095	4.3	1,082	1.5	20,384	28.2	1,126	1.6
10,601	21.3	2,169	4.4	1,023	2.1	20,384	41.0	1,095	2.2
2,155	9.5	926	4.1	59	0.3	--	--	31	0.1
1,584	16.5	345	3.6	59	0.6	--	--	3	(d)
571	4.4	581	4.4	--	--	--	--	28	0.2
22,652	10.5	6,482	3.0	6,002	2.8	77,396	35.8	414	0.2
22,652	10.5	6,482	3.0	6,002	2.8	77,396	35.8	414	0.2
22,652	10.5	6,482	3.0	6,002	2.8	77,396	35.8	414	0.2
126,020	12.8	51,238	5.2	19,679	2.0	275,332	28.0	19,717	2.0
41,465	10.9	34,304	9.1	15,184	4.0	212,484	56.1	9,824	2.6
84,555	14.0	16,934	2.8	4,495	0.7	62,848	10.4	9,893	1.6
77,900	24.2	8,504	2.6	4,417	1.4	53,146	16.5	7,877	2.4
6,655	2.3	8,430	3.0	78	(d)	9,702	3.4	2,015	0.7
56,984	13.9	18,221	4.5	3,130	0.8	126,355	30.9	5,354	1.3
11,050	7.4	6,416	4.3	362	0.2	86,629	57.9	3,996	2.7
45,934	17.7	11,805	4.6	2,768	1.1	39,726	15.3	1,358	0.5
41,172	28.2	8,059	5.5	2,595	1.8	33,830	23.2	444	0.3
4,763	4.2	3,746	3.3	173	0.2	5,895	5.2	914	0.8

Table 1.1 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		Judicial	Legal services and prosecution	Public defense	Corrections	Other criminal justice					
			Amount	Percent of total direct expenditure	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system					Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system		
Hawaii	895	\$1,724,000	\$102,897	6.0	\$53,416	51.9	\$15,275	14.8	\$6,987	6.8	\$1,453	1.4	\$23,951	23.3	\$1,815	1.8
State	X	1,374,000	45,615	3.3	1,753	3.8	15,275	33.5	2,411	5.3	1,453	3.2	23,204	50.9	1,519	3.3
Local, total	X	350,000	57,282	16.4	51,633	90.2	--	--	4,576	8.0	--	--	747	1.3	296	0.5
Counties	X	87,000	14,865	17.1	12,506	84.1	--	--	1,394	9.4	--	--	747	5.0	218	1.5
Municipalities	X	263,000	42,417	16.1	39,157	92.3	--	--	3,182	7.5	--	--	--	--	78	0.2
Idaho	857	793,000	68,082	8.6	36,094	53.0	9,431	13.9	5,848	8.6	1,052	1.5	12,980	19.1	2,677	3.9
State	X	542,000	30,433	5.6	10,048	33.0	4,828	15.9	2,590	8.5	--	--	10,591	34.8	2,376	7.8
Local, total	X	251,000	37,649	15.0	26,046	69.2	4,603	12.2	3,258	8.7	1,052	2.8	2,389	6.3	301	0.8
Counties	X	135,000	19,876	14.7	9,524	47.9	4,385	22.1	2,339	11.8	1,044	5.3	2,362	11.9	222	1.1
Municipalities	X	117,000	17,773	15.2	16,522	93.0	218	1.2	919	5.2	8	(d)	27	0.2	79	0.4
Illinois	11,245	10,372,000	1,249,093	12.0	748,311	59.9	129,808	10.4	59,849	4.8	15,387	1.2	259,771	20.8	35,967	2.9
State	X	6,322,000	313,737	5.0	85,675	27.3	50,217	16.0	13,150	4.2	2,023	0.6	159,436	50.8	3,236	1.0
Local, total	X	4,050,000	935,356	23.1	662,636	70.8	79,591	8.5	46,699	5.0	13,364	1.4	100,335	10.7	32,731	3.5
Counties	X	1,120,000	311,652	27.8	62,433	20.0	78,868	25.3	31,439	10.1	13,313	4.3	96,838	31.1	28,761	9.2
Municipalities	X	2,931,000	623,704	21.3	600,203	96.2	723	0.1	15,260	2.4	50	(d)	3,497	0.6	3,970	0.6
Indiana	5,330	4,142,000	341,445	8.2	187,679	55.0	42,383	12.4	18,793	5.5	3,329	1.0	85,709	25.1	3,551	1.0
State	X	2,289,000	124,284	5.4	46,584	37.5	8,612	6.9	6,181	5.0	580	0.5	60,956	49.0	1,371	1.1
Local, total	X	1,853,000	217,161	11.7	141,095	65.0	33,771	15.6	12,612	5.8	2,749	1.3	24,753	11.4	2,180	1.0
Counties	X	797,000	78,646	9.9	25,483	32.4	24,935	31.7	6,793	8.6	2,237	2.8	18,060	23.0	1,138	1.4
Municipalities	X	1,056,000	138,515	13.1	115,612	83.5	8,837	6.4	5,819	4.2	513	0.4	6,693	4.8	1,042	0.8
Iowa	2,879	2,953,000	209,691	7.1	106,148	50.6	29,733	14.2	12,405	5.9	3,757	1.8	56,299	26.8	1,349	0.6
State	X	1,692,000	81,709	4.8	27,723	33.9	8,398	10.3	3,145	3.8	68	0.1	41,570	50.9	805	1.0
Local, total	X	1,261,000	127,982	10.1	78,425	61.3	21,335	16.7	9,260	7.2	3,689	2.9	14,729	11.5	544	0.4
Counties	X	585,000	64,985	11.1	18,950	29.2	21,257	32.7	6,500	10.0	3,644	5.6	14,095	21.7	540	0.8
Municipalities	X	675,000	62,997	9.3	59,475	94.4	78	0.1	2,760	4.4	44	0.1	634	1.0	5	(d)
Kansas	2,326	2,305,000	175,930	7.6	82,806	47.1	31,172	17.7	13,048	7.4	2,471	1.4	42,946	24.4	3,485	2.0
State	X	1,374,000	71,067	5.2	13,711	19.3	15,610	22.0	5,068	7.1	2,222	3.1	33,895	47.7	561	0.8
Local, total	X	931,000	104,863	11.3	69,095	65.9	15,562	14.8	7,980	7.6	249	0.2	9,051	8.6	2,924	2.8
Counties	X	349,000	47,014	13.5	16,593	35.3	13,604	28.9	5,523	11.7	180	0.4	8,487	18.1	2,627	5.6
Municipalities	X	582,000	57,849	9.9	52,502	90.8	1,958	3.4	2,457	4.2	69	0.1	564	1.0	297	0.5
Kentucky	3,458	3,594,000	275,115	7.7	133,330	48.5	44,831	16.3	19,861	7.2	2,488	0.9	67,085	24.4	7,522	2.7
State	X	2,713,000	154,841	5.7	45,062	29.1	40,164	25.9	15,197	9.8	1,821	1.2	49,816	32.2	2,781	1.8
Local, total	X	881,000	120,274	13.7	88,268	73.4	4,667	3.9	4,664	3.9	667	0.6	17,269	14.4	4,741	3.9
Counties	X	345,000	50,600	14.7	24,891	49.2	3,705	7.3	2,644	5.2	553	1.1	14,350	28.4	4,458	8.8
Municipalities	X	536,000	69,674	13.0	63,377	91.0	962	1.4	2,020	2.9	114	0.2	2,919	4.2	283	0.4
Louisiana	3,921	4,122,000	386,992	9.4	198,628	51.3	51,557	13.3	20,520	5.3	2,231	0.6	111,231	28.7	2,825	0.7
State	X	2,584,000	147,620	5.7	44,725	30.3	14,068	9.5	8,118	5.5	--	--	79,310	53.7	1,399	0.9
Local, total	X	1,538,000	239,372	15.6	153,903	64.3	37,489	15.7	12,402	5.2	2,231	0.9	31,921	13.3	1,426	0.6
Parishes	X	765,000	112,650	14.7	65,904	58.5	23,491	20.9	5,824	5.2	1,062	0.9	15,774	14.0	595	0.5
Municipalities	X	773,000	126,723	16.4	87,999	69.4	13,998	11.0	6,579	5.2	1,169	0.9	16,147	12.7	831	0.7
Maine	1,085	1,248,000	65,772	5.3	35,557	54.1	7,969	12.1	3,833	5.8	800	1.2	16,268	24.7	1,344	2.0
State	X	733,000	34,219	4.7	10,305	30.1	6,537	19.1	2,391	7.0	799	2.3	12,857	37.6	1,330	3.9
Local, total	X	515,000	31,553	6.1	25,252	80.0	1,432	4.5	1,442	4.6	1	(d)	3,411	10.8	14	(d)
Counties	X	25,000	9,215	36.9	3,576	38.8	1,419	15.4	794	8.6	1	(d)	3,411	37.0	14	0.1
Municipalities	X	490,000	22,338	4.6	21,676	97.0	13	0.1	649	2.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	4,139	6,724,000	504,652	7.5	256,458	50.8	62,214	12.3	20,731	4.1	7,233	1.4	155,088	30.7	2,929	0.6
State	X	3,010,000	220,254	7.3	57,276	26.0	26,282	11.9	2,708	1.2	7,213	3.3	124,624	56.6	2,151	1.0
Local, total	X	3,713,000	284,398	7.7	199,182	70.0	35,932	12.6	18,023	6.3	20	(d)	30,464	10.7	778	0.3
Counties	X	2,649,000	174,610	6.6	114,730	65.7	29,251	16.8	12,007	6.9	20	(d)	18,131	10.4	471	0.3
Municipalities	X	1,065,000	109,788	10.3	84,452	76.9	6,681	6.1	6,016	5.5	--	--	12,333	11.2	307	0.3
Massachusetts	5,782	9,136,000	626,653	6.9	357,417	57.0	88,514	14.1	28,191	4.5	8,662	1.4	135,363	21.6	8,505	1.4
State	X	3,967,000	166,127	4.2	45,477	27.4	16,465	9.9	12,259	7.4	3,606	2.2	85,070	51.2	3,250	2.0
Local, total	X	5,169,000	460,526	8.9	311,940	67.7	72,049	15.6	15,932	3.5	5,056	1.1	50,293	10.9	5,255	1.1
Counties	X	166,000	99,537	60.0	1,952	2.0	50,906	51.1	5,279	5.3	2,843	2.9	38,023	38.2	533	0.5
Municipalities	X	5,002,000	360,989	7.2	309,988	85.9	21,143	5.9	10,653	3.0	2,213	0.6	12,270	3.4	4,722	1.3
Michigan	9,129	10,791,000	1,053,168	9.8	559,302	53.1	145,831	13.8	54,928	5.2	16,233	1.5	272,748	25.9	4,127	0.4
State	X	5,938,000	305,176	5.1	94,886	31.1	28,415	9.3	13,388	4.4	1,472	0.5	164,839	54.0	2,176	0.7
Local, total	X	4,852,000	747,992	15.4	464,416	62.1	117,416	15.7	41,540	5.6	14,761	2.0	107,909	14.4	1,951	0.3
Counties	X	1,896,000	297,426	15.7	67,971	22.9	92,267	31.0	27,023	9.1	14,132	4.8	94,769	31.9	1,264	0.4
Municipalities	X	2,957,000	450,567	15.2	396,445	88.0	25,149	5.6	14,517	3.2	629	0.1	13,140	2.9	687	0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.1 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	2,752,000	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

See footnotes at end of table.

Judicial	Percent of total criminal justice system	Legal services and prosecution	Percent of total criminal justice system	Public defense	Percent of total criminal justice system	Corrections		Other criminal justice	
						Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system
\$45,381	13.2	\$26,778	7.8	\$7,416	2.2	\$88,508	25.8	\$3,493	1.0
13,356	13.9	5,629	5.9	928	1.0	41,208	42.9	1,802	1.9
32,025	13.0	21,149	8.6	6,488	2.6	47,300	19.2	1,691	0.7
31,954	23.8	14,224	10.6	6,455	4.8	46,580	34.7	667	0.5
71	0.1	6,925	6.2	33	(d)	721	0.6	1,024	0.9
15,753	12.1	6,204	4.8	920	0.7	34,892	26.7	1,381	1.1
4,747	8.2	3,536	6.1	--	--	26,281	45.6	1,164	2.0
11,006	15.1	2,668	3.7	920	1.3	8,611	11.8	217	0.3
9,890	31.3	1,525	4.8	875	2.8	7,402	23.4	199	0.6
1,115	2.7	1,143	2.8	45	0.1	1,209	2.9	18	(d)
51,566	13.1	18,185	4.6	3,031	0.8	84,481	21.4	2,043	0.5
19,244	17.0	2,803	2.5	2,710	2.4	50,798	45.0	584	0.5
32,322	11.5	15,382	5.5	321	0.1	33,683	12.0	1,459	0.5
20,705	23.8	8,440	9.7	32	(d)	21,440	24.6	302	0.3
11,617	6.0	6,942	3.6	288	0.1	12,243	6.3	1,156	0.6
7,192	12.0	4,203	7.0	676	1.1	16,218	27.0	1,415	2.4
2,059	8.4	1,272	5.2	63	0.3	12,221	50.1	993	4.1
5,133	14.4	2,931	8.2	613	1.7	3,997	11.2	422	1.2
4,493	20.9	2,286	10.6	597	2.8	3,910	18.2	422	2.0
640	4.5	645	4.5	16	0.1	87	0.6	--	--
15,472	12.7	7,599	6.2	1,255	1.0	37,296	30.5	866	0.7
7,608	14.5	1,200	2.3	--	--	28,797	55.0	370	0.7
7,864	11.3	6,399	9.2	1,255	1.8	8,499	12.2	496	0.7
5,812	19.4	4,483	14.9	1,255	4.2	7,865	26.2	268	0.9
2,053	5.1	1,916	4.8	--	--	634	1.6	228	0.6
14,743	12.9	8,929	7.8	2,045	1.8	33,995	29.7	957	0.8
2,404	7.4	1,838	5.7	271	0.8	19,752	60.7	379	1.2
12,339	15.1	7,091	8.7	1,774	2.2	14,243	17.4	578	0.7
9,928	16.3	5,523	9.1	1,774	2.9	13,186	21.7	578	0.9
2,411	11.4	1,568	7.4	--	(d)	1,057	5.0	--	--
7,269	11.4	2,817	4.4	668	1.1	14,614	23.0	916	1.4
2,166	9.3	1,317	5.7	625	2.7	9,543	41.0	630	2.7
5,103	12.7	1,500	3.7	43	0.1	5,071	12.6	286	0.7
3,206	31.1	560	5.4	43	0.4	4,607	44.6	19	0.2
1,897	6.3	940	3.1	--	--	463	1.5	267	0.9
120,341	13.4	65,383	7.3	19,045	2.1	178,573	19.9	5,331	0.6
32,454	14.3	13,230	5.8	18,577	8.2	87,895	38.8	565	0.2
87,887	13.1	52,153	7.8	468	0.1	90,678	13.5	4,766	0.7
65,547	28.4	38,508	16.7	196	0.1	90,643	39.2	3,515	1.5
22,340	5.1	13,645	3.1	272	0.1	35	(d)	1,252	0.3
12,861	11.0	9,509	8.1	2,789	2.4	28,567	24.4	4,836	4.1
10,608	17.9	7,367	12.5	2,706	4.6	19,682	33.3	4,354	7.4
2,253	3.9	2,142	3.7	83	0.1	8,885	15.4	482	0.8
576	3.3	556	3.2	--	--	6,169	35.5	374	2.2
1,677	4.2	1,585	3.9	83	0.2	2,716	6.7	108	0.3
485,179	15.7	183,995	5.9	42,334	1.4	642,105	20.8	45,275	1.5
416,902	42.5	49,212	5.0	10,089	1.0	359,104	36.6	22,736	2.3
68,277	3.2	134,783	6.4	32,245	1.5	283,001	13.4	22,539	1.1
24,378	5.3	38,688	8.4	13,219	2.9	121,676	26.4	3,839	0.8
43,899	2.7	96,096	5.8	19,026	1.2	161,324	9.8	18,699	1.1

Table 1.1 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	34,126	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	61,965	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	Percent of total criminal justice system	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
\$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	2,869	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	6.6
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		

Table 1.1 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

^aData 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.

^bEstimated 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.

^cThe 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.

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.

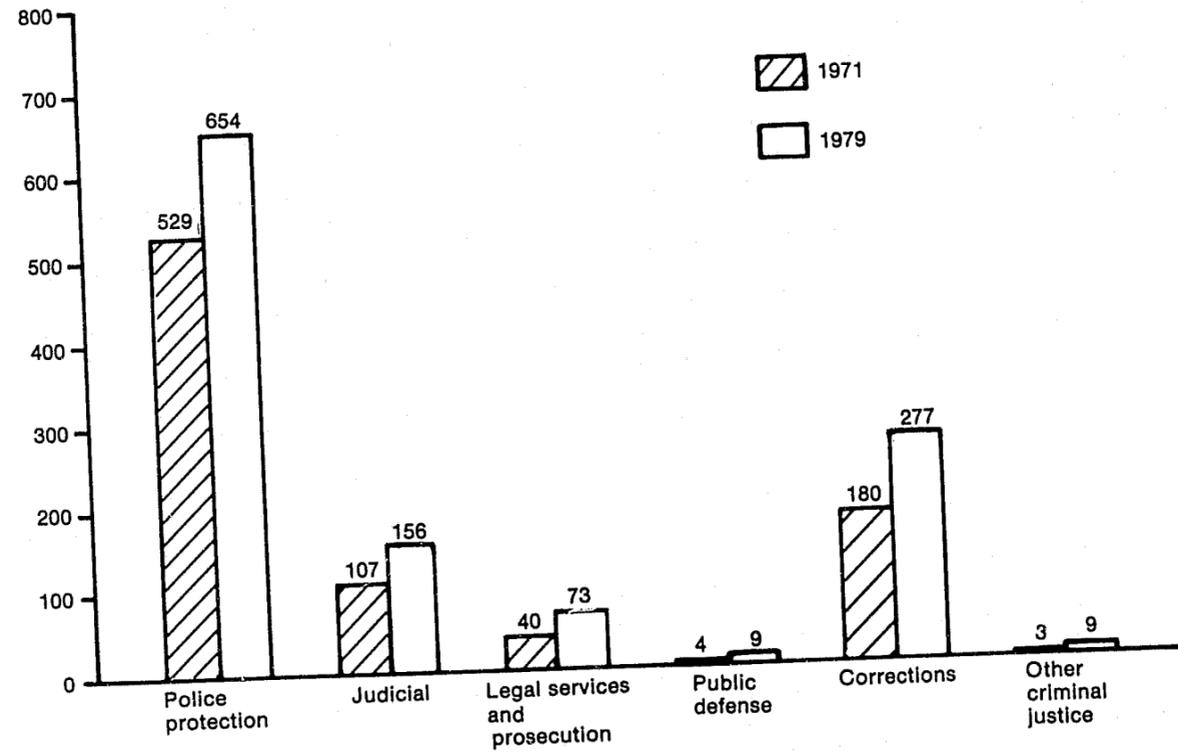
Judicial	Percent of total criminal justice system	Legal services and prosecution	Percent of total criminal justice system	Public defense	Percent of total criminal justice system	Corrections	Percent of total criminal justice system	Other criminal justice	
								Amount	Percent of total criminal justice 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	--	--

Characteristics of the Criminal Justice Systems

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, Figure 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

Thousands of full-time equivalent employees



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

Table 1.2 Criminal Justice expenditures of the Federal Government, by type of activity and expenditure, fiscal years 1971-79

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of direct expenditure and other terms, see Appendix 1.

(Dollar amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

Type of activity and expenditure	Amount								
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	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
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
Intergovernmental expenditure	233,478 ^a	373,882 ^a	609,218 ^a	742,846 ^a	830,691	871,844	822,937	712,317	681,305
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
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
Intergovernmental expenditure	914	959	1,019	3,076	3,619	4,074	6,502	7,519	1,631
Judicial	134,020	179,099	118,359	136,135	165,332	219,445	289,626	321,373	369,509
Direct expenditure	134,020	179,099	118,359	136,135	165,332	219,445	289,626	321,373	369,509
Intergovernmental expenditure	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal services and prosecution	88,748	107,071	123,494	117,798	177,275	149,402	185,604	220,058	275,897
Direct expenditure	88,748	107,071	123,494	117,798	177,275	149,402	185,604	215,525	265,898
Intergovernmental expenditure	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,533	9,999
Public defense	61,095	80,237	90,436	91,629	87,017	103,718	140,452	209,060	240,232
Direct expenditure	61,095	80,237	90,436	91,629	87,017	103,718	140,452	209,060	240,232
Intergovernmental expenditure	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Corrections	121,258	146,491	189,096	237,300	243,113	285,973	338,400	375,802	392,589
Direct expenditure	110,801	133,272	170,854	214,529	216,778	256,352	298,718	337,174	353,961
Intergovernmental expenditure	10,457	13,219	18,242	22,771	26,335	29,621	39,682	38,628	38,628
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
Direct expenditure	16,593 ^a	40,635 ^a	58,884 ^a	77,512 ^a	80,848	109,672	98,890	87,372	91,513
Intergovernmental expenditure	222,107 ^a	359,704 ^a	589,957 ^a	716,999 ^a	800,737	838,149	776,753	661,637	631,047

^aFederal 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.

1971 to 1972	1972 to 1973	1973 to 1974	Percent increase or decrease (-)						1978 to 1979	1971 to 1979
			1974 to 1975	1975 to 1976	1976 to 1977	1977 to 1978				
29.6	20.5	15.1	16.0	10.1	8.4	6.5	3.1	172.8		
23.7	9.9	12.6	17.7	12.0	13.4	12.4	4.7	169.1		
60.1	62.9	21.9	11.8	5.0	-5.6	-13.4	-4.4	191.8		
19.7	13.2	12.4	19.6	10.3	9.7	10.6	-0.5	142.4		
19.7	13.2	12.2	19.6	10.3	9.5	8.6	-0.2	142.4		
4.9	6.3	201.9	17.7	12.6	59.6	15.6	-78.3	78.4		
33.6	-33.9	15.0	21.4	32.7	32.0	11.0	15.0	175.7		
33.6	-33.9	15.0	21.4	32.7	32.0	11.0	14.9	175.7		
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
20.6	15.3	-4.6	50.5	-15.7	24.2	18.6	25.4	210.9		
20.6	15.3	-4.6	50.5	-15.7	24.2	16.1	23.4	199.6		
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	120.6	X		
31.3	12.7	1.3	-5.0	19.2	35.4	48.8	14.9	293.2		
31.3	12.7	1.3	-5.0	19.2	35.4	48.8	14.9	293.2		
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
20.8	29.1	25.5	2.4	17.6	18.3	11.0	4.5	223.8		
20.3	28.2	25.6	1.0	18.3	16.5	12.9	5.0	219.5		
26.3	30.0	24.8	15.7	12.5	34.0	-2.6	0.0	269.4		
67.7	62.1	22.4	11.0	7.5	-7.6	-14.5	-3.5	202.7		
144.9	44.9	31.6	4.3	35.7	-9.8	-11.6	4.7	451.5		
61.9	64.0	21.5	11.7	4.7	-7.3	-14.0	-4.6	184.1		

Table 1.3 Criminal justice employment and payroll for the Federal Government, by type of activity, October 1971-October 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

(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
Total criminal justice system:									
Total employees	78,133	86,733	88,560	95,252	97,623	100,771	101,547	105,376	106,276
Full-time employees	77,118	84,702	86,739	93,234	95,465	99,016	99,479	102,722	102,428
Full-time equivalent employees	77,523	85,222	87,139	93,755	96,136	99,553	100,088	103,678	103,214
October payroll	\$83,457	\$100,367	\$113,552	\$130,802	\$145,110	\$159,726	\$170,004	\$184,202	\$192,773
Police protection:									
Total employees	56,972	62,126	64,880	69,420	70,087	72,301	72,455	75,182	75,519
Full-time employees	56,199	61,117	63,786	68,257	68,924	71,207	71,130	73,559	72,750
Full-time equivalent employees	56,528	61,393	63,996	68,504	69,196	71,421	71,433	73,993	73,152
October payroll	\$59,231	\$70,777	\$82,367	\$94,705	\$102,289	\$113,497	\$122,380	\$128,182	\$133,516
Judicial:									
Total employees	7,487	8,837	6,360	6,804	7,351	7,578	8,216	8,321	8,153
Full-time employees	7,389	8,404	6,254	6,700	7,238	7,473	8,131	8,229	8,051
Full-time equivalent employees	7,421	8,517	6,277	6,734	7,278	7,531	8,165	8,289	8,066
October payroll	\$8,748	\$10,935	\$9,319	\$10,517	\$13,118	\$13,733	\$15,363	\$17,474	\$16,108
Legal services and prosecution:									
Total employees	5,644	6,249	6,649	7,091	7,323	7,008	7,147	7,811	8,027
Full-time employees	5,635	5,944	6,333	6,747	6,992	6,821	6,864	7,325	7,576
Full-time equivalent employees	5,638	6,015	6,395	6,845	7,099	6,928	6,930	7,558	7,824
October payroll	\$6,842	\$7,619	\$9,022	\$10,422	\$11,270	\$12,427	\$12,954	\$14,940	\$15,985
Public defense:									
Total employees	52	88	109	154	185	219	230	230	562
Full-time employees	52	88	109	154	185	219	230	230	498
Full-time equivalent employees	52	88	109	154	185	219	230	230	520
October payroll	\$87	\$100	\$153	\$222	\$315	\$407	\$468	\$468	\$1,076
Corrections:									
Total employees	7,223	8,019	9,076	10,126	10,894	11,869	11,875	12,192	12,327
Full-time employees	7,103	7,895	8,897	9,893	10,647	11,634	11,626	11,937	12,087
Full-time equivalent employees	7,140	7,929	8,969	9,967	10,707	11,717	11,760	12,055	12,088
October payroll	\$7,692	\$9,396	\$10,887	\$12,885	\$15,693	\$16,938	\$16,279	\$17,497	\$22,996
Other criminal justices:									
Total employees	755	1,414	1,486	1,657	1,783	1,796	1,624	1,742	1,688
Full-time employees	740	1,254	1,360	1,481	1,479	1,662	1,498	1,544	1,466
Full-time equivalent employees	744	1,280	1,393	1,551	1,671	1,737	1,570	1,655	1,564
October payroll	\$857	\$1,540	\$1,804	\$2,051	\$2,425	\$2,724	\$2,560	\$2,919	\$3,092

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

October 1971 to October 1972	October 1972 to October 1973	October 1973 to October 1974	Percent increase or decrease (-)						October 1978 to October 1979	October 1971 to October 1979
			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			
11.0	2.1	7.6	2.5	3.2	0.8	3.8	0.9	36.0		
9.8	2.4	7.5	2.4	3.7	0.5	3.3	-0.3	32.8		
9.9	2.2	7.6	2.5	3.6	0.5	3.6	-0.4	33.1		
20.3	13.1	15.2	10.5	10.1	6.4	8.4	4.7	131.0		
9.0	4.4	7.0	1.0	3.2	0.2	3.8	0.4	32.6		
8.8	4.4	7.0	1.0	3.3	-0.1	3.4	-1.1	29.5		
8.6	4.2	7.0	1.0	3.2	0.0	3.6	-1.1	29.4		
19.5	16.4	15.0	8.0	11.0	7.8	4.7	4.2	125.4		
18.0	-28.0	7.0	8.0	3.1	8.4	1.3	-2.0	8.9		
13.7	-25.6	7.1	8.0	3.2	8.8	1.2	-2.2	9.0		
14.8	-26.3	7.3	8.1	3.5	8.4	1.3	-2.7	8.7		
25.0	-14.8	12.9	24.7	4.7	11.9	13.7	-7.8	84.1		
10.7	6.4	6.6	3.3	-4.3	2.0	9.3	2.8	42.2		
5.5	6.5	6.6	3.6	-2.4	0.6	6.7	3.4	34.4		
6.7	6.3	7.0	3.7	-2.4	0.0	9.1	3.5	38.8		
11.4	18.4	15.5	8.1	10.3	4.2	15.3	7.0	133.6		
69.2	23.9	41.3	20.1	18.4	5.0	0.0	144.3	980.8		
69.2	23.9	41.3	20.1	18.4	5.0	0.0	116.5	857.7		
69.2	23.9	41.3	20.1	18.4	5.0	0.0	126.1	900.0		
14.9	53.0	45.1	41.9	29.2	15.0	0.0	129.9	1,136.8		
11.0	13.2	11.6	7.6	8.9	0.1	2.7	1.1	70.7		
11.2	12.7	11.2	7.6	9.3	-0.1	2.7	1.3	70.2		
11.1	13.1	11.1	7.4	9.4	0.4	2.5	0.3	69.3		
22.2	15.9	18.4	21.8	7.9	3.9	7.5	31.4	199.0		
87.3	5.1	11.5	7.6	0.7	-9.6	7.3	-3.1	123.6		
69.5	8.5	8.9	-0.1	12.4	-9.9	3.1	-5.1	98.1		
72.0	8.8	11.3	7.7	3.9	-9.6	5.4	-5.5	110.2		
79.7	17.1	13.7	18.2	12.3	-6.0	14.0	5.9	260.8		

Table 1.4 Criminal justice expenditures of State governments, by type of activity and expenditure, fiscal years 1971-79

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of direct expenditure and other terms, see Appendix 1.

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Type of activity and expenditure	Amount								
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	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
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
Intergovernmental expenditure	239,332	393,416	551,748	646,387	709,005	782,424	877,121	856,059	1,072,495
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
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
Intergovernmental expenditure	58,741	55,293	55,182	74,476	65,759	93,011	164,250	124,101	161,423
Judicial	326,850	371,014	419,247	475,992	561,291	663,068	735,829	1,150,265	1,327,545
Direct expenditure	313,717	346,290	385,619	439,456	497,660	585,151	650,559	1,012,899	1,206,984
Intergovernmental expenditure	13,133	24,724	33,628	36,536	63,631	77,917	85,270	137,366	120,561
Legal services and prosecution	109,494	127,879	145,805	181,537	219,247	253,591	314,472	400,367	453,001
Direct expenditure	107,799	124,959	143,417	178,355	215,997	247,723	296,758	385,783	428,791
Intergovernmental expenditure	1,695	2,920	2,388	3,182	3,250	5,868	17,714	14,584	24,210
Public defense	17,266	25,571	41,830	58,055	73,127	78,622	90,393	109,294	127,892
Direct expenditure	16,491	23,963	37,029	51,683	65,481	70,139	78,365	97,956	118,012
Intergovernmental expenditure	775	1,608	4,801	6,372	7,646	8,483	12,028	11,338	9,880
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
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
Intergovernmental expenditure	64,227	89,748	79,129	82,905	98,749	114,826	127,870	164,237	292,845
Other criminal justice	147,576	301,425	447,955	543,008 ^c	598,075	612,289	609,915	526,897	589,175
Direct expenditure	46,815	82,302	71,335	100,092 ^a	128,105	129,970	139,926	122,464	125,599
Intergovernmental expenditure	100,761	219,123	376,620	442,916	469,970	482,319	469,989	404,433	463,576

^aRevised.

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

		Percent increase or decrease (-)								
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		
14.4	15.4	17.7 ^a	17.3 ^a	12.5	11.7	12.8	11.6	188.2		
9.9	12.1	17.8 ^a	18.6 ^a	12.8	11.7	15.1	9.8	173.9		
64.4	40.2	17.1	9.7	10.4	12.1	-2.4	25.3	348.1		
12.4	13.3	16.5	14.1	13.4	9.8	2.7	6.6	130.5		
13.7	14.0	15.6	15.6	12.2	6.1	5.1	5.1	127.6		
-5.9	-0.2	35.0	-11.7	41.4	76.6	-24.4	30.1	174.8		
13.5	13.0	13.5	17.9	18.1	11.0	56.3	15.4	306.2		
10.4	11.4	14.0	13.2	17.6	11.2	55.7	19.2	284.7		
88.3	36.0	8.6	74.2	22.5	9.4	61.1	-12.2	818.0		
16.8	14.0	24.5	20.8	15.7	24.0	27.3	13.1	313.7		
15.9	14.8	24.4	21.1	14.7	19.8	30.0	11.1	297.8		
72.3	-18.2	33.2	2.1	80.6	201.9	-17.7	66.0	1,328.3		
48.1	63.5	38.8	26.0	7.5	15.0	20.9	17.0	640.7		
45.3	54.5	39.6	26.7	7.1	11.7	25.0	20.5	615.6		
107.5	198.5	32.7	20.0	10.9	41.8	-5.7	-12.9	1,174.8		
5.8	9.9	17.5	20.9	13.0	14.9	12.3	12.9	171.8		
4.1	11.3	18.2	21.0	12.8	15.0	11.6	9.5	162.9		
39.7	-11.8	4.8	19.1	16.3	11.4	28.4	78.3	356.0		
104.3	48.6	21.2 ^a	10.1 ^a	2.4	-0.4	-13.6	11.8	299.2		
75.8	-13.3	40.3 ^a	28.0 ^a	1.5	7.7	-12.5	2.6	168.3		
117.5	71.9	17.6	6.1	2.6	-2.6	-13.9	14.6	360.1		

Table 1.5 Criminal justice employment and payroll for State governments, by type of activity, October 1971-October 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

(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
Total criminal justice system:									
Total employees	211,785	222,273	241,765	262,735	274,319	283,049	310,358	322,046	340,459
Full-time employees	202,508	213,869	227,610	247,356	257,633	267,685	292,772	303,950	323,223
Full-time equivalent employees	205,859	216,603	232,299	252,588	263,208	272,488	298,571	310,554	328,237
October payroll	\$164,719	\$189,390	\$218,554	\$252,214	\$280,593	\$311,636	\$370,396	\$438,357	\$464,558
Police protection:									
Total employees	72,609	78,482	88,465	97,224	100,272	97,887	101,068	98,651	99,301
Full-time employees	67,986	73,963	79,475	87,026	89,428	89,175	92,065	89,977	90,779
Full-time equivalent employees	69,375	75,397	81,634	89,822	92,445	90,884	93,674	92,443	91,595
October payroll	\$52,800	\$65,622	\$77,140	\$88,426	\$97,737	\$105,620	\$116,294	\$153,798	\$130,915
Judicial:									
Total employees	20,562	21,026	23,602	24,560	26,402	28,535	38,910	43,625	49,443
Full-time employees	19,466	19,987	21,726	22,582	24,183	25,629	34,937	39,448	45,654
Full-time equivalent employees	19,856	20,372	22,977	23,939	25,578	27,516	37,337	41,642	48,052
October payroll	\$23,175	\$23,878	\$29,201	\$33,220	\$37,372	\$42,786	\$58,566	\$68,050	\$87,129
Legal services and prosecution:									
Total employees	8,765	9,714	11,082	12,381	13,122	13,665	15,584	18,974	20,737
Full-time employees	7,766	8,695	9,905	11,408	11,950	12,984	14,627	17,596	19,210
Full-time equivalent employees	8,133	9,035	10,490	11,776	12,334	13,227	15,068	18,212	19,961
October payroll	\$8,037	\$9,461	\$11,648	\$13,579	\$15,615	\$17,623	\$23,147	\$27,334	\$32,499
Public defense:									
Total employees	1,030	1,432	2,161	2,710	2,602	2,912	3,245	3,256	3,788
Full-time employees	961	1,382	2,071	2,575	2,518	2,809	3,005	3,121	3,607
Full-time equivalent employees	985	1,406	2,102	2,625	2,547	2,843	3,175	3,159	3,659
October payroll	\$878	\$1,410	\$2,244	\$2,950	\$3,057	\$3,624	\$4,376	\$4,724	\$5,855
Corrections:									
Total employees	107,317	108,968	113,503	122,560	128,523	136,400	147,695	153,770	162,946
Full-time employees	104,882	107,250	111,536	120,519	126,196	133,520	144,420	150,148	159,808
Full-time equivalent employees	106,045	107,785	112,176	121,160	126,933	134,420	145,552	151,408	160,778
October payroll	\$78,648	\$86,710	\$95,565	\$110,710	\$123,252	\$137,928	\$163,079	\$179,654	\$202,562
Other criminal justice:									
Total employees	1,502	2,651	2,952	3,300	3,398	3,650	3,856	3,770	4,244
Full-time employees	1,447	2,592	2,897	3,246	3,358	3,568	3,713	3,660	4,165
Full-time equivalent employees	1,465	2,608	2,920	3,266	3,371	3,599	3,766	3,690	4,192
October payroll	\$1,181	\$2,309	\$2,756	\$3,329	\$3,561	\$4,054	\$4,934	\$4,797	\$5,599

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

		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	
5.0	8.8	8.7	4.4	3.2	9.6	3.8	5.7	60.8	
5.6	6.4	8.7	4.2	3.9	9.4	3.8	6.3	59.6	
5.2	7.2	8.7	4.2	3.5	9.6	4.0	5.7	59.4	
15.0	15.4	15.4	11.3	11.1	18.9	18.3	6.0	182.0	
8.1	12.7	9.9	3.1	-2.4	3.2	-2.4	0.7	36.8	
8.8	7.5	9.5	2.8	-0.3	3.2	-2.3	0.9	33.5	
8.7	8.3	10.0	2.9	-1.7	3.1	-1.3	-0.9	32.0	
24.3	17.6	14.6	10.5	8.1	10.1	32.2	-14.9	147.9	
2.3	12.3	4.1	7.5	8.1	36.4	12.1	13.3	140.5	
2.7	8.7	4.0	7.1	6.0	36.3	12.9	15.7	134.5	
2.6	12.8	4.2	6.8	7.6	35.7	11.5	15.4	142.0	
3.0	22.3	13.8	12.5	14.5	36.9	16.2	28.0	276.0	
10.8	14.1	11.7	6.0	4.1	14.0	21.8	9.3	136.6	
12.0	13.9	15.2	4.8	8.7	12.7	20.3	9.2	147.4	
11.1	16.1	12.3	4.7	7.2	13.9	20.9	9.6	145.4	
17.7	23.1	16.6	15.0	12.9	31.3	18.1	18.9	304.4	
39.0	50.9	25.4	-4.0	11.9	11.4	0.3	16.3	267.8	
43.8	49.9	21.3	-2.2	11.6	7.0	3.9	15.6	275.3	
42.7	49.5	24.9	-3.0	11.6	11.7	-0.5	15.8	271.5	
60.6	59.1	31.5	3.6	18.5	20.8	8.0	23.9	566.9	
1.5	4.2	8.0	4.9	6.1	8.3	4.1	6.0	51.8	
2.3	4.0	8.0	4.7	5.8	8.2	4.0	6.4	52.4	
1.6	4.1	8.0	4.8	5.9	8.3	4.0	6.2	51.6	
10.3	10.2	15.8	11.3	11.9	18.2	10.2	12.8	157.6	
76.5	11.4	11.8	3.0	7.4	5.6	-2.2	12.6	182.6	
79.1	11.8	12.0	3.4	6.3	4.2	-1.6	13.8	187.8	
78.0	12.0	11.8	3.2	6.7	4.7	-2.0	13.6	186.1	
95.5	19.4	20.8	7.0	13.8	21.7	-2.8	16.7	374.1	

Table 1.6 Criminal justice expenditures of local governments, by type of activity and expenditure, fiscal years 1971-79

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of direct expenditure and other terms, see Appendix 1.

(The local governments data are estimates subject to sampling variation. Dollar amounts in thousands.)

Type of activity and expenditure	Amount								
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Total criminal justice system	\$6,662,697	\$7,324,585	\$8,094,225	\$9,129,864	\$10,501,604	\$12,068,308	\$13,027,249	\$14,456,003	\$15,401,230
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
Intergovernmental expenditure	75,545	91,261	90,249	115,395	144,501	133,855	164,728	295,356	300,839
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
Direct expenditure	4,487,825	4,948,354	5,403,036	5,981,711	6,813,407	7,720,144	8,299,730	9,276,280	9,875,712
Intergovernmental expenditure	21,327	30,500	32,697	52,985	64,620	59,390	80,908	96,279	109,720
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
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
Intergovernmental expenditure	5,561	8,658	13,824	11,729	17,226	18,123	22,583	118,381	103,023
Legal services and prosecution	295,415	350,150	398,783	476,793	542,440	653,502	745,585	862,094	956,979
Direct expenditure	294,779	348,351	396,899	474,609	539,854	650,804	742,982	858,551	953,395
Intergovernmental expenditure	787	1,799	2,553	2,627	2,967	3,142	3,354	4,537	4,424
Public defense	50,969	63,573	79,283	101,445	127,938	157,364	185,151	216,824	239,159
Direct expenditure	50,961	63,430	79,240	101,281	127,772	157,245	184,937	216,719	239,018
Intergovernmental expenditure	123	143	257	522	545	1,279	1,243	2,152	1,916
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
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
Intergovernmental expenditure	47,425	50,056	40,275	46,456	58,170	49,547	53,338	58,369	77,924
Other criminal justice	19,538	44,676	62,478	99,343	129,988	221,329	267,825	241,992	223,839
Direct expenditure	19,529	44,571	62,144	98,869	129,372	220,508	268,649	228,440	221,946
Intergovernmental expenditure	321	105	643	1,076	1,007	2,374	3,302	15,638	3,833

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

1971 to 1972	1972 to 1973	1973 to 1974	Percent increase or decrease (-)					1978 to 1979	1971 to 1979
			1974 to 1975	1975 to 1976	1976 to 1977	1977 to 1978			
9.9	10.5	12.8	15.0	14.9	7.9	11.0	6.5	131.2	
10.0	10.6	12.9	14.9	15.1	7.9	10.3	6.5	130.4	
20.8	-1.1	27.9	25.2	-7.4	23.1	79.3	1.9	298.2	
10.9	8.6	10.7	13.9	13.3	7.5	11.8	6.5	120.1	
10.3	9.2	10.7	13.9	13.3	7.5	11.8	6.5	120.1	
43.0	7.2	62.0	22.0	-8.1	36.2	19.0	14.0	414.5	
6.8	11.1	13.4	15.1	15.6	4.5	6.8	4.3	108.5	
6.0	11.4	13.7	14.9	15.6	4.6	2.1	4.6	99.0	
55.7	59.7	-15.1	46.9	5.2	24.6	424.2	-13.0	1,752.6	
18.5	13.9	19.6	13.8	20.5	14.1	15.6	11.0	223.9	
18.2	13.9	19.6	13.7	20.6	14.2	15.6	11.0	223.4	
128.6	41.9	2.9	12.9	5.9	6.7	35.3	-2.5	462.1	
24.7	24.7	28.0	26.1	23.0	17.7	17.1	10.3	369.2	
24.5	24.9	27.8	26.2	23.1	17.6	17.2	10.3	369.0	
16.3	79.7	103.1	4.4	134.7	-2.8	73.1	-11.0	1,457.7	
7.4	10.9	16.4	18.6	14.1	8.1	11.9	8.2	145.3	
6.3	13.6	17.2	18.1	15.4	8.1	12.3	7.2	151.3	
5.5	-19.5	15.3	25.2	-14.8	7.7	9.4	33.5	64.3	
128.7	39.8	59.0	30.8	70.3	21.9	-9.6	-7.5	1,045.7	
128.2	39.4	59.1	30.9	70.4	21.8	-15.0	-2.8	1,036.5	
-67.3	512.4	67.3	-6.4	135.7	39.1	373.6	-75.5	1,094.1	

Table 1.7 Criminal justice employment and payroll for local governments, by type of activity, October 1971-October 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

(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
Total criminal justice system:									
Total employees	639,555	666,525	693,791	735,622	756,627	764,442	785,872	800,730	828,296
Full-time employees	556,381	575,042	601,834	639,640	671,407	683,049	707,847	718,557	724,879
Full-time equivalent employees	578,394	596,480	625,871	664,862	691,159	707,891	733,121	742,898	745,812
October payroll	\$466,697	\$514,984	\$580,070	\$660,088	\$733,169	\$805,719	\$886,401	\$915,734	\$1,024,616
Police protection:									
Total employees	445,933	456,055	470,258	486,936	499,159	500,536	512,358	523,206	526,272
Full-time employees	391,506	400,608	418,385	438,926	453,969	456,750	469,733	478,103	480,544
Full-time equivalent employees	402,691	410,765	429,512	449,587	463,404	466,042	479,908	489,514	488,832
October payroll	\$333,258	\$364,878	\$411,364	\$462,481	\$508,862	\$553,750	\$607,473	\$626,241	\$708,845
Judicial:									
Total employees	89,505	96,107	100,564	109,730	117,781	114,998	115,774	111,263	111,639
Full-time employees	73,636	76,749	79,732	87,315	96,519	94,667	97,669	92,354	92,436
Full-time equivalent employees	79,852	82,797	86,236	94,456	99,132	102,442	105,044	99,305	99,589
October payroll	\$56,775	\$62,821	\$69,396	\$81,080	\$90,632	\$97,948	\$104,989	\$101,466	\$107,872
Legal services and prosecution:									
Total employees	30,211	34,607	37,050	39,110	40,958	43,304	45,596	49,152	49,330
Full-time employees	23,487	25,794	26,829	29,217	31,381	34,668	37,811	40,542	42,835
Full-time equivalent employees	25,954	28,739	30,419	33,598	35,931	39,153	41,904	43,464	45,404
October payroll	\$23,043	\$26,849	\$30,308	\$35,584	\$40,810	\$47,050	\$53,633	\$59,014	\$66,139
Public defense:									
Total employees	2,936	3,431	3,717	3,823	3,860	4,492	4,987	5,194	5,205
Full-time employees	2,141	2,334	2,585	2,926	3,318	3,707	4,176	4,595	4,586
Full-time equivalent employees	2,473	2,662	2,967	3,340	3,625	4,193	4,699	4,879	4,902
October payroll	\$2,474	\$2,857	\$3,331	\$4,029	\$4,841	\$5,790	\$7,375	\$7,337	\$8,316
Corrections:									
Total employees	70,279	74,773	80,522	94,108	92,592	98,107	103,015	107,594	109,525
Full-time employees	64,973	68,145	72,739	79,494	84,109	90,471	94,686	99,382	101,156
Full-time equivalent employees	66,776	70,079	75,134	82,070	86,880	93,156	97,676	102,040	103,683
October payroll	\$50,470	\$56,193	\$63,953	\$74,867	\$85,690	\$98,024	\$108,566	\$117,713	\$129,689
Other criminal justice:									
Total employees	691	1,552	1,680	1,915	2,277	3,005	4,142	4,321	26,325
Full-time employees	638	1,412	1,564	1,762	2,111	2,819	3,772	3,581	3,322
Full-time equivalent employees	648	1,438	1,603	1,811	2,187	2,905	3,870	3,696	3,402
October payroll	\$677	\$1,386	\$1,718	\$2,017	\$2,333	\$3,157	\$4,365	\$3,963	\$3,755

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

October 1971 to October 1972	October 1972 to October 1973	October 1973 to October 1974	Percent increase or decrease (-)						
			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	
4.2	4.1	6.0	2.9	1.0	2.8	1.9	3.4	29.5	
3.4	4.7	6.3	5.0	1.7	3.6	1.5	0.9	30.3	
3.1	4.9	6.2	4.0	2.4	3.6	1.3	0.4	28.9	
10.3	12.6	13.8	11.1	9.9	10.0	3.3	11.9	119.5	
2.3	3.1	3.5	2.5	0.3	2.4	2.1	0.6	18.0	
2.3	4.4	4.9	3.4	0.6	2.8	1.8	0.5	22.7	
2.0	4.6	4.7	3.1	0.6	3.0	2.0	-0.1	21.4	
9.5	12.7	12.4	10.0	8.8	9.7	3.1	13.2	112.7	
7.4	4.6	9.1	7.3	-2.4	0.7	-3.9	0.3	24.7	
4.2	3.9	9.5	10.5	-1.9	3.2	-5.4	0.1	25.5	
3.7	4.2	9.5	4.9	3.3	2.5	-5.5	0.3	24.7	
10.6	10.5	16.8	11.8	8.1	7.2	-3.4	6.3	90.0	
14.6	7.1	5.6	4.7	5.7	5.3	7.8	0.4	63.3	
9.8	4.0	8.9	7.4	10.5	9.1	7.2	5.7	82.4	
10.7	5.8	10.4	6.9	9.0	7.0	3.7	4.5	74.9	
16.5	12.9	17.4	14.7	15.3	14.0	10.0	12.1	187.0	
16.9	8.3	2.9	1.0	16.4	11.0	4.2	0.2	77.3	
9.0	10.8	13.2	13.4	11.7	12.7	10.0	-0.2	114.2	
7.6	11.5	12.6	8.5	15.7	12.1	3.8	0.5	98.2	
15.5	16.6	21.0	20.2	19.6	27.4	-0.5	13.3	236.1	
6.4	7.7	16.9	-1.6	6.0	5.0	4.4	1.8	55.8	
4.9	6.7	9.3	5.8	7.6	4.7	5.0	1.8	55.7	
4.9	7.2	9.2	5.9	7.2	4.9	4.4	1.6	55.3	
11.3	13.8	17.1	14.5	14.4	10.8	8.4	10.2	157.0	
124.6	8.2	14.0	18.9	32.0	37.8	4.3	509.2	3,709.7	
121.3	10.8	12.7	19.8	33.5	33.8	-5.1	-7.2	420.7	
121.9	11.5	13.0	20.8	32.8	33.2	-4.5	-8.0	425.0	
104.7	4.0	19.1	14.0	35.3	38.3	-9.2	-5.2	454.7	

Table 1.8 Employment and payroll for State and local criminal justice activities, by State and level of government, October 1971-October 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 1.1. For additional data on police protection, public defense, legal services and prosecution, judicial, and correctional activities, see Tables 1.11, 1.19, 1.20, 1.26, and 1.40, respectively. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

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
States-local, total	784,250	\$634,283	813,083	\$704,377	858,158	\$798,624	917,450	\$912,303	954,379	\$1,013,762
States	205,856	167,587	216,603	189,390	232,299	218,554	252,588	252,214	263,208	280,593
Local, total	578,394	466,697	596,480	514,984	625,859	580,070	664,862	660,088	691,159	733,169
Counties	193,011	142,942	204,966	161,108	219,894	185,103	239,171	216,430	257,592	251,535
Municipalities	385,383	323,753	391,514	353,874	405,965	394,967	425,691	443,659	433,567	481,634
Alabama	9,206	5,604	9,592	6,205	10,240	6,929	11,328	8,433	12,117	9,858
State	2,501	1,697	2,470	1,784	2,664	2,115	3,073	2,456	3,343	3,065
Local, total	6,705	3,933	7,122	4,421	7,576	4,814	8,255	5,977	8,693	6,793
Counties	2,501	1,419	2,545	1,560	2,849	1,755	3,068	2,074	3,424	2,511
Municipalities	4,204	2,514	4,577	2,861	4,727	3,059	5,187	3,903	5,269	4,283
Alaska	1,667	1,895	1,945	2,473	1,953	2,213	2,108	3,033	2,304	3,865
State	1,178	1,435	1,390	1,878	1,418	1,639	1,460	2,091	1,649	2,854
Local, total	489	460	555	595	535	574	648	942	655	1,011
Boroughs	22	19	17	21	18	27	21	35	8	14
Municipalities	467	441	538	574	517	547	627	907	647	996
Arizona	7,628	5,715	8,274	6,715	9,519	8,241	10,315	9,882	11,077	11,148
State	2,109	1,682	1,947	1,708	2,490	2,256	2,697	2,675	2,865	3,066
Local, total	5,519	4,084	6,327	5,006	7,029	5,985	7,618	7,207	8,212	8,082
Counties	2,559	1,694	2,927	2,074	3,256	2,516	3,718	3,280	4,003	3,751
Municipalities	2,960	2,390	3,400	2,932	3,773	3,470	3,900	3,927	4,209	4,331
Arkansas	4,454	2,397	5,037	2,806	5,271	3,175	4,935	3,225	5,687	4,068
State	1,175	696	1,276	858	1,328	978	1,520	1,171	1,709	1,439
Local, total	3,279	1,701	3,761	1,948	3,943	2,197	3,415	2,054	3,978	2,629
Counties	947	430	1,249	554	1,210	608	1,227	680	1,632	1,018
Municipalities	2,332	1,271	2,512	1,394	2,733	1,589	2,188	1,374	2,346	1,611
California	95,948	95,848	102,083	107,996	105,947	120,183	113,180	136,606	116,214	152,789
State	21,210	20,775	24,551	24,673	24,945	27,477	26,976	31,494	26,003	33,240
Local, total	74,738	75,385	77,532	83,323	81,002	92,705	86,204	105,113	90,211	119,549
Counties	40,404	39,408	42,555	43,977	44,958	49,501	48,809	57,484	51,353	66,751
Municipalities	34,334	35,977	34,977	39,346	36,044	43,205	37,395	47,629	38,858	52,798
Colorado	8,018	6,028	8,896	7,063	9,892	8,342	11,287	10,570	12,160	12,821
State	3,157	2,465	3,433	2,796	3,650	3,268	3,912	3,900	4,063	4,713
Local, total	4,861	3,563	5,463	4,267	6,242	5,074	7,375	6,670	8,097	8,108
Counties	1,217	747	1,219	746	1,415	910	1,652	1,197	1,938	1,574
Municipalities	3,644	2,816	4,244	3,520	4,827	4,164	5,723	5,473	6,159	6,534
Connecticut	11,033	9,195	10,676	9,604	11,430	10,433	11,736	11,861	11,879	12,487
State	4,834	4,048	4,535	3,998	5,075	4,445	5,491	5,389	5,491	5,574
Local, total	6,199	5,148	6,141	5,606	6,355	5,989	6,245	6,472	6,388	6,913
Municipalities	6,199	5,148	6,141	5,606	6,355	5,989	6,245	6,472	6,388	6,913
Delaware	2,575	1,903	2,860	2,361	2,838	2,330	2,741	2,621	3,128	3,104
State	1,607	1,237	1,847	1,566	1,872	1,544	1,906	1,778	2,116	2,074
Local, total	968	666	1,013	794	966	787	835	844	1,012	1,030
Counties	318	190	326	252	277	228	287	304	340	366
Municipalities	650	476	687	542	689	559	548	540	672	664
District of Columbia:										
Local, total	9,707	8,988	10,184	10,481	9,872	10,110	10,681	12,513	9,353	12,324
Florida	30,477	21,344	32,703	24,732	36,766	31,204	41,007	38,050	43,370	41,604
State	7,951	5,688	9,602	7,628	12,423	11,033	14,357	13,901	15,497	14,097
Local, total	22,526	15,656	23,101	17,104	24,343	20,172	26,650	24,149	27,873	27,507
Counties	10,975	7,349	11,381	7,875	12,401	9,779	12,713	10,608	13,536	12,623
Municipalities	11,551	8,315	11,720	9,229	11,942	10,392	13,937	13,541	14,337	14,884
Georgia	14,796	9,188	15,480	10,544	17,756	12,777	19,488	15,108	21,067	16,910
State	3,873	2,509	4,527	3,460	5,300	4,075	5,792	4,807	6,443	5,367
Local, total	10,923	6,715	10,953	7,085	12,456	8,702	13,696	10,302	14,624	11,543
Counties	5,159	3,026	5,264	3,272	6,034	4,131	6,601	4,847	7,255	5,647
Municipalities	5,764	3,688	5,689	3,813	6,422	4,571	7,095	5,454	7,369	5,896
Hawaii	3,570	3,000	3,489	3,055	3,537	3,516	3,465	3,867	3,624	4,190
State	1,065	908	944	374	988	1,022	1,030	1,141	1,050	1,260
Local, total	2,505	2,093	2,545	2,181	2,549	2,494	2,435	2,725	2,574	2,929
Counties	542	471	651	516	672	603	601	713	593	695
Municipalities	1,963	1,622	1,894	1,665	1,877	1,892	1,834	2,013	1,981	2,234

See footnotes at end of table.

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	October payroll
States-local, total	980,379	\$1,117,355	1,031,642	\$1,256,797	1,053,452	\$1,345,224	1,074,636	\$1,489,174
States	272,488	311,636	298,571	370,398	310,554	406,896	328,237	464,558
Local, total	707,891	805,719	733,121	886,401	742,898	938,328	745,812	1,024,616
Counties	272,541	281,773	287,760	327,053	295,970	343,125	300,378	373,026
Municipalities	435,350	523,946	445,361	559,347	446,928	595,202	445,513	651,590
Alabama	12,396	10,809	12,953	12,797	14,543	15,484	14,935	16,881
State	3,582	3,386	4,006	4,718	5,052	5,968	5,252	6,704
Local, total	8,814	7,423	8,947	8,079	9,491	9,516	9,706	10,176
Counties	3,598	2,948	3,156	2,714	3,398	3,246	3,289	3,333
Municipalities	5,216	4,475	5,791	5,364	6,093	6,269	6,419	6,843
Alaska	2,541	4,727	2,773	5,431	2,806	5,807	2,945	6,731
State	1,911	3,604	1,994	3,914	1,984	4,037	2,026	4,417
Local, total	630	1,123	779	1,517	822	1,769	918	2,314
Boroughs	12	25	31	86	10	26	55	154
Municipalities	618	1,098	748	1,431	812	1,743	863	2,160
Arizona	11,905	13,828	12,577	15,273	13,351	17,872	14,264	19,774
State	3,826	3,380	3,378	4,135	3,708	4,665	4,028	5,369
Local, total	8,079	10,448	9,199	11,138	9,643	13,207	10,195	14,405
Counties	4,410	4,631	4,505	4,957	4,753	5,810	4,993	6,414
Municipalities	4,469	5,817	4,694	6,181	4,890	7,397	5,202	7,991
Arkansas	6,172	4,597	6,819	5,525	6,682	5,785	7,171	6,658
State	1,852	1,618	2,188	1,880	1,923	1,998	2,235	2,387
Local, total	4,320	2,979	4,631	3,645	4,759	3,787	4,981	4,271
Counties	1,758	1,181	1,872	1,315	2,002	1,467	2,315	1,843
Municipalities	2,562	1,798	2,759	2,330	2,757	2,320	2,669	2,428
California	119,910	170,924	123,582	194,839	119,720	185,565	122,127	209,234
State	26,251	36,821	26,911	40,948	25,358	41,472	26,331	47,379
Local, total	93,659	134,103	96,671	153,891	94,362	144,093	95,027	161,854
Counties	54,776	75,410	55,836	89,913	54,549	80,445	55,196	89,938
Municipalities	38,883	58,693	40,835	63,977	39,813	63,648	39,826	71,916
Colorado	12,558	14,144	12,644	14,931	13,067	17,018	13,128	18,895
State	4,235	5,205	4,080	5,243	4,445	6,227	4,038	6,665
Local, total	8,323	8,939	8,564	9,488	8,622	10,791	9,093	12,230
Counties	2,159	1,971	2,332	2,293	2,535	2,750	2,832	3,207
Municipalities	6,164	6,968	6,232	7,195	6,087	8,040	6,261	9,023
Connecticut	11,886	13,036	12,774	15,478	12,845	16,5		

Table 1.8 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	
	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
State	733	522	805	655	955	755	879	839	919	940
Local, total	1,543	879	1,658	918	1,723	1,017	1,958	1,281	2,105	1,515
Counties	778	353	813	395	869	459	1,005	578	1,126	718
Municipalities	765	526	845	523	854	558	953	703	979	797
Illinois	45,726	41,207	46,416	43,816	47,388	48,146	49,311	52,038	50,592	58,425
State	9,889	8,892	9,941	9,709	9,807	11,047	10,470	11,596	10,664	12,946
Local, total	35,837	32,455	36,475	34,106	37,581	37,099	38,841	40,443	39,928	45,479
Counties	10,179	7,276	11,146	8,280	10,995	8,914	11,941	10,169	12,776	11,629
Municipalities	25,658	25,179	25,329	25,826	26,586	28,185	26,900	30,273	27,152	33,851
Indiana	14,143	9,320	14,786	10,200	15,848	11,460	16,908	13,030	17,605	14,863
State	3,993	2,866	3,913	3,094	4,194	3,498	4,582	4,101	4,800	4,734
Local, total	10,150	6,512	10,873	7,106	11,654	7,962	12,326	8,930	12,805	10,129
Counties	2,898	1,520	3,254	1,856	3,566	2,144	3,782	2,412	4,179	2,919
Municipalities	7,252	4,992	7,619	5,250	8,088	5,818	8,544	6,517	8,626	7,210
Iowa	7,548	4,997	7,292	5,158	7,679	5,977	8,228	6,873	8,768	8,156
State	2,472	1,785	2,393	1,897	2,434	2,237	2,461	2,475	2,664	2,936
Local, total	5,076	3,213	4,899	3,261	5,245	3,740	5,767	4,399	6,104	5,220
Counties	1,838	1,058	1,763	1,035	2,111	1,384	2,426	1,716	2,716	2,216
Municipalities	3,238	2,155	3,136	2,225	3,134	2,357	3,341	2,683	3,388	3,004
Kansas	7,726	4,778	8,046	5,098	8,530	5,668	9,032	6,445	9,700	7,598
State	2,918	2,042	2,920	2,038	2,950	2,158	3,230	2,472	3,335	2,902
Local, total	4,808	2,736	5,126	3,060	5,580	3,510	5,802	3,973	6,365	4,696
Counties	1,800	912	1,859	945	2,130	1,152	2,359	1,404	2,782	1,838
Municipalities	3,008	1,824	3,267	2,115	3,450	2,359	3,443	2,569	3,583	2,858
Kentucky	7,788	4,830	7,879	5,403	9,112	6,883	9,808	7,632	11,335	9,747
State	2,909	1,880	2,903	2,179	3,322	2,652	3,266	2,649	3,872	3,660
Local, total	4,879	2,949	4,976	3,224	5,790	4,231	6,542	4,983	7,463	6,087
Counties	1,902	1,105	2,054	1,230	2,428	1,630	2,877	2,004	3,267	2,466
Municipalities	2,977	1,844	2,922	1,994	3,362	2,601	3,665	2,980	4,196	3,621
Louisiana	14,076	8,154	14,190	9,000	16,294	10,621	17,491	12,543	19,039	15,472
State	3,418	2,250	3,626	2,567	4,892	3,489	5,275	4,078	6,198	5,293
Local, total	10,658	5,954	10,564	6,433	11,402	7,132	12,216	8,464	12,841	10,179
Parishes	3,942	2,264	4,291	2,467	4,283	2,888	5,043	3,365	5,168	3,669
Municipalities	6,716	3,689	6,273	3,966	7,119	4,245	7,173	5,099	7,673	6,510
Maine	2,771	1,719	3,029	2,056	3,202	2,327	3,338	2,600	3,550	2,881
State	1,235	814	1,431	1,066	1,487	1,203	1,583	1,335	1,680	1,380
Local, total	1,536	905	1,598	990	1,715	1,124	1,755	1,265	1,870	1,500
Counties	381	180	369	182	424	230	482	279	497	315
Municipalities	1,155	725	1,229	808	1,291	894	1,273	986	1,371	1,185
Maryland	18,284	13,330	18,954	16,890	19,582	18,412	20,502	21,169	21,557	23,536
State	7,091	5,725	7,955	7,392	8,314	8,196	8,638	9,215	8,948	10,185
Local, total	11,193	7,605	10,999	9,498	11,268	10,216	11,864	11,954	12,609	13,351
Counties	4,591	3,795	4,680	4,303	4,968	4,921	5,556	6,115	5,839	6,656
Municipalities	6,602	3,810	6,319	5,194	6,300	5,296	6,308	5,840	6,770	6,696
Massachusetts	22,725	18,890	23,551	20,810	24,831	23,668	25,686	26,342	27,183	29,135
State	5,150	4,564	5,198	4,438	6,446	5,907	6,793	6,670	6,655	6,822
Local, total	17,575	14,326	18,353	16,372	18,385	17,761	18,893	19,672	20,528	22,313
Counties	2,646	1,889	3,016	2,492	3,197	2,795	3,695	3,465	3,935	3,832
Municipalities	14,929	12,438	15,337	13,880	15,188	14,966	15,198	16,207	16,593	18,481
Michigan	31,014	28,761	32,478	31,697	33,386	36,688	35,604	40,171	37,904	45,742
State	6,564	6,945	6,739	7,379	7,102	8,338	7,557	8,940	8,157	10,040
Local, total	24,450	21,959	25,739	24,318	26,284	28,351	28,047	31,231	29,747	35,702
Counties	8,247	6,564	8,817	7,475	9,207	8,544	10,396	10,293	11,599	12,259
Municipalities	16,203	15,394	16,922	16,843	17,077	19,807	17,651	20,938	18,148	23,444
Minnesota	10,746	8,921	11,379	10,119	11,653	10,961	12,364	12,422	13,042	13,972
State	2,750	2,176	3,038	2,818	2,587	2,645	2,846	3,037	2,956	3,226
Local, total	7,996	6,769	8,341	7,302	9,066	8,316	9,518	9,385	10,086	10,746
Counties	3,313	2,664	3,397	2,823	3,889	3,363	4,349	4,052	4,839	5,057
Municipalities	4,683	4,105	4,944	4,479	5,177	4,953	5,169	5,333	5,247	5,689
Mississippi	4,990	2,824	5,461	3,263	5,703	3,651	6,316	4,387	6,591	4,983
State	1,592	1,042	1,748	1,217	2,019	1,511	2,317	1,900	2,304	2,079
Local, total	3,398	1,783	3,713	2,045	3,684	2,140	3,999	2,488	4,287	2,904
Counties	907	487	1,234	715	1,168	702	1,371	853	1,620	1,042
Municipalities	2,491	1,295	2,479	1,330	2,516	1,438	2,628	1,635	2,667	1,863

See footnotes at end of table.

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	3,337	\$2,953	3,658	\$3,538	3,899	\$4,110	3,866	\$4,411
State	1,041	1,171	1,116	1,281	1,303	1,633	1,278	1,677
Local, total	2,296	1,782	2,542	2,256	2,596	2,477	2,595	2,734
Counties	1,213	838	1,440	1,140	1,535	1,319	1,525	1,468
Municipalities	1,083	944	1,102	1,116	1,061	1,158	1,067	1,266
Illinois	53,536	63,708	54,193	70,050	57,263	79,667	57,649	83,462
State	11,159	13,989	11,423	14,586	12,584	18,111	13,159	19,950
Local, total	42,377	49,719	42,770	55,464	44,679	61,556	44,570	63,513
Counties	13,925	13,317	14,553	15,395	15,832	17,365	15,445	18,195
Municipalities	28,452	36,403	28,217	40,070	28,847	44,191	29,128	45,318
Indiana	18,426	16,616	19,697	18,640	19,726	19,829	20,887	22,647
State	4,926	5,336	5,560	6,207	5,354	6,667	6,008	8,089
Local, total	13,500	11,280	14,137	12,433	13,942	13,140	14,657	14,557
Counties	4,751	3,589	5,188	3,947	5,134	4,182	5,566	4,807
Municipalities	8,749	7,691	8,949	8,486	8,808	8,958	9,101	9,750
Iowa	9,139	9,243	10,129	11,614	10,080	11,725	10,357	12,909
State	2,888	3,399	3,165	4,676	3,157	4,312	3,233	4,721
Local, total	6,251	5,844	6,964	6,937	6,923	7,413	7,090	8,188
Counties	2,922	2,606	3,402	3,176	3,380	3,473	3,493	3,787
Municipalities	3,329	3,238	3,562	3,761	3,543	3,940	3,596	4,401
Kansas	9,963	8,395	10,781	9,573	10,112	9,762	10,806	11,328
State	3,322	3,069	3,581	3,530	3,081	3,326	4,564	4,884
Local, total	6,641	5,327	7,200	6,043	7,031	6,436	6,259	6,444
Counties	2,959	2,099	3,460	2,547	3,365	2,675	2,452	2,270
Municipalities	3,682	3,227	3,740	3,496	3,666	3,761	3,803	4,173
Kentucky	11,560	10,868	12,705	12,195	13,253	13,820	14,167	16,936
State	4,079	4,505	4,338	4,488	6,062	6,470	7,241	9,477
Local, total	7,481	6,363	8,367	7,707	7,191	7,350	6,942	7,459
Counties	3,352	2,701	4,220	3,736	3,267	3,151	2,764	2,902
Municipalities	4,129	3,662	4,147	3,971	3,924	4,199	4,174	4,557
Louisiana	20,359	17,823	21,038	19,561	22,890	22,037	22,300	23,744
State	6,695	6,272	6,804	7,563	7,552	8,721	6,943	8,870
Local, total								

Table 1.8 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	
	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
Missouri	17,511	\$11,123	17,559	\$12,546	18,375	\$14,407	19,711	\$16,373	20,600	\$17,458
State	3,745	2,499	4,164	2,867	4,421	3,407	4,763	3,991	4,731	4,240
Local, total	13,766	8,640	13,395	9,679	13,954	11,001	14,948	12,382	15,869	13,219
Counties	3,650	2,145	3,665	2,281	3,884	2,550	4,401	3,130	4,866	3,582
Municipalities	10,116	6,495	9,730	7,398	10,070	8,451	10,547	9,252	11,003	9,637
Montana	2,367	1,416	2,540	1,585	2,658	1,874	2,827	2,163	2,911	2,525
State	865	601	928	659	968	741	1,006	868	911	963
Local, total	1,502	815	1,612	926	1,690	1,133	1,821	1,295	2,000	1,562
Counties	845	400	930	475	998	629	1,055	698	1,197	871
Municipalities	657	415	682	451	692	504	766	598	803	691
Nebraska	4,338	2,953	4,771	3,344	4,972	3,819	5,244	4,281	5,659	5,087
State	1,282	923	1,442	1,036	1,695	1,353	1,862	1,600	1,950	1,849
Local, total	3,056	2,053	3,329	2,308	3,277	2,466	3,382	2,681	3,709	3,238
Counties	1,135	610	1,197	734	1,128	766	1,197	851	1,411	1,135
Municipalities	1,921	1,443	2,132	1,574	2,149	1,700	2,185	1,830	2,298	2,103
Nevada	3,145	2,574	3,469	3,143	3,491	3,417	3,809	4,081	4,221	4,767
State	647	579	722	690	761	777	824	895	960	1,112
Local, total	2,498	1,995	2,747	2,454	2,730	2,641	2,985	3,186	3,261	3,655
Counties	1,335	1,031	1,492	1,205	1,957	1,866	2,126	2,272	2,363	2,618
Municipalities	1,163	964	1,255	1,249	773	774	859	914	898	1,037
New Hampshire	2,011	1,405	2,319	1,731	2,488	1,894	2,528	2,119	2,779	2,461
State	560	411	660	547	702	594	752	731	875	873
Local, total	1,451	994	1,659	1,184	1,786	1,300	1,776	1,388	1,904	1,587
Counties	245	149	334	205	298	187	338	236	413	309
Municipalities	1,206	845	1,325	980	1,488	1,113	1,438	1,152	1,491	1,278
New Jersey	32,989	27,798	35,649	31,881	36,778	34,970	39,649	40,474	41,098	44,251
State	6,637	6,266	7,460	7,005	7,801	7,978	8,557	9,380	8,528	9,319
Local, total	26,352	21,532	28,189	24,876	28,977	26,991	31,092	31,094	32,570	34,932
Counties	8,072	6,260	9,101	7,565	9,847	8,278	10,391	9,719	11,138	11,252
Municipalities	18,280	15,272	19,088	17,310	19,130	18,712	20,701	21,376	21,432	23,680
New Mexico	3,563	2,224	3,985	2,676	4,266	3,023	4,575	3,601	4,919	4,140
State	1,589	1,000	1,876	1,225	1,305	1,305	1,551	1,551	2,306	1,960
Local, total	1,974	1,224	2,109	1,451	2,416	1,718	2,540	2,049	2,613	2,180
Counties	429	235	463	250	538	329	606	422	640	451
Municipalities	1,545	990	1,646	1,201	1,878	1,389	1,934	1,627	1,973	1,729
New York	10,256	106,845	106,261	113,675	111,741	131,331	115,438	145,393	113,259	146,326
State	23,860	22,228	19,410	21,778	20,251	23,933	22,432	27,623	23,119	29,431
Local, total	86,396	84,618	86,851	91,896	91,490	107,399	93,006	117,770	90,140	116,895
Counties	17,710	15,256	18,374	17,485	19,887	19,788	20,447	22,253	21,097	24,648
Municipalities	68,686	69,361	68,477	74,411	71,603	87,611	72,559	95,517	69,043	92,247
North Carolina	16,464	10,579	16,818	11,441	17,644	13,029	19,595	15,925	21,133	17,462
State	8,579	5,688	8,898	6,321	9,158	7,041	10,203	8,726	10,869	9,312
Local, total	7,885	4,891	7,920	5,120	8,486	5,988	9,392	7,199	10,264	8,150
Counties	2,452	1,322	2,520	1,485	2,838	1,828	3,168	2,240	3,600	2,598
Municipalities	5,433	3,569	5,400	3,635	5,648	4,160	6,224	4,959	6,664	5,552
North Dakota	1,629	1,040	1,663	1,101	1,748	1,209	1,819	1,387	1,898	1,635
State	441	327	431	318	463	356	508	428	545	522
Local, total	1,188	713	1,232	782	1,285	853	1,311	959	1,353	1,113
Counties	530	268	548	295	583	342	629	401	673	485
Municipalities	658	445	684	487	702	511	682	558	680	628
Ohio	34,283	24,855	36,241	28,926	38,595	33,147	41,847	38,331	43,790	44,800
State	8,441	6,486	9,619	8,093	10,070	9,031	10,404	10,149	10,399	11,478
Local, total	25,842	18,595	26,622	20,833	28,525	24,116	31,443	28,181	33,391	33,322
Counties	9,216	5,632	9,437	6,135	10,230	7,236	10,974	8,194	11,363	9,224
Municipalities	16,626	12,964	17,185	14,699	18,295	16,879	20,469	19,987	22,028	24,098
Oklahoma	8,248	4,805	8,454	4,971	9,046	5,979	9,669	6,898	10,491	8,216
State	2,793	1,828	3,440	2,194	3,608	2,492	3,883	2,881	4,479	3,716
Local, total	5,455	2,978	5,014	2,777	5,438	3,487	5,786	4,017	6,012	4,500
Counties	1,769	923	1,285	658	1,443	808	1,536	892	1,580	1,029
Municipalities	3,686	2,055	3,729	2,119	3,995	2,679	4,250	3,125	4,432	3,471
Oregon	7,906	6,322	8,278	6,996	8,647	7,789	9,304	9,084	9,973	10,786
State	2,580	2,239	2,828	2,550	2,858	2,780	3,194	3,223	3,445	3,901
Local, total	5,326	4,093	5,450	4,446	5,789	5,009	6,110	5,861	6,528	6,885
Counties	2,529	1,856	2,826	2,185	3,027	2,548	3,172	2,921	3,569	3,684
Municipalities	2,797	2,238	2,624	2,261	2,762	2,461	2,938	2,940	2,959	3,201

See footnotes at end of table.

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
Missouri	20,844	\$18,945	22,295	\$21,810	22,418	\$24,349	22,742	\$26,604
State	4,972	4,801	5,511	5,188	5,328	6,116	5,586	7,010
Local, total	15,872	14,144	16,784	16,623	17,090	18,232	17,179	19,594
Counties	4,816	3,826	5,065	4,287	5,370	4,964	5,587	5,483
Municipalities	11,056	10,318	11,719	12,336	11,720	13,269	11,583	14,111
Montana	3,098	2,867	3,386	3,376	3,552	3,686	3,500	3,801
State	951	1,041	1,123	1,315	1,206	1,471	1,151	1,475
Local, total	2,147	1,825	2,263	2,061	2,346	2,215	2,364	2,326
Counties	1,311	1,055	1,392	1,214	1,408	1,449	1,449	1,331
Municipalities	836	770	871	848	938	975	915	995
Nebraska	5,689	5,483	5,936	6,457	6,066	6,575	6,643	7,978
State	2,001	2,090	2,133	2,441	2,219	2,377	2,547	3,171
Local, total	3,688	3,393	3,803	4,015	3,847	4,199	4,107	4,807
Counties	1,538	1,268	1,621	1,679	1,623	1,576	1,743	1,741
Municipalities	2,150	2,126	2,182	2,336	2,224	2,622	2,364	3,066
Nevada	4,386	5,357	5,044	6,274	4,993	6,665	5,365	7,651
State	1,066	1,400	1,205	1,501	1,269	1,684	1,355	1,981
Local, total	3,320	3,957	3,839	4,772	3,724	4,981	4,011	5,670
Counties	2,422	2,895	2,872	3,522	2,687	3,525	2,924	4,091
Municipalities	898	1,063	967	1,250	1,037	1,457	1,087	1,579
New Hampshire	2,923	2,741	3,087	3,124	3,251	3,568	3,466	4,098
State	887	887	1,002	1,106	1,119	1,339	1,175	1,471
Local, total	2,036	1,854	2,085	2,018	2,132	2,229	2,301	2,627
Counties	478	383	446	378	438	424	492	515
Municipalities	1,558	1,471	1,639	1,640	1,694	1,806	1,832	2,112
New Jersey	42,084	47,938	45,012	54,272	46,928	59,373	46,695	63,044
State	9,151	10,939	9,957	12,196	10,021	13,376	10,266	14,700
Local, total	32,933	36,999	35,055	42,076	36,907	45,997	36,466	48,344
Counties	11,804	12,327	12,956	13,811	13,782	15,582	14,189	16,892
Municipalities	21,129	24,672	22,099	28,265	23,125	30,414	22,344	31,452
New Mexico	5,235	4,905	5,697	5,525	6,114	6,217	6,450	7,215
State	2,458	2,513	2,607	2,673	2,820	3,109	3,029	3,513
Local, total	2,777	2,391	3,090	2,851	3,294	3,108	3,426	3,702
Counties	708	554	625	687	827	709	884	866
Municipalities								

Table 1.8 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	
	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	40,260	\$32,807	42,960	\$37,506	44,624	\$41,241	47,728	\$46,227	48,580	\$51,456
State	9,478	8,256	10,699	10,051	10,855	11,774	11,066	13,122	11,268	13,880
Local, total	30,782	24,551	32,261	27,455	33,769	29,466	36,662	33,106	37,312	37,576
Counties	6,843	3,959	7,812	4,797	8,528	5,508	9,120	6,465	10,305	7,739
Municipalities	23,939	20,591	24,449	22,658	25,241	23,958	27,542	26,641	27,007	29,836
Rhode Island	3,137	2,389	3,310	2,714	3,404	3,125	3,624	3,426	3,624	3,704
State	1,196	934	1,278	1,127	1,369	1,379	1,585	1,663	1,554	1,761
Local, total	1,941	1,455	2,032	1,587	2,035	1,745	2,039	1,763	2,070	1,943
Municipalities	1,941	1,455	2,032	1,587	2,035	1,745	2,039	1,763	2,070	1,943
South Carolina	7,189	4,244	7,980	4,848	8,398	5,523	9,227	6,728	10,525	8,219
State	2,529	1,641	2,795	1,888	3,109	2,220	3,566	2,765	4,311	3,718
Local, total	4,660	2,604	5,185	2,960	5,289	3,303	5,661	3,963	6,214	4,501
Counties	2,462	1,322	2,775	1,595	2,736	1,695	2,932	2,032	3,269	2,338
Municipalities	2,198	1,281	2,410	1,365	2,553	1,608	2,729	1,931	2,945	2,163
South Dakota	1,690	998	1,789	1,143	1,797	1,250	1,918	1,447	2,183	1,876
State	553	377	551	407	516	427	508	487	980	885
Local, total	1,137	621	1,238	736	1,281	823	1,410	960	1,203	991
Counties	470	244	507	292	541	334	601	391	442	380
Municipalities	667	377	731	445	740	489	809	570	761	611
Tennessee	11,571	7,097	11,878	7,612	12,989	8,993	14,707	11,402	15,422	13,062
State	3,385	2,118	3,581	2,361	3,996	2,824	4,205	3,368	4,288	3,872
Local, total	8,186	4,980	8,297	5,251	8,993	6,169	10,502	8,034	11,134	9,189
Counties	2,496	1,427	2,574	1,560	2,916	1,863	3,434	2,385	3,787	2,826
Municipalities	5,690	3,553	5,723	3,691	6,077	4,307	7,068	5,649	7,347	6,363
Texas	34,693	22,358	34,971	24,208	39,172	29,128	42,966	34,173	45,400	40,503
State	7,263	4,623	7,067	5,151	8,905	6,933	10,392	8,245	10,708	10,282
Local, total	27,430	17,735	27,904	19,057	30,267	22,194	32,574	25,928	34,692	30,221
Counties	10,137	6,073	10,506	6,504	11,873	7,885	13,116	9,377	14,137	10,859
Municipalities	17,293	11,717	17,398	12,552	18,394	14,309	19,458	16,552	20,555	19,362
Utah	3,000	2,067	3,276	2,336	3,602	2,763	3,907	3,263	4,228	3,992
State	1,141	844	1,163	899	1,311	1,088	1,419	1,306	1,496	1,555
Local, total	1,859	1,223	2,113	1,438	2,291	1,675	2,488	1,957	2,732	2,437
Counties	643	426	793	531	936	650	1,071	789	1,117	1,007
Municipalities	1,216	797	1,320	906	1,355	1,025	1,417	1,168	1,615	1,430
Vermont	1,456	1,070	1,594	1,262	1,638	1,383	1,645	1,434	1,683	1,533
State	990	775	1,044	915	1,092	984	1,095	1,018	1,112	1,062
Local, total	466	294	550	348	546	398	550	416	571	471
Counties	2	1	12	6	11	6	24	13	24	14
Municipalities	464	293	538	342	535	392	526	403	547	457
Virginia	14,768	10,148	15,648	11,385	16,119	13,249	18,780	16,054	20,232	18,995
State	5,731	3,964	6,272	4,541	7,021	5,903	8,859	7,436	9,272	8,960
Local, total	9,037	6,233	9,376	6,843	9,098	7,346	9,921	8,618	10,960	10,035
Counties	2,917	2,187	3,046	2,373	2,993	2,632	3,456	3,235	4,170	3,958
Municipalities	6,120	4,047	6,330	4,470	6,105	4,714	6,465	5,383	6,790	6,077
Washington	12,352	10,096	12,699	10,664	13,226	11,776	13,949	13,424	13,866	15,073
State	4,318	3,585	4,352	3,640	4,255	3,804	4,378	4,189	4,546	4,995
Local, total	8,034	6,554	8,347	7,024	8,971	7,971	9,571	9,235	9,320	10,079
Counties	3,480	2,518	4,070	3,084	4,417	3,576	4,805	4,235	5,036	4,917
Municipalities	4,554	4,036	4,277	3,940	4,554	4,396	4,766	5,000	4,284	5,161
West Virginia	3,885	2,137	3,993	2,404	4,310	2,746	4,845	3,315	4,842	3,633
State	1,503	877	1,500	940	1,627	1,072	1,850	1,324	1,893	1,444
Local, total	2,382	1,260	2,493	1,465	2,683	1,673	2,995	1,992	2,949	2,189
Counties	1,116	560	1,203	636	1,273	721	1,549	940	1,441	922
Municipalities	1,266	700	1,290	829	1,410	953	1,446	1,052	1,508	1,267
Wisconsin	15,477	12,640	16,573	14,371	16,114	14,940	16,908	16,669	17,543	18,261
State	3,922	3,579	4,827	4,191	4,468	4,488	4,570	4,682	4,681	5,049
Local, total	11,555	9,132	11,746	10,180	11,646	10,452	12,338	11,987	12,862	13,212
Counties	4,160	3,154	4,323	3,539	4,275	3,664	4,612	4,167	5,000	4,769
Municipalities	7,395	5,978	7,423	6,641	7,371	6,789	7,726	7,821	7,862	8,443
Wyoming	1,170	703	1,262	786	1,403	936	1,535	1,088	1,719	1,408
State	454	298	464	322	507	384	561	458	601	563
Local, total	716	405	798	464	896	553	974	630	1,118	844
Counties	302	165	346	186	406	228	432	245	527	354
Municipalities	414	240	452	278	490	324	542	385	591	491

^aData 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.

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 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	50,016	\$56,797	50,922	\$58,590	50,736	\$65,684	51,237	\$72,922
State	11,351	15,290	11,541	16,524	12,461	17,822	12,270	18,552
Local, total	38,665	41,508	39,381	42,066	38,275	47,862	39,002	54,371
Counties	10,831	8,807	11,098	9,727	11,911	10,928	12,151	12,069
Municipalities	27,834	32,701	28,283	32,338	26,364	36,934	26,952	42,302
Rhode Island	3,919	4,292	4,202	5,101	4,326	5,635	4,306	5,946
State	1,726	1,959	1,878	2,439	1,999	2,803	2,021	3,052
Local, total	2,193	2,333	2,324	2,662	2,327	2,832	2,290	2,894
Counties	2,193	2,333	2,324	2,662	2,327	2,832	2,290	2,894
South Carolina	11,223	9,337	11,980	10,200	12,519	11,774	12,929	14,768
State	4,640	4,180	4,848	4,596	5,407	5,478	5,763	7,965
Local, total	6,583	5,156	6,932	5,604	7,112	6,297	7,209	6,803
Counties	3,562	2,763	3,656	2,924	3,769	3,272	3,943	3,739
Municipalities	3,021	2,393	3,276	2,680	3,343	3,024	3,267	3,064
South Dakota	2,414	2,040	2,297	2,140	2,367	2,474	2,542	2,686
State	1,189	1,041	986	1,014	1,076	1,278	1,190	1,357
Local, total	1,225	999	1,311	1,126	1,291	1,195	1,359	1,329
Counties	506	375	520	413	513	428	566	497
Municipalities	719	624	791	713	778	768	792	832
Tennessee	16,048	14,045	17,728	17,184	18,475	18,619	18,292	19,802
State	4,687	4,278	5,883	6,172	5,753	6,083	5,689	6,400
Local, total	11,361	9,767	11,845	11,012	12,722	12,537	12,629	13,402
Counties	3,928	3,166	4,043	3,522	4,526	4,177	4,917	4,788
Municipalities	7,433	6,601	7,802	7,490	8,196	8,360	7,711	8,614
Texas	46,971	46,043	51,456	51,992	52,471	58,867	54,893	67,846
State	10,626	12,043	11,469	12,446	11,230	12,713	11,070	14,379
Local, total	36,345	33,999	39,987	39,546	41,241	46,154	43,891	53,468
Counties	15,235	12,487	17,538	15,338	18,365	17,541	19,436	19,616
Municipalities	21,110	21,512	22,449	24,208	22,876	28,613	24,472	33,852
Utah	4,690	4,734	4,911	5,378	5,282	6,551	5,335	7,107
State	1,671	1,933	1,784	2,179	1,886	2,512	1,855	2,724
Local, total	3,019	2,802	3,127	3,200	3,396	4,040	3,497	4,382
Counties	1,295	1,239	1,381	1,428	1,464	1,618	1,490	

Table 1.9 Federal criminal justice budget authorities and outlays, fiscal year 1982 (actual) and 1983-86 (estimated)

NOTE: These data are from the budget submitted by President Reagan to Congress in February 1983. 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 millions of dollars)

Type of program	1982 actual		1983 estimate		1984 estimate		1985 estimate		1986 estimate	
	Budget authority	Outlays								
Federal law enforcement activities, total	\$2,658	\$2,529	\$3,045	\$3,017	\$3,348	\$3,276	\$3,269	\$3,246	\$3,255	\$3,222
Organized crime drug enforcement	0	0	128	104	106	103	82	87	80	79
Narcotics violation investigation	283	265	310	305	331	324	341	336	346	340
Other investigation	733	697	798	801	1,001	966	963	975	926	938
Alcohol, tobacco, and firearms investigation	142	137	147	145	157	155	157	155	160	158
Border enforcement activities	974	933	1,067	1,064	1,118	1,096	1,104	1,078	1,122	1,095
Protection and other activities	204	198	249	244	282	276	267	262	265	259
Other enforcement	323	299	345	353	354	354	355	353	357	354
Federal litigative and judicial activities, total	1,529	1,516	1,685	1,669	1,592	1,592	1,601	1,580	1,628	1,607
Civil and criminal prosecution and representation	553	541	604	592	658	646	678	667	688	676
Federal judicial activities	735	716	840	835	934	924	923	913	941	930
Representation of indigents in civil cases	241	259	241	242	0	21	0	0	0	0
Federal correctional activities	423	364	404	424	523	466	531	494	496	531
Criminal justice assistance, total	140	294	137	189	165	184	165	189	76	131
Existing law	140	294	137	189	72	148	73	97	73	73
Proposed legislation	0	0	0	0	92	36	92	92	2	58
Deductions for offsetting receipts	-32	-32	-26	-26	-26	-26	-26	-26	-26	-26
Total	4,718	4,671	5,245	5,273	5,602	5,491	5,541	5,483	5,429	5,464

Source: Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1984 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983), chap. 5, p. 38. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Characteristics of the Criminal Justice Systems

Table 1.10 Allocation of Office of Justice Assistance, Research, and Statistics (OJARS) funds, by type of budget activity, fiscal years 1980-83

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	1980	1981	1982	1983
Total	\$486,463	\$144,397	\$128,554	\$125,523
Juvenile justice formula grants	63,750	60,819	43,095	43,095
Criminal justice formula grants (Part D)	239,234	0	0	0
National priority grants (Part E)	29,904	0	0	0
General criminal justice grants (Part F)	29,905	0	0	0
Training, total	2,528	0	0	0
Educational development	500	0	0	0
Prosecutor training	250	0	0	0
General criminal justice training	1,778	0	0	0
Crime prevention programs	10,000	0	0	0
Juvenile justice programs, total	36,250	36,250	24,505	24,505
Special emphasis	21,250	21,250	14,365	14,365
Juvenile Justice Institute	11,000	11,000	7,436	7,436
Technical assistance	3,000	3,000	2,028	1,804
Concentration of Federal efforts	1,000	1,000	676	900
Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program	10,000	12,500	10,131	10,800
Executive direction and control, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	--	2,535	2,400	2,400
Executive direction and control, Office of Justice Assistance, Research, and Statistics	10,285	0	0	0
Administrative services, Office of Justice Assistance, Research and Statistics/Law Enforcement Assistance Administration	10,839	12,140	9,623	7,588
Executive direction and control, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration	0	0	0	0
Research, evaluation, and demonstration programs	25,000	10,545	16,767	17,603
Justice statistical programs	15,000	12,742	13,875	14,568
Executive direction and control, National Institute of Justice	3,768	2,996	2,908	3,395
Executive direction and control, Bureau of Justice Statistics	0	1,370	1,450	1,569

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

Table 1.11 Employment and payroll for State and local police protection activities, by State and level of government, October 1971-October 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 1.1. For data required to compute percentages based on total criminal justice full-time equivalent employees and total criminal justice payroll, see Table 1.8. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

(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		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
States-local, total	472,063	\$388,926	486,162	\$430,500	511,146	\$488,504	539,409	\$550,907	555,849	\$606,599
States	69,372	55,668	75,397	65,622	81,634	77,140	89,822	88,426	92,445	97,737
Local, total	402,691	333,258	410,765	364,878	429,512	411,364	449,587	462,481	463,404	508,862
Counties	68,847	52,588	72,547	58,667	78,949	69,177	83,068	78,380	89,273	90,874
Municipalities	333,844	280,670	338,218	306,211	350,563	342,187	366,519	384,101	374,131	417,988
Alabama	5,845	3,553	6,238	3,990	6,437	4,343	7,132	5,366	7,520	6,094
State	1,116	732	1,114	777	1,153	908	1,328	1,041	1,505	1,295
Local, total	4,729	2,821	5,124	3,214	5,284	3,435	5,804	4,325	6,015	4,799
Counties	842	506	888	576	944	623	1,056	760	1,131	842
Municipalities	3,887	2,315	4,236	2,637	4,340	2,812	4,748	3,565	4,884	3,957
Alaska	744	828	945	1,128	997	1,074	1,032	1,546	1,156	1,982
State	380	476	527	692	589	635	495	750	589	1,091
Local, total	364	352	418	435	408	439	537	796	567	891
Boroughs	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	3	3	3
Municipalities	364	352	418	435	408	439	535	793	564	888
Arizona	4,552	3,605	5,086	4,346	5,729	5,162	6,080	6,042	6,552	6,720
State	1,023	835	1,018	977	1,309	1,222	1,374	1,399	1,498	1,601
Local, total	3,529	2,771	4,068	3,369	4,420	3,940	4,706	4,643	5,054	5,119
Counties	896	637	1,038	756	1,031	824	1,162	1,077	1,234	1,194
Municipalities	2,633	2,134	3,030	2,613	3,389	3,117	3,544	3,566	3,820	3,925
Arkansas	3,143	1,634	3,389	1,836	3,599	2,083	3,232	2,050	3,493	2,457
State	580	319	581	366	608	418	709	524	712	597
Local, total	2,563	1,315	2,808	1,470	2,991	1,664	2,523	1,526	2,781	1,860
Counties	454	190	547	232	544	261	561	296	695	427
Municipalities	2,109	1,125	2,261	1,238	2,447	1,403	1,962	1,229	2,086	1,433
California	53,525	53,779	55,913	60,275	57,983	67,194	60,003	74,002	61,389	81,876
State	9,570	8,438	11,063	10,620	11,571	12,128	12,183	13,218	11,685	13,726
Local, total	43,955	45,341	44,850	49,655	46,412	55,066	47,820	60,784	49,704	68,150
Counties	12,103	12,087	12,493	13,243	12,979	14,986	13,250	16,671	13,766	19,335
Municipalities	31,852	33,254	32,357	36,412	33,433	40,080	34,570	44,113	35,938	48,815
Colorado	4,393	3,223	5,010	3,951	5,718	4,712	6,821	6,153	7,084	7,342
State	801	593	825	657	902	786	1,086	965	949	1,067
Local, total	3,592	2,630	4,185	3,294	4,816	3,926	5,735	5,188	6,135	6,275
Counties	702	399	711	407	829	504	915	625	972	777
Municipalities	2,890	2,230	3,474	2,887	3,987	3,421	4,820	4,563	5,163	5,498
Connecticut	7,124	5,942	7,111	6,453	7,373	6,889	7,424	7,577	7,556	8,137
State	1,089	920	1,134	986	1,217	1,080	1,346	1,270	1,346	1,403
Local, total	6,035	5,021	5,977	5,468	6,156	5,808	6,307	6,210	6,210	6,733
Counties	6,035	5,021	5,977	5,468	6,156	5,808	6,307	6,210	6,210	6,733
Municipalities	6,035	5,021	5,977	5,468	6,156	5,808	6,307	6,210	6,210	6,733
Delaware	1,329	946	1,430	1,214	1,426	1,191	1,312	1,307	1,505	1,526
State	539	383	607	543	621	515	647	613	687	668
Local, total	790	563	823	671	805	676	665	693	818	858
Counties	187	125	197	181	178	169	182	229	221	273
Municipalities	603	438	626	490	627	507	483	464	597	585
District of Columbia:										
Local, total	5,935	5,417	6,349	6,505	5,744	5,874	6,132	7,547	5,492	7,053
Florida	16,828	12,065	17,998	13,968	18,903	16,725	21,795	20,852	23,285	23,990
State	2,129	1,456	2,467	2,026	2,278	2,093	2,580	2,529	3,046	2,789
Local, total	14,699	10,609	15,531	11,942	16,625	14,632	19,215	18,323	20,239	21,201
Counties	4,966	3,503	5,403	3,857	6,055	5,240	6,696	5,951	7,351	7,555
Municipalities	9,733	7,106	10,128	8,085	10,570	9,392	12,519	12,371	12,888	13,646
Georgia	8,153	5,154	8,645	5,866	9,875	7,066	10,993	8,454	12,123	9,640
State	961	667	1,417	1,150	1,554	1,226	1,746	1,456	2,240	1,808
Local, total	7,192	4,486	7,228	4,716	8,321	5,840	9,247	6,998	9,883	7,832
Counties	1,890	1,120	2,032	1,241	2,474	1,695	2,727	1,997	3,191	2,516
Municipalities	5,302	3,366	5,196	3,475	5,847	4,145	6,520	5,001	6,692	5,315
Hawaii	2,351	1,922	2,380	1,999	2,373	2,267	2,233	2,467	2,434	2,728
State	34	24	30	23	33	27	10	9	6	5
Local, total	2,317	1,898	2,350	1,977	2,350	2,240	2,223	2,458	2,428	2,723
Counties	496	420	605	469	615	531	542	637	551	635
Municipalities	1,821	1,478	1,745	1,507	1,725	1,709	1,681	1,821	1,877	2,088

See footnotes at end of table.

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
States-local, total	556,926	\$659,370	573,582	\$723,767	581,957	\$771,172	580,269	\$839,760
States	90,884	105,620	93,674	116,294	92,443	122,337	91,595	130,915
Local, total	466,042	553,750	479,908	607,473	489,514	648,835	488,674	708,845
Counties	91,817	99,632	96,635	122,434	99,889	124,757	103,255	137,404
Municipalities	374,225	454,118	383,273	485,040	389,625	524,078	385,598	571,441
Alabama	7,488	6,488	8,185	7,845	8,469	8,976	8,605	9,577
State	1,503	1,323	1,535	1,704	1,526	1,877	1,450	1,799
Local, total	5,985	5,165	6,650	6,141	6,943	7,099	7,156	7,778
Counties	1,199	1,033	1,273	1,150	1,295	1,331	1,406	1,537
Municipalities	4,786	4,132	5,377	4,991	5,648	5,769	5,750	6,241
Alaska	1,206	2,394	1,347	2,799	1,408	3,089	1,408	3,626
State	658	1,405	664	1,456	674	1,488	604	1,540
Local, total	548	989	683	1,343	734	1,601	804	2,086
Boroughs	4	5	25	69	4	6	42	114
Municipalities	544	984	658	1,274	730	1,596	762	1,973
Arizona	6,730	8,361	7,023	8,988	7,337	10,685	7,665	11,617
State	1,501	1,711	1,600	1,976	1,609	2,180	1,587	2,351
Local, total	5,229	6,649	5,423	7,012	5,728	8,505	6,078	9,266
Counties	1,192	1,339	1,266	1,437	1,315	1,733	1,421	2,042
Municipalities	4,037	5,310	4,157	5,575	4,413	6,772	4,657	7,224
Arkansas	3,796	2,756	4,048	3,372	4,101	3,507	4,233	3,875
State	812	687	834	734	855	856	904	947
Local, total	2,984	2,069	3,214	2,638	3,246	2,651	3,331	2,928
Counties	707	471	770	544	861	621	972	767
Municipalities	2,277	1,598	2,444	2,094	2,385	2,030	2,361	2,161
California	61,520	91,093	62,745	106,495	60,059	96,321	61,632	108,205
State	11,861	15,877	11,195	15,592	9,421	14,660	10,976	17,692
Local, total	49,659	75,216	51,550	90,903	50,638	81,661	50,658	90,513
Counties	13,884	21,091	14,105	32,008	14,078	23,127	14,224	24,470
Municipalities	35,775	54,125	37,445	58,894	36,570	58,534	36,433	66,044
Colorado	7,114	7,824	7,290	8,219	7,231	9,354	7,487	10,703
State	960	1,112	1,022	1,191	989	1,337	1,003	1,671
Local, total	6,154	6,712	6,268	7,028	6,242	8,017	6,482	9,032
Counties	1,031	905	1,106	1,065	1,186	1,265	1,313	1,489
Municipalities	5,123	5,807	5,162	5,963	5,056	6,752	5,171	7,542
Connecticut	7,554	8,615	7,716	9,745	7,825	10,491	8,023	11,873
State	1,360	1,310	1,418	1,791	1,444	2,028	1,499	2,289
Local, total	6,194	7,305	6,298	7,954	6,381	8,463	6,524	9,584
Counties	6,194	7,305	6,298	7,954				

Table 1.11 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 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	1,371	\$845	1,453	\$865	1,551	\$980	1,709	\$1,235	1,779	\$1,401
State	254	173	253	179	304	220	286	273	280	278
Local, total	1,117	672	1,200	685	1,247	760	1,423	961	1,499	1,123
Counties	391	177	413	200	436	236	518	296	559	359
Municipalities	726	496	787	485	811	524	905	665	940	764
Illinois	30,211	29,179	30,392	30,445	32,077	33,695	32,602	36,069	33,301	40,355
State	3,094	2,893	3,164	3,166	3,337	3,821	3,513	3,878	3,532	4,125
Local, total	27,117	26,286	27,228	27,278	28,740	29,875	29,089	32,190	29,769	36,230
Counties	1,950	1,533	2,419	1,914	2,635	2,158	2,699	2,396	3,113	2,913
Municipalities	25,167	24,753	24,809	25,364	26,105	27,717	26,390	29,795	26,656	33,317
Indiana	8,424	5,835	9,000	6,424	9,666	7,143	10,182	8,116	10,547	9,196
State	1,501	1,074	1,467	1,224	1,693	1,404	1,928	1,747	2,020	1,985
Local, total	6,923	4,761	7,533	5,200	7,973	5,739	8,254	6,369	8,527	7,210
Counties	988	570	1,090	659	1,192	761	1,228	829	1,370	1,038
Municipalities	5,935	4,190	6,443	4,541	6,781	4,978	7,026	5,541	7,157	6,173
Iowa	4,598	3,054	4,477	3,149	4,759	3,624	4,862	4,011	5,074	4,580
State	1,141	785	1,060	780	1,067	912	850	871	931	991
Local, total	3,457	2,268	3,417	2,370	3,692	2,712	4,012	3,140	4,143	3,589
Counties	559	343	600	376	699	473	779	555	864	692
Municipalities	2,898	1,926	2,817	1,993	2,993	2,238	3,233	2,586	3,279	2,897
Kansas	4,045	2,496	4,374	2,784	4,565	3,057	4,603	3,382	4,928	3,935
State	662	529	688	512	665	533	751	629	764	735
Local, total	3,383	1,967	3,686	2,272	3,900	2,524	3,852	2,753	4,164	3,201
Counties	600	294	680	339	802	418	756	445	910	600
Municipalities	2,783	1,674	3,006	1,933	3,098	2,106	3,096	2,307	3,254	2,600
Kentucky	4,811	3,079	4,936	3,491	5,499	4,325	5,951	4,805	6,781	6,051
State	1,142	809	1,303	1,024	1,441	1,174	1,513	1,221	1,840	1,782
Local, total	3,669	2,270	3,633	2,467	4,058	3,151	4,438	3,584	4,941	4,269
Counties	897	566	932	634	949	750	1,105	862	1,274	1,050
Municipalities	2,772	1,704	2,701	1,832	3,109	2,401	3,333	2,722	3,667	3,219
Louisiana	8,651	5,108	8,580	5,465	9,975	6,469	10,740	7,630	11,570	9,522
State	1,197	772	1,252	825	2,071	1,453	2,391	1,728	2,919	2,346
Local, total	7,454	4,336	7,328	4,640	7,904	5,016	8,349	5,902	8,651	7,176
Parishes	2,559	1,607	2,583	1,580	2,650	1,902	3,011	2,071	3,015	2,191
Municipalities	4,895	2,729	4,745	3,060	5,254	3,114	5,338	3,831	5,636	4,985
Maine	1,665	1,032	1,855	1,239	1,930	1,373	1,987	1,539	2,251	1,806
State	406	254	520	376	513	405	576	469	709	507
Local, total	1,259	778	1,335	863	1,417	968	1,411	1,070	1,542	1,299
Counties	117	62	123	67	147	89	158	101	191	132
Municipalities	1,142	716	1,212	796	1,270	879	1,253	969	1,351	1,167
Maryland	10,888	7,449	10,945	9,513	11,175	10,331	11,713	12,070	12,360	13,380
State	1,832	1,439	2,127	1,951	2,201	2,150	2,409	2,608	2,502	2,924
Local, total	9,056	6,010	8,818	7,561	8,974	8,181	9,304	9,461	9,858	10,456
Counties	3,588	3,026	3,530	3,328	3,721	3,788	4,120	4,714	4,295	4,995
Municipalities	5,468	2,984	5,288	4,234	5,253	4,392	5,184	4,748	5,563	5,462
Massachusetts	14,733	12,339	14,935	13,531	15,873	15,620	15,938	16,944	17,089	19,019
State	1,262	1,131	1,361	1,209	2,257	2,208	2,435	2,480	2,434	2,551
Local, total	13,471	11,207	13,574	12,322	13,616	13,412	13,503	14,463	14,655	16,469
Counties	23	16	24	17	24	19	36	32	38	33
Municipalities	13,448	11,191	13,550	12,305	13,592	13,394	13,467	14,432	14,617	16,436
Michigan	19,173	18,378	20,174	20,408	20,828	23,962	21,571	25,345	22,630	28,563
State	2,681	2,765	2,849	3,178	3,144	3,676	3,325	3,894	3,442	4,135
Local, total	16,492	15,613	17,325	17,230	17,684	20,285	18,246	21,451	19,188	24,428
Counties	1,984	1,602	2,217	1,944	2,359	2,180	2,616	2,601	2,975	3,157
Municipalities	14,508	14,011	15,108	15,287	15,325	18,105	15,630	18,850	16,213	21,271
Minnesota	6,290	5,258	6,630	5,861	6,879	6,418	7,286	7,413	7,537	8,115
State	1,006	759	884	818	800	831	1,102	1,254	1,120	1,328
Local, total	5,284	4,499	5,746	5,043	6,079	5,587	6,184	6,159	6,417	6,788
Counties	1,103	848	1,179	733	1,296	1,072	1,385	1,234	1,466	1,448
Municipalities	4,181	3,651	4,567	4,310	4,783	4,514	4,799	4,925	4,951	5,340
Mississippi	3,713	2,028	3,891	2,244	3,979	2,483	4,243	2,905	4,299	3,229
State	901	565	961	657	1,027	757	1,131	960	1,097	1,014
Local, total	2,812	1,463	2,930	1,587	2,952	1,726	3,112	1,944	3,202	2,215
Counties	445	244	589	347	591	381	653	419	705	474
Municipalities	2,367	1,219	2,341	1,240	2,361	1,345	2,459	1,526	2,497	1,740

See footnotes at end of table.

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	1,983	\$1,653	2,132	\$2,039	2,245	\$2,335	2,217	\$2,519
State	322	323	338	366	487	571	449	574
Local, total	1,661	1,330	1,794	1,674	1,758	1,764	1,769	1,945
Counties	640	440	749	611	750	663	749	735
Municipalities	1,021	890	1,045	1,062	1,008	1,101	1,019	1,211
Illinois	34,816	43,427	34,472	47,261	35,313	53,223	35,628	54,710
State	3,571	4,357	3,475	4,323	3,665	5,836	3,702	5,857
Local, total	31,245	39,069	30,997	42,938	31,648	47,387	31,928	48,853
Counties	3,264	3,224	3,303	4,238	3,326	3,894	3,344	4,256
Municipalities	27,981	35,845	27,694	39,417	28,322	43,493	28,587	44,596
Indiana	10,799	9,880	11,187	11,001	10,712	11,486	11,314	12,819
State	2,077	2,161	2,327	2,534	2,106	2,578	2,222	2,997
Local, total	8,722	7,719	8,860	8,467	8,606	8,908	9,096	9,822
Counties	1,459	1,186	1,522	1,255	1,413	1,309	1,599	1,543
Municipalities	7,263	6,533	7,338	7,212	7,193	7,599	7,498	8,279
Iowa	5,235	5,191	5,654	6,338	5,629	6,441	5,764	7,156
State	1,098	1,284	1,219	1,789	1,204	1,639	1,210	1,757
Local, total	4,137	3,907	4,435	4,549	4,425	4,802	4,559	5,399
Counties	930	806	997	935	986	1,012	1,084	1,175
Municipalities	3,207	3,102	3,438	3,615	3,439	3,790	3,476	4,224
Kansas	5,132	4,423	5,258	4,843	5,196	5,242	5,432	5,896
State	734	755	787	840	821	932	811	973
Local, total	4,398	3,668	4,471	4,003	4,375	4,310	4,622	4,923
Counties	1,034	719	1,098	822	1,038	874	1,189	1,116
Municipalities	3,364	2,950	3,373	3,180	3,337	3,436	3,433	3,807
Kentucky	6,864	6,616	6,847	6,961	7,001	7,879	7,120	8,688
State	1,941	2,157	1,906	2,074	1,893	2,312	1,859	2,919
Local, total	4,923	4,460	4,941	4,887	5,108	5,568	5,267	5,769
Counties	1,319	1,212	1,353	1,396	1,490	1,675	1,433	1,573
Municipalities	3,604	3,247	3,588	3,490	3,618	3,893	3,834	4,196
Louisiana	11,941	10,566	11,497	10,364	12,917	11,820	11,551	11,852
State	2,808	2,403	2,370	2,536	3,292	3,350	1,833	2,253
Local, total	9,133	8,163	9,127	7,829	9,625	8,470	9,817	9,599
Parishes	3,235	2,418	3,118	2,877	3,347	3,085	3,275	3,23

Table 1.11 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 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
Missouri	11,646	\$7,505	11,070	\$8,369	11,463	\$9,466	12,182	\$10,670	12,519	\$10,977
State	1,544	1,084	1,617	1,235	1,647	1,314	1,744	1,581	1,413	1,341
Local, total	10,102	6,421	9,453	7,133	9,816	8,152	10,438	9,089	11,106	9,637
Counties	1,320	833	1,376	928	1,502	1,052	1,633	1,268	1,854	1,466
Municipalities	8,782	5,588	8,077	6,206	8,314	7,100	8,805	7,822	9,252	8,171
Montana	1,349	776	1,421	881	1,485	1,046	1,546	1,175	1,545	1,328
State	314	200	339	222	352	258	350	289	259	263
Local, total	1,035	576	1,082	659	1,133	788	1,196	886	1,286	1,065
Counties	434	201	456	249	493	329	488	334	564	436
Municipalities	601	375	626	410	640	460	708	551	722	629
Nebraska	2,589	1,827	2,908	2,037	2,882	2,200	2,940	2,391	3,106	2,810
State	457	321	558	397	548	447	560	502	587	592
Local, total	2,132	1,506	2,350	1,640	2,334	1,754	2,380	1,889	2,519	2,218
Counties	387	205	417	235	432	264	455	297	455	353
Municipalities	1,745	1,301	1,933	1,405	1,902	1,490	1,925	1,592	2,064	1,865
Nevada	1,856	1,505	1,980	1,824	1,979	1,997	2,105	2,311	2,237	2,566
State	163	139	169	151	197	222	209	229	221	247
Local, total	1,693	1,366	1,811	1,674	1,782	1,776	1,896	2,081	2,016	2,319
Counties	651	514	732	588	1,168	1,153	1,222	1,355	1,310	1,488
Municipalities	1,042	852	1,079	1,086	614	622	674	726	706	831
New Hampshire	1,372	957	1,523	1,159	1,732	1,279	1,724	1,415	1,780	1,589
State	200	142	262	227	304	237	311	293	354	357
Local, total	1,172	815	1,261	932	1,428	1,041	1,413	1,122	1,426	1,232
Counties	60	33	61	41	79	53	111	79	84	71
Municipalities	1,112	781	1,200	891	1,349	988	1,302	1,043	1,342	1,161
New Jersey	20,217	17,554	21,605	19,877	21,830	21,810	23,353	24,706	24,146	27,241
State	2,228	2,295	2,845	2,790	2,874	3,026	3,218	3,445	3,234	3,517
Local, total	17,989	15,260	18,760	17,087	18,956	18,784	20,135	21,262	20,912	23,724
Counties	1,092	828	1,150	928	1,276	1,058	1,251	1,131	1,494	1,499
Municipalities	16,897	14,431	17,610	16,159	17,680	17,725	18,884	20,130	19,418	22,225
New Mexico	2,208	1,393	2,464	1,690	2,692	1,921	2,871	2,302	3,038	2,545
State	515	347	677	436	682	474	729	537	818	683
Local, total	1,693	1,047	1,787	1,255	2,010	1,447	2,142	1,765	2,220	1,862
Counties	295	165	331	185	391	246	468	331	543	391
Municipalities	1,398	881	1,456	1,070	1,619	1,201	1,674	1,434	1,677	1,471
New York	68,640	68,062	67,817	73,351	71,307	86,812	72,024	93,947	69,432	92,076
State	6,047	5,231	5,417	5,651	5,766	7,098	6,665	7,754	6,563	8,157
Local, total	62,593	62,831	62,400	67,699	65,541	79,714	65,359	86,194	62,869	83,919
Counties	9,016	8,301	9,348	9,492	10,406	11,074	9,981	11,765	10,047	12,765
Municipalities	53,577	54,529	53,052	58,208	55,135	68,641	55,378	74,429	52,822	71,154
North Carolina	8,995	5,859	8,865	6,046	9,585	7,079	10,657	8,690	11,297	9,412
State	1,905	1,367	1,753	1,367	1,963	1,617	2,444	2,304	2,485	2,305
Local, total	7,090	4,492	7,112	4,679	7,622	5,462	8,213	6,386	8,812	7,107
Counties	1,717	968	1,793	1,104	2,035	1,365	2,049	1,494	2,224	1,647
Municipalities	5,373	3,524	5,319	3,575	5,587	4,097	6,164	4,892	6,588	5,460
North Dakota	945	598	978	651	1,029	711	1,032	796	1,043	920
State	141	89	144	91	151	104	157	124	153	149
Local, total	804	509	834	560	878	607	875	672	890	772
Counties	178	92	183	103	208	125	232	148	250	183
Municipalities	626	417	651	457	670	482	643	524	640	589
Ohio	18,801	14,450	19,275	16,372	20,592	18,860	22,854	22,098	24,277	26,458
State	2,488	1,908	2,579	2,179	2,774	2,517	2,971	2,825	2,877	3,184
Local, total	16,313	12,542	16,696	14,193	17,818	16,343	19,883	19,273	21,400	23,274
Counties	2,495	1,586	2,420	1,665	2,607	1,975	2,715	2,164	2,802	2,364
Municipalities	13,818	10,956	14,276	12,528	15,211	14,368	17,168	17,109	18,598	20,910
Oklahoma	4,889	2,730	5,150	2,946	5,528	3,689	5,849	4,186	6,019	4,645
State	969	606	1,216	786	1,283	955	1,440	1,075	1,505	1,242
Local, total	3,920	2,124	3,934	2,161	4,245	2,734	4,409	3,111	4,514	3,403
Counties	521	272	547	282	591	321	596	344	531	319
Municipalities	3,399	1,853	3,387	1,879	3,654	2,413	3,813	2,767	3,983	3,084
Oregon	4,289	3,464	4,310	3,680	4,807	4,368	5,153	5,152	5,277	5,975
State	947	786	984	828	1,137	1,042	1,262	1,218	1,231	1,406
Local, total	3,342	2,678	3,326	2,852	3,670	3,325	3,891	3,934	4,046	4,569
Counties	850	684	960	804	1,118	1,024	1,164	1,165	1,335	1,578
Municipalities	2,492	1,994	2,366	2,048	2,552	2,302	2,727	2,768	2,711	2,991

See footnotes at end of table.

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
Missouri	12,526	\$11,968	13,425	\$14,066	13,482	\$15,294	13,464	\$16,464
State	1,403	1,645	1,730	1,833	1,749	2,062	1,735	2,189
Local, total	11,123	10,323	11,695	12,233	11,733	13,232	11,729	14,275
Counties	1,815	1,532	1,845	1,665	1,933	1,889	2,061	2,222
Municipalities	9,308	8,791	9,850	10,568	9,800	11,343	9,669	12,053
Montana	1,718	1,551	1,839	1,815	1,826	1,863	1,872	2,014
State	286	305	357	413	334	382	351	428
Local, total	1,432	1,246	1,482	1,402	1,492	1,481	1,522	1,586
Counties	660	536	685	617	672	618	685	660
Municipalities	772	710	797	784	820	863	839	926
Nebraska	3,131	3,016	3,337	3,493	3,260	3,741	3,496	4,393
State	645	686	758	895	648	785	716	987
Local, total	2,486	2,331	2,579	2,598	2,612	2,957	2,782	3,406
Counties	562	446	630	534	639	631	696	675
Municipalities	1,924	1,884	1,949	2,064	1,973	2,326	2,088	2,730
Nevada	2,314	2,845	2,481	3,231	2,354	3,335	2,556	3,753
State	315	377	328	415	306	413	308	451
Local, total	1,999	2,468	2,153	2,815	2,048	2,922	2,248	3,302
Counties	1,309	1,637	1,425	1,868	1,287	1,822	1,440	2,098
Municipalities	690	830	728	948	761	1,100	808	1,204
New Hampshire	1,843	1,752	1,918	1,980	2,022	2,207	2,164	2,565
State	343	338	336	404	408	478	424	535
Local, total	1,500	1,414	1,582	1,575	1,614	1,729	1,742	2,030
Counties	112	86	104	92	109	105	128	134
Municipalities	1,388	1,328	1,478	1,484	1,505	1,625	1,626	1,896
New Jersey	24,051	28,846	25,154	32,748	25,299	35,072	25,650	36,858
State	3,292	3,983	3,426	4,348	3,582	4,710	3,565	5,046
Local, total	20,759	24,863	21,728	28,400	22,717	30,362	22,085	31,811
Counties	1,545	1,716	1,695	1,883	1,639	1,759	1,838	2,326
Municipalities	19,214	23,147	20,033	26,517	21,078	28,524	20,324	29,486
New Mexico	3,154	2,779	3,336	3,195	3,533	3,471	3,465	3,872
State	848	773	839	851	886	968	796	916
Local, total	2,306	2,006	2,497	2,344	2,647	2,503	2,669	2,956
Counties	552	453	597	527	587	521	609	675
Municipalities	1,754	1,553	1,900	1,817	2,060	1,982	2,061	2,331
New York	65,870	97,460	64,733	99,577	70,594	108,447	65,888	116,245
State	6,444	7,905	6,200	8,751	6,417	8,956	6,378	9,590
Local, total	59,426	89,555	58,533					

Table 1.11 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 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	24,976	\$21,502	25,448	\$23,694	26,243	\$25,288	28,041	\$28,238	27,380	\$31,466
State	4,954	4,478	5,333	5,187	5,452	5,841	5,538	6,597	5,628	7,024
Local, total	20,022	17,024	20,115	18,507	20,791	19,447	22,503	21,640	21,752	24,442
Counties	608	406	667	473	780	576	841	683	954	807
Municipalities	19,414	16,618	19,448	18,034	20,011	18,871	21,662	20,957	20,798	23,635
Rhode Island	2,149	1,619	2,248	1,802	2,238	2,040	2,231	2,013	2,262	2,230
State	298	219	297	265	292	357	289	323	283	354
Local, total	1,851	1,400	1,951	1,537	1,946	1,683	1,942	1,690	1,979	1,875
Counties	1,851	1,400	1,951	1,537	1,946	1,683	1,942	1,690	1,979	1,875
Municipalities	1,851	1,400	1,951	1,537	1,946	1,683	1,942	1,690	1,979	1,875
South Carolina	4,103	2,435	4,555	2,726	4,835	3,151	5,154	3,793	5,778	4,519
State	929	629	1,055	728	1,178	838	1,268	1,039	1,532	1,383
Local, total	3,174	1,806	3,500	1,998	3,657	2,313	3,886	2,754	4,246	3,137
Counties	1,063	583	1,190	705	1,222	791	1,310	936	1,493	1,118
Municipalities	2,111	1,223	2,310	1,293	2,435	1,522	2,576	1,819	2,753	2,019
South Dakota	1,026	595	1,108	688	1,070	724	1,151	845	1,222	988
State	228	155	244	177	190	160	184	179	238	234
Local, total	798	440	864	512	880	564	967	666	984	754
Counties	168	88	171	96	193	113	216	133	246	162
Municipalities	630	352	693	416	687	451	751	532	738	592
Tennessee	7,058	4,340	6,910	4,474	7,317	5,105	8,438	6,601	8,880	7,600
State	978	668	1,066	748	1,164	841	1,217	963	1,189	1,088
Local, total	6,080	3,672	5,844	3,726	6,153	4,263	7,221	5,638	7,691	6,512
Counties	961	526	801	486	1,005	641	1,215	825	1,389	1,015
Municipalities	5,119	3,146	5,043	3,240	5,148	3,623	6,006	4,813	6,302	5,497
Texas	21,312	14,008	21,510	15,164	24,191	18,291	26,587	21,737	28,077	25,600
State	2,485	1,546	2,618	1,832	3,987	2,982	5,329	4,072	5,604	5,051
Local, total	18,827	12,462	18,892	13,332	20,204	15,309	21,358	17,665	22,473	20,549
Counties	3,059	1,731	3,107	1,867	3,486	2,225	3,671	2,504	3,926	2,910
Municipalities	15,768	10,731	15,785	11,465	16,718	13,084	17,687	15,161	18,547	17,639
Utah	1,934	1,317	2,072	1,456	2,208	1,685	2,341	1,945	2,533	2,390
State	441	321	382	297	514	421	540	498	580	609
Local, total	1,493	996	1,690	1,160	1,694	1,264	1,801	1,447	1,953	1,781
Counties	427	294	540	369	529	383	590	433	581	544
Municipalities	1,066	702	1,150	791	1,165	882	1,211	1,014	1,372	1,237
Vermont	787	532	895	617	917	746	922	778	951	856
State	332	246	355	275	386	361	397	378	405	403
Local, total	455	286	540	342	529	385	525	400	546	453
Counties	--	--	2	1	2	1	5	3	3	2
Municipalities	455	286	538	341	527	384	520	397	543	452
Virginia	8,892	6,354	9,448	7,057	9,520	7,918	10,696	9,556	11,281	10,893
State	2,519	1,749	2,765	2,040	2,754	2,266	3,396	2,991	3,383	3,415
Local, total	6,373	4,606	6,683	5,018	6,766	5,652	7,300	6,565	7,898	7,477
Counties	2,082	1,649	2,081	1,710	2,003	1,889	2,245	2,290	2,692	2,732
Municipalities	4,291	2,956	4,602	3,307	4,763	3,763	5,055	4,275	5,206	4,745
Washington	6,701	5,746	6,693	5,967	7,090	6,662	7,483	7,636	7,242	8,323
State	1,284	1,060	1,470	1,269	1,434	1,333	1,502	1,472	1,587	1,780
Local, total	5,417	4,686	5,223	4,698	5,656	5,330	5,981	6,164	5,655	6,543
Counties	1,369	1,045	1,481	1,199	1,694	1,441	1,747	1,647	1,821	1,900
Municipalities	4,048	3,642	3,742	3,499	3,962	3,889	4,234	4,517	3,834	4,644
West Virginia	2,212	1,241	2,352	1,431	2,562	1,648	2,809	1,954	2,848	2,264
State	598	364	703	429	761	481	918	646	941	739
Local, total	1,614	876	1,649	1,002	1,801	1,166	1,891	1,308	1,907	1,524
Counties	383	193	400	201	454	252	495	296	458	302
Municipalities	1,231	684	1,249	801	1,347	914	1,396	1,012	1,449	1,222
Wisconsin	9,954	7,997	10,721	9,144	10,330	9,410	10,737	10,532	10,951	11,400
State	248	806	1,726	1,187	1,320	1,235	1,303	1,160	1,297	1,249
Local, total	9,006	7,191	8,995	7,957	9,010	8,175	9,434	9,372	9,654	10,151
Counties	1,847	1,442	1,903	1,579	1,933	1,652	2,016	1,838	2,085	2,013
Municipalities	7,159	5,749	7,092	6,377	7,077	6,523	7,418	7,534	7,569	8,138
Wyoming	668	412	700	449	801	538	853	614	993	829
State	159	120	151	115	167	129	167	143	225	213
Local, total	509	292	549	334	634	409	686	471	768	616
Counties	124	73	137	79	192	114	195	114	242	173
Municipalities	385	219	412	255	442	295	491	356	526	443

^aData 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.

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

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
28,372	\$34,028	29,627	\$34,670	28,207	\$39,569	27,741	\$43,547
5,571	7,496	5,570	7,920	5,621	8,264	5,091	8,073
22,801	26,532	24,057	26,750	22,586	31,305	22,651	35,474
998	902	1,132	1,057	1,309	1,258	1,259	1,393
21,803	25,630	22,925	25,694	21,277	30,047	21,429	34,081
2,382	2,595	2,574	3,118	2,600	3,356	2,634	3,587
295	344	338	541	348	601	429	791
2,087	2,251	2,236	2,577	2,252	2,755	2,207	2,797
2,087	2,251	2,236	2,577	2,252	2,755	2,207	2,797
6,156	5,093	6,424	5,619	6,883	6,450	7,009	7,097
1,571	1,482	1,633	1,623	1,856	1,892	1,980	2,281
4,585	3,611	4,791	3,995	5,027	4,558	5,030	4,861
1,730	1,364	1,819	1,508	1,865	1,699	1,948	1,929
2,855	2,247	2,972	2,487	3,162	2,859	3,082	2,887
1,222	1,064	1,318	1,197	1,340	1,331	1,397	1,463
237	250	244	262	295	349	291	358
985	815	1,074	935	1,045	982	1,108	1,104
286	209	302	241	292	241	342	301
699	605	772	694	753	740	767	804
8,943	7,889	9,810	9,423	10,061	10,212	9,393	10,346
1,194	1,149	1,783	1,796	1,412	1,569	1,182	1,387
7,749	6,740	8,027	7,627	8,649	8,643	8,211	8,959
1,410	1,113	1,506	1,307	1,674	1,536	1,860	1,782
6,339	5,627	6,521	6,320	6,975	7,107	6,353	7,177
27,781	28,842	30,354	31,543	30,026	35,472	31,684	41,377
4,825	6,049	5,794	5,844	4,899	5,208	4,990	5,922
22,956	22,793	24,560	25,699	25,127	30,264	26,700	35,455
3,778	3,007	4,096	3,381	4,399	3,981	4,697	4,507
19,178	19,786	20,464	22,318	20,728	26,283	22,018	30,948
2,869	2,871	3,008	3,198	3,170	3,999	3,257	4,327
670	803	716	852	717	957	713	1,033
2,197	2,068	2,292	2,346	2,453	3,042	2,545	3,294
726	714	749	786	783	861	799	1,033
1,471	1,354	1,543	1,560	1,670	2,182	1,745	2,291
993	924	1,067	1,103	1,005	1,118	1,002	1,255
410	434	408	499	426	537	401	633
583	491	659	604	579	581	605	622
15	11	17	12	16	11	16	11
568	479	642	592	563	570	589	610
10,655	10,691	11,149	11,760	11,551	13,060	11,799	14,519
2,232	2,183	2,286	2,341	2,396	2,721	2,772	3,275
8,423	8,508	8,863	9,419	9,155	10,339	9	

Table 1.12 Number and rate (per 1,000 inhabitants) of full-time police employees,^a by geographic division and size of place, on Oct. 31, 1981

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, meter 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, 1981.

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 2.

Geographic division	(1981 estimated population)						
	Total (8,868 cities; population 146,946,000)	Group I (57 cities, 250,000 and over; population 41,638,000)	Group II (114 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 16,756,000)	Group III (289 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 19,717,000)	Group IV (607 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 20,824,000)	Group V (1,578 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 24,725,000)	Group VI (6,223 cities, under 10,000; population 23,286,000)
Total: 8,868 cities; population 146,946,000:							
Number of police employees	366,690	138,386	39,249	41,283	42,357	50,423	54,992
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.5	3.3	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.4
Interquartile range	1.6-2.8	2.3-3.4	1.9-2.7	1.7-2.4	1.6-2.4	1.6-2.4	1.5-3.1
New England: 618 cities; population 10,928,000:							
Number of police employees	24,591	1,935	3,399	6,092	4,577	5,559	3,029
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.3	3.4	3.1	2.3	2.0	2.0	1.9
Interquartile range	1.6-2.3	(b)	2.8-3.4	2.1-2.5	1.8-2.3	1.7-2.2	1.3-2.4
Middle Atlantic: 1,810 cities; population 29,121,000:							
Number of police employees	80,578	40,263	4,689	7,159	7,924	11,022	9,521
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.8	4.1	3.1	2.3	2.3	2.0	1.8
Interquartile range	1.0-2.4	3.6-4.5	2.3-3.8	1.7-2.7	1.5-2.6	1.4-2.4	0.9-2.3
East North Central: 1,689 cities; population 28,415,000:							
Number of police employees	70,245	28,235	5,183	8,214	8,491	10,419	9,703
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.5	3.9	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.2
Interquartile range	1.5-2.4	2.8-4.2	2.0-2.5	1.7-2.3	1.5-2.2	1.5-2.3	1.5-2.6
West North Central: 704 cities; population 10,046,000:							
Number of police employees	21,975	6,837	2,305	1,759	2,716	3,968	4,390
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.2	3.2	2.1	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.1
Interquartile range	1.5-2.4	2.2-4.4	1.8-2.5	1.6-1.9	1.4-1.9	1.6-2.4	1.5-2.5
South Atlantic: 1,372 cities; population 16,194,000:							
Number of police employees	49,526	14,687	7,728	4,599	5,577	6,378	10,557
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.1	3.7	2.6	2.9	2.5	2.8	3.3
Interquartile range	2.2-3.8	2.6-5.1	2.2-3.1	2.5-3.7	2.2-2.9	2.3-3.1	2.1-4.0
East South Central: 667 cities; population 6,896,000:							
Number of police employees	17,013	4,474	2,549	419	2,317	2,615	4,639
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.6
Interquartile range	1.9-3.3	2.4-2.8	2.2-2.7	2.1-2.4	2.1-2.7	1.9-2.6	1.9-3.5
West South Central: 874 cities; population 16,324,000:							
Number of police employees	35,332	14,053	4,116	4,029	2,557	4,747	5,830
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.2	2.4	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.4
Interquartile range	1.6-2.6	2.0-2.7	1.7-2.3	1.8-2.1	1.5-2.2	1.6-2.2	1.6-2.9
Mountain: 487 cities; population 7,714,000:							
Number of police employees	19,164	6,811	2,956	1,675	2,593	1,760	3,369
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.5	2.9	2.4	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.9
Interquartile range	1.8-3.5	2.4-3.1	2.0-2.8	1.5-2.2	1.8-2.4	1.7-2.7	1.8-3.7
Pacific: 647 cities; population 21,308,000:							
Number of police employees	48,266	21,091	6,324	7,337	5,605	3,955	3,954
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.3	2.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.1	3.0
Interquartile range	1.8-2.9	2.1-3.0	1.7-2.1	1.6-2.1	1.6-2.0	1.8-2.3	2.1-3.5

Table 1.12 Number and rate (per 1,000 inhabitants) of full-time police employees,^a by geographic division and size of place, on Oct. 31, 1981--Continued

Geographic division	Population group						
	Total (8,868 cities; population 146,946,000)	Group I (57 cities, 250,000 and over; population 41,638,000)	Group II (114 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 16,756,000)	Group III (289 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 19,717,000)	Group IV (607 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 20,824,000)	Group V (1,578 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 24,725,000)	Group VI (6,223 cities, under 10,000; population 23,286,000)
Suburban: ^c 5,078 agencies; population 84,400,000:							
Number of police employees	187,111	X	X	X	X	X	X
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.2	X	X	X	X	X	X
Interquartile range	1.4-2.7	X	X	X	X	X	X
County: 2,809 agencies; population 70,898,000:							
Number of police employees	135,320	X	X	X	X	X	X
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	1.9	X	X	X	X	X	X
Interquartile range	0.8-1.9	X	X	X	X	X	X

^aIncludes civilians.

^bOnly one city this size in geographic division.

^cIncludes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes core cities. Suburban cities and counties are also included in other groups.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1981* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), p. 237.

Table 1.13 Number and rate (per 1,000 inhabitants) of full-time police officers, by geographic division and size of place, on Oct. 31, 1981

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.12. 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 2.

Geographic division	(1981 estimated population)						
	Total (8,868 cities; population 146,946,000)	Group I (57 cities, 250,000 and over; population 41,638,000)	Group II (114 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 16,756,000)	Group III (289 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 19,717,000)	Group IV (607 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 20,824,000)	Group V (1,578 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 24,725,000)	Group VI (6,223 cities, under 10,000; population 23,286,000)
Total: 8,868 cities; population 146,946,000:							
Number of police officers	297,324	111,774	31,156	33,371	34,627	41,648	44,748
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.0	2.7	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9
Interquartile range	1.3-2.3	1.8-2.8	1.5-2.1	1.4-2.0	1.3-2.0	1.3-2.0	1.3-2.5
New England: 618 cities; population 10,928,000:							
Number of police officers	21,416	1,595	2,920	5,366	4,119	4,896	2,520
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.0	2.8	2.7	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.6
Interquartile range	1.4-2.0	(a)	2.6-3.0	1.8-2.1	1.6-2.1	1.5-1.9	1.1-1.9
Middle Atlantic: 1,810 cities; population 29,121,000:							
Number of police officers	68,699	33,531	4,086	6,168	6,869	9,637	8,408
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.4	3.4	2.7	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.6
Interquartile range	1.0-2.1	3.0-4.1	2.0-3.2	1.5-2.4	1.3-2.3	1.2-2.1	0.9-2.0
East North Central: 1,689 cities; population 28,415,000:							
Number of police officers	58,705	24,133	4,371	6,781	6,963	8,511	7,946
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.1	3.4	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.8
Interquartile range	1.3-2.0	2.3-3.7	1.6-2.1	1.3-1.9	1.2-1.8	1.3-1.8	1.3-2.1
West North Central: 704 cities; population 10,046,000:							
Number of police officers	17,398	5,276	1,702	1,452	2,195	3,170	3,603
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.7	2.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.7
Interquartile range	1.3-1.9	1.8-3.1	1.4-1.8	1.2-1.6	1.1-1.5	1.3-1.9	1.4-2.0
South Atlantic: 1,372 cities; population 16,194,000:							
Number of police officers	39,597	11,906	6,036	3,493	4,489	5,158	8,515
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.4	3.0	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.7
Interquartile range	1.9-3.1	1.9-3.8	1.9-2.3	1.9-2.5	1.7-2.3	1.9-2.6	1.9-3.4

Table 1.13 Number and rate (per 1,000 inhabitants) of full-time police officers, by geographic division and size of place, on Oct. 31, 1981--Continued

Geographic division	Total (8,868 cities; population 146,946,000)	Population group					
		Group I (57 cities, 250,000 and over; population 41,638,000)	Group II (114 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 16,756,000)	Group III (289 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 19,717,000)	Group IV (607 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 20,824,000)	Group V (1,578 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 24,725,000)	Group VI (6,223 cities under 10,000; population 23,286,000)
East South Central: 667 cities; population 6,896,000: Number of police officers Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants Interquartile range	13,611 2.0 1.1-2.6	3,597 2.1 1.9-2.3	1,947 1.8 1.7-2.1	341 1.9 1.7-2.0	1,857 1.9 1.7-2.2	2,190 1.8 1.6-2.2	3,679 2.1 1.6-2.7
West South Central: 874 cities; population 16,324,000: Number of police officers Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants Interquartile range	27,812 1.7 1.3-2.0	10,933 1.9 1.6-2.1	3,279 1.6 1.3-1.9	3,248 1.5 1.4-1.7	2,027 1.5 1.2-1.6	3,809 1.6 1.3-1.8	4,516 1.9 1.3-2.2
Mountain: 487 cities; population 7,714,000: Number of police officers Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants Interquartile range	14,292 1.9 1.5-2.6	5,058 2.1 1.8-2.4	2,195 1.8 1.6-2.2	1,217 1.3 1.2-1.5	1,906 1.6 1.4-1.8	1,328 1.7 1.4-2.2	2,588 2.2 1.6-2.8
Pacific: 647 cities; population 21,308,000: Number of police officers Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants Interquartile range	35,794 1.7 1.4-2.3	15,745 2.0 1.7-2.4	4,620 1.4 1.2-1.6	5,305 1.4 1.2-1.5	4,202 1.4 1.2-1.5	2,949 1.5 1.3-1.8	2,973 2.2 1.7-2.8
Suburban: ^b 5,078 agencies; population 84,400,000: Number of police officers Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants Interquartile range	146,518 1.7 1.2-2.2	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X
County: 2,809 agencies; population 70,898,000: Number of police officers Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants Interquartile range	100,740 1.4 0.6-1.4	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X

^aOnly one city this size in geographic division.
^bIncludes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes core cities. Suburban cities and counties are also included in other groups.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1981* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), p. 238.

Table 1.14 Full-time police employees, by sex and size of place, on Oct. 31, 1981

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.12.
(11,677 agencies; 1981 estimated population 217,844,000)

Population group	Total police employees			Police officers (sworn)			Other police employees		
	Total	Percent male	Percent female	Total	Percent male	Percent female	Total	Percent male	Percent female
Total agencies	502,010	82.1	17.9	398,064	94.5	5.5	103,946	34.8	65.2
Total cities	366,690	83.7	16.3	297,324	95.6	4.4	69,366	32.7	67.3
Group I: Total (250,000 inhabitants and over)	138,386	83.6	16.4	111,774	94.3	5.7	26,612	39.1	60.9
1,000,000 inhabitants and over	69,069	85.9	14.1	56,588	95.0	5.0	12,481	44.5	55.5
500,000 to 999,999 inhabitants	36,522	82.8	17.2	29,351	93.8	6.2	7,171	37.7	62.3
250,000 to 499,999 inhabitants	32,795	79.8	20.2	25,835	93.1	6.9	6,960	30.7	69.3
Group II: 100,000 to 249,999 inhabitants	39,249	81.3	18.7	31,156	95.2	4.8	8,093	27.9	72.1
Group III: 50,000 to 99,999 inhabitants	41,283	84.0	16.0	33,371	96.7	3.3	7,912	30.5	69.5
Group IV: 25,000 to 49,999 inhabitants	42,357	83.9	16.0	34,627	96.8	3.2	7,730	26.4	73.6
Group V: 10,000 to 24,999 inhabitants	50,423	84.6	15.4	41,648	96.8	3.2	8,775	26.8	73.2
Group VI: Under 10,000 inhabitants	54,992	84.5	15.5	44,748	96.6	3.4	10,244	31.5	68.5
Suburban counties	97,173	78.1	21.9	72,224	91.4	8.6	24,949	39.5	60.5
Rural counties	38,147	77.0	23.0	28,516	90.1	9.9	9,631	38.0	62.0
Suburban area ^a	187,111	81.5	18.5	146,518	94.4	5.6	40,593	34.9	65.1

^aIncludes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes core cities. Suburban cities and counties are also included in other groups.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1981* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), p. 239, Table 69.

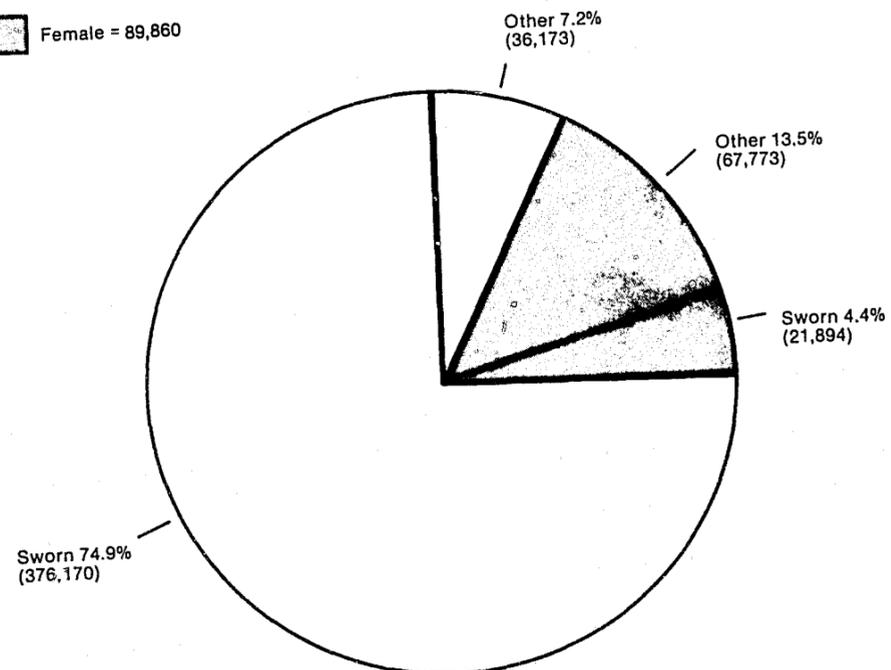
Figure 1.4 Percent distribution of full-time police employees, by sex, United States, on Oct. 31, 1981

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.12.
(11,677 agencies; 1981 estimated population 217,844,000)

Total = 502,010

Male = 412,150

Female = 89,860



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1981* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), p. 239, Table 69. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Characteristics of the Criminal Justice Systems

Table 1.15 Percent distribution of personnel in municipal police departments serving populations of 100,000 or more, by unit of assignment and city, 1981

NOTE: The data below are from a survey conducted during 1981 of law enforcement agencies serving populations of 100,000 or more. The survey was mailed to approximately 185 agencies. Fully or partially completed questionnaires were returned by 122 agencies. Of the 122 returned questionnaires, 24 responses were not used in this table because 7 respondents were county law enforcement agencies and 17 municipal agencies failed to provide the information necessary for this table. This table includes data for three consolidated city-counties (Davidson-Nashville, Tenn.; Jacksonville-Duval, Fla.; Lexington-Fayette, Ky.). The Source notes that the staff that compiled the survey "made no effort to verify the accuracy of the information provided by the responding agencies" and cautions that "the information provided by the agencies may vary considerably in its precision" (pp. 2, 3).

(Percent^a)

Municipal police department	Operational units						Administrative units								
	Patrol	Traffic	Tactical	Detective	Youth	Vice	Other operations	Technical services	Communications	Internal affairs	Research and development	Records	Chief's office	Personnel	Other administration
Akron, Ohio	45.9	11.9	1.2	15.4	2.2	2.0	2.2	3.2	7.3	0.0	0.2	3.6	1.0	0.2	3.6
Albuquerque, N.M.	39.2	2.5	4.9	13.8	1.3	0.8	5.5	0.7	8.3	0.8	0.8	10.0	2.8	1.7	6.3
Alexandria, Va.	48.1	5.0	3.1	6.8	0.6	3.4	8.1	0.0	8.7	0.9	1.6	6.5	0.3	1.6	5.3
Allentown, Pa.	51.0	5.8	0.0	6.3	4.2	3.7	1.6	5.3	9.0	0.0	0.5	1.6	1.0	2.1	7.9
Anchorage, Ala.	45.7	8.0	0.0	13.5	2.2	0.3	3.7	2.8	8.9	0.0	0.0	8.9	2.2	1.2	2.8
Ann Arbor, Mich.	56.7	0.0	0.0	11.7	0.0	0.0	7.2	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	4.4	2.2	1.7	5.6
Arlington, Tex.	49.8	6.3	0.0	9.1	1.2	2.8	2.4	9.9	9.9	0.4	0.8	2.8	0.8	0.4	3.6
Aurora, Colo.	43.3	4.6	3.3	12.4	0.0	3.6	2.6	14.3	1.6	1.3	1.0	9.8	2.3	0.0	0.0
Baltimore, Md.	58.1	5.4	7.7	6.6	1.6	0.6	0.5	4.1	5.2	0.9	1.2	4.3	0.2	1.3	2.4
Baton Rouge, La.	40.0	9.4	0.0	15.1	2.0	0.0	1.4	5.9	10.0	0.6	0.3	10.8	0.5	1.8	2.2
Berkeley, Calif.	38.6	8.1	0.0	10.6	3.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	9.4	0.8	0.4	16.3	4.1	5.7	0.8
Birmingham, Ala.	48.4	1.0	5.3	6.9	5.4	3.3	4.4	13.0	5.7	1.1	0.5	2.1	1.3	0.4	1.4
Boise, Ida.	57.6	8.7	0.0	8.1	5.8	0.0	8.7	0.6	0.0	0.6	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	7.0
Cambridge, Mass.	58.8	4.1	0.0	3.2	0.9	0.9	14.6	0.9	4.1	1.2	0.9	2.0	5.8	0.0	2.6
Chattanooga, Tenn.	51.8	3.3	0.0	5.7	1.8	3.7	0.0	3.1	9.4	0.8	0.6	6.9	3.3	0.8	8.8
Chesapeake, Va.	54.1	4.7	0.0	7.7	4.3	3.9	0.0	4.7	10.3	1.3	0.9	3.4	1.3	0.9	2.6
Chicago, Ill.	54.7	6.4	4.9	8.2	3.5	1.0	1.8	7.1	3.1	0.7	0.2	3.1	0.1	0.4	4.6
Cincinnati, Ohio	65.2	0.9	0.0	6.2	2.1	2.9	1.7	0.2	6.9	0.4	4.1	5.6	0.9	2.4	0.5
Cleveland, Ohio	42.3	7.6	1.0	5.0	0.3	1.5	7.4	0.8	4.2	0.1	0.1	3.0	0.4	0.3	25.9
Colorado Springs, Colo.	45.4	7.9	6.4	11.4	1.8	0.5	4.1	1.3	4.8	0.2	0.2	9.1	0.8	0.0	6.1
Columbus, Ga.	57.7	2.5	2.3	14.4	3.5	3.3	0.0	0.2	5.8	1.0	0.0	6.0	1.5	1.8	0.0
Columbus, Ohio	43.4	5.2	2.3	9.9	2.2	1.7	9.0	0.1	7.3	0.6	0.7	3.6	0.3	4.2	9.3
Corpus Christi, Tex.	50.2	4.8	0.0	9.5	1.9	4.4	2.7	6.3	0.0	0.5	0.2	9.0	2.2	0.0	8.2
Dallas, Tex.	45.4	7.4	3.5	6.3	3.0	2.4	16.2	0.0	5.9	0.5	0.7	4.6	0.7	1.2	2.1
Davenport, Iowa	36.3	24.1	2.8	6.1	3.8	1.9	2.4	5.2	5.2	0.5	1.4	6.6	2.8	0.0	0.9
Davidson-Nashville, Tenn.	33.8	0.0	10.4	7.8	3.8	2.7	1.6	8.4	3.7	0.9	0.8	3.7	0.4	0.9	21.2
Denver, Colo.	39.6	8.9	0.0	11.8	6.6	2.3	0.0	10.9	4.7	0.9	0.3	3.6	0.3	0.8	9.3
Des Moines, Iowa	33.5	6.6	4.8	11.2	3.7	4.2	10.8	2.4	7.3	0.7	1.1	7.9	0.7	1.3	3.7
Detroit, Mich.	41.8	1.4	2.7	14.5	1.8	1.0	7.2	9.4	5.0	1.6	1.0	0.8	3.4	3.0	5.4
Flint, Mich.	39.1	8.2	1.0	10.2	0.0	4.2	18.3	7.4	1.7	0.5	0.0	7.9	1.5	0.0	0.0
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	39.9	5.6	2.9	15.1	0.0	5.8	5.9	0.2	10.9	0.5	1.2	8.3	1.4	0.8	1.5
Fort Worth, Tex.	56.2	12.1	2.2	20.0	1.6	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fresno, Calif.	39.4	5.2	1.4	14.4	0.0	3.2	3.4	2.8	8.0	0.4	2.0	9.4	1.2	0.6	8.6
Garden Grove, Calif.	40.9	3.8	0.0	12.0	3.8	3.4	2.9	3.4	10.6	0.5	1.4	9.6	1.0	0.5	6.2
Garland, Tex.	45.4	3.5	2.5	9.6	2.5	2.0	2.5	0.5	9.1	0.5	0.5	7.6	2.0	4.6	7.1
Grand Rapids, Mich.	61.0	2.8	0.0	18.5	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.0	5.6	0.7	0.0	5.2
Greensboro, N.C.	37.9	6.0	6.5	11.0	3.5	4.2	8.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.5	15.2	1.5	2.0	1.2
Hampton, Va.	41.8	4.3	0.0	19.4	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.9	13.4	0.4	1.7	7.3	4.3	0.9	2.2
Hartford, Conn.	42.0	6.1	7.4	6.1	1.7	4.6	2.4	6.9	7.1	1.3	0.9	4.8	1.1	0.6	7.1
Hialeah, Fla.	30.3	6.8	3.3	10.1	1.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	12.8	1.8	0.9	12.5	2.4	0.0	12.8
Hollywood, Fla.	42.2	5.0	3.7	7.4	2.2	5.7	4.7	5.0	12.2	0.5	4.7	2.5	2.0	0.7	1.5
Houston, Tex.	41.3	2.3	0.0	7.9	2.7	1.4	1.6	4.9	1.4	0.5	1.0	2.7	1.7	4.8	25.9
Huntington Beach, Calif.	36.8	9.9	0.0	13.5	0.0	1.6	9.2	3.0	7.6	0.3	1.3	10.2	2.6	1.0	3.0
Jacksonville-Duval, Fla.	32.4	3.1	0.8	7.1	0.5	2.0	39.6	0.0	5.2	0.4	0.7	3.7	1.2	0.5	2.8
Jersey City, N.J.	72.1	0.0	5.1	9.5	1.3	0.0	0.5	0.1	3.6	0.3	1.5	3.9	0.3	0.1	1.8
Kansas City, Mo.	40.1	8.4	0.0	17.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.4	3.3	1.0	1.1	3.4	0.7	1.6	7.7
Lakewood, Colo.	40.4	0.0	0.0	14.1	3.2	2.9	2.9	3.6	9.8	1.1	1.1	7.6	1.8	0.7	10.8
Lansing, Mich.	41.3	7.3	0.0	10.6	0.0	0.0	6.4	1.4	14.0	0.6	2.2	8.7	2.0	1.7	3.9
Las Vegas, Nev.	33.8	4.7	2.6	7.2	1.8	1.0	0.0	3.5	6.5	0.3	1.1	6.7	0.4	0.8	29.7
Lexington-Fayette, Ky.	40.7	11.3	0.0	10.8	3.1	2.6	4.0	5.9	9.6	0.7	1.9	6.8	0.9	0.5	1.2
Long Beach, Calif.	41.0	9.6	0.0	10.2	5.3	3.8	7.3	1.9	7.0	0.5	0.0	7.2	2.2	2.2	1.9
Lubbock, Tex.	56.5	6.3	2.3	11.6	6.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	5.0	0.3	1.3	6.3	1.7	0.0	1.7
Macon, Ga.	48.3	11.2	0.0	15.2	0.0	2.2	1.9	1.5	8.6	0.7	0.0	3.4	0.4	0.0	6.3
Madison, Wisc.	46.6	7.0	4.6	9.2	3.8	2.2	1.1	3.5	7.3	0.0	0.0	4.9	3.0	0.8	5.4
Miami, Fla.	40.0	4.9	1.1	11.3	4.6	1.9	1.3	4.2	9.3	1.6	1.0	4.4	3.6	6.4	4.4
Minneapolis, Minn.	54.1	3.0	3.8	9.8	5.2	3.4	0.2	0.0	2.8	0.7	0.4	11.3	0.6	3.3	1.2
Montgomery, Ala.	35.8	14.1	0.0	18.7	9.3	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	14.4	2.7	0.0	0.9
New Haven, Conn.	47.7	5.4	0.0	9.3	4.4	0.0	2.3	7.2	7.0	1.2	1.9	4.4	1.9	0.2	7.2
New York, N.Y.	64.8	1.6	0.0	8.1	0.0	2.6	3.5	0.0	3.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	7.8	7.9
Newport News, Va.	49.1	5.0	3.9	18.6	3.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	7.5	0.7	1.4	4.3	1.1	0.0	3.6

Table 1.15 Percent distribution of personnel in municipal police departments serving populations of 100,00 or more, by unit of assignment and city, 1981--Continued

Municipal police department	Operational units						Administrative units									
	Patrol	Traffic	Tactical	Detective	Youth	Vice	Other operations	Technical services	Communications	Internal affairs	Research and development	Records	Chief's office	Personnel	Other administration	
Norfolk, Va.	43.0	16.2	1.7	11.0	4.0	3.5	7.7	1.4	0.0	0.5	0.8	6.1	1.3	0.3	2.5	
Oklahoma City, Okla.	45.7	13.0	0.0	14.7	1.2	1.6	0.0	3.1	6.9	0.9	0.1	3.0	1.6	0.3	7.7	
Omaha, Neb.	62.4	0.0	0.0	20.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.2	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.0	2.0	
Orlando, Fla.	31.1	4.2	5.0	10.7	2.6	3.1	16.9	2.9	8.8	1.1	0.7	2.0	0.6	2.0	8.3	
Paterson, N.J.	51.3	6.5	3.5	8.1	3.7	3.9	0.0	7.9	5.6	1.2	0.9	4.4	0.9	0.7	1.4	
Peoria, Ill.	36.5	5.4	3.5	7.0	3.8	2.6	4.2	5.5	14.4	0.3	0.3	2.2	2.6	0.0	11.5	
Philadelphia, Pa.	55.6	2.7	1.5	11.1	3.0	0.2	9.3	1.0	2.9	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2	11.5	
Phoenix, Ariz.	55.4	2.5	2.0	9.5	1.8	2.2	7.3	2.0	7.9	0.2	1.4	5.4	0.8	0.7	0.8	
Portland, Ore.	42.6	7.9	1.4	14.7	3.2	3.5	3.5	1.5	1.2	0.5	1.5	9.6	5.5	1.9	1.5	
Portsmouth, Va.	37.8	0.0	4.0	16.1	1.6	5.2	8.8	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.6	4.8	1.6	0.8	16.5	
Raleigh, N.C.	61.5	0.0	3.3	11.6	1.7	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.6	3.9	0.8	0.3	11.4	
Richmond, Va.	41.5	14.5	3.6	14.0	2.5	4.0	1.6	1.3	0.0	1.3	1.0	4.6	0.4	0.9	8.5	
Roanoke, Va.	49.3	20.1	0.0	11.3	2.6	2.6	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	9.5	0.7	0.0	1.8	
Rochester, N.Y.	47.6	4.6	3.7	6.3	1.0	4.5	6.8	5.8	6.8	1.6	3.6	0.0	0.6	1.2	6.0	
Rockford, Ill.	52.0	13.8	0.0	13.4	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	8.6	
Sacramento, Calif.	40.8	7.8	5.0	13.4	1.6	0.5	2.0	4.9	8.8	0.4	1.2	5.8	1.9	1.4	4.5	
San Antonio, Tex.	45.5	10.1	1.7	12.9	1.0	2.2	0.0	7.0	9.4	0.7	0.3	5.4	0.4	0.6	2.8	
San Bernardino, Calif.	46.0	11.9	0.0	18.8	0.0	3.4	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	10.0	1.9	2.3	0.4	
Santa Ana, Calif.	46.4	7.2	0.0	12.4	3.2	4.0	0.9	2.7	6.5	0.4	1.6	8.8	1.1	1.1	3.6	
Savannah, Ga.	51.6	6.0	5.4	10.8	1.5	1.8	1.5	16.2	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.2	1.5	0.9	
Seattle, Wash.	44.1	18.4	1.2	10.7	2.3	2.7	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.7	3.5	7.4	1.5	1.5	0.0	
Spokane, Wash.	40.1	14.8	0.0	22.0	0.0	1.8	5.0	2.9	5.8	0.0	0.7	2.5	1.4	1.1	1.8	
St. Louis, Mo.	48.8	2.1	2.8	11.2	2.3	0.8	7.2	0.0	5.5	1.5	0.8	4.3	0.9	0.4	11.4	
St. Paul, Minn.	47.8	3.0	0.0	11.3	3.2	0.9	0.6	3.9	9.4	0.4	2.5	7.7	1.6	1.4	6.2	
St. Petersburg, Fla.	42.3	2.2	0.0	9.6	3.8	4.2	0.5	2.8	13.3	0.8	1.7	7.3	0.2	2.3	9.0	
Stockton, Calif.	46.6	7.4	2.5	6.0	4.5	4.5	1.5	9.4	9.4	0.5	1.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	5.2	
Sunnyvale, Calif.	54.8	3.2	0.0	7.3	0.0	0.0	8.1	0.8	9.7	0.0	1.6	8.1	0.8	0.8	4.8	
Tacoma, Wash.	47.8	11.9	0.0	12.6	9.4	2.2	4.3	3.6	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	3.2	0.0	3.6	
Tampa, Fla.	45.2	0.0	6.8	8.3	2.3	4.3	4.6	1.5	6.8	0.7	0.4	8.7	0.5	1.5	8.6	
Toledo, Ohio	50.7	10.7	0.0	9.0	4.1	3.2	0.4	2.1	5.7	0.5	0.5	7.6	1.5	0.8	3.2	
Topeka, Kans.	33.2	15.2	0.0	9.9	2.5	1.2	0.0	20.2	8.7	0.6	0.6	3.7	1.2	0.0	2.8	
Torrance, Calif.	37.2	12.5	2.4	8.8	4.4	3.7	0.0	6.8	9.8	0.3	3.7	8.4	0.7	1.4	0.0	
Tucson, Ariz.	45.4	5.9	4.5	10.3	0.3	1.0	3.7	5.5	8.2	0.7	0.9	5.9	1.2	0.4	6.2	
Virginia Beach, Va.	41.3	10.6	0.0	12.9	3.8	0.0	6.3	2.8	9.9	0.9	0.7	5.6	0.9	2.4	1.9	
Washington, D.C.	63.5	7.1	0.0	5.6	1.8	2.2	0.3	0.1	5.0	1.0	0.7	3.8	0.2	0.0	8.7	
Waterbury, Conn.	61.5	0.0	0.0	11.3	2.8	3.2	5.3	0.0	7.4	0.4	0.7	3.2	1.1	1.4	1.8	
White Plains, N.Y.	42.4	30.4	0.0	10.5	1.8	1.4	5.4	1.5	2.5	0.0	0.7	1.8	0.7	0.7	0.0	
Wichita, Kans.	54.5	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	4.9	5.8	0.2	0.5	0.4	12.8	0.5	0.0	8.8	

^aTotals may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Police Executive Research Forum and Police Foundation, *Survey of Police Operational and Administrative Practices--1981* (Washington, D.C.: Police Executive Research Forum, Police Foundation, 1981), pp. 581-595. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.16 Percent distribution of police officers in State and municipal police departments serving populations larger than 50,000, by assignment, sex, and race, United States, 1979

NOTE: The data presented below are from a national survey of State law enforcement agencies and municipal police departments serving populations larger than 50,000. Completed questionnaires were received from 35 of the 47 State police departments surveyed and from 285 of the 387 municipal police departments surveyed.

(Percent^a)

Assignment	State police				Municipal police			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	White	Other	White	Other	White	Other	White	Other
Patrol	85.4	86.5	72.0	77.0	62.7	66.2	60.6	62.8
Administration	3.4	2.8	8.9	6.2	5.4	4.8	5.8	6.0
Investigation	5.9	8.1	7.5	9.4	13.1	12.3	10.1	6.9
Juvenile	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	3.5	5.6	10.8	11.3
Traffic	--	--	--	--	6.0	3.6	3.7	1.7
Technical	2.1	0.8	11.2	7.4	4.2	2.3	6.8	4.5
Other	3.0	1.1	0.4	0.0	5.1	5.2	2.2	6.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

^aTotals may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

Source: Cynthia G. Sulton and Roi D. Townsey, *A Progress Report on Women in Policing* (Washington, D.C.: Police Foundation, 1981), p. 25, Table 8. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.17 Selected requirements for entry level personnel in law enforcement agencies with 100 or more sworn police officers, by type of requirement, United States, 1981

NOTE: These data are from a 1981 survey of State, county, and municipal law enforcement agencies that were identified by the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States 1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978) as employing 100 or more sworn police officers. A questionnaire was mailed to the 675 eligible agencies by the Criminal Justice Human Resources Planning Project at the College of Criminal Justice, Sam Houston State University. Completed questionnaires were received from 508 agencies (75 percent), distributed in the following manner: 44 State police departments, 115 county sheriffs' departments, and 349 municipal police departments. "Felony exclusion" refers to the exclusion from consideration for employment of those applicants who have received a felony conviction.

(Percent of departments)

	Required	Not required	No response
Intelligence test	66.1	33.9	0.0
Psychological test	57.3	42.7	0.0
Polygraph test	45.5	54.5	0.4
Oral interview	93.7	6.3	0.0
Residency	45.5	30.5	24.0
Felony exclusion	85.6	14.0	0.4

Source: Leah Eve Lieber Roper, "Law Enforcement Selection Requirements: A National Analysis" (Ph.D. dissertation, Sam Houston State University, 1981), p. 104, Table 27; pp. 109, 114, 116, 122, 129. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.18 Percent distribution of age, vision, and hearing requirements for entry level personnel in law enforcement agencies, United States, 1981

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.17.

	Percent ^a
Minimum age requirements:	
18 years	19.1
19 to 20 years	11.6
21 years	48.4
22 to 24 years	1.4
Minimum age requirement, unspecified	15.8
No minimum age requirement	0.6
No response	3.2
Maximum age requirements:	
Less than 30 years	3.2
30 to 39 years	44.0
40 to 49 years	4.5
50 to 59 years	1.7
60 years and older	2.0
Maximum age requirement, unspecified	12.5
No maximum age requirement	13.5
No response	18.6
Vision requirements:	
Uncorrected 20/20	4.1
Corrected to 20/20	41.9
Corrected to other than 20/20	22.6
Vision requirement, unspecified	19.1
No vision requirement	1.6
No response	10.0
Hearing requirements:	
Normal	59.6
Corrected or correctable to normal	0.4
No hearing requirements	3.0
No response	37.0

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: Leah Eve Lieber Roper, "Law Enforcement Selection Requirements: A National Analysis" (Ph.D. dissertation, Sam Houston State University, 1981), pp. 89, 92-95. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.19 Employment and payroll for State and local public defense activities, by State and level of government, October 1971-October 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 1.1. For data required to compute percentages based on total criminal justice full-time equivalent employees and total criminal justice payroll, see Table 1.8. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

(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		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
States-local, total	3,458	\$3,351	4,068	\$4,267	5,069	\$5,575	5,965	\$6,979	6,172	\$7,898
States	985	878	1,406	1,410	2,102	2,244	2,625	2,950	2,547	3,057
Local, total	2,473	2,474	2,662	2,857	2,967	3,331	3,340	4,029	3,625	4,841
Counties	2,259	2,281	2,503	2,700	2,822	3,180	3,161	3,849	3,423	4,629
Municipalities	214	193	159	155	145	151	179	180	202	212
Alabama	-	-	-	-	6	5	7	5	3	2
State	-	-	-	-	4	3	3	2	3	2
Local, total	-	-	-	(c)	2	1	3	2	3	2
Counties	-	-	-	-	-	(c)	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	23	40	39	62	40	78
Alaska	20	30	29	51	23	40	39	62	40	78
State	20	30	29	51	23	(c)	-	-	-	-
Local, total	-	-	-	-	-	(c)	-	-	-	-
Boroughs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	(c)	-	-	-	-
Arizona	65	67	64	69	92	106	118	147	146	185
State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local, total	65	67	64	69	92	106	118	147	146	185
Counties	65	67	64	69	91	106	117	147	145	184
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
Arkansas	-	-	13	10	34	26	24	22	19	22
State	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	19	22
Local, total	-	-	13	10	34	26	23	21	19	22
Counties	-	-	13	10	34	26	23	21	19	22
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	(c)	-	-	-	-
California	1,138	1,507	1,231	1,726	1,337	1,975	1,438	2,279	1,564	2,676
State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local, total	1,138	1,507	1,231	1,726	1,337	1,975	1,438	2,279	1,564	2,676
Counties	1,099	1,447	1,186	1,661	1,287	1,894	1,385	2,193	1,500	2,575
Municipalities	39	61	45	65	50	81	53	86	64	101
Colorado	100	95	107	117	118	145	152	159	125	179
State	99	94	107	117	118	145	152	159	125	179
Local, total	1	1	-	-	-	(c)	-	-	-	-
Counties	1	1	-	-	-	(c)	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Connecticut	114	97	65	73	59	76	93	116	89	127
State	114	97	62	70	57	74	91	114	89	127
Local, total	-	-	3	3	2	2	2	2	-	-
Municipalities	-	-	3	3	2	2	2	2	-	-
Delaware	23	17	17	17	25	25	29	27	33	34
State	23	17	17	17	25	25	29	27	33	34
Local, total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local, total	65	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	350	237	361	347	559	577	677	705	675	721
State	210	151	305	311	538	559	649	680	650	695
Local, total	140	86	56	35	21	18	28	25	25	26
Counties	102	64	50	30	19	17	21	19	20	22
Municipalities	38	22	6	5	2	2	7	6	5	4
Georgia	20	16	38	32	47	50	63	60	52	61
State	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	3	6	6
Local, total	20	16	38	32	44	46	60	57	46	55
Counties	19	15	38	32	37	40	56	52	39	49
Municipalities	1	2	-	-	7	6	4	5	7	6
Hawaii	22	23	26	28	30	33	40	45	46	67
State	22	23	26	28	30	33	40	45	46	67
Local, total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	20	10	20	10	27	14	23	14	25	21
State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local, total	20	10	20	10	27	14	23	14	25	21
Counties	20	10	20	10	27	14	23	14	25	21
Municipalities	-	-	-	(c)	-	(c)	-	-	-	-
Illinois	220	194	232	208	387	405	474	510	506	613
State	-	-	-	-	77	91	93	106	97	116
Local, total	220	194	232	208	310	313	381	404	409	497
Counties	220	194	231	208	309	312	381	404	407	496
Municipalities	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	2	1

See footnotes at end of table.

CONTINUED

1 OF 8

Characteristics of the Criminal Justice Systems

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
7,036	\$9,414	7,874	\$11,751	8,038	\$12,062	8,550	\$14,171
2,843	3,624	3,175	4,377	3,159	4,724	3,659	5,855
4,193	5,790	4,699	7,375	4,879	7,337	4,902	8,316
3,974	5,539	4,441	7,058	4,543	6,824	4,493	7,741
219	251	258	317	336	513	414	575
3	4	2	4	6	8	12	15
-	-	1	2	2	4	9	13
3	4	1	2	4	4	4	2
2	2	-	-	2	2	1	1
1	2	1	2	2	2	4	1
47	99	51	111	51	107	50	120
47	99	51	111	51	107	50	120
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
159	233	150	239	161	291	137	273
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
159	233	150	239	161	291	137	273
155	227	148	238	160	289	137	273
4	6	2	1	1	2	-	-
36	37	27	29	30	35	48	63
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	37	27	29	30	35	48	63
33	33	22	24	24	28	45	60
3	4	5	5	6	7	3	3
1,677	3,052	1,946	3,676	1,908	3,759	1,981	4,464
50	72	137	235	141	286	133	340
1,627	2,980	1,809	3,441	1,767	3,473	1,847	4,124
1,561	2,864	1,701	3,274	1,694	3,331	1,734	3,937
66	115	108	167	73	142	113	187
138	204	136	192	149	242	154	253
137	204	136	192	149	242	154	253
1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
108	140	128	183	132	210	141	252
108	140	128	183	132	210	141	252
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	37	34	42	41	56	47	67
32	37	34	42	41	56	47	66
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	106	185	117	192
727	813	789	1,059	843	1,206	889	1,459
687	771	735	1,003	786	1,142	848	1,408
40	42	54	55	57	64	41	51
32	34	54	55	55	60	41	51
8	8	-	-	2	4	-	-
72	75	65	78	64	77	99	131
7	7	10	12	14	17	22	23
65	67	55	66	50	60	78	108
61	62	50	60	42	47	70	96
4	5	5	6	8	12	7	12
51	74	57	73	53	74	57	80
51	74	57	73	53	74	57	80
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	25	25	24	36	36	33	39
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	25	25	24	36	36	33	39
29	25	25	24	36	36	33	39
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
626	809	727	970	746	1,108	740	1,159
85	104	85	107	99	134	99	140
541	705	642	863	647	975	640	1,019
540	705	642	863	647	975	640	1,019
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 1.19 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		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
Indiana	52	\$36	83	\$56	114	\$78	135	\$97	116	\$102
State	8	7	12	9	15	13	19	18	22	22
Local, total	44	29	71	47	99	65	116	79	94	80
Counties	40	24	50	35	83	56	84	63	75	62
Municipalities	4	6	21	11	16	9	32	16	19	18
Iowa	5	3	16	15	17	12	20	16	18	21
State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local, total	5	3	16	15	17	12	20	16	18	21
Counties	5	3	16	15	17	12	20	16	18	21
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kansas	21	11	21	14	20	14	18	14	15	15
State	10	6	10	7	14	10	15	11	14	14
Local, total	11	5	11	6	6	4	3	2	-	-
Boroughs	11	5	11	6	6	4	3	2	-	-
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	(c)	-	-	-	1	-
Kentucky	-	-	5	4	41	37	61	47	58	56
State	-	-	-	-	25	25	35	30	42	44
Local, total	-	-	5	4	16	11	26	17	16	12
Counties	-	-	5	4	16	11	26	17	16	12
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	24	18	39	26	43	28	46	31	62	46
State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local, total	24	18	39	26	43	28	46	31	62	46
Parishes	-	-	9	5	9	5	15	9	12	7
Municipalities	24	18	30	22	34	23	31	22	50	39
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	196	234	244	249	313	271	368
State	-	-	173	193	233	244	249	313	270	367
Local, total	12	11	5	3	1	(c)	-	-	1	1
Counties	12	11	5	3	1	(c)	-	-	1	1
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	74	60	85	74	124	117	158	165	175	184
State	74	59	85	74	124	117	148	156	132	142
Local, total	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	43	43
Counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	43	43
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Michigan	8	4	73	47	65	62	129	148	161	219
State	-	-	40	24	30	35	83	109	104	150
Local, total	8	4	33	23	35	27	46	39	57	68
Counties	8	4	33	23	35	27	45	38	53	64
Municipalities	-	-	(c)	-	-	-	1	1	4	4
Minnesota	42	29	45	33	63	48	104	96	108	140
State	5	5	9	8	10	9	10	10	10	11
Local, total	37	24	36	24	53	38	94	86	98	129
Counties	33	22	35	24	53	38	94	86	98	129
Municipalities	4	2	1	1	(c)	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	-	-	32	56	10	5	20	16	9	5
State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local, total	-	-	32	56	10	5	20	16	9	5
Counties	-	-	30	55	8	4	12	13	4	3
Municipalities	-	-	2	1	2	1	8	3	5	2
Missouri	39	35	38	36	102	98	102	97	98	98
State	-	-	-	-	102	98	100	96	98	97
Local, total	39	35	38	36	(c)	2	-	-	-	-
Counties	10	9	8	8	(c)	1	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	29	25	30	28	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montana	11	7	10	6	22	17	22	15	15	15
State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local, total	11	7	10	6	22	17	22	15	15	15
Counties	11	7	10	6	22	17	21	15	15	15
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	(c)	1	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	21	19	35	31	45	44	49	58	44	68
State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local, total	21	19	35	31	45	44	49	58	44	68
Counties	21	19	35	30	45	44	49	58	44	68
Municipalities	-	-	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	-	-	-	-
Nevada	36	35	45	47	51	59	62	79	64	95
State	-	-	4	4	4	5	5	7	6	10
Local, total	36	35	41	42	47	54	57	73	58	85
Counties	36	35	41	42	47	54	57	73	58	85
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	2	1	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local, total	2	1	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Counties	2	1	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Municipalities	-	-	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Table 1.19 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		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
New Jersey	366	\$355	466	\$454	512	\$547	641	\$762	536	\$643
State	366	355	460	448	505	539	637	760	517	629
Local, total	-	-	6	6	6	7	4	2	19	14
Counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	9
Municipalities	-	-	6	6	6	7	4	2	9	6
New Mexico	2	1	1	1	-	-	42	38	59	62
State	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	37	58	61
Local, total	2	1	1	1	-	-	2	1	1	1
Counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	2	1	1	1	-	-	2	1	1	1
New York	126	92	132	109	152	127	175	159	170	176
State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local, total	126	92	132	109	152	127	175	159	170	176
Counties	126	92	132	109	152	127	174	159	170	176
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
North Carolina	13	13	16	16	90	108	103	120	54	60
State	13	13	16	16	90	108	103	120	54	60
Local, total	-	-	-	(c)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Counties	-	-	-	(c)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Dakota	19	10	7	5	15	11	4	4	3	3
State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local, total	19	10	7	5	15	11	4	4	3	3
Counties	19	10	7	5	15	10	4	4	3	3
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	(c)	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	26	14	20	12	15	10	38	33	44	35
State	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	4
Local, total	26	14	20	12	15	10	33	28	39	31
Counties	26	13	20	12	13	7	22	16	31	24
Municipalities	-	1	-	(c)	2	2	11	12	8	7
Oklahoma	36	17	6	3	27	23	36	32	34	37
State	-	-	-	-	-	(c)	-	-	-	-
Local, total	36	17	6	3	27	23	36	32	34	37
Counties	36	17	6	3	25	21	34	30	32	35
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2	2	2
Oregon	12	11	36	25	19	15	16	18	26	29
State	8	7	11	10	12	10	10	11	17	17
Local, total	4	4	25	16	7	5	6	7	9	12
Counties	3	3	25	15	7	4	6	7	9	12
Municipalities	1	1	-	(c)	1	(c)	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	222	135	265	174	326	225	355	270	410	323
State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local, total	222	135	265	174	326	225	355	270	410	323
Counties	222	135	265	174	326	225	355	270	410	323
Municipalities	-	-	-	(c)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	11	10	16	16	20	19	27	30	31	35
State	11	10	16	16	20	19	27	30	31	35
Local, total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	11	6	19	13	20	13	11	9	33	29
State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local, total	11	6	19	13	20	13	11	9	33	29
Counties	11	6	19	13	20	13	11	9	33	29
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	(c)	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	7	3	8	5	11	8	9	6	7	6
State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local, total	7	3	8	5	11	8	9	6	7	6
Counties	7	3	8	5	11	8	9	6	7	6
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	34	24	40	32	55	40	58	58	79	91
State	-	-	-	-	9	5	10	8	21	25
Local, total	34	24	40	32	46	35	48	50	58	66
Counties	27	21	28	23	27	24	31	31	41	46
Municipalities	7	4	12	9	19	11	17	19	17	19
Texas	33	19	49	28	29	22	17	15	9	10
State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local, total	33	19	49	28	29	22	17	15	9	10
Counties	33	19	49	28	29	22	17	15	9	10
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utah	2	1	3	1	3	2	3	2	2	1
State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local, total	2	1	3	1	3	2	3	2	2	1
Counties	2	1	3	1	3	2	3	2	2	1
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	(c)	-	-	-	1	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Table 1.19 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		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
Vermont	-	-	-	-	9	\$9	4	\$4	36	\$38
State	-	-	-	-	9	9	4	4	36	38
Local, total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	-	-	-	(c)	11	10	11	9	17	11
State	-	-	-	-	11	10	11	9	11	11
Local, total	-	-	-	(c)	-	-	-	-	6	-
Counties	-	-	-	(c)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	-	-	-	(c)	-	-	-	-	6	-
Washington	23	\$16	28	\$23	32	26	39	41	51	53
State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local, total	23	16	28	23	32	26	39	41	51	53
Counties	23	16	28	23	32	26	39	41	51	53
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	20	26
State	2	3	4	4	13	15	14	16	13	17
Local, total	6	6	13	7	8	4	5	4	7	9
Counties	6	6	13	7	8	4	5	4	7	9
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	2	1	4	2	4	2	3	3	14	10
State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local, total	2	1	4	2	4	2	3	3	14	10
Counties	2	1	4	2	4	2	3	3	14	10
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

^aData 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.

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 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
Vermont	46	\$46	44	\$50	56	\$62	45	\$55
State	46	46	44	50	56	62	45	55
Local, total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	20	21	20	25	22	28	27	34
State	19	21	17	22	19	27	27	34
Local, total	1	-	3	2	3	2	-	-
Counties	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
Municipalities	1	-	2	1	3	2	-	-
Washington	58	68	61	75	71	93	65	101
State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local, total	58	68	61	75	71	93	65	101
Counties	58	68	61	75	70	92	65	101
Municipalities	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-
West Virginia	2	1	1	1	-	-	2	3
State	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
Local, total	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Counties	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	28	35	68	85	95	132	236	370
State	22	30	34	46	75	109	235	370
Local, total	6	6	34	39	20	23	1	1
Counties	6	6	31	36	16	17	1	1
Municipalities	-	-	3	2	4	6	-	-
Wyoming	17	15	4	4	4	6	36	40
State	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	40
Local, total	17	15	4	4	4	6	-	-
Counties	17	15	4	4	4	6	-	-
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

^bAmounts do not add precisely to total due to rounding.
^cLess than half the unit of measurement shown.

Table 1.20 Employment and payroll for legal services and prosecution activities, by State and level of government, October 1971-October 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 1.1. For data required to compute percentages based on total criminal justice full-time equivalent employees and total criminal justice payroll, see Table 1.8. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

(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		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
States-local, total	34,087	\$31,079	37,774	\$36,311	40,909	\$41,956	45,374	\$49,163	48,265	\$56,425
States	8,133	8,037	9,035	9,461	10,490	11,648	11,776	13,579	12,334	15,615
Local, total	25,954	23,043	28,739	26,849	30,419	30,308	33,598	35,584	35,931	40,810
Counties	16,102	13,993	17,656	16,062	18,907	18,441	21,112	22,198	23,261	26,172
Municipalities	9,852	9,050	11,083	10,787	11,512	11,866	12,486	13,386	12,670	14,638
Alabama	252	228	335	282	401	326	424	382	491	507
State	97	112	117	131	146	164	166	188	189	255
Local, total	155	116	218	151	255	162	258	194	302	252
Counties	108	66	153	93	156	90	157	110	210	164
Municipalities	47	50	65	58	99	73	101	84	92	88
Alaska	146	208	172	256	160	231	187	333	179	372
State	102	163	123	192	101	158	133	245	128	291
Local, total	44	45	49	64	59	73	54	88	51	81
Boroughs	22	19	17	21	18	27	19	32	5	11
Municipalities	22	26	32	44	41	46	35	56	46	70
Arizona	378	359	424	413	502	522	586	683	622	770
State	46	45	50	55	70	76	88	106	87	121
Local, total	332	315	374	358	432	445	498	577	535	649
Counties	218	201	239	222	289	289	347	393	381	452
Municipalities	114	114	135	137	143	156	151	184	154	197
Arkansas	153	124	174	136	208	171	190	168	263	233
State	46	47	45	48	48	53	53	61	62	77
Local, total	107	77	129	88	160	118	137	107	201	155
Counties	60	41	69	43	96	68	82	65	144	113
Municipalities	47	36	60	45	64	50	55	42	57	42
California	5,372	6,207	5,929	7,076	6,356	8,003	7,224	9,746	7,491	11,179
State	648	686	736	819	747	861	942	1,188	668	1,097
Local, total	4,724	5,521	5,193	6,256	5,609	7,142	6,282	8,558	6,823	10,082
Counties	3,614	4,227	4,015	4,830	4,406	5,584	5,021	6,752	5,487	7,959
Municipalities	1,110	1,294	1,178	1,426	1,203	1,558	1,261	1,806	1,336	2,122
Colorado	479	410	522	448	599	541	643	641	869	956
State	34	32	40	43	63	82	40	47	152	241
Local, total	445	378	482	404	536	459	603	594	717	715
Counties	246	200	255	197	281	216	360	322	427	379
Municipalities	199	178	227	203	255	243	243	272	290	336
Connecticut	464	449	363	377	387	402	431	523	450	543
State	358	359	235	265	238	263	282	373	304	392
Local, total	106	90	128	111	149	139	149	150	146	151
Municipalities	106	90	128	111	149	139	149	150	146	151
Delaware	85	70	84	82	98	95	112	128	125	139
State	54	47	53	54	67	68	75	85	84	91
Local, total	31	23	31	28	31	27	37	43	41	47
Counties	12	8	9	7	11	8	12	10	13	14
Municipalities	19	16	22	21	20	19	25	33	28	34
District of Columbia:										
Local, total	161	182	173	217	181	251	179	261	162	271
Florida	1,299	1,039	1,368	1,269	1,707	1,771	1,911	2,101	1,910	2,057
State	527	439	594	615	1,283	1,329	1,480	1,604	1,539	1,586
Local, total	772	599	774	654	424	442	431	497	371	470
Counties	504	370	496	402	167	182	155	177	128	178
Municipalities	268	230	278	252	257	260	276	319	243	292
Georgia	508	454	500	482	568	590	622	675	667	749
State	149	180	137	193	154	218	173	264	178	286
Local, total	359	274	363	289	414	372	449	411	489	463
Counties	304	223	305	236	328	287	354	312	390	361
Municipalities	55	51	58	53	86	86	95	99	99	102
Hawaii	189	209	190	218	197	276	220	312	215	313
State	77	76	76	78	73	101	93	129	80	117
Local, total	112	133	114	140	124	175	127	183	135	196
Counties	29	39	29	36	36	53	38	60	31	50
Municipalities	83	94	85	105	88	122	89	123	104	146

See footnotes at end of table.

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
52,380	\$64,673	56,972	\$76,780	61,676	\$86,348	65,405	\$98,638
13,227	17,623	15,068	23,147	18,212	27,334	19,961	32,499
39,153	47,050	41,904	53,633	43,464	59,014	45,404	66,139
25,680	30,433	27,842	35,553	29,208	38,713	30,618	43,263
13,473	16,617	14,062	18,080	14,256	20,302	14,768	22,876
557	552	545	641	571	772	628	911
197	269	243	350	277	438	279	556
360	283	302	291	294	334	330	355
242	200	227	206	236	242	244	245
118	83	75	86	58	92	89	110
199	432	229	534	266	629	328	776
161	350	176	420	205	495	261	618
38	82	53	114	61	134	66	158
8	20	6	17	6	20	13	40
30	62	47	97	55	114	53	118
737	977	800	1,108	951	1,410	978	1,577
129	164	143	206	203	290	193	312
608	812	657	903	748	1,121	785	1,265
441	571	457	620	560	822	577	900
167	241	200	282	188	299	208	365
274	229	263	247	331	326	369	379
41	42	46	58	42	58	72	97
233	186	217	188	289	268	299	281
170	139	147	131	214	194	239	226
63	48	70	57	75	74	60	56
8,705	13,279	9,811	15,387	11,074	17,179	10,334	18,605
774	1,320	997	1,746	2,205	3,234	1,184	2,220
7,931	11,959	8,814	13,641	8,869	13,945	9,150	16,384
6,478	9,485	7,199	10,876	7,282	11,107	7,468	13,083
1,453	2,474	1,615	2,765	1,587	2,837	1,679	3,302
979	1,164	1,046	1,283	1,000	1,412	1,168	1,711
140	232	151	247	155	274	189	362
839	933	895	1,035	845	1,138	974	1,349
535	557	577	625	571	740	661	852
304	375	318	410	274	398	313	497
466	591	481	656	557	786	602	1,104
330	439	334	486	425	618	483	735
136	152	147	170	132	168	125	170
136	152	147	170	132	168	126	170
136	158	148	172	143	189	148	202
98	116	110	128	104	137	116	152
38	42	38	44	39	52	32	49
12	13	11	13	12	16	11	14
26	29	27	32	27	36	21	35
172	296	177	307	207	451	213	428
2,040	2,403	2,194	2,990	2,320	3,339	2,490	3,872
1,616	1,817	1,721	2,307	1,846	2,591	2,014	3,047
424	586	473	683	474	748	475	826
162	242	190	298	225	353	234	409
262	344	283	385	249	395	241	417
709	816	777	911	801	1,075	816	1,133
184	302	217	354	258	444	265	472
525	514	560	557	543	631	556	661
439	420	465	456	452	508	457	517
86	94	95	101	91	124	99	144
252	412	270	425	289	479	318	500
101	183	108	168	108	170	120	181
151	229	162	257	181	309	198	319
48	71	54	89	61	104	68	115
103	158	108	168	120	205	130	204

Table 1.20 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 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	141	\$94	168	\$115	164	\$115	191	\$145	207	\$172
State	32	29	36	34	27	24	32	32	37	43
Local, total	109	65	132	80	137	91	159	112	170	129
Counties	88	47	94	53	105	64	121	80	136	99
Municipalities	21	18	38	27	32	28	38	32	34	30
Illinois	1,979	1,683	2,101	1,863	1,981	1,997	2,339	2,322	2,249	2,497
State	576	443	563	456	504	486	657	522	555	548
Local, total	1,403	1,240	1,538	1,407	1,477	1,511	1,682	1,800	1,694	1,949
Counties	965	853	1,060	978	1,049	1,084	1,205	1,344	1,256	1,460
Municipalities	438	387	478	429	428	427	477	456	438	489
Indiana	776	471	862	593	925	710	989	742	1,007	839
State	203	166	276	239	297	293	303	310	325	353
Local, total	523	305	586	354	628	416	686	433	682	485
Counties	330	167	333	179	367	218	396	232	378	253
Municipalities	193	138	253	174	261	198	290	201	304	233
Iowa	359	256	376	281	429	376	446	417	488	500
State	48	47	61	57	76	91	87	110	102	137
Local, total	311	210	315	224	353	286	359	308	386	364
Counties	242	154	243	160	262	203	278	231	303	280
Municipalities	69	56	72	65	91	82	81	77	83	83
Kansas	359	229	474	349	513	387	577	445	622	526
State	27	25	127	137	128	137	146	134	151	153
Local, total	332	204	347	213	385	250	431	310	471	372
Counties	236	135	245	133	274	161	303	201	335	254
Municipalities	96	68	102	79	111	88	128	110	136	118
Kentucky	297	174	302	225	357	272	443	362	606	537
State	82	33	54	56	59	54	71	78	181	186
Local, total	215	141	248	169	298	217	372	284	425	352
Counties	129	82	158	102	203	140	230	171	275	234
Municipalities	86	58	90	67	95	77	142	113	150	118
Louisiana	613	394	727	520	834	624	919	731	1,014	896
State	237	184	247	230	322	289	361	358	403	446
Local, total	376	210	480	290	512	335	558	373	611	449
Parishes	192	99	257	144	272	156	296	177	332	220
Municipalities	184	110	223	147	240	179	262	196	279	230
Maine	61	49	98	76	121	98	141	120	135	137
State	37	36	75	61	91	90	103	94	97	109
Local, total	24	13	23	14	30	19	38	26	38	28
Counties	11	4	10	5	14	6	20	10	20	11
Municipalities	13	9	13	10	16	12	18	16	18	17
Maryland	549	522	620	630	702	749	749	877	836	1,069
State	62	75	69	90	73	95	87	116	101	140
Local, total	487	447	551	540	629	654	662	761	735	930
Counties	255	223	291	279	348	354	369	417	424	530
Municipalities	232	224	260	262	281	300	293	344	311	400
Massachusetts	629	492	697	573	784	681	899	811	929	950
State	257	216	279	244	326	293	352	321	321	354
Local, total	372	275	418	329	458	387	547	490	608	596
Counties	70	47	94	70	114	87	163	138	187	173
Municipalities	302	228	324	258	344	300	384	352	421	422
Michigan	1,114	1,241	1,236	1,369	1,290	1,593	1,589	2,011	1,687	2,303
State	186	253	206	298	225	326	260	377	304	448
Local, total	928	988	1,030	1,071	1,065	1,267	1,329	1,635	1,383	1,855
Counties	663	706	751	770	790	923	918	1,137	1,083	1,421
Municipalities	265	282	279	301	275	344	411	498	300	434
Minnesota	507	461	565	555	667	697	670	738	746	880
State	59	52	88	96	105	123	96	122	81	112
Local, total	448	409	477	458	562	574	574	616	665	768
Counties	293	257	296	273	352	327	383	396	473	526
Municipalities	155	152	181	186	210	247	191	220	192	241
Mississippi	164	126	183	151	195	160	250	212	259	236
State	82	73	78	79	93	96	101	117	102	124
Local, total	82	53	105	72	102	64	149	95	157	112
Counties	56	33	77	41	62	36	95	53	103	65
Municipalities	26	20	28	31	40	28	54	43	54	46

See footnotes at end of table.

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	261	\$232	286	\$298	298	\$341	290	\$367
State	60	72	76	107	76	121	79	132
Local, total	201	160	210	191	222	221	213	235
Counties	163	124	178	157	189	182	181	196
Municipalities	38	36	32	34	33	39	31	38
Illinois	2,510	3,025	2,624	3,575	2,773	3,780	2,805	3,948
State	642	723	639	730	683	846	661	871
Local, total	1,868	2,302	1,985	2,846	2,090	2,934	2,145	3,078
Counties	1,458	1,797	1,575	2,304	1,664	2,345	1,680	2,443
Municipalities	410	506	410	542	426	589	463	634
Indiana	1,061	974	1,235	1,150	1,197	1,212	1,416	1,412
State	299	363	354	442	308	457	361	525
Local, total	762	611	881	708	889	755	995	887
Counties	478	351	548	394	574	455	660	523
Municipalities	284	260	333	314	315	301	340	364
Iowa	510	556	567	664	557	729	633	845
State	111	148	132	205	121	195	133	216
Local, total	399	408	435	459	436	534	504	629
Counties	323	323	351	360	365	427	414	498
Municipalities	76	84	84	99	71	107	88	131
Kansas	632	579	698	672	671	689	742	849
State	159	168	163	184	165	200	207	261
Local, total	473	411	535	488	506	490	537	588
Counties	358	295	386	342	399	344	409	430
Municipalities	115	116	149	146	107	145	123	158
Kentucky	567	505	631	769	578	639	1,183	1,446
State	98	129	189	301	251	325	911	1,165
Local, total	469	376	442	468	327	314	284	281
Counties	297	242	299	330	250	221	199	178
Municipalities	172	134	143	138	77	92	82	103
Louisiana	1,077	990	1,276	1,174	1,179	1,204	1,196	1,234
State	431	487	460	518	350	518	350	485
Local, total	646	503	816	661	829	687	804	749
Parishes	344	238	384	293	405	324	420	329
Municipalities	302	265	432	368	424	363	401	420
Maine	139	145	156	182	184	220	875	252
State	98	113	112	143	126	169	140	197
Local, total	41	32	44	39	58	52	735	55
Counties	26	16	25	17	41	29	716	34
Municipalities	15	16	19	22	17	23	16	21
Maryland	861	1,141	930	1,299	970	1,425	977	1,746
State	106	147	108	165	136	220	172	297
Local, total	755	994	822	1,134	834	1,205	806	1,449
Counties	459	593	510	689	524	760	470	944
Municipalities	296	401	312	444	310	445	335	506
Massachusetts	979	1,125	1,059	1,262	1,075	1,364	1,344	1,908
State	362	496	404	600	481	712	1,022	1,502
Local, total	617	629	655	662	594	652	328	405
Counties	199	194	219	198	195	197	45	38
Municipalities	418	435	436	464	399	454	282	368
Michigan	1,704	2,503	1,818	3,060	1,863	3,249	1,931	3,503
State	312	520	339	788	384	782	431	902
Local, total	1,392	1,983	1,479	2,271	1,479	2,467	1,501	2,601
Counties	1,084	1,508	1,159	1,740	1,194	1,926	1,168	1,960
Municipalities	308	475	320	531	285	540	319	641
Minnesota	805	1,073	987	1,387	1,130	1,708	1,205	2,029
State	138	210	210	351	213	375	264	517
Local, total	667	863	777	1,036	917	1,333	943	1,512
Counties	491	619	559	738	735	1,019	741	1,148
Municipalities	176	245	218	298	182	314	204	364
Mississippi	256	246	269	256	252	318	278	351
State	102	133	106	149	113	196	129	201
Local, total	154	113	163	107	139	122	158	150
Counties	110	69	100	61	100	79	93	77
Municipalities	44	44	63	46	39	43	62	73

Table 1.20 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 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
Missouri	620	\$492	700	\$537	773	\$645	851	\$745	889	\$827
State	66	56	73	56	76	74	74	73	85	102
Local, total	554	436	627	482	697	571	777	672	804	725
Counties	319	218	369	244	406	286	466	354	485	394
Municipalities	235	218	258	238	291	285	311	318	319	331
Montana	186	107	207	117	203	133	251	184	236	191
State	47	36	49	40	52	41	82	75	51	63
Local, total	139	72	158	78	151	91	169	109	185	128
Counties	115	55	135	60	129	72	144	88	151	104
Municipalities	24	17	23	17	22	19	25	20	34	24
Nebraska	260	203	304	257	320	286	359	304	384	368
State	16	19	30	33	30	38	33	41	45	56
Local, total	244	184	274	223	290	247	326	263	339	312
Counties	176	116	197	139	213	161	229	161	252	208
Municipalities	68	68	77	84	77	86	97	102	87	104
Nevada	212	210	262	261	272	300	296	352	348	418
State	37	46	42	54	47	64	52	70	57	63
Local, total	175	163	220	207	225	237	244	281	291	355
Counties	143	127	167	152	168	174	180	206	228	273
Municipalities	32	37	53	55	57	62	64	76	63	81
New Hampshire	53	46	66	66	75	72	72	79	85	95
State	30	30	34	36	41	43	40	48	44	54
Local, total	23	17	32	30	34	29	32	31	41	41
Counties	12	7	20	15	15	12	18	15	25	24
Municipalities	11	10	12	15	19	17	14	16	16	17
New Jersey	1,632	1,427	2,099	2,151	2,298	2,268	2,546	2,781	2,760	3,204
State	208	232	376	368	377	457	393	559	489	633
Local, total	1,424	1,195	1,723	1,783	1,921	1,810	2,153	2,222	2,271	2,571
Counties	1,094	949	1,399	1,322	1,550	1,511	1,660	1,835	1,797	2,155
Municipalities	330	246	324	461	371	300	493	387	474	416
New Mexico	162	142	200	153	224	184	246	206	291	307
State	130	112	158	113	169	133	196	157	234	232
Local, total	32	30	42	40	55	51	50	49	57	75
Counties	2	3	3	4	8	6	6	7	8	8
Municipalities	30	27	39	36	47	45	44	42	49	67
New York	4,518	4,540	4,673	5,061	5,065	5,837	5,492	6,654	5,822	7,455
State	1,007	1,237	1,031	1,313	1,090	1,483	1,190	1,668	1,430	2,080
Local, total	3,511	3,303	3,642	3,748	3,975	4,354	4,302	4,986	4,392	5,376
Counties	1,240	1,156	1,283	1,353	1,422	1,516	1,554	1,838	1,598	2,034
Municipalities	2,271	2,146	2,359	2,395	2,553	2,838	2,748	3,148	2,794	3,341
North Carolina	298	327	358	385	340	438	383	488	409	544
State	237	273	266	311	248	342	287	388	304	418
Local, total	61	54	92	75	92	96	96	100	105	126
Counties	21	17	28	22	37	36	43	38	41	42
Municipalities	40	38	64	53	55	60	53	63	64	84
North Dakota	137	89	134	94	143	108	152	118	153	136
State	25	21	29	28	40	40	35	34	37	42
Local, total	112	67	105	66	103	69	117	84	116	94
Counties	102	56	95	54	93	59	101	71	104	83
Municipalities	10	11	10	12	10	10	16	12	12	11
Ohio	1,511	1,181	1,738	1,402	1,915	1,725	2,145	2,034	2,258	2,294
State	291	236	408	355	468	456	554	562	581	662
Local, total	1,220	944	1,330	1,047	1,447	1,268	1,591	1,472	1,677	1,632
Counties	623	461	687	522	756	645	836	755	909	845
Municipalities	597	483	643	525	691	624	755	717	768	787
Oklahoma	613	472	523	425	501	430	524	443	575	583
State	333	264	373	315	381	325	403	335	400	396
Local, total	280	209	150	110	120	104	121	108	175	187
Counties	191	134	49	26	19	10	3	1	37	52
Municipalities	89	74	101	85	101	94	118	106	138	135
Oregon	542	481	636	573	677	665	719	734	849	922
State	189	205	247	252	247	277	267	306	318	380
Local, total	353	276	389	321	430	387	452	428	531	542
Counties	270	207	310	251	341	304	371	350	444	453
Municipalities	83	69	79	70	89	84	81	78	87	88

See footnotes at end of table.

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
Missouri	911	\$867	1,038	\$1,031	1,031	\$1,175	1,160	\$1,390
State	94	91	149	123	124	163	142	192
Local, total	817	776	889	908	907	1,013	1,020	1,198
Counties	473	424	526	509	578	585	654	700
Municipalities	344	352	363	399	329	427	356	498
Montana	234	214	236	230	281	277	272	277
State	29	37	32	44	58	79	49	81
Local, total	205	178	204	187	223	197	217	196
Counties	180	155	174	164	182	158	189	170
Municipalities	25	22	30	23	41	39	27	27
Nebraska	399	423	389	674	412	495	434	561
State	49	66	36	48	56	76	60	95
Local, total	350	357	353	627	356	419	376	466
Counties	273	253	272	509	280	294	281	327
Municipalities	77	104	81	118	76	124	93	139
Nevada	363	489	429	596	421	627	431	700
State	60	103	70	118	71	130	75	149
Local, total	303	386	359	478	350	498	356	550
Counties	238	306	293	375	275	380	281	425
Municipalities	65	80	66	102	75	118	75	126
New Hampshire	99	116	109	128	104	147	116	167
State	51	61	53	67	56	82	63	97
Local, total	48	54	56	61	48	65	53	70
Counties	29	32	33	34	25	35	32	38
Municipalities	19	23	20	27	23	30	21	32
New Jersey	2,905	3,539	3,312	4,022	3,320	4,491	3,444	4,985
State	534	803	726	958	708	1,112	777	1,241
Local, total	2,371	2,736	2,586	3,064	2,612	3,380	2,670	3,745
Counties	1,958	2,347	2,079	2,492	2,167	2,873	2,237	3,223
Municipalities	413	390	507	466	445	507	454	521
New Mexico	323	373	367	475	428	582	453	651
State	261	290	304	382	363	493	362	528
Local, total	62	84	63	83	65	89	92	123
Counties	5	6	2	4	6	15	15	21
Municipalities	57	77	61	89	61	83	77	102
New York	6,627	8,735	6,856	9,545	7,915	11,502	8,257	13,447
State	1,528	2,200	1,836	2,843	1,974	3,234	2,138	4,153
Local, total	5,099	6,534	5,020	6,702	5,941	8,268	6,140	9,295
Counties	1,654	2,191	1,770	2,492	1,801	2,728	1,921	3,022
Municipalities	3,445	4,343	3,250	4,210	4,140	5,540	4,219	6,273
North Carolina	453	607	520	779	1,080	1,519	1,097	1,657
State	316	457	402	632	945	1,327	966	1,464
Local, total	137	150	118	148	135	192	132	193
Counties	63	59	55	57	66	78	69	85
Municipalities	74	91	63	91	69	114	63	108
North Dakota	167	153	179	205	164	190	174	223
State	40	48	41	57	45	65	49	71
Local, total	127	105	138	148	119	125	126	152
Counties	110	92	115	109	108	108	112	134
Municipalities	17	13	23	39	11	17	13	18
Ohio	2,442	2,475	2,544	2,946	2,614	3,291	2,729	3,556
State	608	659	650	868	680	941	772	1,022
Local, total	1,834	1,816	1,894	2,077	1,934	2,349	1,959	2,534
Counties	1,008	962	1,101	1,211	1,212	1,390	1,246	1,524
Municipalities	826	854	793	866	722	959	696	1,010
Oklahoma	604	599	624	727	673	853	710	931
State	414	424	405	501	498	643	504	648
Local, total	190	175	219	225	175	210	205	283
Counties	50	37	69	61	37	54	54	60
Municipalities	140	138	150	164	138	175	152	223
Oregon	862	1,035	1,025	1,266	1,117	1,522	1,180	1,715
State	361	475	414	547	488	678	524	721
Local, total	501	559	611	719	629	844	659	995
Counties	409	453	494	584	541	711	573	845
Municipalities	92	106	117	135	88	133	84	149

Table 1.20 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 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	1,532	\$1,154	2,001	\$1,662	1,967	\$1,725	2,081	\$1,886	2,308	\$2,148
State	228	188	214	180	279	284	277	303	320	384
Local, total	1,304	966	1,787	1,482	1,688	1,441	1,804	1,583	1,988	1,764
Counties	762	500	877	612	951	696	1,064	842	1,164	950
Municipalities	542	465	910	869	737	745	740	741	824	814
Rhode Island	76	53	93	73	111	91	123	106	129	134
State	35	26	47	43	62	55	69	63	78	91
Local, total	41	27	46	31	49	36	54	43	51	43
Municipalities	41	27	46	31	49	36	54	43	51	43
South Carolina	107	88	146	127	175	149	208	177	235	253
State	40	40	64	68	82	83	89	83	102	136
Local, total	67	48	82	59	93	66	119	94	133	117
Counties	48	31	63	42	67	47	92	71	102	90
Municipalities	19	17	19	17	26	20	27	23	31	27
South Dakota	118	68	125	81	172	113	184	138	200	167
State	13	11	13	12	52	36	56	51	69	69
Local, total	105	57	112	69	120	77	128	87	131	98
Counties	92	46	98	57	96	60	103	68	109	80
Municipalities	13	11	14	12	24	17	25	19	22	18
Tennessee	330	292	368	322	394	425	437	507	451	547
State	199	187	211	204	234	279	257	338	257	363
Local, total	131	105	157	118	160	145	180	169	194	185
Counties	58	41	65	48	56	48	64	57	74	71
Municipalities	73	64	92	70	104	97	116	112	120	113
Texas	1,842	1,469	1,893	1,604	2,108	1,904	2,323	2,163	2,540	2,616
State	285	278	285	323	330	375	414	408	371	562
Local, total	1,557	1,191	1,608	1,282	1,778	1,529	1,909	1,756	2,169	2,053
Counties	1,153	845	1,150	889	1,278	1,087	1,397	1,251	1,647	1,488
Municipalities	404	346	458	393	500	442	512	504	522	565
Utah	169	138	206	171	217	207	255	263	253	303
State	73	63	88	77	59	65	78	94	70	97
Local, total	96	75	118	95	158	141	177	169	183	206
Counties	62	50	79	65	110	100	123	121	135	154
Municipalities	34	25	39	30	48	41	54	49	48	52
Vermont	65	65	65	61	75	83	80	86	79	89
State	59	61	65	61	67	75	74	81	76	85
Local, total	6	5	-	(c)	8	8	6	6	3	4
Counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	6	5	-	(c)	8	8	6	6	3	4
Virginia	486	421	542	503	683	679	647	696	675	809
State	127	144	149	174	313	342	201	258	192	278
Local, total	359	277	393	329	370	338	446	438	483	531
Counties	140	100	146	120	200	151	235	196	275	257
Municipalities	219	178	247	209	170	187	211	242	208	274
Washington	683	649	740	739	779	819	830	922	844	1,061
State	217	241	223	255	214	266	220	298	244	343
Local, total	466	408	517	484	565	553	610	625	600	718
Counties	321	270	359	329	388	373	421	429	432	497
Municipalities	145	138	158	155	177	180	189	196	168	221
West Virginia	208	139	228	162	254	192	283	232	274	226
State	51	45	53	51	55	55	60	62	57	57
Local, total	157	94	175	111	199	137	223	170	217	169
Counties	137	79	157	96	167	115	198	148	189	144
Municipalities	20	15	18	15	32	22	25	22	28	25
Wisconsin	671	642	736	717	730	763	815	874	855	987
State	156	157	133	162	139	174	148	197	163	224
Local, total	515	485	603	555	591	589	667	677	692	763
Counties	322	292	361	334	366	366	413	432	454	500
Municipalities	193	193	242	221	225	222	254	245	238	263
Wyoming	72	50	88	52	112	80	141	103	134	112
State	8	8	9	9	22	26	46	47	29	39
Local, total	64	42	79	43	90	54	95	56	105	73
Counties	52	33	63	33	71	43	69	42	80	55
Municipalities	12	9	16	9	19	11	26	14	25	19

^aData 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.

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 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	2,216	\$2,351	2,200	\$2,581	2,230	\$2,837	2,770	\$3,959
State	312	416	245	362	294	424	727	1,129
Local, total	1,904	1,934	1,955	2,219	1,936	2,413	2,046	2,830
Counties	1,150	1,078	1,146	1,215	1,234	1,359	1,223	1,443
Municipalities	754	856	809	1,003	702	1,053	835	1,387
Rhode Island	189	185	191	216	182	222	186	264
State	137	140	141	162	136	168	136	197
Local, total	52	44	50	54	46	54	51	67
Municipalities	52	44	50	54	46	54	50	67
South Carolina	273	305	391	470	413	547	535	682
State	121	158	191	265	205	304	305	430
Local, total	152	147	200	206	208	243	205	252
Counties	121	111	160	172	177	211	181	227
Municipalities	31	36	40	34	31	32	25	25
South Dakota	276	210	217	212	235	254	250	274
State	144	103	81	94	94	124	102	131
Local, total	132	107	136	118	141	130	151	143
Counties	115	91	118	100	119	106	129	118
Municipalities	17	16	18	18	22	24	21	25
Tennessee	512	706	599	867	599	959	653	1,051
State	304	475	374	615	424	735	430	778
Local, total	208	231	225	252	175	224	238	273
Counties	77	89	77	94	60	85	76	97
Municipalities	131	141	148	158	115	140	158	177
Texas	2,670	2,979	2,878	3,536	3,080	4,031	3,010	4,471
State	435	613	478	765	527	851	453	938
Local, total	2,235	2,366	2,400	2,771	2,553	3,180	2,560	3,532
Counties	1,709	1,779	1,895	2,122	2,068	2,429	2,035	2,634
Municipalities	526	587	505	649	485	751	524	899
Utah	239	295	284	400	361	527	332	549
State	71	109	73	122	83	155	77	154
Local, total	168	187	211	277	278	372	256	396
Counties	122	132	163	216	196	280	197	303
Municipalities	46	54	48	61	82	92	58	92
Vermont	82	95	71	103	106	139	101	151
State	77	90	63	93	100	133	98	146
Local, total	5	5	8	10	6	6	3	5
Counties	2	1	2	1	2	1	-	-
Municipalities	3	4	3	9	4	5	3	5
Virginia	663	798	595	2,134	761	1,036	788	1,179
State	89	122	93	1,359	98	149	120	185
Local, total	574	676	602	775	663	887	668	994
Counties	309	331	515	365	326	408	337	452
Municipalities	265	344	287	410	337	480	332	542
Washington	916	1,220	989	1,382	1,148	1,705	1,200	1,939
State	255	389	289	446	329	515	381	653
Local, total	661	831	700	936	819	1,190	820	1,286
Counties	466	575	487	644	593	819	614	925
Municipalities	195	256	213	292	226	372	205	361
West Virginia	294	250	380	395	389	521	416	497
State	64	68	140	154	166	206	148	216
Local, total	230	182	240	241	223	315	268	282
Counties	208	159	214	213	204	288	244	251
Municipalities	22	24	26	28	19	28	23	31
Wisconsin	920	1,117	1,014	1,300	1,223	1,789	1,246	2,021
State	152	241	206	318	426	645	408	770
Local, total	768	875	808	982	797			

Table 1.21 Appropriations for the Federal Judiciary, fiscal year 1982

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

(Amounts in thousands of dollars)

Appropriation accounts	Annual appropriations	Supplemental appropriations		Total budget authority
		Pay cost	Other	
Court of Customs and Patent Appeals: Salaries and expenses	\$1,950	\$58	0	\$2,008
Court of International Trade: Salaries and expenses	5,200	86	0	5,286
Court of Claims: Salaries and expenses	5,900	270	0	6,170
Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and other judicial services	636,350	9,420	\$1,500	667,270
Salaries of judges	59,400	2,900 ^a	0	62,300
Salaries of supporting personnel	263,400	12,900 ^b	0	276,300
Defender services (Criminal Justice Act)	26,500	670	1,500	28,670
Fees of jurors and commissioners	43,500	-4,500	0	39,000
Expenses of operation and maintenance of the courts	55,600	0	0	55,600
Bankruptcy courts, salaries and expenses	81,200	3,500	0	84,700
Services for drug dependent offenders	3,750	0	0	3,750
Space and facilities	123,000	-6,050 ^c	0	116,950
Administrative Office, U.S. Courts: Salaries and expenses	20,000	750	0	20,750
Federal Judicial Center: Salaries and expenses	7,600	170	0	7,770
Total	\$697,000	\$10,754	\$1,500	\$709,254

^aIncludes \$50,000 transferred from the appropriation "space and facilities."

^bIncludes \$10,500,000 transferred from the appropriations "fees of jurors and commissioners" and "space and facilities."

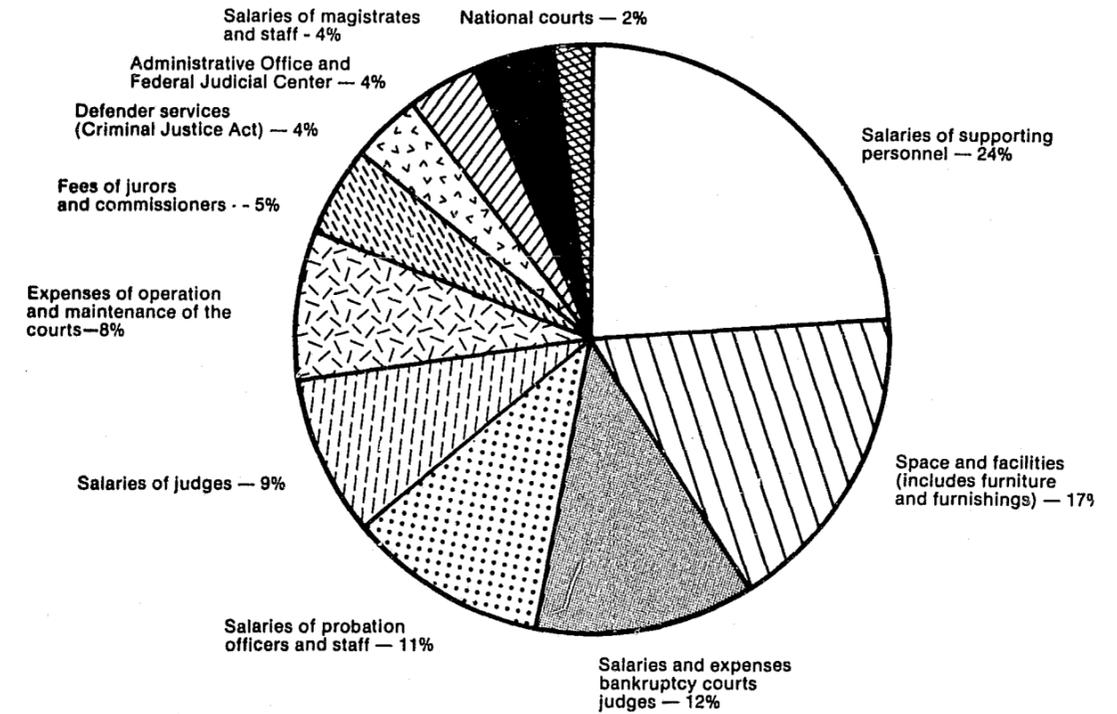
^cTransferred to the appropriations "salaries of judges" (\$50,000) and "salaries of supporting personnel" (\$6,000,000).

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1982 Annual Report of the Director (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1983), p. 52.

Figure 1.5 Expenditures for Federal courts, by type of expense, fiscal year 1982

NOTE: This figure presents data for the U.S. Courts of Appeals, U.S. District Courts, and U.S. Bankruptcy Courts. The "National courts" category includes the U.S. Court of Claims, U.S. Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, and U.S. Court of International Trade. Financial information on the U.S. Supreme Court is not presented in this figure.

(Total budget=\$709,254,000)



Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, The United States Courts: A Pictorial Summary for the Twelve Month Period Ended June 30, 1982 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1982), p. 21. Figure adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.22 Judicial and administrative personnel of the Federal courts, by type of activity, years ending June 30, 1972-82

NOTE: This table does not include the U.S. Supreme Court justices or staff.

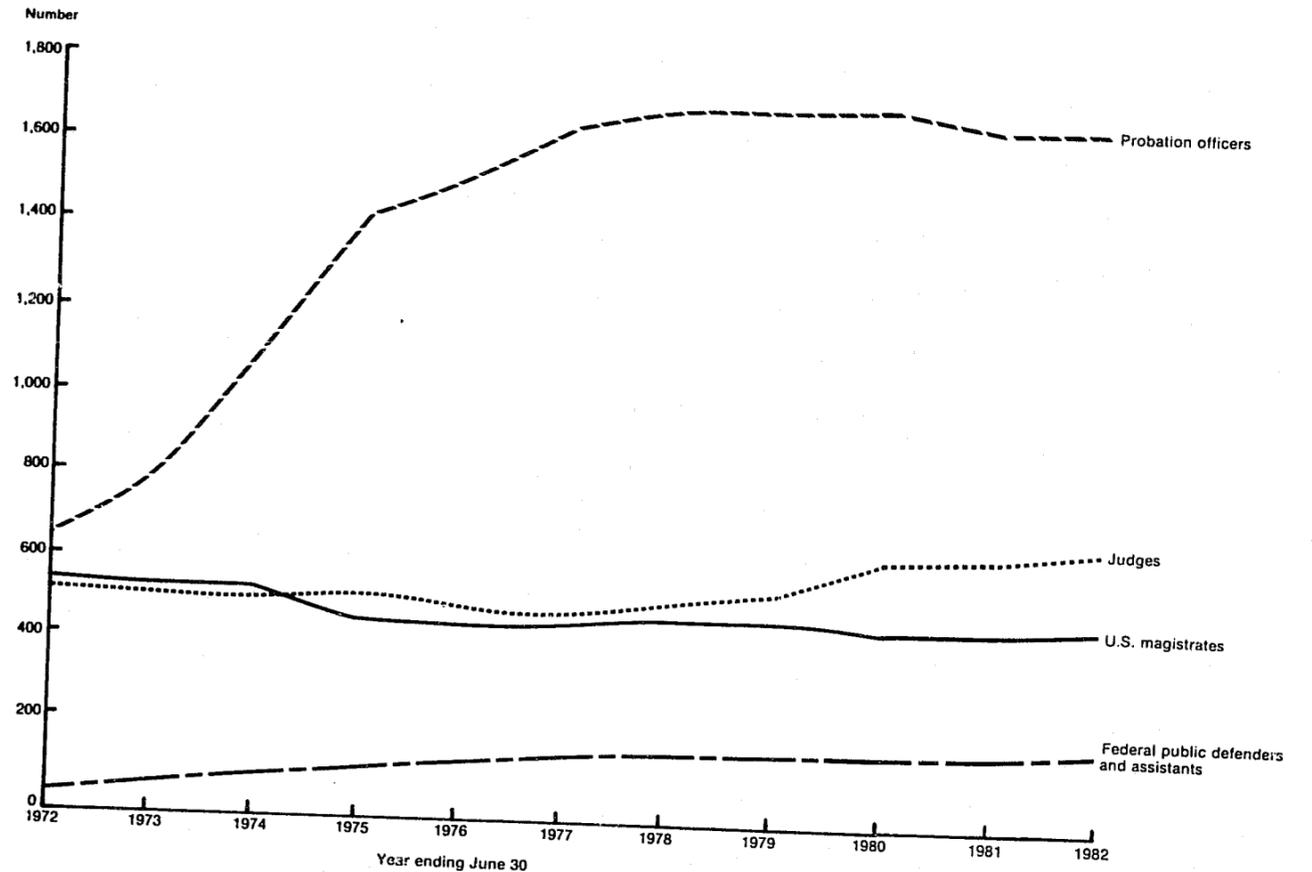
Type of activity	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Total personnel ^a	8,123	8,592	9,371	10,082	11,217	11,821	12,279	12,563	14,011	14,606	15,328
Judges, total	658	660	667	667	660	663	678	701	824	825	860
Circuit	91	93	95	96	94	87	95	94	126	125	125
District	388	384	378	383	375	373	381	397	481	472	484
Special courts	21	20	21	21	21	19	20	20	20	21	19
Territorial courts	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	4
Retired/resigned	154	159	169	163	166	181	179	187	194	204	228
Circuit executives	4	8	9	9	9	10	10	10	9	8	9
Staff to circuit executives	1	8	8	10	15	11	15	18	25	50	47
District executives	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Staff to district executives	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Secretaries to judges	506	532	547	568	533	510	544	528	870	921	941
Secretary-law clerks to judges	1	1	1	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
Secretaries to retired judges	112	129	120	128	155	153	140	139	142	15	30
Court (staff) secretaries	NA	NA	NA	NA	41	56	62	126	161	30	47
Law clerks to judges	554	541	586	638	607	598	689	697	1,106	1,534	1,522
Law clerks to retired judges	84	109	113	105	124	148	160	159	160	76	154
Senior staff attorneys	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11	11	5	8
Supervisory staff attorneys	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	8	7	6
Staff attorneys	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	117	117	80	98
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	2,966	3,016
Members of probation staffs, total	1,078	1,342	1,868	2,375	2,630	2,853	2,902	2,886	2,888	2,842	2,729
Probation officers	618	784	1,124	1,423	1,522	1,632	1,673	1,664	1,688	1,649	1,610
Probation officers' assistants	NA	NA	NA	NA	19	30	30	30	35	10	15
Pretrial services officers ^b	X	X	X	X	79	86	91	100	95	91	82
Clerks	460	558	744	952	1,010	1,105	1,108	1,092	1,085	1,092	1,022
Members of bankruptcy staffs, total	1,086	1,102	1,056	1,006	1,294	1,305	1,250	1,569	2,197	2,436	2,804
Judges	203	201	212	210	224	228	232	236	237	236	236
Secretaries to judges	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	198	209
Law clerks to bankruptcy judges	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	210	222
Clerks	883	901	1,844	796	1,070	1,077	1,018	1,333	1,962	1,791	2,137
U.S. magistrates	518	514	517	452	450	454	455	444	439	441	451
Staff to U.S. magistrates	137	162	193	211	285	298	325	358	403	X	X
Secretaries to magistrates	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	69	211
Legal assistants to magistrates	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	108
Clerical assistants to magistrates	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	159	119
Federal public defenders and assistants	43	56	72	94	111	124	136	138	138	148	154
Staff to Federal public defenders	41	45	69	90	118	121	139	135	143	153	147
Court criers (including court crier-law clerks)	401	410	430	442	435	411	436	411	28	34	51
Court reporters	410	403	399	394	390	403	443	461	523	536	547
Court reporter/secretaries	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	--	--	1	1
Supporting personnel of the special courts	222	227	212	216	220	222	219	223	235	225	215
Miscellaneous personnel in the District of Columbia	83	57	26	30	23	24	20	10	10	1	2
Messengers	15	14	10	10	9	8	7	5	10	39	14
Librarians	34	34	36	39	40	48	48	51	52	37	62
Nurses	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	--
Interpreters	9	10	9	10	12	12	13	14	17	28	30
Temporary emergency Court of Appeals	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	3	5	8	10	8	4
Members of the staff of the Administrative Office	258	272	279	337	437	408	444	473	497	521	513
Members of the staff of the Federal Judicial Center	NA	NA	NA	NA	(c)	98	117	129	136	119	100
Members of the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation	--	--	--	--	--	--	11	10	10	10	10
Jury Commissioner's staff	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	4	4	4	4
Speedy Trial Planning Groups	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Reporters	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	1	71	59
Land commissioners	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	194	212
Jury commissioners	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	38

^aPermanent and temporary personnel are included in the totals.
^bPosition was created by the Speedy Trial Act of 1974.
^cIn 1976, this total was included in the "members 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; 1981, p. 20; 1982, p. 34 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 1.6 Selected personnel of the Federal courts, years ending June 30, 1972-82

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; 1981, p. 20; 1982, p. 34 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table I.23 Criminal cases filed per judgeship in U.S. District Courts, by district, years ending June 30, 1969-82

NOTE: The Federal courts are organized into 11 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. On Oct. 1, 1981 the number of U.S. District Court Circuits was increased from 10 to 11. The new circuit was created by the removal of Alabama, Florida, and Georgia from the Fifth Circuit and the reorganization of these courts into the Eleventh Circuit. 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 1976-79 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 1976-79 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 1980-82 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 after 1979 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	1979		1980	1981	1982	
										Before the Omnibus Judgeship Act	After the Omnibus Judgeship Act				
FIRST CIRCUIT															
Maine	57	93	143	126	91	89	103	80	74	80	73	36	31	28	23
Massachusetts	53	69	90	108	62	63	100	78	62	70	58	34	32	37	32
New Hampshire	57	90	80	74	65	48	56	41	30	40	49	25	12	19	15
Rhode Island	41	39	41	59	57	63	77	49	46	35	21	21	22	37	60
Puerto Rico	128	80	59	136	87	62	92	71	68	62	87	37	31	42	32
SECOND CIRCUIT															
Connecticut	66	66	72	85	90	91	85	76	52	41	37	29	25	40	36
New York:															
North	72	74	79	154	122	84	64	65	67	61	57	38	27	33	29
East	58	72	144	158	126	99	99	95	83	65	61	55	40	52	45
South	42	34	50	55	46	42	49	47	43	35	35	35	29	30	28
West	84	67	65	81	196	109	95	76	62	50	62	46	45	54	54
Vermont	16	29	32	51	49	69	53	40	41	28	21	20	34	24	
THIRD CIRCUIT															
Delaware	23	24	26	43	37	32	64	47	45	19	18	17	14	11	
New Jersey	70	54	78	79	75	57	70	53	66	48	39	36	34	32	
Pennsylvania:															
East	33	35	42	38	37	37	41	39	29	25	18	18	15	19	
Middle	50	41	39	48	58	68	49	46	54	29	33	20	20	32	
West	39	32	29	33	31	38	38	33	30	32	25	19	16	19	
Virgin Islands	227	134	111	163	120	133	192	245	199	194	157	56	166	124	
FOURTH CIRCUIT															
Maryland	109	71	71	90	91	101	124	99	82	85	64	49	39	45	
North Carolina:															
East	149	118	100	117	107	121	104	125	134	115	104	69	59	39	
Middle	138	131	155	175	192	174	206	164	154	133	111	74	52	38	
West	155	149	152	178	120	141	158	133	101	101	105	70	60	58	
South Carolina	65	62	66	97	78	92	116	81	69	55	51	32	34	38	
Virginia:															
East	129	131	161	163	151	159	180	141	102	83	57	43	40	48	
West	77	86	120	120	110	127	162	110	96	79	70	35	30	29	
West Virginia:															
North	109	112	89	76	73	57	46	46	70	49	38	38	36	33	
South	122	77	85	70	70	74	96	101	84	62	53	29	28	24	

Table I.23 Criminal cases filed per judgeship in U.S. District Courts, years ending June 30, 1969-82--Continued

District	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979		1980	1981	1982
											Before the Omnibus Judgeship Act	After the Omnibus Judgeship Act			
FIFTH CIRCUIT															
Alabama:															
North	136	88	95	107	96	109	128	145	144	132	83	47	38	39	X
Middle	126	125	116	155	161	121	147	117	88	83	51	34	46	38	X
South	113	48	48	67	70	62	78	80	83	54	45	45	33	36	X
Florida:															
North	102	125	127	124	132	124	105	102	70	71	57	38	29	32	X
Middle	109	96	113	112	111	112	106	87	81	90	58	38	37	34	X
South	91	77	111	134	130	120	120	119	115	82	80	47	51	62	X
Georgia:															
North	167	102	103	126	123	121	106	84	85	66	46	25	27	29	X
Middle	107	157	158	148	127	125	106	86	116	67	37	37	40	40	X
South	233	188	138	179	152	143	285	340	109	75	62	41	31	22	X
Louisiana:															
East	60	56	59	63	69	66	83	47	77	41	30	21	21	20	19
Middle	X	X	X	102	97	96	86	77	104	85	33	17	17	13	16
West	111	167	96	65	66	71	104	123	53	46	34	27	24	25	24
Mississippi:															
North	78	66	69	43	62	50	73	40	57	36	36	19	26	34	
South	43	56	52	47	56	32	40	35	51	38	16	16	17	33	
Texas:															
North	111	103	99	119	109	112	113	100	106	100	74	49	43	43	65
East	96	55	46	69	55	63	58	57	64	46	49	37	31	39	
South	273	291	374	411	202	140	135	159	141	166	157	96	86	105	
West	448	417	384	674	287	250	220	153	161	190	133	110	85	85	
Canal Zone	103	128	187	296	295	384	409	322	275	240	217	217	44	6	
SIXTH CIRCUIT															
Kentucky:															
East	200	145	159	187	212	184	178	93	90	81	69	31	26	24	
West	99	78	66	108	117	116	116	117	122	154	76	76	55	54	
Michigan:															
East	79	88	102	144	166	162	172	140	118	78	54	41	29	29	
West	55	81	79	176	162	105	141	131	120	96	71	35	18	29	
Ohio:															
North	67	104	113	125	113	98	100	94	79	61	37	30	26	27	
South	96	81	69	94	72	57	77	75	67	63	49	41	33	39	
Tennessee:															
East	95	122	90	89	98	92	70	55	71	48	38	37	52	32	
Middle	123	135	126	149	144	163	157	132	84	121	87	57	55	50	
West	119	103	86	102	91	74	65	57	61	72	72	81	81	102	
SEVENTH CIRCUIT															
Illinois:															
North	69	48	73	73	74	65	62	68	59	42	47	37	22	26	
East ^a	48	93	100	88	131	81	104	74	68	96	X	X	X	X	
South ^a	81	94	90	89	89	104	74	46	47	52	54	47	61	49	
Central ^a	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Indiana:															
North	59	84	83	95	120	124	150	107	80	61	43	32	29	25	
South	82	101	120	110	90	86	74	62	54	51	34	27	22	33	
Wisconsin:															
East	52	66	59	73	99	66	90	53	70	53	61	46	29	36	
West	70	141	141	140	94	112	90	98	90	59	79	39	36	38	
EIGHTH CIRCUIT															
Arkansas:															
East	99	145	107	137	138	133	171	128	125	123	102	51	42	35	
West	70	58	40	44	45	42	59	42	34	44	37	37	32	29	
Iowa:															
North	52	37	54	68	44	59	80	53	90	41	27	27	33	36	
South	56	67	86	76	85	95	107	101	61	88	109	65	29	42	
Minnesota	57	83	106	187	102	96	97	61							

Table 1.23 Criminal cases filed per judgeship in U.S. District Courts, by district, years ending June 30, 1969-82--Continued

District	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1979		1980	1981	1982	
										Before the Omnibus Judge-ship Act	After the Omnibus Judge-ship Act				
NINTH CIRCUIT															
Alaska	76	74	77	125	122	153	117	85	78	54	28	28	35	28	34
Arizona	210	214	286	290	305	246	274	252	221	158	124	77	62	69	55
California:															
North	98	82	111	131	75	63	75	59	66	47	34	31	31	25	35
East	206	221	321	303	323	319	400	288	178	167	104	52	54	52	68
Central	152	134	137	141	136	109	124	109	98	81	62	58	58	65	55
South	1,460	565	470	374	409	502	479	286	197	141	142	101	87	110	108
Hawaii	57	97	81	92	98	83	80	72	304 ^b	52	112	57	34	29	36
Idaho	80	63	55	47	49	51	67	57	70	71	66	66	42	41	45
Montana	104	105	103	108	99	77	87	96	107	100	75	75	66	78	64
Nevada	146	122	95	102	97	119	130	130	98	66	63	42	45	63	51
Oregon	107	133	96	106	86	86	104	84	90	73	71	43	39	31	24
Washington:															
East	62	104	101	64	98	84	141	84	107	101	93	70	72	69	82
West	96	104	122	127	132	132	161	117	112	103	91	64	52	49	53
Guam	32	51	60	52	63	104	34	32	24	50	77	77	55	52	73
Northern Mariana Islands ^c	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	7	17	17	16	24	24
TENTH CIRCUIT															
Colorado	148	91	81	103	100	129	101	73	87	77	66	43	42	29	33
Kansas	88	112	113	110	114	112	106	112	99	82	52	41	36	47	46
New Mexico	157	111	99	101	166	129	128	101	85	96	73	54	41	46	38
Oklahoma:															
North	69	100	72	128	94	106	120	116	96	88	71	44	44	30	44
East	67	43	45	37	50	47	39	40	55	56	58	58	48	36	53
West	82	128	95	118	94	84	95	81	103	70	76	55	47	40	74
Utah	83	68	51	79	54	57	72	75	74	59	65	43	43	42	43
Wyoming	69	158	173	140	113	115	133	107	143	122	75	75	81	78	60
ELEVENTH CIRCUIT															
Alabama:															
North	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	44
Middle	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	38
South	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	50
Florida:															
North	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	37
Middle	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	39
South	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	65
Georgia:															
North	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	43
Middle	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	47
South	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	42
District of Columbia	147	144	154	174	89	56	59	56	53	48	50	50	39	32	29

^aOn 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.

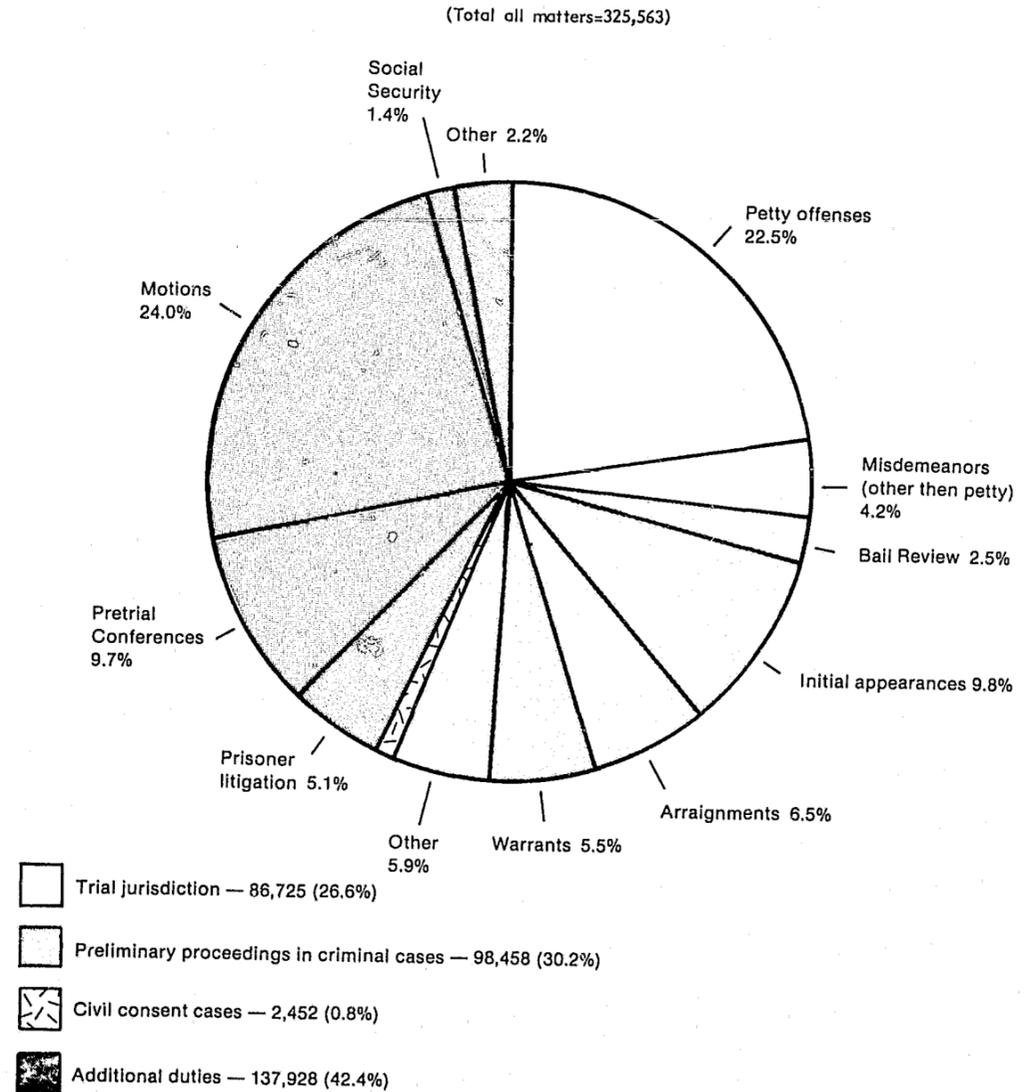
^bIncluded in the criminal statistics for this district are numerous traffic offense cases that are classified as misdemeanors above the minor offense level. In most districts similar cases are classified as minor offenses and are excluded from this report. ^cPublic Law 95-157 established the District 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 1982 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Characteristics of the Criminal Justice Systems

Figure 1.7 Duties performed by magistrates in U.S. District Courts, year ending June 30, 1982

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.



Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, The United States Courts: A Pictorial Summary for the Twelve Month Period Ended June 30, 1982 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1982), p. 16.

Table 1.24 Annual salaries of Federal judges, by judicial office, as of December 1982

NOTE: The former U.S. Court of Claims and U.S. Court of Customs and Patent Appeals have been reorganized into the new U.S. Courts of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. The Federal Circuit has the same legal status as the 12 Courts of Appeals which are organized on geographical lines. The Federal Courts Improvement Act of 1982 also established a U.S. Claims Court, which is composed in part of the former commissioners of the old Court of Claims.

Judicial office	Annual salary
Chief Justice of the United States	\$100,700
Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States	96,700
Circuit judges, U.S. Courts of Appeals	77,300
Judges, U.S. District Courts	73,100
Judges, U.S. Court of International Trade	73,100
Judges, U.S. Claims Court	65,200
U.S. bankruptcy judges	63,600
U.S. magistrates (full-time)	63,600

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

Table 1.25 Direct current expenditures for State judicial activities, by type of activity and State, fiscal year 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of direct current expenditures and other terms, see Appendix 1.

(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	Inter-mediate 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	1,198	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	6,473	573	573	--	2,279	2,628	998
Maryland	25,874	2,015	746	1,269	3,983	17,008	2,868
Massachusetts	16,315	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	7,468	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

^aData 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 1.26 Employment and payroll for State and local judicial activities, by State and level of government, October 1971-October 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 1.1. For data required to compute percentages based on total criminal justice full-time equivalent employees and total criminal justice payroll, see Table 1.8. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

(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		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
States-local, total	99,708	\$79,950	103,169	\$86,700	109,213	\$98,597	118,395	\$114,300	124,712	\$128,004
States	19,856	23,175	20,372	23,878	22,977	29,201	23,939	33,220	25,578	37,372
Local, total	79,852	56,775	82,797	62,821	86,236	69,369	94,456	81,080	99,132	90,632
Counties	56,421	37,947	58,880	42,438	61,814	47,182	68,727	56,425	72,761	64,488
Municipalities	23,431	18,828	23,917	20,383	24,422	22,214	25,729	24,655	26,371	26,144
Alabama	1,666	1,080	1,386	1,002	1,594	1,115	1,690	1,251	1,803	1,528
State	332	354	209	290	258	309	341	326	326	428
Local, total	1,334	752	1,177	712	1,336	806	1,349	910	1,476	1,100
Counties	1,217	683	1,075	643	1,209	721	1,232	791	1,344	994
Municipalities	117	69	102	69	127	84	162	119	132	106
Alaska	368	415	352	470	377	451	394	502	462	709
State	336	394	336	458	353	432	371	483	456	703
Local, total	32	21	16	12	24	19	23	20	6	5
Boroughs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	32	21	16	12	24	19	23	20	6	5
Arizona	1,239	786	1,218	838	1,313	1,011	1,399	1,160	1,483	1,315
State	281	279	118	122	129	165	132	189	145	227
Local, total	958	559	1,100	716	1,184	846	1,267	971	1,338	1,089
Counties	804	457	933	588	994	693	1,075	807	1,127	901
Municipalities	154	102	167	128	190	153	188	163	211	187
Arkansas	477	316	680	405	580	392	568	398	709	540
State	81	105	90	125	83	135	85	139	88	155
Local, total	396	212	590	280	497	257	483	259	621	385
Counties	276	134	452	201	360	172	364	190	491	298
Municipalities	120	77	138	79	137	85	119	68	130	87
California	9,030	8,973	9,755	10,394	10,455	11,750	12,170	14,429	12,932	16,840
State	763	1,664	767	1,452	798	1,679	835	1,940	906	2,347
Local, total	8,267	7,620	8,988	8,942	9,657	10,071	11,335	12,488	12,026	14,493
Counties	7,732	7,054	8,446	8,349	9,095	9,422	10,741	11,804	11,452	13,788
Municipalities	535	565	542	593	562	649	594	684	574	705
Colorado	1,318	1,019	1,459	1,168	1,524	1,320	1,572	1,686	1,692	1,812
State	878	717	1,042	858	1,077	967	1,067	1,249	1,082	1,258
Local, total	440	302	417	310	447	353	505	437	610	554
Counties	120	71	92	56	85	56	94	63	180	147
Municipalities	320	231	325	254	362	297	411	374	430	407
Connecticut	1,201	999	970	831	1,194	1,073	1,036	1,057	1,125	1,174
State	1,200	997	967	829	1,189	1,069	1,031	1,054	1,121	1,169
Local, total	1	1	3	2	5	4	5	4	4	5
Municipalities	1	1	3	2	5	4	5	4	4	5
Delaware	545	368	621	467	616	480	587	502	645	610
State	398	288	462	372	486	395	454	395	492	485
Local, total	147	80	159	95	130	84	133	107	153	125
Counties	119	57	120	64	88	51	93	64	106	80
Municipalities	28	23	39	31	42	33	40	43	47	45
District of Columbia:										
Local, total	894	922	793	823	994	1,065	1,004	1,178	917	1,184
Florida	4,592	3,395	4,426	3,405	5,674	4,924	5,640	5,170	5,389	5,224
State	350	590	349	587	1,192	1,831	1,301	1,978	1,160	1,961
Local, total	4,242	2,812	4,077	2,819	4,482	3,093	4,339	3,192	4,229	3,263
Counties	3,362	2,219	3,400	2,328	3,926	2,721	3,762	2,772	3,630	2,786
Municipalities	880	593	677	491	556	371	577	420	599	477
Georgia	2,207	1,394	2,222	1,582	2,267	1,749	2,461	2,016	2,478	2,235
State	248	244	357	359	378	430	410	482	342	509
Local, total	1,959	1,186	1,865	1,223	1,889	1,319	2,051	1,535	2,136	1,726
Counties	1,732	1,019	1,619	1,046	1,646	1,131	1,801	1,335	1,881	1,498
Municipalities	227	167	246	177	243	188	250	200	255	228
Hawaii	563	433	450	411	479	474	503	528	534	604
State	563	433	450	411	479	474	503	528	534	604
Local, total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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
129,958	\$140,734	142,381	\$163,554	140,947	\$169,516	148,461	\$195,001
27,516	42,786	37,337	58,566	41,642	68,050	48,052	87,129
102,442	97,948	105,044	104,989	99,305	101,466	99,589	107,872
75,941	70,654	78,851	77,411	78,748	79,803	77,545	84,475
26,501	27,294	26,193	27,577	20,557	21,663	22,060	23,398
1,932	1,737	1,547	1,786	2,181	2,302	2,452	2,844
363	476	605	1,009	1,326	1,494	1,541	2,011
1,569	1,261	942	777	855	808	949	833
1,412	1,135	772	649	696	618	652	625
157	126	170	129	159	191	295	208
538	906	541	944	539	1,006	574	1,066
534	903	539	942	538	1,004	573	1,064
4	2	2	3	1	3	1	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	2	2	3	1	3	1	2
1,596	1,561	1,685	1,742	1,693	1,869	1,919	2,238
164	255	166	284	178	301	204	381
1,432	1,306	1,519	1,458	1,515	1,567	1,675	1,857
1,232	1,106	1,252	1,202	1,261	1,285	1,375	1,501
200	200	267	256	254	282	299	357
718	628	777	661	773	684	773	808
131	238	111	208	103	223	114	262
587	391	666	453	670	461	696	546
454	301	514	342	470	324	551	424
133	90	152	111	200	137	145	121
13,462	18,790	14,665	20,754	14,286	20,370	15,066	24,013
938	2,667	1,237	2,825	976	2,999	1,009	3,322
12,524	16,123	13,429	17,929	13,310	17,371	13,278	20,691
11,977	15,390	12,800	17,029	12,710	16,523	12,659	19,725
547	733	629	900	600	848	619	966
1,751	2,031	1,825	2,193	1,691	2,185	1,604	2,482
1,146	1,429	1,198	1,539	1,113	1,539	1,026	1,779
605	602	627	654	578	646	587	703
166	148	161	159	144	150	147	159
439	454	466	495	434	496	438	543
1,115	1,142	1,510	1,686	1,568	1,771	1,441	1,956
1,112	1,137	1,504	1,678	1,516	1,715	1,431	1,944
3	4	6	8	52	56	11	12
3	4	6	8	52	56	10	12
711	738	769	770	741	807	764	899
536	587	590	611	594	658	605	730
175	151	179	158	147	150	159	169
123	104	131	111	107	103	118	116
52	46	48	47	40	47	41	54
773	1,184	773	1,234	810	1,332	865	1,499
5,803	5,707	6,117	6,738	6,225	7,325	6,470	8,278
1,185	2,049	1,269	2,643	1,327	2,921	1,471	3,443
4,618	3,658	4,848	4,095	4,898	4,404	5,027	4,834
3,998	3,144	4,410	3,711	4,498	4,015	4,658	4,442
620	514	438	383	400	389	364	392
2,673	2,509	2,903	2,872	3,003	3,229	3,206	3,517
368	573	410	650	432	767	413	774
2,305	1,936	2,493	2,222	2,571	2,463	2,797	2,743
2,035	1,696	2,222	1,977	2,293	2,191	2,483	2,416
270	240	271	245	278	272	313	327
594	752	658	843	680	912	681	837
594							

Table 1.26 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 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	306	\$188	348	\$276	366	\$291	414	\$359	454	\$410
State	74	86	131	181	155	193	166	227	180	254
Local, total	232	102	217	95	211	98	248	132	274	156
Counties	216	91	201	85	204	93	241	128	271	154
Municipalities	16	11	16	10	7	4	7	4	3	2
Illinois	6,088	4,859	6,206	5,334	5,946	5,556	6,336	6,127	6,458	7,143
State	1,208	1,856	1,232	1,970	1,283	2,128	1,328	2,276	1,373	2,893
Local, total	4,880	3,143	4,974	3,364	4,663	3,428	5,008	3,851	5,085	4,250
Counties	4,870	3,138	4,968	3,360	4,657	3,422	4,995	3,843	5,051	4,223
Municipalities	10	5	6	4	6	6	13	8	34	27
Indiana	1,857	1,133	1,942	1,261	2,034	1,377	2,223	1,530	2,308	1,769
State	240	352	268	337	278	354	377	294	294	459
Local, total	1,617	839	1,674	924	1,756	1,024	1,918	1,153	2,014	1,310
Counties	998	489	1,120	615	1,087	622	1,180	710	1,326	862
Municipalities	619	350	554	308	669	401	738	443	688	449
Iowa	994	680	886	627	866	705	1,047	967	1,142	1,191
State	123	178	132	194	136	247	225	403	229	468
Local, total	871	503	754	433	730	458	822	564	913	723
Counties	605	333	511	272	708	446	812	559	913	723
Municipalities	266	170	243	161	22	12	10	5	-	-
Kansas	895	576	946	608	1,047	706	1,217	871	1,334	1,040
State	158	188	165	197	178	219	180	254	191	296
Local, total	737	388	781	411	869	487	1,037	617	1,143	744
Counties	651	333	670	339	758	409	893	521	1,009	643
Municipalities	86	55	111	72	111	78	144	97	143	101
Kentucky	933	644	833	602	1,199	850	1,263	978	1,604	1,348
State	162	226	174	245	294	317	141	257	284	423
Local, total	771	418	659	356	905	533	1,122	721	1,320	925
Counties	675	351	556	280	798	449	999	621	1,082	743
Municipalities	96	67	103	76	107	83	123	100	238	182
Louisiana	2,339	1,306	2,245	1,457	2,352	1,623	2,572	1,943	2,664	2,108
State	371	403	359	422	368	429	323	462	345	494
Local, total	1,968	952	1,886	1,035	1,984	1,195	2,249	1,482	2,319	1,614
Parishes	883	399	1,025	526	930	577	1,231	806	1,222	852
Municipalities	1,085	553	861	510	1,054	618	1,018	676	1,097	762
Maine	296	189	304	196	337	247	366	276	357	293
State	151	125	179	141	183	174	200	191	208	211
Local, total	145	63	125	55	154	74	166	85	149	82
Counties	145	63	125	55	153	73	164	83	147	80
Municipalities	-	-	(c)	(c)	1	1	2	1	2	1
Maryland	1,703	1,421	1,703	1,485	1,947	1,879	2,116	2,174	2,134	2,416
State	827	797	893	860	989	1,085	1,059	1,232	1,098	1,390
Local, total	876	624	810	626	958	794	1,057	942	1,036	1,026
Counties	413	298	448	361	563	493	665	614	633	641
Municipalities	463	326	362	265	395	301	392	329	403	385
Massachusetts	2,533	2,159	2,898	2,552	2,921	2,791	3,253	3,308	3,488	3,578
State	459	505	504	523	533	614	574	720	600	736
Local, total	2,074	1,654	2,394	2,030	2,388	2,177	2,679	2,587	2,888	2,842
Counties	1,318	1,001	1,535	1,239	1,618	1,389	1,846	1,702	1,907	1,817
Municipalities	756	653	859	790	770	788	833	885	981	1,025
Michigan	5,056	4,126	5,139	4,561	5,235	5,133	5,608	5,799	5,925	6,490
State	466	907	461	805	515	927	525	598	590	1,086
Local, total	4,590	3,362	4,678	3,755	4,720	4,206	5,083	4,841	5,335	5,404
Counties	3,525	2,574	3,447	2,781	3,541	3,162	3,824	3,636	4,111	4,137
Municipalities	1,065	788	1,231	974	1,179	1,043	1,259	1,205	1,224	1,267
Minnesota	1,210	1,066	1,339	1,264	1,440	1,429	1,547	1,569	1,685	1,937
State	122	207	124	241	135	281	127	261	139	305
Local, total	1,088	884	1,215	1,023	1,305	1,148	1,420	1,308	1,546	1,631
Counties	937	759	1,101	918	1,204	1,040	1,348	1,229	1,542	1,628
Municipalities	151	125	114	105	101	108	72	80	4	3
Mississippi	488	350	562	391	547	409	627	522	754	625
State	94	138	102	149	100	148	107	197	116	221
Local, total	394	212	460	242	447	260	520	325	638	404
Counties	334	177	436	226	384	224	469	294	575	362
Municipalities	60	35	24	16	63	36	51	31	63	42

See footnotes at end of table.

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
438	\$440	520	\$519	557	\$620	564	\$686
165	262	172	283	173	340	179	360
273	178	348	236	384	280	390	327
255	164	329	221	366	264	374	312
18	14	19	15	18	16	15	15
6,623	7,279	6,672	7,737	7,215	8,731	6,934	9,555
1,562	3,109	1,422	2,952	1,605	3,406	1,651	4,153
5,061	4,170	5,250	4,785	5,610	5,325	5,357	5,402
5,031	4,145	5,217	4,757	5,584	5,302	5,332	5,376
30	25	33	28	26	23	25	26
2,649	2,164	3,026	2,413	2,974	2,596	3,267	2,962
387	598	468	627	410	676	425	859
2,262	1,566	2,558	1,786	2,564	1,920	2,660	2,103
1,541	1,060	1,755	1,225	1,850	1,379	1,944	1,522
721	506	803	561	714	541	715	581
1,160	1,285	1,340	1,711	1,359	1,755	1,442	1,901
241	517	241	710	241	655	246	727
919	769	1,099	1,002	1,118	1,100	1,150	1,174
919	769	1,097	999	1,118	1,100	1,150	1,174
-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-
1,398	1,144	1,716	1,506	1,734	1,568	2,079	2,067
217	318	298	509	323	545	1,638	1,688
1,181	826	1,418	996	1,411	1,023	451	380
1,035	711	1,265	876	1,249	891	243	209
146	115	153	120	162	132	210	171
1,584	1,468	2,058	1,896	2,135	2,152	2,317	2,915
380	597	329	526	1,804	1,893	2,003	2,614
1,204	871	1,729	1,369	331	260	314	301
983	700	1,490	1,176	271	200	243	228
221	171	239	193	60	60	70	73
2,959	2,697	2,971	2,879	3,265	3,612	3,454	3,826
374	820	378	887	265	1,140	603	1,262
2,585	1,877	2,593	1,992	3,000	2,472	2,879	2,564
1,318	958	1,330	1,062	1,761	1,462	1,683	1,492
1,267	919	1,263	929	1,239	1,009	1,196	1,072
352	312	330	324	438	479	391	415
274	265	260	276	346	418	305	346
78	47	70	48	92	61	95	69
78	47	70	48	91	60	95	68
-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
2,061	2,634	2,226	2,717	2,250	2,730	2,452	3,395
1,140	1,669	1,189	1,572	1,164	1,486	1,189	1,836
921	965	1,037	1,146	1,086	1,244	1,262	1,559
520	564	642	726	679	821	863	1,112
401	401	395	420	407	423	398	447
3,459	3,694	3,775	4,303	4,197	5,057	4,735	6,814
632	817	648	887	772	1,182	4,082	6,185
2,827	2,877	3,127	3,416	3,425	3,875	657	630
1,862	1,822	1,881	2,021	2,263	2,540	439	430
965	1,055	1,246	1,395	1,162	1,335	217	200
6,118	7,199	6,508	8,076	6,717	8,832	7,098	8,467
658	1,322	623	1,400	732	1,571	774	1,740
5,460	5,877						

Table 1.26 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 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
Missouri	2,344	\$1,413	2,498	\$1,682	2,544	\$1,936	2,877	\$2,257	3,025	\$2,541
State	491	430	720	616	725	781	845	900	883	1,032
Local, total	1,853	999	1,778	1,065	1,819	1,154	2,032	1,357	2,142	1,510
Counties	1,247	651	1,133	645	1,128	676	1,357	863	1,468	989
Municipalities	606	348	645	421	691	478	675	495	674	521
Montana	262	179	307	197	331	242	362	286	402	324
State	46	68	46	68	49	70	47	82	49	87
Local, total	216	111	261	129	282	172	315	204	353	237
Counties	190	91	236	111	260	153	287	183	321	210
Municipalities	26	20	25	18	22	19	28	21	32	27
Nebraska	634	412	628	467	753	595	804	691	867	832
State	109	160	128	162	425	384	459	439	431	488
Local, total	525	276	500	305	328	212	345	251	436	344
Counties	434	215	402	239	235	154	248	175	339	259
Municipalities	91	61	98	66	93	57	97	76	97	85
Nevada	266	212	298	252	293	265	361	349	418	428
State	41	64	47	75	48	78	56	90	62	114
Local, total	225	148	251	177	245	187	305	260	356	314
Counties	182	111	191	128	177	130	225	190	272	239
Municipalities	43	37	60	48	68	57	80	70	84	74
New Hampshire	205	166	264	214	244	234	258	246	333	311
State	62	73	75	86	72	97	73	104	85	124
Local, total	143	93	189	128	172	138	185	143	248	187
Counties	71	48	95	68	73	48	83	63	137	104
Municipalities	72	46	94	60	99	90	102	80	111	83
New Jersey	4,366	3,412	4,813	3,901	4,869	4,233	5,198	4,931	5,443	5,303
State	570	703	629	775	699	985	799	1,145	810	1,130
Local, total	3,796	2,709	4,184	3,125	4,170	3,248	4,399	3,786	4,633	4,173
Counties	2,753	2,122	3,050	2,452	3,116	2,582	3,121	2,961	3,183	3,198
Municipalities	1,043	587	1,134	673	1,054	666	1,278	825	1,450	974
New Mexico	396	273	499	346	483	352	537	424	618	529
State	307	214	394	282	386	292	415	340	487	424
Local, total	89	59	105	64	97	60	122	84	131	105
Counties	28	20	16	10	14	9	29	24	23	18
Municipalities	61	39	89	54	83	50	93	59	108	86
New York	10,829	11,847	11,715	13,562	12,011	14,579	12,678	16,795	12,889	17,410
State	1,673	2,571	1,587	2,737	1,644	2,898	1,815	3,766	1,951	3,887
Local, total	9,156	9,277	10,128	10,825	10,367	11,681	10,863	13,029	10,938	13,523
Counties	2,957	2,648	3,015	2,997	3,044	3,114	3,496	3,833	3,712	4,265
Municipalities	6,199	6,629	7,113	7,828	7,323	8,538	7,367	9,196	7,226	9,258
North Carolina	2,150	1,361	2,216	1,480	2,272	1,679	2,486	1,951	2,670	2,143
State	2,028	1,299	2,093	1,410	2,126	1,593	2,122	1,686	2,210	1,804
Local, total	122	62	123	70	146	86	364	265	460	339
Counties	102	54	111	65	146	86	364	265	460	339
Municipalities	20	8	12	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Dakota	249	161	297	188	287	211	320	249	345	301
State	48	57	52	59	52	74	54	80	64	100
Local, total	201	104	245	129	235	136	266	170	281	201
Counties	182	90	225	114	216	120	246	151	256	175
Municipalities	19	15	20	16	19	16	20	19	25	26
Ohio	6,340	4,012	6,257	4,240	6,833	4,905	7,256	5,733	7,220	6,224
State	407	655	334	444	332	459	400	712	373	744
Local, total	5,933	3,582	5,923	3,796	6,501	4,447	6,856	5,020	6,847	5,479
Counties	4,304	2,462	4,184	2,588	4,719	3,102	4,920	3,439	4,801	3,723
Municipalities	1,629	1,121	1,739	1,208	1,782	1,344	1,936	1,580	2,046	1,756
Oklahoma	1,208	830	979	721	1,028	800	1,161	938	1,238	1,052
State	373	406	381	401	386	429	405	501	425	530
Local, total	835	425	598	320	642	371	756	437	813	522
Counties	720	352	461	232	497	272	605	331	634	391
Municipalities	115	73	137	88	145	99	151	106	179	131
Oregon	1,060	856	1,099	917	1,046	920	1,119	1,089	1,286	1,288
State	162	248	170	264	198	330	196	369	217	425
Local, total	898	608	929	653	848	590	923	720	1,069	863
Counties	762	510	845	604	753	533	818	654	949	785
Municipalities	136	98	84	50	95	57	105	66	120	78

See footnotes at end of table.

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
Missouri	3,114	\$2,724	3,170	\$2,885	3,352	\$3,543	3,160	\$3,794
State	935	1,087	822	998	853	1,393	883	1,728
Local, total	2,179	1,636	2,348	1,887	2,499	2,150	2,295	2,066
Counties	1,494	1,085	1,578	1,234	1,689	1,436	1,501	1,305
Municipalities	685	551	770	653	810	714	792	761
Montana	386	351	400	408	445	445	438	478
State	53	89	71	142	64	445	63	149
Local, total	333	262	329	266	381	309	390	329
Counties	301	231	292	231	327	257	342	288
Municipalities	32	31	37	35	54	52	47	41
Nebraska	848	868	859	990	907	986	913	1,082
State	437	515	454	604	475	583	473	642
Local, total	411	353	405	386	432	404	443	440
Counties	297	251	288	264	318	288	321	312
Municipalities	114	102	117	122	114	115	122	128
Nevada	474	518	641	691	688	780	685	894
State	70	133	79	135	74	140	76	184
Local, total	404	385	562	556	614	640	610	710
Counties	304	289	439	419	478	486	456	526
Municipalities	100	97	123	137	136	154	154	184
New Hampshire	346	330	332	352	336	373	364	434
State	85	121	95	142	89	147	93	157
Local, total	261	210	237	210	247	226	279	277
Counties	135	113	129	110	127	121	145	139
Municipalities	126	97	108	100	120	105	144	137
New Jersey	5,446	5,549	5,920	6,213	6,379	7,323	6,373	7,669
State	799	1,167	951	1,347	985	1,574	1,124	2,046
Local, total	4,647	4,382	4,969	4,866	5,394	5,749	5,279	5,623
Counties	3,274	3,348	3,551	3,708	3,883	4,457	3,833	4,283
Municipalities	1,373	1,035	1,418	1,158	1,511	1,292	1,490	1,340
New Mexico	622	733	663	650	867	887	920	996
State	479	621	522	535	670	707	708	795
Local, total	143	112	141	114	197	180	216	200
Counties	23	18	21	18	37	34	40	39
Municipalities	120	94	120	97	160	146	176	161
New York	12,969	17,480	18,911	27,141	12,724	19,781	14,799	27,319
State	2,039	4,090	9,719	15,456	10,822	17,714	11,290	24,010
Local, total	10,930	13,390	9,192	11,684	1,902	2,067	4,008	3,309
Counties	3,747	4,454	2,589	3,428	660	743	947	1,151
Municipalities	7,183	8,936	6,603	8,256	1,242	1,323	3,005	2,158
North Carolina	2,903	3,006	2,775	2,608	2,815	2,911	2,955	3,263
State	2,307	2,525	2,374	2,237	2,392	2,497	2,473	2,764
Local, total	596	481	401	371	423	415	482	499
Counties	596	481	401	371	423	415	482	499
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Dakota	335	309	342	349	338	381	396	451
State	52	93	76	127	75	130	89	152
Local, total	283	216	266	222	263	251	316	299
Counties	256	189	239	194	235	218	276	262
Municipalities	27	27	27	28	28	33		

Table 1.26 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 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	1,887	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	478	489
State	404	285	390	337	421	372	447	442	438	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	2	10	5	7	4	17	9	18	11
Counties	1	1	10	5	7	4	17	9	18	11
Municipalities	-	-	-	(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	1,086	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

^aData 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.

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 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	32	30
South Carolina	1,283	1,117	1,369	1,283	1,472	1,474	1,541	1,747
State	116	191	264	438	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
Counties	23	18	5	5	3	2	7	7
Municipalities	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	1,637	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	567	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

Table 1.27 Authorized judges in trial courts, by trial court level and jurisdiction, 1980

NOTE: These data were collected through a mail survey conducted by the National Center for State Courts. Questionnaires were sent to the State court administrative offices of the 50 States, American Samoa, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. State court administrative offices were asked to use Jan. 1, 1980 or the court/fiscal/administrative year ending closest to that date as the point in time for data they supplied.

A court of general jurisdiction is a trial court that has original jurisdiction over all subject matter or persons within its geographical limits except those that may be assigned by law to a limited or special jurisdiction court. A court of limited or special jurisdiction is a trial court that has jurisdiction over only the specific subject matter or persons assigned by law or statute to that court.

Jurisdiction	1980 population (in thousands)	Courts of general jurisdiction		Courts of limited/special jurisdiction		All trial courts	
		Number of authorized judges	Population per judge	Number of authorized judges	Population per judge	Number of authorized judges	Population per judge
Total	230,104	7,275	31,600	18,763 ^a	12,300 ^a	26,036 ^a	8,800 ^a
Alabama	3,890	113	34,400	370	10,500	483	8,100
Alaska	400	21	19,100	69	5,800	90	4,400
Arizona	2,718	80	34,000	178	15,300	258	10,500
Arkansas	2,286	63	36,300	254	9,000	317	7,200
California	23,669	607	39,000	568	41,700	1,175	20,100
Colorado	2,889	106	27,300	353	8,200	459	6,300
Connecticut	3,108	110	28,300	130	23,900	240	12,900
Delaware	595	14	42,500	94	6,300	108	5,500
Florida	9,740	302	32,300	198	49,200	500	19,500
Georgia	5,464	110	49,700	2,318 ^a	(a)	2,428 ^a	(a)
Hawaii	965	25	38,600	18	53,600	43	22,400
Idaho	944	99	9,500	0	--	99	9,500
Illinois	11,418	677	16,900	0	--	677	16,900
Indiana	5,490	171	32,100	155	35,400	326	16,800
Iowa	2,913	300	9,700	0	--	300	9,700
Kansas	2,363	211	11,200	356	6,600	567	4,200
Kentucky	3,661	91	40,200	123	29,800	214	17,100
Louisiana	4,204	161	26,100	711	5,900	872	4,800
Maine	1,125	14	80,300	38	29,600	52	21,600
Maryland	4,216	97	43,500	153	27,600	250	16,900
Massachusetts	5,737	264	21,700	0	--	264	21,700
Michigan	9,258	173	53,500	341	27,200	514	18,012
Minnesota	4,077	72	56,600	166	24,600	238	17,100
Mississippi	2,521	65	38,800	591	4,300	656	3,800
Missouri	4,917	300	16,400	0	--	300	16,400
Montana	787	32	24,600	192	4,100	224	3,500
Nebraska	1,570	45	34,900	65	24,200	110	14,300
Nevada	799	29	27,600	81	9,900	110	7,300
New Hampshire	921	15	61,400	114	8,100	129	7,100
New Jersey	7,364	214	34,400	474	15,500	688	10,700
New Mexico	1,300	44	29,500	201	6,500	245	5,300
New York	17,557	367	47,800	3,037	5,800	3,404	5,200
North Carolina	5,874	66	89,000	136	43,200	202	29,100
North Dakota	653	24	27,200	279	2,300	303	2,200
Ohio	10,797	313	34,500	938	11,500	1,251	8,600
Oklahoma	3,025	198	15,300	553	5,500	751	4,000
Oregon	2,633	76	34,600	297	8,900	373	7,100
Pennsylvania	11,867	285	41,600	589	20,100	874	13,600
Rhode Island	947	19	49,900	68	13,900	87	10,900
South Carolina	3,119	31	100,600	672	4,600	703	4,400
South Dakota	690	141	4,900	0	--	141	4,900
Tennessee	4,591	116	39,900	362	12,700	478	9,600
Texas	14,228	310	45,900	2,195	6,500	2,505	5,700
Utah	1,461	24	60,900	212	6,900	236	6,200
Vermont	511	38	13,500	33	15,500	71	7,200
Virginia	5,346	111	48,200	163	32,800	274	19,500
Washington	4,130	118	35,000	208	19,900	326	12,700
West Virginia	1,950	60	32,500	204	9,700	264	7,400
Wisconsin	4,705	190	24,800	216	21,800	406	11,600
Wyoming	471 ^b	15	31,400	124	3,800	139	3,400
American Samoa	31 ^b	7	4,400	1	31,000	8	3,900
District of Columbia	638 ^b	44	14,500	0	--	44	14,500
Guam	114 ^b	5	22,800	0	--	5	22,800
Puerto Rico	3,358 ^b	92	36,500	159	21,100	251	13,400
Virgin Islands	96 ^b	0	--	6	16,000	6	16,000

^aData from the limited jurisdiction courts in Georgia do not include judges of the Criminal Court, Police Court, or Municipal Court (other than the Municipal Court located in Savannah and Columbia). These data are not included in any of the total

figures, thus affecting the population per judge figures reported. The true population per judge figures would be slightly lower than those given on the chart.

^bPopulation figures given for these jurisdictions are estimates of the 1978 population.

Source: Conference of State Court Administrators and National Center for State Courts, *State Court Organization 1980*, U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), pp. 32, 33. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.28 Judges, by type of court and State, July 1, 1982

NOTE: The data presented in this table were collected from State administrative offices of the courts during the summer of 1982. Figures given for general and limited jurisdiction trial courts include all judicial officers--judges, associate judges, magistrates, etc.--whether full-time or part-time. However, these figures do not include retired judges recalled to active service on appellate or trial courts (Source, p. 2).

State	Total	Courts of last resort	Intermediate appellate courts	General jurisdiction courts	Limited jurisdiction courts
Total	26,910	350	624	7,515	18,421
Alabama	502	9	8	113	372
Alaska	100	5	3	23	69
Arizona	285	5	15	83	180
Arkansas	329	7	6	67	249
California	1,241	7	59	607	568
Colorado	479	7	10	107	355
Connecticut	264	6	3	125	130
Delaware	113	5	(a)	14	94
District of Columbia	53	9	(a)	44	(a)
Florida	579	7	45	326	201
Georgia	2,482 ^b	7	9	116	2,350 ^b
Hawaii	54	5	3	28	18
Idaho	111	5	3	103	(a)
Illinois	814	7	34	773	(a)
Indiana	362	5	12	185	160
Iowa	327	9	5	313	(a)
Kansas	583	7	7	213	356
Kentucky	235	7	14	91	123
Louisiana	910	7	33	168	702
Maine	60	7	(a)	14	39
Maryland	277	7	13	104	153
Massachusetts	281	7	10	264	(a)
Michigan	539	7	18	173	341
Minnesota	219	9	(a)	77	133
Mississippi	665	9	(a)	65	591
Missouri	340	7	30	303	(a)
Montana	231	7	(a)	32	192
Nebraska	118	7	(a)	45	65
Nevada	121	5	(a)	35	81
New Hampshire	131	5	(a)	15	111
New Jersey	714	7	21	215	471
New Mexico	264	5	7	49	203
New York	3,444	7	33	367	3,037
North Carolina	221	7	12	68	142
North Dakota	281	5	(a)	26	250
Ohio	1,302	7	44	313	938
Oklahoma	769	12	6	198	553
Oregon	371	7	10	83	271
Pennsylvania	929	7	24	308	590
Rhode Island	92	5	(a)	19	68
South Carolina	688	5	(a)	31	652
South Dakota	184	5	(a)	179	(a)
Tennessee	503	5	21	115	362
Texas	2,537	18	78	344	2,306
Utah	246	5	(a)	29	212
Vermont	76	5	(a)	38	33
Virginia	291	7	(a)	116	168
Washington	357	9	16	126	206
West Virginia	269	5	(a)	60	204
Wisconsin	421	7	12	190	212
Wyoming	146	5	(a)	17	124

^aThese States do not have a court at this level.

^bAt least one court did not report the number of judges.

^cFigures for these States are given for Jan. 1, 1980 and are the latest data available. There may have been changes since that date.

Source: National Center for State Courts, *National Center for State Courts Report*, Vol. 4, No. 4 (Williamsburg, Va.: National Center for State Courts, 1983), p. 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.29 Number and term of judges of appellate and major trial courts, by type of court and jurisdiction, 1981

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

Jurisdiction	Appellate courts									
	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 Court of Civil Appeals	5 3	6 6	Circuit courts	113	6	
Alaska	Supreme Court	5	10	X	X	X	Superior courts	21	6	
Arizona	Supreme Court	5	6	Court of Appeals	15	6	Superior courts	81	4	
Arkansas	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	6	8	Chancery and probate courts Circuit courts	33 30	4 4	
California	Supreme Court	7	12	Courts of Appeal	59	12	Superior courts	628	6	
Colorado	Supreme Court	7	10	Courts of Appeals	10	8	District Court	107	6	
Connecticut	Supreme Court	6 ^a	8	X	X	X	Superior Court	121 ^a	8	
Delaware	Supreme Court	5	12	X	X	X	Court of Chancery Superior Court	3 11	12 12	
Florida	Supreme Court	7	6	District courts of appeal	45	6	Circuit courts	326	6	
Georgia	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	9	6	Superior courts	116	4 to 8	
Hawaii	Supreme Court	5	10	Intermediate Appellate Court	3	10	Circuit courts	21	10	
Idaho	Supreme Court	5	6	Court of Appeals	3	6	District courts	31	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 Superior courts County courts	92 92 64	6 6 4	
Iowa	Supreme Court	9	8	Court of Appeals	5	6	District Court	307 ^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	91	8	
Louisiana	Supreme Court	7	10	Courts of Appeals	48	10	District courts	167	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 Courts of Supreme Bench of Baltimore City	80 23	15 15	
Massachusetts	Supreme Judicial Court	7	To age 70	Appeals Court	10	To age 70	Trial Court	264	To age 70	
Michigan	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	18	6	Circuit courts Recorder's Court (Detroit)	165 29	6 ^f 6 ^f	
Minnesota	Supreme Court	9	6	X	X	X	District courts	72	6	
Mississippi	Supreme Court	9	8	X	X	X	Chancery courts Circuit courts	38 35	4 4	
Missouri	Supreme Court	7	12	Court of Appeals	31	12	Circuit courts	131	6	
Montana	Supreme Court	7	8	X	X	X	District courts	31	6	
Nebraska	Supreme Court	7	6	X	X	X	District courts	47	6	
Nevada	Supreme Court	5	6	X	X	X	District courts	35	6	
New Hampshire	Supreme Court	5	To age 70	X	X	X	Superior Court	15	To age 70	
New Jersey	Supreme Court	7	To age 79	Appellate division of Superior Court	21	7 ^g	Superior Court	236	7 ^g	
New Mexico	Supreme Court	5	8	Court of Appeals	7	8	District courts	49	6 ^h	
New York	Court of Appeals	7	14 ^h	Appellate divisions of Supreme Court	24 ^j	5 ^k	Supreme Court	263	14 ^h	
North Carolina	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	12	8	Superior Court	66	8	
North Dakota	Supreme Court	5	10	X	X	X	District courts	26	6	
Ohio	Supreme Court	7	6	Courts of appeals	52	6	Courts of common pleas	321	6	
Oklahoma	Supreme Court Court of Criminal Appeals	9 3	6 6	Court of Appeals	6	6	District courts	202	4 ^l	
Oregon	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	10	6	Circuit courts	85	6	
Pennsylvania	Supreme Court	7	10	Superior Court Commonwealth Court	15 9	10 10	Courts of common pleas	309	10	
Rhode Island	Supreme Court	5	Life	X	X	X	Superior Court	19	Life	
South Carolina	Supreme Court	5	10	X	X	X	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 Court of Criminal Appeals	12 9	8 8	Chancery courts Circuit courts Criminal courts Law-equity courts	27 58 26 5	8 8 8 8	
Texas	Supreme Court Court of Criminal Appeals	9 9	6 6	Court of Civil Appeals	79 ^m	6	District courts	347 ^m	4	
Utah	Supreme Court	5	10	X	X	X	District courts	25	6	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.29 Number and term of judges of appellate and major trial courts, by type of court and jurisdiction, 1981--Continued

Jurisdiction	Appellate courts									
	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)	
Vermont	Supreme Court	5	6	X	X	X	Superior courts District courts	10 14	6 ⁿ 6	
Virginia	Supreme Court	7	12	X	X	X	Circuit courts	113	8	
Washington	Supreme Court	9	6	Court of Appeals	16	6	Superior courts	127	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	190	6	
Wyoming	Supreme Court	5	8	X	X	X	District courts	17	6	
District of Columbia	Court of Appeals	9	15	X	X	X	Superior Court	44	15	
American Samoa	High Courts: Appellate	8 ^o	(p)	X	X	X	High Court: Trial	8 ^o	(p)	
Guam	X	X	X	X	X	X	Superior Court	5	7	
Northern Mariana Islands	X	X	X	X	X	X	Commonwealth Court	3	6	
Puerto Rico	Supreme Court	8	To age 70	X	X	X	Superior Court	92	12	

^aDoes 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.

^bElective judgeships. Retired and sitting circuit judges are assigned full-time to appellate court as needed.

^cComposed of circuit and associate judges who have full jurisdiction of circuit court. Associate judges serve 4 years.

^dA unified system with 95 district court judges who possess full jurisdiction of the court. An additional 39 district associate judges, 9 senior judges and 166 part-time judicial magistrates have limited jurisdiction. District associate judges serve 4 years, part-time magistrates, 2 years.

^eSeventy-one district judges, 67 associate district judges, and 73 district magistrate judges.

^fTerms for new judgeships are for 10, 8, or 6 years; elected thereafter for 6-year term.

^gWith reappointment to age 70.

^hTo age 70; judges may be certificated thereafter as supreme court justices for 2-year terms up to age 76.

Source: The Council of State Governments, The Book of the States 1982-83 (Lexington, Ky.: The Council of State Governments, 1982), pp. 254, 255. Reprinted by permission.

ⁱThe 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.

^jTwenty-four justices permanently authorized; in addition, 21 justices and certificated retired justices have been temporarily assigned.

^kOr until term as supreme court justice expires. Presiding justices of four appellate divisions are appointed for remainder of their terms, as supreme court justices.

^lSpecial judges serve at pleasure of district judges by whom they are appointed.

^mEffective Jan. 1, 1981.

ⁿSix years for superior judges; 4 years for assistant judges. Chief justice and associate justice sit in all divisions as well as court of last resort except in Matai cases; trial court judges sit in all divisions of the High Court by designation of the chief justice.

^oAppointed.

Table 1.30 Law trained and lay State court judges, by State, 1981

NOTE: These data are from a telephone survey of State judicial education officers or State court administrators conducted between November 1980 and January 1981. The data below include all judges in the State, from local judges to the State's highest appellate court judges, except as noted in footnotes.

State	Law trained judges	Lay judges	State	Law trained judges	Lay judges
Alabama	436	69 ^a	Missouri	514	219
Alaska	68	48	Montana	39	141 ^c
Arizona	142	116	Nebraska	124	43
Arkansas	174	78 ^b	Nevada	32	73
California	1,241	0	New Hampshire	111	12
Colorado	410 ^c	73 ^{c,d}	New Jersey	659	0
Connecticut	190	59 ^e	New Mexico	61	186
Delaware	39	74 ^{c,f}	New York	1,038	2,250 ^{c,o}
District of Columbia	52	0	North Carolina	221 ^p	600 ^c
Florida	519	29 ^g	North Dakota	86	145
Georgia	247	620 ^{c,h}	Ohio	610	0
Hawaii	51	0	Oklahoma	220	0 ^q
Idaho	82	22	Oregon	149	230 ^c
Illinois	726	3 ⁱ	Pennsylvania	331	565 ^c
Indiana	317	44	Rhode Island	49	0
Iowa	228 ^c	83 ^{c,j}	South Carolina	82	605 ^c
Kansas	151	373 ^{c,k}	South Dakota	59	150 ^c
Kentucky	235	0	Tennessee	142	115 ^f
Louisiana	292	685 ^c	Texas	883 ^s	1,678 ^c
Maine	42	0	Utah	71	160 ^c
Maryland	204	69	Vermont	27	47 ^t
Massachusetts	280	0	Virginia	281	400 ^{c,u}
Michigan	562	130 ^{c,l}	Washington	330 ^c	70 ^c
Minnesota	225	0 ^m	West Virginia	60	150 ^{c,v}
Mississippi	167	644 ⁿ	Wisconsin	214	215 ^{c,w}
			Wyoming	30	155 ^{c,x}

^aThese are probate judges. There are approximately 400 lay magistrates performing minor court-related duties serving municipal and general jurisdiction courts.
^bDoes not include police and city court judges, about whom no information was obtained.
^cEstimated.
^dIncludes 23 (of 109) county court judges and an estimated 50 (of 250) municipal court judges.
^eFifty-nine of Connecticut's 130 probate judges are lay judges; the remaining 71 are law trained and included in that column.
^fIncludes 20 alderman's court judges who may or may not be lawyers and 54 justices of the peace.
^gCounty court judges still sitting due to "grandfather" clause.
^hDoes not include 1,164 non-certified justices of the peace and 435 municipal, police and mayor's court judges, of whom 35 to 40 percent are lawyers.
ⁱIn Illinois, 3 lay circuit court judges are still sitting due to a "grandfather" clause.
^jOf 166 part-time magistrates, approximately one-half are non-lawyers.
^kIncludes 73 magistrate judges and approximately 300 municipal court judges, most of whom are non-lawyers.
^lThese are magistrates who perform minor court-related functions for the district courts.
^mIn Minnesota, 1 lay county court judge is still sitting due to a "grandfather" clause.
ⁿIncludes 415 justice court judges and 229 mayors who are municipal judges.
^oThese are town and village justices, of whom approximately 20 percent are lawyers.
^pIncludes 7 lay district court judges still sitting due to a "grandfather" clause.
^qDoes not include approximately 150 municipal court judges, about one-half of whom are non-lawyers.
^rEstimated number of general sessions judges, approximately one-half of whom are non-lawyers.
^sIncludes 53 county court judges, 57 justices of the peace, and 294 municipal court judges who are lawyers.
^tDoes not include justices of the peace, about whom no information was obtained.
^uMagistrates, most of whom are non-lawyers.
^vDoes not include municipal, police and mayor's court judges, about whom no information was obtained.
^wMunicipal court judges, with extremely limited jurisdiction, approximately 75 percent of whom are non-lawyers, and all but 2 of whom are part-time.
^xIncludes 68 justices of the peace and 87 municipal court judges, approximately one-half of whom are non-lawyers.

Source: Julie N. Bronstein, *Survey of State Mandatory Judicial Education Requirements* (Washington, D.C.: The American University, 1981), pp. 5-8. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.31 Selected qualification requirements of judges of appellate and trial courts of general jurisdiction, by type of court and jurisdiction, 1981

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.29. "Appellate" refers to judges of courts of last resort and intermediate appellate courts. "Trial" refers to judges of courts of general trial jurisdiction. In some instances, information on the length of time for residency and legal experience requirements was not supplied. There are no qualification requirements for judges in Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

Jurisdiction	U.S. citizenship		Years in residence				Minimum age		Learned in law		Years of legal experience		Other		
	Appel- late	Trial	In State		In district		Appel- late	Trial	Appel- late	Trial	Appel- late	Trial	Appel- late	Trial	
			Appel- late	Trial	Appel- late	Trial									
Alabama	Y	Y	5	5	-	1	25	25	Y ^a	Y ^a	-	-	-	-	
Alaska	Y	Y	3 ^b	3	-	-	-	-	Y ^a	Y ^a	8 ^b	5	-	-	
Arizona	Y	Y	10 ^b	5	3 ^c	-	30 ^c	30	Y ^a	Y ^a	10 ^b	5	(d)	(d)	
Arkansas	Y	Y	2	2	-	-	30	28	Y	Y	8	6	(d)	(d)	
California	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	28	28	Y ^a	Y ^a	10	10	-	-	
Colorado	Y	Y	1	1	-	Y	-	-	Y ^a	Y ^a	5	5	-	-	
Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y ^a	Y ^a	-	-	-	-	
Delaware	-	-	(e)	(e)	-	(f)	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	(g)	(h)	
Florida	Y	Y	(e)	(e)	-	-	-	-	Y ^a	Y ^a	10 ^a	5 ^a	-	-	
Georgia	Y	Y	3	3	-	-	30	30	Y	Y	7	7	-	-	
Hawaii	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y ^a	Y ^a	10 ⁱ	10 ⁱ	(j)	(j)	
Idaho	Y	Y	1	1	-	1	-	30	Y ^a	Y ^a	-	5	(k, l)	(k, l)	
Illinois	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	Y ^a	Y ^a	-	-	-	-	
Indiana	Y	Y	5	Y	Y	Y	21	21	Y ^a	Y ^a	10 ^m	Y	-	-	
Iowa	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y ^s	-	-	(o)	(o)	
Kansas	Y	Y	-	Y	-	Y	30	30	Y	Y ^p	10	5	-	-	
Kentucky	Y	Y	2	2	2	2	-	-	Y ^a	Y ^a	8	8	-	-	
Louisiana	-	-	2	2	2	2	-	-	Y ^a	Y ^a	5	5	-	-	
Maine	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y ^a	Y ^a	-	-	(q)	(q)	
Maryland	Y	Y	5	5	Y	Y	30	30	Y ^a	Y ^a	-	-	(d)	(d)	
Michigan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y ^a	Y ^a	-	-	(l)	(l)	
Minnesota	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	21	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	
Mississippi	-	-	5	5	-	-	30	26	Y	Y	Y	5	-	(k)	
Missouri	-	-	9 ^r	3 ^r	Y	1	30	30	Y ^a	Y ^a	-	-	(k)	(k)	
Montana	Y	Y	2	2	-	-	-	-	Y ^a	Y ^a	5	5	-	-	
Nebraska	Y	Y	5	5	Y	Y	30	30	Y ^a	Y ^a	5 ^s	5 ^s	-	-	
Nevada	Y	Y	2	2	-	-	25	25	Y ^a	Y ^a	-	-	(k)	(k)	
New Jersey	(t)	(t)	(t)	(t)	(t)	(t)	-	-	Y ^a	Y ^a	10	10	-	-	
New Mexico	Y	Y	3	3	-	Y	30	30	Y ^a	Y ^a	3	3	-	-	
New York	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	Y ^a	Y ^a	10	10	-	-	
North Carolina	Y	Y	1 month	1 month	-	Y	21	21	Y ^{a,u}	Y ^{a,u}	-	-	(k)	(k)	
North Dakota	Y	Y	Y ^e	Y ^e	-	-	-	-	Y ^a	Y ^a	-	-	-	-	
Ohio	Y	Y	1	-	-	1	-	-	Y ^a	Y ^a	6	6	-	-	
Oklahoma	Y	Y	-	-	-	6 months	30	18 ^v	Y	Y	5	4 ^v	(w)	(w)	
Oregon	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	21	21	Y ^a	Y ^a	-	-	(k)	-	
Pennsylvania	Y	Y	1 ^e	1 ^e	-	1	-	-	Y ^a	Y ^a	-	-	-	-	
Rhode Island	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y ^a	Y ^a	-	-	-	-	
South Carolina	Y	Y	5	5	-	Y	26	26	Y ^a	Y ^a	5	5	(x)	-	
South Dakota	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	19	19	Y ^a	Y ^a	-	-	-	-	
Tennessee	-	-	5	5	-	1	35 ^y	30	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	
Texas	Y	Y	(e)	(e)	-	2	35	25	-	-	10	4	-	-	
Utah	-	-	5	3	-	Y	30	25	Y	Y	Y ^z	Y ^z	-	-	
Vermont	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	Y ^a	Y ^a	5 ^z	5	(aa)	(aa)	
Virginia	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	21	21	Y ^a	Y ^a	5	5	-	-	
Washington	Y	Y	1	1	-	-	21	21	Y ^a	Y ^a	-	-	-	-	
West Virginia	Y	Y	5	5	-	-	30	30	-	-	10	5	(k)	(k)	
Wisconsin	Y	Y	10 days ^k	10 days ^k	-	-	18	18	Y ^a	Y ^a	5	5	-	-	
Wyoming	Y	Y	3	2	-	-	30	28	Y	Y	9	5	(ab)	(ab)	
District of Columbia	Y	Y	90 days	90 days	-	-	-	-	Y ^a	Y ^a	5	5	-	-	
American Samoa	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-
Guam	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Mariana Islands	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	Y ^a	-	5	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	Y	Y	5	-	-	-	25	-	Y ^a	Y ^a	10	5	-	-	

Footnotes follow on next page.

Table 1.31 Selected qualification requirements of judges of appellate and trial courts of general jurisdiction, by type of court and jurisdiction, 1981--Continued

<p>^aMember 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.</p> <p>^bFor court of appeals, 5 years.</p> <p>^cFor court of appeals.</p> <p>^dGood character. Maryland--integrity and wisdom.</p> <p>^eState citizenship.</p> <p>^fThere must be one judge residing in each of State's three counties.</p> <p>^gNo more than three justices can be of same major political party; at least two justices must be of other major political party.</p> <p>^hNo more than bare majority of judges can be of same major political party; remainder of judges must be of other major political party.</p> <p>ⁱSupreme Court, intermediate appellate court, and circuit court judges must be licensed to practice law for at least 10 years preceding nomination of office.</p> <p>^jShall not engage in practice of law or run for or hold any other office or position of profit under the United States, the State, or its political subdivisions during judicial term.</p> <p>^kQualified 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. Wisconsin--qualified elector for 10 days in the jurisdiction of the office for which the judge is running.</p> <p>^lJudges must be under 70 at time of election or appointment.</p> <p>^mMember of State bar 10 years, or 5 years a trial judge.</p> <p>ⁿPart-time judicial magistrates not required to be learned</p>	<p>in law, but must be an elector of the county of appointment, less than 72 years of age, and retire upon attaining that age.</p> <p>^oJustices of supreme court, judges of court of appeals, district court judges, and district associate judges, at time of appointment, must be of an age which 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.</p> <p>^pDistrict 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.</p> <p>^qSobriety of manner.</p> <p>^rRequired number of years as qualified voter.</p> <p>^sIn Nebraska.</p> <p>^tResidence or principal law office in State.</p> <p>^uDoes not apply to persons elected to or serving in such capacity before Jan. 1, 1981.</p> <p>^vAssociate district judges required to be licensed to practice in the State; 2 years of practice required; age not specified.</p> <p>^wShall continue to be licensed attorney while holding office.</p> <p>^xMust be pronounced qualified by the Legislative Screening Committee.</p> <p>^yThirty years for judges of court of appeals and court of criminal appeals.</p> <p>^zFive out of 10 years preceding appointment.</p> <p>^{aa}Shall not seek or accept non-judicial elective office, or hold any other office of public trust, or engage in any other incompatible activity.</p> <p>^{ab}Shall have practiced law in State at least 1 year immediately preceding election or appointment.</p>
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Source: The Council of State Governments, *The Book of the States 1982-83* (Lexington, Ky.: The Council of State Governments, 1982), pp. 258, 259. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.32 Salaries of judges of appellate and general trial courts, and date of last salary change, by type of court and jurisdiction, as of Nov. 30, 1982

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 32 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.

Jurisdiction	Type of court			Date of last salary change
	Highest appellate court	Intermediate appellate court	General trial court	
Alabama	\$58,000	\$57,000	\$48,000 (67,200)	4/27/82
Alaska	77,760 to 88,646	72,564	70,116 to 82,386	1/16/82
Arizona	47,500	45,500	43,500	1/1/79
Arkansas	50,373	48,617	46,860	7/1/82
California	77,226	72,401	63,267	1/1/82
Colorado	55,600	51,152	47,260	1/1/82
Connecticut	50,800	X	43,402 to 46,936	1/1/82
Delaware	56,600	X	53,200	7/1/82
Florida	65,805	59,385	56,710	9/1/82
Georgia	55,462	54,860	46,419 (65,471)	7/1/82
Hawaii	53,460	51,975	50,490	7/1/82
Idaho	47,300	46,300	45,300	7/1/82
Illinois	66,500	61,500	53,000	7/1/82
Indiana	47,244 (50,244)	47,244 (50,244)	39,932 to 42,182	10/1/82
Iowa	57,100	54,200	50,700	7/1/82
Kansas	50,588	48,458	46,860	8/1/82
Kentucky	54,537	52,311	50,085	7/1/82
Louisiana	66,566	63,367	60,169	9/1/81
Maine	40,392	X	39,760	7/1/82
Maryland	62,500	60,000	58,000	7/1/82
Massachusetts	59,000	53,000	50,725	1/1/82
Michigan	69,000	66,240	37,950 (65,418)	1/1/82
Minnesota	56,000	X	48,000	7/1/80
Mississippi	46,000	X	41,000	7/1/78
Missouri	51,840	49,290	46,740	8/13/82
Montana	47,023	X	45,841	7/1/82
Nebraska	48,315	X	44,382	1/1/81
Nevada	47,250	X	43,000	1/1/81
New Hampshire	47,513	X	46,270	7/3/81
New Jersey	78,000	75,000	70,000	1/19/82
New Mexico	55,000	52,000	49,300	7/1/82
New York	80,892	69,657	65,163	7/22/82
North Carolina	57,012	53,976	47,928	1/1/82
North Dakota	53,900	X	50,600	7/1/82
Ohio	58,000	54,000	40,000 to 50,500	1/1/82
Oklahoma	59,136	55,440	36,960 to 49,280	7/1/82
Oregon	53,308	52,039	48,356	4/1/81
Pennsylvania	64,500	62,500	55,000	12/1/80
Rhode Island	49,186 to 59,023	X	46,567 to 55,880	6/28/81
South Carolina	58,944	X	58,944	8/14/81
South Dakota	46,900	X	43,750	7/1/82
Tennessee	65,000	62,500	60,000	9/1/82
Texas	71,400	68,100 (70,000)	50,900 (69,400)	9/1/82
Utah	50,000	X	45,000	7/1/82
Vermont	45,100	X	42,900	7/1/82
Virginia	61,400	X	57,000	7/1/82
Washington	51,500	48,100	44,700	7/1/80
West Virginia	49,000	X	45,000	7/1/81
Wisconsin	56,016	51,372	49,176	8/1/80
Wyoming	63,500	X	61,000	1/1/82
National average	56,819	56,626	49,704	X
District of Columbia	66,870	X	63,270	11/1/81
Federal System	93,000	74,300	70,300	10/1/81
American Samoa	64,191	X	X	7/15/81
Puerto Rico	36,000	X	24,000 to 30,000	7/1/79
Virgin Islands	X	X	52,000	10/1/81

Source: National Center for State Courts, *Survey of Judicial Salaries*, Vol. 8, No. 3 (Williamsburg, Va.: National Center for State Courts, 1982), p. 6. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.33 Method of selection and length of initial and retention terms of the highest appellate court justices, by State, as of October 1980

NOTE: These data were compiled 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 ^d	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	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

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.33 Method of selection and length of initial and retention terms of the highest appellate court justices, by State, as of October 1980--Continued

State	Initial selection		Retention	
	Method ^a	Term	Method	Term (in years)
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

^aIn States that use nominating commissions, the governor makes the appointment.

^bThe highest State court is named the Court of Appeals.

^cThe appointment requires the approval of the elected executive council.

^dOklahoma 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 1.34 Method of selection and length of initial and retention terms of intermediate appellate court judges in 32 States, as of October 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.33. 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 Jersey	Appointed by governor	7 years	Reappointment by governor	Life tenure
New Mexico	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
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	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

^aIn States that use nominating commissions, the governor makes the appointment.

^bAlabama 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.

^cPennsylvania has two intermediate appellate courts: the superior court and the commonwealth court. The selection process is the same for both.

Sources: 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 1.35 Method of selection 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 1.33. 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 county 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
Indiana: 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 ⁱ	4
Kentucky: Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
Louisiana: District court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Louisiana: 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
Maryland: Supreme Bench of Baltimore City	Nominating commission	Until biennial election	Nonpartisan election	15
Massachusetts: Trial Court of Commonwealth	Nominating commission	Life tenure	X	X
Michigan: Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Michigan: 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 ^j	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

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.35 Method of selection 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)
New York: Supreme court	Partisan election	14 years	Partisan election	14
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

^aIn States that use nominating commissions, the governor makes the appointment.
^bCounties with populations less than 150,000 select and retain superior court judges in nonpartisan elections for 4-year terms.
^cThe term in Atlanta is 8 years.
^dCircuit court associate judges are appointed by the circuit judges in each circuit for 4-year terms, as provided by supreme court rule.
^eIn Vanderburgh County, the two candidates for the nonpartisan election are chosen by the judicial nominating commission.
^fRetention elections are used in Vanderburgh County.
^gA nominating commission is used for the superior court judges of Allen, Lake, St. Joseph and Vanderburgh Counties.
^hTwenty-two of 29 districts use a nominating commission for district judge selection; the remaining 7 select district judges in partisan elections.

ⁱSeven of 29 districts use partisan elections.
^jNominating commissions are used for selecting circuit court judges in Jackson, Clay, and Platte Counties, and the City and County of St. Louis.
^kAn 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.
^lRetention elections are used in Jackson, Clay, and Platte Counties, and the City and County of St. Louis.
^mSubject to approval by an elected five-member executive council.
ⁿSpecial judges of the superior court are appointed by the governor and serve 4-year terms.
^oSpecial 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 1.36 Selected characteristics of grand juries, by jurisdiction, 1980

NOTE: These data were collected through a review of State statutes by National Court Statistics Project staff and from previously published information.

Jurisdiction	Selection process	Size	Number of grand jurors needed to indict	Scope of activities	Is a grand jury indictment essential for all felony prosecutions (unless waived by the accused)?
Alabama	Random selection from master lists compiled from voter registrations, drivers licenses, motor vehicle registration, utility customers, and property tax rolls	18	12	Criminal indictments and investigations of local governmental affairs	Yes (all with a potential sentence of more than a year)
Alaska	Random selection from the lists of actual voters, tax rolls, and lists of trapping, hunting, and fishing licenses	12 to 18	Majority vote	Criminal indictments and investigations of local governmental affairs	Yes
Arizona	Random selection from registered voter lists, then questioned and selected by judges. Statute authorizes statewide grand juries	12 to 16 (16 in Maricopa County (Phoenix))	9	Criminal indictments	No
Arkansas	Discretion exercised by a 3- to 12-member citizen commission appointed by a circuit judge	16	12	Criminal indictments and investigations of local governmental affairs	Yes
California	Discretion exercised by the Superior Court judges except in a few counties, including San Francisco, where the selection is random from the list of registered voters	23 in Los Angeles County; 19 elsewhere	14/23; 12/19	Investigations of local governmental affairs and indictment considerations in fewer than 15 percent of all felony matters. Serves 1 year	No
Colorado	Random selection from the list of registered voters, driver's license lists, and city directories, followed by questioning by the judge and district attorney. Statewide grand juries can be assembled	Usually 12; occasionally as large as 23	9/12; 12/23	Investigation of controversial crimes, like police shootings and governmental corruption	No
Connecticut	Discretion, exercised by the county sheriff	18	12	All crimes with sentence of death or life imprisonment, occasional investigations	Yes (but only for crimes with a potential sentence of death or life imprisonment)
Delaware	Random selection from lists of registered voters and other lists where necessary	10 to 15	7/10; 9/15	Criminal indictments, investigations. Serves for 1 year	Yes (with certain constitutional and statutory exceptions)
Florida	Discretion, exercised by county commissioners or jury commission (appointed by Governor); statewide grand juries can be impaneled	15 to 18	12	Criminal indictments, investigations of county offices	Yes (but only for capital offenses)
Georgia	Discretion, exercised by commissioners, appointed by judge	16 to 23	Majority vote	Criminal indictments, investigations of local governmental affairs, inspections. Sets salary for certain jobs	Yes
Hawaii	Random selection from the list of registered voters, which may be supplemented with some names from other lists	18 to 23	12	Criminal indictments	No
Idaho	Random selection from registered voter list, utility list, and driver's license list	12	12	Public offenses	No

Table 1.36 Selected characteristics of grand juries, by jurisdiction, 1980--Continued

Jurisdiction	Selection process	Size	Number of grand jurors needed to indict	Scope of activities	Is a grand jury indictment essential for all felony prosecutions (unless waived by the accused)?
Illinois	Random selection from the registered voter list, followed by questioning about the time involved	23 (20 on supplemental panel)	12	Criminal indictments and investigations of official misconduct	Yes
Indiana	Random selection from voters registration list supplemented with other lists such as utility customers, property taxpayers, State income tax payers and others	6	5	Major felony cases	No
Iowa	Random selection from lists of registered voters, tax assessment lists, motor vehicle operators, licenses lists, and others	7	5	Criminal indictments, investigations of prisons, conduct of public officials, highways	Yes
Kansas	Random selection from the list of registered voters and/or census list	15	12	All public offenses	No
Kentucky	Random selection from voter registration lists and current property tax rolls	12	9	Criminal indictments	Yes
Louisiana	Discretion, exercised by citizen jury commission	12	9	Criminal indictments	Yes (but only for capital offenses)
Maine	Random selection from voter registration lists followed by questioning by a judge and the district attorney	13 to 23	12	Criminal indictments. In Cumberland County (Portland) the grand jury serves for 1 year and meets for 5-10 days 3 times a year	Yes (except where a statutory exception is created)
Maryland	Random selection from voter registration lists screened to see who can spare the time	23	12	Criminal indictments and inspections government agencies. It meets every day for 4 months	No
Massachusetts	Random selection: 35 names are drawn from the trial jury list, which is assembled by discretion; then a judge selects 23 persons	23	12	Criminal indictments	Yes
Michigan	Random selection from the list of registered voters	13 to 17 (also 1-person (judge) grand juries)	9	Criminal indictments (infrequently) and investigations	No
Minnesota	Random selection from the list of registered voters (separate list maintained)	16 to 23	16	Criminal indictments, investigations of prisons and public officials	No
Mississippi	Random selection from voter registration lists	15 to 20	12	Criminal indictments and investigations of local governmental affairs	No
Missouri	Randomly selected names are screened carefully by the judges who make the final selection	12	9	Criminal indictments, investigations, inspections, inquiries into governmental fiscal matters	No
Montana	Random selection from tax rolls	11	10	Criminal indictments, investigations, public officials, prisons	No
Nebraska	Random selection of 40 names from the list of actual or registered voters, and from that list of 40, 16 are picked by the judge and jury commissioner	16	12	Criminal indictments, county jail	No
Nevada	Random selection, then screened as to willingness to serve	17	12	Criminal indictments and investigations of local governmental affairs	No
New Hampshire	Random selection from the trial jury list, which is assembled by the discretion of town officials	23	12	Criminal indictments and investigations of subversive activities. Meets about 4 days every 2-3 months	Yes

Table 1.36 Selected characteristics of grand juries, by jurisdiction, 1980--Continued

Jurisdiction	Selection process	Size	Number of grand jurors needed to indict	Scope of activities	Is a grand jury indictment essential for all felony prosecutions (unless waived by the accused)?
New Jersey	Random selection from the list of registered voters. Statute authorizes statewide grand juries	23	12	Criminal indictments, investigations	Yes
New Mexico	Random selection from the voter registration list followed by questioning by a judge	12	8	Criminal indictments, investigations. In Bernalillo County (Albuquerque) grand juries meet once a week for a 6-month term; elsewhere, they are called infrequently	No
New York	Specially selected from persons who have been qualified as trial jurors and who pass a police investigation	16 to 23	12	Criminal indictments, investigations into prisons and misconduct of public officials. Serves for 1 month	Yes
North Carolina	Random selection from voter registrations, tax rolls, and other sources deemed to be reliable	12 to 18	12	Criminal indictments, inspections of jails and other county agencies	Yes
North Dakota	Random selection from lists of actual voters, holders of driver's licenses, utility customers, and property taxpayers	8 to 11	6	Criminal indictments, prisons, public officials. Only rarely assembled	No
Ohio	Random selection from the registered voter list followed by questioning	9	7	Criminal indictments	Yes
Oklahoma	Varies by county	12	9	Criminal indictments and investigations of local governmental affairs. Can be called by petition of citizens	No
Oregon	Random selection from list of registered voters	7	5	Criminal indictments and investigations of public prisons and offices pertaining to courts of justice	No
Pennsylvania	Selected from voter registration lists, and sometimes interviewed by jury clerk and jury masters	15 to 23	12	Criminal indictments and investigations	No (Counties are authorized to abolish indicting grand juries and many have done so)
Rhode Island	Random selection from voter registration list followed by an interview. Statewide grand juries are authorized	13 to 23	12	Criminal indictments	Yes (but only for offenses punishable by death or life imprisonment)
South Carolina	Discretion, exercised by a jury commission composed of civil servants	18	12	Criminal indictments	Yes
South Dakota	Random selection from the list of registered voters	6 to 8	5	Criminal indictments, investigations of governmental misconduct	No
Tennessee	Random selection from the trial jury lists, which are compiled by jury commissioners without guidelines. The same person may serve as foreperson for several years	13	12	Criminal indictments and investigations of prisons, elections, and governmental affairs	No
Texas	Discretion exercised by citizen jury commissioners, appointed by a judge	12	9	Criminal indictments, investigations	Yes
Utah	Random selection from the official register of voters and other lists proscribed by the Utah Supreme Court	7	5	Criminal indictments, investigations, inspections (public prisons, willful and corrupt misconduct of public officials)	No

Table 1.36 Selected characteristics of grand juries, by jurisdiction, 1980--Continued

Jurisdiction	Selection process	Size	Number of grand jurors needed to indict	Scope of activities	Is a grand jury indictment essential for all felony prosecutions (unless waived by the accused)?
Vermont	Random selection from the latest census enumeration, telephone directories, election records, and other general sources of names	18	12	Criminal indictments	Yes (but only for offenses punishable by death or life imprisonment)
Virginia	Judges choose names	5 to 7	4	Criminal indictments; investigates conditions that promote criminal activities and misfeasance of governmental authority	Yes
Washington	Random selection from voter registration list	12 to 17	3/4 of panel	Criminal indictments and investigations of governmental affairs	No
West Virginia	Discretion, exercised by a 2-member citizen jury commission (representing the 2 major political parties)	16	12	Criminal indictments	Yes
Wisconsin	Names selected by jury commissioners and then screened by judges. In Milwaukee County, random selection from the registered voter list	17	12	Criminal indictments	No
Wyoming	Random selection from the voter registration list. Statewide grand juries can be assembled	12 to 16	9	Criminal indictments, inspections, investigations	No
District of Columbia	Random selection from the list of registered voters, followed by questioning by a judge and sometimes by the U.S. Attorney	23	12	Criminal indictments. Serves at least 2 months. Frequently 9 or 10 are operating at once	Yes (for all crimes with a potential sentence of a year or more)
Puerto Rico	Discretion by court-appointed jury commissioners	12 to 15	Majority vote	Criminal indictments and investigations of government officials and activities	Yes

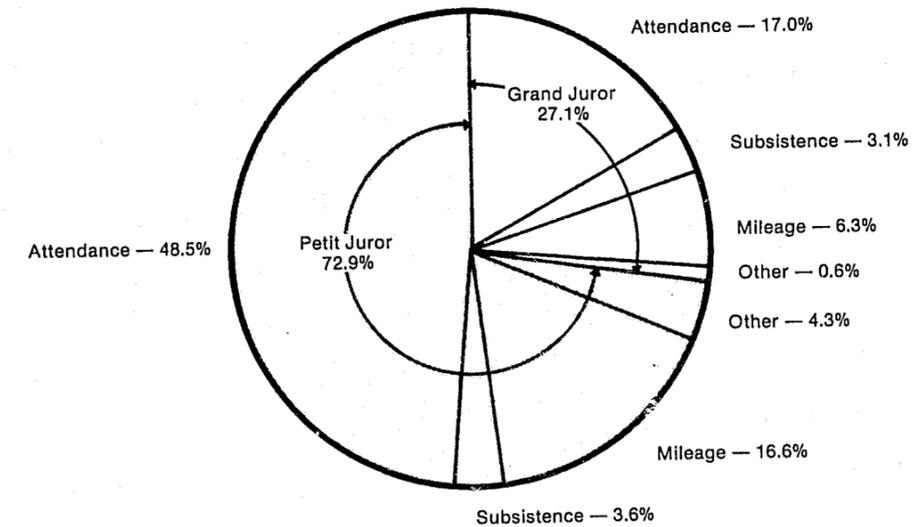
Source: Conference of State Court Administrators and National Center for State Courts, *State Court Organization 1980*, U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), pp. 108-113. Reprinted by permission.

Characteristics of the Criminal Justice Systems

Figure 1.8 Juror expenditures in U.S. District Courts, by type of juror and expenditure, year ending June 30, 1982

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." Petit jurors "...determine questions of fact, in any civil or criminal action, through hearing the evidence presented at trial." (Source, p. A-127.)
 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.

Total Juror Expenditures: \$38,897,800
 Grand Juror Expenditures: 10,542,300
 Petit Juror Expenditures: 28,355,500



Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *1982 Grand and Petit Juror Service in United States District Courts* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983), p. 20.

Characteristics of the Criminal Justice Systems

Table 1.37 Grand jury and grand juror utilization in U.S. District Courts, years ending June 30, 1975-82

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 1.8. In this table, data for 1975 through 1977 are for 94 District Courts and data for 1978 through 1982 are for 95 District Courts.

Grand jurors and juries	Years ending June 30								Percent change 1982 over 1981
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	
Total number of:									
Sessions convened	7,846	8,404	8,849	8,929	9,791	10,338	10,997	10,508	-4.4
Jurors in session	156,167	167,185	175,687	176,459	194,168	206,627	219,860	210,213	-4.4
Hours in session	41,421	44,765	47,094	46,739	50,896	54,163	58,278	55,569	-4.6
Average number of:									
Jurors per session	19.9	19.9	19.9	19.8	19.8	20.0	20.0	20.0	0.0
Hours per session	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	0.0
Total number of grand juries:									
In existence	570	603	641	659	674	699	738	739	0.1
Impaneled	291	301	298	321	311	312	328	309	-5.8
Discharged	266	260	303	295	286	288	308	325	5.5

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Annual Report of the Director, 1981 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1981), p. 7; and 1982 Grand and Petit Juror Service in United States District Courts (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983), p. 1. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.38 Petit juror utilization in U.S. District Courts, years ending June 30, 1971-82

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 1.8. In this table, data for 1971 are for 93 District Courts; 1972 through 1977 data are for 94 District Courts; and 1978 through 1982 data are for 95 District Courts. "Travel status" refers to jurors who are in transit. 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.

	Years ending June 30											Percent change 1982 over 1981	
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981		1982
Petit jurors													
Total available	512,553	547,821	573,150	540,628	546,627	592,594	584,122	570,523	565,617	605,547	648,929	631,606	-2.7
Selected or serving	277,878	304,178	324,038	315,419	328,445	356,961	352,940	345,372	334,765	368,710	396,746	388,979	-2.0
Percent	54.2	55.5	56.5	58.3	60.1	60.2	60.4	60.5	59.2	60.9	61.1	61.6	X
Challenged	66,314	79,501	86,520	82,152	88,228	92,727	90,693	88,103	91,575	92,110	100,041	98,657	-1.4
Percent	12.9	14.5	15.1	15.2	16.1	15.6	15.5	15.5	16.2	15.2	15.4	15.6	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	152,142	143,970	-5.4
Percent	32.8	30.0	28.4	26.5	23.8	24.1	24.1	24.0	24.6	23.9	23.4	22.8	X
Travel status	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	0.8	0.8	0.9	X
Percent	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	0.8	0.8	0.9	X
Jury trial days	21,990	26,176	28,425	28,274	28,293	30,032	29,875	29,238	28,851	32,159	35,596	35,263	-0.9
Criminal	11,999	14,615	16,791	16,426	15,818	17,818	16,945	16,084	15,171	15,649	15,925	15,587	-2.1
Percent	54.6	55.8	59.1	58.1	55.9	59.3	56.7	55.0	52.6	48.7	44.7	44.2	X
Civil	9,991	11,561	11,634	11,848	12,475	12,214	12,930	13,154	13,680	16,510	19,671	19,676	0.0
Percent	45.4	44.2	40.9	41.9	44.1	40.7	43.3	45.0	47.4	51.3	55.3	55.8	X
Juror Usage Index	23.31	20.96	20.16	19.12	19.32	19.73	19.55	19.51	19.60	18.83	18.23	17.91	-1.8

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

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Annual Report of the Director, 1980, p. 6; 1981, p. 6 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); and 1982 Grand and Petit Juror Service in United States District Courts (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983), p. 11. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.39 Direct current expenditures for State correctional activities, by type of activity and State, fiscal year 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of direct current expenditures and other terms, see Appendix 1.

(Dollar amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State ^a	Total direct current expenditure	Institutions				Other and combined	Corrections administration	Probation, parole, and pardon	Miscellaneous
		Total	For men	For women	For juveniles				
Total	3,170,250	2,500,987	1,624,389	92,016	563,561	221,021	177,264	385,959	106,040
Alabama	36,097	30,065	21,659	1,620	6,606	180	2,439	3,593	--
Alaska	20,868	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	3,064	161
Idaho	9,690	6,145	3,555	89	1,693	808	613	2,932	--
Illinois	139,126	116,402	86,196	3,631	23,530	3,045	9,056	8,127	5,541
Indiana	52,429	43,062	30,058	1,564	10,175	3,265	2,872	2,085	2,410
Iowa	38,649	20,657	18,821	891	6,147	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	18,686	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	49,020	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	--

^aData 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 1.40 Employment and payroll for State and local correctional activities, by State and level of government, October 1971-October 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 1.1. For data required to compute percentages based on total criminal justice full-time equivalent employees and total criminal justice payroll, see Table 1.8. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

(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		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
States-local, total	172,821	\$129,119	177,864	\$142,905	187,298	\$159,518	203,230	\$185,577	213,813	\$208,942
States	106,045	78,648	107,785	86,710	112,176	95,565	121,160	110,710	126,933	123,252
Local, total	66,776	50,470	70,079	56,193	75,122	63,953	82,070	74,867	86,880	85,690
Counties	49,261	36,028	53,014	40,958	56,905	46,742	62,482	55,027	67,942	64,478
Municipalities	17,515	14,442	17,065	15,235	18,217	17,211	19,588	19,840	18,938	21,213
Alabama	1,425	730	1,590	892	1,763	1,103	2,036	1,393	2,171	1,676
State	939	486	1,003	563	1,066	695	1,243	850	1,281	1,042
Local, total	486	244	587	330	697	409	793	544	890	634
Counties	333	163	414	234	536	319	620	411	736	508
Municipalities	153	81	173	95	161	90	173	132	154	125
Alaska	380	401	442	559	385	403	445	571	455	701
State	335	364	370	476	341	360	412	534	424	667
Local, total	45	37	72	83	44	43	33	37	31	33
Boroughs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	45	37	72	83	44	43	33	37	31	33
Arizona	1,374	881	1,450	1,020	1,845	1,403	2,099	1,811	2,237	2,110
State	745	512	744	539	950	761	1,070	943	1,103	1,075
Local, total	629	369	706	481	895	642	1,029	868	1,134	1,035
Counties	576	334	649	437	847	601	1,013	856	1,115	1,018
Municipalities	53	35	57	44	48	41	16	13	19	17
Arkansas	665	313	761	405	821	479	892	561	1,148	766
State	452	215	543	306	560	348	643	420	792	560
Local, total	213	98	218	99	261	132	249	141	356	206
Counties	157	65	165	67	176	80	197	107	283	157
Municipalities	56	33	53	32	85	51	52	34	73	49
California	26,754	25,266	29,039	28,329	29,589	31,039	31,996	35,768	32,572	39,914
State	10,159	9,925	11,891	11,687	11,714	12,691	12,807	14,913	12,704	16,017
Local, total	16,595	15,342	17,148	16,643	17,875	18,348	19,189	20,855	19,868	23,896
Counties	15,802	14,543	16,310	15,806	17,094	17,528	18,321	19,963	19,014	22,938
Municipalities	793	799	838	836	781	820	868	892	854	959
Colorado	1,710	1,265	1,778	1,360	1,910	1,601	2,053	1,884	2,331	2,453
State	1,327	1,012	1,399	1,101	1,470	1,268	1,535	1,443	1,702	1,896
Local, total	383	253	379	259	440	333	518	441	629	556
Counties	148	76	161	87	217	131	280	184	353	264
Municipalities	235	177	218	172	223	202	238	258	276	292
Connecticut	2,058	1,660	2,087	1,806	2,312	1,907	2,703	2,542	2,593	2,446
State	2,048	1,654	2,087	1,806	2,312	1,907	2,701	2,539	2,593	2,446
Local, total	10	6	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-
Municipalities	10	6	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-
Delaware	583	493	690	565	654	522	683	637	791	760
State	583	493	690	565	654	522	683	637	791	760
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	2,741	3,766
Florida	7,367	4,572	8,472	5,674	9,827	7,116	10,816	9,058	11,861	9,362
State	4,698	3,019	5,831	4,037	7,065	5,157	8,274	7,035	9,022	6,985
Local, total	2,669	1,553	2,641	1,637	2,762	1,959	2,542	2,024	2,839	2,377
Counties	2,037	1,188	2,031	1,256	2,219	1,603	1,999	1,615	2,268	1,937
Municipalities	632	365	610	381	543	357	543	409	571	440
Georgia	3,896	2,164	4,050	2,561	4,970	3,294	5,315	3,867	5,695	4,158
State	2,503	1,412	2,593	1,736	3,183	2,170	3,427	2,566	3,637	2,713
Local, total	1,393	752	1,457	824	1,787	1,124	1,888	1,301	2,058	1,445
Counties	1,214	649	1,269	717	1,548	978	1,662	1,151	1,753	1,222
Municipalities	179	103	188	108	239	145	226	150	305	223
Hawaii	434	400	432	384	444	450	453	494	380	454
State	358	337	351	320	360	371	372	412	371	446
Local, total	76	62	81	64	84	79	81	82	9	8
Counties	17	13	17	11	20	18	17	12	9	8
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 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
States-local, total	227,576	\$235,952	243,248	\$271,645	253,448	\$297,367	264,363	\$332,250
States	134,420	137,928	145,552	163,079	151,408	179,654	160,778	202,562
Local, total	93,156	98,024	97,696	108,566	102,040	117,713	103,683	129,689
Counties	73,796	74,270	77,682	82,087	81,015	90,290	82,120	97,648
Municipalities	19,360	23,753	20,014	26,479	21,025	27,423	21,621	32,040
Alabama	2,371	1,973	2,627	2,458	3,276	3,362	3,128	3,391
State	1,482	1,271	1,583	1,599	1,883	2,097	1,869	2,190
Local, total	889	703	1,044	859	1,393	1,266	1,261	1,202
Counties	743	578	884	710	1,167	1,050	980	919
Municipalities	146	124	160	150	226	216	281	283
Alaska	533	862	587	1,006	522	933	558	1,085
State	493	814	546	948	496	902	519	1,032
Local, total	40	49	41	57	26	31	39	53
Boroughs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	40	49	41	57	26	31	39	53
Arizona	2,629	2,624	2,866	3,120	3,178	3,573	3,537	4,024
State	1,200	1,203	1,435	1,619	1,694	1,859	2,023	2,288
Local, total	1,429	1,421	1,431	1,501	1,484	1,714	1,513	1,736
Counties	1,381	1,377	1,376	1,451	1,452	1,676	1,480	1,695
Municipalities	48	44	55	49	32	38	34	41
Arkansas	1,279	883	1,636	1,144	1,396	1,172	1,165	1,455
State	813	597	1,137	819	879	803	1,098	1,029
Local, total	466	286	499	324	517	369	571	426
Counties	380	227	411	262	428	297	478	345
Municipalities	86	59	88	63	89	72	94	81
California	34,240	44,356	33,749	47,643	32,024	47,419	32,649	53,258
State	12,590	16,832	13,304	20,493	12,490	20,090	12,753	23,396
Local, total	21,650	27,524	20,445	27,150	19,534	27,329	19,905	29,862
Counties	20,712	26,387	19,510	26,000	18,629	26,143	18,994	28,535
Municipalities	938	1,137	935	1,150	905	1,186	910	1,327
Colorado	2,474	2,802	2,281	2,770	2,911	3,721	2,675	3,695
State	1,802	2,156	1,544	2,034	2,001	2,781	1,647	2,571
Local, total	672	646	737	736	910	940	1,029	1,124
Counties	410	347	451	409	592	551	698	692
Municipalities	262	299	286	328	318	389	332	432
Connecticut	2,538	2,451	2,843	3,116	2,669	3,191	2,631	3,286
State	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	831	844	872	904	944	1,004	1,048	1,133
State	831	844	872	904	944	1,004	1,048	1,133
Local, total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia:								
Local, total	2,932	4,000	2,878	4,594	2,922	5,437	2,811	4,372
Florida	13,023	11,274	13,189	13,003	13,716	14,209	14,492	16,605
State	9,812	8,423	9,885	9,849	10,310	10,742	10,943	12,753
Local, total	3,211	2,851	3,304	3,153	3,406	3,467	3,550	3,852
Counties	2,372	2,166	2,645	2,560	2,822	2,875	2,996	3,228
Municipalities	839	685	659	593	584	591	554	624

Table 1.40 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 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	1,563	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	2,556	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	4,773	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, total	110	55	182	86	173	84	198	107	280	167
Counties	72	34	102	45	123	57	142	74	232	136
Municipalities	38	21	80	40	50	27	56	33	48	32

See footnotes at end of table.

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	5,376
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	3,596
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	658	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

Table 1.40 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 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
Missouri	2,833	\$1,650	3,229	\$1,896	3,467	\$2,237	3,669	\$2,572	4,030	\$2,974
State	1,630	916	1,744	946	1,847	1,115	1,972	1,312	2,217	1,631
Local, total	1,203	735	1,485	950	1,620	1,122	1,697	1,259	1,813	1,343
Counties	742	424	768	448	848	536	944	645	1,059	733
Municipalities	461	311	717	502	772	586	753	615	754	609
Montana	538	329	556	349	587	408	609	463	665	615
State	437	279	455	294	485	344	490	382	507	500
Local, total	101	50	101	54	102	65	119	81	158	115
Counties	95	46	93	49	94	59	115	77	143	105
Municipalities	6	4	8	5	8	6	4	4	15	10
Nebraska	823	483	870	533	909	639	1,022	773	1,210	964
State	689	416	707	427	669	465	780	590	859	684
Local, total	134	67	163	106	240	174	242	182	351	281
Counties	117	55	146	91	203	143	216	160	307	238
Municipalities	17	13	17	15	37	31	26	23	44	42
Nevada	767	607	842	721	876	776	958	963	1,110	1,217
State	398	325	418	367	445	389	477	475	572	637
Local, total	369	282	424	354	431	388	481	488	538	580
Counties	323	244	361	294	397	355	440	446	493	530
Municipalities	46	38	63	60	34	33	41	42	45	50
New Hampshire	367	226	454	283	425	296	457	363	561	447
State	256	158	277	189	274	206	311	271	374	321
Local, total	111	68	177	94	151	91	146	93	187	126
Counties	100	60	158	81	130	73	126	79	167	109
Municipalities	11	8	19	13	21	18	20	13	20	17
New Jersey	6,383	5,025	6,573	5,406	7,119	5,962	7,700	7,078	7,995	7,640
State	3,243	2,660	3,082	2,553	3,252	2,863	3,398	3,340	3,362	3,274
Local, total	3,140	2,364	3,491	2,853	3,867	3,099	4,302	3,737	4,633	4,366
Counties	3,133	2,360	3,485	2,849	3,863	3,096	4,287	3,731	4,605	4,347
Municipalities	7	4	6	4	4	3	15	7	28	19
New Mexico	780	404	802	469	823	534	835	593	860	647
State	624	317	633	382	590	388	617	445	658	511
Local, total	156	86	169	87	233	146	218	147	202	136
Counties	102	45	108	46	104	53	97	56	66	33
Municipalities	54	41	61	41	129	93	121	92	136	103
New York	25,797	21,874	20,512	20,214	21,733	22,336	23,550	26,026	23,284	27,348
State	15,124	13,181	10,632	11,490	10,999	11,799	11,959	13,664	12,299	14,468
Local, total	10,673	8,693	9,880	8,724	10,734	10,537	11,591	12,363	10,985	12,880
Counties	4,367	3,053	4,559	3,501	4,830	3,927	5,213	4,627	5,471	5,287
Municipalities	6,306	5,640	5,321	5,223	5,904	6,610	6,378	7,735	5,514	7,593
North Carolina	4,989	3,005	5,332	3,491	5,300	3,682	5,905	4,620	6,563	5,187
State	4,377	2,722	4,744	3,197	4,682	3,341	5,196	4,180	5,722	4,644
Local, total	612	283	589	294	618	341	709	440	841	543
Counties	612	283	583	291	612	337	702	436	836	540
Municipalities	-	-	5	3	6	3	7	4	5	3
North Dakota	267	174	233	151	259	156	296	208	336	258
State	215	152	192	129	205	125	247	178	274	215
Local, total	52	23	41	22	54	31	49	30	62	43
Counties	49	20	38	19	51	28	46	27	59	40
Municipalities	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Ohio	7,563	5,163	8,881	6,839	9,155	7,562	9,447	8,319	9,903	9,695
State	5,220	3,656	6,246	5,064	6,427	5,526	6,389	5,952	6,476	6,790
Local, total	2,343	1,507	2,635	1,775	2,728	2,035	3,058	2,368	3,427	2,905
Counties	1,766	1,108	2,120	1,346	2,126	1,500	2,476	1,816	2,820	2,267
Municipalities	577	399	515	429	602	536	582	552	607	638
Oklahoma	1,465	726	1,759	846	1,927	1,004	2,004	1,212	2,533	1,809
State	1,081	523	1,435	666	1,526	753	1,603	942	2,108	1,511
Local, total	384	203	324	180	401	250	401	271	425	297
Counties	301	148	222	115	311	183	298	186	346	232
Municipalities	83	55	102	65	90	68	103	84	79	66
Oregon	1,990	1,507	2,094	1,702	2,060	1,780	2,248	2,036	2,472	2,500
State	1,262	981	1,394	1,172	1,236	1,090	1,427	1,283	1,631	1,633
Local, total	728	526	700	530	824	690	821	752	841	867
Counties	643	451	643	478	802	678	812	745	832	857
Municipalities	85	75	57	52	22	13	9	7	9	10

See footnotes at end of table.

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
Missouri	4,138	\$3,229	4,456	\$3,627	4,360	\$4,126	4,763	\$4,724
State	2,402	1,837	2,656	2,078	2,459	2,339	2,683	2,717
Local, total	1,736	1,392	1,801	1,549	1,901	1,787	2,082	2,007
Counties	1,024	777	1,077	849	1,150	1,036	1,332	1,223
Municipalities	712	615	724	700	751	751	753	784
Montana	700	683	841	844	939	1,017	868	970
State	536	557	617	660	709	813	652	767
Local, total	164	126	224	185	230	204	221	203
Counties	158	121	217	179	212	188	219	201
Municipalities	6	5	7	5	18	16	2	2
Nebraska	1,233	1,088	1,260	1,195	1,403	1,245	1,715	1,825
State	852	805	862	868	1,016	906	1,278	1,421
Local, total	381	284	398	327	387	338	441	404
Counties	351	254	368	301	330	287	383	339
Municipalities	30	30	30	26	57	52	58	64
Nevada	1,145	1,374	1,391	1,607	1,412	1,743	1,569	2,090
State	595	755	697	794	791	967	875	1,165
Local, total	550	620	694	814	621	776	694	925
Counties	507	564	644	750	556	690	644	859
Municipalities	43	55	50	64	65	85	50	66
New Hampshire	596	505	691	624	752	795	793	895
State	371	331	481	452	534	592	573	655
Local, total	225	174	210	172	218	203	220	241
Counties	202	152	180	142	177	164	184	200
Municipalities	23	22	30	30	41	39	37	40
New Jersey	8,734	8,799	9,584	9,995	10,164	11,357	10,217	12,025
State	3,727	3,912	4,023	4,332	4,175	5,046	4,075	5,177
Local, total	5,007	4,888	5,561	5,553	5,989	6,311	6,145	6,848
Counties	4,979	4,870	5,505	5,506	5,972	6,297	6,145	6,848
Municipalities	28	18	56	47	17	14	-	-
New Mexico	1,011	831	1,146	1,014	1,142	1,114	1,413	1,449
State	746	642	814	761	810	827	999	1,065
Local, total	265	189	332	252	332	287	414	384
Counties	128	76	152	94	156	109	200	158
Municipalities	137	113	180	158	176	178	215	226
New York	23,102	29,017	25,322	33,687	26,512	35,101	28,568	39,278
State	12,470	14,991	14,597	18,156	14,989	20,196	16,263	19,636
Local, total	10,632	14,026	10,725	15,531	11,523	14,906	12,276	19,642
Counties	5,381	5,521	5,612	6,147	5,772	6,779	5,877	7,167
Municipalities	5,251	8,505	5,113	9,384	5,751	8,127	6,416	12,475
North Carolina	6,872	5,943	7,196	6,654	7,966	7,938	8,198	8,946
State	6,000	5,356	6,323	6,015	6,992	7,173	7,186	8,083
Local, total	872	587	873	639	974	765	1,022	863
Counties	867	584	868	636	969	762	1,018	861
Municipalities	5	3	5	3	5	3	4	4
North Dakota	368	305	372	337	398	394	394	415
State	276	235	290	273	287	301	260	282
Local, total	92	70	82	64	111	93	135	133
Counties	92	70	81					

Table 1.40 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 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	3,211	2,446
Municipalities	1,325	1,329	1,591	1,585	1,652	1,651	1,934	1,858	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	3,898	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	611	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	3,809
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

^aData 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.

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 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
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	5,996	7,254
Counties	3,481	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	1,576	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	278
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			

Table 1.41 Workload of Federal probation officers, years ending June 30, 1972-82

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" is less than 180 days, 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	26,678	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
1981	1,534	24,957	195	1,339	59,016	44
1982	1,534	27,463	215	1,319	58,373	44

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Annual Report of the Director, 1977 (Preliminary Report), p. 19; 1981, p. 14, Table 17; 1982, p. 19, Table 19 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.42 Investigative reports by Federal probation officers, by type of investigation, years ending June 30, 1973-82

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.41.

Type of investigation	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Total	71,260	77,146	91,863	102,334	101,725	102,706	109,172	111,678	115,079	116,084
Presentence investigation	29,736	29,492	31,740	32,193	29,678	30,509	26,338	23,961	24,957	27,463
Limited or selective presentence investigation	1,915	1,943	2,202	2,255	3,060	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Collateral investigation for another district	8,470	9,203	11,932	14,526	16,483	17,476	16,506	16,836	18,502	21,233
Preliminary investigation to assist U.S. attorney	632	862	953	1,645	2,022	2,137	3,102	2,006	2,167	2,158
Postsentence investigation for institution	553	658	650	746	1,043	1,661	1,252	988	1,012	919
Pretransfer investigation (probation and parole)	7,650	8,603	9,870	10,583	10,568	10,073	9,944	9,561	8,928	8,256
Alleged violation investigation (probation and parole)	5,895	6,630	8,581	10,351	10,810	10,813	11,421	12,347	12,584	12,241
Prerelease investigation for a Federal or military institution	6,780	6,965	8,805	7,112	7,089	8,396	9,092	9,883	8,097	6,996
Special investigation regarding a prisoner in confinement	2,921	4,628	6,010	5,085	5,478	5,838	4,932	5,684	6,021	5,755
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	5,920	5,301
Parole supervision reports	5,187	5,895	7,030	12,931	8,846	8,828	17,284	21,824	23,066	21,898
Parole revocation hearing reports	965	1,127	1,320	1,732	1,188	1,254	1,834	1,522	1,884	1,909
Bail	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,036	921	1,639	1,513
Collateral bail	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	192	220	502	442

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Annual Report of the Director, 1974, p. VII-3; 1976 (Preliminary Report), p. 16; 1978 (Preliminary Report), p. 16; 1980, p. 15, Table 18; 1981, p. 14, Table 18; 1982, p. 20 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.43 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 U.S. Department of Justice. 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 from 1971-75 are for June 30 and the data for 1977 and 1979 are for Dec. 31, except for data on admissions, departures, average daily number of residents, occupancy rates, expenditures, and operating costs. The data for these categories are based on an annual period, i.e., for 1971-75, from July 1 to June 30, and for 1978 and 1979, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31. For a description of data collection procedures and definitions of terms, see Appendix 3.

Selected characteristics	1971	1973	1974	1975	1977	1979
Number of facilities, total	722	794	829	874	992	1,015
Short-term	338	355	371	387	448	464
Long-term	384	439	458	487	544	551
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	56
Occupied more than 100 percent	16	12	12	13	9	10
Number of personnel, total	43,372	44,845	46,276	52,534	61,060	61,108
Full-time	39,521	39,216	39,391	41,156	43,322	44,350
Part-time	3,851	5,629	6,885	11,378	17,738	16,758
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	\$842,467
Capital	\$47,365	\$30,127	\$24,536	\$34,510	\$29,366	\$53,278
Operating	\$409,109	\$453,814	\$484,094	\$559,636	\$678,366	\$789,188
Per capita operating cost (in dollars) ^b	\$6,989	\$9,577	\$10,354	\$11,469	\$14,123	\$16,509
Number of admissions ^a	616,766	600,960	647,175	641,189	614,385	568,802
Number of departures ^a	614,606	594,207	640,408	632,983	622,151	560,751
Average daily number of residents ^a	58,429	47,385	46,753	48,794	48,032	47,803

^aBased on all residents (juvenile and adult).

^bBased on average daily number of residents.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Children in Custody 1977-1979, A Report on the 1977 and 1979 Censuses of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities (Draft) (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1982). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.44 Selected characteristics of public juvenile custody facilities, by type of facility, United States, on Dec. 31, 1977 and 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.43. 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 residents' 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 3.

Selected characteristics	All facilities		Type of facility			
			Short-term		Long-term	
	1977	1979	1977	1979	1977	1979
Number of facilities, total	992	1,015	448	464	544	551
Physical environment:						
Institutional facilities	596	609	396	402	200	207
Open facilities	396	406	52	62	344	344
Frequency of community access:						
Daily or almost daily	313	305	59	71	254	234
Weekly or less frequently	265	310	51	81	213	229
Never	414	400	338	312	77	88
Security level:						
Strict	228	291	202	235	26	56
Medium	390	313	192	164	198	149
Minimal or none	374	411	54	65	320	346
Number of personnel, total	61,060	61,108	22,150	22,622	38,910	38,486
Status:						
Payroll	46,840	48,018	16,863	17,614	29,977	30,404
Nonpayroll	3,014	2,974	1,648	1,653	1,366	1,321
Community volunteer	11,206	10,116	3,639	3,355	7,567	6,761

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *Children in Custody 1977-1979, A Report on the 1977 and 1979 Censuses of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities (Draft)* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1982). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.45 Residents, facilities, personnel, and per capita expenditures of public juvenile custody facilities, by State, on Dec. 31, 1977 and 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.43. For a description of data collection procedures and definitions of terms, see Appendix 3.

State	Residents		Facilities		Personnel		Per capita expenditures ^a	
	1977	1979	1977	1979	1977	1979	1977	1979
United States, total	44,096	43,234	992	1,015	61,060	61,108	\$14,123	\$16,509
Alabama	474	656	21	26	694	905	12,561	13,133
Alaska	131	142	2	2	129	127	24,759	29,159
Arizona	653	574	17	18	527	772	13,183	15,191
Arkansas	423	313	10	9	397	428	12,038	14,715
California	8,287	8,834	114	113	15,941	16,516	15,163	15,147
Colorado	779	627	13	14	513	580	11,984	13,388
Connecticut	235	245	4	4	377	372	24,131	31,539
Delaware	213	206	5	5	281	169	19,298	14,124
District of Columbia	567	434	13	14	446	421	13,528	16,376
Florida	2,026	2,012	50	52	1,892	1,807	10,691	13,555
Georgia	1,194	1,156	26	23	1,213	1,199	10,264	12,392
Hawaii	103	124	3	4	136	133	16,946	18,898
Idaho	128	195	2	2	156	165	20,080	17,923
Illinois	1,208	1,175	25	24	1,826	1,944	17,588	20,464
Indiana	1,008	1,094	17	16	1,206	1,015	11,217	11,523
Iowa	409	387	14	12	553	563	18,012	21,137
Kansas	627	664	14	13	801	823	15,013	20,040
Kentucky	635	718	23	38	1,063	698	11,052	12,079
Louisiana	923	1,017	13	13	1,415	1,033	11,786	14,948
Maine	157	181	1	1	230	269	13,397	20,170
Maryland	962	987	15	15	1,144	1,093	12,796	13,204
Massachusetts	180	114	9	10	283	291	20,800	27,917
Michigan	1,884	1,800	49	50	2,216	2,341	17,281	21,626
Minnesota	626	715	21	23	952	983	17,695	18,196
Mississippi	364	359	7	10	343	602	7,210	11,863
Missouri	1,130	1,002	55	50	1,523	1,256	11,011	14,613
Montana	242	176	8	7	289	199	13,562	20,176
Nebraska	242	231	4	5	256	292	12,260	17,285
Nevada	347	370	6	8	283	317	13,920	15,687
New Hampshire	164	182	1	1	154	180	13,600	17,003
New Jersey	1,094	1,388	43	50	1,860	2,254	15,894	18,624
New Mexico	370	326	4	7	267	294	9,333	11,640
New York	1,545	1,395	95	55	3,011	2,723	21,110	30,262
North Carolina	868	733	15	23	934	1,194	10,306	14,774
North Dakota	116	102	6	6	128	130	12,599	18,323
Ohio	2,717	2,577	49	55	3,752	4,336	14,567	15,139
Oklahoma	918	617	10	11	1,086	1,053	14,016	24,663
Oregon	769	825	11	13	955	767	14,659	16,746
Pennsylvania	1,087	1,138	31	28	1,640	1,726	22,689	24,772
Rhode Island	91	86	2	2	208	178	29,377	39,942
South Carolina	595	623	8	9	866	750	7,238	9,309
South Dakota	182	135	5	5	149	136	9,891	13,193
Tennessee	1,323	1,125	17	27	1,182	1,372	8,981	13,072
Texas	1,952	1,713	30	30	2,443	1,734	12,506	13,391
Utah	233	227	9	10	472	296	16,011	18,762
Vermont	98	0	1	0	108	0	13,632	X
Virginia	1,348	1,400	40	51	1,745	1,933	11,216	16,022
Washington	1,117	1,025	32	30	1,797	1,581	17,314	24,889
West Virginia	331	256	10	9	341	290	8,472	11,507
Wisconsin	887	676	10	10	775	733	11,944	18,241
Wyoming	134	177	2	2	102	105	9,497	11,421

^aBased on average daily population.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *Children in Custody 1977-1979, A Report on the 1977 and 1979 Censuses of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities (Draft)* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1982). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.46 Selected characteristics of private juvenile custody facilities, United States, 1974, 1975, 1977, and 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.43. For a description of data collection procedures and definitions of terms, see Appendix 3.

Selected characteristics	1974	1975	1977	1979
	Number of facilities, total	1,337	1,277	1,600
Short-term	76	66	126	75
Long-term	1,261	1,211	1,474	1,486
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	32,921
Full-time	20,600	NA	22,381	23,538
Part-time	8,012	NA	8,537	9,383
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	\$465,214
Capital	\$25,905	\$19,173	\$21,008	\$25,933
Operating	\$268,131	\$254,471	\$363,319	\$439,281
Per capita operating cost (in dollars) ^c	\$8,543	\$9,516	\$12,269	\$15,377
Number of admissions ^a	53,661	56,708	67,045	69,507
Number of departures ^a	47,471	50,986	61,571	64,574
Average daily number of residents ^a	31,384	26,740	29,611	28,566

^aBased on all residents (juvenile and adult).
^bData are not available for this specific category; 79 percent of all private facilities had an occupancy rate of 70 percent or greater.
^cBased on average daily number of residents.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *Children in Custody 1977-1979, A Report on the 1977 and 1979 Censuses of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities (Draft)* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1982). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.47 Selected characteristics of private juvenile custody facilities, by type of facility, United States, on Dec. 31, 1977 and 1979

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 1.43 and 1.44. For a description of data collection procedures and definitions of terms, see Appendix 3.

Selected characteristics	Type of facility					
	All facilities		Short-term		Long-term	
	1977	1979	1977	1979	1977	1979
Number of facilities, total	1,600	1,561	126	75	1,474	1,486
Physical environment:						
Institutional facilities	206	174	16	14	190	160
Open facilities	1,394	1,387	110	61	1,284	1,326
Frequency of community access:						
Daily or almost daily	1,260	1,244	101	53	1,159	1,191
Weekly or less frequently	312	283	16	16	296	267
Never	28	34	9	6	19	28
Security level:						
Strict	55	42	5	5	50	37
Medium	395	333	26	15	369	318
Minimal or none	1,150	1,186	95	55	1,055	1,131
Number of personnel, total	30,918	32,921	1,803	1,089	29,115	31,832
Status:						
Payroll	26,030	27,821	1,162	853	24,868	26,968
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 1977-1979, A Report on the 1977 and 1979 Censuses of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities (Draft)* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1982). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.48 Residents, facilities, personnel, and per capita expenditures of private juvenile custody facilities, by State, on Dec. 31, 1977 and 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.43. For a description of data collection procedures and definitions of terms, see Appendix 3.

State	Residents		Facilities		Personnel		Per capita expenditures ^a	
	1977	1979	1977	1979	1977	1979	1977	1979
United States, total	29,070	28,688	1,600	1,561	30,918	32,921	\$12,269	\$15,377
Alabama	140	132	15	20	174	184	5,284	10,082
Alaska	163	231	15	16	204	242	23,918	23,767
Arizona	731	644	38	28	746	718	13,307	21,272
Arkansas	373	588	19	27	402	489	4,523	10,223
California	3,916	3,932	286	250	3,913	4,607	13,353	16,533
Colorado	665	554	32	27	667	544	10,382	12,930
Connecticut	391	369	27	21	410	363	11,891	12,812
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	35	(b)	3	(b)	47	(b)	(b)	(b)
Florida	724	728	36	30	592	588	9,201	11,736
Georgia	301	263	12	10	266	276	6,863	9,185
Hawaii	58	21	5	3	88	30	26,428	14,715
Idaho	106	112	7	6	159	165	11,861	16,542
Illinois	944	516	20	12	1,069	601	15,806	17,374
Indiana	822	954	29	44	573	886	8,789	11,332
Iowa	319	434	30	44	366	638	13,824	21,013
Kansas	646	761	55	64	615	826	10,486	11,058
Kentucky	283	234	11	12	393	418	6,031	8,897
Louisiana	331	407	16	17	268	314	7,720	11,673
Maine	324	282	17	18	172	189	7,843	8,751
Maryland	588	570	44	41	714	739	10,866	12,528
Massachusetts	678	687	40	44	953	1,083	13,541	17,430
Michigan	1,092	919	49	36	1,227	1,197	15,631	20,115
Minnesota	916	710	85	62	980	875	12,872	15,810
Mississippi	169	89	9	5	86	59	4,314	6,780
Missouri	587	515	26	23	663	664	12,205	15,360
Montana	152	115	10	9	187	149	8,756	15,885
Nebraska	489	514	11	11	520	510	9,825	15,674
Nevada	(b)	91	(b)	7	(b)	95	5,476	(b)
New Hampshire	162	218	6	9	110	147	7,307	11,734
New Jersey	255	427	20	17	347	505	13,059	15,764
New Mexico	324	240	16	14	230	211	6,239	8,844
New York	3,427	3,319	111	149	4,564	4,913	18,652	21,790
North Carolina	403	471	31	44	379	564	9,052	12,117
North Dakota	115	91	7	6	111	107	10,030	21,165
Ohio	1,240	1,193	76	66	1,400	1,304	11,901	16,961
Oklahoma	572	647	39	35	626	623	8,573	11,004
Oregon	443	414	39	33	555	614	12,229	16,753
Pennsylvania	1,673	2,137	57	69	1,998	2,506	15,456	15,103
Rhode Island	73	121	6	11	72	146	8,827	12,742
South Carolina	121	144	9	8	108	125	6,916	8,532
South Dakota	287	235	19	17	227	242	9,080	11,751
Tennessee	201	420	9	24	224	367	8,194	9,973
Texas	1,564	1,405	47	39	1,051	1,086	6,891	10,751
Utah	163	211	16	15	157	167	7,136	9,770
Vermont	109	140	10	13	174	152	8,720	14,923
Virginia	263	213	9	6	209	210	10,116	14,063
Washington	941	605	74	46	860	560	8,875	10,441
West Virginia	20	30	6	6	46	48	10,841	10,155
Wisconsin	628	597	42	45	896	843	16,236	20,630
Wyoming	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)

^aBased on average daily population.
^bData 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 1977-1979, A Report on the 1977 and 1979 Censuses of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities (Draft)* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1982). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.49 Number and percent of delinquency prevention programs providing various services, by type of service, United States, 1979 and 1981

NOTE: These data were collected through surveys of delinquency prevention programs conducted in 1979 and 1981 by the National Center for the Assessment of Delinquent Behavior and Its Prevention, Center for Law and Justice, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington. The 1979 sample consisted of 494 delinquency prevention programs and the 1981 sample consisted of 254 programs. For information on the methodology of the study, see Appendix 4.

Service category	Delinquency prevention programs			
	1979 survey (N=489) ^a		1981 survey (N=248) ^b	
	Number of programs offering service	Percent of programs offering service	Number of programs offering service	Percent of programs offering service
Affective or life skills education (includes values clarification, decisionmaking, problem solving, communication)	175	35.8	96	38.7
Counseling (casework with individuals and groups--excluding family counseling or therapy)	149	30.5	102	41.1
Conventional group activities (including arts and crafts, drama, indoor sports--not including out of doors recreational activities)	144	29.4	59	23.8
Traditional classroom approach to academic skill development (including remedial education, preparation for GED, literacy education, college preparation, tutoring--not by peers)	125	25.6	62	25.0
Interagency collaboration (includes interagency team or multidepartmental program in large agency; includes also coordination and planning)	121	24.7	65	26.2
Job training, job skills development, teaching employability skills	117	23.9	67	27.0
Parent or family training/education (parent education, family strengthening, communication skills, problem solving)	100	20.4	40	16.1
Increased interaction with conventional peers; cross-aged tutoring or teaching; peer counseling	92	18.8	46	18.5
Family counseling or therapy (includes multiple family counseling)	69	14.1	64	25.8
Provision of specialized information (e.g., information on the law or on drug use/abuse) to program participants	97	19.8	26	10.5
Training and technical assistance to other professionals or agencies	80	16.3	31	12.5
Information and referral service	71	14.5	40	16.1
General community education not focused only on participant youth or parents as targets (e.g., drug-related education; law-related education; community crime resistance education)	73	14.9	33	13.3
Drug/alcohol focused services (does not include detox)	74	15.1	26	10.5
Enhancing youth participation and power for youths excluding school involvement (behavioral contracting, involvement in community councils or boards, legislation or policy to enhance youth power or role)	76	15.5	22	8.9
Provision of public sector, community, or government subsidized jobs	64	13.0	31	12.5
Alternative education: separate facility	57	11.6	33	13.3
Job referrals, job linkages, job placement in jobs not subsidized by government funds	37	7.6	50	20.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.49 Number and percent of delinquency prevention programs providing various services, by type of service, United States, 1979 and 1981--Continued

Service category	Delinquency prevention programs			
	1979 survey (N=489) ^a		1981 survey (N=248) ^b	
	Number of programs offering service	Percent of programs offering service	Number of programs offering service	Percent of programs offering service
Crisis intervention (includes 24 hour hotline, outreach teams, flying squads, emergency counseling services)	46	9.4	38	15.3
One-to-one group links with conventional adults (includes programs like Big Brothers/Big Sisters; Partners; Friends)	45	9.2	36	14.5
Individually paced learning program (individual student works for self at own pace)	56	11.4	22	8.9
Family substitute care (e.g., foster homes, adoption services, day care, respite care, temporary residential care--not a runaway shelter)	39	7.9	39	15.7
Student work opportunity as part of a school program (e.g., work study jobs and student internship for school credit)	36	7.4	33	13.3
Training school teachers to provide services of this program	50	10.2	19	7.7
Behavioral modification, contingency contracting, social learning use of rewards	44	9.0	17	6.8
Development and dissemination of resource materials (if primary function)	25	5.1	30	12.1
Provision of private sector job	27	5.5	28	11.3
Employment support services (includes monitoring, follow-up, counseling with people on the job--not prior to placement)	25	5.1	28	11.3
Preventing school dropouts, encouraging school completion	27	5.5	24	9.7
Job development (includes solicitation of business to hire youth; job creation)	20	4.1	27	10.9
Experience-based career education; exposure to the world of work through the schools or program to aid career education and decisionmaking	18	3.7	27	10.9
Health promotion or support	34	6.9	11	4.4
Moral or citizenship education (includes education to develop conventional social values, e.g., work ethic and citizenship; law-related education)	30	6.1	14	5.6
Parent involvement in providing services and/or running the program (not as clients)	37	7.6	6	2.4
Out of doors recreational activities (e.g., Outward Bound, camping programs, stress/challenge programs, Wilderness programs)	19	3.9	19	7.7
Runaway shelters	25	5.1	13	5.2
Parent support groups	24	4.9	13	5.2
Power enhancement for students in the classroom or concerning school-wide decisions (e.g., student involvement in school governance and policy making; school curriculum planning; school leadership roles; setting school drug policy)	27	5.5	8	3.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.49 Number and percent of delinquency prevention programs providing various services, by type of service, United States, 1979 and 1981--Continued

Service category	Delinquency prevention programs			
	1979 survey (N=489) ^a		1981 survey (N=248) ^a	
	Number of programs offering service ^b	Percent of programs offering service	Number of programs offering service ^b	Percent of programs offering service
Student involvement in decisions affecting self (includes participation in selecting curriculum, involvements in discipline and grievance procedures, mastery learning)	17	3.5	17	6.8
Low student/teacher ratio (under 21:1)	20	4.1	12	4.8
Adult working with pre-existing natural youth peer groups (includes detached gang workers and street workers)	21	4.3	9	3.6
Neighborhood organization for self determination, improvement/development	18	3.7	11	4.4
Special services for minorities (e.g., bilingual counselors, native culture study groups)	12	2.4	16	6.4
Volunteer job, unpaid work experience (no school credit)	19	3.9	9	3.6
Private business/foundation involvement in delivery of services (not funding)	16	3.3	8	3.2
Alternative education; supplementary, in traditional school	15	3.1	9	3.6
Child abuse and neglect services outside of the school, including family violence services	6	1.2	17	6.8
Target hardening (e.g., vandalism watch, security precautions, block watch, neighborhood patrols, operation ID)	14	2.9	6	2.4
Reuniting families	20	4.1	NA	NA
Police school liaison	13	2.6	6	2.4
Exposure to consequences of crime (e.g., jail visits, police lectures, lifer's programs)	8	1.6	8	3.2
In-school discipline program (e.g., in-school suspension) as an alternative to regular suspension or involvement of the juvenile authorities	9	1.8	2	0.8
Performance based grading (self as baseline)	9	1.8	1	0.4
Home/school liaison (home-based reward programs, child development specialist, school-based child abuse and neglect teams)	NA	NA	2	0.8

^aMissing data on services for 11 programs; 5 from the 1979 survey and 6 from the 1981 survey.

^bTotal exceeds N and percent total exceeds 100.0 because programs typically offer more than one service.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Center for the Assessment of Delinquent Behavior and Its Prevention, Center for Law and Justice, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Characteristics of the Criminal Justice Systems

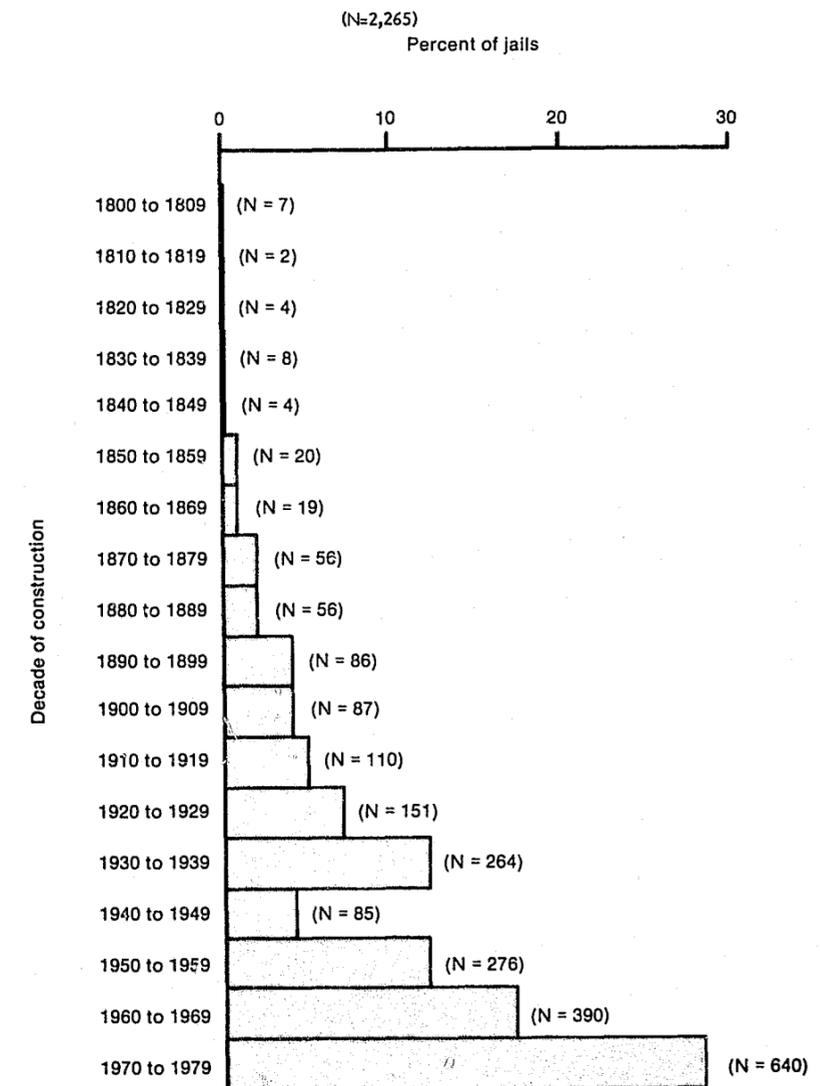
Figure 1.9 Date of jail construction, by decade, United States, 1800-1979

NOTE: The data below are from a survey of sheriffs conducted between September 1981 and April 1982. Questionnaires were mailed to all 3,042 sheriffs listed in the National Sheriffs' Association directory, to other identifiable county institutions operated as county departments of corrections, to city sheriffs, and to larger city jails. The 2,664 completed and returned questionnaires are estimated to represent a response rate in excess of 80 percent. Size of jail was reported by 2,452 of the respondents. Therefore, the size of jail subcategories do not sum to 2,664, the total for all jails.

A jail was defined by the Source as "a place where a person is confined after arrest to remain there in a pre-trial status unless he is banded out or released on his own recognizance, etc.; after his adjudication by the courts, he can be returned to this same facility to serve a sentence" (Source, p. 10).

Percents do not add to 100 due to multiple responses. Data have been revised from original presentation through information provided by the Source.

Not included in this figure are 108 jails constructed during the 1980's and 291 jails that did not complete this portion of the survey. The percents were computed on the basis of 2,265 jails that responded to this survey item and that indicated that jail construction occurred between 1800 and 1979.



Source: Kenneth E. Kerle and Francis R. Ford, *The State of Our Nation's Jails 1982* (Washington, D.C.: National Sheriffs' Association, 1982), p. 79. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.50 Percent of jails contracting with other jurisdictions to house prisoners, by size of jail, United States, 1981-82

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 1.9. Percents do not add to 100 due to multiple responses.

Reason for contracting	(Percent)				
	All jails (N=2,664)	Size of jail (N=2,452)			
	1 to 16 beds (N=640)	17 to 30 beds (N=597)	31 to 62 beds (N=603)	63 beds and larger (N=612)	
Overcrowding	6.9	11.7	8.9	4.1	4.1
Protective custody	25.9	23.0	27.6	29.7	31.5
Special prisoners	24.1	26.4	25.3	24.5	26.6
Inadequate housing for juveniles	27.6	43.3	32.3	25.7	15.2
Inadequate housing for females	27.5	40.2	33.8	23.7	18.8

Source: Kenneth E. Kerle and Francis R. Ford, *The State of Our Nation's Jails 1982* (Washington, D.C.: National Sheriffs' Association, 1982), pp. 177-179. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.51 Percent of jails using selected hiring practices to screen job applicants, by size of jail, United States, 1981-82

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 1.9. Percents do not add to 100 due to multiple responses.

Hiring practice	(Percent)				
	All jails (N=2,664)	Size of jail (N=2,452)			
	1 to 16 beds (N=640)	17 to 30 beds (N=597)	31 to 62 beds (N=603)	63 beds and larger (N=612)	
Psychological testing	1.9	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.5
Background check	78.2	73.6	82.9	85.6	92.5
Lie detector test	8.6	4.1	3.0	7.3	22.9
Physical testing	34.1	25.2	30.3	37.0	54.2
Written testing	28.8	21.1	23.1	34.2	45.9
Oral review	79.7	78.8	83.4	86.7	91.7
Other	6.8	5.3	6.0	7.6	10.0

Source: Kenneth E. Kerle and Francis R. Ford, *The State of Our Nation's Jails 1982* (Washington, D.C.: National Sheriffs' Association, 1982), pp. 117-119. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.52 Percent of jails with designated space for particular services or activities, by type of service or activity and size of jail, United States, 1981-82

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 1.9. Percents do not add to 100 due to multiple responses.

Service or activity	(Percent)				
	All jails (N=2,664)	Size of jail (N=2,452)			
	1 to 16 beds (N=640)	17 to 30 beds (N=597)	31 to 62 beds (N=603)	63 beds and larger (N=612)	
Drunk tank	12.7	8.8	14.7	16.1	15.5
Library	25.6	10.8	20.1	25.9	53.4
Contact visitation	27.9	25.3	28.1	26.7	38.4
Outdoor recreation	28.6	14.5	24.1	29.9	54.9
Dining room	17.8	13.8	16.8	13.4	32.4
Counseling/education	29.2	14.2	21.8	31.2	59.3
Indoor recreation	25.4	16.1	21.3	27.9	43.6
Day room	45.0	36.6	43.7	46.6	66.2
Vocational	7.1	1.7	4.9	6.3	17.8
Medical service	35.1	12.8	23.5	37.5	76.6
Conjugal visitation	5.9	5.0	8.4	7.6	3.6

Source: Kenneth E. Kerle and Francis R. Ford, *The State of Our Nation's Jails 1982* (Washington, D.C.: National Sheriffs' Association, 1982), pp. 97-101. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.53 Percent of jails providing selected services and facilities, by size of jail, United States, 1981-82

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 1.9. Percents do not add to 100 due to multiple responses.

Service or facility	(Percent)				
	All jails (N=2,664)	Size of jail (N=2,452)			
	1 to 16 beds (N=640)	17 to 30 beds (N=597)	31 to 62 beds (N=603)	63 beds and larger (N=612)	
Education:					
General Educational Diploma (GED)	29.1	14.4	24.3	32.0	54.9
Adult Basic Education	14.4	4.1	7.7	14.8	35.9
Vocational training	8.0	3.0	4.7	9.6	17.5
Job placement	15.7	9.2	13.7	16.7	27.6
Counseling:					
Substance abuse	38.1	29.5	33.2	41.6	59.2
Personal	49.6	39.2	49.1	52.9	72.1
Group	21.7	8.4	16.4	25.9	43.3
Chaplain assigned to jail:					
Yes	41.3	23.9	38.7	46.6	67.3
No	45.2	65.3	51.9	47.9	27.9
No response	13.5	10.8	9.4	5.5	4.7
Other services and facilities:					
Infirmary	16.6	2.7	5.7	13.9	48.9
Dental services	35.2	18.6	29.0	38.1	64.5
Initial medical screening	41.2	25.9	35.3	41.8	74.2
Medical history	41.6	27.5	35.8	41.6	73.9
Psychiatric services	34.5	18.0	27.5	40.0	62.7
Secure wards	24.5	14.1	22.3	29.0	39.5
Indoor recreation	34.9	26.7	33.7	37.0	52.1
Outdoor recreation	29.8	17.2	25.3	30.2	54.9

Source: Kenneth E. Kerle and Francis R. Ford, *The State of Our Nation's Jails 1982* (Washington, D.C.: National Sheriffs' Association, 1982), pp. 193-197, 199, 200, 203, 204, 207-211. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.54 Percent of jails in which inmates are supervised by officers of the opposite sex, by size of jail and sex of officers, United States, 1981-82

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 1.9. Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

	(Percent)				
	All jails (N=2,664)	Size of jail (N=2,452)			
	1 to 16 beds (N=640)	17 to 30 beds (N=597)	31 to 62 beds (N=603)	63 beds and larger (N=612)	
Female officers:					
Supervise male inmates	29.7	39.5	27.6	23.5	35.9
Do not supervise male inmates	57.3	54.2	64.3	68.7	57.7
No answer	13.0	6.3	8.0	7.8	6.4
Male officers:					
Supervise female inmates	34.6	35.3	37.9	41.0	34.0
Do not supervise female inmates	50.8	55.6	52.9	50.4	57.8
No answer	14.6	9.1	9.2	8.6	8.2

Source: Kenneth E. Kerle and Francis R. Ford, *The State of Our Nation's Jails 1982* (Washington, D.C.: National Sheriffs' Association, 1982), pp. 139-141. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.55 Jails supervised by jail staff 24 hours a day and less than 24 hours a day, by size of jail, United States, 1981-82

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 1.9. Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

	(Percent)				
	All jails (N=2,664)	Size of jail (N=2,452)			
	1 to 16 beds (N=640)	17 to 30 beds (N=597)	31 to 62 beds (N=603)	63 beds and larger (N=612)	
24 hour supervision	79.4	78.4	81.2	86.2	93.6
Less than 24 hour supervision	8.1	14.8	10.4	7.0	1.6
No answer	12.5	6.7	8.4	6.8	4.7

Source: Kenneth E. Kerle and Francis R. Ford, *The State of Our Nation's Jails 1982* (Washington, D.C.: National Sheriffs' Association, 1982), pp. 143, 144. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.56 Union representation of jail staff, by size of jail, United States, 1981-82

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 1.9. Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

	(Percent)				
	All jails (N=2,664)	Size of jail (N=2,452)			
	1 to 16 beds (N=640)	17 to 30 beds (N=597)	31 to 62 beds (N=603)	63 beds and larger (N=612)	
Union representation	18.0	7.5	15.4	20.7	34.5
No union representation	69.3	86.3	76.7	71.5	59.6
No answer	12.7	6.3	7.9	7.8	5.9

Source: Kenneth E. Kerle and Francis R. Ford, *The State of Our Nation's Jails 1982* (Washington, D.C.: National Sheriffs' Association, 1982), pp. 121, 122. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.57 Full- and part-time staff and ratio of inmates to full-time staff in State 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			Community-based facilities		
	Full-time Staff	Part-time Staff	Ratios of inmates to full-time staff	Full-time Staff	Part-time Staff	Ratios 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: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 1.58 State correctional facilities and inmates, by type of facility, security-level, region, and State, 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.57.

Region and State	All facilities		Confinement facilities							Community-based facilities	
	Facilities	Inmates	Facilities	Inmates				Not classified	Other	Facilities	Inmates
				Total	Maximum	Medium	Minimum				
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	2,239	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	14,318	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	4
Iowa	15	2,202	8	1,960	828	936	196	0	0	7	42
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	9	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, Prisons and Prisoners, Bulletin NCJ-80697 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1982), p. 3.

Table 1.59 Number of post-secondary institutions providing education programs to correctional institutions, by jurisdiction, 1976 and 1982

NOTE: The data below were gathered from a survey of central office correctional education administrators, in both adult and juvenile agencies, in each of the States, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. The survey was originally conducted in 1981 but the results were verified and updated in a second survey conducted in 1982. South Dakota did not respond to the survey. The 1976 data are based on Ellen B. Emmert, *Offender Assistance Programs Operated by Post-Secondary Institutions of Education* (Washington, D.C.: American Association of Community and Junior Colleges, 1976), pp. Index 1-6.

Jurisdiction	1976	1982	Net change
Total	224	347	67
Alabama	11	4	-7
Alaska	0	1	1
Arizona	4	3	-1
Arkansas	0	2	2
California	20	14	-6
Colorado	6	4	-2
Connecticut	7	1	-6
Delaware	3	0	-3
District of Columbia	1	1	0
Florida	13	17	4
Georgia	3	7	4
Hawaii	1	1	0
Idaho	0	1	1
Illinois	9	17	8
Indiana	1	2	1
Iowa	2	6	4
Kansas	4	6	2
Kentucky	4	3	-1
Louisiana	2	5	3
Maine	3	1	-2
Maryland	3	6	3
Massachusetts	1	5	4
Michigan	4	13	9
Minnesota	8	12	4
Mississippi	0	1	1
Missouri	5	2	-3
Montana	1	1	0
Nebraska	0	1	1
Nevada	1	1	0
New Hampshire	0	4	4
New Jersey	8	4	-4
New Mexico	1	4	3
New York	17	20	3
North Carolina	13	55	42
North Dakota	0	4	4
Ohio	7	9	2
Oklahoma	9	4	-5
Oregon	5	1	-4
Pennsylvania	5	7	2
Puerto Rico	0	1	1
Rhode Island	1	0	-1
South Carolina	1	2	1
Tennessee	1	4	3
Texas	13	9	-4
Utah	0	2	2
Vermont	0	0	0
Virginia	9	4	-5
Washington	10	9	-1
West Virginia	3	1	-2
Wisconsin	4	4	0
Wyoming	0	2	2
Federal Bureau of Prisons	(a)	56	NA

^aThe 1976 figures included Federal Bureau of Prisons post-secondary programs by jurisdiction. The Federal Bureau of Prisons programs are reported separately for 1982.

Source: Bruce I. Wolford and John F. Littlefield, "An Examination of Post-Secondary Institutions that Provide Educational Programs for the Incarcerated," paper presented at the 1983 meeting of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, San Antonio, Texas, 25 March 1983, Table 8.

Table 1.60 Characteristics of State prison industries, by jurisdiction, 1982

NOTE: This information was collected through a survey mailed to the departments of correction in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. The survey was conducted in May, June, and July 1982. Four jurisdictions--Connecticut, Maryland, Nevada, and Ohio--did not respond to the survey. Guam reported having no State operated prison industry. The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

Jurisdiction	Types of State operated prison industries	Sale of products outside institutional apparatus	Inmate pay	Length of work day (hours)
Alabama	Auto tags, metal fabrication, printing, office furniture, construction, remodeling, frozen food and can processing, slaughterhouse and meat preparation, data processing, garment factory, catfish operation	Yes	Yes; 10 to 25 cents/hour	8
Alaska	Legislation establishing the program has recently been passed. At this time the Department of Corrections is in a planning mode, defining problems and priorities	X	X	X
Arizona	Metal fabrication, wood products, printing, silk screening, agriculture, garment, mattress, pillow manufacture	Yes	Yes; 10 to 50 cents/hour	8
Arkansas	Duplicating operation, solar panel and hot water systems, school bus/fire truck restoration, garment factory, furniture restoration, institutional mattresses	Yes, to tax supported agencies	No	8
California	Approximately 24 industrial enterprises in 10 institutions, plus 3 dairies, 3 farms, and 1 orchard. Products include wood and metal desks and other furniture, clothing including jeans, shirts, socks, shoes, etc.	Yes	Yes; average 40 cents/hour	6
Colorado	Agriculture, construction, food products, printing, signs, sewing, lumber, vehicle maintenance, and other general services	Yes	Yes; 7 to 25 cents/hour	6 1/2 to 7
District of Columbia	Garment shop, print and screen process, metal fabrication, furniture, laundry, tire retread	Yes	Yes; up to 66 cents/hour, plus production bonus	5 1/2
Delaware	Furniture refurbishing and refinishing, reupholstery, metal beds and tables, hog program	Yes	Yes; 15 to 60 cents/hour	6
Florida	Livestock, produce, food processing, plants, apparel, metal/wood/bricks, bookbinding, renovated vehicles, tire recapping, insecticides, other miscellaneous	Yes	No	8
Georgia	Offset and screen printing, wood furniture, upholstery operations, metal products, concrete products, garments, chemical products, auto tags	Yes	No	5 1/2 to 6
Hawaii	Print shop	No	Yes; 30 to 60 cents/hour	7

Table 1.60 Characteristics of State prison industries, by jurisdiction, 1982--Continued

Jurisdiction	Types of State operated prison industries	Sale of products outside institutional apparatus	Inmate pay	Length of work day (hours)
Idaho	Carpentry, upholstery, auto body, data processing, farming, dairy, meat cutting, sheet metal, sign shop	Yes	Yes; 20 to 60 cents/hour. Has started "piece work pay" which equals up to \$2.50/hour	7
Illinois	Farming, meat processing, milk processing, furniture repair and restoration, hygiene products, clothing, mattresses and linens, data entry, highway signs, security furniture, janitorial equipment, cigarettes, fuel alcohol, laundry, tire recapping	Yes	Yes; on production incentive, average wages are \$65 to \$70/month	6
Indiana	Metal signs, many types of furniture, beds and bedding, brooms and brushes, building supplies, institutional clothing, soap products	Yes	Yes; 50 cents to \$1.10/day. A few shops are on incentive pay	5 1/2
Iowa	Housekeeping/laundry supplies, tire recapping, signs, textiles and garments, wood furniture, office furniture, metal furniture, printing, metal stamping, wood and metal restoration	Yes	Yes; 24 cents to \$2.65/hour	4 to 8
Kansas	Paint, furniture repair, clothing, soap, farm products	Yes	Yes; 40 cents to \$1.05/hour	4 to 6
Kentucky	Furniture, clothing, metal lockers, shelving, soap plant, upholstery shop, tire recapping, graphic arts	Yes	Yes; 10 to 32 cents/hour	5
Louisiana	License plates, mattresses, brooms and mops, pillows, signs, dentures and bridge work, denim garments, soap, cleaners, meat processing	No	Yes; incentive pay ranges from 2 to 20 cents/hour	8
Maine	Print shop, upholstery shop, furniture refinishing, wood working	Yes	Yes; profit sharing on goods produced	2 1/2
Massachusetts	License plates, furniture, printing, clothing, flags, signs, foundry products, decals, microfilming, canvas goods, mattresses, reupholstery, metal goods, brushes and brooms	Yes	Yes; 50 cents to \$1.00/hour	6 1/2
Michigan	Furniture, clothing, shoes, textiles, signs, decals, license plates, wood and metal products, laundry services, machine and maintenance departments	Yes	Yes; average annual wage in fiscal year 1981 was \$1,100 per man	7 1/2
Minnesota	Metal products, bus reconditioning, plastic assembly, tire recapping, computer component assembly, printing, telephone refurbishing, wood products, upholstery, keypunch, metal and wood furniture, license plates, mattresses, engraving and silk screening	Yes	Yes; NA	7
Mississippi	Janitorial supplies, book bindery, graphic arts, farming operation, fiberglass plant, plastic sign shop, metal container repair shop	Yes	No	7
Missouri	Clothing, dry cleaning, license tags and validation stickers, shoes, janitorial products, wood furniture, laundry, metal shelving and furniture, highway signs, printing, data entry	Yes	Yes; variable, up to 37 cents/hour	6 1/2

Table 1.60 Characteristics of State prison industries, by jurisdiction, 1982--Continued

Jurisdiction	Type of State operated prison industries	Sale of products outside institutional apparatus	Inmate pay	Length of work day (hours)
Montana	Upholstery, furniture, printing, wood products	Yes, have statutory authority but markets are not developed at this time	Yes; \$1.10/day plus bonus based on profits in some industries	6
Nebraska	Wood and metal furniture, soap and floor cleaning supplies, license plates, printing, reconditioned furniture, garment shop, mattresses	Yes	Yes; 35 to 70 cents/hour	6 1/2
New Hampshire	Farm (producing dairy, meat, and vegetable products), print shop, wood products, auto garage, plate shop, screen printing, engraving, computer data entry, auto paint and body, forest products	Yes	Yes; 85 cents to \$1.85/day	5
New Jersey	Auto tags, brushes/mops, mattresses, beds/bedding, sheet metal products, shelving, soap/janitorial supplies, clothing, signs, furniture, knit/socks, textiles	No	Yes; 22 to 52 cents/hour, plus possible bonuses	5 to 6
New Mexico	Sign shop, auto body, tag plant, print shop, furniture manufacture, farming	No	Yes; 20 to 50 cents/hour	7
New York	Auto body and mechanical, cardboard cartons, drafting, electronics, foundry, garments, laminate/engraving of signs, mattresses, metals, optical, paint brushes, pavement markings, plastic bags, printing, silk screen and signs, snow fence, soap products, upholstery and refinishing, woods and plastics	Yes	Yes; NA	6
North Carolina	Metal, textile, printing, furniture, soap, farming, laundries, cleaning products	Yes	Yes; 40 cents to \$1.00/day	8
North Dakota	Hardwood products factory, sign factory, upholstered products factory, welded products, chemical products, agriculture (beef, dairy, swine, and field crops), plastic products, transportation, warehouse, manpower services for State and local government entities	Yes	Yes; up to \$1.50/hour	7
Oklahoma	Microfilm, boxes, canned goods, upholstery, furniture, furniture renovation, garments, signs, printing, draperies, mattresses, metal fabrication, meat processing, agriculture operations	Yes	Yes; it is based on production, and averages \$33/month	7
Oregon	Wooden furniture, metal shop, upholstery shop, storm windows, auto shop, laundry	Yes	Yes; \$1.00 to \$3.00/day	7
Pennsylvania	Industrial and agricultural products are produced, including wooden and metal furniture, soaps and detergents, printed products, mattresses, clothing, textiles, coffee and tea, shoes, cardboard containers, beef, pork and dairy products	Yes, to government agencies and entities receiving tax funds, such as school districts	Yes; 14 to 34 cents/hour, plus production bonuses ranging from 10 to 50 cents/hour	6 to 7
Rhode Island	Printing plants, upholstery, carpentry, wood refinishing, garments, auto registration plates, horticultural programs, farm program	Yes	Yes; \$1.00 to \$2.00/day	6

Table 1.60 Characteristics of State prison industries, by jurisdiction, 1982--Continued

Jurisdiction	Types of State operated prison industries	Sale of products outside institutional apparatus	Inmate pay	Length of work day (hours)
South Carolina	Refurbishing wood and upholstering products, mattresses, furniture, janitorial supplies, new wood products, signs, bookbinding, metal products, apparel plant	No	Yes; \$15.75 every 2 weeks	7 1/2
South Dakota	License plates, furniture, book bindery, sign shop, farm operation producing pork, beef and dairy products	Yes	Yes; maximum of \$3.30/day	6
Tennessee	Signs, furniture, print shop, soap, clothing, paint, license plates	Yes, to any private, non-profit or State agency	Yes; 25 to 50 cents/hour	8
Texas	Soap and detergent, tire recapping, garment, highway signs, mop and broom, dump truck bed, textile mill, bus repair, dental lab, shoes, woodworking, metal signs, cardboard boxes, license plates, mattresses, validation stickers, plastic sign factories, records conversion facility, metal fabrication plant, furniture refinishing plant	Yes	No	8
Utah	Sign shop, print shop, upholstery shop, carpentry, plate plant, machine shop, metal shop, farm, hog operation, meat processing, dairy	Yes	Yes; 37 to 63 cents/hour	7
Vermont	License tags, signs, decals, silk screen, sawmill, creosote treated guardrails and railroad ties, dairy farm, offset printing, new and refinished furniture	No	Yes; 20 cents to \$1.00/hour	8
Virginia	Wood products, metal products, printing, sewing, data processing	Yes	Yes; paid on incentive based on sales. Average \$59/month	5 1/2
Washington	Printing, furniture, metal products, signs, dairy products, microfilming, furniture refinishing, flat goods, upholstery	Yes	Yes; 30 cents to \$1.00/hour	7
West Virginia	License plates, metal fabrication, signs, decals, printing, engraving, audio visual repair, auto repair, braille books, clothing, outdoor wood furniture	No	Yes; \$15 to \$28/month, plus bonus of up to \$30/month	7
Wisconsin	Industries computer center, Industries business office, metal furniture, sign industry, print shop, metal stamping industry, wood products industry, Industries distribution center, graphics, fabrics, Oakhill Graphics, photo lab, Taycheedah Bindery, sales	Yes, to tax-supported and tax-exempt organizations	Yes; 20 cents to \$3.35/hour	7 1/2
Wyoming	License plates, mattress shop, laundry and tailor shops, printed materials, shoe shop, garment shop, sign shop	No	Yes; 10 to 50 cents/hour	8
Puerto Rico	Office furniture, textiles, printing	No	Yes; \$1.00 to \$4.00/day	7 1/2
Federal Bureau of Prisons	Data entry and computer programming, printing, signs, drafting, electronics, metal furniture, hardware, and shelving, shoes and brushes, textiles, woods and plastics	Yes, to Federal agencies and departments	Yes; 40 cents to \$1.00/hour	7 1/2

Source: Contact, Inc., *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, Neb.: Contact, Inc., September 1982), pp. 7-11. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

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Table 1.61 Volunteer programs in correctional systems, by selected characteristics and jurisdiction, 1982

NOTE: This information was collected through a survey mailed to the departments of corrections in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. The survey was conducted in late 1982. Ten jurisdictions did not respond to the survey: the District of Columbia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Ohio, Puerto Rico, Texas, Vermont and West Virginia. The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

Jurisdiction	Volunteer program in department	Administered by whom?	How are volunteers recruited?	Number of registered volunteers in department		Typical volunteer duties and services	Is orientation training required for all volunteers?
				7/1/81	7/1/82		
Alabama	Yes	Alabama Volunteers in Corrections, a non-profit corporation.	Traditional methods.	350		One-to-one contacts and friendship with inmates; churches, clubs, etc. for performing specific projects or activities; legal, medical, psychological professionals; advocates for public support and change in corrections.	Yes; pre-service orientation provides an overview of the correctional system and where the volunteer fits in. A follow-up session deals with the volunteer's individual role.
Alaska	No	X	X	X	X	X	X
Arizona	Yes	Department of Corrections. In each office or institution, an employee has been designated "staff volunteer liaison" and is responsible for acceptance and supervision of volunteers in that office or institution.	Word of mouth, primarily. Also through presentations at area colleges, civic groups, etc.; public service announcements, free publicity, Volunteer Bureau, RSVP, etc.	170 ^a		Volunteer duties come under one of the following categories: administrative, clerical, professional, sponsorship, staff, support, and technical. There are also group activities. Services are varied, such as entertainment self-improvement, All-Inmate Rodeo, Activity Days, Adopt-a-Halfway House, loaned executive, arts and crafts, recreation, etc.	Yes; before beginning their volunteer job, all volunteers must attend an orientation.
Arkansas	Yes	Department of Correction (Central Office-Field Services).	--	--	--	--	Yes
California	Yes	Department of Corrections, Community Resources Development Division.	Variety of ways; contacts were initiated with many civic groups, educational institutions, and community-based programs to explore potential resources for the Department.	(b)		Have religion volunteers, trade and education, arts, recreation and education, self-help, re-entry, and miscellaneous volunteers.	In the process of developing orientation/training.
Colorado	Yes	Central office of Department of Corrections provides regulations and guidelines; facility programs are administered by Superintendents of each facility.	Structured recruitment program not emphasized. Interested volunteers approach the facilities.	200		Alcoholics Anonymous, religious groups, Denver Discussion Group, art classes, music.	Yes; orientation provided by supervisor of department utilizing the volunteers.
Connecticut	Yes	Director of Volunteer Services, Department's Central Office.	The Department contracts with private sector agencies, many of whom provide volunteer services.	1,132		Alcoholics Anonymous sponsors, regular sponsors, literacy volunteers, help to families of inmates, religious programming, other active programs.	Yes; every volunteer must receive at least 3 hours of training.
Delaware	Yes	Each institution organizes, recruits, and supervises its own. The rules, regulations, etc. governing volunteers are established by each prison.	No systematic basis. Typically, people come to us wanting to do volunteer work.	(c)		Service organizations such as Jaycees, religious groups, craft workers, educational programs, or programs and activities that volunteers do on an on-going basis.	No; we would like to run orientation/training, but there is insufficient staff for this.
Florida	Yes	Coordinated by Central Department of Corrections and administered by individual institutions.	By any means necessary.	18,740 ^a		Variety of areas such as recreation, Alcoholics Anonymous, Jaycees, Jayceettes, substance abuse groups, education and religious programs.	Yes
Georgia	Yes	Both by Department of Offender Rehabilitation central office and by individual institutions.	Volunteers are recruited on a needs analysis basis, not on a massive effort.	2,600		The major program is the one-to-one sponsor or buddy system who also serve as surrogate families. Tutoring is another program, and class instructors and religious advisors.	Yes; a minimum of two hours of training is necessary.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.61 Volunteer programs in correctional systems, by selected characteristics and jurisdiction, 1982--Continued

Jurisdiction	Volunteer program in department	Administered by whom?	How are volunteers recruited?	Number of registered volunteers in department 7/1/81-7/1/82	Typical volunteer duties and services	Is orientation training required for all volunteers?
Hawaii	Yes	By central Department of Corrections office.	Most by Volunteer Services Administrator; through free newspaper ads, letters to college instructors, referral from other volunteers.	800 ^a	Tutoring in literacy and advanced subjects, arts and crafts instruction, Alcoholics Anonymous, Bible study.	Yes; handbook and guidelines are given to each. Supervisor is expected to provide essentials regarding the specific institution and inmate(s) the volunteer will be working with.
Idaho	Yes	By individual institutions.	By coordinator and word of mouth; some recruited from Boise State University.	342	One-to-one counseling for marriage, religious, alcohol, drugs, education programs, etc.	Yes; 40 hours per year.
Iowa	Yes	Individual institutions--those with volunteer programs have volunteer directors who report to the Warden or Superintendent.	Through other volunteers, or by the volunteer director who makes presentations to groups, individuals, colleges, veteran's organizations, etc.	2,339	Various, including Alcoholics Anonymous, sports activities, religious groups, hobby and art groups, musical performances, survival skill training, volunteer counselors.	Yes; all volunteers are required to attend a two-hour orientation at the institution they will work at (same as staff) and a background check is also run on them.
Kentucky	Yes	We are in the process of reorganizing the Volunteer Program. The individual institutions and probation and parole districts administer own volunteer programs.	Through the media, and via civic and church groups.	(c)	In the institutions, typically serve as friend and contact with the community for inmate(s); in the field, assist with employment or other personal needs.	Yes; orientation and training is provided by each institution and each probation or parole district.
Maine	Yes	Central office of Department of Corrections has a Volunteer Service Coordinator, but individual institutions/divisions are responsible for the management of their respective volunteer programs.	Media, word of mouth, through civic/religious organizations, agreements with voluntary organizations such as Alcoholics Anonymous, RSVP, Foster Grandparents.	(d)	Direct services such as tutoring, counseling, recreation. Indirect services such as public relations, committees, special/seasonal projects. Administrative services such as clerical, program development. Contributive services, including those who contribute money, materials, equipment to the department.	Yes; general orientation regarding corrections and particular institution; specific training relative to volunteer's job assignment.
Maryland	Yes	Central Department of Corrections office, Chief of Volunteer Programs, who falls under Director of Program Services.	Word of mouth, mostly. In planning stages is a special focus recruitment campaign in which volunteer activity coordinators and chief do active, specialized recruiting based on written volunteer position descriptions--this implemented January 1983.	750 ^a	Religious services and activities, individual religious counseling, self-help groups like Alcoholics Anonymous, Seventh Step, Jaycees, others.	Yes; all require security orientation of 1 to 4 hours and some formal training for special skills needed is provided at this time. By March 1983 training may be provided based on skills required for positions, and on an as-requested basis by volunteer.
Massachusetts	Yes	Several individual volunteer programs at several institutions are in the process of being centrally coordinated. This will be a 6 to 12 month planning development process that started Oct. 15, 1982.	Each institution has its own recruitment process.	No central registration process.	Bible study, Alcoholics Anonymous, volunteers may provide informal counseling and act as links to the community.	No; presently there is no centralized orientation or program for volunteers, however, one such program is being designed. Some institutions do provide various forms.
Michigan	Yes	Administered from central office by Assistant for Prisoner Affairs.	We use media, volunteer local action committees, volunteers contact us, universities and schools.	2,000 ^a	Counseling, religious, educational, job placement assistance.	Yes; provide a summary of our new employee training program, approximately 12 hours.
Minnesota	Yes	Each of the institutions administers its own volunteer programs to meet own needs.	Local interest seems to be present without extensive recruitment efforts. News releases sent to local papers, presentations to community groups and just word of mouth communications are the main recruitment methods.	500 ^a	One-on-one inmate volunteer friendship meeting through a private program called Amicus, and custody volunteers comprise the largest numbers of volunteers.	Yes; varies according to volunteer assignment.
Mississippi	No	X	X	X	X	X
Missouri	Yes	There is Central Office coordination for entire program statewide.	Primarily word of mouth.	535	One-to-one, group counseling, nurse aide training, assertion training, tutors, correspondence, fine arts, social organizations, therapeutic organizations, religious programs, recreation, clerical.	Yes; volunteers attend a six-hour general orientation, plus an additional two hours provided by the institution.
Montana	No	X	X	X	X	X

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.61 Volunteer programs in correctional systems, by selected characteristics and jurisdiction, 1982--Continued

Jurisdiction	Volunteer program in department	Administered by whom?	How are volunteers recruited?	Number of registered volunteers in department 7/1/81-7/1/82	Typical volunteer duties and services	Is orientation training required for all volunteers?
Nebraska	Yes	By individual institutions.	Through universities, organizations, churches, word of mouth.	200 ^a	Many meet individually or in groups with inmates inside institutions.	Yes; all volunteers are provided orientation to the system, the institution, and the inmates.
Nevada	Yes	Senior Chaplain oversees program.	Speaking engagements, word of mouth by other volunteers, active recruitment.	250 ^a	Chapel services, Bible studies, counseling, parole programs and support groups.	Yes; three-hour training program provided by training officer.
New Hampshire	Yes	New Hampshire has no Department of Corrections--Volunteer Program, as are all services, administered by the State Prison.	Potential volunteer fills out request form; he then must be approved by the division head.	--	Religious, counseling, educational.	No
New Jersey	Yes	By individual institutions and Bureau of Parole.	Usually through public speaking engagements at service clubs and church groups.	--	Visitation, teaching (tutoring and crafts), some churches work on community placements for parolees.	Yes; the coordinator provides orientation to rules of the institution and the role of the volunteer.
New Mexico	Yes	The programs involving volunteers are administered out of central office, with individual institution contact persons.	Usually by other volunteers, or by staff soliciting assistance in some project.	325	Many teach special classes, provide tutoring, visiting, entertainment, teach about various cultural practices, such as Native American inmates.	Yes; policy and procedure require that volunteers be given orientation to the institution, training in inmate lifestyle, etc. Volunteers may attend appropriate sessions at the Training Academy.
New York	Yes	Four Regional Coordinators supervise 24 local Supervisors.	After a facility needs assessment, volunteers are recruited to meet the qualifications of individual job descriptions. Mass recruiting is discouraged. Staff and inmate volunteers are utilized. Also have contacts through local community groups, colleges, Voluntary Action Centers, etc.	4,000 ^a	Tutoring, pre-release services, religious programs, educational, vocational, arts and crafts, theatre, counseling, cultural programs, special events, special projects.	Yes; orientation includes a tour of the facility, a meeting with the person responsible for supervision, an explanation of the rules and regulations, specific training would be designed by the area in which the volunteer will be working.
North Carolina	Yes	Overall coordination of the volunteer program is the responsibility of the program consultant. The program within the divisions is the responsibility of the Assistant Director for Program Services.	Various methods, including one-to-one contact, media, speeches to groups (such as churches, classes) and other volunteers.	(e)	Instruction (as in tutoring, arts and crafts), office assistance, recreation, prison libraries, speaking to inmates, organized groups who provide services (for example Jaycees, Alcoholics Anonymous), religious activities, employment/residence assistance, transportation, others.	Yes; all receive orientation to the volunteer program, rules and regulations for the Division, and information about the unit in which they will be assigned.
North Dakota	Yes	State Penitentiary (which is Department of Corrections) administers program.	Most contact institutions and request to provide their services. Many volunteer after the Warden or Director of Programs let needs be known through speeches, press, workshops, etc.	97	Friends program, Bible study groups, counseling, hobby volunteers, art instruction, remedial reading, lecture personnel, etc.	Yes; all volunteers are given an orientation training session spelling out expectations, rules, regulations, and guidelines of what we are trying to accomplish.
Oklahoma	Yes	Generally administered by each facility with only loose indirect Central Office supervision. There is a new pilot/demonstration project being planned to see what such a program can do. There will be one project at a Community Treatment Center, a Probation and Parole District Office, and a (prison) correctional center.	By staff contacts with their professional counterparts in colleges, universities, and at other State agencies. Generally, they are recruited by themselves.	500 ^a	Counseling.	Yes
Oregon	Yes	Individual institutions and Field Service regions administer and maintain their own programs. Centrally directed via policy requirements.	Public speaking engagements, student practicum programs, and direct inquiry from general public.	187	Wide range from teaching to counseling and/or transporting of certain custody inmates and clients.	Yes; a minimum of 8 hours orientation to policy and procedures, job duties and responsibilities, and internal communication is required prior to assignment to any volunteer duty.
Pennsylvania	Yes	Coordinator of Community Resources. Central Department of Corrections.	Via Deputy for Treatment at local institution or Coordinator of Community Resources at central office.	1,700	Provide tutoring--instruction in reading, art, music, Bible study, etc. and provide other educational and/or therapeutic programming.	Yes; all volunteers are required to have at least two hours of instruction provided by the training coordinator of the local institution. Volunteers are also provided with materials which advise and educate the volunteers relative to institutional rules, etc.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.61 Volunteer programs in correctional systems, by selected characteristics and jurisdiction, 1982--Continued

Jurisdiction	Volunteer program in department	Administered by whom?	How are volunteers recruited?	Number of registered volunteers in department 7/1/81-7/1/82	Typical volunteer duties and services
Rhode Island	Yes	Central Department of Corrections office with support from statewide commission for volunteer services.	Through use of statewide commission as well as newspaper ads.	40 ^a	Volunteer Court Aides, pre-release trainers, training academy consultant, planners, student interns, other.
South Carolina	Yes	Each individual institution is responsible for developing and coordinating its own volunteer program. Central office maintains agency record keeping and disperses pertinent information.	Most approach the agency about involvement, such as church groups. We are just beginning to be active in recruitment of volunteers and volunteer services. Each institution recruits to fill its own needs.	(f)	Religious activities, Alcoholics Anonymous, individual and group counseling, arts and crafts, one-to-one visitation program, community group lectures.
South Dakota	Yes	Penitentiary.	From local, area and regional churches.	--	Regular visits, lectures, attend special events, appear at parole hearings, be present on discharge date.
Tennessee	Yes	We have a State Director, 8 regional coordinators, and a staff person in each institution assigned to volunteer services.	Word of mouth, speaking engagements, advertisements, etc.	1,985	--
Utah	Yes	Coordinated by central office; administered by individual sections.	Advertising, coordination with civic and religious groups.	1,027	Assume selective caseloads, counseling, transporting clients to appointments, etc. One well-established, well-received program is the "Family Home Evening Program."
Virginia	Yes	Central Department of Corrections office administers; however, in each institution or agency branch utilizing volunteers, there is a coordinator who oversees the use of volunteers.	Approximately 70 percent are recruited simply by word of mouth; no "shotgun" recruiting. Generally called "unpaid staff" rather than "volunteers." All regular service volunteers have a job description. Volunteer positions are filled like paid staff positions--have a specific need, find right person for the job. Also utilize student interns through local universities.	(g)	Tutors, religious, one-to-one advocates, many more. Occasional volunteers include rock bands who come in for one show, other "special event" people, some clergy people.
Washington	Yes	There is a Community Involvement Program at the central office to develop policy, provide technical assistance, and monitor facility programs, but primary administration takes place at the facility level.	Most are from local religious organizations. Interns are recruited from colleges and universities, some volunteers are recruited from service organizations. A few programs have recruiting flyers and use newspapers.	(h)	Furlough sponsors, religious services, one-to-one guided friendships, interns from parole and probation are typical.
Wisconsin	Yes	No central administration at this point, although it has been discussed. Programs are monitored by each individual institution or unit. Although central Department of Corrections does not sponsor or direct such programs, we do encourage and accept a variety of volunteer programs, and do monitor their activities.	Volunteer organizations do own recruiting.	600 ^a	Most activities focus on one-to-one counseling/support.
Wyoming	No	X	X	X	X
Guam	Yes	Central Department of Corrections office.	Usually referrals from the University of Guam social sciences are received.	4	Initial interviews, case presentations before committees, research work.
Federal Bureau of Prisons	Yes	Program administered by each institution. An overall policy statement governs the implementation of the volunteer programs.	Often by institutional chaplains and speaking engagements.	2,500 ^c	Marriage enrichment seminars, Bible study, religious services.

Is orientation training required for all volunteers?
Yes; required orientation includes overview of basic operations and goals of department, security matters, familiarization with other department staff, areas of responsibility and lines of communication.
No; orientation is given to those who are regular volunteers. Special groups and events not given orientation.
Yes; a series of orientation meetings about the program and guidelines before match is made.
Yes; all volunteers must receive at least 6 hours of training before certification.
Yes; upon entering the corrections system, all volunteers receive orientation as to agency policies and expectations.
Yes; all volunteers receive orientation and training. The intensity of the training depends upon whether they are regular service or one-time volunteers.
Yes; it varies. Interns receive the most extensive orientation and training on an ongoing basis. Some facilities have slide presentations and handout of rules and regulations.
Yes; although not yet formalized, all volunteers to institutions do receive some orientation; we do not provide training.
X
Yes; given a complete briefing on objectives of corrections and practical procedures.
Yes; all receive general overview and familiarization, and more specific orientation/training for the duties they will perform.

^a Approximate figure.
^b There were a total of 255,616 volunteer hours put in during fiscal year 1982.
^c Numbers are not compiled.
 Source: Contact, Inc., *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, Neb.: Contact, Inc., April 1983), pp. 6-11. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

^d 100 individuals, plus 250 organizations.
^e Division of Prisons--2,583; Division of Probation--2,400.
 No definite number, an average of 1,340 per month.

^g 4,023 regular service (on-going) volunteers; 2,016 occasional volunteers.
 Monthly averages: prisons--1,600, adult probation and parole--50, work/training release--600-1,000.

Table 1.62 Characteristics of State paroling authorities, by jurisdiction, 1982

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.

Jurisdiction	Name of agency	Administrator of parole field services	Independent agency	Number of board members	Full-time board
Alabama	Board of Pardons and Paroles	Board of Pardons and Paroles	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	Division of Community Services	Yes	5	Yes ^a
Connecticut	Board of Parole	Department of Corrections	Yes	11	No ^a
Delaware	Board of Parole	Department of Correction	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 Parole	Department of Offender Rehabilitation	Yes	5	Yes
Hawaii	Paroling Authority	Paroling Authority	Yes	3	No ^a
Idaho	Commission for Pardons and Parole	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	No
Illinois	Prisoner Review Board	Department of Corrections	Yes	10	Yes
Indiana	Parole Board	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	Yes
Iowa	Board of Parole	Department of Social Services	Yes	7	No
Kansas	Adult Parole Authority	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	Yes
Kentucky	Parole Board	Corrections Cabinet	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	Department of Corrections, Office of Adult Release	Department of Corrections	No	4	No ^a
Mississippi	Parole Board	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	No ^a
Missouri	Board of Probation and Parole	Board of Probation and Parole	Yes	3	Yes
Montana	Board of Pardons	Department of Institutions	Yes	3	No
Nebraska	Board of Parole	Department of Correctional Services	No	5	No ^c
Nevada	Board of Parole Commissioners	Department of Parole and Probation	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	Parole Board	Corrections Department	Yes	3	Yes
New York	Board of Parole	Division of Parole	Yes	12	Yes
North Carolina	Parole Commission	Department of Correction	Yes	5	Yes
North Dakota	Parole Board	Parole and Probation Department	Yes	3	No
Ohio	Adult Parole Authority	Department of Rehabilitation and Correction	No	7	Yes
Oklahoma	Pardon and Parole Board	Department of Corrections	Yes	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	Parole and Community Corrections Board	Parole and Community Corrections 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 ^d	Yes
Utah	Board of Pardon and Parole	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	Department of Corrections	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	Adult Parole Board	Department of Probation and Parole	Yes	3	No
Federal	Parole Commission	Federal District Courts	Yes	9	Yes

^aThe chairman serves full-time; members serve part-time.

^bMinnesota Corrections Board was legislatively abolished on June 30, 1982.

^cThe chairman and two members serve full-time; two members serve part-time.

^dPlus a nine-member Parole Commission.

Source: American Correctional Association, 1983 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities (College Park, Md.: American Correctional Association, 1983), p. xxi. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.63 U.S. Parole Commission hearing examiner workload, by type of hearing or record review and region, fiscal years 1978-81

NOTE: The hearing examiner's workload consists of in-person hearings and record reviews. At 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 is considered. Some data reported as hearings were actually record reviews because the prisoner was serving concurrent Federal and State sentences in a State institution. With implementation of presumptive parole date procedures, "one-third hearings" and "review hearings" have been phased out. For definitions of initial hearing, one-third hearing, statutory review/interim hearing, and other terms, and a list of States in regions, see Appendix 5.

Region	Total decisions	Initial hearing	One-third hearing	Pre-hearing/presumptive date record review	Statutory review/interim hearing	Review hearing	Recission hearing	Retroactive record review	Local revocation hearing	Institutional revocation hearing	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
1981	18,540	7,788	X	4,480	1,579	X	1,095	X	369	2,039	365
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
1981	4,051	1,620	X	1,104	320	X	286	X	46	416	72
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
1981	4,652	2,143	X	1,145	283	X	189	X	64	577	104
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
1981	3,706	1,340	X	844	391	X	236	X	121	429	51
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
1981	2,986	1,422	X	751	195	X	181	X	21	333	36
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
1981	3,145	1,263	X	636	390	X	203	X	117	284	102

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, Report of the U.S. Parole Commission, October 1, 1978 to September 30, 1980 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1981), pp. 19, 20; and Sheldon Adelberg, "Workload and Decision Trends: Statistical Highlights (Fiscal Years 1979-1981)," Report 32, U.S. Parole Commission, 1982. (Mimeographed.) Pp. 1, 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.64 Parole revocation hearings conducted by hearing examiners of the U.S. Parole Commission, by type of revocation hearing and region, fiscal years 1977-81

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.63. 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.
For definitions of terms and a list of States in regions, see Appendix 5.

Region	Type of revocation hearing									
	Preliminary local hearing					Final revocation hearing				
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Total	230	240	275	319	369	1,772	1,535	1,771	2,042	2,039
Northeast	46	45	31	32	46	330	287	332	417	416
Southeast	20	45	46	49	64	348	345	423	499	577
North Central	44	54	84	109	121	368	310	309	417	429
South Central	44	25	46	33	21	292	226	320	345	333
West	76	71	68	96	117	434	367	387	364	284

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, Report of the U.S. Parole Commission, October 1, 1976 to September 30, 1978, p. 17, Tables 1-G and 1-H; October 1, 1978 to September 30, 1980, p. 19 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice); and Sheldon Adelberg, "Workload and Decision Trends: Statistical Highlights (Fiscal Years 1979-1981)," Report 32, U.S. Parole Commission, 1982. (Mimeographed.) P. 1. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.65 Percent distribution of U.S. Parole Commission decisions within, above, and below paroling policy guidelines, by type of hearing, fiscal years 1978-81

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.63. In 1978, the U.S. Parole Commission adopted a system of guidelines, based on a calculation of parole risk, to aid in the determination of an optimal parole release date. Release decisions may be made either above or below the designated guideline range if warranted by discretionary, statutory, or policy considerations. For this table, only discretionary decisions outside the guideline structure are counted as "above" or "below." Thus, decisions to deny parole where the mandatory release date is below the guideline range, and decisions to grant an effective parole date above the guideline range, due to time needed to develop a suitable release plan or because the minimum sentence is beyond the guideline range, are counted as "within" the parole policy guidelines. Decisions below the guideline range because of policy limitations are excluded from this table (Source, p. 22).

For definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

	(Percent)			
	1978	1979	1980	1981
Initial hearings:				
Total number of decisions	11,790	11,801	10,376	7,718
Within	79.3	80.7	82.6	84.4
Above	10.6	9.4	10.8	9.7
Below	10.1	10.0	6.6	5.9
Revocation hearings:				
Total number of decisions	1,749	2,032	2,361	2,406
Within	79.8	80.2	80.3	80.4
Above	8.2	8.5	13.3	13.3
Below	12.1	11.3	6.4	6.3

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, Report of the U.S. Parole Commission, October 1, 1978 to September 30, 1980 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1981), p. 22; and Sheldon Adelberg, "Workload and Decision Trends: Statistical Highlights (Fiscal Years 1979-1981)," Report 32, U.S. Parole Commission, 1982. (Mimeographed.) P. 4. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Characteristics of the Criminal Justice Systems

Table 1.66 Number, total funding, budgeted capacity, and utilization rate of drug abuse treatment units, by jurisdiction, on Sept. 30, 1982

NOTE: These data were collected through the National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Utilization Survey (NDATUS). Prior to 1979, 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). Other agencies that cooperate in the survey are the Food and Drug Administration, the Veterans Administration, and each of the State agencies responsible for drug abuse and alcoholism programs.

A treatment unit is defined as a "facility having (1) a formal structured arrangement for drug

abuse treatment using drug-specified personnel, (2) a designated portion of the facility (or resources) for treatment services, and (3) an allocated budget for such treatment services." Of the 3,018 treatment units, 1,514 provided only drug abuse treatment services, and 1,504 provided both drug abuse and alcoholism treatment.

"Budgeted capacity" is defined as the maximum number of clients a unit can treat. "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.

This information was provided by the Source.

Jurisdiction	Number of drug abuse treatment units	Total funding (in thousands of dollars) ^a	Total budgeted treatment capacity	Utilization rate (per 100 budgeted capacity)
Total	3,018	\$533,631	196,289	88.3
Alabama	22	1,821	1,068	94.3
Alaska	12	1,046	146	91.8
Arkansas	84	7,720	4,236	73.8
Arizona	14	825	596	61.1
California	282	69,046	24,331	85.9
Colorado	32	5,353	1,952	97.0
Connecticut	65	12,799	3,158	94.2
Delaware	8	847	355	95.8
District of Columbia	21	7,193	3,343	106.3
Florida	94	15,355	7,331	79.0
Georgia	73	18,561	3,308	78.2
Hawaii	7	1,707	350	90.3
Idaho	9	300	238	51.3
Illinois	70	14,784	5,599	87.2
Indiana	33	4,313	1,309	77.2
Iowa	43	3,423	795	50.2
Kansas	43	4,623	1,360	63.8
Kentucky	106	3,338	1,575	65.3
Louisiana	79	7,161	4,833	85.0
Maine	16	619	270	83.0
Maryland	78	14,612	6,428	96.5
Massachusetts	78	10,009	3,251	89.6
Michigan	106	20,552	6,935	83.9
Minnesota	36	5,477	1,301	77.7
Mississippi	47	1,130	985	58.1
Missouri	21	3,578	1,363	98.2
Montana	8	708	283	101.8
Nebraska	18	1,552	648	90.3
Nevada	24	1,590	783	91.8
New Hampshire	17	1,895	370	83.2
New Jersey	85	18,028	8,252	91.8
New Mexico	29	4,226	1,859	89.0
New York	368	151,253	47,383	98.2
North Carolina	35	2,791	1,592	68.2
North Dakota	10	357	300	94.0
Ohio	125	20,804	8,103	85.8
Oklahoma	22	1,501	521	71.8
Oregon	27	2,514	1,130	93.8
Pennsylvania	115	24,595	7,480	100.5
Rhode Island	13	2,188	896	94.9
South Carolina	43	2,583	1,266	94.9
South Dakota	14	573	521	27.3
Tennessee	68	5,574	1,742	68.4
Texas	131	17,997	8,568	84.8
Utah	29	2,572	1,121	97.8
Vermont	20	851	356	79.2
Virginia	40	8,802	2,918	90.5
Washington	52	6,695	2,491	90.0
West Virginia	16	895	876	71.9
Wisconsin	112	9,832	2,836	63.4
Wyoming	9	634	494	63.4
Guam	1	57	30	53.3
Puerto Rico	107	6,237	7,044	79.7
Virgin Islands	1	133	10	60.0

^aDetail may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse.

Table 1.67 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 1.68 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 "Y" 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 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 authors.

State	Statutes current as of	Minimum age at which allowed (in years)	Mentally ill or retarded child may be waived	Waiver			Restricted to certain crime(s)
				At discretion of			
				Court	Prosecutor	Child	
Alabama	1981	14		Y	(a)		Felony; any crime if child presently under commitment as a delinquent
Alaska	1981	Any age		Y			None
Arizona	1982	15		Y		Y	None
Arkansas	1980	15		Y			Any offense
California	1979	16	(b)	Y	(a)		Violation of any criminal statute or ordinance
Colorado	1982	14		Y		Y ^c	Felony
Connecticut	1980	14	Y	Y			Class A felony or second serious juvenile offense
		14	Y	(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		Y ^a	(a)		Any delinquent act
District of Columbia	1981	15 ^g	(f)	Y	(a)		Felony
		16 ^g	(f)	Y	(a)		Any offense if child already under commitment for delinquency
Florida	1981	18 ^g	(f)	Y	(a)	(h)	Offense committed before 18
		14		Y	(i)		Any crime
		14					Second violent offenses: murder, sexual battery, armed robbery, aggravated battery, aggravated assault
Georgia	1981	13		Y			Capital or life offenses
		15		Y			Any crime
Hawaii	1980	16	(j)	Y			Felony
Idaho	1981	15	Y	Y ^a	(a)	(a)	Any crime
Illinois	1981	13		Y	(a)	(k)	Crimes
Indiana	1980	10		(l)	(a)		Murder
		14		Y	(a)		Heinous or aggravated act or part of repetitive pattern of less serious delinquent acts
		16		(l)	(a)		Class A or B felony, except a felony defined by I.C. 33-48-4; involuntary manslaughter as a class C felony; reckless homicide as a class C felony
Iowa	1981	14		Y	(a)	(a)	Public offense
Kansas	1980	16		Y	(a)		Crime

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.67 Statutory provisions governing waiver of juveniles to criminal court, by State--Continued

State	Statutes current as of	Minimum age at which allowed (in years)	Mentally ill or retarded child may be waived	Waiver			Restricted to certain crime(s)
				At discretion of			
				Court	Prosecutor	Child	
Kentucky	1981	Under 16		Y			
Louisiana	1981	16 15		Y ^a	(a)	(a)	Capital offense or class A felony
Maine	1980	Any age		Y	(a)		Any felony
Maryland	1980	Under 15		Y ^m			Any crime if previously adjudicated delinquent for specified offenses; no previous adjudication necessary if charged with armed robbery or offense punishable by life imprisonment
Massachusetts	1981	15 14		Y ^m	Y ^m		Murder or a class A, B, or C crime
				Y			Capital or life crime
				Y			Any crime
				Y ⁿ			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	1981	15		Y			Felony
Minnesota	1980	14		Y ⁿ	(a)		Violation of State or local law or ordinance
Mississippi	1982	13		Y	(a)		Any crime
Youth Court		13		Y			Felony
Family Court		13		Y			Felony
Missouri	1981	14 17 ^o		Y		(a)	Any State law or municipal ordinance
Montana	1982	16		Y	(a)	(a)	Homicide, arson, aggravated assault, robbery, burglary, rape, aggravated kidnaping, possession of explosives, sale of drugs for profit, attempt of any of the above acts
Nevada	1980	16		Y			Felony
New Hampshire	1980	Any age		Y			Felony
New Jersey	1981	14	Y	Y	(a)	(p)	Any offense
		14		Y		Y	Homicide; treason; violent crime; drugs, but addict cannot be waived
New Mexico	1980	15 16 ^q 16 ^q	(j)	Y			Murder
			Y	Y			Felony
			Y	Y			Felony
			Y	Y			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
North Carolina	1980	14		Y ^r			Felony
North Dakota	1980	16		Y			Crime or public offense
Ohio	1981	15	(j)	Y		Y ^s	Felony
Oklahoma	1979	Any age	(t)	Y			Crime or public offense
Oregon	1980	16		Y	(a)		Felony
Pennsylvania	1981	14		Y		(a)	Felony
				Y			Crime, violation of municipal ordinance
Rhode Island	1979	16		Y			Felony; except case referred by criminal court under 42 sec. 6355 (d)(e)
South Carolina	1981	Any age		Y			Indictable offense
South Dakota	1979	16		Y			Murder and rape
Tennessee	1979	Any age	(j)	Y			Felony or misdemeanor
		15		Y			None
Texas	1980	16	(j)	Y			Murder, manslaughter, rape, robbery with deadly weapon, kidnaping
Utah	1981	15		Y			Crime or public offense
Virginia	1980	14		Y			Felony
		15		Y			Felony
Washington	1981	Any age		Y	(w)	Y ^x	Offenses punishable by imprisonment
		16		Y	(a)	(a)	None
				Y	(y)	(y)	Class A felony or attempt, assault 2nd, extortion 1st, indecent liberties, kidnaping 2nd, rape 2nd, robbery 2nd

Table 1.67 Statutory provisions governing waiver of juveniles to criminal court, by State--Continued

State	Statutes current as of	Minimum age at which allowed (in years)	Mentally ill or retarded child may be waived	Waiver			Restricted to certain crime(s)
				Court	Prosecutor	Child	
West Virginia	1980	Any age		Y			Treason, murder, robbery with deadly weapon, kidnaping, arson 1st, sexual assault 1st, a second violent felony or a third felony
				Y			Violent felony or second felony
Wisconsin	1981	16	(aa)	(ab)	(a)	Y ^z	Any crime
Wyoming	1981	Any age	(ac)	(ad)	(ad)		State criminal law Crimes

^aMay move for or request waiver.
^bUnclear.
^cDistrict attorney may refuse criminal case by not filing an information within 5 days, in which case the juvenile court retains jurisdiction.
^dNo discretion, "court shall transfer...".
^eNo discretion, "transfer hearing shall be held."
^fUnless incompetent to participate in proceedings, but child must then be "committed" to a mental hospital.
^gFor 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.
^hChild and parent may demand.
ⁱShall move for or request waiver.
^jNot if committable.
^kChild and counsel may demand waiver.
^lThe court "shall waive unless...".
^mOn own motion or petition of State's attorney.
ⁿCourt refers to prosecutor who decides whether to prosecute.
^oUp to 21 years of age and within juvenile court's continuing jurisdiction.
^pMay move for or request waiver if over 17 years of age.
^qTwo sections of the statutes delineate these provisions; each section stipulates different criteria and findings for the waiver decision; see Table 1.68.

^rWaiver is mandatory for capital offenses.
^sIf over 17 years of age.
^tConsideration given to juvenile's ability to distinguish right from wrong.
^uPetitioner 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.
^vMandatory transfer if child is charged with a felony and has been previously tried as an adult and convicted of a felony.
^wMay 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.
^xMay elect with consent of counsel.
^yWaiver hearing must be held unless waived by court, parties, and counsel.
^zChild may demand for any crime.
^{aa}Whether the child is mentally ill or developmentally disabled is a factor to be considered.
^{ab}Judge may move for or request waiver if he/she removes himself/herself from future proceedings.
^{ac}Only if reasonable grounds to believe child not subject to commitment to a mental health/mental retardation institution.
^{ad}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: Thomas S. Vereb and John L. Hutzler, *Juveniles as Criminals: 1981 Statutes Analysis*, Preliminary Draft (Pittsburgh: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1981), Table 1. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.68 Statutory provisions governing hearings and criteria for waiver of juveniles to criminal court, by State

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.67. In States in which there are multiple provisions governing waiver (see Table 1.67) hearing procedures and waiver criteria apply uniformly 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 "Y" 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 authors.

State	Statutes current as of	Hearings					Criteria			Showing required that child committed act
		Re-quired	Notice	Right to counsel	Court required to provide reasons for decision	Re-cording and transcript provided	Non-amenability to treatment	Need to protect society		
Alabama	1981	Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Probable cause	
Alaska	1981	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Probable cause	
Arizona	1982	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Probable cause ^a	
Arkansas	1980									
California	1979	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Alleged	
Colorado	1982	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Probable cause	
Connecticut	1980	Y	(b)	(b)	(c)		(d)	Y	Probable cause	
Delaware	1980	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Alleged	
District of Columbia	1981	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Alleged	
Florida	1981	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Alleged; also considers "prosecutive merit of the complaint"	
Georgia	1981	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y ^e	Y ^e	Reasonable grounds	
Hawaii	1980	(i)	(f)	(f)		(f)	Y	Y	Alleged	
Idaho	1981		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Alleged	
Illinois	1981			Y	(b)		Y	Y	Alleged; court to consider sufficiency of evidence for indictment	
Indiana	1980	Y		Y	Y		Y ^g	Y ^g	Probable cause	
Iowa	1981	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Probable cause	
Kansas	1980	Y	Y	(h)	(b)	(i)	Y	Y	Alleged	
Kentucky	1981	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Probable cause	
Louisiana	1981	Y	Y	Y	Y	(j)	Y	Y	Alleged	
Maine	1980	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Probable cause	
Maryland	1980	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	No formal showing required--"assumed"	
Massachusetts	1981	Y	Y	Y	Y	(c)	Y	Y	Probable cause	
Michigan	1981	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y ^k	Y ^k	Probable cause	
Minnesota	1980	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Alleged	
Mississippi	1982	(l)	(l)	(l)	(l)	(l)	(l)	(l)	(l)	
Missouri	1981	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Alleged	
Montana	1982	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y ^m	Y ⁿ	Y ⁿ	Reasonable grounds; and offense committed in an aggressive, violent, or premeditated manner ¹	
Nevada	1980	(o)	(o)	(o)		(o)				
New Hampshire	1980	Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Prosecutive merit of the complaint	
New Jersey	1981	Y		Y			Y	Y	Probable cause	
New Mexico	1980	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	(p)	(p)	Probable cause	
North Carolina	1980	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Probable cause	
North Dakota	1980	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Reasonable grounds	
Ohio	1981	Y	Y	Y	Y	(q)	Y	Y	Probable cause	
Oklahoma	1979	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Where there is prosecutive merit to the complaint	
Oregon	1980				Y		Y		Alleged	
Pennsylvania	1981	Y	Y	Y	Y	(j)	Y	Y	Prima facie case	
Rhode Island	1979	Y		Y	Y					
South Carolina	1981	(r)					(s)	(s)	(s)	
South Dakota	1979	Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Prosecutive merit of the complaint	
Tennessee	1979	Y	Y	Y		(i)	Y	Y	Reasonable grounds	
Texas	1980	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Evidence that the grand jury would return an indictment	
Utah	1981	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Prosecutive merit of the complaint	
Virginia	1980	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y ^t	Y	Probable cause	
Washington	1981	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	(u)	(u)	Probable cause	
West Virginia	1980	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	(v)	(v)	Probable cause ^w	
Wisconsin	1981	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Prosecutive merit of the complaint	
Wyoming	1981	Y	Y	Y		Y			Reasonable grounds	

Footnotes follow on next page.

Table 1.68 Statutory provisions governing hearings and criteria for waiver of juveniles to criminal court, by State--
Continued

<p>^aUnless waived. ^bUnclear. ^cWritten findings required. ^dRequired only where a youth is charged with a class A felony or this is the second serious juvenile offense. ^eStatute requires a showing as to both aspects--non-amenability to treatment and need to protect society. ^fUnclear; statutory language requires a "full investigation and hearing." ^gFor 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." ^hGuardian ad litem. ⁱMinutes. ^jIf requested or ordered by the court. ^kOnly one or the other required--non-amenability to treatment or need to protect society. ^lProcedures 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 not provisions for other procedures or criteria to use in making the waiver decision aside from the charge filed against a youth. ^mVerbatim recording. ⁿStatute requires showing as to each aspect--non-</p>	<p>amenability to treatment and need to protect society and reasonable grounds to believe offender committed act. ^oUnclear; statute requires "full investigation" only. ^pFor 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. ^qUpon request. ^rFor 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." ^sNo 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. ^tNot required if offense charged is armed robbery, rape, or murder. ^uStatutory language provides only, "best interest of the juvenile or public." ^vStatute 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." ^wProbable 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.</p>
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Source: Thomas S. Vereb and John L. Hutzler, *Juveniles as Criminals: 1981 Statutes Analysis, Preliminary Draft* (Pittsburgh: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1981), Table 1. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.69 Provisions for consideration of potentially dangerous or criminal behavior in pretrial release decisions, by jurisdiction, as of April 1983

NOTE: These data were collected by an analysis of Federal and State constitutional requirements, statutes, and court rules. Presently 32 States permit the consideration of a defendant's potential for future criminal or dangerous activity in the pretrial release decision. The Federal Government and States not listed have no such provisions. "Crime control" refers to the control of violent, illegal, or dangerous behavior by a person who has been arrested. This definition encompasses States where crime control is an implied but not express purpose of the release provisions. Also included are States in which preventive detention is not specifically authorized as a means of controlling future behavior and States that permit the pretrial detention of defendants on the grounds of predicted dangerousness. (Source, p. 4.)

Provisions	Alabama	Alaska	Arizona	Arkansas	California	Colorado	Delaware	District of Columbia	Florida	Georgia	Hawaii	Illinois	Indiana	Maryland	Massachusetts	Michigan	Minnesota	Nebraska	Nevada	New Mexico	New York	North Carolina	Rhode Island	South Carolina	South Dakota	Tennessee	Texas	Utah	Vermont	Virginia	Washington	Wisconsin
Certain crimes excluded from automatic bail eligibility						Y		Y	Y						Y	Y																
Purpose of bail states to be appearance and safety		Y	Y		Y		Y	Y	Y		Y					Y							Y	Y				Y	Y		Y	
Crime control factors may be considered in release decision	Y ^a				Y			Y	Y							Y								Y							Y ^a	
Conditions of release may include those related to crime control		Y	Y				Y	Y	Y		Y	Y				Y			Y			Y									Y ^a	
Prior convictions limit right to bail						Y		Y	Y	Y	Y				Y				Y				Y				Y	Y	Y	Y		
Defendant's release may be revoked upon evidence that a new crime was committed			Y	Y							Y	Y	Y		Y			Y		Y		Y								Y	Y	
Defendant's right to bail is limited for offense allegedly committed on release	Y			Y	Y		Y	Y					Y	Y		Y		Y		Y		Y			Y	Y	Y					
Pretrial detention may be imposed for crime control purposes	Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y								Y	Y	Y				Y	

^a"Crime control" purpose may not be intended, despite statute that appears to meet definition of category.

Source: Elizabeth Gaynes, "Typology of State Laws which Permit the Consideration of Danger in the Pretrial Release Decision," Pretrial Services Resource Center, Washington, D.C., 1982. (Mimeographed.) Appendix B; and data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Pretrial Services Resource Center.

Table 1.70 Statutory provisions for felony classification schemes and sentence enhancements for habitual criminals, by State, as of May 1981

NOTE: These data were collected by an analysis of the State statutes. For a number of States the statutory review was supplemented by telephone interviews with individuals in various State judicial and executive agencies. "Felony classification scheme" refers to a statutorily devised system by which felony crimes are assigned to specific classes and penalties are assigned to each of the classes. "Sentence enhancement for habitual criminals" refers to increases in penalties for repeat offenders. A "presumptive sentence" is a legislatively established "typical" sentence for each class of offenses that must be imposed unless mitigating or aggravating circumstances exist. If such circumstances do exist, the court may increase or decrease the "typical" sentence within a narrow range of years as specified by statute (Source, p. 4).

State	Statutory felony classification scheme	Sentence enhancement provisions		
		One prior felony conviction	Two prior felony convictions	Three or more prior felony convictions
Alabama	Murder: death, life without parole Class A: life to 99 years maximum; 10 year minimum Class B: 20 year maximum; 2 year minimum Class C: 10 year maximum; 1 year and 1 day minimum	Minimum: 15 years Maximum: life to 99 years Class A sentence Class B sentence	Life or 99 years Minimum: 15 years Maximum: life to 99 years Class A sentence	Life without parole Life 15 year minimum Life maximum
Alaska ^a	Murder: 20 to 99 years Kidnaping: 5 to 99 years Class A: up to 20 years Class B: up to 10 years Class C: up to 5 years	10 years presumptive sentence 4 years presumptive sentence 2 years presumptive sentence	15 years presumptive sentence 6 years presumptive sentence 3 years presumptive sentence	
Arizona ^b	Class 1 (murder): death/life Class 2: 7 years Class 3: 5 years Class 4: 4 years Class 5: 2 years Class 6: 18 months	Up to 3 times presumptive sentence Up to 2 times presumptive sentence		
Arkansas ^c	Class A: 5 to 50 years Class B: 3 to 20 years Class C: 2 to 10 years Class D: not to exceed 5 years		10 to 50 years 5 to 30 years 3 to 15 years Up to 7 years	
California ^d	Penalties prescribed for offenses individually	1 to 3 years additional term, depending on offense		
Colorado ^e	Class I: life/death Class II: 8 to 12 years Class III: 4 to 8 years Class IV: 2 to 4 years Class V: 1 to 2 years		25 to 30 years term	Life
Connecticut ^f	Capital felony: life/death Class A (arson murder): life without parole Class A (murder): 25 years to life Class A: 10 to 25 years Class B: 1 to 20 years Class C: 1 to 10 years	Sentenced as Class A or next higher offense class, depending upon offense		
Delaware	Class A: life Class B: 3 to 30 years Class C: 2 to 20 years Class D: 10 years Class E: 7 years	Life (for specified offenses)	Life (for specified offenses)	Life (for specified offenses)
District of Columbia ^g	Penalties prescribed for offenses individually	Up to twice prescribed sentence	Up to life	Up to life
Florida	Capital felonies: life or death Life felony: 30 years to life 1st degree: 0 to 30 years or life 2nd degree: 0 to 15 years 3rd degree: 0 to 5 years	None	None	Up to twice prescribed maximum
Georgia	Penalties prescribed for offenses individually	Maximum prescribed by law	Maximum prescribed by law	Maximum prescribed by law without parole

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.70 Statutory provisions for felony classification schemes and sentence enhancements for habitual criminals, by State, as of May 1981--Continued

State	Statutory felony classification scheme	Sentence enhancement provisions		
		One prior felony conviction	Two prior felony convictions	Three or more prior felony convictions
Hawaii	Class A: 20 years Class B: 10 years Class C: 5 years	5 year mandatory minimum, non-suspendable, without parole	10 year mandatory minimum, non-suspendable, without parole	
Idaho ^b	Penalties prescribed for offenses individually		Mandatory minimum term without parole	Mandatory minimum term without parole
Illinois ^h	Murder: 20 to 40 years to life Class X: 6 to 30 years Class 1: 4 to 15 years Class 2: 3 to 7 years Class 3: 2 to 5 years Class 4: 1 to 3 years	Life	Life	Life
Indiana ⁱ	Class A: 30 years Class B: 10 years Class C: 5 years Class D: 2 years		30 years added to presumptive sentence	30 years added to presumptive sentence
Iowa ^j	Class A: life without parole Class B: 25 years maximum Class C: 10 years maximum Class D: 5 years maximum		3 years minimum term	3 years minimum term
Kansas	Class A: life Class B: 5 to 15 years minimum; 20 years to life maximum Class C: 1 to 5 years minimum; 10 to 20 years maximum Class D: 1 to 3 years minimum; 5 to 10 years maximum Class E: 1 year minimum; 2 to 5 years maximum	The minimum and maximum term imposed cannot be less than the lowest penalty prescribed by law and greater than twice the highest penalty prescribed by law	The minimum and maximum term imposed cannot be less than the lowest penalty prescribed by law and greater than three times the highest penalty prescribed by law	Same as two priors
Kentucky ^k	Capital offenses: death or try as Class A Class A: 20 years to life Class B: 10 to 20 years Class C: 5 to 10 years Class D: 1 to 5 years		Up to life 20 years to life 10 to 20 years	Same as two priors
Louisiana ^l	Penalties prescribed for offenses individually	1/3 maximum prescribed by law to twice the maximum	1/2 maximum prescribed by law to life, depending on offense	20 years to life, depending on offense
Maine	Murder: 25 years to life Class A: 20 years Class B: 10 years Class C: 5 years Class D: 1 year			
Maryland ^m	Penalties prescribed for offenses individually		Term not less than 25 years without parole	Life without parole
Massachusetts ⁿ	Penalties prescribed for offenses individually		Sentenced to maximum term	Same as two priors
Michigan	Penalties prescribed for offenses individually	1.5 times maximum prescribed by law	Twice maximum prescribed by law	15 years to life, depending on offense
Minnesota ^o	Penalties prescribed in guidelines for offenses individually	3 years minimum	3 years minimum	3 years minimum
Mississippi ^p	Penalties prescribed for offenses individually		Non-violent crimes: maximum prescribed by law, without suspension or parole Violent crimes: life	Non-violent crimes: maximum prescribed by law, without suspension or parole Violent crimes: life
Missouri	Class A: 10 to 30 years or life Class B: 5 to 15 years Class C: 7 years maximum Class D: 5 years maximum	5 to 100 years		
Montana ^q	Penalties prescribed for offenses individually	5 to 100 years additional or up to \$50,000 fine	10 to 100 years additional or up to \$50,000 fine	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.70 Statutory provisions for felony classification schemes and sentence enhancements for habitual criminals, by State, as of May 1981--Continued

State	Statutory felony classification scheme	Sentence enhancement provisions		
		One prior felony conviction	Two prior felony convictions	Three or more prior felony convictions
Nebraska	Penalties prescribed for offenses individually		10 to 60 years unless greater penalty prescribed for offense	Same as two priors
Nevada	Penalties prescribed for offenses individually		10 to 20 years	Life, either with or without parole
New Hampshire	1st degree murder: mandatory life 2nd degree, maximum: life Class A: maximum: 15 years; minimum: 1/2 maximum Class B: maximum: 7 years; minimum: 1/2 maximum Attempted murder: maximum: 30 years; minimum: court's discretion		10 to 30 years	10 to 30 years
New Jersey ^f	1st degree: 15 years 2nd degree: 7 years 3rd degree: 4 years 4th degree: 9 months		1st degree murder: 30 years to life; All other 1st degree offenders: 20 years to life 10 to 20 years 5 to 10 years 18 months	Same as two priors Same as two priors Same as two priors
New Mexico	1st degree: 18 years 2nd degree: 9 years 3rd degree: 3 years 4th degree: 18 months	1 year increase, non-suspendable	4 year increase, non-suspendable	8 year increase, non-suspendable
New York ^s	Class A: up to life Class A-1: 15 to 25 years Class B: 1 to 25 years Class B-1: 3 to 8 years, 4 months Class C: 1 to 15 years Class D: 1 to 7 years Class E: 1 to 4 years	12 to 25 years 8 to 15 years 5 to 7 years At least 4 years	Same as one prior Same as one prior Same as one prior Same as one prior	Same as one prior Same as one prior Same as one prior Same as one prior
North Carolina	Class A: death or life Class B: life Class C: 20 years Class D: 16 years Class E: 12 years Class F: 8 years Class G: 6 years Class H: 3 years, 6 months Class I: 2 years Class J: 1 year	2 year increase 1 year increase 1.5 year increase 6 month increase	4 year increase 2 year increase 2.5 year increase 1 year increase	
North Dakota [†]	Class AA: life Class A: 20 years Class B: 10 years Class C: 5 years		Life 20 years 10 years	
Ohio ^u	1st degree: maximum: 25 years; minimum: 4, 5, 6, or 7 years 2nd degree: maximum: 15 years; minimum: 2, 3, 4, or 5 years 3rd degree: maximum: 10 years; minimum: 1, 1.5, 2, or 3 years 4th degree: maximum: 5 years; minimum: .5, 1, 1.5 or 2 years	Increased penalty allowable, though none specified	Same as one prior	Same as one prior
Oklahoma	Penalty prescribed for offenses individually Felonies punishable by less than 5 years Felonies punishable by over 5 years		Term not to exceed 10 years Term no less than 10 years	Same as two priors Same as two priors
Oregon	Murder: death or life Treason: mandatory life Class A: 20 years maximum Class B: 10 years maximum Class C: 5 years maximum	30 years	Same as one prior	Same as one prior

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.70 Statutory provisions for felony classification schemes and sentence enhancements for habitual criminals, by State, as of May 1981--Continued

State	Statutory felony classification scheme	Sentence enhancement provisions		
		One prior felony conviction	Two prior felony convictions	Three or more prior felony convictions
Pennsylvania	Murder I: death or life Murder II: life Murder III: life 1st degree felony: 20 years maximum 2nd degree felony: 10 years maximum 3rd degree felony: 7 years maximum 1st degree misdemeanor: 5 years maximum 2nd degree misdemeanor: 2 years maximum 3rd degree misdemeanor: 1 year maximum			
Rhode Island	Penalty prescribed for offenses individually	Additional term of up to 25 years	Same as one prior	Same as one prior
South Carolina	Penalty prescribed for offenses individually		Can apply maximum sentence	Life
South Dakota	Class A: death or life Class B: mandatory life Class 1: maximum: life Class 2: maximum: 25 years Class 3: up to 15 years Class 4: up to 10 years Class 5: up to 5 years Class 6: up to 2 years	Can impose penalty for next higher offense class	Same as one prior	Can impose sentence for Class 1 felony
Tennessee	Penalties prescribed for offenses individually		Life, for certain specified offenses	Life
Texas	Capital felonies: death or life 1st degree felonies: 2 to 99 years or life 2nd degree felonies: 2 to 20 years 3rd degree felonies: 2 to 10 years	15 to 99 years	Penalty for 1st degree felonies Penalty for 2nd degree felonies	Life Life Life
Utah ^v	Capital felonies: death or life 1st degree felonies: maximum: life; minimum: 5 years 2nd degree felonies: maximum: 15 years; minimum: 1 year 3rd degree felonies: maximum: 5 years	5 years to life		
Vermont ^w	Penalties prescribed for offenses individually			
Virginia ^x	Class I: death or life Class II: life or minimum of 20 years Class III: minimum: 5 years; maximum: 20 years Class IV: minimum: 2 years; maximum: 10 years Class V: minimum: 1 year; maximum: 10 years Class VI: minimum: 1 year; maximum: 5 years			
Washington	Class A: up to 20 years Class B: up to 10 years Class C: up to 5 years	10 year mandatory minimum term	Mandatory life term for certain felonies specified by statute	Same as two priors

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.70 Statutory provisions for felony classification schemes and sentence enhancements for habitual criminals, by State, as of May 1981--Continued

State	Statutory felony classification scheme	Sentence enhancement provisions		
		One prior felony conviction	Two prior felony convictions	Three or more prior felony convictions
West Virginia ^y	Penalty prescribed for offenses individually	5 years additional	Life, with 15 years minimum service before parole eligibility	
Wisconsin ^z	Class A: life Class B: up to 20 years Class C: up to 10 years Class D: up to 5 years Class E: up to 2 years	Up to 10 years additional Up to 6 years additional		
Wyoming	Penalty prescribed for offenses individually			

^aPrior offense must have occurred within past 7 years.
^bPrior offense must have been committed within past 10 years.
^cWith two or more previous convictions, offender ineligible for parole.
^dEither prior or current offense must be "violent" felony.
^ePrior felony convictions must be within past 10 years. Applies only if current felony is sentenceable to at least 5 years maximum.
^fSpecial provisions for crimes against the elderly and sexual assault with deadly weapon.
^gNot mandatory.
^hApplicable only to "forcible" felony convictions.
ⁱIf 10 years have passed since prior conviction, additional term can be reduced by up to 25 years.
^jApplies to Class C and D offenders only.
^kAll prior offenders must serve minimum of 10 years prior to parole eligibility.
^lCurrent offense must be committed within 5 years of expiration of prior sentence.
^mApplies only to "crimes of violence."
ⁿPrior sentences must have been at least 3 years each.

^oApplies only to sex offenses; prior convictions also reflected in guidelines sentence.
^pPast conviction must be within past 5 years.
^qCurrent offense must be within 5 years of release for prior offense.
^rPrior convictions must be within past 10 years.
^sPrior felony convictions must be for violent crime within past 10 years.
^tPrior convictions must be Class B or above, or one Class B and two lower felonies.
^uDiscretionary with court.
^vProsecutor has discretion regarding decision to prosecute as habitual offender.
^wDecision to sentence offender as habitual offender is discretionary with court; indictment must also show previous convictions and give notice to offender of habitual offender status.
^xPrior convictions relate only to parole eligibility.
^yImposition of habitual offender provisions require district attorney to file with court prior to sentencing information setting forth prior convictions and sentences.
^zPrior convictions must be within 5 years.

Source: Caroline S. Cooper, Debra Kelley, and Sharon Larson, *Judicial and Executive Discretion in the Sentencing Process: Analysis of State Felony Code Provisions* (Washington, D.C.: The American University, 1982), pp. 7-15. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.71 Statutory provisions for sentence enhancements for use and possession of a firearm or other deadly weapon, by State, as of May 1981

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.70. "Good-time" is time subtracted from a sentence of imprisonment by prison authorities as a result of good behavior on the part of a prisoner.

State	Sentence enhancement
Alabama	No specific provision
Alaska	6 year presumptive sentence ^a
Arizona	Up to 3 times presumptive penalty
Arkansas	Up to 15 years additional sentence
California	1 year additional sentence ^b 2 years additional sentence ^c
Colorado	The mandatory minimum within the presumptive range must be imposed ^d
Connecticut	Mandatory minimum of 5 years
Delaware	Possession of a firearm during commission of felony is Class B offense; minimum shall not be less than 5 years No probation or parole prior to 5 year service of term
District of Columbia	1st conviction: possible sentence up to life Two or more convictions: minimum term of 5 years and maximum not less than 3 times minimum imposed, which may be up to life
Florida	3 year mandatory minimum that must be served before parole eligibility or good time credits can apply
Georgia	1st conviction: 5 years additional sentence 2nd conviction: 10 years non-suspendable, without parole
Hawaii	Use of firearm in Class A offense: 10 years Use of firearm in Class B offense: 5 years
Idaho	3 to 15 years mandatory minimum in addition to sentence ^d
Illinois	Use becomes a Class X crime carrying a sentence of 6 to 30 years ^e
Indiana	No specific provisions but court's discretion is limited regarding sentence alternatives; probation cannot be imposed ^d
Iowa	Must serve minimum of 5 years prior to parole eligibility ^c
Kansas	Minimum prescribed by law must be imposed and is nonsuspendable ^c
Kentucky	Ineligible for probation or other non-incarcerative alternatives ^c
Louisiana	No provision
Maine	Depending on crime committed, penalty imposed is either one class higher or a mandatory minimum provided by statute ^c
Maryland	5 to 15 years mandatory minimum additional sentence ^f
Massachusetts	Additional term of 2.5 to 5 years, non-suspendable, at least 1 year must be served ^d
Michigan	Armed robbery: 2 year mandatory minimum; carrying firearm or dangerous weapon with unlawful intent: up to 5 years
Minnesota	Use of any dangerous weapon other than a firearm: 1st conviction: 1 year and 1 day or up to maximum prescribed by law for offense; 2nd or subsequent conviction: 3 years or up to maximum prescribed by law; Use of a firearm: 1st conviction: 3 year minimum 2nd and subsequent conviction: 5 year minimum
Mississippi	No specific provision for use of firearm. Aggravated assault and/or attempt to commit serious bodily harm with deadly weapon: 20 years maximum Robbery with use of deadly weapon: 3 year minimum
Missouri	1st conviction: 2 to 10 years additional ^h 3rd conviction: 4 to 20 years additional ^h
Montana	1st conviction: 2 to 10 years minimum, non-suspendable ⁱ 2nd or subsequent conviction: 4 to 20 years, non-suspendable ^j

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.71 Statutory provisions for sentence enhancements for use and possession of a firearm or other deadly weapon, by State, as of May 1981--Continued

State	Sentence enhancement
Nebraska	3 to 10 years additional ^c
Nevada	Term of imprisonment equal to and in addition to term for crime committed ^c
New Hampshire	Mandatory minimum with no parole or probation ^c
New Jersey	Possession of deadly weapon other than firearm or explosive during commission of felony is 3rd degree offense Possession of firearm or explosives during commission of felony is punishable as 2nd degree offense, sentence to run concurrently or consecutively within discretion of court
New Mexico	Non-capital felony: basic sentence prescribed increased by 1 year, non-suspendable; 2nd conviction: 3 years increase non-suspendable
New York	Possession during Class B offense: 6 to 25 years ^c Possession during Class C offense: 4.5 to 15 years ^c
North Carolina	Use of firearm while committing felony: 7 year minimum if prior felon
North Dakota	During Class A or B felony: the minimum or a 4 year term must be imposed, non-suspendable; During Class C felony: 2 year minimum ^l
Ohio	No specific provision
Oklahoma	No specific provision
Oregon	1st conviction: minimum of 5 years; ^l 2nd conviction: minimum of 10 years; ^l 3rd conviction: minimum of 30 years ^l
Pennsylvania	Additional term up to 5 years which may run concurrently or consecutively within discretion of court
Rhode Island	1st conviction: term not less than 2 years nor greater than 10 years; ^c 2nd conviction: 5 to 20 years; ^c 3rd conviction: 10 years to life term ^c
South Carolina	1st conviction: additional term of imprisonment not greater than 1 year or a fine of \$1,000, or both; ^k 2nd conviction: additional term of imprisonment not greater than 2 years; ^k 3rd and subsequent conviction: additional term of imprisonment not greater than 5 years ^k
South Dakota	1st conviction: 3rd class felony, penalty imposed is consecutive to sentence imposed for principal felony; ^l 2nd or subsequent conviction: treat as 1st class felony; ^l Concealment of weapon with intent to commit felony is Class 5 felony ^l
Tennessee	Possession of firearm: 2 to 5 years consecutive with sentence for principal offense; Use of firearm: 1st conviction: 5 years, non-suspendable; 2nd conviction: 10 years, non-suspendable
Texas	Penalty imposed is for next higher offense than principal offense ^c
Utah	Possession during 1st and 2nd degree felonies: 1 to 5 years; Possession during 3rd degree felony: 5 to 15 years; Prior conviction: 5 to 15 years
Vermont	No specific provisions
Virginia	1st conviction: use or display constitutes Class 6 felony, 1 to 5 years and/or \$1,000 fine
Washington	1st conviction: 5 year mandatory minimum, non-suspendable; ^c 2nd conviction: 7.5 years mandatory minimum, non-suspendable; ^c 3rd conviction: 15 year minimum, non-suspendable ^c
West Virginia	Offender must serve at least 3 years or maximum term imposed, whichever is less, before becoming eligible for parole consideration ^c
Wisconsin	Class A: up to life, additional term up to 5 years ^c Class B: up to 20 years, additional term up to 5 years ^c Class C: up to 10 years, additional term up to 5 years ^c Class D: up to 5 years, additional term up to 4 years ^c Class E: up to 2 years, additional term up to 3 years ^c
Wyoming	1st conviction: additional term of imprisonment up to 10 years; ^m 2nd conviction: additional term of imprisonment up to 20 years ^m

Footnotes follow on next page.

Table 1.71 Statutory provisions for sentence enhancements for use and possession of a firearm or other deadly weapon, by State, as of May 1981--Continued

^a Applies to first offenders involved in Class C offense.	including firearm, during commission of a felony.
^b Applies to deadly weapons.	^l Applies to use of dangerous weapon.
^c Applies to firearms.	^l Applies to use of dangerous weapon while committing offense.
^d Applies if offender convicted of previous felony within last 10 years.	^k Applies to use or threat to use firearm.
^e Applies to certain weapons, as specified.	^k Applies to possession of firearm during commission of a felony.
^f Applies to use of handgun; considered separate offense.	^l Applies to possession of firearm other than machine gun or short shotgun.
^g Applies to possession of deadly weapon,	^m Applies to possession of firearm.

Source: Caroline S. Cooper, Debra Kelley, and Sharon Larson, Judicial and Executive Discretion in the Sentencing Process: Analysis of State Felony Code Provisions (Washington, D.C.: The American University, 1982), pp. 16-20. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.72 Statutory provisions for parole eligibility and sentence reduction, by State, as of May 1981

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.70. "Good time" is time subtracted from a sentence of imprisonment by prison authorities as a result of good behavior on the part of a prisoner.

State	Provisions for parole eligibility		Provisions for sentence reductions	
	General	Special provisions	Good time	Other
Alabama	1/3 of sentence or 10 years, whichever is less	Death sentence commuted to life: 15 years	Class I: 75 days for every 30 days served Class II: 40 days for every 30 days served Class III: 20 days for every 30 days served Class IV: ineligible	30 days annually for a blood donation
Alaska	1/3 of term		1 day for every 3 days served	3 days per month for meritorious conduct for first year; each succeeding year 5 days per month
Arizona	1/2 or 2/3 of sentence, depending on sentence	Life: 25 years	Class I: 1 day for every 2 days served Class II: 1 day for every 3 days served	All offenders released 180 days prior to expiration of term
Arkansas	Within discretion of parole board to release at any time	Unless minimum term mandatory, first offenders released at any time Second offenders: 1/3 of sentence minus good time Subsequent offenders: 1/2 of sentence	Class I: 10 days per month Class II: 5 days per month Class III: ineligible	Meritorious conduct: 10 days per month additional
California	Expiration of sentence minus good time		1/3 reduction of term for good conduct or participation in prison programs	
Colorado	Term to be served in full minus good time		15 days per month	Meritorious performance: additional 15 days per 6 months
Connecticut	Effective July 1, 1981, parole was abolished		For a sentence up to 5 years: 10 days for each month served; For a sentence greater than 5 years: 12 days for each month served	Prison industry: 1 day for every 7 consecutive days; Meritorious conduct: up to 120 days deductions from term
Delaware	1/3 of sentence less good time	Mandatory minimum must be served in full	1st year of sentence: 5 days per month; 2nd year: 7 days per month; 3rd year: 9 days per month; Subsequent years: 10 days per month	Participation in rehabilitative prison programs: additional 5 days per month
District of Columbia	Expiration of minimum		Sentence of 1 to 3 years: 6 days per month; 3 to 5 years: 7 days per month; 5 to 10 years: 8 days per month; Over 10 years: 10 days per month	

Table 1.72 Statutory provisions for parole eligibility and sentence reduction, by State, as of May 1981--Continued

State	Provisions for parole eligibility		Provisions for sentence reductions	
	General	Special provisions	Good time	Other
Florida	Parole guidelines have been developed that establish presumptive release dates based on seriousness of offense	Life: 25 years	1st and 2nd year of sentence: 3 days per month; 3rd and 4th year: 6 days per month; Subsequent years: 9 days per month	1 day for every day of productive work; 6 days per month for those unable to work but use time well; 1 to 6 days per month for no violations in past 6 months
Georgia	1/3 of sentence		1st year: 1 month; 2nd year: 2 months; Subsequent years: 3 months; Not applicable to life sentences	
Hawaii	Within discretion of parole board		10 days maximum for every month served (except for life sentences where no good time applies)	
Idaho	Life terms or terms greater than 30 years: 10 years; Less than life or 30 year terms: 5 years or 1/3 term, whichever is less	Some must serve mandatory minimums	1 to 3 year sentences: 6 days per month; 3 to 5 year sentences: 7 days per month; 5 to 10 year sentences: 8 days per month; 10 years or more: 10 days per month	Additional 5 days per month for meritorious conduct
Illinois	Service of term in full minus good time		1 day for each day served	
Indiana	Service of term in full minus good time		Class I: 1 day for each day served; Class II: 1 day for every 2 days served; Class III: no good time	
Iowa	Board may release at any time; individual may be required to serve term in full minus only good time	Class A: Governor must commute to a term of years; review within 5 years Forcible felonies, previous conviction: 1/2 maximum imposed	1st year: 1 month; 2nd year: 2 months; 3rd year: 3 months; 4th year: 4 months; 5th year: 5 months; Subsequent years: 6 months	Trustee: additional 10 days per month
Kansas	Following service of minimum term less good time earned	Class A requiring life: 15 years must be served; if firearm used, must serve minimum term or sentenced as habitual criminal	1st year of imprisonment: 2 months applied to reduce minimum and maximum; 2nd year: 4 months applied to reduce minimum and maximum; 3rd and subsequent years: 6 months applied to reduce minimum and maximum	Meritorious good time: additional 30 days
Kentucky	Parole board may release offender at any time		Not more than 10 days per month	Additional 5 days per month for meritorious conduct or performance of duties

Table 1.72 Statutory provisions for parole eligibility and sentence reduction, by State, as of May 1981--Continued

State	Provisions for parole eligibility		Provisions for sentence reductions	
	General	Special provisions	Good time	Other
Louisiana	1/3 of sentence	1st offenders with less than 5 years sentence: anytime prior to 1/3 of term; Life: ineligible unless term commuted to a fixed period of years		Credit for time served in custody
Maine	No parole; service of term in full minus good time		10 days per month	Additional 2 days per month for performance of work duties
Maryland	1/5 of term	Life: 15 years	5 days for each month	Additional 5 days per month for meritorious conduct and special work; no more than 5 days per month
Massachusetts	Violent offenders must serve 2/3 of minimum sentence. Non-violent offenders must serve 1/3 of minimum sentence	Certain crimes require service of a minimum of 2 years. Offenders serving life terms for crimes other than 1st or 2nd degree murder eligible for parole hearing after serving 15 years	4 months to 364 days: 2.5 days per month; 2 to 3 years: 7.5 days per month; 3 to 4 years: 10 days per month; 4 or more years: 12.5 days per month	Work, educational programs permit reduction of up to 7.5 days per month served. Confinement in prison camp: 2.5 days per month; 10 days off sentence for 1 pint blood donation
Michigan	Expiration of minimum term minus good time	Mandatory minimum must be served in full	1st and 2nd year: 5 days per month; 3rd and 4th year: 6 days per month; 5th and 6th year: 7 days per month; 7th to 9th year: 9 days per month; 10th to 14th year: 10 days per month; 15th to 19th year: 12 days per month; Over 20 years: 15 days per month	
Minnesota	Expiration of sentence minus good time	Life: 20 years; Life with previous murder conviction: 25 years	1 day for every 2 days served	
Mississippi	1 year after admission to prison system within discretion of parole board		1st year: 3 days per month; 2nd year: 4 days per month; 3rd year: 5 days per month; 4th year: 6 days per month; 5th year: 7 days per month; 6th year: 8 days per month; 7th year: 9 days per month; 8th year: 10 days per month; 9th year: 11 days per month; Over 10 years: 15 days per month	Additional 30 days per year within discretion of superintendent
Missouri	1/2 of term; no one shall serve more than 2/3 of term	Nondangerous offenders: 1/4 of term; Life: 30 years		

Table 1.72 Statutory provisions for parole eligibility and sentence reduction, by State, as of May 1981--Continued

State	Provisions for parole eligibility		Provisions for sentence reductions	
	General	Special provisions	Good time	Other
Montana	1/3 of sentence or 1 year (nondangerous offenders)	Dangerous offenders: 1/2 of sentence	Medium I: 10 days per month; Medium II: 13 days per month; Medium III: (after 1 year), 15 days per month	Educational programs: 13 days per month; Self-improvement activities: 3 days per month
Nebraska	Expiration of minimum term minus good time		1st year: 2 months; 2nd year: 2 months; 3rd year: 3 months; Subsequent years: 4 months	Additional 5 days per month for performance of duties
Nevada	1/3 of sentence or 1 year, whichever is greater		1st 2 years: 2 months; 2nd 2 years: 4 months; Subsequent years: 5 months for each year served	Certain credits as parole board may grant
New Hampshire	Service of minimum term minus good time	Life: 18 years minus good time; Life for murder 1: 40 years minus good time	90 days for each year of minimum term of service	Meritorious conduct: 5 additional days against minimum and maximum term; Additional 4 days against minimum and maximum term for each blood donation
New Jersey	Anytime within discretion of parole board unless minimum term imposed	Offense classes 1 and 2 have a fixed minimum term to be served prior to parole consideration	One day for every 5 days served but cannot reduce a mandatory minimum	
New Mexico	Service of term in full minus good conduct	Life: 30 years	None, as of July 1979	Meritorious conduct: 10 days per month; Support-service work: 0 to 5 days per month; Industrial good time: 0 to 10 days per month; Extra-industrial good time: 0 to 10 days additional per month
New York	Following expiration of minimum term		Up to 1/3 reduction of maximum term	
North Carolina	For felony committed after July 1, 1981: 90 days before expiration of term minus good time		1 day for each day in custody	Additional reductions may be awarded for work, education, etc.
North Dakota	Anytime within discretion of parole board		Sentence of 1 to 3 years: 6 days per month; Sentence of 3 to 5 years: 7 days per month; Sentence of 3 to 10 years: 8 days per month; Sentence of 10 years or more: 10 days per month	Meritorious conduct: additional 2 days per month
Ohio	Expiration of minimum term minus good time	Capital offense: 15 years	1 year: 5 days per month; 2 years: 6 days per month; 3 years: 8 days per month; 4 years: 9 days per month; 5 years: 10 days per month	

Table 1.72 Statutory provisions for parole eligibility and sentence reduction, by State, as of May 1981--Continued

State	Provisions for parole eligibility		Provisions for sentence reductions	
	General	Special provisions	Good time	Other
Oklahoma	1/3 of minimum term of an indeterminate sentence (or determinate if applicable)		No automatic statutory good time	1 day for every day enrolled in educational or vocational training programs; 20 days off of sentence for every blood donation (4 donations maximum per year)
Oregon	Anytime within discretion of parole board	For those convicted of "aggravated murder": 20 to 30 year service of term as specified by statute; Judge may recommend for any felony a minimum term to be served and parole board must respect this, except with affirmative vote of 4 board members	1 day for every 2 days served	Prison industry or certified educational programs: 1st year: 1 day for every 15 days; 1st to 5th year: 1 day for every 7 days; subsequent years: 1 day for every 5 days Prison agriculture: 1st year: 1 day for every 10 days; subsequent years: 1 day for every 6 days Work camp: 1st year: 1 day for every 6 days; subsequent years: 1 day for every 4 days
Pennsylvania	Maximum term of confinement greater than 2 years: eligible following expiration of minimum term; Maximum term of confinement less than 2 years: eligible any time prior to expiration of minimum term		No statutory good time	
Rhode Island	Following service of 1/3 of term	Life term or designated habitual criminal: service of at least 10 years	No statutory good time	
South Carolina	Sentence less than 30 years: service of 1/3 of term; Sentence greater than 30 years: service of at least 10 years; Review after 1/4 of term	First offenders: service of minimum (1/4 of term)	Permitted by statute	Earned work credits: up to 1 day for every 2 days, with a maximum of 180 days per year
South Dakota	1st offender: 1/4 of term; 2nd offender: 1/2 of term; Subsequent offender: 3/4 of term (not applicable to life sentences)		To be determined within discretion of Governor and on recommendation of parole board	
Tennessee	Minimum term or at least 1 year	Class X: following service of 40 percent of mandatory sentence	Class I: 30 days per month; Class II: 22 days per month; Class III: 10 days per month; Class IV: no credit (Class X and repeat offenders)	Participation in prison programs: range from 1 to 15 days per month

Table 1.72 Statutory provisions for parole eligibility and sentence reduction, by State, as of May 1981--Continued

State	Provisions for parole eligibility		Provisions for sentence reductions	
	General	Special provisions	Good time	Other
Texas	For offenders sentenced after Aug. 27, 1977: 1/3 of maximum term or minimum of 2 years	No offender serves more than 20 years without parole consideration	Trustee: 30 days for every 30 days served; Class I: 20 days for every 30 days served; Class II: 10 days for every 30 days served; Class III: none	Deductions apply to reduce the 1/3 of maximum term to be served prior to parole consideration; 30 day commutation of sentence for every donation allowed (maximum of one per year)
Utah	Determination of parole eligibility after 6 months of confinement			
Vermont	Anytime within discretion of parole board		10 days per month	Additional 5 days per month for special services rendered
Virginia	1st offenders: 12 years or 1/4 sentence, whichever is less; 2nd offenders: 13 years or 1/3 sentence, whichever is less; 3rd offenders: 14 years or 1/2 sentence, whichever is less; Subsequent offenders: 15 years or 2/3 sentence, whichever is less	Life: 15 years Two or more life sentences: 20 years	Class I: 30 days for every 30 days served; Class II: 20 days for every 30 days served; Class III: 10 days for every 30 days served; Class IV: no good time	
Washington	Anytime within the discretion of the parole board	Mandatory minimums must be served prior to parole considerations Life term: following service of 20 years minus good time	Up to 1/3 reduction of sentence, at discretion of parole board	
West Virginia	Following service of minimum term of sentence; Armed robbery: 1/3 of definite term	Life sentence, 1st conviction: service of 10 years; Life sentence, 2nd conviction: service of 15 years	Term of sentence 1 to 3 years: 6 days per month served; Term of sentence 3 to 5 years: 7 days per month served; Term of sentence 5 to 10 years: 8 days per month served; Term greater than 10 years: 10 days per month served; Life term: not subject to good time reduction	
Wisconsin	Following service of 1/2 of term	Life term: service of 20 years minus good time	1st year: 1 month; 2nd year: 2 months; 3rd year: 3 months; 4th year: 4 months; 5th year: 5 months; Subsequent years: 6 months	Outstanding work or educational performance: additional 1 day for every 6 days of such conduct

Characteristics of the Criminal Justice Systems

Characteristics of the Criminal Justice Systems

Table 1.72 Statutory provisions for parole eligibility and sentence reduction, by State, as of May 1981--Continued

State	Provisions for parole eligibility		Provisions for sentence reductions	
	General	Special provisions	Good time	Other
Wyoming	Anytime within the discretion of the parole board		Discretionary according to parole board--no automatic statutory good time	

Source: Caroline S. Cooper, Debra Kelley, and Sharon Larson, *Judicial and Executive Discretion in the Sentencing Process: Analysis of State Felony Code Provisions* (Washington, D.C.: The American University, 1982), pp. 21-32. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.73 State and Federal privacy statutes, by type of information regulated and jurisdiction, as of 1982

NOTE: This information was compiled from a survey of State and Federal laws. All States have constitutional provisions similar to the first and fourth amendments to the U.S. Constitution. Although only a few have written into their State constitutions specific language protecting the right to privacy, many 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	Marriage lists	Medical records	Miscellaneous	Polygraph tests by employer	State constitution privacy statutes	Privileged communications	School records	Social Security numbers	Tax records	Telephone solicitations	Wiretap
Alabama		Y			Y					Y	Y		Y						Y
Alaska		Y			Y														Y
Arizona	Y		Y	Y	Y				Y										Y
Arkansas					Y	(a)													Y
California	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	(a,b)	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y			Y				Y
Colorado	Y		Y		Y					Y									Y
Connecticut	Y	Y		Y	Y	(a)	Y			Y			Y	Y	Y				Y
Delaware	Y				Y					Y					Y				Y
District of Columbia	Y				Y					Y					Y				Y
Florida	Y	Y	Y	Y					Y				Y		Y	Y			Y
Georgia			Y		Y					Y				Y					Y
Hawaii	Y	Y			Y					Y	Y		Y		Y				Y
Idaho		(c)			Y					Y				Y	Y				Y
Illinois	Y	Y	Y		Y			Y		Y			Y		Y				Y
Indiana	Y				Y	(a)			Y		Y			Y		Y			Y
Iowa		Y			Y		Y			Y				Y	Y				Y
Kansas				Y	Y					Y					Y				Y
Kentucky	Y			Y	Y					Y	Y			Y	Y				Y
Louisiana	Y	Y			Y			Y		Y			Y		Y				Y
Maine	Y	Y		Y	Y		Y			Y			Y		Y	Y			Y
Maryland	Y	Y		Y	Y	(a)	Y			Y	Y		Y		Y				Y
Massachusetts	Y			Y	Y		Y			Y			Y		Y				Y
Michigan		Y	Y		Y		Y			Y			Y		Y				Y
Minnesota	Y	Y	Y		Y	(a)			Y				Y		Y				Y
Mississippi					Y					Y			Y		Y				Y
Missouri	Y				Y					Y			Y		Y				Y
Montana			Y	Y	Y				Y	Y			Y		Y				Y
Nebraska					Y					Y			Y		Y				Y
Nevada	Y				Y				Y	Y	Y		Y		Y				Y
New Hampshire		Y		Y	Y	Y				Y			Y		Y				Y
New Jersey	Y	(c)			Y			Y		Y			Y		Y				Y
New Mexico	Y		Y	Y	Y					Y			Y		Y				Y
New York	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y		Y		Y				Y
North Carolina		(c)	Y		Y	Y	Y			Y			Y		Y				Y
North Dakota					Y					Y			Y		Y				Y
Ohio	Y				Y	(a,b)	Y			Y			Y		Y				Y
Oklahoma	Y	Y		Y	Y		Y			Y			Y		Y	Y			Y
Oregon	Y				Y		Y			Y			Y		Y				Y
Pennsylvania					Y		Y			Y			Y		Y				Y
Rhode Island	Y		Y		Y					Y			Y		Y				Y
South Carolina	Y				Y				Y				Y		Y				Y
South Dakota					Y					Y			Y		Y				Y
Tennessee	Y				Y					Y			Y		Y				Y
Texas				Y	Y					Y			Y		Y				Y
Utah	Y	Y	Y		Y	(a)				Y			Y		Y				Y
Vermont					Y					Y			Y		Y				Y
Virginia	Y		Y	Y	Y	(a)		Y	Y	Y			Y		Y	Y			Y
Washington	Y				Y				Y	Y			Y		Y				Y
West Virginia	Y				Y					Y			Y		Y				Y
Wisconsin			Y		Y		Y			Y	Y		Y		Y				Y
Wyoming					Y					Y			Y		Y				Y
Federal		Y		Y	Y	(a)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y	Y	Y		Y

^aFair Information Practices Acts.
^bLocal ordinance within the State.
^cSignificant court decision affecting privacy.

Source: Robert Ellis Smith, *Compilation of State and Federal Privacy Laws 1981* (Washington, D.C.: Privacy Journal, 1981), p. 2; and data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Privacy Journal. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.74 Statutes and regulations on the privacy and security of criminal history information, by jurisdiction, as of July 1981

NOTE: This information updates a survey of statutes and regulations conducted in 1979 (U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Privacy and Security of Criminal History Information: Compendium of State Legislation (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979)). The data were collected through "a survey of State officials concerned with criminal record programs and policy, and extensive library research in State codes" (Source, p. vii). The statutory provisions of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands were reviewed. For definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Type of legislation	Alabama	Alaska	Arizona	Arkansas	California	Colorado	Connecticut	Delaware	District of Columbia	Florida	Georgia	Hawaii	Idaho	Illinois	Indiana	Iowa	Kansas	Kentucky	Louisiana	Maine	Maryland	Massachusetts
State regulatory authority	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Privacy and security council	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Regulation of dissemination	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Right to inspect	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Right to challenge	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Judicial review of challenged information	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Purging of information:																						
Non-conviction	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Conviction	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Sealing of information:																						
Non-conviction	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Conviction	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Removal of disqualifications	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Right to state non-existence of a record	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Research access	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Accuracy and completeness	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Dedication	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Civil remedies	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Criminal penalties	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Public records	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Separation of files	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Regulation of intelligence information:																						
Collection	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Dissemination	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Security	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Transaction logs	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Training of employees	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Listing of information systems	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Freedom of information/open records:																						
Includes criminal justice information	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Excludes criminal justice information	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Central State repository	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Privacy and Security of Criminal History Information: Compendium of State Legislation, 1981 Supplement (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), pp. 15-42. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

	Michigan	Minnesota	Mississippi	Missouri	Montana	Nebraska	Nevada	New Hampshire	New Jersey	New Mexico	New York	North Carolina	North Dakota	Ohio	Oklahoma	Oregon	Pennsylvania	Rhode Island	South Carolina	South Dakota	Tennessee	Texas	Utah	Vermont	Virginia	Washington	West Virginia	Wisconsin	Wyoming	Puerto Rico	Virgin Islands
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Y	Y	Y	Y																												

Table 1.75 Firearms manufactured in the United States, by type of firearm, fiscal years 1973-81

NOTE: These data were provided by federally-licensed firearms manufacturers. The figures do not include firearms manufactured for use by the military. 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.

	Total	Handguns			Long guns		
		Total handguns	Pistols	Revolvers	Total long guns	Rifles	Shotguns and combination guns
1973	4,844,565	1,734,154	564,919	1,169,235	3,110,411	1,830,285	1,280,126
1974	5,639,601	1,714,989	398,606	1,316,383	3,924,612	2,099,372	1,825,240
1975	5,767,820	2,023,601	456,182	1,567,419	3,744,219	2,123,166	1,621,053
1976	5,345,179	1,832,785	455,167	1,377,618	3,393,209	2,091,797	1,301,412
Transition quarter	1,234,606	431,120	96,269	334,851	803,486	494,294	309,192
1977	5,015,963	1,868,062	452,667	1,415,395	3,147,901	1,922,858	1,225,043
1978	4,865,537	1,888,660	463,426	1,425,234	2,976,877	1,781,001	1,195,876
1979	5,322,998	2,126,017	612,918	1,513,099	3,196,981	1,877,890	1,319,091
1980	5,646,218	2,370,714	765,522	1,605,192	3,275,504	1,936,094	1,339,410
1981	5,773,791	2,537,231	835,169	1,702,062	3,236,560	1,680,945	1,555,615

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Table 1.76 Statutory restrictions on the purchase, carrying, and ownership of handguns, by State, as of March 1982

NOTE: These data were compiled by the National Rifle Association's Institute for Legislative Action. 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. 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. The Source defines "constitutional provision" by citing Article I, Section 15 of the Connecticut State constitution as an example of the basic feature contained in the constitutions of many States. It reads: "Every citizen has a right to bear arms in defense of himself and the State."

State	Purchase			Carrying		Ownership				
	Application and waiting period	License or permit to purchase	Registration	Record of sales sent to State or local government	Carrying openly prohibited	Carrying concealed prohibited	License to carry openly	License to carry concealed	Owner licensing or identification card	Constitutional provision
Alabama	Y			Y			Y			Y
Alaska										Y
Arizona										Y
Arkansas					Y ^b	Y ^b				Y
California	Y			Y				Y		Y
Colorado						Y		Y		Y
Connecticut	Y			Y				Y		Y
Delaware						Y		Y		Y
Florida	Y ^c	Y ^c	Y ^c					Y		Y
Georgia								Y		Y
Hawaii	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y		Y
Idaho						Y		Y		Y
Illinois	Y	Y	Y ^d		Y ^e	Y		Y		Y
Indiana	Y			Y				Y	Y	Y
Iowa		Y		Y				Y		Y
Kansas								Y		Y
Kentucky								Y		Y
Louisiana		Y ^f						Y		Y
Maine								Y		Y
Maryland	Y			Y				Y		Y
Massachusetts		Y		Y				Y		Y
Michigan		Y	Y	Y				Y	Y	Y
Minnesota		Y						Y		Y
Mississippi			Y					Y		Y
Missouri		Y		Y				Y		Y
Montana								Y		Y
Nebraska								Y		Y
Nevada						Y ^g		Y		Y
New Hampshire		Y ⁱ						Y		Y
New Jersey	Y	Y		Y				Y		Y
New Mexico		Y						Y	Y	Y
New York			Y	Y				Y		Y
North Carolina		Y		Y				Y	Y	Y
North Dakota				Y				Y		Y
Ohio		Y ^j		Y ^j				Y		Y
Oklahoma								Y		Y
Oregon	Y			Y				Y		Y
Pennsylvania	Y			Y				Y		Y
Rhode Island	Y			Y				Y		Y
South Carolina				Y				Y		Y
Tennessee	Y			Y				Y		Y
Texas					Y ^b	Y ^b		Y		Y
Utah					Y ^h	Y ^h		Y		Y
Vermont					Y ^k	Y ^k		Y		Y
Virginia	Y ^c	Y ^c			Y			Y		Y
Washington	Y			Y				Y		Y
West Virginia				Y				Y		Y
Wisconsin	Y							Y		Y
Wyoming								Y		Y
District of Columbia		Y ^l	Y ^l		Y ^l	Y ^l			Y ^l	Y

Footnotes follow on next page.

Table 1.76 Statutory restrictions on the purchase, carrying, and ownership of handguns, by State, as of March 1982--Continued

<p>^aLicense to carry in a vehicle either openly or concealed.</p> <p>^bArkansas prohibits carrying "with a purpose to employ it as a weapon against a person." Tennessee prohibits carrying "with the intent to go armed."</p> <p>^cCertain cities or counties.</p> <p>^dChicago only.</p> <p>^eLoaded.</p> <p>^fNew Orleans only.</p> <p>^gHandguns must be presented to the city chief of police or county sheriff to obtain a certificate of inspection.</p> <p>^hPermission to carry concealed may be granted by county sheriff on written application.</p>	<p>ⁱPermit required for purchase by a felon.</p> <p>^jSome municipalities control the possession, sale, transfer or carrying of handguns, e.g., Cleveland and Columbus require a police permit for purchase; Toledo requires a handgun owner's identification; Cincinnati requires application for purchase.</p> <p>^kProhibits carrying a firearm "with the intent or purpose of injuring another."</p> <p>^lApplies only to pre-registered firearms. No new handguns can be brought into the city.</p>
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Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Rifle Association, Institute for Legislative Action.

Figure 1.10 Laws decriminalizing public intoxication, by State, as of December 1981

NOTE: Laws decriminalizing public intoxication prescribe that intoxicated persons should not be subjected to criminal prosecution solely because of their alcohol consumption or intoxicated appearance. A person who appears to be incapacitated by alcohol may be taken into protective custody by the police or other authorized official; taking persons into protective custody under these laws is not an arrest.



Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, "Fact Sheet: Decriminalization of Public Intoxication," Rockville, Md.: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, 1981. (Mimeographed.)

Table 1.77 Statutory provisions authorizing blood alcohol concentration tests for persons suspected of driving while intoxicated, and sanctions for refusal to take such tests, by jurisdiction

NOTE: These data were collected through a review of the statutory provisions of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Statutes are current as of mid-1982, the time at which the latest State Code Supplements were available. The blood alcohol concentration level of persons suspected of driving while intoxicated is generally determined through the administration of either preliminary breath tests or chemical blood, breath, or urine tests. "Preliminary breath tests" are administered at the site of a traffic stop and are used for screening purposes in determining the need to arrest and the need to conduct further blood alcohol concentration tests. "Chemical tests," authorized under "implied consent laws," are typically administered after arrest (see table for exceptions) and are used to obtain admissible evidence of intoxication (U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Alcohol and Highway Safety Laws: A National Overview, 1981* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), pp. 1, 3, 9). "Implied consent laws" provide that "any person who operates a motor vehicle upon a public highway is deemed to have given consent to a chemical test or tests of his or her blood, breath, or urine for the purpose of determining the blood alcoholic content" (U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Alcohol and Highway Safety Laws: A National Overview, 1981* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), p. 9). "Criminal sanctions" refer to fines and/or jail sentences whereas "administrative licensing action" refers to suspension or revocation of license.

In the table, a "S" indicates that such a provision is provided expressly by statute. Statutes should be consulted for the full text and meaning of specific provisions.

Jurisdiction	Preliminary breath test			Implied consent chemical test	
	Sanctions for refusal to submit to preliminary breath test			Sanctions for refusal to take implied consent chemical test	
	Statutory authorization	Administrative licensing action	Arrest required for consent	Criminal	Administrative licensing action
Alabama			Yes	S	S
Alaska			Yes		S
Arizona			Yes		S
Arkansas			Yes		S
California			Yes		S
Colorado			Yes		S
Connecticut			Yes		S
Delaware	S ^a		Nb		S
District of Columbia			Yes		S
Florida	S		Yes		S
Georgia			Yes		S
Hawaii			Yes		S
Idaho			Yes		S
Illinois			Yes		S
Indiana	S		Yes		S
Iowa			Yes		S
Kansas			Yes		S
Kentucky			Yes		S
Louisiana	S		Yes		S
Maine			Nb		S
Maryland	S		Yes		S
Massachusetts			Yes		S
Michigan	S		Yes	S	S
Minnesota	S	S	Nb		S
Mississippi	S		Yes		S
Missouri			Yes	S	S
Montana			Yes		S
Nebraska	S	S	Yes	S	S
Nevada			Yes		S
New Hampshire			Yes		S

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.77 Statutory provisions authorizing blood alcohol concentration tests for persons suspected of driving while intoxicated, and sanctions for refusal to take such tests, by jurisdiction--Continued

Jurisdiction	Preliminary breath test			Implied consent chemical test	
	Sanctions for refusal to submit to preliminary breath test			Sanctions for refusal to take implied consent chemical test	
	Statutory authorization	Administrative licensing action	Arrest required for consent	Criminal	Administrative licensing action
New Jersey			Yes		S
New Mexico			Yes		S
New York	S ^b		Yes		S
North Carolina	S		Yes		S
North Dakota	S	S	Yes		S
Ohio			Yes	S	S
Oklahoma			Yes		S
Oregon			Yes		S
Pennsylvania	S		Nb		S
Puerto Rico	S	S	Yes	S	S
Rhode Island	S		Yes	S	S
South Carolina			Yes	S	S
South Dakota	S		Yes	S	S
Tennessee			Yes	S	S
Texas			Yes	S	S
Utah			Yes	S	S
Vermont	S	S ^c	Nb	S	S
Virginia	S		Yes		S
Washington			Yes		S
West Virginia	S		Yes		S
Wisconsin	S		Yes		S
Wyoming			Yes		S

^a Implied.

^b Limited to drivers involved in accidents.

^c Unclear, individual may be subject to penalties.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Digest of State Alcohol-Highway Safety Related Legislation, January 1983* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1983), pp. 2-1, 2-2, 3-1--3-303. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.78 Statutory provisions requiring blood alcohol concentration tests for victims of fatal traffic accidents, by jurisdiction

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.77. In the table, a "S" indicates that such a provision is provided expressly by statute. Statutes should be consulted for the full text and meaning of specific provisions.

Jurisdiction	Statutory requirement	Laws requiring blood alcohol tests on persons killed in traffic accidents		
		Driver	Vehicle passenger	Pedestrians
Alabama				
Alaska				
Arizona	S	S		
Arkansas				
California	S	S	(a)	(a)
Colorado	S	S		S
Connecticut	S	S		S
Delaware	S	S	S	
District of Columbia				
Florida				
Georgia	S	S	S	S
Hawaii	S	S	S	S
Idaho	S	S		S
Illinois	S	S		S ^b
Indiana	S	S ^b	S ^a	S ^b
Iowa				
Kansas				
Kentucky	S	S	S	S
Louisiana	S	S	S	S
Maine				
Maryland	S			
Massachusetts	S	S		S
Michigan	S	S		
Minnesota	S	S	(a)	S
Mississippi	S	S		
Missouri	S	S	S	S
Montana				
Nebraska	S	S ^b		S ^c
Nevada	S	S	S	S
New Hampshire	S	S		S
New Jersey	S	S	S	S
New Mexico	S	S	S ^d	S ^d
New York	S	S	S	S
North Carolina	S	S	S	S
North Dakota	S	S	S	S
Ohio	S	S		
Oklahoma	S	S ^e	S ^e	S ^e
Oregon	S	S ^c	(a)	S ^c
Pennsylvania	S	S	(a)	S
Puerto Rico	S	S	S	S
Rhode Island	S	S	S	S
South Carolina	S	S	S	S
South Dakota	S	S	S	S
Tennessee	S	S	(f)	(f)
Texas	S	S	S	S
Utah	S	S		S ^g
Vermont	S	S	(h)	(h)
Virginia				
Washington	S	S		S
West Virginia	S	S	S	S
Wisconsin	S	S		S
Wyoming	S	S		

^a Implied.
^b If driver dies within 4 hours of accident.
^c If 16 years or older and dies within 4 hours of accident.
^d If 16 years or older.
^e If 13 years of age and dies within 5 hours of accident.
^f Discretionary.
^g Adults only.
^h Unclear, probably yes.
 Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Digest of State Alcohol-Highway Safety Related Legislation, January 1983* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1983), pp. 3-10--3-310. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.79 Criminal sanctions, administrative licensing actions, and related actions for driving while intoxicated offenses, by jurisdiction

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.77. "The sanctions listed for convictions of alcohol driving offenses...are those specified by statute. If a sanction is not specified by law..., it is not listed" (Source, p. 1-2). "Term of imprisonment" refers to both jail sentences and prison sentences. "The term 'mandatory sanction' means a sanction for which statutory law specifically forbids a court from suspending or otherwise preventing the imposition of a certain minimum jail term or a fixed fine amount" (Source, p. 1-2). "Pre-conviction licensing action" refers to provisions which enable the State licensing agency to suspend a license prior to conviction based on blood alcohol concentration level. "Mandatory minimum term of withdrawal" refers to a mandatory minimum term of either license suspension or revocation. Because of variation among the jurisdictions within categories of sanctions, e.g., terms of imprisonment or amounts of fines, the Source document as well as individual jurisdictions' statutes should be consulted. In the table, a "S" indicates that such a provision is provided expressly by statute.

Jurisdiction	Criminal sanctions						Administrative licensing actions			Other actions		
	Term of imprisonment	Mandatory minimum term of imprisonment	Fine	Mandatory minimum fine	Community service	Re-titulation	Pre-conviction licensing action	Suspension or revocation	Mandatory minimum term of withdrawal	Alcohol education or treatment program	Education or treatment program as alternative to sanctions	Vehicle impoundment or confiscation
Alabama	S		S	S			S ^a	S	S ^a	S		
Alaska	S		S	S			S	S	S	S		
Arizona	S	S	S	S	S		S	S	S ^a	S		
Arkansas	S		S	S			S	S	S	S ^b		
California	S	S ^a	S	S	S		S	S	S	S		S ^c
Colorado	S	S	S	S			S	S	S	S	S	
Connecticut	S		S	S			S	S	S	S	S	
Delaware	S		S	S			S	S	S	S	S	
District of Columbia												
Florida	S		S	S			S	S	S	S		
Georgia	S		S	S			S	S	S	S		
Hawaii	S		S	S			S	S	S	S		
Idaho	S		S	S			S	S	S	S		
Illinois	S		S	S			S	S	S	S		
Indiana	S	S ^a	S	S			S	S	S	S	S	
Iowa	S	S	S	S			S	S	S	S	S	
Kansas	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	
Kentucky	S	S	S	S			S	S	S	S	S	
Louisiana	S	S	S	S			S	S	S	S	S	
Maine	S	S	S	S			S	S	S	S	S	
Maryland	S	S	S	S			S	S	S	S	S	
Massachusetts	S	S	S	S			S	S	S	S	S	
Michigan	S	S	S	S	S		S	S	S	S	S	
Minnesota	S	S	S	S			S	S	S	S	S	
Mississippi	S	S	S	S			S	S	S	S	S	
Missouri	S	S	S	S			S	S	S	S	S	
Montana	S	S ^a	S	S			S	S	S	S	S	
Nebraska	S	S	S	S			S	S	S	S	S	
Nevada	S	S	S	S			S	S	S	S	S	
New Hampshire	S	S	S	S			S	S	S	S	S	
New Jersey	S	S	S	S	S		S	S	S	S	S	
New Mexico	S	S ^a	S	S			S	S	S	S	S	
New York	S	S	S	S			S	S	S	S	S	
North Carolina	S	S	S	S			S	S	S	S	S	
North Dakota	S	S	S	S			S	S	S	S	S	
Ohio	S	S	S	S			S	S	S	S	S	
Oklahoma	S	S	S	S			S	S	S	S	S	
Oregon	S	S	S	S			S	S	S	S	S	
Pennsylvania	S	S ^g	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S ^a
Puerto Rico	S	S	S	S			S	S	S	S	S	
Rhode Island	S	S	S	S			S	S	S	S	S	
South Carolina	S	S	S	S			S	S	S	S	S	
South Dakota	S	S	S	S			S	S	S	S	S	
Tennessee	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	
Texas	S	S	S	S			S	S	S	S	S	
Utah	S	S	S	S			S	S	S	S	S	
Vermont	S	S	S	S			S	S	S	S	S	
Virginia	S	S ^a	S	S			S	S	S	S	S	
Washington	S	S	S	S			S	S	S	S	S	
West Virginia	S	S	S	S	S		S	S	S	S	S	
Wisconsin	S	S	S	S			S	S	S	S	S	
Wyoming	S	S	S	S			S	S	S	S	S	

^a Not for first offense but may apply to second and/or subsequent offenses.
^b Mandatory before license can be re-issued for those convicted of three driving while intoxicated offenses.
^c Yes, but only if convicted of driving with suspended or revoked license.
^d If defendant consents.
^e If defendant does not object.
^f May be imposed if defendant is an alcoholic or suffering from acute alcohol intoxication.
^g Appears mandatory.
^h A restricted permit may be issued if court authorizes offender to participate in either an education or treatment program.

Table 1.80 Statutory provisions related to alcohol use and driving, by jurisdiction

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.77. The evidentiary weight given to blood alcohol concentration levels generally falls into one of two categories. "Presumption at 0.10 percent" indicates that such a level of blood alcohol concentration creates a presumption of intoxication in a court of law. "Illegal per se at 0.10 percent" indicates that such a level of blood alcohol concentration is considered conclusive evidence of intoxication in a court of law. Statutory provisions of several jurisdictions treat the 0.10 percent level as both presumptive and illegal per se evidence of driving under the influence. This appears to be the result of States having adopted one of the standards without amending statutes which had previously authorized the other standard. In such cases, the actual statutes should be consulted for clarification. "Open container laws" refer to laws prohibiting the possession of open containers of alcoholic beverages in the passenger compartment of a motor vehicle. "Dram shop laws" refer to laws which make owners of drinking establishments civilly liable for serving alcohol to an intoxicated patron who then goes out and injures another individual in a motor vehicle accident. In the table, a "S" indicates that such a provision is provided expressly by statute. Statutes should be consulted for the full text and meaning of specific provisions.

Jurisdiction	Drinking age	Blood alcohol concentration levels as evidence in State courts		Open container law	Dram shop law
		Illegal per se at 0.10 percent	Presumption at 0.10 percent		
Alabama	19	S	S		S
Alaska	19	S			S
Arizona	19	S	S		
Arkansas	21		S		
California	21	S		S	
Colorado	18 ^a , 21 ^b		(c)		S
Connecticut	19	S ^d	S		S
Delaware	20	S			
District of Columbia	18 ^a , 21 ^b	S	(e)		(f)
Florida	19	S	S		(f)
Georgia	19		S		
Hawaii	18		S	S	(f)
Idaho	19		(g)	S	(f)
Illinois	21	S	S	S	S
Indiana	21		S		(f)
Iowa	19	(h)	S		S
Kansas	18 ^a , 21 ^b		S	S	
Kentucky	21		S		(f)
Louisiana	18		S		
Maine	20	S			S
Maryland	21		(i)	S ^j	
Massachusetts	20		(k)		S
Michigan	21	S	(l)	S	S
Minnesota	19	S		S	S
Mississippi	18 ^a , 21 ^b		S		(f)
Missouri	21	S			(f)
Montana	19		S	S	
Nebraska	20	S			
Nevada	21		S		
New Hampshire	20		S		
New Jersey	21		S		(f)
New Mexico	21	(m)	S		(f)
New York	19	S	(n)		S
North Carolina	18 ^a , 21 ^b	S		S	
North Dakota	21		S	S	S
Ohio	18 ^a , 21 ^b		S	(o)	S
Oklahoma	18 ^p , 21 ^q	S	(r)	S	
Oregon	21	S		S	S
Pennsylvania	21	S	S		S
Puerto Rico	18		S		
Rhode Island	20		S		S
South Carolina	21		S	S	
South Dakota	18 ^a , 21 ^b	S	S	S	
Tennessee	19		S		(f)
Texas	19		S		
Utah	21	S	(s)	S	S
Vermont	18	S	S		S
Virginia	18 ^t , 19 ^u , 21 ^b		S		
Washington	21	S	S	S	(f)
West Virginia	18	S	S		
Wisconsin	18	S		S	
Wyoming	19				S

Footnotes follow on next page.

Table 1.80 Statutory provisions related to alcohol use and driving, by jurisdiction--Continued

^aBeer (alcohol content limitations range from 3.2 percent to 4 percent by weight to 6 percent by volume) and unfortified wine.
^bFortified wine and distilled spirits.
^cPresumption of driving while impaired at level greater than 0.05 percent; presumption of driving under the influence at 0.10 percent.
^dIllegal per se only for second and/or subsequent offenders.
^e0.05 percent blood alcohol concentration constitutes prima facie proof of intoxication.
^fDram shop law concept has been adopted via a change to the common law rule by action of the highest court of record in the State.
^gGreater than 0.08 percent.
^h0.13 percent.
ⁱPresumption of driving while impaired at 0.08 percent; presumption of driving under the influence at 0.13 percent.
^jThis law is limited to certain public parking areas.
^k0.15 percent.
^lPresumption of driving while impaired at 0.07 percent; presumption of driving under the influence at 0.10 percent.
^m0.15 percent. Not a true illegal per se but rather a mandatory charge statute.
ⁿ0.05 to 0.07 percent is relevant evidence (but not prima facie) of being impaired; 0.07 to 0.09 percent is prima facie evidence of impairment.
^oUnclear.
^pFemales only; they can consume beverages with 0.5 to 3.2 percent alcohol content.
^qMales and females can consume beverages with more than 3.2 percent alcohol content.
^rGreater than 0.05 percent and less than 0.10 percent is evidence of driving while impaired.
^s0.08 percent.
^tOn premises sale of beer.
^uOff premises sale of beer.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Digest of State Alcohol-Highway Safety Related Legislation, January 1983* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1983), pp. 2-1--2-4, 3-1--3-3T2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.81 Characteristics of marihuana laws, by jurisdiction, as of April 1983

NOTE: The data below were compiled from a review of Federal and State marihuana statutes. The Source indicates that no changes have been made in the laws since the 1982 statutory review.

Jurisdiction	Amount	Possession							
		First offense		Second offense		Cultivation		Sale	
		Imprisonment (years)	Fine (dollars)	Imprisonment (years)	Fine (dollars)	Imprisonment (years)	Fine (dollars)	Imprisonment (years)	Fine (dollars)
Alabama	Up to 2.2 pounds--personal use	0 to 1	\$1,000	2 to 15	\$25,000	2 to 15	\$25,000	2 to 15	\$25,000
	Up to 2.2 pounds--not for personal use	2 to 15	25,000	2 to 30	50,000	2 to 15	25,000	2 to 15	25,000
	2.2 to 2,000 pounds	3 to 15	25,000	3 to 30	50,000	3 to 15	25,000	3 to 15	25,000
	2,000 to 10,000 pounds	5 to 15	50,000	5 to 30	100,000	5 to 15	50,000	5 to 15	50,000
	More than 10,000 pounds	15	200,000	15 to 30	400,000	15	200,000	15	200,000
Alaska	Any amount, personal use, in home	Legal	Legal	Legal	Legal	Legal	Legal	X	X
	Any amount, personal use, not in public	0 to 100		0 to 100		0 to 100		X	X
	Up to 1 ounce, in public	0 to 100		0 to 100		0 to 100		NA	NA
	Smoking marihuana in public	0 to 1,000		0 to 1,000		X	X	X	X
	More than 1 ounce, personal use, in public	0 to 1,000		0 to 1,000		NA	NA	X	X
	Any amount, personal use, in car, plane, or by person under 18 years	0 to 1,000		0 to 1,000		0 to 1,000		X	X
	More than 1 ounce, not for personal use	0 to 25	20,000	0 to life	25,000	0 to 25	20,000	0 to 25	25,000
Arizona	Any amount	1.5	0 to 150,000	1.5	0 to 150,000	1.5	0 to 150,000	7	0 to 150,000
Arkansas	Up to 1 ounce	0 to 1	1,000	0 to 5	10,000	2 to 10	10,000	2 to 10	10,000
	More than 1 ounce ^a	2 to 10	10,000	2 to 10	10,000	2 to 10	10,000	2 to 10	10,000
California	Up to 1 ounce		0 to 100		0 to 100		0 to 100	2 to 4	
	More than 1 ounce	0 to 6 mos.	500	0 to 6 mos.	500	16 mos. to 3		2 to 4	
Colorado	Up to 1 ounce, not in public		0 to 100		0 to 100	1 to 14	1,000	1 to 14	1,000
	Up to 1 ounce, in public	0 to 15 days	100	0 to 15 days	100	1 to 14	1,000	1 to 14	1,000
	More than 1 ounce	0 to 1	500	0 to 2	500 to 1,000	1 to 14	1,000	1 to 14	1,000
Connecticut	Up to 4 ounces	0 to 1	1,000	0 to 5	3,000	0 to 2	1,000	0 to 7	1,000
	More than 4 ounces	0 to 5	2,000	0 to 10	5,000	0 to 2	1,000	0 to 7	1,000
	More than 2.2 pounds	0 to 5	2,000	0 to 10	5,000	5 to 20		5 to 20	
Delaware	Any amount	0 to 2	500	0 to 7	500	0 to 10	1,000 to 10,000	0 to 10	1,000 to 10,000
Florida	Up to 20 grams	0 to 1	1,000	0 to 1	1,000	0 to 5	5,000	0 to 5	5,000
	20 grams to 100 pounds	0 to 5	5,000	0 to 5	5,000	0 to 5	5,000	0 to 5	5,000
	100 to 2,000 pounds	3 to 30	25,000	3 to 30	25,000	3 to 30	25,000	3 to 30	25,000
	2,000 to 10,000 pounds	5 to 30	50,000	5 to 30	50,000	5 to 30	50,000	5 to 30	50,000
	More than 10,000 pounds	15 to 30	200,000	15 to 30	200,000	15 to 30	200,000	15 to 30	200,000
Georgia	Up to 1 ounce	0 to 1	1,000	1 to 10		1 to 10		1 to 10	
	1 ounce to 100 pounds	1 to 10		1 to 10		1 to 10		1 to 10	
	100 to 2,000 pounds	5 to 10	25,000	5 to 10	25,000	5 to 10	25,000	5 to 10	25,000
	2,000 to 10,000 pounds	7 to 10	50,000	7 to 10	50,000	7 to 10	50,000	7 to 10	50,000
	More than 10,000 pounds	15	200,000	15	200,000	15	200,000	15	200,000
Hawaii	Up to 1 ounce	0 to 30 days	500	0 to 30 days	500	0 to 30 days	500	0 to 1	1,000
	1 to 2 ounces	0 to 1	1,000	0 to 1	1,000	0 to 1	1,000	0 to 1	1,000
	2 ounces to 2.2 pounds	0 to 1	1,000	0 to 1	1,000	0 to 1	1,000	0 to 5	5,000
	More than 2.2 pounds	0 to 5	5,000	0 to 5	5,000	0 to 5	5,000	0 to 5	5,000
Idaho	Up to 3 ounces	0 to 1	1,000	0 to 2	2,000	0 to 5	15,000	0 to 5	15,000
	More than 3 ounces	0 to 5	10,000	0 to 10	20,000	0 to 5	15,000	0 to 5	15,000
Illinois	Up to 2.5 grams	0 to 30 days	500	0 to 30 days	500	0 to 6 mos.	500	0 to 6 mos.	500
	2.5 to 10 grams	0 to 6 mos.	500	0 to 6 mos.	500	0 to 1	1,000	0 to 1	1,000
	10 to 30 grams	0 to 1	1,000	0 to 3	10,000	1 to 3	10,000	1 to 3	10,000
	30 to 500 grams	1 to 3	10,000	2 to 5	10,000	2 to 5	10,000	2 to 5	10,000
	More than 500 grams	2 to 5	10,000	2 to 5	10,000	3 to 7	10,000	3 to 7	10,000
Indiana	Up to 30 grams	0 to 1	5,000	0 to 2	10,000	0 to 1	5,000	0 to 1	5,000
	More than 30 grams	0 to 2	10,000	0 to 2	10,000	0 to 2	10,000	0 to 2	10,000
Iowa	Any amount	0 to 6 mos.	1,000	0 to 18 mos.	3,000				
	Up to 1 ounce					0 to 6 mos.	1,000	0 to 6 mos.	1,000
	More than 1 ounce					0 to 5	1,000	0 to 5	1,000
Kansas	Any amount	0 to 1	2,500	1 to 10	5,000	0 to 1 ^b	2,500 ^b	1 to 20	10,000
Kentucky	Any amount	0 to 90 days	250	0 to 90 days	250	0 to 1	500	0 to 1	500

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.81 Characteristics of marihuana laws, by jurisdiction, as of April 1983--Continued

Jurisdiction	Amount	Possession							
		First offense		Second offense		Cultivation		Sale	
		Imprisonment (years)	Fine (dollars)	Imprisonment (years)	Fine (dollars)	Imprisonment (years)	Fine (dollars)	Imprisonment (years)	Fine (dollars)
Louisiana	Up to 100 pounds	0 to 6 mos.	\$500	0 to 5	\$2,000	0 to 10	\$15,000	0 to 10	\$15,000
	100 to 2,000 pounds	5 to 10	25,000	5 to 10	25,000	5 to 10	25,000	5 to 10	25,000
	2,000 to 10,000 pounds	10 to 15	50,000	10 to 15	50,000	10 to 15	50,000	10 to 15	50,000
	More than 10,000 pounds	15 to 20	200,000	15 to 20	200,000	15 to 20	200,000	15 to 20	200,000
Maine	Up to 1.5 ounces, personal use		0 to 200		0 to 200		0 to 200	X	X
	1.5 ounces to 2 pounds ^c					0 to 1	1,000	0 to 1	1,000
	2 to 1,000 pounds ^c					0 to 5	2,500	0 to 5	2,500
	More than 1,000 pounds ^c					0 to 10	10,000	0 to 10	10,000
Maryland	Any amount, personal use	0 to 1	1,000	0 to 2	2,000	0 to 1	1,000	X	X
	Any amount, not for personal use	0 to 5	15,000	0 to 10	30,000	0 to 5	15,000	0 to 5	15,000
	More than 100 pounds imported into the State	0 to 25	50,000	0 to 50	100,000	X	X	0 to 25	50,000
Massachusetts	Up to 50 pounds	(d)	(d)	0 to 6 mos.	500	0 to 2	5,000	1 to 2	5,000
	50 to 100 pounds	(d)	(d)	0 to 6 mos.	500	1 ^e 500 to 10,000	1,000	1 ^e 500 to 10,000	1,000
	100 to 2,000 pounds	(d)	(d)	0 to 6 mos.	500	3 ^e 500 to 2,500 to 50,000	2,500 to 50,000	3 ^e 500 to 2,500 to 50,000	2,500 to 50,000
	2,000 to 10,000 pounds	(d)	(d)	0 to 6 mos.	500	5 ^e 5,000 to 50,000	5,000 to 50,000	3 ^e 5,000 to 50,000	5,000 to 50,000
	More than 10,000 pounds	(d)	(d)	0 to 6 mos.	500	10 ^e 20,000 to 200,000	20,000 to 200,000	10 ^e 20,000 to 200,000	20,000 to 200,000
Michigan	Any amount	0 to 1	1,000	0 to 2	2,000	0 to 4	2,000	0 to 4	2,000
Minnesota	Up to 1.5 ounces		0 to 100	0 to 90 days	2,000	0 to 5	15,000	0 to 5	15,000
	More than 1.5 ounces	0 to 3	3,000	0 to 6	6,000	0 to 5	15,000	0 to 5	15,000
Mississippi	Up to 1 ounce, not in vehicle		100 to 250	5 to 60 days	250	0 to 10	15,000	0 to 20	30,000
	Up to 1 ounce, in vehicle	0 to 90 days	500	0 to 180 days	1,000	0 to 10	15,000	0 to 20	30,000
	1 ounce to 1 kilogram	0 to 3	3,000	0 to 6	6,000	0 to 10	15,000	0 to 20	30,000
	More than 1 kilogram	3 ^e	10,000	6 ^e	20,000	0 to 10	15,000	3 to 20	30,000
Missouri	Up to 35 grams	0 to 1	1,000	0 to 5	1,000	0 to 5	1,000	5 to life	
	More than 35 grams	0 to 5	1,000	0 to 5	1,000	0 to 5	1,000	5 to life	
Montana	Up to 60 grams	0 to 1	1,000	0 to 3	1,000	1 to life		1 to life	
	More than 60 grams	0 to 5		0 to 5		1 to life		1 to life	
Nebraska	Up to 1 ounce		100	0 to 5 days	200	0 to 5	10,000	0 to 20	10,000
	1 ounce to 1 pound	0 to 7 days	500	0 to 7 days	500	0 to 5	10,000	0 to 20	10,000
	More than 1 pound	0 to 5	10,000	0 to 5	10,000	0 to 5	10,000	0 to 20	10,000
Nevada	Up to 1 ounce by a person under 21 years	0 to 6	1,000	1 to 6	5,000	1 to 15	5,000	1 to 15	5,000
	Any amount, other ages	0 to 6	5,000	1 to 10	20,000	1 to 15	5,000	1 to 15	5,000
New Hampshire	Up to 1 pound	0 to 1	1,000	0 to 7	2,000	0 to 15	2,000	0 to 15	2,000
	More than 1 pound	0 to 7	2,000	0 to 15	2,000	0 to 15	2,000	0 to 15	2,000
New Jersey	Up to 25 grams	0 to 6 mos.	500	0 to 6 mos.	500	0 to 5	15,000	0 to 5	15,000
	More than 25 grams	0 to 5	15,000	0 to 5	15,000	0 to 5	15,000	0 to 5	15,000
New Mexico	Up to 1 ounce	0 to 15 days	50 to 100	0 to 1	100 to 1,000	9	0 to 10,000	0 to 18 mos.	0 to 5,000
	1 to 8 ounces	0 to 1	100 to 1,000	0 to 1	100 to 1,000	9	0 to 10,000	0 to 18 mos.	0 to 5,000
	8 ounces to 100 pounds	0 to 5	5,000	1 to 5	5,000	9	0 to 10,000	0 to 18 mos.	0 to 5,000
	More than 100 pounds	3	0 to 10,000	9	0 to 10,000	9	0 to 10,000	0 to 18 mos.	0 to 5,000
New York	Up to 25 grams, in private		0 to 100		0 to 200	0 to 1	1,000	0 to 1	1,000
	25 grams to 2 ounces, or 2 ounces in public	0 to 3 mos.	500	0 to 3 mos.	500	0 to 1	1,000	0 to 4	
	2 to 4 ounces	0 to 1	1,000	0 to 1	1,000	0 to 1	1,000	0 to 4	
	4 to 8 ounces	0 to 1	1,000	0 to 1	1,000	0 to 1	1,000	0 to 7	
	8 ounces to 1 pound	0 to 4		0 to 4		0 to 4		0 to 7	
	1 to 10 pounds	0 to 7		0 to 7		0 to 7		0 to 15	
	More than 10 pounds	0 to 15		0 to 15		0 to 15		0 to 15	
North Carolina	Up to 1 ounce		100		100	0 to 5	5,000	0 to 5	5,000
	1 ounce to 50 pounds	0 to 5	5,000	0 to 5	5,000	0 to 5	5,000	0 to 5	5,000
	50 to 100 pounds	0 to 5	5,000	0 to 5	5,000	0 to 5	5,000	0 to 5	5,000
	100 to 2,000 pounds	7	25,000	7	25,000	7	25,000	7	25,000
	2,000 to 10,000 pounds	14	50,000	14	50,000	14	50,000	14	50,000
	More than 10,000 pounds	35	200,000	35	200,000	35	200,000	35	200,000
North Dakota	Up to 0.5 ounce, not in vehicle	0 to 30 days	500						

Table 1.81 Characteristics of marihuana laws, by jurisdiction, as of April 1983--Continued

Jurisdiction	Amount	Possession				Cultivation		Sale	
		First offense		Second offense		Imprisonment (years)	Fine (dollars)	Imprisonment (years)	Fine (dollars)
		Imprisonment (years)	Fine (dollars)	Imprisonment (years)	Fine (dollars)				
Ohio	Up to 100 grams		\$0 to 100		\$0 to 100	6 mos. to 5	\$2,500	6 mos. to 5	\$2,500
	100 to 200 grams	0 to 30 days	250	0 to 30 days	250	6 mos. to 5	2,500	6 mos. to 5	2,500
	200 to 600 grams	6 mos. to 5	2,500	1 to 10	5,000	1 to 10	5,000	1 to 10	5,000
	More than 600 grams	1 to 10	5,000	2 to 15	7,500	2 to 15	7,500	2 to 15	7,500
Oklahoma	Any amount	0 to 1		2 to 10		2 to 10	5,000	2 to 10	5,000
Oregon	Up to 1 ounce		0 to 100		0 to 100	0 to 10	2,500	0 to 10	2,500
	More than 1 ounce	0 to 10	2,500						
Pennsylvania	Up to 30 grams	0 to 30 days	500	0 to 30 days	500	0 to 5	15,000	0 to 5	15,000
	More than 30 grams	0 to 1	5,000	0 to 3	25,000	0 to 5	25,000	0 to 5	25,000
Rhode Island	Any amount	0 to 1	500	0 to 2	1,000	0 to 30	50,000	0 to 30	50,000
South Carolina	Up to 1 ounce	0 to 30 days	100 to 200	0 to 1	200 to 1,000	0 to 5	5,000	0 to 5	5,000
	More than 1 ounce		1,000	0 to 1	2,000	0 to 5	5,000	0 to 5	5,000
	10 to 100 pounds ^c					1 to 10	10,000	1 to 10	10,000
	100 to 2,000 pounds ^c					5 to 25	25,000	5 to 25	25,000
	2,000 to 10,000 pounds ^c					10 to 25	50,000	10 to 25	50,000
More than 10,000 pounds ^c					15 to 30	200,000	15 to 30	200,000	
South Dakota	Up to 1 ounce	0 to 30 days	100	0 to 30 days	100	0 to 30 days	100	0 to 1	1,000
	1 to 8 ounces	0 to 1	1,000	0 to 1	1,000	0 to 1	1,000	0 to 2	2,000
	8 ounces to 1 pound	0 to 1	1,000	0 to 1	1,000	0 to 1	1,000	0 to 5	5,000
	More than 1 pound	0 to 2	2,000	0 to 2	2,000	0 to 2	2,000	0 to 5	5,000
Tennessee	Up to 0.5 ounce	0 to 1	1,000	1 to 2		1 to 5	3,000	0 to 1	1,000
	More than 0.5 ounce	0 to 1	1,000	1 to 2		1 to 5	3,000	1 to 5	3,000
Texas	Up to 2 ounces	0 to 180 days	1,000	30 to 180 days	1,000	0 to 180 days	1,000	2 to 10	5,000
	2 to 4 ounces	0 to 1	2,000	90 days to 1	2,000	0 to 1	2,000	2 to 10	5,000
	4 ounces to 50 pounds	2 to 10	5,000	2 to 20	10,000	2 to 10	5,000	2 to 10	5,000
	More than 50 pounds	(f)	500,000	(f)	500,000	(f)	500,000	(f)	500,000
Utah	Any amount	0 to 6 mos.	299	0 to 1	1,000	0 to 5	5,000	0 to 5	5,000
Vermont	Up to 0.5 ounce	0 to 6 mos.	500	0 to 2	2,000	0 to 5	5,000	0 to 5	5,000
	0.5 to 2 ounces	0 to 3	3,000	0 to 3	3,000	0 to 5	5,000	0 to 5	5,000
	More than 2 ounces	0 to 5	5,000						
Virginia	Up to 0.5 ounce	0 to 30 days	500	0 to 1	1,000	0 to 30 days	500	0 to 1	1,000
	0.5 ounce to 5 pounds	0 to 30 days	500	0 to 1	1,000	0 to 30 days	500	0 to 10	1,000
	More than 5 pounds	0 to 30 days	500	0 to 1	1,000	5 to 30		5 to 30	
Washington	Up to 40 grams	0 to 90 days	250	0 to 90 days	250	0 to 5	10,000	0 to 5	10,000
	More than 40 grams	0 to 5	10,000	0 to 10	10,000	0 to 5	10,000	0 to 5	10,000
West Virginia	Any amount ^g	3 to 6 mos.	1,000	3 mos. to 1	2,000	1 to 5	15,000	1 to 5	15,000
Wisconsin	Any amount	0 to 30 days	500	0 to 30 days	500	0 to 5	15,000	0 to 5	15,000
Wyoming	Any amount	0 to 6 mos.	1,000	0 to 1	2,000	0 to 6 mos.	1,000	0 to 10	10,000
District of Columbia	Any amount	0 to 1	100 to 1,000	0 to 10	500 to 5,000	0 to 1	100 to 1,000	0 to 1	100 to 1,000
Federal	Any amount	0 to 1	5,000	0 to 2	10,000				
	Up to 1,000 pounds					0 to 5	15,000	0 to 5	15,000
	More than 1,000 pounds					0 to 15	125,000	0 to 15	125,000

^aPresumed to be not for personal use.
^bSecond offense: 1 to 10 years and \$5,000.
^cPresumed to be for sale.
^dProbation.

^eMandatory.
^fUp to life.
^gFor possession of less than 15 grams, the presumption is against intent to distribute. One can get a conditional discharge.

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

Table 1.82 Characteristics of marihuana laws in States that have decriminalized possession of marihuana, as of April 1983

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. For more detailed information on marihuana laws, see Table 1.81.

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	1 1/2 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 7/8 ounce)	Violation--no criminal record	July 29, 1977
North Carolina	\$100	1 ounce	Minor misdemeanor	July 1, 1977
Ohio	\$100	100 grams (approximately 3 1/2 ounces)	Minor misdemeanor--no criminal record	Nov. 22, 1975
Oregon	\$100	1 ounce	Civil	Oct. 5, 1973

^aThe 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.

^bThere is a rebuttable presumption that possession of less than 1 1/2 ounces is for personal use and possession of more than 1 1/2 ounces indicates an intent to distribute.

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

Table 1.83 Development of statewide offender-based transaction statistics systems, by system status, component status, and State, September 1980

NOTE: The data below were collected from a survey of State directors of statistical analysis centers or criminal justice councils. All States except Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, and Vermont responded to the survey.

Offender-based transaction statistics (OBTS) systems are data collection systems designed to track the movement of an offender from point of initial entry into the criminal justice system to final departure from the criminal justice system. The Source cautions "that while a state may have indicated a particular segment of their system was

operational the link or tie in to OBTS may not be established" (Source, p. 53).

The terms "Planning," "Design," "Development," "Implementation," and "Operational" indicate a system development sequence. In the earliest stages of system development, system "planning" and study occurs. This is followed by a period of system "design," which in turn is followed by a "development" and testing phase, an "implementation" phase, and finally a fully "operational" phase.

State	Maintaining, developing, or planning a statewide OBTS system	Status of OBTS system components						
		Police		Courts ^a			Corrections	
		Identification/fingerprint	Arrest	Prosecutor	Courts ^a	State custody/parole	Local parole	Probation
Alabama	No	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Alaska	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Arizona	Yes	Implementation	Implementation	Implementation	Implementation	Implementation	Implementation	Implementation
Arkansas	Yes	NA	Operational	Planning	Operational	Operational	NA	NA
California	Yes	Operational	Operational	Operational	Operational	Planning	Planning	Planning
Colorado	Yes	Operational	Operational	Operational	Operational	Operational	NA	Planning
Connecticut	Yes	Implementation	Implementation	No plans	Development	Implementation	(b)	Implementation
Delaware	Yes	Operational	Operational	Development	Design/Development	Development	(b)	Development
District of Columbia	Yes	Design	Design	Operational	NA	Operational	Operational	NA
Florida	No	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Georgia	Yes	Operational	Operational	Development	Development	Development	Development	Development
Hawaii	Yes	Operational	Operational	Operational	Operational	Operational	NA	Operational
Idaho	No	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Illinois	Yes	Operational	Operational	Operational	Operational	Operational	Operational	Operational
Indiana	No	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Iowa	Yes	Implementation	Implementation	Implementation	Implementation	Operational	Planning	Planning
Kansas	Yes	Operational	Implementation	Planning	Planning	Implementation	Planning	Design
Louisiana	(c)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Maine	Yes	Planning	Planning	Planning	Planning	Development	Planning	Development
Maryland	Yes	Design	Design	NA	Operational	Planning	Planning	Planning
Massachusetts	Yes	Planning	Planning	Planning	Planning	Planning	Planning	Planning
Michigan	Yes	NA	Operational	Design	Design	Operational	Operational	No plans
Minnesota	Yes	Operational	Operational	Operational	Operational	NA	NA	NA
Mississippi	No	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Missouri	No	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Montana	No	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Nebraska	Yes	Planning	Planning	Planning	Planning	No plans	No plans	No plans
Nevada	No	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
New Hampshire	No	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
New Jersey	Yes	Operational	Operational	Operational	Operational	Operational	Operational	Operational
New Mexico	Yes	NA	Planning	NA	Design	Operational	Planning	Design
New York	Yes	Operational	Operational	Planning	Operational	Operational	No plans	Operational
North Carolina	No	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
North Dakota	No	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ohio	Yes	Operational	Operational	No plans	Operational	Operational	No plans	Planning
Oklahoma	Yes	Operational	Operational	Operational	Operational	Implementation	No plans	Planning
Oregon	Yes	Operational	Operational	NA	Operational	Operational	NA	NA
Pennsylvania	Yes	Planning	Planning	No plans	Operational	Operational	Operational	Operational
Rhode Island	Yes	Design	Design	Planning	Planning/Design	Planning	No plans	Planning
South Carolina	Yes	Operational	Operational	Design	Design/Operational	Operational	Planning	Operational
South Dakota	No	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Utah	Yes	Operational	Operational	NA	Operational	Operational	NA	Operational
Virginia	Yes	Operational	Operational	Operational	Operational	Operational	No plans	Operational
Washington	No	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
West Virginia	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wisconsin	Yes	Operational	Operational	Operational	Operational	Planning	(b)	Operational
Wyoming	Yes	Implementation	Implementation	Implementation	Implementation	Implementation	Implementation	Development

^aSome States have separate data element segments for their lower and upper courts. Other States either have only one trial court or only include upper court dispositions on their OBTS file. For this table the responses on the stages of development for lower and upper court are listed under the broader category "court". If a State specified different stages of development for their lower and upper

courts it is noted in the table as lower court stage of development/upper court stage of development.

^bNo local parole component to the criminal justice system.

^cLouisiana was in the process of implementing an OBTS system. During the summer of 1980, activities associated with OBTS development were terminated.

Source: Rita Folan, Status of Offender-Based Transaction Statistics (OBTS) System Development in the States (Washington, D.C.: Criminal Justice Statistics Association, Inc., 1981), pp. 16, 54. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Section 2:

PUBLIC ATTITUDES TOWARD CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE-RELATED TOPICS

A large number of surveys of public opinion, on a variety of criminal justice topics, are conducted annually in the United States. Many of these surveys are conducted by public opinion researchers in connection with political campaigns or in general social surveys; others are conducted for governmental agencies or commissions concerned with specific problem areas. The reports of these surveys are presented in this section. In addition, machine-readable data provided by the National Opinion Research Center from its General Social Surveys were tabulated by SOURCEBOOK staff and are included in this edition, as are tables produced from the ABC News Poll on crime, provided to SOURCEBOOK by the Criminal Justice Archive and Information Network of the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research.

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

News-Washington Post Poll, and the NBC News and The Associated Press Poll, see Appendix 7. A detailed description of a large survey on crime, the ABC News Crime Poll, is presented in Appendix 8.

The wide range of topics examined in these opinion surveys includes fear of crime and victimization; public attitudes about crime and its causes; the relative seriousness of crime as a social problem; juvenile crime; neighborhood crime-watch programs; performance of law enforcement and the U.S. Supreme Court; sentencing and the death penalty; the dangerousness and effects of drugs and alcohol; gun ownership and gun control; abuse of children, spouses, and the elderly; prison reform and construction; 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 SOURCEBOOK staff and are presented in this section.

Table 2.1 Attitudes toward the trend of the crime rate in the country, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1982.

NOTE: The data below are from a telephone survey of 2,464 persons 18 years and older conducted by ABC News during the period Dec. 7-18, 1982. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7. For detailed information on this survey, see Appendix 8.

Question: "Just your best guess, would you say that the crime rate in this country is going up, going down or what?"

	(Percent ^a)			
	Going up	About the same ^b	Going down	No opinion, refused to answer
National	83	10	6	1
Sex:				
Male	80	12	7	1
Female	87	8	4	1
Race, ethnicity:				
White	82	11	6	1
Black	91	5	4	0
Hispanic	86	7	7	0
Education:				
College	80	12	6	2
High school	85	9	5	(c)
Grade school	86	7	6	1
Employment status:				
Full-time employed	81	12	6	1
Part-time employed	84	8	7	1
Unemployed	86	8	5	1
Laid off	92	8	0	0
Retired	84	9	5	2
Full-time homemaker	88	7	4	(c)
Student	82	12	5	0
Income:				
\$30,000 and over	76	14	8	1
\$20,000 to \$29,999	86	9	4	1
\$12,000 to \$19,999	84	9	6	1
\$8,000 to \$11,999	86	9	5	(c)
Under \$8,000	89	5	5	1
Age:				
15 to 24 years	82	10	8	(c)
25 to 29 years	84	10	5	1
30 to 49 years	84	10	6	(c)
50 to 64 years	81	12	5	2
65 years and older	84	9	5	2
Community size:				
Large city	84	8	7	1
Suburb	80	12	6	1
Small town	85	10	5	(c)
Rural	83	10	6	2
Region:				
Northeast	84	10	5	(c)
Midwest	82	12	6	1
South	83	9	7	1
West	82	10	6	2
Neighborhood racial characteristics:				
Mostly or all white	82	11	6	1
Racially mixed	87	7	6	1
Mostly or all black	88	4	8	0
Neighborhood age structure:				
Mostly younger than 35 years	85	10	5	(c)
Mostly between 35 and 55 years	81	11	7	1
Mostly older than 55 years	87	8	4	1
Mixed, all ages	83	10	6	1

^aPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

^bRespondents volunteered this response.

^cLess than or equal to 0.5 percent.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the ABC News Poll; data were made available through the Criminal Justice Archive and Information Network, Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research.

Figure 2.1 Attitudes toward changes in the level of crime in own area compared to a year ago, United States, selected years 1972-83.

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "Is there more crime in this area than there was a year ago, or less?"



Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 210 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, March 1983), p. 9. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.2 Attitudes toward changes in the level of crime in own area compared to a year ago, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1981, 1982, and 1983

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "Is there more crime in this area than there was a year ago, or less?"

(Percent)

	1981				1982				1983			
	More	Less	Same	No opinion	More	Less	Same	No opinion	More	Less	Same	No opinion
National	54	8	29	9	47	17	28	8	37	17	36	10
Sex:												
Male	61	9	30	10	43	16	32	9	33	19	41	7
Female	56	7	28	9	52	17	24	7	41	16	32	11
Race:												
White	54	8	29	9	47	16	29	8	35	17	38	10
Nonwhite	48	12	26	14	49	23	21	7	49	19	25	7
Education:												
College	50	9	30	11	42	18	29	11	30	18	39	13
High school	54	9	29	8	50	17	26	7	38	18	35	9
Grade school	59	4	25	12	51	13	30	6	48	13	32	7
Occupation:												
Professional and business	50	8	32	10	41	17	32	10	31	19	40	10
Clerical and sales	52	12	25	11	44	19	25	12	41	14	34	11
Manual workers	55	9	28	8	50	18	25	7	36	19	34	11
Nonlabor force	56	7	27	10	54	13	27	6	43	16	35	6
Income:												
\$25,000 and over	51	8	34	7	45	17	31	7	30	19	42	9
\$20,000 to \$24,999	56	7	32	5	46	21	25	8	37	17	36	10
\$15,000 to \$19,999	54	9	25	12	47	19	27	7	34	21	37	8
\$10,000 to \$14,999	52	9	29	10	51	14	28	7	39	15	36	10
\$5,000 to \$9,999	59	7	25	9	47	16	26	11	51	11	28	10
Under \$5,000	50	9	26	15	60	10	23	7	45	20	32	3
Age:												
Total under 30 years	47	11	31	11	44	18	27	11	38	18	30	14
18 to 24 years	46	12	32	10	45	17	27	11	42	13	30	15
25 to 29 years	50	10	28	12	43	20	27	10	33	24	31	12
30 to 49 years	54	8	28	10	48	15	29	8	35	16	41	8
50 years and older	58	6	28	8	49	17	28	6	38	18	36	8
50 to 64 years	NA	NA	NA	NA	46	21	28	5	35	18	37	10
65 years and older	NA	NA	NA	NA	54	13	27	6	43	19	34	4
City size:												
1,000,000 and over	51	7	30	12	49	19	25	7	40	13	38	9
500,000 to 999,999	44	13	32	11	42	21	28	9	29	24	32	15
50,000 to 499,999	53	9	29	9	43	17	30	10	37	24	31	8
2,500 to 49,999	65	8	18	9	55	15	24	6	40	17	36	7
Under 2,500, rural	54	7	32	7	50	14	29	7	37	12	41	10
Region:												
East	54	7	29	10	48	17	28	7	37	19	36	8
Midwest	45	11	37	7	43	15	36	6	31	14	44	11
South	56	8	24	12	51	15	26	8	45	17	31	7
West	63	8	22	7	50	20	19	11	34	20	32	14
Religion:												
Protestant	54	9	28	9	48	16	27	9	38	17	35	10
Catholic	53	8	30	9	49	18	28	5	38	21	34	7
Politics:												
Republican	57	7	28	8	42	18	33	7	36	20	35	9
Democrat	54	9	27	10	52	17	25	6	39	17	35	9
Independent	50	8	32	10	47	15	27	11	36	16	39	9

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 187, p. 6; Report No. 200, p. 20; Report No. 210, p. 9 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.3 Attitudes toward the trend in the amount of violent crime in the respondent's neighborhood, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1982

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.1. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7. For detailed information on this survey, see Appendix 8.

Question: "And what about the neighborhood where you live, would you say that violent crime is going up or going down or what?"

(Percent^a)

	Going up	About the same ^b	Going down	No opinion, refused to answer
	National	23	53	21
Sex:				
Male	22	55	20	2
Female	25	50	22	4
Race, ethnicity:				
White	22	55	20	3
Black	33	36	30	2
Hispanic	28	41	29	2
Education:				
College	22	56	20	3
High school	25	51	22	3
Grade school	22	48	23	7
Employment status:				
Full-time employed	21	56	20	3
Part-time employed	25	48	25	2
Unemployed	33	46	18	2
Laid off	25	61	14	0
Retired	20	54	20	6
Full-time homemaker	31	48	18	3
Student	27	34	36	4
Income:				
\$30,000 and over	20	57	20	3
\$20,000 to \$29,999	23	54	21	2
\$12,000 to \$19,999	22	56	20	3
\$8,000 to \$11,999	28	47	22	3
Under \$8,000	32	40	22	6
Age:				
18 to 24 years	26	42	30	2
25 to 29 years	26	51	21	2
30 to 49 years	22	56	20	3
50 to 64 years	23	58	16	3
65 years and older	19	55	21	6
Community size:				
Large city	27	47	22	4
Suburb	22	56	21	2
Small town	23	53	21	3
Rural	22	55	20	3
Region:				
Northeast	23	54	19	4
Midwest	20	57	21	2
South	24	49	23	4
West	26	54	19	2
Neighborhood racial characteristics:				
Mostly or all white	21	56	20	3
Racially mixed	34	42	20	3
Mostly or all black	28	43	30	0
Neighborhood age structure:				
Mostly younger than 35 years	20	50	26	3
Mostly between 35 and 55 years	20	59	20	2
Mostly older than 55 years	24	54	18	4
Mixed, all ages	25	51	21	3

^aPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.
^bRespondents volunteered this response.

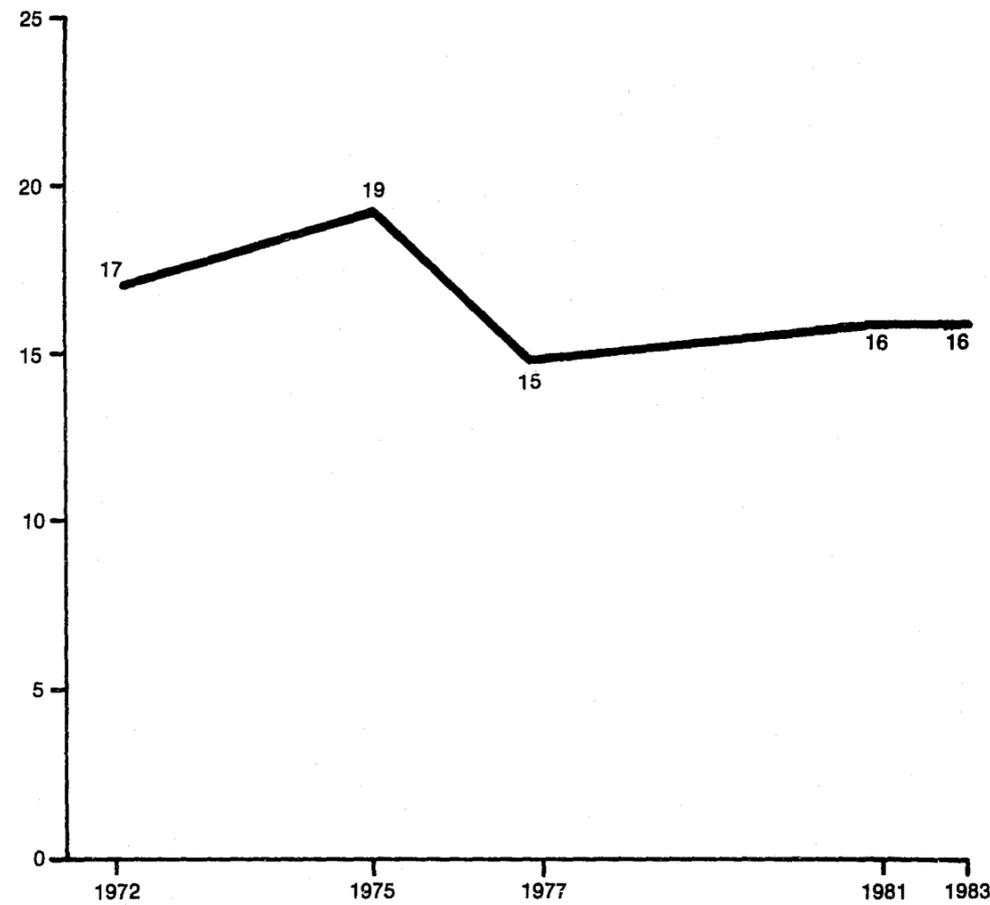
Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the ABC News Poll; data were made available through the Criminal Justice Archive and Information Network, Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research.

Figure 2.2 Respondents reporting feeling unsafe in their homes at night, United States, selected years 1972-83

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

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

Percent feeling unsafe



Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 210 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, March 1983), p. 8. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.4 Respondents reporting feeling unsafe at home at night, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1975, 1977, 1981, and 1983

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

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

(Percent feeling unsafe)

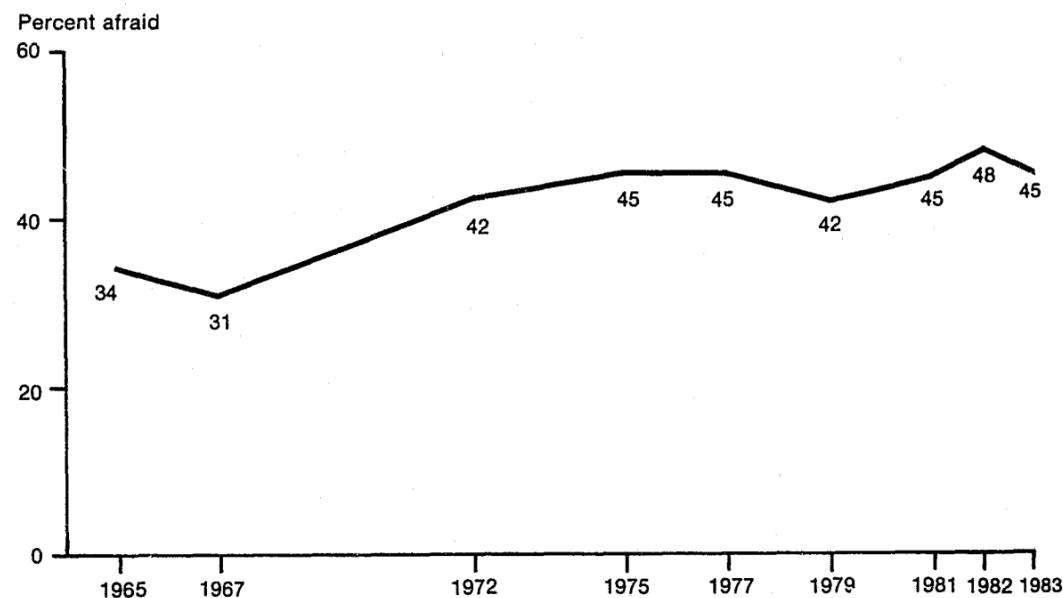
	1975	1977	1981	1983
National	19	15	16	16
Sex:				
Male	13	12	12	11
Female	25	18	19	20
Race:				
White	17	14	16	14
Nonwhite	33	25	20	23
Education:				
College	13	9	13	13
High school	19	17	16	17
Grade school	25	22	20	17
Occupation:				
Professional and business	13	8	13	14
Clerical and sales	20	14	12	19
Manual workers	20	16	17	14
Nonlabor force	22	22	18	17
Income:				
\$25,000 and over	NA	NA	12	12
\$20,000 to \$24,999	NA	NA	13	12
\$15,000 to \$19,999	NA	NA	15	20
\$10,000 to \$14,999	NA	NA	17	14
\$5,000 to \$9,999	NA	NA	21	21
Under \$5,000	NA	NA	17	18
Age:				
Total under 30 years	21	16	17	16
18 to 24 years	20	17	18	16
25 to 29 years	22	14	15	17
30 to 49 years	18	11	15	16
50 years and older	19	18	16	14
50 to 64 years	NA	NA	NA	12
65 years and older	NA	NA	NA	16
City size:				
1,000,000 and over	27	13	21	21
500,000 to 999,999	19	15	10	14
50,000 to 499,999	17	17	16	16
2,500 to 49,999	17	15	16	16
Under 2,500, rural	17	15	14	12
Region:				
East	20	14	13	17
Midwest	18	15	16	10
South	21	17	15	19
West	16	13	22	15
Religion:				
Protestant	19	16	14	14
Catholic	19	15	17	16
Politics:				
Republican	15	12	12	15
Democrat	20	17	18	17
Independent	20	15	17	13

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 124, p. 17; Report No. 154, p. 30 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll); and George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 187, p. 7; Report No. 210, p. 8 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Figure 2.3 Respondents reporting fear of walking alone at night within a mile of residence, United States, selected years 1965-83

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

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 Report*, Report No. 210 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, March 1983), p. 6. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Public Attitudes Toward Crime and Criminal Justice-Related Topics

Table 2.5 Respondents reporting fear of walking alone at night within a mile of residence, by demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1967-83

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

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

	(Percent responding yes)						
	1967	1972	1975	1979	1981	1982	1983
National	31	42	45	42	45	48	45
Sex:							
Male	16	22	26	25	28	31	26
Female	44	60	63	57	62	64	62
Race:							
White	29	42	43	40	45	47	43
Nonwhite	46	48	57	57	52	54	58
Education:							
College	29	42	42	36	39	48	43
High school	31	42	45	44	47	47	45
Grade school	33	46	50	48	52	50	48
Occupation:							
Professional and business	32	39	40	40	42	46	38
Clerical and sales	40	46	51	45	46	48	51
Manual workers	31	41	43	40	45	44	42
Nonlabor force	NA	NA	54	51	51	62	55
Income:							
\$25,000 and over	NA	NA	NA	32	41	43	37
\$20,000 to \$24,999	NA	NA	NA	33	43	48	39
\$15,000 to \$19,999	NA	NA	NA	38	41	45	47
\$10,000 to \$14,999	NA	NA	NA	44	46	54	45
\$5,000 to \$9,999	NA	NA	NA	52	49	52	50
Under \$5,000	NA	NA	NA	55	56	51	60
Age:							
Total under 30 years	NA	NA	43	44	43	44	45
18 to 24 years	NA	41	44	45	43	44	45
25 to 29 years	NA	37	42	42	41	45	44
30 to 49 years	30	38	42	32	42	40	39
50 years and older	33	48	50	49	50	57	50
50 to 64 years	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	51	47
65 years and older	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	65	54
City size:							
1,000,000 and over	NA	NA	NA	NA	55	57	56
500,000 to 999,999	40 ^a	48 ^a	58 ^a	52 ^a	49	54	49
50,000 to 499,999	38	51	59	50	52	53	54
2,500 to 49,999	22	40	45	38	43	50	40
Under 2,500, rural	21	28	28	25	33	31	29
Region:							
East	32	42	47	42	48	45	47
Midwest	26	34	39	36	36	41	38
South	34	52	48	46	47	50	44
West	32	41	49	44	53	58	53
Religion:							
Protestant	30	42	44	44	43	49	45
Catholic	30	42	46	39	50	48	47
Politics:							
Republican	26	46	43	41	41	45	41
Democrat	34	47	48	46	52	54	50
Independent	29	33	43	37	41	51	40

^aFor this survey, this city size category was 500,000 and over.

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 172 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, November 1979), p. 22; and George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 187, p. 7; Report No. 200, p. 21; Report No. 210, p. 6 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Public Attitudes Toward Crime and Criminal Justice-Related Topics

Table 2.6 Respondents reporting fear of walking alone during the daytime within a mile of residence, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1983

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "How about during the daytime? Is there any area within a mile of here where you would be afraid to walk alone during the daytime?"

	(Percent)		
	Yes	No	No opinion
National	13	87	(a)
Sex:			
Male	7	93	(a)
Female	19	81	(a)
Race:			
White	11	89	(a)
Nonwhite	25	74	1
Education:			
College	12	88	(a)
High school	12	87	1
Grade school	18	82	(a)
Region:			
East	13	86	1
Midwest	10	89	1
South	12	87	1
West	18	82	(a)
Age:			
Total under 30 years	12	87	1
18 to 24 years	11	88	1
25 to 29 years	14	86	(a)
30 to 49 years	12	88	(a)
Total 50 years and older	14	85	1
50 to 64 years	15	84	1
65 years and older	14	86	(a)
Income:			
\$25,000 and over	10	90	(a)
\$20,000 to \$24,999	8	92	(a)
\$15,000 to \$19,999	12	86	2
\$10,000 to \$14,999	15	85	(a)
\$5,000 to \$9,999	22	78	(a)
Under \$5,000	14	86	(a)
Politics:			
Republican	9	91	(a)
Democrat	17	82	1
Independent	10	90	(a)
Religion:			
Protestant	12	87	1
Catholic	15	84	1
Occupation:			
Professional and business	9	90	1
Clerical and sales	13	87	(a)
Manual workers	14	86	(a)
Nonlabor force	17	83	(a)
City size:			
1,000,000 and over	20	79	1
500,000 to 999,999	14	86	(a)
50,000 to 499,999	16	84	(a)
2,500 to 49,999	7	92	1
Under 2,500, rural	8	92	(a)

^aLess than 1 percent.

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 210 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, March 1983), p. 7. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.7 Respondents reporting that they worry about being the victim of a crime or that they have been the victim of a crime in the last year, by type of crime and demographic characteristics, United States, 1982

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.1. The "percent who worry" are those who indicated that they worry a "great deal" or a "good amount." The "percent victimized" are those who indicated that they were victims during the last year. The questions regarding rape were asked only of women. Of the 1,051 women in the survey, 3 reported being raped in the last year. The murder victimization question asked if a close relative had been murdered in the last year. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7. For detailed information on this survey, see Appendix 8.

Questions: "I'm going to mention some things that worry some people a great deal and others not very much. After each, please tell me whether it worries you a great deal, a good amount, not very much or not at all. First, how much do you worry about (Read statement)? Do you worry a great deal, a good amount, not very much or not at all?"
 "Has that ever happened to you?" If yes, "Did that happen within the last year, that is between last December and now, or was it longer ago than that?"

	(Percent)									
	Have your car or property vandalized		Have your home burglarized		Being robbed on the street		Being injured by a robber on the street		Being injured by a burglar at home	
	Percent who worry	Percent victimized in last year	Percent who worry	Percent victimized in last year	Percent who worry	Percent victimized in last year	Percent who worry	Percent victimized in last year	Percent who worry	Percent victimized in last year
National	45	16	46	5	31	2	29	1	31	(a)
Sex:										
Male	42	17	40	4	24	2	21	1	21	(a)
Female	49	15	53	5	40	2	40	(a)	44	1
Race, ethnicity:										
White	43	15	43	4	28	2	26	(a)	28	(a)
Black	60	26	64	10	52	2	50	1	50	(a)
Hispanic	54	16	67	6	45	4	45	1	59	1
Education:										
College	40	18	41	6	25	3	21	1	25	1
High school	50	15	50	4	36	2	36	(a)	36	(a)
Grade school	42	9	49	2	43	1	34	1	39	0
Employment status:										
Full-time employed	44	17	43	5	27	2	25	1	27	1
Part-time employed	49	19	46	6	32	3	31	(a)	30	1
Unemployed	48	20	52	5	39	1	40	0	42	0
Laid off	42	14	42	0	33	0	28	3	36	0
Retired	40	9	46	3	37	3	32	1	34	1
Full-time homemaker	49	14	55	3	39	1	37	(a)	43	0
Student	56	23	46	9	34	5	23	0	34	0
Income:										
\$30,000 and over	40	19	41	6	26	3	22	(a)	24	(a)
\$20,000 to \$29,999	43	16	43	4	27	1	25	(a)	27	1
\$12,000 to \$19,999	47	14	45	3	30	1	30	1	30	0
\$8,000 to \$11,999	54	17	53	5	40	3	42	1	42	1
Under \$8,000	48	16	54	7	43	3	39	1	47	1
Age:										
18 to 24 years	59	23	50	5	31	3	30	(a)	33	(a)
25 to 29 years	45	20	44	6	30	3	26	1	29	1
30 to 49 years	42	17	44	6	28	2	27	1	28	(a)
50 to 64 years	44	11	47	3	33	1	31	(a)	32	1
65 years and older	38	10	43	3	36	3	33	1	35	1
Community sizes:										
Large city	52	22	54	7	41	5	37	2	37	(a)
Suburb	47	19	49	5	34	2	29	(a)	33	1
Small town	42	13	41	5	27	2	27	(a)	28	(a)
Rural	37	11	38	2	24	(a)	23	(a)	26	(a)
Region:										
Northeast	52	17	53	5	40	3	37	2	37	(a)
Midwest	42	16	40	4	24	2	26	(a)	27	1
South	42	16	46	4	33	2	28	(a)	31	(a)
West	44	15	43	7	26	2	24	(a)	30	(a)
Neighborhood racial characteristics:										
Mostly or all white	41	14	42	4	27	2	25	(a)	27	1
Racially mixed	58	22	59	7	42	3	42	1	44	(a)
Mostly or all black	62	29	63	10	55	3	55	3	48	1
Neighborhood age structure:										
Mostly younger than 35 years	44	21	39	5	26	2	22	0	23	(a)
Mostly between 35 and 55 years	48	16	47	4	28	2	27	(a)	31	(a)
Mostly older than 55 years	40	13	39	6	36	3	30	0	31	0
Mixed, all ages	44	16	46	5	32	2	30	1	32	1

^aLess than or equal to 0.5 percent.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the ABC News Poll; data were made available through the Criminal Justice Archive and Information Network, Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research.

	Being raped		Being murdered	
	Percent of women who have been victims who worry in last year		Percent whose relative was a victim in last year	
	Percent who worry	Percent who have been victims in last year	Percent who worry	Percent whose relative was a victim in last year
National	45	B	22	1
Sex:				
Male	X	X	15	2
Female	45	B	30	1
Race, ethnicity:				
White	43	B	18	1
Black	62	B	42	3
Hispanic	60	B	45	7
Education:				
College	43	B	14	1
High school	47	B	28	2
Grade school	48	B	31	2
Employment status:				
Full-time employed	47	B	18	1
Part-time employed	45	B	25	3
Unemployed	69	B	33	3
Laid off	69	B	26	6
Retired	31	B	21	0
Full-time homemaker	41	B	27	0
Student	70	B	25	4
Income:				
\$30,000 and over	40	B	15	1
\$20,000 to \$29,999	45	B	18	2
\$12,000 to \$19,999	46	B	23	1
\$8,000 to \$11,999	51	B	30	3
Under \$8,000	47	B	34	3
Age:				
18 to 24 years	65	B	28	3
25 to 29 years	54	B	21	2
30 to 49 years	44	B	20	1
50 to 64 years	37	B	19	1
65 years and older	34	B	22	(a)
Community sizes:				
Large city	53	B	26	1
Suburb	50	B	22	1
Small town	40	B	20	2
Rural	37	B	19	2
Region:				
Northeast	49	B	29	1
Midwest	38	B	17	1
South	46	B	21	2
West	49	B	20	1
Neighborhood racial characteristics:				
Mostly or all white	42	B	18	1
Racially mixed	53	B	33	3
Mostly or all black	65	B	40	1
Neighborhood age structure:				
Mostly younger than 35 years	48	B	14	1
Mostly between 35 and 55 years	43	B	21	1
Mostly older than 55 years	41	B	17	2
Mixed, all ages	46	B	23	1

Table 2.8 Respondents rating their chance of being a victim of a violent crime, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1982

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.1. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7. For detailed information on this survey, see Appendix 8.

Question: "How would you rate the chances of your being the victim of a violent crime someday--would you say you are very likely to be a victim of a violent crime, somewhat likely to be a victim, somewhat unlikely or very unlikely?"

(Percent^a)

	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Somewhat unlikely	Very unlikely	No opinion, refused to answer
National	6	26	34	31	3
Sex:					
Male	6	24	36	32	2
Female	6	30	32	28	4
Race, ethnicity:					
White	5	26	35	32	3
Black	14	31	30	22	4
Hispanic	12	26	29	30	3
Education:					
College	4	26	38	29	2
High school	6	28	32	31	3
Grade school	10	14	23	47	7
Employment status:					
Full-time employed	5	28	35	30	2
Part-time employed	5	28	40	25	1
Unemployed	8	24	35	31	2
Laid off	6	25	33	36	0
Retired	6	17	28	42	7
Full-time homemaker	5	31	32	28	4
Student	12	36	38	14	0
Income:					
\$30,000 and over	5	25	37	32	1
\$20,000 to \$29,999	4	28	36	29	2
\$12,000 to \$19,999	7	26	35	29	3
\$8,000 to \$11,999	7	27	32	29	5
Under \$8,000	8	23	28	36	5
Age:					
18 to 24 years	6	31	40	22	(b)
25 to 29 years	4	31	38	25	2
30 to 49 years	6	28	35	30	2
50 to 64 years	6	23	32	35	4
65 years and older	6	16	27	43	8
Community size:					
Large city	8	33	32	23	4
Suburb	5	30	38	25	2
Small town	5	21	35	36	3
Rural	6	24	30	38	3
Region:					
Northeast	6	30	33	26	4
Midwest	4	24	36	34	2
South	7	25	35	31	3
West	5	29	33	30	3
Neighborhood racial characteristics:					
Mostly or all white	5	25	36	32	2
Racially mixed	10	30	30	26	4
Mostly or all black	10	36	31	20	3
Neighborhood age structure:					
Mostly younger than 35 years	5	27	43	24	(b)
Mostly between 35 and 55 years	6	27	36	29	2
Mostly older than 55 years	7	19	29	40	5
Mixed, all ages	5	27	33	31	3

^aPercentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.
^bLess than or equal to 0.5 percent.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the ABC News Poll; data were made available through the Criminal Justice Archive and Information Network, Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research.

Table 2.9 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 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 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 9.

(Percent)

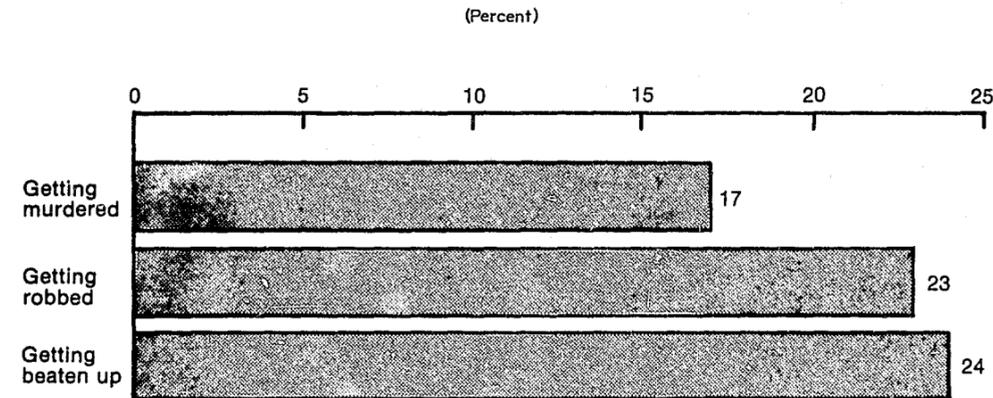
	Level of concrete fear		Level of formless fear	
	High	Moderate to low	High	Moderate to low
National	41	59	37	63
Sex:				
Male	34	66	26	74
Female	46	54	48	52
Race:				
White	40	60	34	66
Black	48	52	48	52
Education:				
College graduate	46	54	38	62
High school graduate or some college	41	59	35	65
Less 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: Figgie International, Inc., 1980), pp. 30, 32-34, 42-44, 49, 51, 53, 54. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Figure 2.4 Reported fear of being murdered, robbed, or assaulted, United States, 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.9. This figure presents the percent of respondents answering "frequently" or "sometimes." For further discussion of the survey, see Appendix 9.

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: Figgie International, Inc., 1980), p. 29. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.10 Attitudes toward the attention given to crime stories on television news, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1982

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.1. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7. For detailed information on this survey, see Appendix 8.

Question: "Do you think television news gives too much attention to stories about crime, not enough attention or what?"

	(Percent ^a)			
	Too much	About right ^b	Not enough	No opinion, refused to answer
National	51	29	18	2
Sex:				
Male	50	28	19	2
Female	53	29	16	3
Race, ethnicity:				
White	53	29	15	2
Black	33	26	39	2
Hispanic	42	30	27	1
Education:				
College	54	32	12	2
High school	50	26	22	2
Grade school	44	23	27	7
Employment status:				
Full-time employed	52	30	16	2
Part-time employed	48	28	20	3
Unemployed	39	29	31	1
Laid off	39	50	8	3
Retired	59	21	16	4
Full-time homemaker	55	26	15	4
Student	29	50	21	0
Income:				
\$30,000 and over	56	30	13	2
\$20,000 to \$29,999	52	32	14	2
\$12,000 to \$19,999	51	27	21	2
\$8,000 to \$11,999	47	26	26	2
Under \$8,000	41	25	25	10
Age:				
18 to 24 years	34	34	30	1
25 to 29 years	46	34	17	3
30 to 49 years	53	29	16	2
50 to 64 years	59	26	14	2
65 years and older	63	20	12	4
Community size:				
Large city	46	30	22	3
Suburb	54	29	15	3
Small town	52	27	19	2
Rural	52	31	14	3
Region:				
Northeast	57	24	16	2
Midwest	51	31	14	3
South	46	29	23	2
West	54	30	13	2
Neighborhood racial characteristics:				
Mostly or all white	53	29	15	2
Racially mixed	42	27	29	2
Mostly or all black	44	24	30	2
Neighborhood age structure:				
Mostly younger than 35 years	40	41	17	2
Mostly between 35 and 55 years	53	27	18	2
Mostly older than 55 years	60	26	12	2
Mixed, all ages	51	28	18	3

^aPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.
^bRespondents volunteered this response.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the ABC News Poll; data were made available through the Criminal Justice Archive and Information Network, Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research.

Table 2.11 Fear of crime, by frequency of exposure to media coverage of crime stories, United States, 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.7. For further discussion of the survey and indices, see Appendix 9.

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: Figgie International, Inc., 1980), pp. 38, 39, 58. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.12 Public school teachers' concern about physical attack by students, by region, school system enrollment, teaching level, and frequency of concern, United States, 1982

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 1,867 public school teachers to whom the mail survey was sent, 1,265, or 69.4 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^a)

	Never	Rarely, once	Occasionally,	Frequently,	Constantly,
		or twice a semester	once or twice a month	once or twice a week	every day
Total	72.6	24.6	1.9	0.2	0.6
Region:					
Northeast	71.9	25.7	1.6	0.4	0.4
Southeast	67.9	26.7	3.8	0.4	1.1
Middle	77.2	20.8	1.7	0.0	0.2
West	71.6	26.4	1.0	0.2	0.7
School system enrollment:					
25,000 students and over	60.4	35.0	2.6	0.3	1.7
3,000 to 24,999 students	75.5	22.3	1.5	0.3	0.3
2,999 and fewer students	79.6	18.5	2.0	0.0	0.0
Teaching level:					
Elementary	78.2	19.3	1.7	0.3	0.5
Secondary	68.1	28.9	2.1	0.1	0.7

^aPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Education Association.

Table 2.13 Public school teachers' attitudes toward presence of security personnel to help alleviate student misbehavior problems, by region, school system enrollment, and teaching level, United States, 1982

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.12.

Question: "To help alleviate student misbehavior problems, do you support or oppose the following? Security personnel during school day."

(Percent)

	Support	Oppose
	Total	40.8
Region:		
Northeast	43.9	56.1
Southeast	41.9	58.1
Middle	36.6	63.4
West	42.2	57.8
School system enrollment:		
25,000 students and over	61.0	39.0
3,000 to 24,999 students	40.0	60.0
2,999 and fewer students	22.5	77.5
Teaching level:		
Elementary	39.8	60.2
Secondary	40.4	59.6

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Education Association.

Table 2.14 Awareness of neighborhood crime-watch programs and existence of these programs in own neighborhood, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1982

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Questions: "Have you heard or read about a community program called crime-watch (or neighborhood watch)?"
If yes: "Do you happen to know if there is a crime-watch program in your neighborhood?"

	(Percent)			
	Have heard of or read about program	Existence of neighborhood crime-watch program		
		Yes, there is	No, there is not	Don't know
National	72	17	60	23
Sex:				
Male	76	15	60	25
Female	69	18	60	22
Race:				
White	75	16	61	23
Nonwhite	58	22	48	30
Education:				
College	81	19	55	26
High school	71	15	61	24
Grade school	60	17	68	15
Occupation:				
Professional and business	81	19	55	26
Clerical and sales	67	14	57	29
Manual workers	69	18	61	21
Nonlabor force	71	15	62	23
Income:				
\$25,000 and over	80	19	59	22
\$20,000 to \$24,999	76	21	58	21
\$15,000 to \$19,999	79	18	59	23
\$10,000 to \$14,999	69	11	63	26
\$5,000 to \$9,999	60	11	65	24
Under \$5,000	64	14	54	32
Age:				
Total under 30 years	68	12	57	31
18 to 24 years	66	11	54	35
25 to 29 years	71	13	61	26
30 to 49 years	77	19	61	20
Total 50 years and older	72	18	61	21
50 to 64 years	77	18	63	19
65 years and older	67	18	58	24
City size:				
1,000,000 and over	60	26	46	28
500,000 to 999,999	80	17	56	27
50,000 to 499,999	80	19	47	34
2,500 to 49,999	66	11	72	17
Under 2,500, rural	75	11	78	11
Region:				
East	64	19	61	20
Midwest	69	16	65	19
South	77	16	64	20
West	89	15	48	37
Religion:				
Protestant	77	16	64	20
Catholic	66	16	59	25
Politics:				
Republican	75	22	58	20
Democrat	70	17	61	22
Independent	76	11	62	27

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 200 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, May 1982), p. 22. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.15 Respondents reporting a desire for a crime-watch program in their own neighborhood and interest in joining a program, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1982

NOTE: The following questions were asked of respondents who had heard of or read about neighborhood crime-watch programs and who said there were no such programs in their neighborhood. See Table 2.14 for the screen questions. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Questions: "Would you like to see such a program in your neighborhood, or not?"
"Would you, yourself, be interested in joining such a program, or not?"

	(Percent)			
	Would like to have a crime-watch program in the neighborhood	Interested in joining a crime-watch program		
		Yes	No	No opinion
National	82	81	13	6
Sex:				
Male	77	81	13	6
Female	87	82	12	6
Race:				
White	82	82	13	5
Nonwhite	86	72	13	15
Education:				
College	79	84	9	7
High school	84	82	14	4
Grade school	80	71	15	14
Occupation:				
Professional and business	81	87	8	5
Clerical and sales	92	82	11	7
Manual workers	84	83	14	3
Nonlabor force	84	74	16	10
Income:				
\$25,000 and over	79	89	8	3
\$20,000 to \$24,999	81	77	17	6
\$15,000 to \$19,999	81	82	14	4
\$10,000 to \$14,999	79	79	14	7
\$5,000 to \$9,999	87	82	15	3
Under \$5,000	90	77	11	12
Age:				
Total under 30 years	85	84	15	1
18 to 24 years	82	84	15	1
25 to 29 years	87	83	15	2
30 to 49 years	81	84	9	7
Total 50 years and older	82	77	15	8
50 to 64 years	82	86	10	4
65 years and older	81	64	23	13
City size:				
1,000,000 and over	81	65	21	14
500,000 to 999,999	92	81	18	1
50,000 to 499,999	89	86	11	3
2,500 to 49,999	83	82	14	4
Under 2,500, rural	74	85	8	7
Region:				
East	74	76	19	5
Midwest	75	77	12	11
South	91	89	8	3
West	89	78	16	6
Religion:				
Protestant	82	84	11	5
Catholic	83	78	13	9
Politics:				
Republican	78	78	16	6
Democrat	86	85	9	6
Independent	78	79	15	6

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 200 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, May 1982), p. 23. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.16 Respondents reporting crime prevention measures they employ, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1981

NOTE: Less than one-half of 1 percent of respondents gave no answers. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

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

(Percent^a)

	Carry whistle	Keep lights on at night	Have trained dog	Carry Mace, other repellent	Installed burglar alarm	Lock doors at night	Installed burglar-proof locks	Let neighbors know when away	Not walk alone at night	Carry weapon	Belong to local crime watch group
National	5	46	20	7	5	84	13	55	20	11	5
Sex:											
Male	2	39	20	7	5	83	12	50	10	14	5
Female	7	52	21	8	5	85	14	60	28	7	4
Race:											
White	5	46	20	7	5	85	13	57	20	11	4
Nonwhite	2	42	19	7	8	73	10	41	14	10	8
Education:											
College	7	54	18	9	6	85	17	61	17	12	8
High school	5	46	21	7	5	84	11	55	20	11	3
Grade school	1	30	22	4	4	80	11	41	21	9	2
Occupation:											
Professional and business	6	53	19	7	6	87	14	61	22	9	9
Clerical and sales	3	54	21	10	4	96	22	64	23	16	4
Manual workers	4	45	21	7	5	83	11	52	18	15	4
Nonlabor force	6	33	19	5	4	79	13	51	19	5	3
Income:											
\$25,000 and over	6	57	20	7	6	92	17	65	19	9	8
\$20,000 to \$24,999	2	53	26	7	4	86	12	59	19	20	3
\$15,000 to \$19,999	7	47	19	9	5	85	10	60	21	13	4
\$10,000 to \$14,999	3	43	22	7	5	82	15	53	21	12	3
\$5,000 to \$9,999	4	36	16	8	6	76	12	48	19	11	4
Under \$5,000	5	32	15	2	3	76	5	30	17	5	4
Age:											
Total under 30 years	5	52	18	10	5	85	9	46	21	16	3
18 to 24 years	3	54	19	10	4	85	10	41	21	15	3
25 to 29 years	8	49	16	10	6	86	9	54	20	17	3
30 to 49 years	4	48	22	7	6	83	13	59	18	12	7
50 years and older	5	39	21	5	5	84	16	58	20	7	4
City size:											
1,000,000 and over	7	49	20	5	6	78	16	47	24	8	6
500,000 to 999,999	2	51	20	10	7	85	23	64	18	12	2
50,000 to 499,999	7	49	23	10	6	86	15	59	25	14	6
2,500 to 49,999	4	46	19	6	4	90	6	60	24	10	4
Under 2,500, rural	3	39	18	6	3	81	9	51	10	11	4
Region:											
East	4	48	17	8	6	82	12	52	15	10	3
Midwest	5	44	22	7	3	86	10	55	17	6	3
South	4	40	20	7	5	84	12	52	21	16	8
West	8	54	24	6	6	82	20	64	26	13	6
Religion:											
Protestant	4	45	19	7	5	84	14	56	19	12	5
Catholic	6	47	22	6	6	82	13	53	22	9	4
Politics:											
Republican	6	51	21	7	5	88	15	67	20	12	6
Democrat	4	46	23	7	6	79	13	51	22	10	4
Independent	5	43	17	8	3	88	11	52	16	13	5

^aTotals add to more than 100 percent due to multiple responses.

^bFollow-up question asked: "Are there any things not on this card that you or your family are doing to protect your residence or person against crime?"

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 187 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, April 1981), pp. 12, 13. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.17 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 2.9. For further discussion of the survey and indices, see Appendix 9.

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

(Percent responding yes)

Type of precaution	Bought gun	Other measures ^b	None	Level of concrete fear		Level of formless fear	
				High	Moderate to low	High	Moderate to low
Having extra locks on your doors?	16	8	8	28	26	62	44
Engraving your valuables with some sort of identification?	19	7	10	38	35	37	35
Always keeping the doors locked when you go out?	12	8	7	91	84	92	84
Always identifying people before letting them in?	16	8	7	90	84	91	83
Having bars on some of your windows?	14	5	15	10	6	11	5
Having a burglar alarm?	17	14	18	17	14	18	14
Owning a gun?	48	54	42	57			
	16	11	5				
	15	6	8				
	16	9	15				
	14	10	5				
	15	3	2				
	18	8	9				
	12	6	13				
	15	11	1				
	17	8	6				
	18	8	8				
	20	6	11				
	14	5	13				
	7	8	20				
	18	7	7				
	16	5	7				
	22	10	7				
	13	8	8				
	15	9	10				
	9	11	16				
	9	8	5				
	16	7	5				
	18	9	4				
	21	6	9				
	8	8	12				
	13	7	7				
	24	5	7				
	18	12	8				
	18	8	8				
	11	9	10				
	16	8	4				
	14	8	12				
	16	7	7				

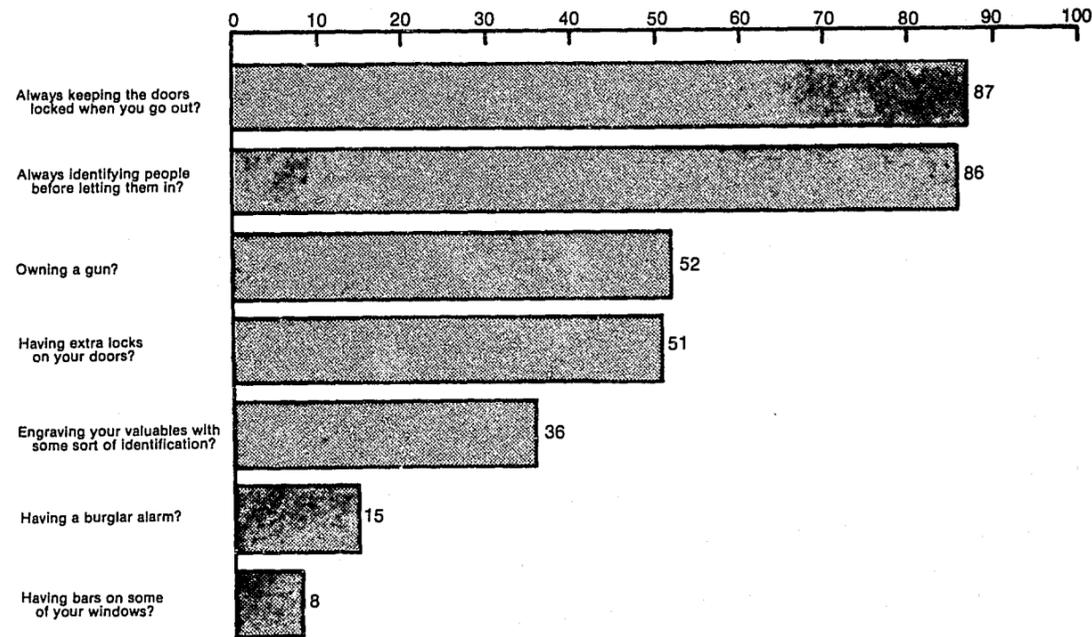
Source: Research and Forecasts, Inc., *The Figgie Report on Fear of Crime: America Afraid* (Willoughby, Ohio: Figgie International, Inc., 1980), pp. 91, 100. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Figure 2.5 Respondents taking precautions for protecting their homes, by type of precaution taken, United States, 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.9. For further discussion of the survey, see Appendix 9.

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: Figgie International, Inc., 1980), p. 84. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.18 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 2.9. 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 9.

(Percent taking precaution "most of the time")

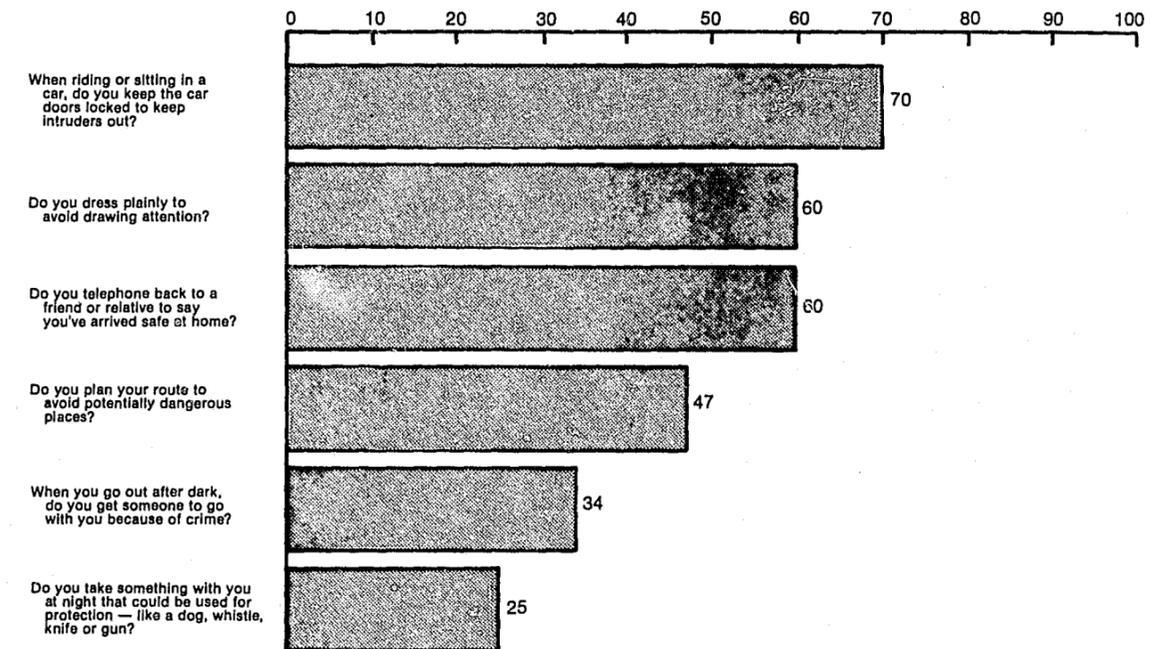
Type of precaution	Level of concrete fear		Level of formless fear	
	High	Moderate to low	High	Moderate to low
When you go out after dark, do you get someone to go with you because of crime?	48	26	63	20
Do you plan your route to avoid potentially dangerous places?	70	35	71	37
When riding or sitting in 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: Figgie International, Inc., 1980), pp. 90, 91. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Figure 2.6 Respondents taking precautions against being victimized when going out, by type of precaution taken, United States, 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.9. This figure presents the percent of respondents answering "most of the time" and "sometimes." For further discussion of the survey, see Appendix 9.

(Percent)



Source: Research and Forecasts, Inc., *The Figgie Report on Fear of Crime: America Afraid* (Willoughby, Ohio: Figgie International, Inc., 1980), p. 83. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.19 Respondents' concerns about public issues, United States, selected years 1974-82

NOTE: The data below were collected by the Roper Organization. These surveys were conducted in January of the year noted.

Questions: "Here is a list of things people have told us they are concerned about today. Would you read over that list and then tell me which two or three you personally are most concerned about today?"

(Percent^a)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1979	1981	1982
Inflation and high prices	56	58	44	48	63	56	53
Crime and lawlessness	30	34	40	40	31	35	37
Money enough to live right and pay the bills	25	30	26	28	33	31	29
The fuel and energy crisis	46	27	22	31	25	30	17
The way the courts are run	20	22	30	27	23	24	25
A recession and rising unemployment	15	33	20	19	20	24	34
Our relations with foreign countries	18	10	13	9	15	19	21
Wrongdoing by elected government officials	40	26	32	22	24	18	17
Getting into another war	7	11	10	8	9	18	16
Drug abuse	23	20	24	21	14	16	17
The way young people think and act	10	14	15	17	14	14	12
Pollution of air and water	12	11	11	13	10	10	7
Alcoholism	(b)	(b)	6	7	6	7	7

^a Percents add to more than 100 due to multiple responses.

^b Concern was not listed.

Source: "Opinion Roundup," *Public Opinion* 5 (February/March 1982), p. 33. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.20 Attitudes toward the most important problem facing the country, United States, 1980-83

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "What do you think is the most important problem facing this country today?"

(Percent^a)

	July 11-14, 1980	Sept. 12-15, 1980	Nov. 7-10, 1980 ^b	Jan. 30- Feb. 2, 1981	May 8-11, 1981	Oct. 2-5, 1981	Jan. 8-11, 1982	Apr. 2-5, 1982	June 11-14, 1982	Aug. 13-16, 1982	Oct. 15-18, 1982	Apr. 15-18, 1983
High cost of living; inflation	56	61	53	73	59	52	49	24	26	23	18 ^c	18
Unemployment; recession	15	16	11	8	15	19	28	42 ^c	38 ^c	45 ^c	61 ^c	54
Reagan budget cuts	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6	7	7	5	3	2	3
International problems	4	9	4	2	4	3	5	3	3	3	2	2
Crime	2	2	4	2	5	4	5	3	3	3	3	11
Fear of war	2	3	2	2	3	4	5	5	10	6	3	4
Moral decline in society	5	3	NA	2	5	4	4	3	3	4	3	4
Excessive government spending	3	3	NA	1	4	4	3	4	5	5	4	5
Energy problems	6	4	4	5	5	2	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Defense	2	2	2	1	3	4	1	NA	NA	NA	3	NA
Dissatisfaction with government	8	6	3	2	2	2	1	NA	NA	8	4	2
High interest rate	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7	10	16	11 ^d	8
Economy (general)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11	11	16	11 ^d	8
Recession/depression	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	3	3	1	NA
All other	9	7	13	5	17	7	5	10	8	6	2	9
No opinion	3	2	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	2

^aTotals add to more than 100 percent because of multiple responses.

^bRespondents were handed a list of categories to choose from, unlike previous and subsequent questions, which were open-end.

^cUnemployment only; recession is reported separately.

^dRespondents who answered the "economy in general" were asked "what specific economic problem do you mean?"

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 198, p. 27; Report No. 206, p. 23 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll); and George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Poll* (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, May 8, 1983), p. 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.21 Attitudes toward the most important problem facing the country, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1982

NOTE: The data for this table were collected Oct. 15-18, 1982. Categories reported by less than 2 percent of respondents were military budget cuts, recession, energy problems, national defense, all others, and no opinion. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "What do you think is the most important problem facing this country today?"

(Percent^a)

	Unem- ployment	Inflation	The econ- omy	High interest rates	Excessive govern- ment spending	Reagan budget cuts	Dissatis- faction with government	Fear of war	Crime	Moral decline in society	Foreign relations
National	61	18	11	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	2
Sex:											
Male	59	18	12	4	5	2	3	3	3	3	3
Female	64	17	11	3	2	4	2	3	2	3	1
Race:											
White	61	18	11	4	4	3	3	3	2	3	2
Nonwhite	59	15	11	2	1	7	1	3	5	3	2
Education:											
College	55	16	15	6	6	4	2	3	2	4	2
High school	65	18	12	3	3	3	3	4	3	2	2
Grade school	59	18	3	2	2	5	2	2	4	5	2
Region:											
East	61	18	11	3	4	5	2	2	3	2	2
Midwest	70	13	11	3	2	3	2	3	2	5	2
South	56	21	12	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	2
West	56	18	12	4	4	1	3	6	2	2	1
Age:											
Total under 30 years	58	18	11	3	4	3	3	5	1	3	1
18 to 24 years	57	17	9	2	3	4	4	8	(b)	2	1
25 to 29 years	59	20	15	3	7	1	2	1	3	4	1
30 to 49 years	63	19	15	5	4	3	2	2	3	4	2
Total 50 years and older	62	16	8	4	2	4	3	3	4	3	2
50 to 64 years	63	17	9	4	2	3	2	3	4	3	2
65 years and older	61	15	7	3	3	5	4	2	4	2	2
Income:											
\$25,000 and over	59	19	14	4	5	2	2	3	3	3	2
\$20,000 to \$24,999	63	17	11	8	2	(b)	(b)	1	2	5	1
\$15,000 to \$19,999	61	15	12	3	4	5	4	2	4	3	2
\$10,000 to \$14,999	63	17	13	5	4	2	5	4	2	2	2
\$5,000 to \$9,999	64	17	7	1	4	4	2	5	5	3	2
Under \$5,000	60	19	5	2	1	9	4	1	1	1	3
Politics:											
Republican	54	19	13	4	8	1	1	3	2	4	2
Democrat	68	15	10	3	1	5	3	2	4	2	2
Independent	58	19	13	5	3	2	3	5	2	4	2
Religion:											
Protestant	61	17	12	4	4	3	3	4	3	4	2
Catholic	65	17	11	4	3	4	2	3	3	2	1
Occupation:											
Professional and business	54	18	13	6	5	4	2	3	2	4	3
Clerical and sales	65	16	12	6	3	2	1	3	3	6	1
Manual workers	66	19	12	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	1
Nonlabor force	63	12	9	2	3	6	4	3	4	3	3
City size:											
1,000,000 and over	65	17	10	3	2	3	1	4	4	3	4
500,000 to 999,999	62	13	9	3	3	3	3	2	2	1	1
50,000 to 499,999	58	18	15	4	4	5	5	2	2	3	1
2,500 to 49,999	66	17	11	2	5	2	2	3	2	3	(b)
Under 2,500, rural	59	20	10	5	5	3	2	4	3	4	2

^aTotal adds to more than 100 percent due to multiple responses.

^bLess than 1 percent.

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 206 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, November 1982), pp. 22, 23. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.22 Attitudes toward violent crime as one of the biggest problems in respondent's neighborhood, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1982

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.1. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7. For detailed information on this survey, see Appendix 8.

Question: "Again thinking of your own neighborhood, would you say that violent crime is one of the biggest problems in your neighborhood, one of its smallest problems or what?"

	(Percent ^a)			
	One of the biggest problems	Somewhere between big and small ^b	One of the smallest problems	No opinion, refused to answer
National	10	12	77	1
Sex:				
Male	9	10	80	1
Female	11	14	74	1
Race, ethnicity:				
White	9	11	79	1
Black	20	15	63	1
Hispanic	14	12	71	2
Education:				
College	8	11	80	1
High school	11	13	76	1
Grade school	18	6	71	5
Employment status:				
Full-time employed	8	11	79	1
Part-time employed	12	13	74	1
Unemployed	11	10	78	1
Laid off	11	22	64	3
Retired	10	9	78	3
Full-time homemaker	15	14	69	0
Student	7	16	77	0
Income:				
\$30,000 and over	7	11	81	1
\$20,000 to \$29,999	9	10	80	1
\$12,000 to \$19,999	8	13	77	2
\$8,000 to \$11,999	11	14	74	2
Under \$8,000	20	12	68	1
Age:				
18 to 24 years	11	12	76	(c)
25 to 29 years	10	11	78	1
30 to 49 years	10	12	78	1
50 to 64 years	10	13	76	1
65 years and older	10	9	78	3
Community sizes:				
Large city	15	17	66	2
Suburb	9	13	76	1
Small town	8	8	82	1
Rural	9	8	82	1
Region:				
Northeast	11	15	73	1
Midwest	7	10	82	(c)
South	11	10	78	1
West	10	13	75	3
Neighborhood racial characteristics:				
Mostly or all white	7	10	81	1
Racially mixed	19	18	62	1
Mostly or all black	24	19	56	1
Neighborhood age structure:				
Mostly younger than 35 years	12	10	76	2
Mostly between 35 and 55 years	8	9	82	1
Mostly older than 55 years	8	14	76	2
Mixed, all ages	10	12	76	1

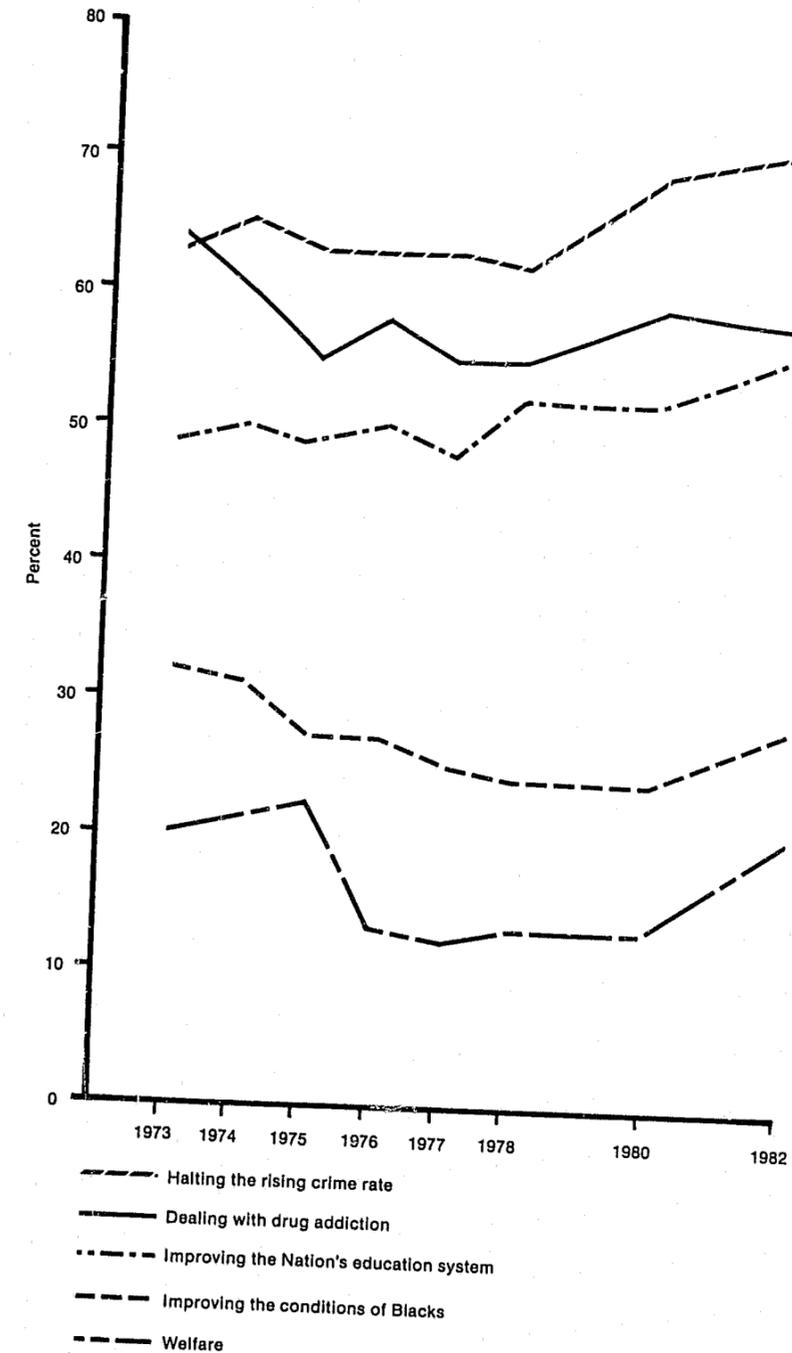
^aPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.
^bRespondents volunteered this response.
^cLess than or equal to 0.5 percent.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the ABC News Poll; data were made available through the Criminal Justice Archive and Information Network, Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research.

Figure 2.7 Respondents agreeing that too little is spent on selected problems in the country, United States, selected years 1973-82

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "We are faced with many problems in this country, none of which can be solved easily or inexpensively. I'm going to name some of the problems, and for each one I'd like you to tell me whether you think we're spending too much money on it, too little money, or about the right amount. First (problems) are we spending too much, too little, or about the right amount on (problem)?"



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 2.23 Attitudes toward the level of spending to halt the rising crime rate, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1973-78, 1980, and 1982

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "We are faced with many problems in this country, none of which can be solved easily or inexpensively. I'm going to name some of these problems, and for each one I'd like you to tell me whether you think we're spending too much money on it, too little money, or about the right amount. First (halting the rising crime rate) are we spending too much, too little, or about the right amount on (halting the rising crime rate)?"

(Percent^a)

	1973				1974				1975				1976			
	Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know	Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know	Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know	Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know
Total	65	25	5	6	67	23	5	5	66	23	6	6	66	21	8	5
Sex:																
Male	65	24	7	3	66	25	5	4	65	23	7	4	64	24	8	4
Female	64	25	3	8	67	22	5	6	66	23	4	7	67	19	8	6
Race:																
White	64	25	5	6	66	24	5	5	66	24	5	6	66	22	8	5
Black/other	66	22	4	8	73	17	5	6	65	22	8	5	67	14	11	8
Education:																
College	64	29	4	4	65	26	3	6	63	26	7	4	62	26	8	5
High school	66	24	4	6	68	23	5	4	69	22	4	5	69	19	9	4
Grade school	61	21	6	11	66	18	9	8	58	24	7	11	64	21	7	9
Occupation:																
Professional and business	64	26	4	6	65	24	5	6	63	25	6	6	65	23	7	5
Clerical	67	24	3	6	70	24	3	4	71	19	6	4	68	19	7	6
Manual	64	23	6	6	68	23	5	5	66	23	4	6	67	19	9	4
Farmer	61	31	3	6	52	28	17	3	50	30	10	10	47	37	10	6
Income:																
\$15,000 and over	64	30	3	4	68	24	4	4	70	23	5	3	68	21	6	4
\$10,000 to \$14,999	66	25	4	5	71	21	5	3	64	25	5	6	69	23	6	2
\$7,000 to \$9,999	64	25	4	7	63	30	4	3	67	22	6	6	65	22	9	4
\$5,000 to \$6,999	62	25	6	6	71	22	5	2	63	28	4	5	59	24	10	7
\$3,000 to \$4,999	66	19	7	9	61	28	6	4	61	22	7	10	68	18	8	6
Under \$3,000	64	21	8	6	55	25	7	13	59	25	8	8	58	19	14	8
Age:																
18 to 20 years	81	12	3	3	55	38	2	5	71	26	1	1	64	22	8	6
21 to 29 years	59	34	4	3	64	29	3	4	62	29	5	5	67	24	5	4
30 to 49 years	66	24	4	6	68	24	5	4	65	25	6	4	66	23	8	3
50 years and older	65	21	6	9	69	18	6	7	68	18	6	8	65	18	10	7
Region:																
Northeast	68	24	2	7	68	22	5	5	66	23	6	5	71	19	6	3
Midwest	66	24	4	5	70	22	3	4	69	22	4	6	64	24	7	5
South	64	22	6	7	64	22	6	7	64	24	5	7	67	17	9	7
West	58	30	7	5	63	28	5	3	62	25	8	5	60	27	9	4
Religion:																
Protestant	64	24	5	7	67	22	5	6	65	23	6	6	66	21	8	5
Catholic	68	24	3	5	68	25	4	2	71	23	2	4	70	18	8	4
Jewish	71	21	5	2	68	27	4	0	78	17	0	4	73	15	4	8
None	54	34	6	5	57	28	5	10	55	28	10	7	50	33	12	5
Politics:																
Republican	61	27	4	8	66	24	4	6	65	21	9	5	67	22	6	5
Democrat	67	22	4	6	68	22	6	4	68	23	4	5	68	20	8	4
Independent	65	25	6	4	65	24	5	6	63	24	5	7	63	22	9	6

^aPercents may not add to 100 due to 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.

	1977				1978				1980				1982			
	Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know	Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know	Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know	Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know
Total	66	22	6	6	64	25	6	4	69	21	6	4	72	18	5	5
Sex:																
Male	64	24	8	5	63	26	8	3	66	23	7	4	71	19	7	2
Female	68	21	4	7	65	25	5	5	71	19	5	5	72	18	4	6
Race:																
White	66	23	6	6	64	26	6	4	68	22	6	5	71	19	5	5
Black/other	64	20	8	8	69	22	5	4	79	13	6	2	74	15	7	4
Education:																
College	62	29	4	5	62	29	7	3	66	25	4	4	72	19	6	3
High school	71	19	5	5	67	23	6	4	72	19	6	3	75	17	4	4
Grade school	58	21	12	10	61	25	5	9	66	18	8	8	60	21	6	12
Occupation:																
Professional and business	66	24	4	6	62	29	6	4	69	21	6	4	72	18	5	5
Clerical	71	22	4	4	67	24	5	4	74	19	5	2	76	17	4	3
Manual	65	21	8	6	66	23	7	5	68	21	7	5	70	19	6	5
Farmer	54	23	9	14	56	24	4	16	56	24	6	15	50	31	12	8
Income:																
\$15,000 and over	66	24	6	4	66	24	6	3	70	22	5	3	74	18	5	3
\$10,000 to \$14,999	73	19	5	4	66	25	5	4	72	20	5	2	73	18	6	4
\$7,000 to \$9,999	64	24	5	6	64	27	6	3	68	21	8	3	72	20	3	5
\$5,000 to \$6,999	61	23	9	7	67	26	2	5	68	21	4	7	64	23	5	8
\$3,000 to \$4,999	64	16	8	12	57	28	4	11	64	19	12	5	67	17	6	10
Under \$3,000	62	21	7	10	59	21	13	7	68	10	10	12	67	19	7	7
Age:																
18 to 20 years	69	27	0	4	65	30	5	0	64	27	4	5	89	9	2	0
21 to 29 years	68	25	4	3	63	26	6	5	74	21	4	2	71	22	5	3
30 to 49 years	67	23	5	4	65	26	6	2	68	23	5	4	73	19	5	3
50 years and older	63	20	8	9	64	23	7	6	67	19	8	6	70	18	5	7
Region:																
Northeast	68	24	3	5	66	24	6	4	72	18	6	3	72	18	5	4
Midwest	66	21	7	6	65	24	7	3	69	21	7	3	71	19	5	6
South	64	22	7	6	66	26	5	4	71	19	6	5	73	18	4	4
West	66	22	5	7	58	28	6	8	62	26	6	7	70	19	7	4
Religion:																
Protestant	65	22	6	6	65	24	6	5	69	21	6	4	71	19	5	5
Catholic	69	20	5	5	65	26	6	2	71	20	6	3	74	18	4	4
Jewish	71	11	0	17	69	17	7	7	72	12	3	12	78	11	3	8
None	50	34	9	8	60	29	7	4	64	25	5	7	65	24	8	3
Politics:																
Republican	57	29	6	7	62	28	6	5	68	20	10	3	69	20	7	4
Democrat	70	19	6	5	66	24	6	4	70	22	4	4	75	16	4	4
Independent	66	22	6	6	64	24	6	5	68	20	6	6	69	20	5	5

Table 2.24 Respondents reporting whether they would tend to avoid groups of teenagers on the street, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1982

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.1. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7. For detailed information on this survey, see Appendix 8.

Question: "If you saw a group of teenagers on a street corner would you tend to avoid walking past them or not?"

	(Percent ^a)		
	Would avoid	Would not avoid	No opinion, refused to answer
National	40	59	1
Sex:			
Male	27	72	1
Female	58	41	1
Race, ethnicity:			
White	39	60	1
Black	46	52	3
Hispanic	51	49	0
Education:			
College	36	63	1
High school	43	56	2
Grade school	53	44	2
Employment status:			
Full-time employed	35	64	1
Part-time employed	40	59	1
Unemployed	44	55	1
Laid off	36	64	0
Retired	48	49	3
Full-time homemaker	57	40	2
Student	41	59	0
Income:			
\$30,000 and over	32	67	1
\$20,000 to \$29,999	39	60	1
\$12,000 to \$19,999	41	57	2
\$8,000 to \$11,999	52	46	1
Under \$8,000	49	49	2
Age:			
18 to 24 years	39	60	1
25 to 29 years	42	57	1
30 to 49 years	35	65	1
50 to 64 years	42	56	1
65 years and older	51	46	3
Community size:			
Large city	52	47	2
Suburb	38	61	1
Small town	37	62	1
Rural	36	62	2
Region:			
Northeast	42	57	1
Midwest	40	59	1
South	38	60	2
West	39	59	2
Neighborhood racial characteristics:			
Mostly or all white	38	61	1
Racially mixed	47	52	1
Mostly or all black	50	47	3
Neighborhood age structure:			
Mostly younger than 35 years	37	61	2
Mostly between 35 and 55 years	38	62	1
Mostly older than 55 years	41	57	2
Mixed, all ages	41	58	1

^aPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the ABC News Poll; data were made available through the Criminal Justice Archive and Information Network, Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research.

Table 2.25 Attitudes toward statements about juvenile crime, United States, 1982

NOTE: The data below are from a telephone survey of 1,002 persons 18 years of age and older living in private households in the continental United States. The survey was conducted by the Opinion Research Corporation during the period between Mar. 26, 1982 and Apr. 5, 1982.

Question: "Now I'm going to read you a series of statements about juvenile crime. I'd like you to tell me whether you agree strongly, agree somewhat, disagree somewhat, or disagree strongly with each of these statements."

	(Percent ^a)			
	Agree strongly	Agree somewhat	Disagree somewhat	Disagree strongly
The main purpose of the juvenile court system should be to treat and rehabilitate rather than punish	45	28	13	10
The juvenile courts are too lenient on juveniles found guilty of serious crimes	52	26	9	5
There has been a steady and alarming increase in the rate of serious juvenile crime	63	24	5	1
Committing juveniles to correctional institutions serves as a deterrent to other youths from committing crimes	23	34	20	16
Youths who are runaways, habitual truants, and youths in conflict with their parents should not be handled by the juvenile court system, but by other community agencies	30	31	18	12
Increasing employment opportunities for youths could prevent a lot of serious crimes	67	22	5	4
The juvenile crime problem is not really as serious as most people are saying it is	6	9	20	61
Not enough money and resources are being spent on trying to prevent crimes by juveniles	35	26	15	10

^aPercents do not total 100 because the "no opinion" and "no response" alternatives were excluded.

Source: Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs, *Public Attitudes Toward Youth Crime*, Working paper (Minneapolis, Minn.: Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs, 1982). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.26 Attitudes toward the statement that the main purpose of the juvenile court system should be treatment and rehabilitation, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1982

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.25. The States comprising each region are as follows: 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.

Question: "I'd like you to tell me whether you agree strongly, agree somewhat, disagree somewhat, or disagree strongly with each of the statements."

"The main purpose of the juvenile court system should be to treat and rehabilitate rather than punish."

	(Percent)					
	Number of respondents	Agree strongly	Agree somewhat	Disagree somewhat	Disagree strongly	No opinion/no response
Total	1,002	45	28	13	10	4
Sex:						
Male	499	42	30	13	11	4
Female	503	48	26	12	9	5
Race:						
White	871	44	29	13	10	4
Black/other	123	52	26	8	10	4
Education:						
High school, incomplete	167	47	25	11	11	6
High school, graduate	357	44	25	14	12	5
College, incomplete	190	48	30	8	10	4
College, graduate	285	43	32	14	8	3
Occupation:						
Professional, manager, owner	292	42	31	15	10	2
Sales and clerical	120	41	33	13	10	3
Blue collar	221	48	22	12	13	5
Household income:						
Under \$15,000	237	47	29	10	8	6
\$15,000 to \$24,999	215	47	27	15	7	4
\$25,000 and over	397	43	29	14	11	3
\$25,000 to \$34,999	252	43	31	15	10	1
\$35,000 and over	145	45	25	13	12	5
Age:						
Under 35 years	429	44	31	13	8	4
18 to 24 years	147	45	30	14	7	4
25 to 34 years	282	43	32	13	9	3
35 to 44 years	181	48	24	12	13	3
45 to 64 years	246	47	25	13	11	4
65 years and older	133	41	30	11	11	7
Community size:						
Nonmetro	551	45	29	13	9	4
Metro:						
50,000 to 999,999	341	45	27	12	11	5
1,000,000 and over	110	42	28	12	14	4
Region:						
Northeast	219	43	26	12	17	2
North Central	260	48	32	12	5	3
South	331	41	29	14	10	6
West	192	51	24	10	10	5
Home ownership:						
Own	702	45	27	13	11	4
Rent	296	46	30	12	8	4
Household size:						
1 or 2 people	441	45	28	13	10	4
3 or 4 people	408	42	31	12	10	5
5 people and more	148	52	21	13	11	3
Marital status:						
Married	658	45	26	13	12	4
Not married	341	45	32	12	7	4
Employment status:						
Employed	640	44	29	13	11	3
Employed female	265	46	26	14	11	3
Not employed	362	47	28	11	9	5
Not employed female	238	49	27	9	7	8
Head of household:						
Male	432	42	30	13	12	3
Female	440	48	26	12	9	5

Source: Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs, *Public Attitudes Toward Youth Crime*, Working paper (Minneapolis, Minn.: Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs, 1982). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.27 Attitudes toward the statement that courts are too lenient on juveniles found guilty of serious crimes, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1982

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 2.25 and 2.26.

Question: "I'd like you to tell me whether you agree strongly, agree somewhat, disagree somewhat, or disagree strongly with each of the statements."
 "The juvenile courts are too lenient on juveniles found guilty of serious crimes."

	(Percent)					
	Number of respondents	Agree strongly	Agree somewhat	Disagree somewhat	Disagree strongly	No opinion/no response
Total	1,002	52	26	9	5	8
Sex:						
Male	499	55	24	9	5	7
Female	503	49	28	9	5	9
Race:						
White	871	52	27	8	4	9
Black/other	123	56	18	11	9	6
Education:						
High school, incomplete	167	57	23	7	6	7
High school, graduate	357	55	26	8	4	7
College, incomplete	190	51	25	11	4	9
College, graduate	285	47	29	10	4	10
Occupation:						
Professional, manager, owner	292	55	23	10	3	9
Sales and clerical	120	48	33	8	7	4
Blue collar	221	50	27	10	6	7
Household income:						
Under \$15,000	237	53	25	7	8	7
\$15,000 to \$24,999	215	55	28	6	3	8
\$25,000 and over	397	51	28	11	3	7
\$25,000 to \$34,999	252	55	25	9	4	7
\$35,000 and over	145	44	33	14	1	8
Age:						
Under 35 years	429	44	32	11	5	8
18 to 24 years	147	44	34	12	6	4
25 to 34 years	282	44	31	11	4	10
35 to 44 years	181	58	21	7	4	10
45 to 64 years	246	58	24	8	3	7
65 years and older	133	62	19	5	6	8
Community size:						
Nonmetro	551	53	28	9	3	7
Metro:						
50,000 to 999,999	341	51	24	9	6	10
1,000,000 and over	110	55	22	10	6	7
Region:						
Northeast	219	55	24	9	5	7
North Central	260	54	24	10	4	8
South	331	51	26	10	5	8
West	192	48	32	7	3	10
Home ownership:						
Own	702	53	26	9	4	8
Rent	296	52	25	9	5	9
Household size:						
1 or 2 people	441	55	22	9	5	9
3 or 4 people	408	51	30	8	4	7
5 people and more	148	47	26	12	5	10
Marital status:						
Married	658	53	27	9	3	8
Not married	341	51	25	9	6	9
Employment status:						
Employed	640	52	26	9	5	8
Employed female	265	46	31	10	6	7
Not employed	362	54	26	8	3	9
Not employed female	238	53	25	8	2	12
Head of household:						
Male	432	56	23	9	4	8
Female	440	50	27	9	4	10

Source: Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs, *Public Attitudes Toward Youth Crime*, Working paper (Minneapolis, Minn.: Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs, 1982). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.28 Attitudes toward the statement that the rate of serious juvenile crime is increasing, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1982

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 2.25 and 2.26.

Question: "I'd like you to tell me whether you agree strongly, agree somewhat, disagree somewhat, or disagree strongly with each of the statements."
 "There has been a steady and alarming increase in the rate of serious juvenile crime."

	(Percent)					
	Number of respondents	Agree strongly	Agree somewhat	Disagree somewhat	Disagree strongly	No opinion/no response
Total	1,002	63	24	5	1	7
Sex:						
Male	499	60	28	5	1	6
Female	503	66	21	5	1	7
Race:						
White	871	62	25	5	1	7
Black/other	123	71	16	8	3	2
Education:						
High school, incomplete	167	68	22	3	2	5
High school, graduate	357	63	24	6	1	6
College, incomplete	190	61	25	8	0	6
College, graduate	285	61	25	4	1	9
Occupation:						
Professional, manager, owner	292	62	26	5	(a)	7
Sales and clerical	120	65	24	3	0	8
Blue collar	221	61	24	6	3	6
Household income:						
Under \$15,000	237	66	22	5	3	4
\$15,000 to \$24,999	215	62	27	6	0	5
\$25,000 and over	397	63	23	5	2	7
\$25,000 to \$34,999	252	63	24	5	2	6
\$35,000 and over	145	64	23	5	1	7
Age:						
Under 35 years	429	56	29	7	1	7
18 to 24 years	147	50	33	8	1	8
25 to 34 years	282	59	27	6	1	7
35 to 44 years	181	60	26	5	3	6
45 to 64 years	246	72	18	3	1	6
65 years and older	133	70	20	4	1	5
Community size:						
Nonmetro	551	64	23	5	1	7
Metro:						
50,000 to 999,999	341	62	26	5	2	5
1,000,000 and over	110	62	26	6	0	6
Region:						
Northeast	219	67	26	2	1	4
North Central	260	52	31	7	2	8
South	331	65	22	5	1	7
West	192	68	18	7	0	7
Home ownership:						
Own	702	63	24	5	1	7
Rent	296	62	25	6	1	6
Household size:						
1 or 2 people	441	67	21	4	1	7
3 or 4 people	408	60	27	5	2	6
5 people and more	148	59	26	8	2	5
Marital status:						
Married	658	64	23	5	2	6
Not married	341	61	26	6	1	6
Employment status:						
Employed	640	62	25	5	1	7
Employed female	265	67	20	4	1	8
Not employed	362	63	23	6	2	6
Not employed female	238	64	22	6	2	6
Head of household:						
Male	432	61	27	5	1	6
Female	440	66	21	5	1	7

^aLess than 0.5 percent.

Source: Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs, *Public Attitudes Toward Youth Crime*, Working paper (Minneapolis, Minn.: Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs, 1982). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.29 Attitudes toward the statement that committing juveniles to correctional institutions deters other youth from committing crime, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1982

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 2.25 and 2.26.

Question: "I'd like you to tell me whether you agree strongly, agree somewhat, disagree somewhat, or disagree strongly with each of the statements."
 "Committing juveniles to correctional institutions serves as a deterrent to other youths from committing crimes."

	(Percent)					
	Number of respondents	Agree strongly	Agree somewhat	Disagree somewhat	Disagree strongly	No opinion/no response
Total	1,002	23	34	20	16	7
Sex:						
Male	499	28	32	19	16	5
Female	503	18	37	21	16	8
Race:						
White	871	22	34	21	16	7
Black/other	123	28	38	15	16	3
Education:						
High school, incomplete	167	36	26	14	11	13
High school, graduate	357	24	39	16	14	7
College, incomplete	190	20	37	24	16	3
College, graduate	285	16	33	25	21	5
Occupation:						
Professional, manager, owner	292	14	39	24	18	5
Sales and clerical	120	29	29	22	16	4
Blue collar	221	28	31	21	15	5
Household income:						
Under \$15,000	237	25	32	19	16	8
\$15,000 to \$24,999	215	19	32	24	17	8
\$25,000 and over	397	23	36	21	15	5
\$25,000 to \$34,999	252	23	38	20	14	5
\$35,000 and over	145	23	35	22	15	5
Age:						
Under 35 years	429	18	40	22	17	3
18 to 24 years	147	24	44	20	10	2
25 to 34 years	282	15	37	23	21	4
35 to 44 years	181	21	33	20	17	9
45 to 64 years	246	29	31	18	14	8
65 years and older	133	32	27	15	13	13
Community size:						
Nonmetro	551	24	36	18	15	7
Metro:						
50,000 to 999,999	341	21	34	23	16	6
1,000,000 and over	110	22	31	19	20	8
Regions:						
Northeast	219	22	30	25	18	5
North Central	260	19	35	22	16	8
South	331	26	36	16	15	7
West	192	23	38	17	16	6
Home ownership:						
Own	702	24	35	18	16	7
Rent	296	20	34	23	17	6
Household size:						
1 or 2 people	441	23	32	19	17	9
3 or 4 people	408	23	36	21	15	5
5 people and more	148	22	36	21	15	6
Marital status:						
Married	658	25	34	19	16	6
Not married	341	20	35	22	16	7
Employment status:						
Employed	640	21	35	22	17	5
Employed female	265	19	34	24	17	6
Not employed	362	26	34	15	15	10
Not employed female	238	16	40	17	15	12
Head of household:						
Male	432	29	31	18	17	5
Female	440	17	38	20	16	9

Source: Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs, *Public Attitudes Toward Youth Crime*, Working paper (Minneapolis, Minn.: Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs, 1982). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.30 Attitudes toward the statement that juvenile status offenses should be handled by agencies other than the juvenile court system, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1982

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 2.25 and 2.26.

Question: "I'd like you to tell me whether you agree strongly, agree somewhat, disagree somewhat, or disagree strongly with each of the statements."
 "Youths who are runaways, habitual truants and youths in conflict with their parents should not be handled by the juvenile court system, but by other community agencies."

	(Percent)					
	Number of respondents	Agree strongly	Agree somewhat	Disagree somewhat	Disagree strongly	No opinion/no response
Total	1,002	30	31	18	12	9
Sex:						
Male	499	29	29	20	13	9
Female	503	30	33	17	11	9
Race:						
White	871	28	32	19	11	10
Black/other	123	41	23	13	20	3
Education:						
High school, incomplete	167	32	26	18	11	13
High school, graduate	357	28	29	18	16	9
College, incomplete	190	31	34	17	11	7
College, graduate	285	29	35	19	7	10
Occupation:						
Professional, manager, owner	292	28	31	22	9	10
Sales and clerical	120	27	40	17	11	5
Blue collar	221	34	29	16	13	8
Household income:						
Under \$15,000	237	35	27	16	13	9
\$15,000 to \$24,999	215	30	35	18	9	8
\$25,000 and over	397	29	31	20	12	8
\$25,000 to \$34,999	252	30	32	18	12	8
\$35,000 and over	145	28	29	23	12	8
Age:						
Under 35 years	429	25	36	21	13	5
18 to 24 years	147	29	29	21	18	3
25 to 34 years	282	23	40	21	10	6
35 to 44 years	181	35	30	14	10	11
45 to 64 years	246	32	26	19	10	13
65 years and older	133	31	29	13	15	12
Community size:						
Nonmetro	551	30	31	17	12	10
Metro:						
50,000 to 999,999	341	26	34	20	10	10
1,000,000 and over	110	36	25	20	13	6
Regions:						
Northeast	219	36	29	18	10	7
North Central	260	27	29	22	14	8
South	331	27	31	17	15	10
West	192	30	36	16	7	11
Home ownership:						
Own	702	28	32	19	11	10
Rent	296	32	31	16	14	7
Household size:						
1 or 2 people	441	30	32	16	11	11
3 or 4 people	408	28	31	19	13	9
5 people and more	148	32	30	21	10	7
Marital status:						
Married	658	29	31	18	12	10
Not married	341	31	31	19	11	8
Employment status:						
Employed	640	30	32	19	10	9
Employed female	265	30	34	18	9	9
Not employed	362	29	29	17	14	11
Not employed female	238	29	32	16	13	10
Head of household:						
Male	432	29	30	19	12	10
Female	440	29	33	17	11	10

Source: Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs, *Public Attitudes Toward Youth Crime*, Working paper (Minneapolis, Minn.: Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs, 1982). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.31 Attitudes toward the statement that increasing youth employment opportunities could reduce serious crime, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1982

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 2.25 and 2.26.

Question: "I'd like you to tell me whether you agree strongly, agree somewhat, disagree somewhat, or disagree strongly with each of the statements."
 "Increasing employment opportunities for youths could prevent a lot of serious crimes."

	(Percent)					
	Number of respondents	Agree strongly	Agree somewhat	Disagree somewhat	Disagree strongly	No opinion/no response
Total	1,002	67	22	5	4	2
Sex:						
Male	499	68	20	6	5	1
Female	503	66	24	4	4	2
Race:						
White	871	65	24	5	4	2
Black/other	123	80	10	1	8	1
Education:						
High school, incomplete	167	72	18	3	5	2
High school, graduate	357	72	18	5	4	1
College, incomplete	190	65	21	7	5	2
College, graduate	285	60	29	6	4	1
Occupation:						
Professional, manager, owner	292	64	25	5	5	1
Sales and clerical	120	57	31	5	6	1
Blue collar	221	69	20	6	4	1
Household income:						
Under \$15,000	237	72	18	4	4	2
\$15,000 to \$24,999	215	70	22	5	3	0
\$25,000 and over	397	63	25	5	6	1
\$25,000 to \$34,999	252	67	22	5	5	1
\$35,000 and over	145	57	28	6	7	2
Age:						
Under 35 years	429	62	27	6	5	(a)
18 to 24 years	147	64	22	8	5	1
25 to 34 years	282	61	30	5	4	0
35 to 44 years	181	68	22	4	4	2
45 to 64 years	246	73	16	3	5	3
65 years and older	133	72	16	6	5	1
Community size:						
Nonmetro	551	69	21	5	4	1
Metro:						
50,000 to 999,999	341	65	25	4	5	1
1,000,000 and over	110	67	17	9	5	2
Region:						
Northeast	219	69	20	7	3	1
North Central	260	65	23	5	5	2
South	331	68	21	4	5	2
West	192	69	22	4	5	0
Home ownership:						
Own	702	67	21	5	5	2
Rent	296	67	23	5	4	1
Household size:						
1 or 2 people	441	68	21	5	5	1
3 or 4 people	408	67	22	4	5	2
5 people and more	148	65	23	7	4	1
Marital status:						
Married	658	68	21	5	4	2
Not married	341	67	23	5	4	1
Employment status:						
Employed	640	64	24	6	5	1
Employed female	265	60	27	5	7	1
Not employed	362	73	17	4	4	2
Not employed female	238	73	19	3	2	3
Head of household:						
Male	432	69	20	5	5	1
Female	440	67	23	4	4	2

^aLess than 0.5 percent.

Source: Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs, *Public Attitudes Toward Youth Crime*, Working paper (Minneapolis, Minn.: Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs, 1982). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.32 Attitudes toward the statement that the juvenile crime problem is not as serious as most people say, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1982

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 2.25 and 2.26.

Question: "I'd like you to tell me whether you agree strongly, agree somewhat, disagree somewhat, or disagree strongly with each of the statements."
 "The juvenile crime problem is not really as serious as most people are saying it is."

	(Percent)					
	Number of respondents	Agree strongly	Agree somewhat	Disagree somewhat	Disagree strongly	No opinion/no response
Total	1,002	6	9	20	61	4
Sex:						
Male	499	6	10	21	61	2
Female	503	6	7	20	61	6
Race:						
White	871	5	9	22	60	4
Black/other	123	13	7	10	68	2
Education:						
High school, incomplete	167	10	10	20	56	4
High school, graduate	357	7	8	18	64	3
College, incomplete	190	5	10	20	61	4
College, graduate	285	2	7	24	61	6
Occupation:						
Professional, manager, owner	292	2	8	24	62	4
Sales and clerical	120	3	10	17	67	3
Blue collar	221	8	8	16	66	2
Household income:						
Under \$15,000	237	7	7	19	64	3
\$15,000 to \$24,999	215	7	10	17	63	3
\$25,000 and over	397	4	9	23	61	3
\$25,000 to \$34,999	252	4	9	24	60	3
\$35,000 and over	145	2	8	23	63	4
Age:						
Under 35 years	429	5	7	24	61	3
18 to 24 years	147	5	10	22	59	4
25 to 34 years	282	5	6	25	62	2
35 to 44 years	181	5	12	17	63	3
45 to 64 years	246	4	9	16	66	5
65 years and older	133	11	7	21	53	8
Community size:						
Nonmetro	551	6	10	21	59	4
Metro:						
50,000 to 999,999	341	5	8	20	63	4
1,000,000 and over	110	7	6	18	66	3
Region:						
Northeast	219	6	6	18	67	3
North Central	260	5	11	25	53	6
South	331	8	9	18	62	3
West	192	3	6	22	65	4
Home ownership:						
Own	702	6	10	20	60	4
Rent	296	6	5	22	63	4
Household size:						
1 or 2 people	441	7	7	20	61	5
3 or 4 people	408	5	9	20	63	3
5 people and more	148	5	11	23	58	3
Marital status:						
Married	658	5	10	20	61	4
Not married	341	7	6	21	61	5
Employment status:						
Employed	640	5	8	20	64	3
Employed female	265	4	6	21	65	4
Not employed	362	8	9	21	56	6
Not employed female	238	7	9	19	58	7
Head of household:						
Male	432	6	10	20	61	3
Female	440	5	8	20	62	5

Source: Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs, *Public Attitudes Toward Youth Crime*, Working paper (Minneapolis, Minn.: Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs, 1982). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.33 Attitudes toward the statement that not enough money and resources are being spent to prevent juvenile crime, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1982

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 2.25 and 2.26.

Question: "I'd like you to tell me whether you agree strongly, agree somewhat, disagree somewhat, or disagree strongly with each of the statements."
 "Not enough money and resources are being spent on trying to prevent crime by juveniles."

	(Percent)					
	Number of respondents	Agree strongly	Agree somewhat	Disagree somewhat	Disagree strongly	No opinion/no response
Total	1,002	35	26	15	10	14
Sex:						
Male	499	37	26	13	11	13
Female	503	32	27	17	9	15
Race:						
White	871	32	28	15	10	15
Black/other	123	51	16	10	12	11
Education:						
High school, incomplete	167	41	23	10	12	14
High school, graduate	357	40	25	15	8	12
College, incomplete	190	31	29	15	9	16
College, graduate	285	28	29	18	10	15
Occupation:						
Professional, manager, owner	292	33	28	18	8	13
Sales and clerical	120	30	28	21	8	13
Blue collar	221	38	25	15	12	10
Household income:						
Under \$15,000	237	40	24	11	12	13
\$15,000 to \$24,999	215	39	27	14	8	12
\$25,000 and over	397	30	29	17	10	14
\$25,000 to \$34,999	252	34	27	16	8	15
\$35,000 and over	145	25	32	18	12	13
Age:						
Under 35 years	429	33	34	16	6	11
18 to 24 years	147	37	39	10	5	9
25 to 34 years	282	31	31	19	7	12
35 to 44 years	181	35	27	21	7	10
45 to 64 years	246	39	18	11	16	16
65 years and older	133	33	20	8	13	26
Community size:						
Nonmetro	551	33	27	17	9	14
Metro:						
50,000 to 999,999	341	36	28	12	11	13
1,000,000 and over	110	43	20	13	10	14
Region:						
Northeast	219	34	32	15	9	10
North Central	260	35	28	15	7	15
South	331	35	23	16	11	15
West	192	35	24	11	13	17
Home ownership:						
Own	702	32	26	16	11	15
Rent	296	41	28	11	7	13
Household size:						
1 or 2 people	441	36	22	12	11	19
3 or 4 people	408	33	31	17	10	9
5 people and more	148	38	26	16	6	14
Marital status:						
Married	658	32	27	16	11	14
Not married	341	40	25	12	9	14
Employment status:						
Employed	640	34	28	17	9	12
Employed female	265	34	27	20	8	11
Not employed	362	37	25	10	10	18
Not employed female	238	31	27	13	9	20
Head of household:						
Male	432	36	24	13	13	14
Female	440	31	27	17	9	16

Source: Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs, *Public Attitudes Toward Youth Crime*, Working paper (Minneapolis, Minn.: Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs, 1982). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.34 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

^aPercents 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 2.35 Reasons given for increased level of crime by respondents who believe crime has increased in their community, by demographic characteristics, 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. See Table 2.2 for responses to the first question. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "In your opinion, why is there more crime in this area than there was a year ago?"

	(Percent ^a)											
	Economic problems			In-creased population	Legal system		Breakdown in morality					No opinion
	Unem-employment	Inflation	Lack of money		Lenient courts	In-adequate police	Drugs, alcohol	Lack of parental guidance	Decline of respect, morals; permis-siveness	Other ^b	Other ^c	
National	21	16	6	11	15	11	18	12	10	4	7	7
Sex:												
Male	21	17	6	12	20	13	17	11	9	5	5	5
Female	21	16	6	11	10	9	19	13	10	4	9	8
Race:												
White	20	17	6	12	15	11	18	12	9	4	7	7
Nonwhite	28	7	4	8	14	6	23	11	14	7	9	10
Education:												
College	22	22	6	11	20	10	16	15	13	6	9	4
High school	21	16	7	12	14	12	17	11	7	4	6	7
Grade school	21	8	3	10	9	10	29	10	15	3	9	10
Occupation:												
Professional and business	18	22	4	16	15	7	17	12	9	9	7	5
Clerical and sales	17	20	7	7	21	18	9	4	4	6	16	6
Manual workers	23	16	7	9	14	12	19	14	12	2	5	6
Nonlabor force	23	7	3	12	12	11	22	12	8	4	9	10
Income:												
\$25,000 and over	20	22	7	12	18	10	15	15	7	5	9	4
\$20,000 to \$24,999	17	21	5	18	14	6	14	17	8	5	3	5
\$15,000 to \$19,999	18	18	4	11	18	11	19	9	11	6	10	8
\$10,000 to \$14,999	24	13	11	11	15	12	20	7	11	3	4	8
\$5,000 to \$9,999	22	11	4	10	9	16	22	14	12	4	7	8
Under \$5,000	19	10	3	7	13	4	27	7	13	8	15	9
Age:												
Total under 30 years	20	23	11	14	9	15	11	13	7	4	7	4
18 to 24 years	19	16	11	15	9	19	11	16	3	4	11	6
25 to 29 years	22	34	11	12	8	10	11	10	12	4	2	3
30 to 49 years	22	19	5	12	15	7	16	12	10	5	9	6
50 years and older	21	10	4	9	8	11	25	12	11	4	6	9
City size:												
1,000,000 and over	25	17	3	7	19	15	23	13	12	4	10	7
500,000 to 999,999	23	18	4	15	23	17	14	11	5	7	5	5
50,000 to 499,999	22	18	6	14	9	13	15	9	9	4	8	8
2,500 to 49,999	15	16	6	12	13	9	23	20	12	3	6	4
Under 2,500, rural	20	14	8	10	15	6	18	10	9	5	7	7
Region:												
East	22	17	4	7	13	15	20	11	8	3	8	14
Midwest	27	16	9	6	14	11	12	15	8	2	8	6
South	14	11	7	15	14	10	22	10	14	6	8	4
West	23	21	5	18	18	8	19	13	8	6	5	3
Religion:												
Protestant	22	16	5	12	15	8	19	12	11	5	7	7
Catholic	22	18	5	11	13	16	19	14	5	3	7	4
Politics:												
Republican	16	17	6	12	17	10	17	13	12	3	8	7
Democrat	23	13	6	11	13	13	21	11	10	5	7	7
Independent	23	21	6	11	14	8	15	12	7	4	8	6

^aTotal adds to more than 100 percent due to multiple responses.
^bOther references to a breakdown in morality include: "T.V., movies, pornography" (1 percent), "lack of spiritual training" (1 percent), and "attitudes in our society" (2 percent).
^cOther mentions include: "mothers working, children unsupervised" (1 percent), "government (general)" (1 percent), "dissatisfaction with life" (2 percent), "divorce rate" (less than 1 percent), and "miscellaneous" (3 percent).

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 187 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, April 1981), pp. 8, 9. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.36 Attitudes toward statements about crime, United States, 1982

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.1. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7. For detailed information on this survey, see Appendix 8.

Question: "I'm going to mention several things people sometimes say about crime. After each, please tell me whether you agree or disagree with it."

	(Percent ^a)		
	Agree	Disagree	No opinion, refused to answer
If a person spends time in jail chances are good he won't commit any more crimes after he gets out of jail	11	86	4
Most judges have more sympathy for the criminals than for their victims	55	40	4
A black person is more likely to commit a crime than a white person	29	66	5
Most crimes go unpunished these days	80	18	2
Police should be able to stop and search anybody at any time if they suspect that person has committed a crime	58	40	2
More citizens should carry defensive weapons such as teargas to protect themselves on the street	47	50	2
This country is finally beginning to make some progress in solving the crime problem	34	62	4
We'd have less crime in this country if more parents disciplined their children strictly	79	20	1
The only way the crime problem will be solved is by private citizens forming their own armed street patrols	27	71	2
The police can't really do much about crime because the courts have put too many restrictions on the police	68	29	3
Criminals today are more violent than they were 5 years ago	67	28	5
Prison authorities should be allowed to free a prisoner from jail once the authorities feel that prisoner will not return to a life of crime	36	59	4
Most convicted criminals could be trusted to work at regular jobs outside prison during the day and return to prison at night	34	60	5

^aPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the ABC News Poll; data were made available through the Criminal Justice Archive and Information Network, Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research.

Table 2.37 Attitudes toward the statement that chances are good persons who spend time in jail will not commit more crimes, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1982

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.1. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7. For detailed information on this survey, see Appendix 8.

Question: "I'm going to mention several things people sometimes say about crime. After each, please tell me whether you agree or disagree with it."

"If a person spends time in jail chances are good he won't commit any more crimes after he gets out of jail."

	(Percent ^a)		
	Agree	Disagree	No opinion, refused to answer
National	11	86	4
Sex:			
Male	12	85	4
Female	10	86	4
Race, ethnicity:			
White	10	86	4
Black	17	79	4
Hispanic	19	77	4
Education:			
College	7	89	3
High school	12	84	4
Grade school	23	67	10
Employment status:			
Full-time employed	10	87	3
Part-time employed	11	86	3
Unemployed	15	83	2
Laid off	14	83	3
Retired	14	80	6
Full-time homemaker	9	84	7
Student	9	91	0
Income:			
\$30,000 and over	8	88	4
\$20,000 to \$29,999	8	88	3
\$12,000 to \$19,999	11	86	3
\$8,000 to \$11,999	15	82	3
Under \$8,000	17	78	5
Age:			
18 to 24 years	14	85	1
25 to 29 years	9	88	3
30 to 49 years	9	87	4
50 to 64 years	10	85	5
65 years and older	13	80	7
Community size:			
Large city	10	87	3
Suburb	10	87	3
Small town	13	84	4
Rural	10	85	5
Region:			
Northeast	9	85	6
Midwest	12	85	3
South	12	85	3
West	8	88	4
Neighborhood racial characteristics:			
Mostly or all white	10	86	4
Racially mixed	13	86	2
Mostly or all black	20	76	4
Neighborhood age structures:			
Mostly younger than 35 years	7	89	4
Mostly between 35 and 55 years	10	86	4
Mostly older than 55 years	12	84	4
Mixed, all ages	11	85	4

^aPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the ABC News Poll; data were made available through the Criminal Justice Archive and Information Network, Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research.

Table 2.38 Attitudes toward the statement that judges have more sympathy for criminals than for victims, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1982

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.1. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7. For detailed information on this survey, see Appendix 8.

Question: "I'm going to mention several things people sometimes say about crime. After each, please tell me whether you agree or disagree with it."
"Most judges have more sympathy for the criminals than for their victims."

	(Percent ^a)		
	Agree	Disagree	No opinion, refused to answer
National	55	40	4
Sex:			
Male	55	41	4
Female	56	40	4
Race, ethnicity:			
White	56	40	4
Black	44	50	6
Hispanic	61	38	1
Education:			
College	52	44	4
High school	59	38	4
Grade school	56	38	6
Employment status:			
Full-time employed	55	42	3
Part-time employed	49	48	3
Unemployed	48	48	3
Laid off	53	47	0
Retired	64	27	9
Full-time homemaker	63	34	4
Student	50	48	2
Income:			
\$30,000 and over	52	44	4
\$20,000 to \$29,999	57	39	3
\$12,000 to \$19,999	59	39	2
\$8,000 to \$11,999	55	40	5
Under \$8,000	52	42	6
Age:			
18 to 24 years	41	56	3
25 to 29 years	51	48	1
30 to 49 years	56	42	3
50 to 64 years	63	31	6
65 years and older	65	26	9
Community size:			
Large city	55	41	4
Suburb	55	41	4
Small town	54	42	4
Rural	59	37	4
Region:			
Northeast	55	40	5
Midwest	52	44	4
South	59	38	4
West	54	41	5
Neighborhood racial characteristics:			
Mostly or all white	57	39	4
Racially mixed	51	47	3
Mostly or all black	44	50	6
Neighborhood age structure:			
Mostly younger than 35 years	40	56	4
Mostly between 35 and 55 years	57	40	4
Mostly older than 55 years	62	28	10
Mixed, all ages	56	40	4

^aPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the ABC News Poll; data were made available through the Criminal Justice Archive and Information Network, Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research.

Table 2.39 Attitudes toward the statement that a black person is more likely to commit a crime than a white person, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1982

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.1. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7. For detailed information on this survey, see Appendix 8.

Question: "I'm going to mention several things people sometimes say about crime. After each, please tell me whether you agree or disagree with it."
"A black person is more likely to commit a crime than a white person."

	(Percent ^a)		
	Agree	Disagree	No opinion, refused to answer
National	29	66	5
Sex:			
Male	33	62	5
Female	23	72	4
Race, ethnicity:			
White	31	65	5
Black	16	81	3
Hispanic	27	68	5
Education:			
College	32	64	4
High school	27	69	4
Grade school	21	67	12
Employment status:			
Full-time employed	32	64	4
Part-time employed	24	72	4
Unemployed	29	68	3
Laid off	19	81	0
Retired	30	60	9
Full-time homemaker	22	76	3
Student	25	75	0
Income:			
\$30,000 and over	37	60	3
\$20,000 to \$29,999	27	68	5
\$12,000 to \$19,999	28	69	4
\$8,000 to \$11,999	23	71	6
Under \$8,000	25	68	6
Age:			
18 to 24 years	24	74	2
25 to 29 years	27	71	2
30 to 49 years	29	68	3
50 to 64 years	35	59	6
65 years and older	29	60	11
Community size:			
Large city	30	65	5
Suburb	32	64	4
Small town	27	68	5
Rural	27	68	5
Region:			
Northeast	32	62	5
Midwest	28	68	4
South	30	66	4
West	26	70	4
Neighborhood racial characteristics:			
Mostly or all white	31	64	5
Racially mixed	24	73	3
Mostly or all black	23	75	3
Neighborhood age structure:			
Mostly younger than 35 years	33	65	2
Mostly between 35 and 55 years	30	65	4
Mostly older than 55 years	40	53	7
Mixed, all ages	27	68	5

^aPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the ABC News Poll; data were made available through the Criminal Justice Archive and Information Network, Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research.

Table 2.40 Attitudes toward the statement that most crimes go unpunished, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1982

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.1. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7. For detailed information on this survey, see Appendix 8.

Question: "I'm going to mention several things people sometimes say about crime. After each, please tell me whether you agree or disagree with it."
"Most crimes go unpunished these days."

	(Percent ^a)		
	Agree	Disagree	No opinion, refused to answer
National	80	18	2
Sex:			
Male	80	18	2
Female	79	18	3
Race, ethnicity:			
White	80	17	2
Black	74	24	2
Hispanic	81	16	3
Education:			
College	79	18	3
High school	81	18	2
Grade school	80	15	5
Employment status:			
Full-time employed	81	17	2
Part-time employed	78	20	2
Unemployed	79	20	1
Laid off	81	19	0
Retired	76	18	6
Full-time homemaker	82	15	3
Student	84	16	0
Income:			
\$30,000 and over	79	18	3
\$20,000 to \$29,999	80	17	2
\$12,000 to \$19,999	80	18	2
\$8,000 to \$11,999	82	17	2
Under \$8,000	79	18	3
Age:			
18 to 24 years	79	20	1
25 to 29 years	84	15	(b)
30 to 49 years	81	18	2
50 to 64 years	79	18	3
65 years and older	75	17	8
Community size:			
Large city	79	18	3
Suburb	82	17	2
Small town	77	20	3
Rural	82	16	3
Region:			
Northeast	81	16	2
Midwest	79	18	3
South	80	18	2
West	79	19	3
Neighborhood racial characteristics:			
Mostly or all white	80	18	3
Racially mixed	80	18	1
Mostly or all black	80	18	2
Neighborhood age structure:			
Mostly younger than 35 years	81	18	1
Mostly between 35 and 55 years	80	17	3
Mostly older than 55 years	78	19	4
Mixed, all ages	80	18	2

^aPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.
^bLess than or equal to 0.5 percent.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the ABC News Poll; data were made available through the Criminal Justice Archive and Information Network, Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research.

Table 2.41 Attitudes toward the statement that the police should be able to stop and search anybody at any time if they suspect the person committed a crime, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1982

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.1. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7. For detailed information on this survey, see Appendix 8.

Question: "I'm going to mention several things people sometimes say about crime. After each, please tell me whether you agree or disagree with it."
"Police should be able to stop and search anybody at any time if they suspect that person has committed a crime."

	(Percent ^a)		
	Agree	Disagree	No opinion, refused to answer
National	58	40	2
Sex:			
Male	58	41	1
Female	59	39	2
Race, ethnicity:			
White	59	40	2
Black	50	48	2
Hispanic	62	36	1
Education:			
College	51	48	2
High school	64	35	1
Grade school	76	18	6
Employment status:			
Full-time employed	55	44	1
Part-time employed	55	44	1
Unemployed	55	43	2
Laid off	53	47	0
Retired	73	23	4
Full-time homemaker	66	31	2
Student	45	54	2
Income:			
\$30,000 and over	52	46	2
\$20,000 to \$29,999	58	41	2
\$12,000 to \$19,999	60	39	1
\$8,000 to \$11,999	65	33	2
Under \$8,000	69	27	4
Age:			
18 to 24 years	50	50	(b)
25 to 29 years	51	48	1
30 to 49 years	58	40	2
50 to 64 years	63	35	2
65 years and older	71	24	4
Community size:			
Large city	54	45	2
Suburb	54	45	1
Small town	59	39	2
Rural	68	30	2
Region:			
Northeast	55	43	2
Midwest	60	39	2
South	64	35	2
West	50	48	2
Neighborhood racial characteristics:			
Mostly or all white	59	39	2
Racially mixed	58	41	1
Mostly or all black	49	50	1
Neighborhood age structure:			
Mostly younger than 35 years	52	47	1
Mostly between 35 and 55 years	61	38	1
Mostly older than 55 years	60	35	5
Mixed, all ages	58	41	2

^aPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.
^bLess than or equal to 0.5 percent.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the ABC News Poll; data were made available through the Criminal Justice Archive and Information Network, Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research.

Table 2.42 Attitudes toward the statement that more people should carry defensive weapons to protect themselves, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1982

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.1. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7. For detailed information on this survey, see Appendix 8.

Question: "I'm going to mention several things people sometimes say about crime. After each, please tell me whether you agree or disagree with it."
"More citizens should carry defensive weapons such as teargas to protect themselves on the street."

	(Percent ^a)		
	Agree	Disagree	No opinion, refused to answer
National	47	50	2
Sex:			
Male	44	53	2
Female	51	47	2
Race, ethnicity:			
White	46	52	2
Black	60	37	3
Hispanic	55	45	0
Education:			
College	41	57	2
High school	52	46	2
Grade school	59	33	8
Employment status:			
Full-time employed	46	52	2
Part-time employed	43	56	1
Unemployed	54	44	2
Laid off	53	44	3
Retired	53	43	4
Full-time homemaker	49	47	4
Student	41	59	0
Income:			
\$30,000 and over	42	55	2
\$20,000 to \$29,999	44	54	2
\$12,000 to \$19,999	47	51	1
\$8,000 to \$11,999	57	41	2
Under \$8,000	60	36	4
Age:			
18 to 24 years	48	52	(b)
25 to 29 years	45	54	1
30 to 49 years	46	52	2
50 to 64 years	46	51	4
65 years and older	54	39	6
Community size:			
Large city	53	46	2
Suburb	45	52	3
Small town	47	51	2
Rural	44	53	3
Region:			
Northeast	44	54	2
Midwest	44	54	2
South	54	44	2
West	43	55	2
Neighborhood racial characteristics:			
Mostly or all white	46	51	2
Racially mixed	48	50	2
Mostly or all black	56	42	2
Neighborhood age structure:			
Mostly younger than 35 years	45	54	2
Mostly between 35 and 55 years	46	52	2
Mostly older than 55 years	45	52	4
Mixed, all ages	48	49	2

^a Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.
^b Less than or equal to 0.5 percent.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the ABC News Poll; data were made available through the Criminal Justice Archive and Information Network, Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research.

Table 2.43 Attitudes toward the statement that the country is making progress in solving the crime problem, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1982

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.1. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7. For detailed information on this survey, see Appendix 8.

Question: "I'm going to mention several things people sometimes say about crime. After each, please tell me whether you agree or disagree with it."
"This country is finally beginning to make some progress in solving the crime problem."

	(Percent ^a)		
	Agree	Disagree	No opinion, refused to answer
National	34	62	4
Sex:			
Male	36	60	3
Female	32	64	4
Race, ethnicity:			
White	34	62	4
Black	37	60	3
Hispanic	36	62	1
Education:			
College	30	66	4
High school	37	60	3
Grade school	54	37	9
Employment status:			
Full-time employed	32	65	2
Part-time employed	35	60	4
Unemployed	38	58	3
Laid off	39	61	0
Retired	40	53	8
Full-time homemaker	32	63	5
Student	38	61	2
Income:			
\$30,000 and over	30	67	3
\$20,000 to \$29,999	34	63	3
\$12,000 to \$19,999	35	62	3
\$8,000 to \$11,999	38	58	4
Under \$8,000	42	49	8
Age:			
18 to 24 years	40	59	1
25 to 29 years	29	69	2
30 to 49 years	31	66	3
50 to 64 years	36	59	5
65 years and older	41	50	9
Community size:			
Large city	32	66	2
Suburb	31	65	4
Small town	37	59	4
Rural	36	58	5
Region:			
Northeast	31	65	4
Midwest	37	59	4
South	37	60	3
West	30	66	4
Neighborhood racial characteristics:			
Mostly or all white	34	62	4
Racially mixed	33	65	2
Mostly or all black	42	56	3
Neighborhood age structure:			
Mostly younger than 35 years	32	65	2
Mostly between 35 and 55 years	34	63	3
Mostly older than 55 years	34	59	8
Mixed, all ages	35	62	4

^a Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the ABC News Poll; data were made available through the Criminal Justice Archive and Information Network, Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research.

Table 2.44 Attitudes toward the statement that there would be less crime if parents disciplined their children strictly, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1982

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.1. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7. For detailed information on this survey, see Appendix 8.

Question: "I'm going to mention several things people sometimes say about crime. After each, please tell me whether you agree or disagree with it."
"We'd have less crime in this country if more parents disciplined their children strictly."

	(Percent ^a)		
	Agree	Disagree	No opinion, refused to answer
National	79	20	1
Sex:			
Male	78	21	1
Female	79	20	1
Race, ethnicity:			
White	79	20	1
Black	73	27	(b)
Hispanic	84	15	1
Education:			
College	76	22	2
High school	80	19	1
Grade school	86	13	1
Employment status:			
Full-time employed	78	21	1
Part-time employed	76	24	(b)
Unemployed	71	29	0
Laid off	67	33	0
Retired	91	8	1
Full-time homemaker	78	20	2
Student	68	32	0
Income:			
\$30,000 and over	75	23	2
\$20,000 to \$29,999	77	22	1
\$12,000 to \$19,999	80	19	1
\$8,000 to \$11,999	82	18	(b)
Under \$8,000	86	12	1
Age:			
18 to 24 years	64	35	1
25 to 29 years	72	27	1
30 to 49 years	77	21	1
50 to 64 years	88	11	(b)
65 years and older	93	5	2
Community size:			
Large city	78	21	1
Suburb	78	20	1
Small town	80	19	(b)
Rural	78	21	2
Region:			
Northeast	76	22	2
Midwest	80	19	1
South	80	19	1
West	77	22	1
Neighborhood racial characteristics:			
Mostly or all white	79	20	1
Racially mixed	79	21	1
Mostly or all black	77	23	0
Neighborhood age structure:			
Mostly younger than 35 years	66	33	(b)
Mostly between 35 and 55 years	80	18	2
Mostly older than 55 years	81	18	1
Mixed, all ages	79	20	1

^a Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.
^b Less than or equal to 0.5 percent.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the ABC News Poll; data were made available through the Criminal Justice Archive and Information Network, Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research.

Table 2.45 Attitudes toward the statement that the only way the crime problem will be solved is by private citizens forming their own armed street patrols, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1982

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.1. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7. For detailed information on this survey, see Appendix 8.

Question: "I'm going to mention several things people sometimes say about crime. After each, please tell me whether you agree or disagree with it."
"The only way the crime problem will be solved is by private citizens forming their own armed street patrols."

	(Percent ^a)		
	Agree	Disagree	No opinion, refused to answer
National	27	71	2
Sex:			
Male	23	76	1
Female	32	65	3
Race, ethnicity:			
White	25	73	2
Black	37	61	3
Hispanic	46	52	2
Education:			
College	16	82	2
High school	34	64	2
Grade school	56	37	7
Employment status:			
Full-time employed	22	77	2
Part-time employed	27	72	2
Unemployed	31	66	3
Laid off	42	56	3
Retired	40	56	4
Full-time homemaker	35	60	5
Student	20	80	0
Income:			
\$30,000 and over	16	83	1
\$20,000 to \$29,999	23	74	2
\$12,000 to \$19,999	28	70	2
\$8,000 to \$11,999	40	58	2
Under \$8,000	52	46	3
Age:			
18 to 24 years	29	70	1
25 to 29 years	28	70	2
30 to 49 years	20	78	2
50 to 64 years	28	69	3
65 years and older	43	52	5
Community size:			
Large city	27	72	2
Suburb	23	75	2
Small town	28	69	2
Rural	30	67	2
Region:			
Northeast	29	70	2
Midwest	28	71	1
South	28	70	3
West	22	75	3
Neighborhood racial characteristics:			
Mostly or all white	24	73	2
Racially mixed	36	62	2
Mostly or all black	41	58	1
Neighborhood age structure:			
Mostly younger than 35 years	18	80	2
Mostly between 35 and 55 years	24	74	2
Mostly older than 55 years	29	68	2
Mixed, all ages	29	69	2

^a Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the ABC News Poll; data were made available through the Criminal Justice Archive and Information Network, Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research.

Table 2.46 Attitudes toward the statement that police cannot do much about crime because of restrictions imposed by the courts, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1982

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.1. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7. For detailed information on this survey, see Appendix 8.

Question: "I'm going to mention several things people sometimes say about crime. After each, please tell me whether you agree or disagree with it."
"The police can't really do much about crime because the courts have put too many restrictions on the police."

	(Percent ^a)		
	Agree	Disagree	No opinion, refused to answer
National	68	29	3
Sex:			
Male	67	31	2
Female	70	26	3
Race, ethnicity:			
White	70	28	3
Black	52	46	3
Hispanic	79	19	2
Education:			
College	64	34	3
High school	72	26	2
Grade school	79	15	6
Employment status:			
Full-time employed	68	30	2
Part-time employed	62	34	3
Unemployed	61	34	5
Laid off	58	42	0
Retired	78	16	6
Full-time homemaker	76	23	2
Student	57	43	0
Income:			
\$30,000 and over	65	34	2
\$20,000 to \$29,999	69	29	2
\$12,000 to \$19,999	71	26	3
\$8,000 to \$11,999	70	27	4
Under \$8,000	72	22	6
Age:			
18 to 24 years	55	43	2
25 to 29 years	58	41	2
30 to 49 years	69	29	2
50 to 64 years	79	17	4
65 years and older	78	17	6
Community size:			
Large city	64	34	2
Suburb	66	32	3
Small town	71	26	3
Rural	73	25	3
Region:			
Northeast	68	30	3
Midwest	70	27	3
South	70	27	2
West	64	33	3
Neighborhood racial characteristics:			
Mostly or all white	69	28	3
Racially mixed	66	32	3
Mostly or all black	63	36	2
Neighborhood age structure:			
Mostly younger than 35 years	55	44	1
Mostly between 35 and 55 years	69	28	3
Mostly older than 55 years	70	26	4
Mixed, all ages	70	27	3

^aPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the ABC News Poll; data were made available through the Criminal Justice Archive and Information Network, Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research.

Table 2.47 Attitudes toward the statement that criminals are more violent today than they were 5 years ago, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1982

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.1. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7. For detailed information on this survey, see Appendix 8.

Question: "I'm going to mention several things people sometimes say about crime. After each, please tell me whether you agree or disagree with it."
"Criminals today are more violent than they were five years ago."

	(Percent ^a)		
	Agree	Disagree	No opinion, refused to answer
National	67	28	5
Sex:			
Male	62	33	5
Female	74	21	5
Race, ethnicity:			
White	66	29	5
Black	75	22	3
Hispanic	69	27	4
Education:			
College	60	34	6
High school	73	23	4
Grade school	79	17	4
Employment status:			
Full-time employed	63	32	5
Part-time employed	66	28	5
Unemployed	69	26	4
Laid off	61	39	0
Retired	80	15	6
Full-time homemaker	72	22	5
Student	70	29	2
Income:			
\$30,000 and over	60	35	5
\$20,000 to \$29,999	63	31	6
\$12,000 to \$19,999	69	26	5
\$8,000 to \$11,999	75	22	2
Under \$8,000	82	13	5
Age:			
18 to 24 years	67	31	3
25 to 29 years	62	33	5
30 to 49 years	63	32	5
50 to 64 years	72	25	4
65 years and older	77	14	8
Community size:			
Large city	72	23	5
Suburb	64	30	7
Small town	67	30	3
Rural	66	28	6
Region:			
Northeast	69	25	6
Midwest	65	30	5
South	67	29	4
West	67	29	4
Neighborhood racial characteristics:			
Mostly or all white	65	30	5
Racially mixed	74	23	4
Mostly or all black	76	21	3
Neighborhood age structure:			
Mostly younger than 35 years	58	36	5
Mostly between 35 and 55 years	66	29	5
Mostly older than 55 years	67	24	9
Mixed, all ages	69	27	4

^aPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the ABC News Poll; data were made available through the Criminal Justice Archive and Information Network, Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research.

Table 2.48 Attitudes toward the statement that prison authorities should be allowed to free prisoners when they feel the prisoner will not return to a life of crime, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1982

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.1. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7. For detailed information on this survey, see Appendix 8.

Question: "I'm going to mention several things people sometimes say about crime. After each, please tell me whether you agree or disagree with it."
"Prison authorities should be allowed to free a prisoner from jail once the authorities feel that prisoner will not return to a life of crime."

	(Percent ^a)		
	Agree	Disagree	No opinion, refused to answer
National	36	59	4
Sex:			
Male	39	58	4
Female	33	62	5
Race, ethnicity:			
White	36	60	4
Black	37	58	5
Hispanic	34	56	11
Education:			
College	37	59	4
High school	36	61	4
Grade school	38	50	12
Employment status:			
Full-time employed	37	60	3
Part-time employed	37	60	4
Unemployed	40	57	3
Laid off	50	50	0
Retired	32	59	9
Full-time homemaker	31	62	7
Student	34	64	2
Income:			
\$30,000 and over	34	63	3
\$20,000 to \$29,999	34	63	3
\$12,000 to \$19,999	38	57	4
\$8,000 to \$11,999	41	53	6
Under \$8,000	41	51	8
Age:			
18 to 24 years	36	62	1
25 to 29 years	34	64	2
30 to 49 years	37	59	3
50 to 64 years	38	56	6
65 years and older	32	58	10
Community size:			
Large city	36	59	6
Suburb	37	59	4
Small town	38	58	4
Rural	31	64	5
Region:			
Northeast	36	58	6
Midwest	35	62	3
South	37	59	4
West	37	58	6
Neighborhood racial characteristics:			
Mostly or all white	36	60	4
Racially mixed	37	58	5
Mostly or all black	38	57	4
Neighborhood age structure:			
Mostly younger than 35 years	38	60	2
Mostly between 35 and 55 years	33	63	4
Mostly older than 55 years	32	63	6
Mixed, all ages	38	58	5

^aPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the ABC News Poll; data were made available through the Criminal Justice Archive and Information Network, Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research.

Table 2.49 Attitudes toward the statement that prisoners could be trusted to work regular jobs outside the prison during the day and return to prison at night, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1982

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.1. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7. For detailed information on this survey, see Appendix 8.

Question: "I'm going to mention several things people sometimes say about crime. After each, please tell me whether you agree or disagree with it."
"Most convicted criminals could be trusted to work at regular jobs outside prison during the day and return to prison at night."

	(Percent ^a)		
	Agree	Disagree	No opinion, refused to answer
National	34	60	5
Sex:			
Male	38	58	4
Female	30	64	6
Race, ethnicity:			
White	34	61	5
Black	47	49	4
Hispanic	33	64	3
Education:			
College	33	61	6
High school	35	61	4
Grade school	50	47	3
Employment status:			
Full-time employed	34	62	4
Part-time employed	32	63	5
Unemployed	40	58	1
Laid off	39	61	0
Retired	39	51	10
Full-time homemaker	31	63	6
Student	29	70	2
Income:			
\$30,000 and over	31	65	4
\$20,000 to \$29,999	34	60	5
\$12,000 to \$19,999	35	60	5
\$8,000 to \$11,999	40	56	4
Under \$8,000	43	50	6
Age:			
18 to 24 years	32	66	2
25 to 29 years	38	60	3
30 to 49 years	31	64	5
50 to 64 years	38	55	6
65 years and older	39	51	10
Community size:			
Large city	35	60	5
Suburb	32	63	6
Small town	36	59	5
Rural	34	61	5
Region:			
Northeast	32	61	7
Midwest	33	62	4
South	38	59	3
West	34	59	7
Neighborhood racial characteristics:			
Mostly or all white	34	61	5
Racially mixed	34	60	5
Mostly or all black	50	48	2
Neighborhood age structure:			
Mostly younger than 35 years	38	58	4
Mostly between 35 and 55 years	32	63	5
Mostly older than 55 years	34	58	8
Mixed, all ages	35	60	5

^aPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the ABC News Poll; data were made available through the Criminal Justice Archive and Information Network, Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research.

Table 2.50 Attitudes toward the relationship between television violence and rising crime in the country, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1977 and 1982

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "There has been a good deal of discussion lately about television programs that show violence--that is, gunplay, fistfights and the like. Do you think there is a relationship between violence on television and the rising crime rate in the United States, or not?"

	(Percent)					
	1977			1982		
	There is a relationship	There is not a relationship	No opinion	There is a relationship	There is not a relationship	No opinion
National	70	25	4	66	30	4
Sex:						
Male	66	30	4	59	37	4
Female	73	22	5	72	24	4
Race:						
White	71	25	4	67	29	4
Nonwhite	62	31	7	56	38	6
Education:						
College	73	23	4	66	30	4
High school	69	28	3	64	33	3
Grade school	69	21	10	71	22	7
Occupation:						
Professional and business	73	22	5	66	32	2
Clerical and sales	65	34	1	70	28	2
Manual workers	67	30	3	62	34	4
Nonlabor force	73	21	6	74	20	6
Income:						
\$25,000 and over	NA	NA	NA	62	36	2
\$20,000 to \$24,999	NA	NA	NA	65	33	2
\$15,000 to \$19,999	71	26	3	60	35	5
\$10,000 to \$14,999	64	32	4	68	28	4
\$5,000 to \$9,999	NA	NA	NA	74	20	6
Under \$5,000	NA	NA	NA	72	23	5
Age:						
Total under 30 years	66	31	3	63	35	2
18 to 24 years	63	34	3	62	36	2
25 to 29 years	70	27	3	64	33	3
30 to 49 years	67	28	5	61	36	3
50 years and older	75	19	6	72	22	6
50 to 64 years	NA	NA	NA	68	28	4
65 years and older	NA	NA	NA	76	16	8
City size:						
1,000,000 and over	72	23	5	62	33	5
500,000 to 999,999	58	37	5	67	29	4
50,000 to 499,999	70	25	5	63	33	4
2,500 to 49,999	71	25	4	72	25	3
Under 2,500, rural	72	24	4	67	30	3
Region:						
East	73	22	5	65	31	4
Midwest	68	27	5	69	28	3
South	68	28	4	65	30	5
West	69	26	5	62	35	3
Religion:						
Protestant	71	25	4	68	28	4
Catholic	71	25	4	62	35	3
Politics:						
Republican	75	22	3	69	26	5
Democrat	68	27	5	65	31	4
Independent	68	28	4	64	33	3

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 141 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, April 1977), p. 16; George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 200 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, May 1982), p. 36. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.51 Attitudes toward selected methods of dealing with crime, United States, 1981

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.34.

Question: "Do you approve or disapprove of these alternatives for dealing with crime?"

Method	(Percent)		
	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 2.52 Respondents agreeing that abortion should be legal if a woman became pregnant as a result of rape, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1972-78, 1980, and 1982

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "Please tell me whether or not you think it should be possible for a pregnant woman to obtain a legal abortion if she became pregnant as a result of rape?"

(Percent responding abortion should be possible)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1980	1982
Total	75	81	83	80	81	81	81	80	83
Sex:									
Male	74	81	83	80	80	81	81	83	84
Female	75	80	83	80	81	81	81	78	83
Races:									
White	78	83	84	82	82	83	83	82	85
Black/other	56	66	72	68	68	66	65	69	73
Education:									
College	88	91	89	87	88	88	85	86	90
High school	75	82	84	81	82	81	82	82	83
Grade school	55	61	69	65	65	68	67	63	69
Occupation:									
Professional and business	81	84	87	81	86	85	83	84	87
Clerical	80	86	87	84	84	86	86	79	88
Manual	68	76	78	78	77	76	77	77	79
Farmer	64	61	69	77	54	74	76	85	86
Income:									
\$15,000 and over	NA	91	91	86	87	88	84	84	89
\$10,000 to \$14,999	NA	82	84	82	82	82	84	82	83
\$7,000 to \$9,999	NA	81	82	80	79	82	79	79	81
\$5,000 to \$6,999	NA	73	78	82	74	76	78	76	77
\$3,000 to \$4,999	NA	78	78	71	74	71	78	76	76
Under \$3,000	NA	66	73	70	71	65	68	69	66
Age:									
18 to 20 years	73	81	84	79	86	76	78	82	85
21 to 29 years	79	84	89	85	86	83	86	81	83
30 to 49 years	77	83	82	80	79	80	79	79	86
50 years and older	70	77	81	77	79	81	79	81	81
Region:									
Northeast	80	88	89	85	86	90	86	85	89
Midwest	73	78	84	81	81	78	80	77	83
South	68	76	76	74	75	75	77	77	78
West	80	85	86	85	84	87	83	87	87
Religion:									
Protestant	74	81	83	80	82	82	81	80	83
Catholic	70	75	79	76	74	75	74	76	81
Jewish	96	98	100	96	100	97	100	91	92
None	86	93	89	92	90	94	92	93	92
Politics:									
Republican	82	84	85	80	84	84	82	82	86
Democrat	70	79	81	78	79	81	79	81	82
Independent	79	84	86	82	80	79	82	78	84

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 2.53 Attitudes toward wiretapping, by demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1974-82

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "Everything considered, would you say that you approve or disapprove of wiretapping?"

(Percent^a)

	1974			1975			1977			1978			1982		
	Dis-approve	No opinion	Approve	Dis-approve	No opinion										
National	16	80	4	16	80	4	18	78	3	19	78	3	19	77	4
Sex:															
Male	21	76	3	22	74	4	23	75	2	26	71	3	27	70	3
Female	13	83	5	12	84	4	14	82	4	14	83	3	14	82	4
Races:															
White	18	78	4	17	79	4	20	78	3	20	77	3	21	75	4
Black/other	7	90	3	11	84	5	10	85	5	8	88	3	7	89	4
Education:															
College	20	78	3	23	75	2	21	77	2	21	76	3	23	75	2
High school	16	80	3	14	82	4	19	78	3	19	79	2	18	78	3
Grade school	10	82	8	12	80	8	13	83	4	17	78	6	13	78	10
Occupation:															
Professional and business	19	78	2	23	75	2	24	74	2	22	74	3	21	75	4
Clerical	17	79	4	13	85	2	17	79	4	15	83	2	17	80	2
Manual	15	82	3	14	82	5	17	79	4	18	79	3	19	78	4
Farmer	20	75	4	18	74	8	19	78	2	24	74	2	31	54	15
Income:															
\$15,000 and over	22	77	2	17	81	2	23	75	2	21	77	2	23	74	3
\$10,000 to \$14,999	17	78	4	20	78	2	16	82	3	20	77	3	15	83	2
\$7,000 to \$9,999	14	84	2	17	78	5	16	82	3	16	79	3	14	83	3
\$5,000 to \$6,999	10	86	4	10	86	4	20	78	2	19	77	4	17	77	6
\$3,000 to \$4,999	17	80	3	13	80	6	15	82	3	18	80	2	15	78	6
Under \$3,000	8	84	8	14	81	5	10	86	4	11	84	4	10	84	5
Age:															
18 to 20 years	11	86	4	9	88	4	6	91	3	10	90	0	8	89	4
21 to 29 years	15	82	3	16	83	1	13	86	1	15	83	2	17	82	2
30 to 49 years	18	79	2	18	78	4	18	79	3	20	78	2	21	76	3
50 years and older	17	78	6	16	78	6	23	72	5	21	73	5	21	74	5
Region:															
Northeast	18	79	3	18	78	4	21	77	2	25	73	2	22	75	3
Midwest	14	82	4	17	80	3	22	76	2	16	83	2	18	80	2
South	16	80	4	15	80	4	14	82	4	19	77	4	17	78	5
West	20	77	3	14	81	5	19	78	3	17	78	4	23	73	4
Religion:															
Protestant	18	78	4	17	78	5	18	79	3	19	78	3	20	76	4
Catholic	15	82	4	15	83	2	20	77	3	18	79	2	17	80	3
Jewish	11	84	4	13	78	9	20	74	6	14	79	7	27	68	5
None	13	81	6	13	85	2	15	80	5	19	78	3	17	81	2
Politics:															
Republican	22	74	4	22	74	4	26	71	3	26	71	3	27	68	5
Democrat	13	84	3	12	85	3	17	81	2	16	81	3	16	80	4
Independent	18	79	4	18	78	5	16	80	4	18	79	3	18	79	3

^aPercents may not add to 100 due to 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 2.54 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 7.

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	Negative	Not sure	Positive	Negative	Not sure	Positive	Negative	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.

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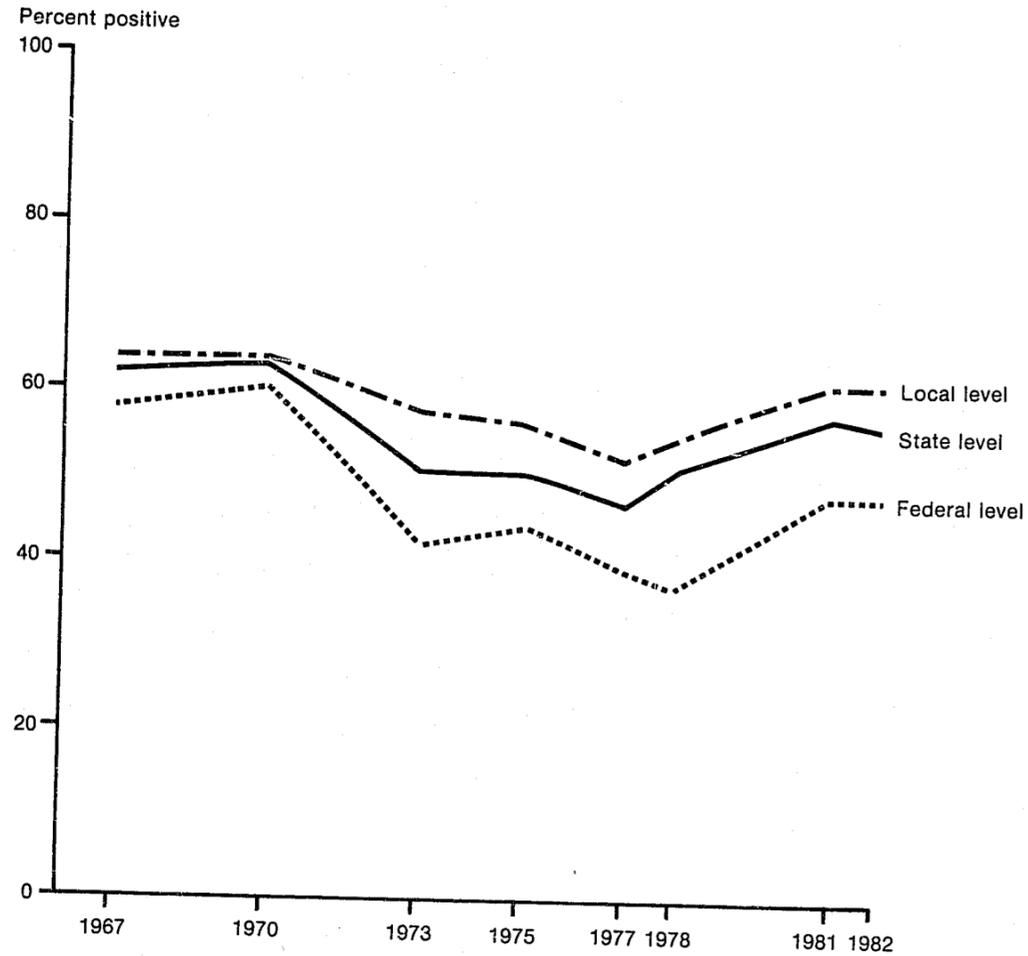
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Public Attitudes Toward Crime and Criminal Justice-Related Topics

Figure 2.8 Positive attitudes toward the job performance of local, State, and Federal law enforcement officials, United States, selected years 1967-82

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 7.

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, May 24, 1982), p. 2. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Public Attitudes Toward Crime and Criminal Justice-Related Topics

Table 2.55 Reported confidence in the ability of the police to prevent or solve crimes, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1982

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.1. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7. For detailed information on this survey, see Appendix 8.

Questions: "How much confidence do you have in the police to prevent crimes such as robberies from happening--would you say you have a great deal of confidence, a good amount of confidence, very little confidence, or no confidence at all?"
 "How much confidence do you have in the police to solve crimes such as robberies after they have happened--would you say you have a great deal of confidence, a good amount of confidence, very little confidence, or no confidence at all?"

	Confidence in the ability of the police to prevent crimes					Confidence in the ability of the police to solve crimes				
	Great deal	Good amount	Very little	None at all	No opinion, refused to answer	Great deal	Good amount	Very little	None at all	No opinion, refused to answer
	(Percent) ^a									
National	18	43	33	5	1	14	46	34	5	1
Sex:										
Male	18	41	34	6	(b)	14	47	34	5	1
Female	19	45	31	4	1	13	46	33	6	1
Race, ethnicity:										
White	18	44	33	5	(b)	13	49	32	4	1
Black	25	29	38	8	1	15	34	42	8	1
Hispanic	14	38	38	8	1	12	34	42	11	1
Education:										
College	14	43	37	6	(b)	10	49	35	4	1
High school	20	43	31	6	1	15	45	33	6	1
Grade school	37	37	22	3	1	28	39	23	5	6
Employment status:										
Full-time employed	15	42	36	7	(b)	12	46	36	5	1
Part-time employed	15	48	34	3	0	10	52	33	5	(b)
Unemployed	22	37	31	8	1	13	42	37	5	2
Laid off	14	42	36	8	0	11	53	19	14	3
Retired	34	40	21	3	2	25	46	24	3	3
Full-time homemaker	17	45	34	4	(b)	11	47	30	8	3
Student	9	39	48	4	0	9	36	50	5	0
Income:										
\$30,000 and over	16	41	36	7	(b)	10	47	37	5	1
\$20,000 to \$29,999	16	44	35	5	1	14	51	31	3	1
\$12,000 to \$19,999	18	45	32	4	1	15	46	32	6	1
\$8,000 to \$11,999	20	44	32	4	1	12	42	41	5	(b)
Under \$8,000	26	36	33	5	(b)	17	43	33	6	2
Age:										
13 to 24 years	12	45	37	6	0	9	46	38	7	0
25 to 29 years	12	44	36	8	(b)	10	41	43	6	(b)
30 to 49 years	15	43	36	6	(b)	11	49	34	5	1
50 to 64 years	24	40	31	4	1	18	47	30	4	1
65 years and older	33	42	21	2	1	22	46	25	3	4
Community size:										
Large city	18	39	35	8	1	14	40	38	7	1
Suburb	17	42	36	4	1	12	49	34	4	1
Small town	18	45	30	6	1	14	47	33	5	1
Rural	20	43	33	4	0	15	49	30	4	1
Region:										
Northeast	18	43	32	6	1	12	42	37	7	2
Midwest	18	46	30	5	(b)	14	50	31	4	1
South	19	41	34	6	0	15	47	32	4	1
West	16	40	36	6	2	12	45	35	6	2
Neighborhood racial characteristics:										
Mostly or all white	18	45	32	5	(b)	13	49	32	4	1
Racially mixed	20	34	38	7	(b)	15	34	40	10	1
Mostly or all black	21	31	36	9	3	12	36	44	7	1
Neighborhood age structure:										
Mostly younger than 35 years	11	45	36	8	(b)	14	43	40	3	(b)
Mostly between 35 and 55 years	18	44	34	4	(b)	12	48	34	5	1
Mostly older than 55 years	24	43	23	8	2	22	45	22	8	3
Mixed, all ages	18	42	34	5	(b)	13	47	34	5	1

^a Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.
^b Less than or equal to 0.5 percent.

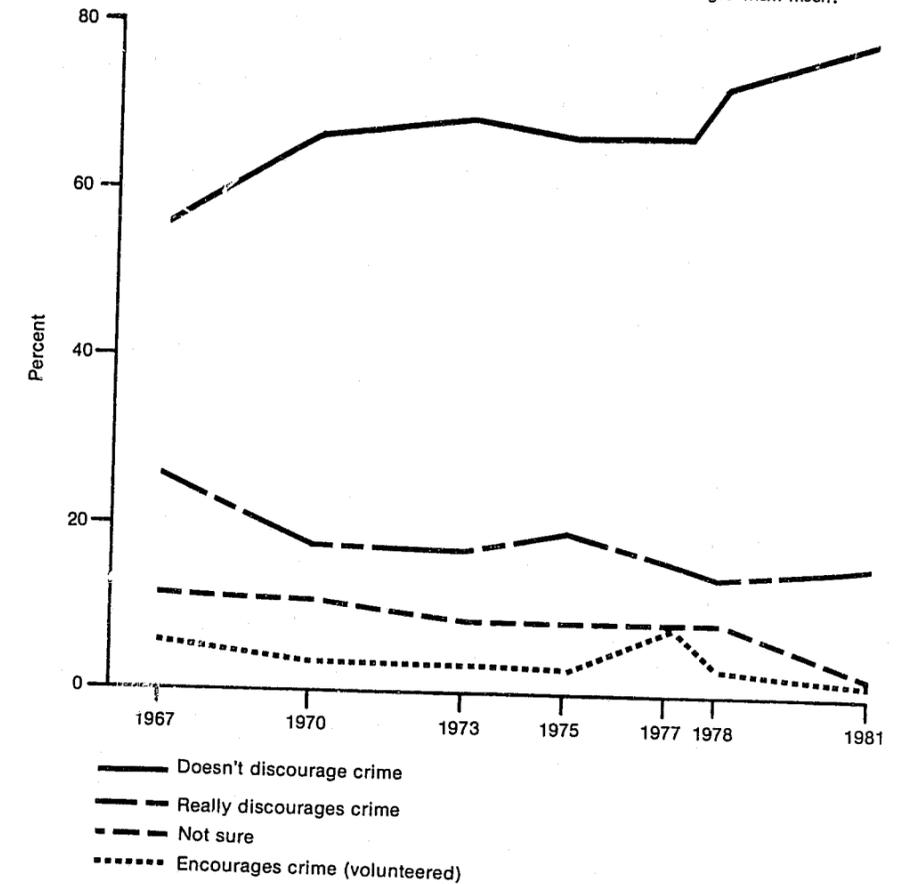
Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the ABC News Poll; data were made available through the Criminal Justice Archive and Information Network, Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research.

Public Attitudes Toward Crime and Criminal Justice-Related Topics

Figure 2.9 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 7.

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?"



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

Table 2.56 Level of confidence in police protection from violent crime, United States, 1981

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.34.

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*, Apr. 23, 1981, p. 49. Copyright 1981 by Newsweek Inc. All rights reserved. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.57 Reported confidence in police, by selected victimization experience of respondent or acquaintance, United States, 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.9. 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 9.

Confidence in police	(Percent)					
	Personal burglary victimization		Acquaintance victimization			
	Yes	No	Burglary	Robbery	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: Figgie International, Inc, 1980), pp. 117, 118. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.58 Respondents reporting whether someone in the household called the police during the last year and satisfaction with response time, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1982

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.1. The data below are responses to a sequence of questions. First, respondents were asked if anyone in the household had called the police in the last year. If someone in the household had called the police, they were asked if the police response had taken a long or short time. If respondents indicated that the response had taken a long time they were asked if police should have arrived sooner. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7. For detailed information on this survey, see Appendix 8.

Questions: "Have you or anyone in your household had an occasion to call the police in the past year?"
If yes, "Would you say the police arrived a short time after you called, a long time after you called or what?"
If a long time, "Do you think they should have arrived more quickly or not?"

	(Percent) ^a											
	Call police		Don't know, Number refused to answer	How fast did police respond				Should the police have arrived sooner				
	Yes	No		Short time	Somewhere in between ^c	Long time	Don't know	Number who said police took a long time ^d		Don't know		
National	35	65	(e)	825	72	4	22	2	185	94	5	(e)
Sex:												
Male	34	66	(e)	469	72	5	22	2	101	93	6	1
Female	36	64	(e)	356	72	3	24	2	84	95	5	0
Race, ethnicity:												
White	35	65	(e)	712	74	4	20	2	143	92	7	1
Black	31	69	0	58	59	9	33	0	19	100	0	0
Hispanic	43	57	0	45	56	4	40	0	18	100	0	0
Education:												
College	39	61	(e)	432	71	6	21	2	90	92	7	1
High school	33	67	(e)	370	73	2	24	1	88	96	4	0
Grade school	16	84	0	20	60	5	35	0	7	100	0	0
Employment status:												
Full-time employed	37	63	(e)	480	72	5	21	2	101	93	6	1
Part-time employed	41	59	0	131	69	3	26	2	34	94	6	0
Unemployed	36	63	1	50	54	6	40	0	20	100	0	0
Laid off	42	58	0	15	80	0	20	0	3	67	33	0
Retired	20	80	0	64	89	2	9	0	6	100	0	0
Full-time homemaker	35	65	0	60	75	2	20	2	13	92	8	0
Student	43	57	0	24	62	4	33	0	8	100	0	0
Income:												
\$30,000 and over	41	59	(e)	272	74	6	20	2	53	96	2	2
\$20,000 to \$29,999	36	64	0	211	72	4	22	3	46	94	6	0
\$12,000 to \$19,999	32	68	0	164	70	4	24	1	40	90	10	0
\$8,000 to \$11,999	29	71	(e)	71	63	1	35	0	25	100	0	0
Under \$8,000	29	71	0	61	70	2	28	0	17	88	12	0
Age:												
18 to 24 years	41	59	(e)	147	60	6	33	1	49	96	4	0
25 to 29 years	40	60	0	132	62	6	30	2	40	88	10	2
30 to 49 years	41	59	0	375	73	4	20	2	77	96	4	0
50 to 64 years	26	74	(e)	120	85	2	12	1	15	93	7	0
65 years and older	18	82	0	48	90	2	8	0	4	100	0	0
Community size:												
Large city	45	55	(e)	207	61	5	32	1	66	94	6	0
Suburb	35	65	(e)	237	75	5	18	2	43	95	5	0
Small town	35	65	0	270	76	3	19	2	51	94	4	2
Rural	25	74	(e)	108	74	4	22	0	24	92	8	0
Region:												
Northeast	38	62	(e)	202	69	3	27	1	55	96	4	0
Midwest	32	68	0	201	77	4	16	3	33	100	0	0
South	32	68	0	257	69	5	24	2	63	90	8	2
West	40	60	(e)	165	73	6	21	1	34	91	9	0
Neighborhood racial characteristics:												
Mostly or all white	34	66	(e)	641	75	4	19	2	122	93	6	1
Racially mixed	40	60	0	145	57	4	39	1	56	95	5	0
Mostly or all black	32	68	0	35	69	9	20	3	7	100	0	0
Neighborhood age structures:												
Mostly younger than 35 years	36	64	0	64	67	6	19	8	12	83	8	8
Mostly between 35 and 55 years	34	66	0	193	76	5	19	0	37	95	5	0
Mostly older than 55 years	31	69	0	48	88	0	10	2	5	100	0	0
Mixed, all ages	36	64	(e)	520	69	4	25	1	131	95	5	0

^aPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

^bThe number who called police does not include respondents who called the police but refused to answer when asked if the police arrived a short or long time after they were called.

^cRespondents volunteered this response.

^dThe number who said the police took a long time to arrive does not include respondents who refused to answer when asked if the police should have arrived sooner.

^eLess than or equal to 0.5 percent.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the ABC News Poll; data were made available through the Criminal Justice Archive and Information Network, Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research.

Table 2.59 Reasons given for calling the police, United States, 1982

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.1. The following question was asked of 860 respondents who said they or someone in their household had called the police in the last year. The percents below are percents of the total sample of 2,464 respondents. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7. For detailed information on this survey, see Appendix 8.

Question: "Thinking of the last time you called the police, why did you call them?"

	(Percent ^a)
Crimes or suspected crimes	19.6
A robbery in progress or after the fact	3.4
A burglary in progress or after the fact	6.6
An assault in progress or after the fact	1.7
A car theft in progress or after the fact	1.7
Vandalism in progress or after the fact	4.3
Other crime related reason	1.9
Dangerous situations	3.7
Fire/explosion/or threat thereof	0.3
An illness or injury	0.5
Car or traffic related accident	1.7
Other dangerous situation	1.3
Noncriminal, not dangerous	10.8
Loud party or other neighborhood disturbance of nonviolent nature	4.2
Domestic argument between two neighbors, within household	2.1
Situation involving a pet (freed cat, biting dog, barking dog, etc.)	0.6
Other	4.0

^aDetail percent may not add to categorical total due to rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the ABC News Poll; data were made available through the Criminal Justice Archive and Information Network, Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research.

Table 2.60 Attitudes toward limiting police response to related calls for service, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1982

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.1. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7. For detailed information on this survey, see Appendix 8.

Question: "Which of these two statements comes closest to your views? Police should respond to all calls for help even if the caller says the problem does not involve a crime, or police should respond only to those calls for help which the caller says involves a crime or suspected crime."

	(Percent ^a)		
	Police should respond to all calls	Police should only respond to crime calls	No opinion, refused to answer
National	41	57	1
Sex:			
Male	41	58	1
Female	42	57	1
Race, ethnicity:			
White	41	58	1
Black	45	54	2
Hispanic	39	58	3
Education:			
College	40	59	1
High school	41	58	1
Grade school	49	48	3
Employment status:			
Full-time employed	39	60	1
Part-time employed	45	55	1
Unemployed	43	56	1
Laid off	44	56	1
Retired	44	54	1
Full-time homemaker	43	55	1
Student	52	48	1
Incomes:			
\$30,000 and over	39	61	(b)
\$20,000 to \$29,999	40	58	
\$12,000 to \$19,999	38	61	
\$8,000 to \$11,999	44	56	(b, 3)
Under \$8,000	46	50	
Age:			
18 to 24 years	39	61	(b)
25 to 29 years	46	54	1
30 to 49 years	39	60	1
50 to 64 years	44	55	1
65 years and older	41	55	4
Community size:			
Large city	37	61	2
Suburb	40	59	1
Small town	45	54	1
Rural	42	56	2
Region:			
Northeast	48	51	1
Midwest	45	52	2
South	39	60	1
West	32	66	1
Neighborhood racial characteristics:			
Mostly or all white	42	56	1
Racially mixed	34	64	1
Mostly or all black	48	50	2
Neighborhood age structure:			
Mostly younger than 35 years	48	51	(b)
Mostly between 35 and 55 years	40	59	1
Mostly older than 55 years	50	48	1
Mixed, all ages	40	59	2

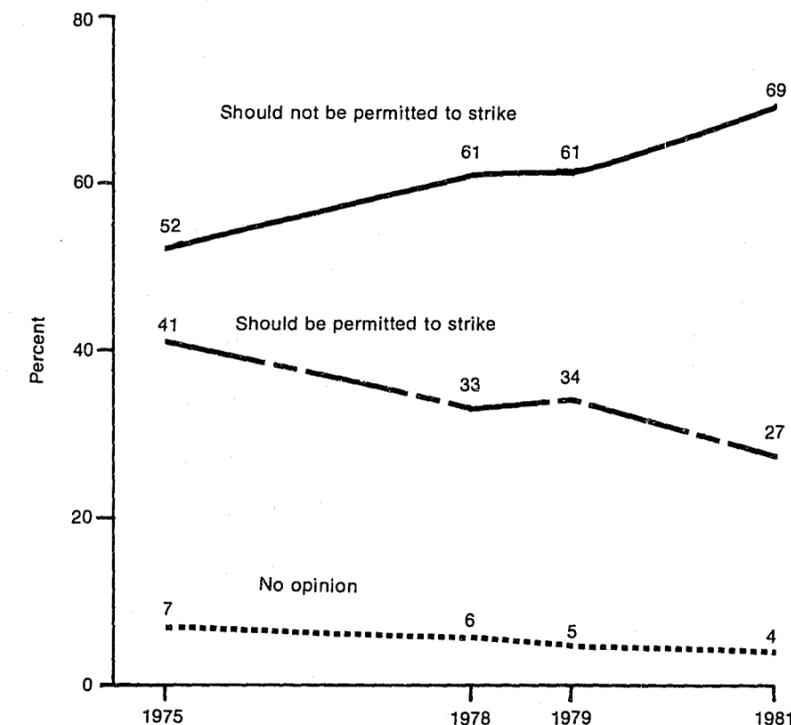
^aPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.
^bLess than or equal to 0.5 percent.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the ABC News Poll; data were made available through the Criminal Justice Archive and Information Network, Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research.

Figure 2.10 Attitudes toward permitting police to strike, United States, 1975, 1978, 1979, and 1981

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "Should policemen be permitted to strike, or not?"



Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Poll* (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, Sept. 17, 1981), p. 7. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.61 Attitudes toward permitting police to strike, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1981

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "Here are some questions about strikes by persons in various occupations. . .Should policemen be permitted to strike or not?"

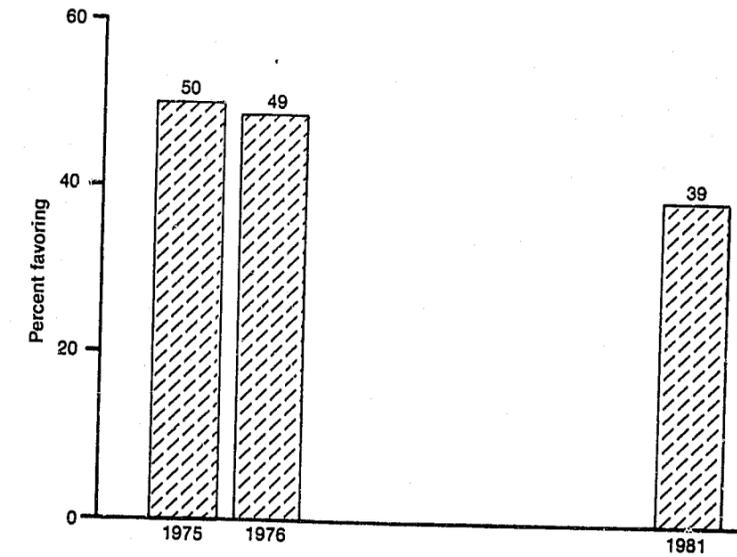
	(Percent)		
	Should be permitted	Should not be permitted	No opinion
National	27	69	4
Sex:			
Male	29	68	3
Female	27	68	5
Race:			
White	25	71	4
Nonwhite	42	53	5
Education:			
College	23	74	3
High school	29	67	4
Grade school	33	62	5
Occupation:			
Professional and business	21	77	2
Clerical and sales	19	76	5
Manual workers	31	64	5
Nonlabor force	28	68	4
Income:			
\$25,000 and over	22	76	2
\$20,000 to \$24,999	32	64	4
\$15,000 to \$19,999	28	68	4
\$10,000 to \$14,999	27	68	5
\$5,000 to \$9,999	27	69	4
Under \$5,000	36	59	5
Age:			
Total under 30 years	33	65	2
18 to 24 years	31	67	2
25 to 29 years	35	62	3
30 to 49 years	30	66	4
50 years and older	21	73	6
City size:			
1,000,000 and over	27	72	1
500,000 to 999,999	26	69	5
50,000 to 499,999	32	65	3
2,500 to 49,999	23	73	4
Under 2,500, rural	27	67	6
Region:			
East	25	72	3
Midwest	28	67	5
South	30	65	5
West	26	71	3
Religion:			
Protestant	26	69	5
Catholic	28	69	3
Politics:			
Republican	18	79	3
Democrat	33	63	4
Independent	33	62	5

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 191 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, August 1981), p. 8. Reprinted by permission.

Figure 2.11 Respondents in favor of permitting prison guards to strike, United States, 1975, 1976, and 1981

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "How do you feel about workers' right to strike--do you favor or oppose the right of (prison guards) to strike?"



Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (Chicago: The Chicago Tribune, Aug. 24, 1981), p. 4. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.62 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 7.

Question: "Are there any situations you can imagine in which you would approve of a policeman striking an adult male citizen?"

(Percent^a)

	1973			1975			1976			1978			1980		
	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

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

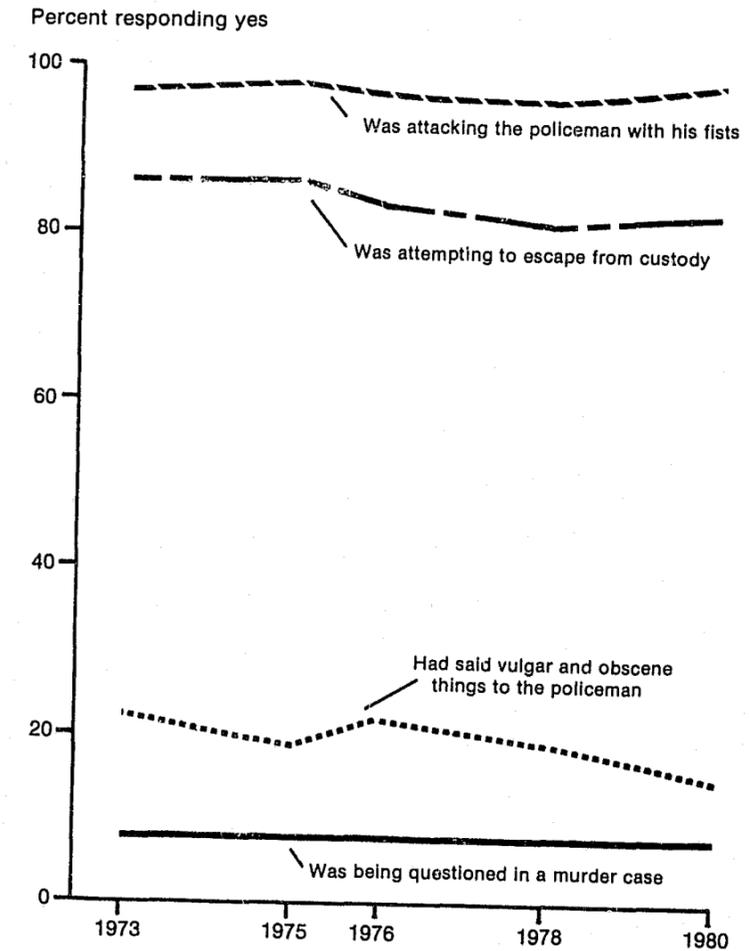
^bOne-half of 1 percent or less.

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 2.12 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 2.62. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

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.

Table 2.63 Reported confidence in the U.S. Supreme Court, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1973-78, 1980, and 1982

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Questions: "I'm 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^a)

	1973				1974				1975				1976			
	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	32	50	15	3	35	48	14	4	31	46	19	4	35	44	15	6
Sex:																
Male	32	48	18	2	38	43	17	2	33	42	23	2	39	41	16	3
Female	31	51	13	4	29	52	12	7	29	50	15	6	32	46	14	8
Race:																
White	32	49	15	4	34	47	14	4	31	46	19	4	36	43	16	5
Black/other	27	54	16	3	27	52	15	7	27	51	18	5	31	47	13	8
Education:																
College	35	51	13	1	36	52	10	2	36	46	17	1	44	44	10	2
High school	30	53	15	2	32	48	16	4	29	48	19	4	34	44	18	4
Grade school	29	39	20	12	31	42	17	10	27	43	18	11	27	41	18	15
Occupation:																
Professional and business	37	47	16	1	38	50	11	1	35	48	16	2	45	40	12	2
Clerical	30	57	12	2	28	59	11	2	30	50	14	5	30	50	16	5
Manual	31	49	17	3	33	44	17	6	29	46	20	5	32	45	16	7
Farmer	28	47	21	4	33	43	20	3	28	36	31	6	35	37	24	3
Income:																
\$15,000 and over	32	52	15	(b)	34	52	13	1	31	49	19	1	38	44	16	1
\$10,000 to \$14,999	28	54	17	2	36	47	14	4	32	45	20	3	37	48	11	5
\$7,000 to \$9,999	36	49	14	1	34	52	11	3	33	46	17	4	41	38	15	6
\$5,000 to \$6,999	31	46	17	6	29	50	18	3	31	42	22	5	32	42	20	6
\$3,000 to \$4,999	29	48	16	6	34	45	18	3	30	42	21	7	33	42	17	8
Under \$3,000	39	41	15	6	28	44	15	12	28	53	11	8	30	42	14	14
Age:																
18 to 20 years	27	66	5	3	45	43	11	2	41	45	12	1	38	47	12	3
21 to 29 years	32	54	13	1	35	53	10	2	31	50	17	2	38	48	9	4
30 to 49 years	31	52	15	2	34	49	14	3	29	48	19	3	33	46	17	4
50 years and older	32	43	18	6	31	44	17	8	31	43	20	7	35	35	18	8
Region:																
Northeast	34	49	13	3	33	52	12	3	33	46	18	2	39	45	13	4
Midwest	31	50	15	4	36	49	11	4	32	46	18	5	37	44	13	6
South	30	48	17	4	31	46	18	6	28	48	18	5	33	42	17	8
West	30	53	15	2	34	45	16	4	32	43	20	4	33	45	19	4
Religion:																
Protestant	31	50	16	4	34	47	14	5	31	46	18	5	35	45	15	6
Catholic	33	50	14	4	35	47	14	4	30	48	20	3	34	42	19	4
Jewish	40	52	7	0	30	57	7	7	39	48	9	4	67	33	0	0
None	28	53	17	2	24	57	17	2	36	39	21	4	39	40	15	7
Politics:																
Republican	34	48	14	4	37	43	17	4	34	42	19	5	39	46	11	4
Democrat	31	50	15	3	33	50	12	5	30	49	18	4	35	43	17	4
Independent	32	50	16	2	32	49	16	3	30	46	19	5	33	43	16	8

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.
^bOne-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.

	1977				1978				1980				1982			
	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
	36	49	11	4	28	53	15	4	25	50	20	6	31	53	12	4
	39	47	12	2	32	50	16	2	27	49	21	3	32	53	13	2
	33	52	10	5	25	55	14	6	23	51	18	8	30	53	12	5
	36	50	11	4	28	52	15	4	24	50	20	6	30	54	12	3
	37	47	10	7	25	58	12	5	29	47	16	8	31	49	13	7
	40	50	8	3	37	52	10	1	28	55	16	2	36	53	10	1
	34	52	11	3	25	55	16	4	24	50	22	4	27	55	14	3
	34	42	16	9	21	47	18	14	21	39	20	20	30	45	11	14
	40	50	8	2	34	52	12	2	25	54	17	5	34	52	10	3
	31	58	8	3	27	55	14	3	25	51	19	4	29	58	11	1
	35	47	12	5	23	53	16	7	24	46	21	8	28	52	15	5
	38	43	16	3	28	54	17	1	21	47	29	3	38	50	12	0
	38	51	10	1	32	53	14	1	23	55	21	1	31	56	12	1
	39	48	10	3	27	54	16	3	33	48	16	3	34	52	11	3
	34	52	9	5	22	58	16	4	22	46	22	10	29	57	10	4
	29	48	15	7	36	42	12	11	26	36	17	20	34	40	16	9
	33	48	14	4	19	58	16	8	22	41	19	18	24	54	14	6
	30	46	12	12	22	51	12	15	24	46	16	15	29	52	14	5
	39	51	9	2	35	53	12	0	34	57	7	2	43	47	9	0
	36	53	8	2	26	58	14	3	30	52	15	3	33	53	12	2
	33	52	12	4	31	54	14	2	24	53	20	4	28	56	14	2
	37	46	12	6	26	49	16	9	22	46	22	10	31	52	12	6
	35	53	9	3	26	56	15	4	24	50	19	7	34	49	13	4
	40	49	8	4	32	51	13	4	27	57	14	7	30	57	11	2
	34	48	12	5	26	52	15	7	24	51	22	4	27	53	15	5
	32	48	16	5	27	54	16	3	24	46	24	7	32	53	11	4
	35	49	12	4	28	52	14	6	23	52	19	6	29	54	13	4
	38	50	10	4	27	56	16	1	29	42	21	8	33	54	10	3
	40	51	6	3	31	59	3	7	25	59	12	3	35	43	19	3
	35	50	11	4	33	46	20	2	21	57	19	3	30	53	16	2
	35	49	12	5	33	51	12	5	23	53	21	3	34	50	13	3
	38	47	11	3	28	55	12	4	28	48	17	6	30	54	11	5
	34	53	10	4	26	52	18	4	22	50	21	7	29	54	14	4

Table 2.64 Attitudes toward severity of courts in own area, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1972-78, 1980, and 1982

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "In general, do you think the courts in this area deal too harshly or not harshly enough with criminals?"

(Percent^a)

	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

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

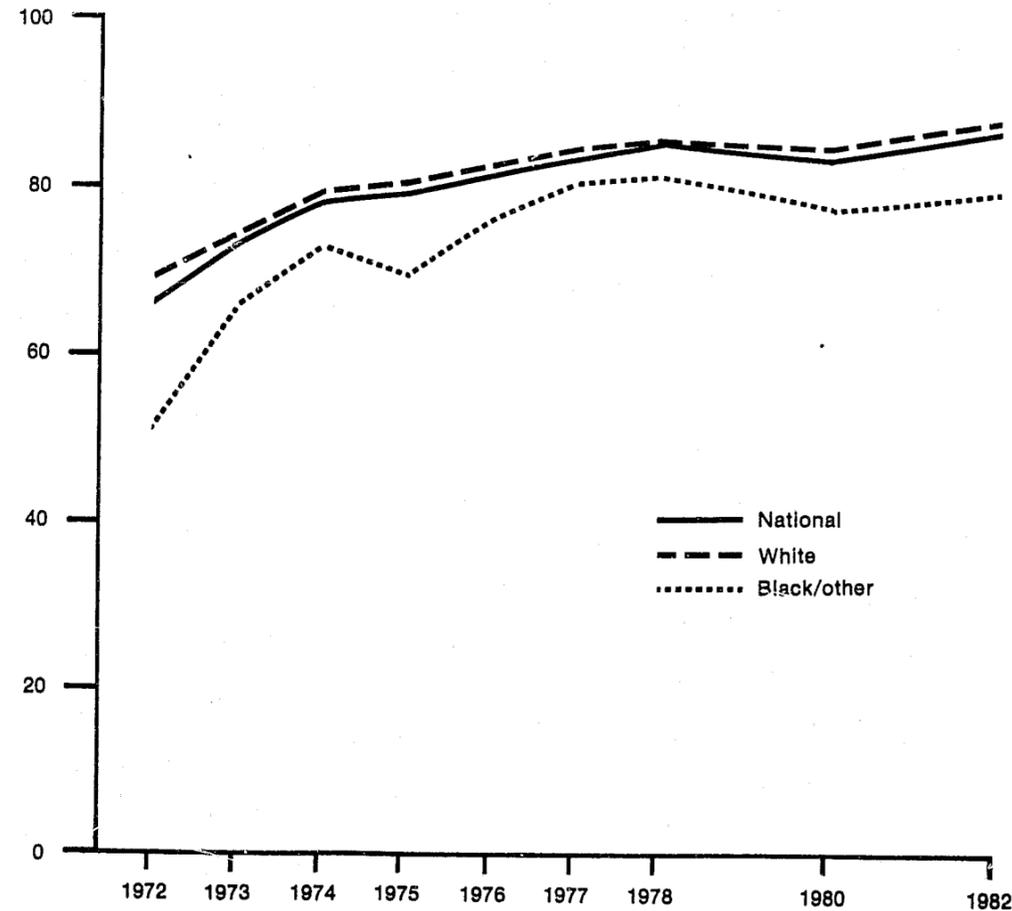
Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through the Roper Public Opinion Research Center.

	1976				1977				1978				1980				1982			
	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	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Don't know
National	3	81	10	6	3	83	8	6	3	85	7	5	3	83	8	6	3	86	8	4
Sex:																				
Male	3	82	10	5	4	83	9	4	3	87	7	3	3	83	9	6	2	84	9	5
Female	3	80	10	7	3	83	8	6	2	83	7	7	4	83	7	6	3	88	6	3
Race:																				
White	3	82	10	6	3	84	8	5	2	85	7	6	3	84	8	6	2	87	7	4
Black/other	9	76	7	8	7	80	7	6	6	81	7	4	9	77	8	5	10	79	9	2
Education:																				
College	4	76	11	8	4	78	11	8	3	83	8	6	3	79	10	8	3	83	11	3
High school	3	84	9	4	3	87	7	4	3	88	6	4	4	86	6	4	2	89	5	4
Grade school	2	82	9	7	5	82	7	6	2	79	11	7	2	84	8	6	4	84	6	6
Occupation:																				
Professional and business	2	82	10	5	3	81	10	6	2	85	7	5	4	82	8	7	1	86	10	2
Clerical	2	81	10	6	1	84	6	4	1	89	6	4	2	86	6	6	3	92	2	3
Manual	3	81	9	7	5	83	6	6	2	84	8	5	4	83	8	5	3	84	7	5
Farmer	3	86	9	3	2	83	10	4	4	89	4	3	0	91	9	0	5	79	16	0
Income:																				
\$15,000 and over	3	84	10	4	1	87	8	4	2	88	6	4	2	86	7	5	1	88	8	3
\$10,000 to \$14,999	2	82	8	4	4	86	7	4	3	87	4	6	5	82	8	5	4	83	9	4
7,000 to \$9,999	4	80	10	6	4	79	9	8	3	83	9	5	5	85	6	4	2	84	7	7
\$5,000 to \$6,999	5	78	12	5	3	82	10	5	2	88	8	2	7	71	14	9	0	88	9	2
\$3,000 to \$4,999	2	89	12	6	9	75	8	8	3	74	15	7	6	77	12	5	9	79	5	7
Under \$3,000	4	76	9	11	6	80	6	9	8	71	10	11	6	74	6	15	8	84	8	0
Age:																				
18 to 20 years	11	76	11	3	8	82	9	2	13	73	10	3	11	77	5	7	0	90	5	5
21 to 29 years	6	70	14	10	7	75	10	8	4	82	9	6	7	79	7	7	0	81	12	4
30 to 49 years	2	84	9	5	2	84	9	5	3	85	6	7	3	84	8	6	3	85	8	4
50 years and older	2	86	8	5	2	86	6	5	1	88	7	4	1	86	8	5	2	89	5	4
Region:																				
Northeast	3	83	9	5	5	82	5	8	3	86	8	4	2	86	7	4	1	85	6	8
Midwest	3	80	12	5	2	85	10	3	2	88	5	4	3	82	8	6	1	90	7	2
South	3	82	9	7	4	81	8	7	3	82	8	6	3	86	7	5	5	83	9	2
West	4	79	11	7	2	84	9	4	2	82	9	7	5	76	10	9	3	87	7	4
Religion:																				
Protestant	2	83	9	5	3	84	8	5	3	86	7	4	3	85	7	5	3	87	7	3
Catholic	4	79	10	7	5	85	6	4	2	86	7	5	3	83	7	7	2	88	6	4
Jewish	0	89	4	7	0	88	6	6	3	72	21	3	0	75	9	16	0	91	9	0
None	6	70	14	10	2	72	14	12	5	74	10	11	10	71	10	10	2	72	14	12
Politics:																				
Republican	1	85	9	4	2	84	9	4	1	90	6	3	2	89	5	4	1	89	7	4
Democrat	3	83	8	5	2	88	6	3	2	85	7	5	3	85	8	4	4	87	7	2
Independent	5	76	12	7	5	76	10	9	4	82	8	7	4	78	9	9	2	84	9	5

Figure 2.13 Respondents agreeing that courts in own area do not deal harshly enough with criminals, by race, United States, 1977-78, 1980, and 1982

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "In general, do you think the courts in this area deal too harshly or not harshly enough with criminals?"
(Percent agreeing that courts do not deal 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 2.65 Attitudes toward judicial discretion in determining the length of prison sentences, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1982

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.1. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7. For detailed information on this survey, see Appendix 8.

Question: "Some people say that each crime should carry a prison sentence of a definite length no matter what the circumstances. Other say that judges should decide how long prison sentences should be on a case by case basis. What about you, do you think judges should be able to set prison sentences of different lengths for similar crimes or do you think judges should have little or no choice about the length of prison sentences for similar crimes?"

(Percent^a)

	Should be able	Should not be able	No opinion, refused to answer
National	60	36	4
Sex:			
Male	59	39	2
Female	62	32	5
Race, ethnicity:			
White	61	36	4
Black	56	39	5
Hispanic	56	38	6
Education:			
College	61	37	2
High school	59	36	4
Grade school	64	26	10
Employment status:			
Full-time employed	60	38	2
Part-time employed	63	34	3
Unemployed	60	35	5
Laid off	61	39	0
Retired	60	33	7
Full-time homemaker	63	29	7
Student	54	45	2
Income:			
\$30,000 and over	62	35	2
\$20,000 to \$29,999	60	37	3
\$12,000 to \$19,999	61	37	3
\$8,000 to \$11,999	54	39	6
Under \$8,000	61	31	8
Age:			
18 to 24 years	61	33	2
25 to 29 years	62	36	2
30 to 49 years	59	37	4
50 to 64 years	60	37	2
65 years and older	60	30	10
Community size:			
Large city	61	34	6
Suburb	59	38	3
Small town	62	35	3
Rural	58	37	5
Region:			
Northeast	64	33	3
Midwest	62	34	4
South	58	38	4
West	59	38	3
Neighborhood racial characteristics:			
Mostly or all white	60	37	3
Racially mixed	66	30	5
Mostly or all black	50	45	4
Neighborhood age structures:			
Mostly younger than 35 years	62	35	3
Mostly between 35 and 55 years	58	38	3
Mostly older than 55 years	65	31	4
Mixed, all ages	60	36	4

^aPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the ABC News Poll; data were made available through the Criminal Justice Archive and Information Network, Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research.

Table 2.66 Attitudes toward appointing more judges to shorten court delay, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1982

NOTE: Respondents were asked whether they thought the following proposal was a good idea or a poor idea. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "Appoint more judges in order to reduce the time between arrest and trial to a maximum of 2 months."

(Percent)

	Good idea	Poor idea	No opinion
National	74	18	8
Sex:			
Male	71	21	8
Female	77	15	8
Race:			
White	75	17	8
Nonwhite	73	20	7
Education:			
College	78	16	6
High school	74	18	8
Grade school	67	18	15
Occupation:			
Professional and business	77	17	6
Clerical and sales	86	12	2
Manual workers	75	18	7
Nonlabor force	68	20	12
Income:			
\$25,000 and over	77	18	5
\$20,000 to \$24,999	80	18	2
\$15,000 to \$19,999	70	21	9
\$10,000 to \$14,999	74	16	10
\$5,000 to \$9,999	74	16	10
Under \$5,000	73	16	11
Age:			
Total under 30 years	79	14	7
18 to 24 years	82	10	8
25 to 29 years	75	19	6
30 to 49 years	78	16	6
50 years and older	67	22	11
50 to 64 years	69	22	9
65 years and older	66	21	13
City size:			
1,000,000 and over	79	15	6
500,000 to 999,999	79	16	5
50,000 to 499,999	79	16	5
2,500 to 49,999	67	22	11
Under 2,500, rural	69	19	12
Region:			
East	80	16	4
Midwest	71	22	7
South	71	16	13
West	75	17	8
Religion:			
Protestant	73	18	9
Catholic	76	19	5
Politics:			
Republican	70	20	10
Democrat	77	16	7
Independent	75	18	7

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 200 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, May 1982), p. 12. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.67 Attitudes toward prison sentences as a deterrent to crime, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.9. For further discussion of the survey, see Appendix 9.

Question: "Do prison sentences discourage crime?"

(Percent)

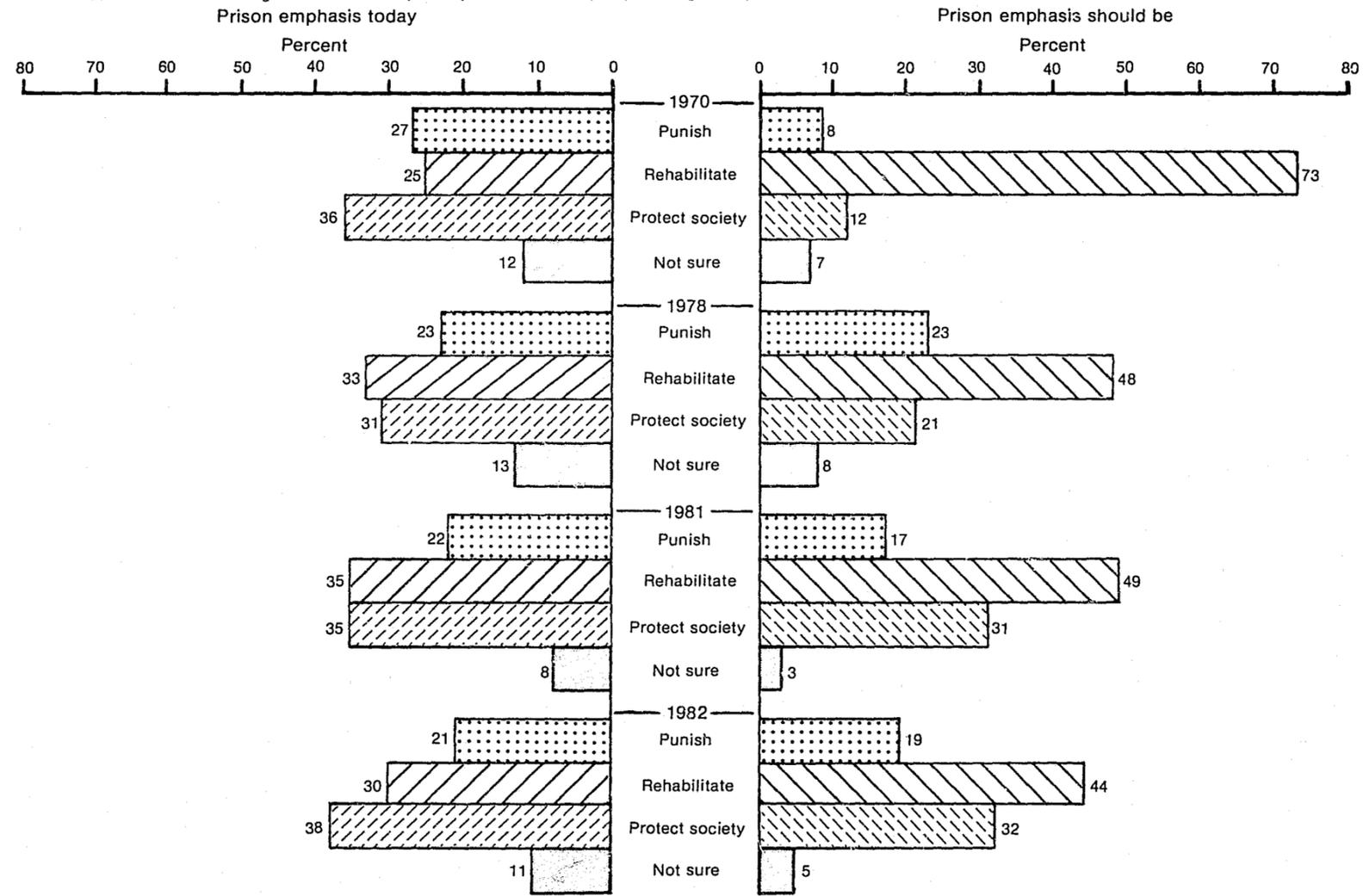
	Yes	No
National	52	48
Sex:		
Male	54	46
Female	44	56
Race:		
White	49	51
Black	42	58
Education:		
College graduate	41	59
High school graduate or some college	44	56
Less than high school graduate	60	40
Age:		
18 to 29 years	39	61
30 to 39 years	48	52
40 to 49 years	53	47
50 to 59 years	51	49
60 years 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: Figgie International, Inc., 1980), pp. 130, 131, 133, 134. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Figure 2.14 Attitudes toward the main emphasis of prisons, United States, 1970, 1978, 1981, and 1982

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

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 that he might return to society as a productive citizen, or protecting 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 that he might return to society as a productive citizen, or protecting society from future crimes he might commit?"



Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (New York: The Chicago Tribune-New York News Syndicate, May 24, 1982), p. 4. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.68 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 7.

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) ^a															
	1970								1981							
	Is now:				Should be:				Is now:				Should be:			
	Pun- ish- ing	Re- habili- tating	Protect- ing society	Not sure	Pun- ish- ing	Re- habili- tating	Protect- ing society	Not sure	Pun- ish- ing	Re- habili- tating	Protect- ing society	Not sure	Pun- ish- ing	Re- habili- tating	Protect- ing 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	28	37	10	8	73	13	6	17	39	36	8	20	47	30	3
College	33	22	38	7	6	80	10	4	28	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 ^b	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	NA
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	28	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

^a Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.
^b For the 1981 survey, this age category was 18 to 29 years.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by Louis Harris and Associates. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.69 Attitudes toward the relative importance of punishing or rehabilitating prisoners, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1982

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "In dealing with men in prison, do you think it is more important to punish them for their crimes, or more important to get them started 'on the right road'?"

	(Percent)		
	Punish them	Get them started right	No opinion
National	30	59	11
Sex:			
Male	30	60	10
Female	30	59	11
Race:			
White	28	61	11
Nonwhite	42	49	9
Education:			
College	23	64	13
High school	32	58	10
Grade school	37	55	8
Occupation:			
Professional and business	22	65	13
Clerical and sales	24	65	11
Manual workers	33	58	9
Nonlabor force	33	58	9
Income:			
\$25,000 and over	24	64	12
\$20,000 to \$24,999	25	68	7
\$15,000 to \$19,999	34	55	11
\$10,000 to \$14,999	33	59	8
\$5,000 to \$9,999	32	58	10
Under \$5,000	35	52	13
Age:			
Total under 30 years	31	58	11
18 to 24 years	35	55	10
25 to 29 years	26	63	11
30 to 49 years	26	62	12
Total 50 years and older	32	59	9
50 to 64 years	27	66	7
65 years and older	38	50	12
City size:			
1,000,000 and over	38	54	8
500,000 to 999,999	33	52	15
50,000 to 499,999	22	67	11
2,500 to 49,999	28	61	11
Under 2,500, rural	31	59	10
Region:			
East	30	61	9
Midwest	25	64	11
South	34	54	12
West	31	58	11
Religion:			
Protestant	31	58	11
Catholic	30	61	9
Politics:			
Republican	32	58	10
Democrat	31	58	11
Independent	23	65	12

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 200 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, May 1982), p. 16. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.70 Attitudes toward the possibility that something can be done to substantially reduce the recidivism rate of persons released from prison, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1982

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "Most persons who go to prison continue to commit crimes after they have been released. Do you think anything can be done to substantially reduce this 'repeat rate', or not?"

	(Percent)		
	Yes	No	No opinion
National	69	19	12
Sex:			
Male	70	20	10
Female	68	18	14
Race:			
White	70	19	11
Nonwhite	64	21	15
Education:			
College	77	14	9
High school	66	22	12
Grade school	64	18	18
Occupation:			
Professional and business	76	17	7
Clerical and sales	69	22	9
Manual workers	66	22	12
Nonlabor force	69	16	15
Income:			
\$25,000 and over	76	15	9
\$20,000 to \$24,999	68	20	12
\$15,000 to \$19,999	62	24	14
\$10,000 to \$14,999	71	19	10
\$5,000 to \$9,999	63	24	13
Under \$5,000	67	14	19
Age:			
Total under 30 years	68	21	11
18 to 24 years	68	23	9
25 to 29 years	69	17	14
30 to 49 years	68	20	12
Total 50 years and older	70	17	13
50 to 64 years	70	19	11
65 years and older	69	15	16
City size:			
1,000,000 and over	69	17	14
500,000 to 999,999	76	15	9
50,000 to 499,999	69	21	10
2,500 to 49,999	64	25	11
Under 2,500, rural	68	18	14
Region:			
East	67	21	12
Midwest	68	19	13
South	67	20	13
West	76	15	9
Religion:			
Protestant	69	19	12
Catholic	66	22	12
Politics:			
Republican	71	18	11
Democrat	67	21	12
Independent	73	17	10

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 200 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, May 1982), p. 24. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.71 Suggested methods of lowering the recidivism rate of persons released from prison, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1982

NOTE: The question below was asked of the 69 percent of respondents who indicated that something could be done to reduce the repeat rate (see Table 2.70). For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "What do you think can be done?"

(Percent^a)

	Stiffer sentences	Stronger rehabilitation	No parole	Less leniency in prison	Jobs when released	Enforce capital punishment	Watched when released	More selective paroles	Segregate prisoners by degree of crime	Punish without prison	Other	No opinion
National	36	36	15	8	8	8	5	4	3	1	2	4
Sex:												
Male	37	37	15	9	8	8	4	5	4	2	2	4
Female	35	35	15	7	8	7	6	4	3	1	2	5
Race:												
White	38	36	15	9	7	9	5	4	3	2	2	4
Nonwhite	23	37	14	5	15	2	7	6	4	(b)	5	6
Education:												
College	33	47	13	5	6	4	8	6	5	1	1	5
High school	39	32	15	10	8	10	4	3	2	2	3	4
Grade school	31	24	20	9	14	10	5	6	(b)	(b)	2	3
Occupation:												
Professional and business	34	44	11	6	7	5	5	4	4	1	2	7
Clerical and sales	32	34	14	8	10	13	4	4	4	1	3	5
Manual workers	36	36	17	8	10	8	5	3	2	1	2	2
Nonlabor force	40	30	18	11	7	9	7	6	2	3	3	4
Income:												
\$25,000 and over	36	40	14	8	6	7	5	4	4	2	2	6
\$20,000 to \$24,999	44	37	17	9	4	5	4	5	3	2	3	1
\$15,000 to \$19,999	39	37	9	8	10	12	4	6	4	2	2	5
\$10,000 to \$14,999	38	31	18	9	14	8	7	3	2	1	2	4
\$5,000 to \$9,999	30	37	15	11	5	8	4	4	3	1	2	3
Under \$5,000	30	33	13	4	13	11	9	5	2	(b)	4	3
Age:												
Total under 30 years	34	45	12	4	8	9	6	4	4	(b)	2	4
18 to 24 years	34	49	14	3	7	7	6	3	5	(b)	1	4
25 to 29 years	33	40	8	7	9	10	7	4	1	(b)	2	5
30 to 49 years	35	36	15	10	9	8	6	3	3	2	2	4
Total 50 years and older	38	29	18	10	8	8	5	6	3	2	3	4
50 to 64 years	38	33	18	11	8	4	5	6	3	2	2	2
65 years and older	39	25	17	9	7	11	4	6	3	3	3	5
City size:												
1,000,000 and over	37	35	18	8	5	5	5	4	3	2	3	5
500,000 to 999,999	40	42	11	5	10	4	7	6	3	2	1	4
50,000 to 499,999	31	43	13	7	10	9	6	4	4	1	1	2
2,500 to 49,999	29	34	20	6	6	7	6	2	3	3	5	9
Under 2,500, rural	42	28	14	12	8	11	5	6	2	(b)	1	4
Region:												
East	37	34	12	7	10	11	6	5	3	1	3	5
Midwest	34	41	13	5	8	5	5	4	2	(b)	1	6
South	40	30	14	10	7	10	4	5	5	2	1	2
West	32	39	22	13	8	5	7	4	2	3	2	4
Religion:												
Protestant	37	35	14	8	8	8	6	5	3	1	2	5
Catholic	35	34	15	8	8	10	5	5	3	2	2	4
Politics:												
Republican	40	28	18	8	6	14	5	6	4	2	1	2
Democrat	32	39	15	8	8	6	6	5	3	1	2	4
Independent	38	39	13	9	10	4	5	3	3	3	3	6

^a Percents add to more than 100 due to multiple responses.
^b Less than 1 percent.

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 200 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, May 1982), p. 25. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.72 Attitudes toward selected proposals for the improvement of prisons and the reduction of crime, United States, 1982

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "Please tell me whether you think the proposal is a good idea or a poor idea."

(Percent)

Proposal	Good idea	Poor idea	No opinion
Require prisoners to have a skill or to learn a trade, to fit them for a job before they are released from prison	94	4	2
Require every prisoner to be able to read and write before he or she is released from prison	89	8	3
Keep prisoners constructing buildings, making products or performing services that the State would have to hire other people to do	83	13	4
Pay prisoners for their work, but require them to return two-thirds of this amount to their victims or to the State for the cost of maintaining the prison	81	15	4
In some nations and in some States in the United States, in order to keep families together, wives are permitted to spend some weekends each year with their husbands in special weekend guest houses within the prison grounds	61	31	8
Refuse parole to any prisoner who has been paroled before for a serious crime	80	14	6
Appoint more judges in order to reduce the time between arrest and trial to a maximum of 2 months	74	18	8

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Poll* (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, Mar. 31, 1982), p. 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.73 Attitudes toward paying prisoners for their work but requiring that these prisoners compensate their victims or pay the State for the costs of imprisonment, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1982

NOTE: Respondents were asked whether they thought the following proposal was a good idea or a poor idea. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "Pay prisoners for their work, but require them to return two-thirds of this amount to their victims or to the State for the cost of maintaining the prison."

(Percent)

	Good idea	Poor idea	No opinion
National	81	15	4
Sex:			
Male	81	16	3
Female	82	13	5
Race:			
White	81	15	4
Nonwhite	80	14	6
Education:			
College	81	15	4
High school	81	16	3
Grade school	82	12	6
Occupation:			
Professional and business	80	15	5
Clerical and sales	86	11	3
Manual workers	80	16	4
Nonlabor force	83	13	4
Income:			
\$25,000 and over	82	15	3
\$20,000 to \$24,999	81	17	2
\$15,000 to \$19,999	80	15	5
\$10,000 to \$14,999	81	14	5
\$5,000 to \$9,999	84	13	3
Under \$5,000	80	13	7
Age:			
Total under 30 years	78	18	4
18 to 24 years	75	20	5
25 to 29 years	82	15	3
30 to 49 years	83	14	3
50 years and older	82	13	5
50 to 64 years	79	15	6
65 years and older	84	10	4
City size:			
1,000,000 and over	81	14	5
500,000 to 999,999	88	9	3
50,000 to 499,999	79	16	5
2,500 to 49,999	86	13	1
Under 2,500, rural	77	18	5
Region:			
East	81	14	5
Midwest	84	13	3
South	77	18	5
West	83	13	4
Religion:			
Protestant	79	17	4
Catholic	84	12	4
Politics:			
Republican	81	14	5
Democrat	84	12	4
Independent	77	19	4

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 200 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, May 1982), p. 10. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.74 Attitudes toward having prisoners make products or perform services for the State, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1982

NOTE: Respondents were asked whether they thought the following proposal was a good idea or a poor idea. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "Keep prisoners constructing buildings, making products or performing services that the state would have to hire other people to do."

	(Percent)		
	Good idea	Poor idea	No opinion
National	83	13	4
Sex:			
Male	83	14	3
Female	83	12	5
Race:			
White	84	12	4
Nonwhite	77	17	6
Education:			
College	81	15	4
High school	84	13	3
Grade school	82	11	7
Occupation:			
Professional and business	81	14	5
Clerical and sales	78	17	5
Manual workers	83	13	4
Nonlabor force	83	12	5
Income:			
\$25,000 and over	82	14	4
\$20,000 to \$24,999	85	13	2
\$15,000 to \$19,999	84	13	3
\$10,000 to \$14,999	82	14	4
\$5,000 to \$9,999	82	11	7
Under \$5,000	81	13	6
Age:			
Total under 30 years	78	18	4
18 to 24 years	79	16	5
25 to 29 years	78	19	3
30 to 49 years	84	12	4
Total 50 years and older	85	11	4
50 to 64 years	86	11	3
65 years and older	84	11	5
City size:			
1,000,000 and over	85	11	4
500,000 to 999,999	78	18	4
50,000 to 499,999	85	12	3
2,500 to 49,999	80	14	6
Under 2,500, rural	83	13	4
Region:			
East	81	15	4
Midwest	83	13	4
South	83	12	5
West	84	13	3
Religion:			
Protestant	84	12	4
Catholic	81	15	4
Politics:			
Republican	88	10	2
Democrat	82	14	4
Independent	80	14	6

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 200 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, May 1982), p. 9. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.75 Attitudes toward requiring that prisoners be able to read and write before they are released from prison, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1982

NOTE: Respondents were asked whether they thought the following proposal was a good idea or a poor idea. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "Require every prisoner to be able to read and write before he or she is released from prison."

	(Percent)		
	Good idea	Poor idea	No opinion
National	89	8	3
Sex:			
Male	86	10	4
Female	92	6	2
Race:			
White	89	8	3
Nonwhite	95	3	2
Education:			
College	84	12	4
High school	91	6	3
Grade school	93	3	4
Occupation:			
Professional and business	86	11	3
Clerical and sales	90	9	1
Manual workers	91	6	3
Nonlabor force	90	6	4
Income:			
\$25,000 and over	88	10	2
\$20,000 to \$24,999	92	6	2
\$15,000 to \$19,999	88	8	4
\$10,000 to \$14,999	89	7	4
\$5,000 to \$9,999	92	5	3
Under \$5,000	93	3	4
Age:			
Total under 30 years	89	8	3
18 to 24 years	89	8	3
25 to 29 years	88	7	5
30 to 49 years	90	8	2
Total 50 years and older	89	8	3
50 to 64 years	89	8	3
65 years and older	89	7	4
City size:			
1,000,000 and over	93	4	3
500,000 to 999,999	91	8	1
50,000 to 499,999	88	8	4
2,500 to 49,999	88	8	4
Under 2,500, rural	87	10	3
Region:			
East	93	5	2
Midwest	86	9	5
South	88	8	4
West	90	9	1
Religion:			
Protestant	89	8	3
Catholic	91	7	2
Politics:			
Republican	89	7	4
Democrat	92	6	2
Independent	87	9	4

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 200 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, May 1982), p. 8. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.76 Attitudes toward requiring that prisoners have a skill or learn a trade before they are released from prison, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1982

NOTE: Respondents were asked whether they thought the following proposal was a good idea or a poor idea. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "Require prisoners to have a skill or to learn a trade, to fit them for a job before they are released from prison."

	(Percent)		
	Good idea	Poor idea	No opinion
National	94	4	2
Sex:			
Male	94	4	2
Female	95	3	2
Race:			
White	94	4	2
Nonwhite	96	2	2
Education:			
College	95	4	1
High school	94	4	2
Grade school	96	1	3
Occupation:			
Professional and business	94	4	2
Clerical and sales	98	(a)	2
Manual workers	94	4	2
Nonlabor force	95	3	2
Income:			
\$25,000 and over	95	4	1
\$20,000 to \$24,999	98	2	(a)
\$15,000 to \$19,999	91	5	4
\$10,000 to \$14,999	95	3	2
\$5,000 to \$9,999	97	2	1
Under \$5,000	94	2	4
Age:			
Total under 30 years	94	4	2
18 to 24 years	94	4	2
25 to 29 years	94	3	3
30 to 49 years	95	3	2
Total 50 years and older	94	4	2
50 to 64 years	95	4	1
65 years and older	94	3	3
City size:			
1,000,000 and over	95	3	2
500,000 to 999,999	98	2	(a)
50,000 to 499,999	95	2	3
2,500 to 49,999	92	7	1
Under 2,500, rural	94	4	2
Region:			
East	95	4	1
Midwest	94	4	2
South	94	3	3
West	96	3	1
Religion:			
Protestant	95	3	2
Catholic	94	4	2
Politics:			
Republican	95	3	2
Democrat	95	3	2
Independent	94	4	2

^aLess than 1 percent.

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 200 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, May 1982), p. 7. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.77 Attitudes toward permitting wives to visit imprisoned husbands for weekends in prison guest houses, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1982

NOTE: Respondents were asked whether they thought the following proposal was a good idea or a poor idea. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "In some nations and in some states in the U.S., in order to keep families together, wives are permitted to spend some weekends each year with their husbands in special weekend guest houses within the prison grounds."

	(Percent)		
	Good idea	Poor idea	No opinion
National	61	31	8
Sex:			
Male	63	30	7
Female	58	33	9
Race:			
White	59	33	18
Nonwhite	71	19	10
Education:			
College	71	25	4
High school	59	33	8
Grade school	45	40	15
Occupation:			
Professional and business	69	26	5
Clerical and sales	62	27	11
Manual workers	63	31	6
Nonlabor force	46	41	13
Income:			
\$25,000 and over	65	30	5
\$20,000 to \$24,999	59	26	5
\$15,000 to \$19,999	64	29	7
\$10,000 to \$14,999	57	34	9
\$5,000 to \$9,999	58	32	10
Under \$5,000	53	31	16
Age:			
Total under 30 years	71	23	6
18 to 24 years	69	23	8
25 to 29 years	73	22	5
30 to 49 years	68	26	6
Total 50 years and older	46	43	11
50 to 64 years	49	44	7
65 years and older	42	43	15
City size:			
1,000,000 and over	61	31	8
500,000 to 999,999	71	23	6
50,000 to 499,999	63	29	8
2,500 to 49,999	55	39	6
Under 2,500, rural	57	35	8
Region:			
East	58	36	6
Midwest	61	31	8
South	59	31	10
West	66	27	7
Religion:			
Protestant	57	34	9
Catholic	61	33	6
Politics:			
Republican	54	38	8
Democrat	62	29	9
Independent	66	28	6

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 200 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, May 1982), p. 14. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.78 Attitudes toward refusing parole to prisoners who have been paroled before for a serious crime, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1982

NOTE: Respondents were asked whether they thought the following proposal was a good idea or a poor idea. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "Refuse parole to any prisoner who has been paroled before for a serious crime."

	(Percent)		
	Good idea	Poor idea	No opinion
National	80	14	6
Sex:			
Male	78	17	5
Female	82	12	6
Race:			
White	81	13	6
Nonwhite	71	23	6
Education:			
College	76	18	6
High school	83	12	5
Grade school	76	16	8
Occupation:			
Professional and business	76	19	5
Clerical and sales	85	10	5
Manual workers	82	14	4
Nonlabor force	80	13	7
Income:			
\$25,000 and over	79	17	4
\$20,000 to \$24,999	85	11	4
\$15,000 to \$19,999	88	9	3
\$10,000 to \$14,999	76	16	8
\$5,000 to \$9,999	77	14	9
Under \$5,000	73	22	5
Age:			
Total under 30 years	79	15	6
18 to 24 years	77	17	6
25 to 29 years	81	13	6
30 to 49 years	80	15	5
Total 50 years and older	81	14	5
50 to 64 years	82	15	3
65 years and older	80	13	7
City size:			
1,000,000 and over	81	14	5
500,000 to 999,999	80	13	7
50,000 to 499,999	80	16	4
2,500 to 49,999	80	15	5
Under 2,500, rural	79	14	7
Region:			
East	82	13	5
Midwest	79	14	7
South	82	12	6
West	75	20	5
Religion:			
Protestant	83	12	5
Catholic	78	16	6
Politics:			
Republican	83	12	5
Democrat	79	17	4
Independent	79	14	7

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 200 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, May 1982), p. 13. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.79 Attitudes toward the need for more prisons in respondent's State, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1982

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "In your opinion, does your State need more prisons, or not?"

	(Percent)		
	Yes	No	Don't know
National	57	30	13
Sex:			
Male	60	30	10
Female	53	31	16
Race:			
White	57	30	13
Nonwhite	51	33	16
Education:			
College	56	31	13
High school	59	30	11
Grade school	51	31	18
Occupation:			
Professional and business	56	32	12
Clerical and sales	60	22	18
Manual workers	55	34	11
Nonlabor force	62	23	15
Income:			
\$25,000 and over	58	31	11
\$20,000 to \$24,999	55	34	11
\$15,000 to \$19,999	54	33	13
\$10,000 to \$14,999	62	27	11
\$5,000 to \$9,999	56	30	14
Under \$5,000	50	30	20
Age:			
Total under 30 years	53	33	14
18 to 24 years	50	37	13
25 to 29 years	57	28	15
30 to 49 years	56	31	13
Total 50 years and older	59	28	13
50 to 64 years	55	34	11
65 years and older	64	21	15
City size:			
1,000,000 and over	62	24	14
500,000 to 999,999	68	20	12
50,000 to 499,999	52	35	13
2,500 to 49,999	58	30	12
Under 2,500, rural	51	36	13
Region:			
East	60	27	13
Midwest	50	37	13
South	58	29	13
West	58	29	13
Religion:			
Protestant	58	29	13
Catholic	55	34	11
Politics:			
Republican	57	32	11
Democrat	59	28	13
Independent	56	30	14

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 200 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, May 1982), p. 4. Reprinted by permission.

Public Attitudes Toward Crime and Criminal Justice-Related Topics

Table 2.80 Public willingness to pay more taxes for prison construction, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1982

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "If more prisons were needed in your State, would you be willing to pay more taxes to help build these prisons, or not?"

	(Percent)		
	Yes	No	No opinion
National	49	44	7
Sex:			
Male	51	43	6
Female	46	46	8
Race:			
White	51	43	6
Nonwhite	36	56	8
Education:			
College	59	36	5
High school	47	46	7
Grade school	33	57	10
Occupation:			
Professional and business	57	37	6
Clerical and sales	48	42	10
Manual workers	44	50	6
Nonlabor force	50	42	8
Income:			
\$25,000 and over	56	39	5
\$20,000 to \$24,999	52	46	2
\$15,000 to \$19,999	44	51	5
\$10,000 to \$14,999	48	44	8
\$5,000 to \$9,999	40	49	11
Under \$5,000	49	44	7
Age:			
Total under 30 years	48	45	7
18 to 24 years	48	45	7
25 to 29 years	48	45	7
30 to 49 years	51	43	6
Total 50 years and older	47	46	7
50 to 64 years	47	46	7
65 years and older	48	48	5
City size:			
1,000,000 and over	41	50	9
500,000 to 999,999	62	33	5
50,000 to 499,999	52	42	6
2,500 to 49,999	51	44	5
Under 2,500, rural	45	48	7
Region:			
East	43	49	8
Midwest	41	52	7
South	56	37	7
West	57	40	3
Religion:			
Protestant	53	41	6
Catholic	40	53	7
Politics:			
Republican	53	41	6
Democrat	46	47	7
Independent	52	42	6

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 200 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, May 1982), p. 5. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.81 Attitudes toward prison construction to accommodate longer sentences, and willingness to increase taxes to pay for prison construction, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1982

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.1. The data below are answers to a sequence of questions. First, respondents were asked if they approved or disapproved of prison construction. If they indicated they approved, they were asked if they would still approve if it required a tax increase. The percents under the heading "tax increase to pay for construction" are based on the total sample of 2,464 respondents. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7. For detailed information about this survey, see Appendix 8.

Questions: "Would you approve or disapprove of building more prisons so that longer sentences could be given to criminals?"
If approve, "What if building more prisons meant your taxes went up to pay for them, would you still approve?"

	(Percent ^a)					
	Prison construction			Tax increase to pay for construction		
	Approve	Dis-approve	No opinion, refused to answer	Still approve	Dis-approve	Did not approve construction or don't know
National	69	28	3	62	6	31
Sex:						
Male	71	27	2	65	5	30
Female	68	28	5	59	8	34
Race, ethnicity:						
White	69	28	3	63	6	32
Black	67	31	2	56	9	35
Hispanic	78	21	1	69	9	22
Education:						
College	67	30	2	63	4	33
High school	71	25	3	62	8	29
Grade school	72	23	5	56	11	32
Employment status:						
Full-time employed	70	28	2	64	5	31
Part-time employed	69	28	4	61	8	31
Unemployed	63	36	1	52	10	38
Laid off	81	19	0	69	11	19
Retired	70	23	7	63	6	31
Full-time homemaker	72	24	4	61	8	31
Student	61	39	0	55	5	39
Income:						
\$30,000 and over	68	30	2	63	5	32
\$20,000 to \$29,999	71	26	3	66	4	30
\$12,000 to \$19,999	73	25	1	66	6	28
\$8,000 to \$11,999	69	28	3	58	9	32
Under \$8,000	67	26	7	53	12	35
Age:						
18 to 24 years	71	28	(b)	64	7	29
25 to 29 years	69	30	2	60	8	33
30 to 49 years	69	28	2	63	6	31
50 to 64 years	70	26	4	64	5	31
65 years and older	69	24	8	61	6	34
Community size:						
Large city	69	27	4	63	6	31
Suburb	70	27	3	64	5	30
Small town	68	29	3	61	6	33
Rural	70	28	3	62	7	31
Region:						
Northeast	71	25	4	63	7	31
Midwest	65	32	3	57	7	36
South	72	25	3	65	6	28
West	68	28	3	63	5	32
Neighborhood racial characteristics:						
Mostly or all white	70	27	3	63	6	31
Racially mixed	68	29	4	61	6	33
Mostly or all black	67	31	2	56	9	35
Neighborhood age structure:						
Mostly younger than 35 years	64	34	2	60	3	37
Mostly between 35 and 55 years	71	27	3	65	5	30
Mostly older than 55 years	66	27	6	61	4	35
Mixed, all ages	70	27	3	62	7	31

^aPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.
^bLess than or equal to 0.5 percent.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the ABC News Poll; data were made available through the Criminal Justice Archive and Information Network, Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research.

Table 2.82 Attitudes toward building prisons in high crime areas, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1982

NOTE: Respondents were asked whether they thought the following proposal was a good idea or a poor idea. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "Build prisons in high crime areas to serve as a warning to potential criminals in those areas."

	(Percent)		
	Good idea	Poor idea	No opinion
National	36	53	11
Sex:			
Male	36	55	9
Female	36	52	12
Race:			
White	36	53	11
Nonwhite	36	55	9
Education:			
College	28	64	8
High school	38	51	11
Grade school	43	40	17
Occupation:			
Professional and business	31	61	8
Clerical and sales	33	51	16
Manual workers	41	50	9
Nonlabor force	33	52	15
Income:			
\$25,000 and over	31	61	8
\$20,000 to \$24,999	34	56	10
\$15,000 to \$19,999	40	47	13
\$10,000 to \$14,999	39	53	8
\$5,000 to \$9,999	37	49	14
Under \$5,000	33	53	14
Age:			
Total under 30 years	41	50	9
18 to 24 years	42	49	9
25 to 29 years	39	52	9
30 to 49 years	33	58	9
Total 50 years and older	35	51	14
50 to 64 years	34	55	11
65 years and older	36	48	16
City size:			
1,000,000 and over	34	55	11
500,000 to 999,999	30	65	5
50,000 to 499,999	38	50	12
2,500 to 49,999	36	54	10
Under 2,500, rural	38	49	13
Region:			
East	38	52	10
Midwest	31	60	9
South	44	42	14
West	28	64	8
Religion:			
Protestant	37	51	12
Catholic	35	59	6
Politics:			
Republican	37	55	8
Democrat	38	51	11
Independent	33	55	12

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 200 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, May 1982), p. 15. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.83 Attitudes toward the conversion of unused Army bases into prisons, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1982

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "It has been proposed that army bases not now being used be converted into prisons. Does this sound like a good idea to you or a poor idea?"

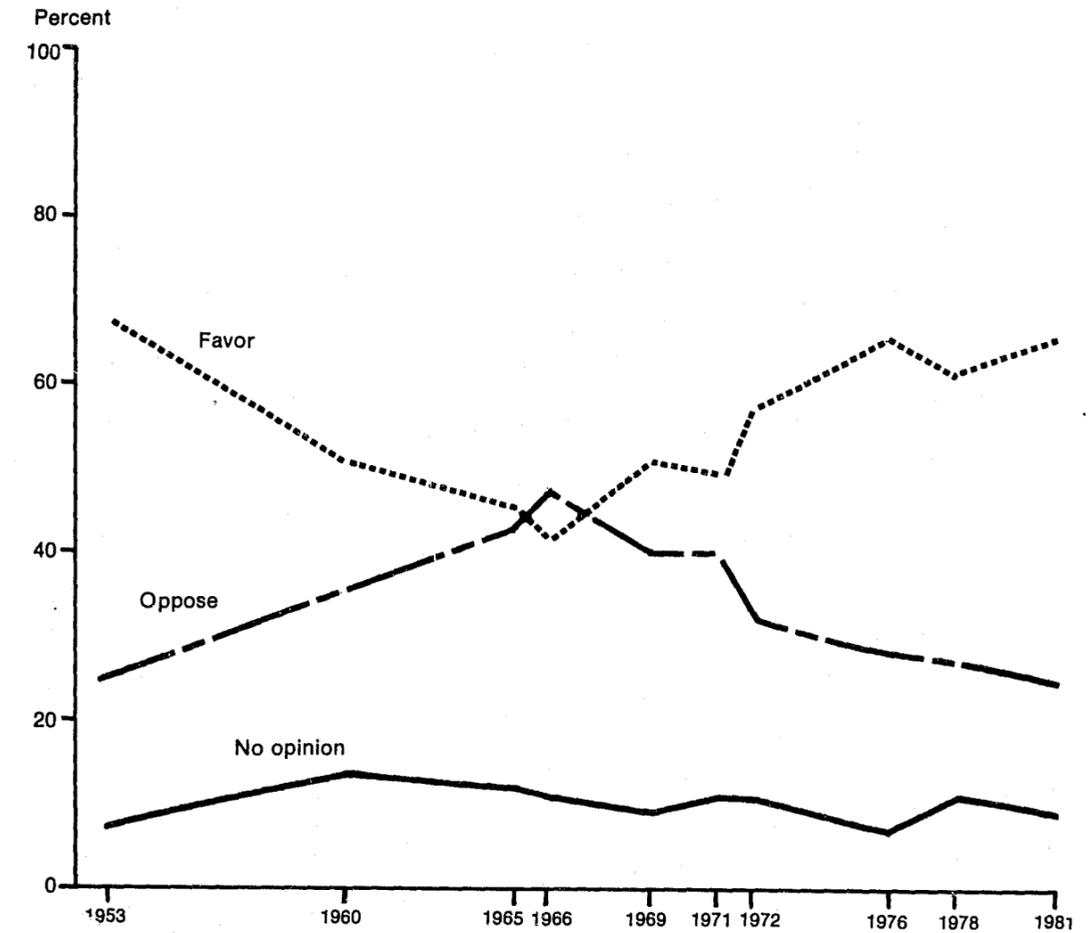
	(Percent)		
	Good idea	Poor idea	No opinion
National	76	18	6
Sex:			
Male	77	19	4
Female	76	17	7
Race:			
White	78	17	5
Nonwhite	65	25	10
Education:			
College	76	19	5
High school	78	17	5
Grade school	70	19	11
Occupation:			
Professional and business	76	19	5
Clerical and sales	80	17	3
Manual workers	77	17	6
Nonlabor force	74	18	8
Income:			
\$25,000 and over	79	18	3
\$20,000 to \$24,999	81	17	2
\$15,000 to \$19,999	80	16	4
\$10,000 to \$14,999	79	14	7
\$5,000 to \$9,999	70	21	9
Under \$5,000	70	19	11
Age:			
Total under 30 years	77	19	4
18 to 24 years	76	20	4
25 to 29 years	79	17	4
30 to 49 years	79	16	5
Total 50 years and older	73	19	8
50 to 64 years	71	23	6
65 years and older	74	16	10
City size:			
1,000,000 and over	78	15	7
500,000 to 999,999	81	15	4
50,000 to 499,999	74	20	6
2,500 to 49,999	70	22	8
Under 2,500, rural	79	16	5
Region:			
East	78	18	4
Midwest	77	17	6
South	74	19	7
West	77	18	5
Religion:			
Protestant	75	19	6
Catholic	79	17	4
Politics:			
Republican	83	12	5
Democrat	75	19	6
Independent	75	20	5

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 200 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, May 1982), p. 6. Reprinted by permission.

Figure 2.15 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 7.

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 2.84 Attitudes toward capital punishment for persons convicted of murder, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1972-78, 1980, and 1982

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "Do you favor or oppose the death penalty for persons convicted of murder?"

(Percent^a)

	1972 ^b			1973 ^b			1974			1975			1976		
	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	53	39	8	60	35	5	63	32	5	60	33	7	66	30	5
Sex:															
Male	61	34	5	68	29	4	68	29	3	67	27	6	73	24	3
Female	45	44	11	54	40	6	59	35	7	54	38	8	60	34	6
Race:															
White	58	35	7	64	32	5	66	29	5	63	30	6	68	28	5
Black/other	29	62	10	36	57	8	38	54	8	33	57	10	44	51	4
Education:															
College	54	40	6	57	39	4	58	38	4	58	37	4	63	33	3
High school	53	38	8	61	34	5	66	28	6	60	33	7	68	27	4
Grade school	51	40	9	63	30	7	64	30	6	62	28	11	61	33	8
Occupation:															
Professional and business	57	37	6	65	30	5	62	34	4	64	31	6	67	30	3
Clerical	51	39	10	56	39	5	69	27	4	60	34	6	66	27	7
Manual	49	42	8	58	37	5	60	35	5	57	35	7	65	32	4
Farmer	66	30	4	75	21	4	77	20	2	69	23	8	77	18	4
Income:															
\$15,000 and over	NA	NA	NA	65	31	4	69	27	4	62	33	5	74	23	3
\$10,000 to \$14,999	NA	NA	NA	67	29	4	66	30	4	67	28	5	68	26	5
\$7,000 to \$9,999	NA	NA	NA	58	39	2	60	34	6	61	32	7	61	35	4
\$5,000 to \$6,999	NA	NA	NA	54	41	5	60	33	6	58	35	6	54	40	6
\$3,000 to \$4,999	NA	NA	NA	58	36	6	58	39	3	54	35	11	59	36	5
Under \$3,000	NA	NA	NA	46	47	7	54	40	6	42	47	11	51	43	6
Age:															
18 to 20 years	40	56	5	47	50	3	55	43	2	53	42	5	55	42	3
21 to 29 years	46	48	6	48	48	4	58	39	3	53	40	7	58	38	4
30 to 49 years	56	37	7	63	32	5	65	31	4	62	33	5	69	27	4
50 years and older	56	34	10	66	28	6	66	27	8	64	28	8	68	26	6
Region:															
Northeast	64	30	6	61	35	4	66	29	4	66	30	4	70	26	4
Midwest	51	41	8	60	33	7	59	35	6	59	34	7	65	31	4
South	41	49	10	59	37	5	63	32	6	55	36	8	63	31	6
West	62	32	6	62	34	4	66	29	5	64	30	6	65	32	3
Religion:															
Protestant	50	42	9	62	33	5	63	32	5	59	33	8	65	30	5
Catholic	60	34	6	64	32	4	71	25	4	67	30	3	68	27	4
Jewish	65	26	9	62	33	5	39	52	9	61	39	0	74	26	0
None	47	49	4	37	58	5	43	50	7	50	42	7	55	41	4
Politics:															
Republican	63	31	6	71	25	4	73	22	5	67	26	7	73	23	4
Democrat	50	40	10	55	40	5	59	36	5	57	36	6	65	30	5
Independent	50	44	6	59	36	5	62	33	5	59	34	7	62	34	4

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

^bThe 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.

	1977			1978			1980			1982		
	Favor	Oppose	Don't know									
	67	26	6	66	28	6	67	27	6	74	20	6
	75	22	3	74	24	3	75	21	4	80	16	4
	61	30	9	61	31	8	61	32	7	69	24	7
	70	24	6	69	25	6	70	24	6	77	18	6
	46	47	8	44	48	8	40	51	9	51	42	7
	66	29	6	66	29	5	67	30	4	71	21	5
	69	24	7	68	26	6	71	23	6	78	17	5
	65	29	6	60	31	8	56	33	11	64	26	9
	64	28	8	68	28	4	66	29	5	71	23	6
	64	26	9	72	23	6	69	26	5	79	17	4
	69	26	5	63	30	7	68	26	7	73	21	6
	77	18	4	76	21	3	71	15	15	77	15	8
	71	24	5	72	24	5	73	23	4	78	18	4
	67	27	5	67	28	5	73	23	4	78	18	4
	70	22	7	71	22	7	66	32	3	76	20	4
	65	28	7	60	34	7	64	27	9	73	18	9
	56	37	7	58	32	10	58	30	12	64	24	12
	58	35	7	43	50	7	46	36	18	61	31	8
	69	30	2	63	33	3	70	27	4	68	26	6
	62	31	6	64	31	5	66	31	4	74	20	6
	67	27	7	67	28	5	69	26	5	74	21	5
	70	23	7	68	25	7	66	25	9	74	20	6
	64	31	6	67	28	5	68	26	6	74	22	4
	68	25	7	69	24	6	66	26	8	72	21	7
	64	28	8	64	30	6	66	28	6	74	21	5
	77	20	3	64	31	6	70	25	5	76	18	6
	67	26	7	67	27	6	67	26	6	73	21	6
	70	25	5	68	27	6	71	23	6	76	20	4
	66	26	9	79	21	0	75	22	3	73	19	8
	64	34	2	58	38	4	54	39	7	73	16	10
	74	21	6	73	23	4	77	18	5	79	16	5
	67	27	6	63	31	6	63	31	6	71	24	5
	64	29	7	66	27	7	66	28	7	73	20	7

Table 2.85 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 7.

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 2.86 Attitudes toward capital punishment for persons convicted of murder, treason, rape, and hijacking an airplane, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1981

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "Are you in favor of the death penalty for persons convicted of: murder, treason, rape, hijacking an airplane?"

	(Percent)											
	Murder			Treason			Rape			Hijacking an airplane		
	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know
National	66	25	9	39	49	12	37	53	10	22	68	10
Sex:												
Male	71	22	7	46	44	10	40	50	10	26	65	9
Female	62	28	10	32	53	15	34	55	11	19	71	10
Race:												
White	70	22	8	41	47	12	38	52	10	23	68	9
Nonwhite	44	44	12	25	61	14	33	57	10	20	67	13
Education:												
College	62	32	6	33	58	9	29	63	8	18	76	6
High school	72	20	8	43	45	12	41	49	10	24	67	9
Grade school	55	30	15	38	43	19	37	46	17	27	55	18
Occupation:												
Professional and business	66	27	7	40	52	8	35	58	7	22	71	7
Clerical and sales	68	24	8	37	51	12	37	59	4	25	70	5
Manual workers	68	25	7	38	49	13	38	50	12	19	72	9
Nonlabor force	61	26	13	41	41	18	38	47	15	27	58	15
Income:												
\$25,000 and over	74	21	5	45	45	10	36	56	8	22	70	8
\$20,000 to \$24,999	66	27	7	44	46	10	34	56	10	20	72	8
\$15,000 to \$19,999	69	25	6	35	55	10	37	57	6	19	75	6
\$10,000 to \$14,999	67	25	8	35	53	12	39	50	11	21	68	11
\$5,000 to \$9,999	57	29	14	40	42	18	38	49	13	25	61	14
Under \$5,000	52	34	14	35	47	18	40	44	16	31	57	12
Age:												
Total under 30 years	62	31	7	26	65	9	37	56	7	18	77	5
18 to 24 years	63	30	7	24	67	9	37	54	9	17	77	6
25 to 29 years	62	31	7	30	61	9	38	59	3	19	76	5
30 to 49 years	68	24	8	42	46	12	37	53	10	19	73	8
50 years and older	68	22	10	45	39	16	37	50	13	28	58	14
City size:												
1,000,000 and over	67	23	10	41	46	13	41	49	10	26	63	11
500,000 to 999,999	62	30	8	45	45	10	38	56	6	19	75	6
50,000 to 499,999	69	25	6	37	52	11	39	51	10	22	68	10
2,500 to 49,999	65	28	7	34	55	11	36	52	12	22	70	8
Under 2,500, rural	67	21	12	39	45	16	33	55	12	23	66	11
Region:												
East	67	24	9	39	48	13	34	57	9	24	67	9
Midwest	65	25	10	39	49	12	38	54	8	21	72	7
South	65	26	9	39	49	12	41	45	14	23	65	12
West	70	25	5	38	49	13	34	56	10	21	69	18
Religion:												
Protestant	65	26	9	37	51	12	34	55	11	22	69	9
Catholic	70	22	8	43	43	14	42	49	9	23	67	10
Politics:												
Republican	73	19	8	41	46	13	36	53	11	24	67	9
Democrat	64	27	9	38	49	13	37	53	10	22	68	10
Independent	65	27	8	41	50	9	37	53	10	23	70	7

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 187 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, April 1981), pp. 18, 19. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.87 Reasons for favoring the death penalty for persons convicted of murder, United States, 1981

NOTE: The data below represent the reasons given by the 73 percent subsample of the 1,533 persons surveyed who answered yes to the question, "Are you in favor of the death penalty for persons convicted of murder?" For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "Why do you favor the death penalty?"

Reason	Percent citing reason ^a
Revenge--eye for an eye	42
It's a crime deterrent	35
Jail does not rehabilitate; murderer may get paroled and do it again	22
Criminals get off too easily today	14
Jail sentences cost society too much money	9
Other	11
Don't know/no opinion	4

^aTotal adds to more than 100 percent due to multiple responses.

Source: Jeffrey D. Alderman, Linda A. Cranney, and Peter Begans, ABC News-Washington Post Poll, Survey No. 0034 (New York: ABC News, June 8, 1981), Question 37A. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.88 Reasons for opposing the death penalty for persons convicted of murder, United States, 1981

NOTE: The data below represent the reasons given by the 20 percent subsample of the 1,533 persons surveyed who answered no to the question, "Are you in favor of the death penalty for persons convicted of murder?" For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "Why don't you favor the death penalty?"

Reason	Percent citing reason ^a
Taking a second life will not solve anything	38
Religion forbids it; Bible says "thou shalt not kill"	33
The legal system is not equitable	11
There should be life imprisonment with no parole	10
Death penalty is not a deterrent to murderers	10
People can be rehabilitated	8
Other	25
Don't know/no opinion	2

^aTotal adds to more than 100 percent due to multiple responses.

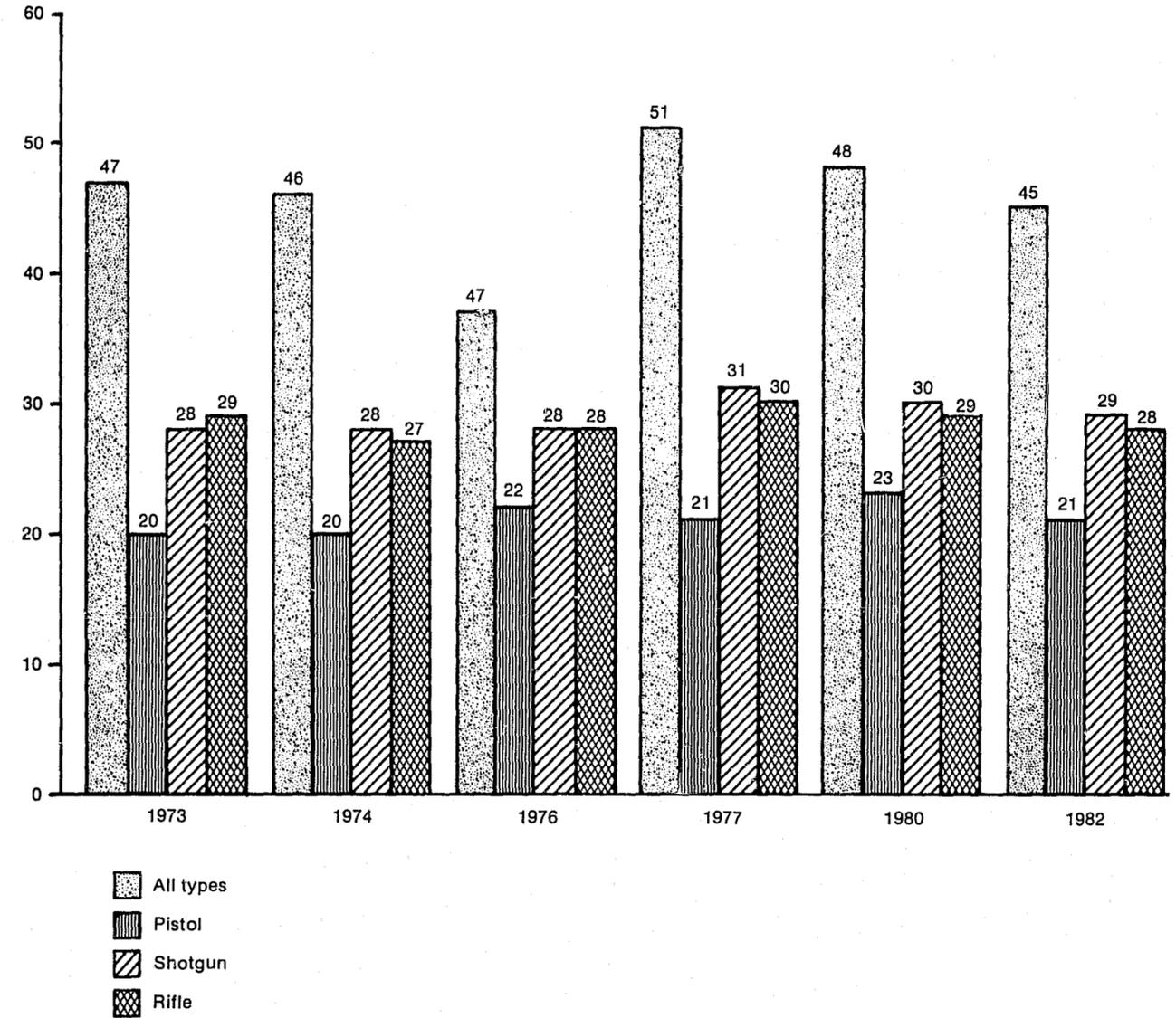
Source: Jeffrey D. Alderman, Linda A. Cranney, and Peter Begans, ABC News-Washington Post Poll, Survey No. 0034 (New York: ABC News, June 8, 1981), Question 37B. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Figure 2.16 Respondents reporting a firearm in their home, by type of firearm, United States, selected years 1973-82

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "Do you happen to have in your home (or garage) any guns or revolvers?" If yes, "Is it a pistol, shotgun, rifle, or what?"

(Percent reporting having guns)



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 2.89 Respondents reporting a firearm in their home, by demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973-82

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "Do you happen to have in your home (or garage) any guns or revolvers?"

	(Percent reporting having guns)					
	1973	1974	1976	1977	1980	1982
Total	47	46	47	51	48	45
Sex:						
Male	53	51	52	55	56	54
Female	43	42	43	47	41	39
Race:						
White	49	48	58	53	50	48
Black/other	38	32	37	34	29	30
Education:						
College	45	42	44	45	41	39
High school	50	48	50	54	51	51
Grade school	44	49	42	51	51	41
Occupation:						
Professional and business	47	44	47	49	46	43
Clerical	42	43	40	49	45	39
Manual	46	48	48	52	48	49
Farmer	83	79	62	66	81	77
Income:						
\$15,000 and over	55	52	53	57	56	53
\$10,000 to \$14,999	58	51	54	56	46	49
\$7,000 to \$9,999	44	48	42	50	45	43
\$5,000 to \$6,999	43	40	44	38	38	28
\$3,000 to \$4,999	35	38	35	39	26	26
Under \$3,000	30	34	30	35	24	26
Age:						
18 to 20 years	50	34	38	54	48	51
21 to 29 years	43	48	45	45	48	41
30 to 49 years	51	49	52	55	50	51
50 years and older	46	44	44	49	46	44
Region:						
Northeast	22	27	29	32	27	32
Midwest	51	49	48	53	52	48
South	62	59	60	62	59	52
West	47	42	44	46	44	47
Religion:						
Protestant	56	52	53	57	56	52
Catholic	35	37	36	39	36	36
Jewish	14	7	26	17	6	11
None	32	40	43	50	39	37
Politics:						
Republican	53	49	50	56	53	50
Democrat	44	45	45	49	46	44
Independent	49	47	48	50	47	44

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 2.90 Respondents reporting a firearm in their home, by type of firearm and demographic characteristics, United States, 1982

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "Do you happen to have in your home (or garage) any guns or revolvers?"
If yes, "Is it a pistol, shotgun, rifle, or what?"

	(Percent reporting having guns)			
	Guns in the home			
	All types	Pistol	Shotgun	Rifle
Total	45	21	29	28
Sex:				
Male	54	26	37	34
Female	39	18	22	24
Race:				
White	48	22	30	30
Black/other	36	18	15	12
Education:				
College	39	22	24	25
High school	51	22	33	32
Grade school	41	16	26	22
Occupation:				
Professional and business	43	22	25	25
Clerical	39	19	24	27
Manual	49	22	32	30
Farmer	77	12	50	54
Income:				
\$15,000 and over	53	26	36	35
\$10,000 to \$14,999	49	18	27	27
\$7,000 to \$9,999	43	23	24	19
\$5,000 to \$6,999	28	14	14	14
\$3,000 to \$4,999	26	10	14	14
Under \$3,000	26	10	16	10
Age:				
18 to 20 years	51	15	32	30
21 to 29 years	41	17	26	28
30 to 49 years	51	25	32	32
50 years and older	44	21	28	25
Region:				
Northeast	32	12	20	18
Midwest	48	20	34	31
South	52	26	34	33
West	47	27	22	26
Religion:				
Protestant	52	25	34	33
Catholic	36	15	22	21
Jewish	11	11	3	0
None	37	19	18	20
Politics:				
Republican	50	25	32	32
Democrat	44	22	27	26
Independent	44	18	28	29

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 2.91 Respondents reporting ownership of a firearm, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1980 and 1982

NOTE: For the results of the screen question, see Table 2.89. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "Do you happen to have in your home (or garage) any guns or revolvers?"
If yes, "Do any of these guns belong to you?"

	(Percent reporting owning guns)	
	1980	1982
Total	29	29
Sex:		
Male	52	48
Female	11	14
Race:		
White	30	30
Black/other	16	22
Education:		
College	25	26
High school	29	30
Grade school	36	29
Occupation:		
Professional and business	26	26
Clerical	15	16
Manual	35	34
Farmer	69	73
Income:		
\$15,000 and over	35	33
\$10,000 to \$14,999	27	29
\$7,000 to \$9,999	28	28
\$5,000 to \$6,999	24	21
\$3,000 to \$4,999	19	23
Under \$3,000	9	14
Age:		
18 to 20 years	18	15
21 to 29 years	24	23
30 to 49 years	31	32
50 years and older	31	31
Region:		
Northeast	15	21
Midwest	30	29
South	37	32
West	28	33
Religion:		
Protestant	34	33
Catholic	20	22
Jewish	3	5
None	29	20
Politics:		
Republican	32	32
Democrat	27	28
Independent	28	27

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 2.92 Attitudes toward a law forbidding ownership of pistols and revolvers except by police and other authorized persons, by demographic characteristics and gun ownership, United States, 1975 and 1979-81

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 7.

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			April 1981			June 1981		
	Should be a law	Should not be a law	No opinion	Should be a law	Should not be a law	No opinion	Should be a law	Should not be a law	No opinion	Should be a law	Should not be a law	No opinion	Should be a law	Should not be a law	No opinion
National	41	55	4	31	65	4	38	51	11	39	58	3	41	54	5
Sex:															
Male	35	62	3	25	71	4	31	62	7	33	65	2	34	62	4
Female	46	49	5	36	59	5	44	40	16	45	52	3	48	46	6
Race:															
White	40	55	5	32	65	3	NA	NA	NA	38	59	3	40	55	5
Nonwhite	41	57	2	22	67	11	NA	NA	NA	49	48	3	46	46	8
Education:															
College	49	47	4	33	64	3	44	55	1	42	56	2	47	49	4
High school	39	57	4	29	66	5	41	49	10	38	59	3	37	57	6
Grade school	36	59	5	32	63	5	27	51	22	38	57	5	45	49	6
Occupation:															
Professional and business	49	48	3	33	64	3	NA	NA	NA	37	60	3	49	47	4
Clerical and sales	46	50	4	38	59	3	NA	NA	NA	48	49	3	46	38	16
Manual workers	36	60	4	25	70	5	NA	NA	NA	40	58	2	34	63	3
Nonlabor force	37	56	7	32	64	4	NA	NA	NA	37	60	3	42	51	7
Income:															
\$25,000 and over	NA	NA	NA	36	65	5	NA	NA	NA	37	61	2	35	63	2
\$20,000 to \$24,999	NA	NA	NA	33	66	1	NA	NA	NA	35	63	2	41	56	3
\$15,000 to \$19,999	NA	NA	NA	32	60	8	NA	NA	NA	43	52	5	42	49	9
\$10,000 to \$14,999	NA	NA	NA	27	67	6	NA	NA	NA	39	59	2	41	53	6
\$5,000 to \$9,999	NA	NA	NA	30	65	5	NA	NA	NA	39	56	5	46	48	6
Under \$5,000	NA	NA	NA	29	68	3	NA	NA	NA	42	56	2	46	44	10
Age:															
Total under 30 years	43	54	3	30	65	5	43 ^a	48 ^a	9 ^a	42	56	2	46	49	5
18 to 24 years	41	55	4	28	66	6	NA	NA	NA	42	55	3	48	47	5
25 to 29 years	47	51	2	33	65	2	NA	NA	NA	42	57	1	43	53	4
30 to 49 years	39	57	4	29	67	4	39 ^b	52 ^b	9 ^b	38	60	2	38	57	5
50 years and older	41	54	5	33	63	4	30	54	16	39	58	3	40	54	6
City size:															
1,000,000 and over	66	29	5	46	47	7	NA	NA	NA	67	31	2	61	33	6
500,000 to 999,999	44	53	3	35	58	7	47 ^c	47 ^c	6 ^c	37	61	2	44	49	7
50,000 to 499,999	40	55	5	37	61	2	38	48	14	37	61	2	43	53	4
2,500 to 49,999	36	58	6	22	76	2	32	46	22	30	65	5	31	61	8
Under 2,500, rural	28	69	3	18	78	4	32	61	7	28	69	3	31	66	3
Region:															
East	58	37	5	46	50	4	53	39	8	52	46	2	60	36	4
Midwest	44	53	3	32	62	6	33	51	16	40	56	4	37	57	6
South	27	69	4	20	77	3	30	59	11	28	69	3	30	64	6
West	29	65	6	23	73	4	34	56	10	36	62	2	37	59	4
Religion:															
Protestant	35	61	4	24	72	4	NA	NA	NA	31	66	3	34	61	5
Catholic	49	45	6	44	53	3	NA	NA	NA	52	47	1	53	42	5
Politics:															
Republican	43	54	3	33	65	2	NA	NA	NA	36	61	3	32	62	6
Democrat	44	52	4	32	64	4	NA	NA	NA	42	56	2	46	48	6
Independent	37	58	5	26	69	5	NA	NA	NA	37	60	3	42	55	3
Gun ownership:															
Gun owner	24	74	2	18	80	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Not a gun owner	54	40	6	42	52	6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gun possession:															
Guns in the home (all types)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	19	70	11	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Handguns	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	13	61	6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
No guns in the home	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	50	39	11	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

^aFor this survey, this age category was 18 to 34 years.
^bFor this survey, this age category was 35 to 49 years.
^cFor this survey, the city category was 500,000 and over.

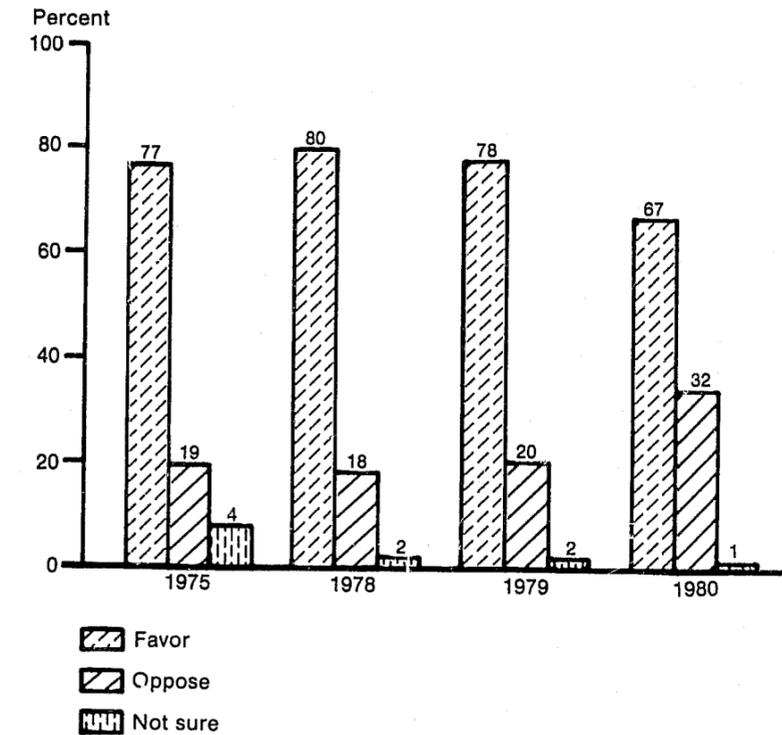
Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 123, p. 10; Report No. 174, p. 29 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll); *The Gallup Poll*, Feb. 3, 1980, pp. 7, 8; Jan. 22, 1981, pp. 5-7 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll); and George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 187, p. 15; Report No. 190, p. 27 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Public Attitudes Toward Crime and Criminal Justice-Related Topics

Figure 2.17 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 7.

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 2.93 Attitudes toward a law requiring a police permit prior to gun purchase, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1972-77, 1980, and 1982

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

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^a)

	1972			1973			1974			1975			1976		
	Favor	Oppose	Don't know												
National	70	27	3	74	25	2	75	24	1	74	24	3	72	27	1
Sex:															
Male	61	37	2	67	32	2	66	33	(b)	66	32	2	64	35	1
Female	79	17	4	79	19	2	83	15	2	80	17	3	78	20	2
Race:															
White	70	27	3	73	25	2	75	24	1	73	25	2	71	27	1
Black/other	69	26	5	74	24	2	77	22	1	81	15	4	74	24	3
Education:															
College	71	27	2	76	23	1	77	22	1	76	22	2	71	27	2
High school	72	26	3	73	25	2	75	23	2	74	24	2	72	27	1
Grade school	66	29	5	70	27	3	71	27	2	68	26	6	71	28	1
Occupation:															
Professional and business	69	28	3	71	27	2	74	25	1	73	24	3	74	25	0
Clerical	80	18	2	78	21	(b)	84	16	1	81	18	2	78	20	2
Manual	72	26	3	74	25	2	76	22	2	72	26	2	70	29	1
Farmer	54	44	2	69	28	3	62	38	0	63	34	2	59	39	3
Income:															
\$15,000 and over	NA	NA	NA	74	25	1	77	22	1	76	23	1	72	27	(b)
\$10,000 to \$14,999	NA	NA	NA	72	26	1	74	25	1	70	27	2	71	27	2
\$7,000 to \$9,999	NA	NA	NA	72	26	2	76	23	1	74	23	3	68	29	3
\$5,000 to \$6,999	NA	NA	NA	74	26	1	68	32	0	76	22	2	73	26	1
\$3,000 to \$4,999	NA	NA	NA	71	27	2	79	19	2	71	26	3	72	28	1
Under \$3,000	NA	NA	NA	78	18	4	76	22	2	76	21	3	74	24	2
Age:															
18 to 20 years	70	27	3	73	27	0	75	23	2	74	26	0	78	22	0
21 to 29 years	74	24	2	76	23	1	77	23	(b)	79	19	1	71	27	2
30 to 49 years	68	29	3	72	26	2	76	24	1	70	27	3	73	25	1
50 years and older	70	26	4	74	24	2	74	24	2	73	24	3	70	29	1
Region:															
Northeast	83	16	2	88	10	2	88	12	0	85	12	3	86	13	1
Midwest	69	27	4	72	28	(b)	77	22	1	76	22	2	72	27	1
South	63	33	4	67	31	2	70	28	2	66	30	3	63	35	2
West	67	32	1	69	29	2	66	32	2	70	29	1	68	30	1
Religion:															
Protestant	66	31	3	68	31	2	71	28	2	70	27	3	67	31	2
Catholic	78	19	3	83	15	2	85	14	(b)	83	15	2	82	18	0
Jewish	96	4	0	98	2	0	98	2	0	96	4	0	89	11	0
None	69	29	2	81	18	1	70	29	1	71	28	1	68	28	4
Politics:															
Republican	70	27	3	70	28	1	74	25	1	74	23	3	71	27	2
Democrat	72	25	4	76	22	2	78	22	1	77	20	2	74	25	1
Independent	68	30	1	73	26	2	73	25	2	70	28	2	69	29	2

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.
^bOne-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.

	1977			1980			1982		
	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know
National	72	26	2	69	29	2	72	26	2
Sex:									
Male	64	35	1	63	36	1	68	31	1
Female	78	19	2	74	23	3	75	23	2
Race:									
White	70	28	2	68	30	2	71	27	2
Black/other	81	17	2	81	15	4	78	19	3
Education:									
College	74	25	2	70	29	2	76	23	1
High school	70	28	2	69	29	2	71	27	1
Grade school	72	25	3	70	27	2	64	30	6
Occupation:									
Professional and business	76	23	1	70	28	2	75	23	2
Clerical	75	22	3	77	21	2	77	23	(b)
Manual	71	27	2	67	32	2	69	29	2
Farmer	58	42	1	53	47	0	36	60	4
Income:									
\$15,000 and over	71	28	1	68	31	1	73	26	2
\$10,000 to \$14,999	71	28	1	73	26	1	71	29	(b)
\$7,000 to \$9,999	71	27	2	76	21	2	75	24	1
\$5,000 to \$6,999	71	27	2	76	21	2	71	24	6
\$3,000 to \$4,999	71	25	4	62	30	8	71	24	3
Under \$3,000	76	21	2	74	24	2	68	30	3
Age:									
18 to 20 years	71	28	1	79	19	2	76	21	3
21 to 29 years	69	31	0	71	29	0	77	23	0
30 to 49 years	72	26	2	73	27	1	76	24	(b)
50 years and older	70	29	1	70	29	1	72	26	2
Region:									
Northeast	74	24	2	67	29	3	69	29	2
Midwest	85	14	1	86	13	1	85	13	2
South	67	31	2	71	27	2	73	24	2
West	69	28	3	64	34	2	62	36	2
Religion:									
Protestant	68	31	2	60	38	2	69	30	2
Catholic	67	30	2	64	34	2	68	30	2
Jewish	80	20	1	83	16	1	81	17	2
None	89	9	3	88	12	0	89	5	5
Politics:									
Republican	73	26	1	71	28	1	72	28	0
Democrat	71	26	3	64	35	1	66	33	1
Independent	73	26	2	74	25	2	75	24	2
	71	28	2	68	29	2	72	26	2

Table 2.99 Attitudes toward a law making it illegal to import gun parts from other nations, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1981

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "Would you favor or oppose a law which would make it illegal to import gun parts from other nations?"

	(Percent)		
	Favor a law	Oppose a law	No opinion
National	49	37	14
Sex:			
Male	47	41	12
Female	50	33	17
Race:			
White	48	37	15
Nonwhite	50	34	16
Education:			
College	51	36	13
High school	48	38	14
Grade school	49	33	18
Occupation:			
Professional and business	52	34	14
Clerical and sales	50	36	14
Manual workers	47	41	12
Nonlabor force	47	34	19
Income:			
\$25,000 and over	46	42	12
\$20,000 to \$24,999	51	36	13
\$15,000 to \$19,999	48	36	16
\$10,000 to \$14,999	54	32	14
\$5,000 to \$9,999	50	32	18
Under \$5,000	44	37	19
Age:			
Total under 30 years	49	36	15
18 to 24 years	48	36	16
25 to 29 years	49	37	14
30 to 49 years	47	40	13
50 years and older	50	35	15
City size:			
1,000,000 and over	61	23	16
500,000 to 999,999	53	36	11
50,000 to 499,999	48	41	11
2,500 to 49,999	42	39	19
Under 2,500, rural	43	41	16
Region:			
East	61	27	12
Midwest	48	40	12
South	39	43	18
West	46	38	16
Religion:			
Protestant	46	38	16
Catholic	54	35	11
Politics:			
Republican	45	38	17
Democrat	51	35	14
Independent	49	39	12

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 190 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, July 1981), p. 30. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.100 Attitudes toward the effect of stricter gun control laws on the number of murders, by gun ownership, United States, 1981

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.94. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

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 2.101 Attitudes toward the sentencing of criminals who carry a gun during the commission of a crime, United States, 1981

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.34.

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 2.102 Respondents who report knowing victims of child abuse, wife abuse, or abuse of the elderly, by demographic characteristics and type of victim, United States, 1981

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "Do you know anyone who is or has been a victim of the following (child abuse, wife abuse, or abuse of the elderly)?"

	(Percent responding "know someone")		
	Wife abuse	Child abuse	Abuse of the elderly
	National	27	23
Sex:			
Male	21	18	14
Female	32	27	17
Race:			
White	27	23	15
Black	25	25	19
Education:			
8th grade or less	16	12	14
High school	26	22	14
College	29	26	17
Occupation:			
Professional	30	30	17
Executive	28	29	11
Proprietor	19	20	12
White collar	34	26	17
Skilled labor	29	21	12
Income:			
\$25,001 and over	28	24	14
\$15,001 to \$25,000	31	23	16
\$7,501 to \$15,000	25	21	14
\$7,500 and under	21	24	19
Age:			
18 to 29 years	31	28	14
30 to 49 years	34	28	19
50 to 64 years	18	18	9
65 years and older	16	12	18
Community size:			
City	30	24	19
Suburb	25	18	12
Town	26	27	15
Rural	25	25	16
Region:			
East	25	23	16
Midwest	30	21	14
South	24	22	17
West	28	30	15
Politics:			
Republican	28	26	15
Democrat	22	20	13
Independent	33	25	18

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by Louis Harris and Associates, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.103 Respondents rating the problems of child abuse, wife abuse, and abuse of the elderly as very serious, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1981

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "How serious a problem do you think (child abuse, wife abuse, abuse of the elderly) is in this country--very serious, somewhat serious, hardly serious, or not a problem?"

	(Percent responding "very serious")		
	Child abuse	Wife abuse	Abuse of the elderly
National	62	42	39
Sex:			
Male	56	34	33
Female	68	50	44
Race:			
White	61	40	36
Black	72	59	58
Education:			
8th grade or less	56	40	33
High school	66	45	44
College	59	40	36
Occupation:			
Professional	61	40	35
Executive	63	39	36
Proprietor	63	33	39
White collar	66	50	42
Skilled labor	72	52	45
Income:			
\$25,001 and over	58	34	32
\$15,001 to \$25,000	67	47	43
\$7,501 to \$15,000	68	49	43
\$7,500 and under	63	48	47
Age:			
18 to 29 years	75	52	48
30 to 49 years	65	45	40
50 to 64 years	52	35	30
65 years and older	45	29	34
Community size:			
City	64	49	45
Suburb	59	38	37
Town	65	41	41
Rural	61	40	34
Region:			
East	62	42	47
Midwest	61	44	37
South	60	38	34
West	65	47	41
Politics:			
Republican	60	41	34
Democrat	65	44	44
Independent	60	41	36

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by Louis Harris and Associates, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.104 Respondents reporting whether they know someone who uses drugs, by type of drug, United States, 1978 and 1982

NOTE: The 1982 survey was conducted between Oct. 29 and Nov. 1, 1982, shortly after seven people in Chicago died from taking Tylenol capsules containing cyanide. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "Do you know anyone who uses (type of drug), or not?"

(Percent)

Type of drug	1978			1982		
	Know someone who uses	Do not know anyone who uses	Not sure	Know someone who uses	Do not know anyone who uses	Not sure
Aspirin	94	6	(a)	82	18	(a)
Aspirin substitute	70	28	2	56	43	1
Tranquillizers	45	53	2	26	74	(a)
Diet pills	24	74	2	20	80	(a)
Birth control pills	53	45	2	44	56	(a)
Marihuana	35	63	2	36	63	1
Cocaine	14	84	2	15	85	(a)

^aLess than 0.5 percent.

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (New York: The Chicago Tribune-Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc., Nov. 8, 1982), p. 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.105 Attitudes toward dangerousness of the use of drugs, by type of drug, United States, 1978 and 1982

NOTE: This question was asked of a subsample of respondents who answered "know someone who uses" to the question presented in Table 2.104. The 1982 survey was conducted between Oct. 29 and Nov. 1, 1982, shortly after seven people in Chicago died from taking Tylenol capsules containing cyanide. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "Do you see any danger or not in that person you know using (type of drug)?"

(Percent)

Type of drug	1978			1982		
	Danger	No danger	Not sure	Danger	No danger	Not sure
Aspirin	15	83	2	21	78	1
Aspirin substitute	12	85	3	21	77	2
Tranquillizers	52	44	4	51	46	3
Diet pills	67	30	3	66	34	(a)
Birth control pills	55	35	10	51	47	2
Marihuana	37	56	7	62	36	2
Cocaine	70	25	5	83	17	(a)

^aLess than 0.5 percent.

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (New York: The Chicago Tribune-Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc., Nov. 8, 1982), p. 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.106 High school seniors' perceptions of the harmfulness of drug use, by type of drug and frequency of use, United States, 1975-82

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 1982. 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 10.

Question: "How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways), if they...?"

(Percent saying "great risk"^a)

Type of drug and frequency of use	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)	Class of 1981 (N=3,604)	Class of 1982 (N=3,557)
Try marihuana/hashish once or twice	15.1	11.4	9.5	8.1	9.4	10.0	13.0	11.5
Smoke marihuana/hashish occasionally	18.1	15.0	13.4	12.4	13.5	14.7	19.1	18.3
Smoke marihuana/hashish regularly	43.3	38.6	36.4	34.9	42.0	50.4	57.6	60.4
Try LSD once or twice	49.4	45.7	43.2	42.7	41.6	43.9	45.5	44.9
Take LSD regularly	81.4	80.8	79.1	81.1	82.4	83.0	83.5	83.5
Try cocaine once or twice	42.6	39.1	35.6	33.2	31.5	31.3	32.1	32.8
Take cocaine regularly	73.1	72.3	68.2	68.2	69.5	69.2	71.2	73.0
Try heroin once or twice	60.1	58.9	55.8	52.9	50.4	52.1	52.9	51.1
Take heroin occasionally	75.6	75.6	71.9	71.4	70.9	70.9	72.2	69.8
Take heroin regularly	87.2	88.6	86.1	86.6	87.5	86.2	87.5	86.0
Try an amphetamine once or twice	35.4	33.4	30.8	29.9	29.7	29.7	26.4	25.3
Take amphetamines regularly	69.0	67.3	66.6	67.1	69.9	69.1	66.1	64.7
Try a barbiturate once or twice	34.8	32.5	31.2	31.3	30.7	30.9	28.4	27.5
Take barbiturates regularly	69.1	67.7	68.6	68.4	71.6	72.2	69.9	67.6
Try one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor)	5.3	4.8	4.1	3.4	4.1	3.8	4.6	3.5
Take one or two drinks nearly every day	21.5	21.2	18.5	19.6	22.6	20.3	21.6	21.6
Take four or five drinks nearly every day	63.5	61.0	62.9	63.1	66.2	65.7	64.5	65.5
Have five or more drinks once or twice each weekend	37.8	37.0	34.7	34.5	34.9	35.9	36.3	36.0
Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day	51.3	56.4	58.4	59.0	63.0	63.7	63.3	60.5

^aAnswer 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 G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Student Drug Use, Attitudes and Beliefs, National Trends 1975-1982*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983), p. 93. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.107 High school seniors' perceptions of availability of drugs, by type of drug, United States, 1975-82

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.106. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 10.

Question: "How difficult do you think it would be for you to get each of the following types of drugs, if you wanted some?"
(Percent saying drug would be "fairly easy" or "very easy" for them to get^a)

Type of drug	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)	Class of 1981 (N=3,578)	Class of 1982 (N=3,602)
Marihuana/hashish	87.8	87.4	87.9	87.8	90.1	89.0	89.2	88.5
LSD	46.2	37.4	34.5	32.2	34.2	35.3	35.0	34.2
Some other psychedelic	47.8	35.7	33.8	33.8	34.6	35.0	32.7	30.6
Cocaine	37.0	34.0	33.0	37.8	45.5	47.9	47.5	47.4
Heroin	24.2	18.4	17.9	16.4	18.9	21.2	19.2	20.8
Some other narcotic (including methadone)	34.5	26.9	27.8	26.1	28.7	29.4	29.6	30.4
Amphetamines	67.8	61.8	58.1	58.5	59.9	61.3	69.5	70.8
Barbiturates	60.0	54.4	52.4	50.6	49.8	49.1	54.9	55.2
Tranquilizers	71.8	65.5	64.9	64.3	61.4	59.1	60.8	58.9

^aAnswer 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, *Student Drug Use, Attitudes and Beliefs, National Trends 1975-1982*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983), p. 122. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.108 High school seniors favoring prohibition of drug use, by type of drug and place of use, United States, 1975-82

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.106. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 10.

Question: "Do you think that people (who are 18 or older) should be prohibited by law from doing each of the following?"
(Percent saying "yes"^a)

Type of drug and place of use	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)	Class of 1981 (N=3,611)	Class of 1982 (N=3,627)
Smoke marihuana/hashish in private	32.8	27.5	26.8	25.4	28.0	28.9	35.4	36.6
Smoke marihuana/hashish in public places	63.1	59.1	58.7	59.5	61.8	66.1	67.4	72.8
Take LSD in private	67.2	65.1	63.3	62.7	62.4	65.8	62.6	67.1
Take LSD in public places	85.8	81.9	79.3	80.7	81.5	82.8	80.7	82.1
Take heroin in private	76.3	72.4	69.2	68.8	68.5	70.3	68.8	69.3
Take heroin in public places	90.1	84.8	81.0	82.5	84.0	83.8	82.4	82.5
Take amphetamines or barbiturates in private	57.2	53.5	52.8	52.2	53.4	54.1	52.0	53.5
Take amphetamines or barbiturates in public places	79.6	76.1	73.7	75.8	77.3	76.1	74.2	75.5
Get drunk in private	14.1	15.6	18.6	17.4	16.8	16.7	19.6	19.4
Get drunk in public places	55.7	50.7	49.0	50.3	50.4	48.3	49.1	50.7
Smoke cigarettes in certain specified public places	NA	NA	42.0	42.2	43.1	42.8	43.0	42.0

^aAnswer alternatives were: (1) no, (2) not sure, and (3) yes.

^bThe 1975 survey question asked about people who are "20 or older."

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Student Drug Use, Attitudes and Beliefs, National Trends 1975-1982*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983), p. 100. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.109 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 7.

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												
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	30	67	2	27	70	3
\$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

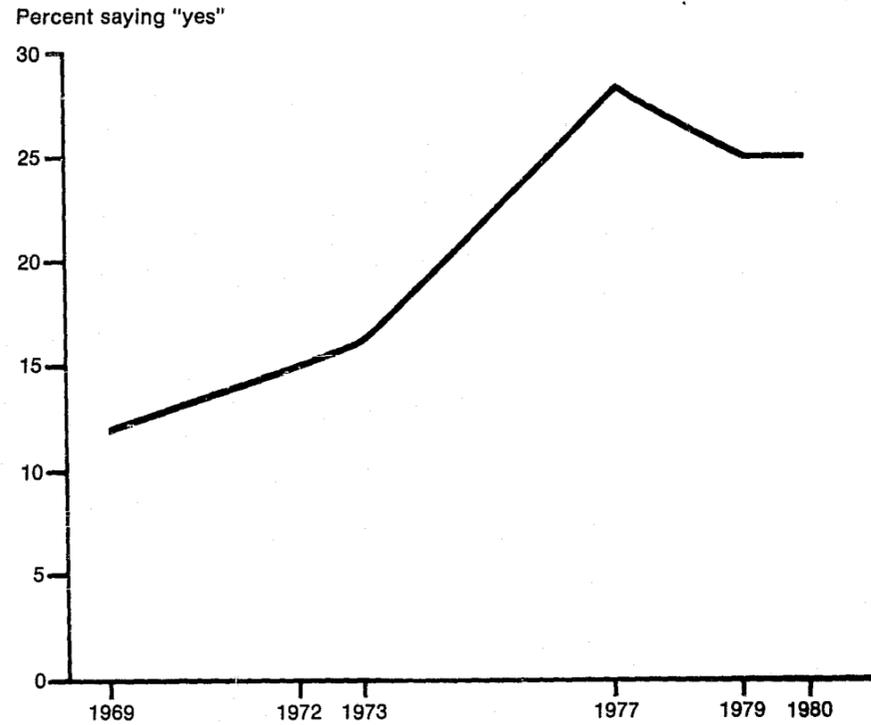
^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.
^bOne-half of 1 percent or less.

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 2.18 Respondents favoring the legalization of marihuana use, United States, selected years 1969-80

NOTE: "No opinion" responses varied slightly from survey to surveys: 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 7.

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 2.110 Attitudes toward the legalization of possession of small amounts of marihuana, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1982

NOTE: The data below are from a survey by the Gallup organization that simulated a national referendum on selected issues. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "Suppose that on Election Day, November 2, you could vote on key issues as well as candidates. Please tell me how you would vote on (this proposition)." (Statements: "I favor legalizing the possession of small amounts of marijuana for personal use." or "I oppose legalizing the possession of small amounts of marijuana for personal use.")

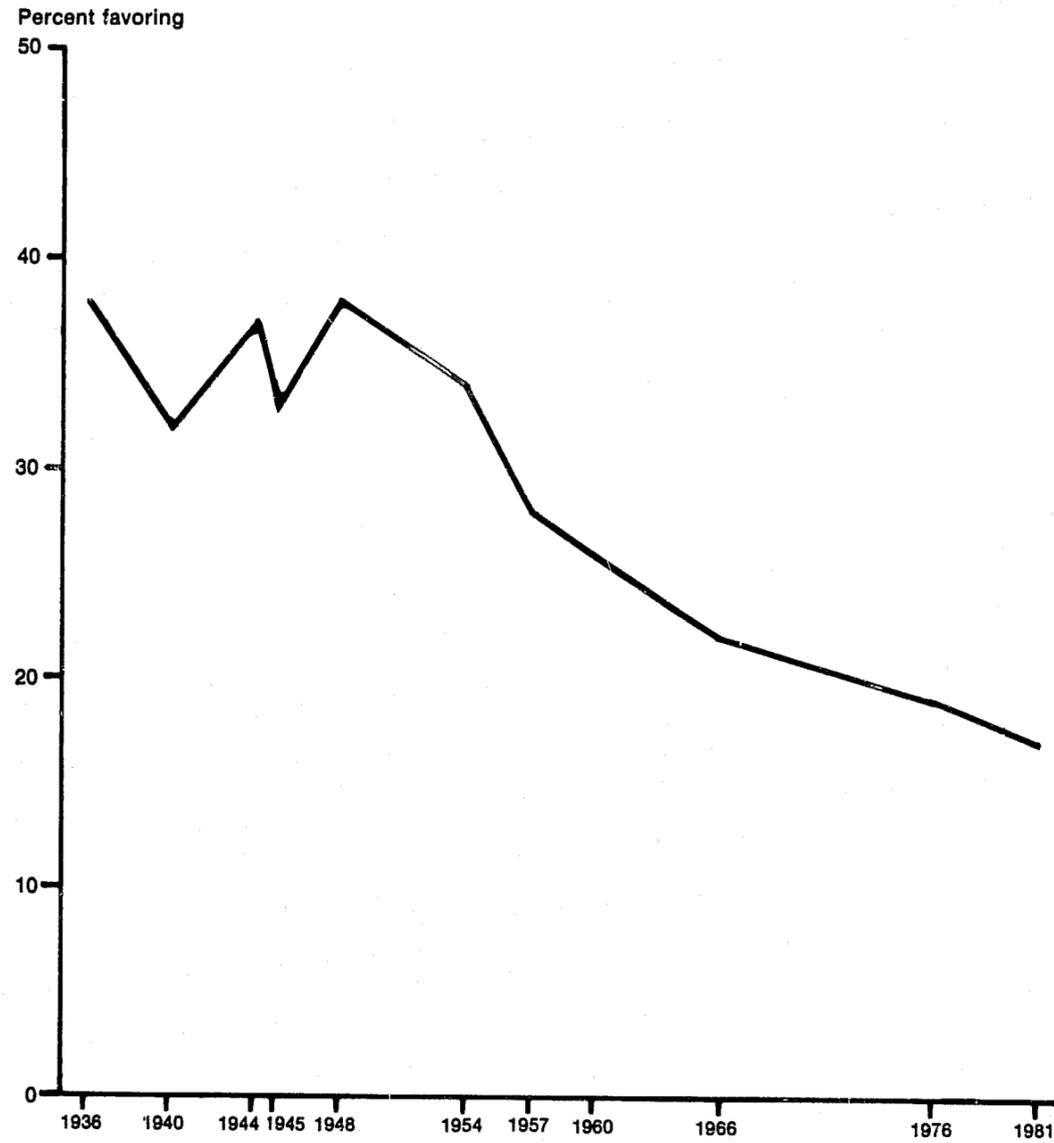
	(Percent)	
	Legalize marihuana Favor	Oppose
National	30	70
Sex:		
Male	35	65
Female	25	75
Race:		
White	29	71
Nonwhite	37	63
Education:		
College	36	64
High school	30	70
Grade school	17	83
Region:		
East	31	69
Midwest	24	76
South	27	73
West	40	60
Age:		
Total under 30 years	48	52
18 to 24 years	49	51
25 to 29 years	46	54
30 to 49 years	31	69
Total 50 years and older	15	85
50 to 64 years	16	84
65 years and older	14	86
Income:		
\$25,000 and over	33	67
\$20,000 to \$24,999	29	71
\$15,000 to \$19,999	26	74
\$10,000 to \$14,999	28	72
\$5,000 to \$9,999	32	68
Under \$5,000	28	72
Politics:		
Republican	20	80
Democrat	33	67
Independent	35	65
Religion:		
Protestant	25	75
Catholic	34	66
Occupation:		
Professional and business	32	68
Clerical and sales	32	68
Manual workers	34	66
Nonlabor force	19	81
City size:		
1,000,000 and over	38	62
500,000 to 999,999	37	63
50,000 to 499,999	28	72
2,500 to 49,999	28	72
Under 2,500, rural	23	77

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 206 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, November 1982), p. 12. Reprinted by permission.

Figure 2.19 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 7.

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.

Public Attitudes Toward Crime and Criminal Justice-Related Topics

Table 2.111 Attitudes toward a law forbidding the sale of beer, wine, and liquor, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1981

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "Would you favor or oppose a law forbidding the sale of all beer, wine and liquor throughout the nation?"

	(Percent)		
	Favor a law forbidding sale	Oppose a law forbidding sale	Not sure
National	17	80	3
Sex:			
Male	15	83	2
Female	19	77	4
Race:			
White	17	81	2
Nonwhite	20	74	6
Education:			
College	9	90	1
High school	18	79	3
Grade school	28	66	6
Occupation:			
Professional and business	12	86	2
Clerical and sales	17	80	3
Manual workers	21	76	3
Nonlabor force	18	80	2
Income:			
\$25,000 and over	9	90	1
\$20,000 to \$24,999	13	85	2
\$15,000 to \$19,999	18	80	2
\$10,000 to \$14,999	19	79	2
\$5,000 to \$9,999	21	74	5
Under \$5,000	33	57	10
Age:			
Total under 30 years	17	82	1
18 to 24 years	17	81	2
25 to 29 years	17	83	0
30 to 49 years	17	79	4
50 years and older	17	80	3
City size:			
1,000,000 and over	14	82	4
500,000 to 999,999	14	84	2
50,000 to 499,999	13	85	2
2,500 to 49,999	22	76	2
Under 2,500, rural	21	75	4
Region:			
East	10	86	4
Midwest	17	82	1
South	25	71	4
West	17	81	2
Religion:			
Protestant	21	76	3
Catholic	11	85	4
Politics:			
Republican	18	79	3
Democrat	18	79	3
Independent	17	81	2

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 186 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, March 1981), p. 36. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.112 Respondents favoring stricter drunk driving laws and mandatory jail sentences for first offenders, by region, United States, 1982

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Questions: "Do you think that there should or should not be stricter laws regarding drinking and driving?"
 "In some states, drunk drivers convicted of a first offense are required to serve a mandatory two-day jail sentence. Would you like to see such a law in this state, or not?"

Region	Percent favoring stricter drunk driving laws	Percent favoring 2-day jail sentences for first offense drunk drivers
National	89	77
East	92	76
Midwest	91	78
South	87	77
West	86	82

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Poll* (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, Apr. 22, 1982), pp. 1, 2. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.113 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 7.

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 ^a)														
	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	39	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

^aPercents 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 2.114 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 7.

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			
	Laws forbidding distribution		No laws for-bidding distri-bution	Don't know	Laws forbidding distribution		No laws for-bidding distri-bution	Don't know	Laws forbidding distribution		No laws for-bidding distri-bution	Don't know
	What-ever the age	To persons under 18			What-ever the age	To persons under 18			What-ever the age	To persons under 18		
National	42	47	9	2	40	48	11	1	40	50	8	2
Sex:												
Male	35	53	10	2	34	52	12	2	31	57	10	2
Female	48	42	8	2	46	44	9	1	47	44	6	2
Race:												
White	44	46	8	2	42	46	10	1	42	49	7	2
Black/other	28	52	14	5	25	56	16	2	25	56	16	4
Education:												
College	33	53	12	2	32	55	13	1	30	60	10	1
High school	42	48	9	1	39	49	11	1	42	49	7	2
Grade school	55	35	6	4	60	30	7	2	53	34	8	5
Occupation:												
Professional and business	42	47	10	1	40	46	12	3	36	52	12	1
Clerical	44	50	6	(b)	43	48	8	1	45	47	6	1
Manual	40	46	11	3	39	50	11	(b)	38	53	7	2
Farmer	46	44	7	2	39	46	14	1	44	43	9	3
Income:												
\$15,000 and over	36	54	9	1	37	52	9	1	34	56	8	2
\$10,000 to \$14,999	45	48	6	1	36	51	12	1	41	54	5	1
\$7,000 to \$9,999	42	47	9	2	43	45	12	(b)	41	49	9	1
\$5,000 to \$6,999	45	41	13	2	46	45	10	0	46	44	8	3
\$3,000 to \$4,999	46	38	14	1	44	43	12	1	42	47	8	2
Under \$3,000	38	46	11	4	46	41	12	2	49	32	14	5
Age:												
18 to 20 years	16	70	14	0	28	59	11	1	14	65	20	1
21 to 29 years	20	64	14	2	20	68	11	1	18	71	10	1
30 to 49 years	40	52	8	2	37	51	10	2	36	56	7	1
50 years and older	59	31	7	3	57	31	11	1	58	32	7	4
Region:												
Northeast	38	48	12	2	37	53	10	1	33	57	9	2
Midwest	44	46	9	1	42	47	10	1	45	46	8	2
South	44	47	6	3	44	44	10	1	42	46	8	3
West	38	49	11	2	35	49	15	1	37	54	7	1
Religion:												
Protestant	44	46	8	2	45	44	10	1	44	47	6	3
Catholic	43	48	8	1	39	54	6	2	40	52	7	(b)
Jewish	29	57	14	0	13	48	39	0	26	59	11	4
None	17	53	27	3	18	57	24	2	17	59	22	3
Politics:												
Republican	50	42	6	2	56	37	7	1	45	46	7	2
Democrat	40	48	9	2	39	49	11	1	44	48	7	2
Independent	38	50	11	1	34	53	13	1	33	54	10	2

^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.

	1978				1980			
	Laws forbidding distribution		No laws for-bidding distri-bution	Don't know	Laws forbidding distribution		No laws for-bidding distri-bution	Don't know
	What-ever the age	To persons under 18			What-ever the age	To persons under 18		
	43	48	7	1	40	51	6	2
	34	55	10	1	31	60	8	2
	50	44	5	1	47	45	5	3
	45	47	7	1	41	52	6	2
	28	62	9	1	35	51	10	4
	34	56	10	1	31	59	8	2
	44	49	7	(b)	42	52	5	1
	60	34	4	2	57	34	4	6
	38	54	7	1	40	52	6	2
	51	42	7	1	49	45	6	(b)
	41	49	8	1	37	54	6	3
	40	51	8	1	41	47	9	3
	42	50	8	(b)	35	58	6	1
	39	56	5	0	38	54	7	(b)
	40	50	9	1	46	51	3	1
	46	43	9	2	57	34	6	4
	48	42	9	2	51	35	8	6
	47	48	4	1	46	43	6	6
	32	60	8	0	12	79	9	0
	22	71	7	1	23	69	7	1
	41	53	6	(b)	32	60	7	1
	60	29	9	2	60	32	4	4
	40	53	7	0	40	50	8	2
	44	49	6	1	38	55	5	3
	47	45	7	1	45	50	4	1
	38	49	11	2	36	51	10	3
	48	45	6	1	45	48	5	2
	41	52	7	1	40	52	6	2
	34	38	24	3	25	59	9	6
	15	67	18	1	8	74	15	3
	52	41	6	(b)	48	44	6	2
	43	51	6	1	42	50	6	2
	38	51	10	1	33	58	6	2

Section 3:

NATURE AND DISTRIBUTION OF KNOWN OFFENSES

This section contains data on the extent and nature of criminal incidents. Several 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 provides

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. This segment includes information on the use of over-the-counter drugs, marijuana, hashish, glue, PCP, LSD, cocaine, heroin, methadone, and alcohol. Some tables display the distribution of drug use by demographic characteristics of the respondents. Information is also provided on the extent of misbehavior in schools as perceived by students, teachers, and administrators.

The final segment of this section contains data compiled through the use of the official records of agencies. The Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reports provides data on offenses known to 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 presents data on offenses committed in U.S. park areas; bombings; fire losses; motor vehicle thefts; drug thefts; Federal alcohol, tobacco, and firearms cases, hijackings; child abuse; terrorism; offenses against railroads; and the Federal Crime Insurance Program.

Table 3.1 Estimated number of personal and household victimizations, by type of victimization and reporting to police, United States, 1981^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 (NCS) 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. The business portion of the survey was not conducted after 1976. 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. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

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	177,541	100	98,871	56	74,031	42	4,640	3
Robbery	1,380,962	100	770,369	56	596,299	43	14,294	1
Robbery and attempted robbery								
with injury	440,075	100	293,246	67	138,101	31	8,727	2
Serious assault	215,204	100	159,262	74	50,167	23	5,775	3
Minor assault	224,871	100	133,984	60	87,934	39	2,952	1
Robbery without injury	595,194	100	362,456	61	231,357	39	1,381	0
Attempted robbery without injury	345,693	100	114,666	33	226,841	66	4,186	1
Assault	5,023,806	100	2,196,346	44	2,678,875	53	148,585	3
Aggravated assault	1,795,702	100	937,493	52	798,703	44	59,506	3
With injury	590,542	100	366,591	62	197,039	33	26,912	5
Attempted assault with weapon	1,205,160	100	570,903	47	601,664	50	32,593	3
Simple assault	3,228,104	100	1,258,853	39	1,880,172	58	89,079	3
With injury	842,949	100	425,609	50	391,584	46	25,756	3
Attempted assault without weapon	2,385,154	100	833,244	35	1,488,587	62	63,322	3
Personal larceny with contact	604,875	100	244,430	40	350,348	58	10,097	2
Purse snatching	146,330	100	90,241	62	56,089	38	0	X
Attempted purse snatching	48,975	100	B	B	B	B	B	B
Pocket picking	409,571	100	145,320	35	255,841	62	8,409	2
Personal larceny without contact	15,273,714	100	4,001,328	26	10,970,185	72	302,201	2
Household victimizations:								
Burglary	7,392,603	100	3,774,784	51	3,505,622	47	112,197	2
Forcible entry	2,587,098	100	1,972,734	76	583,362	23	31,002	1
Unlawful entry without force	3,078,168	100	1,205,539	39	1,821,559	59	51,070	2
Attempted forcible entry	1,727,337	100	596,510	35	1,100,702	64	30,125	2
Larceny	10,174,660	100	2,667,509	26	7,426,308	73	80,843	1
Under \$50	4,903,484	100	630,548	13	4,241,315	86	31,621	1
\$50 or more	4,032,487	100	1,734,054	43	2,273,140	56	25,294	1
Amount not ascertained	507,655	100	117,876	23	378,695	75	11,084	2
Attempted	731,033	100	185,031	25	533,159	73	12,844	2
Vehicle theft	1,438,980	100	958,997	67	468,283	33	11,700	1
Completed	890,898	100	774,879	87	110,497	12	5,522	1
Attempted	548,082	100	184,118	34	357,786	65	6,178	1

^aSubcategories 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, 1973-81, 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 data presented for the years 1973-79 are weighted estimates based on 1970 population figures from the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Data for 1980 and 1981 are weighted estimates based on 1980 population figures from the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The 1980 data presented here are not comparable to the 1980 data presented in the 1982 SOURCEBOOK because the 1980 data in the 1982 SOURCEBOOK were based on 1970 population figures.

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 11.

Type of victimization	1973		1974		1975		1976		1977	
	Estimated number	Percent not reported								
Personal victimizations:										
Rape and attempted rape	152,740	51	161,160	47	151,055	44	145,193	47	154,237	42
Robbery	1,086,700	46	1,173,980	46	1,121,374	46	1,110,639	46	1,082,936	44
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	376,000	35	383,470	37	353,493	34	360,700	36	386,405	33
Serious assault	208,800	28	215,000	32	207,114	33	175,660	32	214,670	24
Minor assault	167,200	42	168,460	44	146,380	37	185,041	39	171,735	45
Robbery without injury	396,740	43	466,400	41	467,595	41	453,867	40	412,505	35
Attempted robbery without injury	313,960	64	324,120	63	300,285	69	296,071	67	284,026	70
Assault	4,001,820	55	4,063,680	54	4,176,056	54	4,343,261	52	4,663,827	55
Aggravated assault	1,616,700	47	1,695,440	46	1,590,080	44	1,694,941	41	1,737,774	47
With injury	496,960	39	545,990	39	543,175	34	588,672	37	541,411	37
Attempted assault with weapon	1,197,740	51	1,149,450	49	1,046,905	49	1,106,269	43	1,196,363	51
Simple assault	2,385,120	61	2,368,240	61	2,585,976	60	2,648,320	59	2,926,053	60
With injury	603,500	51	582,190	54	687,352	51	691,534	53	755,780	51
Attempted assault without weapon	1,781,610	64	1,786,050	63	1,898,624	63	1,956,786	60	2,170,273	63
Personal larceny with contact	495,590	66	511,480	65	513,952	65	497,056	63	461,014	62
Purse snatching	103,280	51	90,230	36	119,096	36	91,595	32	87,937	36
Attempted purse snatching	71,260	B	62,830	B	60,912	B	55,535	B	46,687	B
Pocket picking	321,050	68	358,410	71	333,943	72	349,926	70	326,390	66
Personal larceny without contact	14,635,655	77	15,098,118	75	15,455,660	73	16,021,110	73	16,469,154	74
Household victimizations:										
Burglary	6,432,350	52	6,655,070	51	6,688,964	51	6,663,422	51	6,766,010	50
Forcible entry	2,070,950	29	2,190,330	28	2,251,869	27	2,277,063	29	2,300,292	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
Attempted forcible entry	1,404,560	68	1,433,660	64	1,477,361	67	1,559,760	66	1,503,013	67
Larceny	7,506,490	74	8,866,060	74	9,156,711	72	9,300,854	72	9,415,533	74
Under \$50	4,824,900	84	5,641,160	84	5,615,914	84	5,601,954	84	5,443,697	85
\$50 or more	1,884,280	47	2,351,490	51	2,707,605	46	2,745,097	47	2,851,831	52
Amount not ascertained	263,750	77	296,000	77	277,222	81	299,350	78	410,196	82
Attempted	533,560	80	577,410	75	555,270	76	654,454	73	709,808	73
Vehicle theft	1,335,410	31	1,341,890	32	1,418,725	28	1,234,644	30	1,296,759	31
Completed	884,710	13	855,680	11	910,253	8	759,816	11	797,671	11
Attempted	450,710	67	486,210	68	508,472	63	474,828	61	499,089	63
Business victimizations:										
Robbery	264,113	14	266,624	10	261,725	9	297,516	12	X	X
Burglary	1,384,998	21	1,555,304	19	1,518,339	18	1,576,242	25	X	X

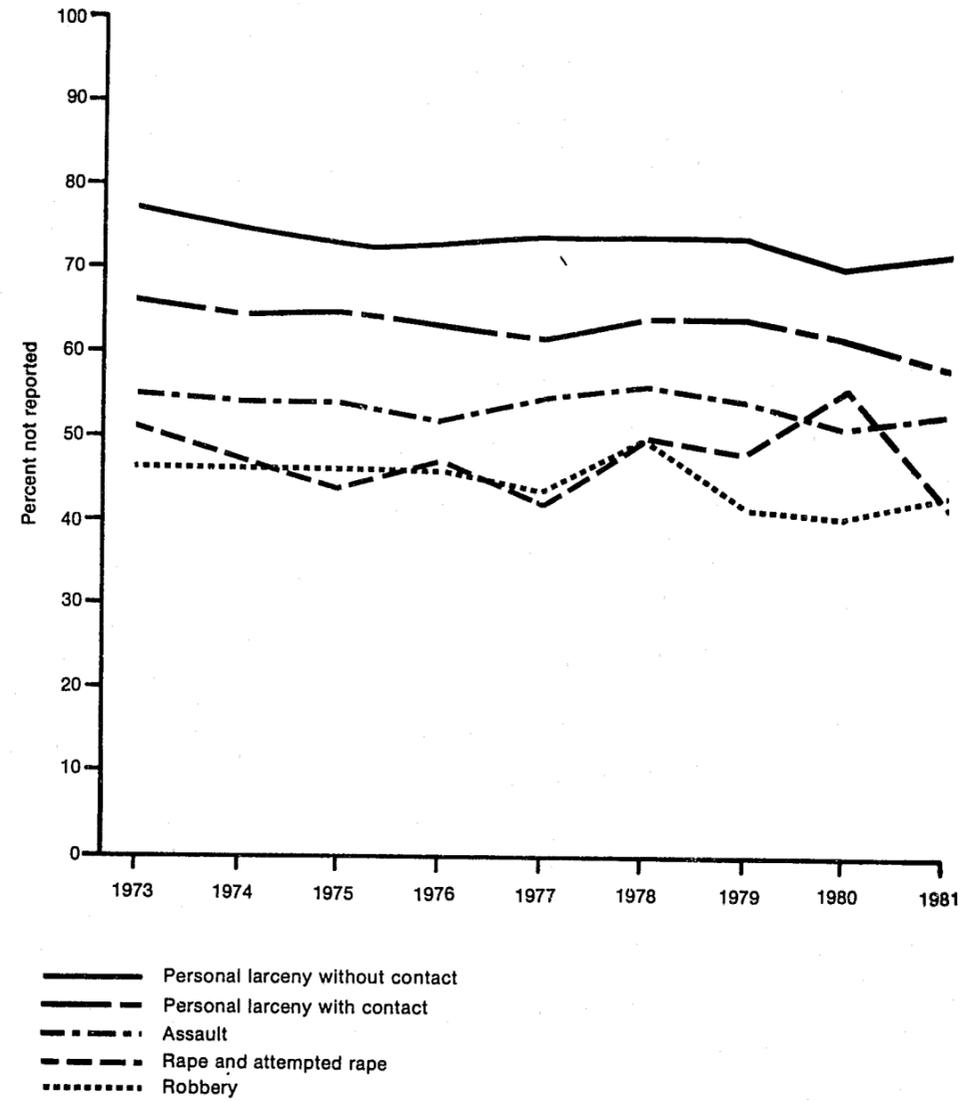
^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

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

Type of victimization	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Estimated number	Percent not reported						
	171,145	49	191,739	48	173,770	57	177,541	42
	1,038,074	49	1,115,870	42	1,209,039	41	1,380,962	43
	330,843	33	381,245	35	415,615	28	440,075	31
	179,905	29	203,300	32	210,410	22	215,204	23
	150,939	37	177,946	38	205,205	34	224,871	39
	408,833	44	470,846	34	478,035	38	595,194	39
	298,398	72	263,778	67	315,388	64	345,693	66
	4,730,097	56	4,845,822	54	4,747,256	52	5,023,806	53
	1,707,883	46	1,768,683	44	1,706,745	43	1,795,702	44
	576,731	36	599,136	36	587,530	36	590,542	33
	1,131,152	51	1,169,547	49	1,119,215	46	1,205,160	50
	3,022,214	62	3,077,139	59	3,040,511	57	3,228,104	58
	755,125	51	795,483	46	849,984	49	842,949	46
	2,267,089	66	2,281,656	64	2,190,527	60	2,385,154	62
	549,967	64	510,790	64	557,760	63	604,875	58
	111,475	44	119,548	40	143,626	40	146,330	38
	65,568	B	46,707	B	55,168	B	48,975	B
	372,924	66	344,535	70	358,966	69	409,571	62
	16,492,446	74	15,861,378	74	14,758,069	71	15,273,714	72
	6,698,581	52	6,684,018	51	6,973,932	48	7,392,603	47
	2,199,925	29	2,154,639	27	2,462,080	26	2,587,098	23
	2,911,696	61	3,109,280	60	3,033,163	57	3,078,168	59
	1,586,959	67	1,420,099	67	1,478,690	64	1,727,337	64
	9,344,239	75	10,631,289	74	10,466,874	72	10,174,660	73
	5,177,916	87	5,726,441	86	5,060,050	86	4,903,484	86
	3,125,604	54	3,666,796	55	4,150,033	55	4,032,487	56
	395,943	77	562,414	77	500,321	70	507,655	75
	644,776	77	675,639	75	756,469	72	731,033	73
	1,364,549	33	1,392,837	30	1,380,796	29	1,438,980	33
	860,016	11	920,158	13	936,593	12	890,898	12
	504,533	71	472,679	36	444,203	64	548,082	65
	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Figure 3.1 Estimated percent of personal victimizations not reported to police, by type of victimization, United States, 1973-81

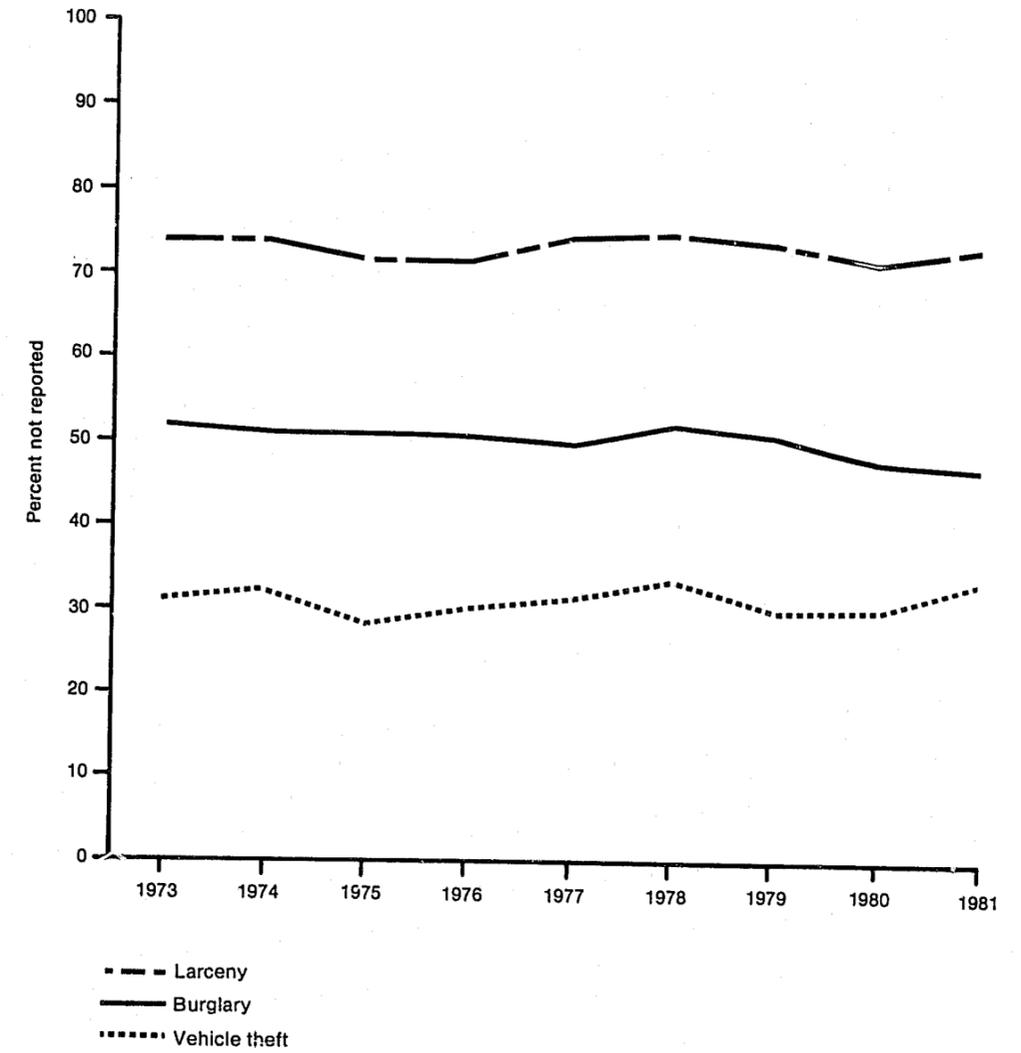
NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.2. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix II.



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, 1973-81

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.2. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix II.



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 type of victimization, and sex and age of victim, United States, 1981^a

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Type of victimization and sex of victim	Age of victim (in years)												
	12 to 19		20 to 34				35 to 49						
	Total	Not reported to police	Total	Not reported to police	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:													
Male	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Female	56,919	100	B	B	90,604	100	37,192	41	12,839	100	B	B	B
Robbery:													
Male	277,115	100	170,019	61	351,465	100	172,700	49	125,424	100	46,766	37	
Female	92,069	100	46,297	50	201,138	100	67,250	33	81,219	100	26,349	32	
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury:													
Male	84,586	100	42,903	51	106,001	100	36,190	34	32,924	100	B	B	
Female	26,923	100	B	B	71,919	100	B	B	26,061	100	B	B	
Serious assault:													
Male	43,706	100	B	B	58,027	100	B	B	23,857	100	B	B	
Female	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
Minor assault:													
Male	40,880	100	B	B	47,974	100	B	B	9,067	100	B	B	
Female	18,426	100	B	B	40,946	100	B	B	14,341	100	B	B	
Robbery without injury:													
Male	112,486	100	57,468	51	156,599	100	73,897	47	52,889	100	B	B	
Female	42,196	100	B	B	80,803	100	29,568	37	34,367	100	B	B	
Attempted robbery without injury:													
Male	80,043	100	69,648	87	88,865	100	62,613	70	39,611	100	B	B	
Female	22,949	100	B	B	48,416	100	B	B	20,791	100	B	B	
Assault:													
Male	1,038,525	100	684,902	66	1,576,502	100	852,023	54	403,746	100	176,260	44	
Female	480,269	100	295,620	62	875,514	100	399,019	45	257,631	100	102,201	40	
Aggravated assault:													
Male	404,954	100	222,922	55	634,911	100	310,796	49	177,186	100	60,605	34	
Female	125,889	100	54,869	44	256,057	100	85,407	33	92,684	100	30,951	33	
With injury:													
Male	170,257	100	71,809	42	185,201	100	57,137	31	43,967	100	B	B	
Female	47,847	100	B	B	77,494	100	29,783	38	32,634	100	B	B	
Attempted assault with weapon:													
Male	234,697	100	151,113	64	449,710	100	253,659	56	133,218	100	53,454	40	
Female	78,042	100	39,383	50	178,563	100	55,624	31	60,050	100	B	B	
Simple assault:													
Male	633,571	100	461,979	73	941,592	100	541,227	57	226,560	100	115,655	51	
Female	354,380	100	240,751	68	639,456	100	313,612	49	164,947	100	71,250	43	
With injury:													
Male	176,493	100	113,261	64	227,545	100	85,004	37	38,883	100	B	B	
Female	92,847	100	60,470	65	213,776	100	80,956	38	49,725	100	B	B	
Attempted assault without weapon:													
Male	457,078	100	348,718	76	714,047	100	456,223	64	187,677	100	102,169	54	
Female	261,533	100	180,281	69	425,681	100	232,656	55	115,222	100	48,459	42	
Personal larceny with contact:													
Male	60,398	100	B	B	107,810	100	67,439	63	28,671	100	B	B	
Female	35,456	100	B	B	132,163	100	69,774	53	72,293	100	35,296	49	
Purse snatching:													
Male	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
Female	17,077	100	B	B	53,624	100	B	B	23,260	100	B	B	
Attempted purse snatching:													
Male	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
Female	3,197	100	B	B	24,890	100	B	B	9,582	100	B	B	
Pocket picking:													
Male	60,398	100	B	B	107,810	100	67,439	63	27,088	100	B	B	
Female	15,183	100	B	B	53,649	100	B	B	39,451	100	B	B	
Personal larceny without contact:													
Male	2,041,113	100	1,687,872	83	3,427,537	100	2,463,754	72	1,386,375	100	900,206	65	
Female	1,854,115	100	1,559,973	84	3,019,416	100	2,075,111	69	1,461,381	100	959,882	66	

^aSubcategories 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.

Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses

Type of victimization and sex of victim	Age of victim (in years)													
	50 to 64				65 or older				Total					
	Total	Not reported to police	Total	Not reported to police	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	
	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
	6,669	100	B	B	2,726	100	B	B	7,783	100	B	B	66,247	39
	73,114	100	24,260	33	48,788	100	B	B	875,906	100	432,244	49		
	80,125	100	15,803	20	50,504	100	B	B	505,055	100	164,055	32		
	31,291	100	B	B	6,945	100	B	B	261,746	100	100,009	38		
	26,565	100	B	B	26,860	100	B	B	178,328	100	38,093	21		
	19,093	100	B	B	2,733	100	B	B	147,415	100	39,896	27		
	5,270	100	B	B	B	B	B	B	67,789	100	B	B		
	12,198	100	B	B	4,212	100	B	B	114,331	100	60,112	53		
	21,295	100	B	B	15,532	100	B	B	110,540	100	27,822	25		
	26,973	100	B	B	31,393	100	B	B	380,340	100	166,192	44		
	40,916	100	B	B	16,572	100	B	B	214,854	100	65,165	30		
	14,851	100	B	B	10,449	100	B	B	233,819	100	166,044	71		
	12,644	100	B	B	7,073	100	B	B	111,873	100	60,797	54		
	158,519	100	75,477	48	52,349	100	B	B	3,229,641	100	1,817,830	56		
	119,994	100	47,634	40	40,756	100	B	B	1,794,165	100	861,045	48		
	53,562	100	B	B	8,190	100	B	B	1,278,803	100	617,689	48		
	30,839	100	B	B	11,429	100	B	B	516,899	100	181,014	35		
	23,343	100	B	B	B	B	B	B	422,769	100	141,689	34		
	7,102	100	B	B	2,697	100	B	B	167,774	100	55,350	33		
	30,219	100	B	B	8,190	100	B	B	856,034	100	475,999	56		
	23,737	100	B	B	8,733	100	B	B	349,126	100	125,665	36		
	104,956	100	57,176	54	44,159	100	B	B	1,950,838	100	1,200,141	62		
	89,156	100	39,224	44	29,326	100	B	B	1,277,265	100	680,030	53		
	24,607	100	B	B	4,190	100	B	B	471,718	100	217,786	46		
	13,439	100	B	B	1,445	100	B	B	371,231	100	173,798	47		
	80,349	100	51,142	64	39,969	100	B	B	1,479,120	100	982,355	66		
	75,717	100	B	B	27,882	100	B	B	906,034	100	506,232	56		
	21,745	100	B	B	23,690	100	B	B	242,314	100	152,704	63		
	73,604	100	40,772	55	49,045	100	B	B	362,562	100	197,644	55		
	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	1,583	100	B	B		
	32,693	100	B	B	18,093	100	B	B	144,747	100	56,089	39		
	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	0	X	B	B		
	8,273	100	B	B	3,032	100	B	B	48,975	100	38,418	78		
	21,745	100	B	B	23,690	100	B	B	240,730	100	152,704	63		
	32,638	100	B	B	27,920	100	B	B	168,840	100	103,137	61		
	747,770	100	458,973	61	250,646	100	169,749	68	7,853,441	100	5,680,553	72		
	851,290	100	549,888	65	234,072	100	144,778	62	7,420,273	100	5,289,632	71		

Table 3.4 Estimated number of personal victimizations and estimated number not reported to police, by type of victimization, and race and age of victim, United States, 1981^a

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Type of victimization and race of victim	Age of victim (in years)															
	12 to 19		20 to 34				35 to 49				50 to 64		65 or older		Total	
	Total	Not reported to police	Total	Not reported to police	Total	Not reported to police	Total	Not reported to police	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
Rape and attempted rape:																
White	42,687	100	B	B	77,855	100	35,481	46	12,389	100	B	B				
Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B				
Robbery:																
White	263,385	100	163,063	62	395,716	100	168,076	42	156,817	100	48,377	31				
Black and other races	105,800	100	53,253	50	156,887	100	71,874	46	49,827	100	B	B				
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury:																
White	92,072	100	40,061	44	132,366	100	38,331	29	46,041	100	B	B				
Black and other races	19,437	100	B	B	45,554	100	B	B	12,944	100	B	B				
Serious assault:																
White	42,770	100	B	B	56,942	100	B	B	28,790	100	B	B				
Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B				
Minor assault:																
White	49,302	100	B	B	75,423	100	29,483	39	17,251	100	B	B				
Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B				
Robbery without injury:																
White	85,116	100	54,475	64	156,732	100	65,495	42	65,198	100	B	B				
Black and other races	69,566	100	B	B	80,669	100	37,971	47	22,058	100	B	B				
Attempted robbery without injury:																
White	86,196	100	68,528	80	106,618	100	64,250	60	45,578	100	B	B				
Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B				
Assault:																
White	1,249,016	100	815,582	65	2,174,779	100	1,102,909	51	540,177	100	225,229	42				
Black and other races	269,778	100	164,940	61	297,237	100	148,134	50	121,201	100	B	B				
Aggravated assault:																
White	419,475	100	219,932	52	759,662	100	338,928	45	206,503	100	64,023	31				
Black and other races	111,368	100	57,859	52	131,306	100	57,275	44	63,367	100	B	B				
With injury:																
White	166,773	100	67,632	41	209,746	100	70,946	34	56,233	100	B	B				
Black and other races	51,331	100	B	B	52,950	100	B	B	20,368	100	B	B				
Attempted assault with weapon:																
White	252,703	100	152,300	60	549,916	100	267,983	49	150,270	100	55,705	37				
Black and other races	60,037	100	B	B	78,357	100	B	B	42,999	100	B	B				
Simple assault:																
White	829,541	100	595,650	72	1,415,117	100	763,980	54	333,674	100	161,206	48				
Black and other races	158,411	100	107,080	68	165,931	100	90,859	55	57,834	100	B	B				
With injury:																
White	235,081	100	155,023	66	396,305	100	151,190	38	77,811	100	33,508	43				
Black and other races	34,259	100	B	B	45,015	100	B	B	10,797	100	B	B				
Attempted assault without weapon:																
White	594,460	100	440,627	74	1,018,812	100	612,790	60	255,863	100	127,698	50				
Black and other races	124,151	100	88,372	71	120,915	100	76,089	63	47,037	100	B	B				
Personal larceny with contact:																
White	77,907	100	B	B	178,312	100	108,383	61	79,919	100	38,296	48				
Black and other races	17,947	100	B	B	63,661	100	B	B	21,045	100	B	B				
Purse snatching:																
White	12,175	100	B	B	27,133	100	B	B	14,854	100	B	B				
Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B				
Attempted purse snatching:																
White	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B				
Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B				
Pocket pickings:																
White	64,348	100	B	B	130,302	100	86,855	67	55,484	100	B	B				
Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B				
Personal larceny without contact:																
White	3,432,349	100	2,835,571	83	5,520,373	100	3,905,386	71	2,488,056	100	1,604,951	65				
Black and other races	462,879	100	412,274	89	926,580	100	633,479	68	359,699	100	255,138	71				

^aSubcategories 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.

Type of victimization and race of victim	Age of victim (in years)															
	12 to 19		20 to 34				35 to 49				50 to 64		65 or older		Total	
	Total	Not reported to police	Total	Not reported to police	Total	Not reported to police	Total	Not reported to police	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
	5,433	100	B	B	77,855	100	35,481	46	12,389	100	B	B				
	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B				
	106,458	100	30,277	28	73,091	100	12,469	17	995,466	100	422,263	42				
	46,781	100	B	B	26,201	100	B	B	385,495	100	174,036	45				
	38,561	100	B	B	29,553	100	B	B	338,594	100	104,875	31				
	19,294	100	B	B	4,252	100	B	B	101,481	100	33,226	33				
	17,399	100	B	B	12,444	100	B	B	158,346	100	34,953	22				
	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	56,858	100	B	B				
	21,162	100	B	B	17,109	100	B	B	180,248	100	69,922	39				
	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	44,623	100	B	B				
	45,197	100	B	B	29,686	100	B	B	381,930	100	145,523	38				
	22,692	100	B	B	18,279	100	B	B	213,265	100	85,834	40				
	22,700	100	B	B	13,852	100	B	B	274,943	100	171,865	63				
	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	70,750	100	B	B				
	242,933	100	110,070	45	69,890	100	B	B	4,276,800	100	2,285,646	53				
	35,575	100	B	B	23,214	100	B	B	747,065	100	393,228	53				
	72,354	100	23,985	33	12,951	100	B	B	1,470,944	100	651,650	44				
	12,048	100	B	B	6,669	100	B	B	324,758	100	147,053	45				
	22,716	100	B	B	2,697	100	B	B	458,164	100	153,774	34				
	7,729	100	B	B	0	X	B	B	132,378	100	43,265	33				
	49,638	100	B	B	10,254	100	B	B	1,012,780	100	497,876	49				
	4,319	100	B	B	6,669	100	B	B	192,380	100	103,788	54				
	170,585	100	86,084	50	56,940	100	B	B	2,805,856	100	1,633,996	58				
	23,527	100	B	B	16,545	100	B	B	422,248	100	246,176	58				
	33,507	100	B	B	5,634	100	B	B	748,339	100	353,846	47				
	4,539	100	B	B	0	X	B	B	94,611	100	37,738	40				
	137,078	100	71,960	52	51,305	100	B	B	2,057,517	100	1,280,150	62				
	18,988	100	B	B	16,545	100	B	B	327,637	100	208,437	64				
	82,712	100	44,199	53	57,483	100	B	B	474,333	100	285,266	60				
	12,637	100	B	B	15,253	100	B	B	130,542	100	65,081	50				

Table 3.5 Estimated number of household victimizations and estimated number not reported to police, by type of victimization, race of head of household, and family income, United States, 1981^a

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

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	
	Total		Not reported to police		Total		Not reported to police		Total		Not reported to police		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Burglary:														
White	396,270	100	231,834	59	972,567	100	544,660	56	385,512	100	163,657	42	962,959	100
Black and other races	203,485	100	109,472	54	367,646	100	194,146	53	116,872	100	50,559	43	187,397	100
Forcible entry:														
White	95,974	100	27,618	29	306,254	100	101,374	33	152,570	100	38,076	25	315,659	100
Black and other races	87,954	100	26,066	30	155,070	100	46,080	30	56,928	100	B	B	72,809	100
Unlawful entry without force:														
White	218,595	100	146,868	67	432,138	100	268,880	67	139,476	100	77,863	56	418,028	100
Black and other races	49,120	100	B	B	114,633	100	71,694	63	26,413	100	B	B	77,415	100
Attempted forcible entry:														
White	81,701	100	57,348	70	234,174	100	153,406	66	93,466	100	47,718	51	229,273	100
Black and other races	66,411	100	B	B	97,943	100	76,372	78	33,531	100	B	B	37,173	100
Larceny:														
White	390,270	100	287,762	74	1,277,254	100	969,101	76	558,426	100	422,668	76	1,412,485	100
Black and other races	145,403	100	106,609	73	348,674	100	277,761	80	120,180	100	89,323	74	218,325	100
Under \$50:														
White	204,667	100	174,709	85	656,106	100	575,157	88	299,969	100	260,647	87	697,972	100
Black and other races	57,826	100	B	B	160,533	100	140,235	87	38,734	100	B	B	77,614	100
\$50 or more:														
White	141,250	100	78,391	55	447,343	100	264,243	59	190,266	100	113,319	60	557,722	100
Black and other races	58,839	100	B	B	143,189	100	99,679	70	52,466	100	B	B	112,040	100
Amount not ascertained:														
White	25,793	100	B	B	81,852	100	62,937	77	25,408	100	B	B	63,629	100
Black and other races	21,191	100	B	B	26,515	100	B	B	15,083	100	B	B	16,339	100
Attempted:														
White	18,559	100	B	B	91,953	100	66,764	73	42,784	100	B	B	93,163	100
Black and other races	7,546	100	B	B	18,437	100	B	B	13,897	100	B	B	12,332	100
Vehicle theft:														
White	43,076	100	B	B	127,298	100	53,689	42	62,529	100	B	B	215,345	100
Black and other races	10,859	100	B	B	40,583	100	B	B	14,006	100	B	B	50,298	100
Completed:														
White	30,235	100	B	B	74,764	100	14,892	20	37,398	100	B	B	135,124	100
Black and other races	3,279	100	B	B	26,808	100	B	B	12,325	100	B	B	29,217	100
Attempted:														
White	12,841	100	B	B	52,534	100	B	B	25,131	100	B	B	80,221	100
Black and other races	7,580	100	B	B	13,775	100	B	B	1,681	100	B	B	21,082	100

^aSubcategories 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.

Type of victimization and race of head of household	Family income													
	\$14,999		\$15,000 to \$24,999				\$25,000 or more				Not ascertained			
	Not reported to police	Total												
Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent			
White	475,266	49	1,386,832	100	604,388	44	1,357,233	100	586,632	43	613,489	100	269,990	44
Black and other races	81,640	44	189,548	100	86,375	46	111,497	100	40,361	36	141,298	100	66,642	47
White	77,089	24	489,015	100	92,452	19	455,978	100	62,783	14	229,674	100	54,886	24
Black and other races	B	B	74,558	100	9,244	14	47,710	100	B	B	46,945	100	B	B
White	261,590	63	595,744	100	306,230	51	625,609	100	354,445	57	239,322	100	132,785	55
Black and other races	B	B	54,012	100	B	B	33,423	100	B	B	54,240	100	B	B
White	136,587	60	302,073	100	205,706	68	275,646	100	169,404	61	144,492	100	82,318	57
Black and other races	B	B	60,977	100	B	B	30,364	100	B	B	40,113	100	B	B
White	1,027,652	73	2,276,099	100	1,632,210	72	1,976,906	100	1,399,048	71	819,457	100	570,635	70
Black and other races	153,481	70	288,179	100	233,013	81	195,300	100	135,132	69	147,701	100	121,912	83
White	600,476	86	1,186,062	100	1,013,912	85	916,177	100	789,987	86	365,285	100	305,786	84
Black and other races	65,503	84	114,150	100	102,726	90	75,573	100	70,094	93	52,817	100	B	B
White	302,060	54	842,831	100	438,882	52	835,190	100	446,775	53	337,605	100	181,353	54
Black and other races	65,314	58	134,350	100	94,994	71	100,565	100	53,085	53	78,831	100	61,432	78
White	B	B	88,703	100	62,704	74	58,731	100	B	B	52,335	100	B	B
Black and other races	B	B	16,691	100	B	B	3,987	100	B	B	11,397	100	B	B
White	72,436	78	158,503	100	116,711	75	166,808	100	116,418	70	64,232	100	B	B
Black and other races	B	B	22,988	100	B	B	15,176	100	B	B	4,656	100	B	B
White	85,778	40	318,292	100	84,629	28	276,702	100	86,057	31	157,356	100	54,105	34
Black and other races	B	B	57,013	100	B	B	34,342	100	B	B	31,280	100	B	B
White	29,270	22	193,789	100	14,269	7	163,216	100	9,398	6	101,492	100	14,081	14
Black and other races	B	B	38,771	100	B	B	28,067	100	B	B	16,412	100	B	B
White	56,508	70	124,503	100	70,630	59	113,486	100	76,658	68	55,864	100	B	B
Black and other races	B	B	18,242	100	B	B	6,275	100	B	B	14,868	100	B	B

Table 3.6 Estimated number of personal and household victimizations not reported to police, by type of victimization and reason given for not reporting to police, United States, 1981^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." Beginning 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 results of surveys after 1978 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 II.

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		Did not want to take time	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Personal victimizations:									
Rape and attempted rape	74,031	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Robbery	596,299	126,317	21	90,997	15	51,605	9	33,830	6
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	138,101	35,226	26	15,164	11	14,460	10	10,848	8
Serious assault	50,167	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Minor assault	87,934	23,319	27	8,975	10	8,588	10	4,894	6
Robbery without injury	231,357	50,849	22	24,756	11	24,945	11	12,283	5
Attempted robbery without injury	226,841	40,242	18	51,076	23	12,200	5	10,699	5
Assault	2,678,875	230,311	9	730,076	27	187,058	7	59,867	2
Aggravated assault	799,703	82,690	10	179,261	22	59,345	7	25,390	3
With injury	197,039	19,663	10	33,300	17	12,646	6	6,607	3
Attempted assault with weapon	601,664	63,028	10	145,961	24	46,699	8	18,782	3
Simple assault	1,880,172	147,621	8	550,814	29	127,712	7	34,478	2
With injury	391,584	38,560	10	70,987	18	17,357	4	10,795	3
Attempted assault without weapon	1,488,587	109,061	7	479,827	32	110,356	7	23,683	2
Personal larceny with contact	350,348	86,625	25	65,713	19	35,993	10	9,823	3
Purse snatching	56,089	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Attempted purse snatching	38,418	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Pocket picking	255,841	66,262	26	43,075	17	23,228	9	5,697	2
Personal larceny without contact	10,970,185	2,386,650	22	3,511,406	32	861,069	8	336,447	3
Household victimizations:									
Burglary	3,505,622	811,835	23	822,524	23	352,166	10	64,037	2
Forcible entry	583,362	131,901	23	107,002	18	69,266	12	15,464	3
Unlawful entry without force	1,821,559	423,833	23	443,138	24	179,498	10	33,681	2
Attempted forcible entry	1,100,702	256,102	23	272,384	25	103,403	9	14,893	1
Larceny	7,426,308	1,670,653	22	2,881,842	39	767,618	10	156,040	2
Under \$50	4,241,315	826,155	19	2,245,082	53	402,342	9	65,514	2
\$50 or more	2,273,140	670,940	30	348,167	15	295,561	13	74,715	3
Amount not ascertained	378,695	59,534	16	145,738	38	23,883	6	9,006	2
Attempted	533,159	114,023	21	142,855	27	45,831	9	6,805	1
Vehicle theft	468,283	83,611	18	72,904	16	37,877	8	14,002	3
Completed	110,497	5,474	5	7,517	7	1,540	1	1,586	1
Attempted	357,786	78,137	22	65,387	18	36,338	10	12,417	3

^aSubcategories 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.

Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses

It was a private matter	Fear of reprisal	Victimization reported to someone else		Other		Not ascertained			
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B		
86,930	15	41,040	7	55,818	9	229,765	39	28,877	5
25,064	18	7,194	5	17,672	13	34,772	25	7,928	6
12,986	15	5,797	7	12,321	14	19,880	23	6,413	7
15,756	7	22,731	10	26,386	11	96,075	42	11,491	5
46,109	20	11,114	5	11,759	5	98,918	44	9,458	4
860,434	32	100,398	4	354,691	13	441,185	16	81,106	3
249,792	31	42,205	5	84,789	11	173,530	22	33,339	4
65,879	33	19,593	10	29,334	15	25,724	13	10,433	5
183,913	31	22,612	4	55,456	9	147,806	25	22,906	4
610,642	32	58,193	3	269,902	14	267,655	14	47,767	3
166,416	42	26,050	7	73,790	19	45,807	12	8,311	2
444,226	30	32,143	2	196,112	13	221,848	15	39,456	3
19,109	5	2,918	1	51,714	15	163,137	47	4,281	1
B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
14,566	6	0	X	45,838	18	113,474	44	1,387	1
475,549	4	27,607	0	2,370,077	22	3,111,284	28	217,826	2
299,144	9	39,037	1	229,950	7	1,532,194	44	83,197	2
63,624	11	11,303	2	31,827	5	272,299	47	17,679	3
200,719	11	20,903	1	93,659	5	787,645	43	42,644	2
34,802	3	6,832	1	104,464	9	472,250	43	22,874	2
580,546	8	51,197	1	214,677	3	2,393,219	32	147,609	2
277,189	7	22,784	1	97,504	2	972,044	23	65,703	2
257,092	11	21,717	1	79,908	4	1,030,547	45	59,649	3
23,813	6	4,120	1	31,567	8	112,609	30	10,962	3
22,452	4	2,577	0	5,698	1	278,018	52	11,295	2
53,964	12	0	X	36,469	8	241,805	52	2,608	1
43,572	39	0	X	12,661	11	49,663	45	0	X
10,391	3	0	X	23,808	7	192,142	54	2,608	1

Table 3.7 Estimated rate (per 100,000 units of each respective category) of personal and household victimization, by type of victimization and extent of urbanization, United States, 1981^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 of household victimization are based on the number of households. "Base" represents the estimated number of units in each category of the independent variable. For household victimizations because the number of incidents is equivalent to the number of victimizations, 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 11.

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
Personal victimizations:				
(Rate per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older)				
Base	52,080,640	74,260,428	60,070,425	186,411,493
Rape and attempted rape	135	93	63	95
Robbery	1,511	579	273	741
Robbery with injury	497	177	83	236
Serious assault	255	77	41	115
Minor assault	241	99	42	121
Robbery without injury	672	240	112	319
Attempted robbery without injury	342	163	78	185
Assault	3,509	2,602	2,104	2,695
Aggravated assault	1,340	875	746	963
With injury	474	251	262	317
Attempted assault with weapon	866	624	484	647
Simple assault	2,169	1,727	1,358	1,732
With injury	562	441	371	452
Attempted assault without weapon	1,607	1,287	987	1,280
Personal larceny with contact	685	260	91	324
Purse snatching	227	27	13	78
Attempted purse snatching	53	23	7	26
Pocket picking	404	211	70	220
Personal larceny without contact	9,461	9,162	5,897	8,194
Household victimizations:				
(Rate per 100,000 households)				
Base	25,027,371	32,271,061	26,822,532	84,120,964
Burglary	11,990	7,960	6,797	8,788
Forcible entry	4,842	2,716	1,876	3,075
Unlawful entry without force	4,027	3,429	3,593	3,659
Attempted forcible entry	3,139	1,815	1,327	2,053
Larceny	14,886	11,874	9,758	12,095
Under \$50	6,645	5,562	5,281	5,829
\$50 or more	6,366	4,775	3,350	4,794
Amount not ascertained	685	630	496	603
Attempted	1,190	817	631	869
Vehicle theft	2,597	1,758	826	1,711
Completed	1,532	1,062	615	1,059
Attempted	1,065	696	212	652

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

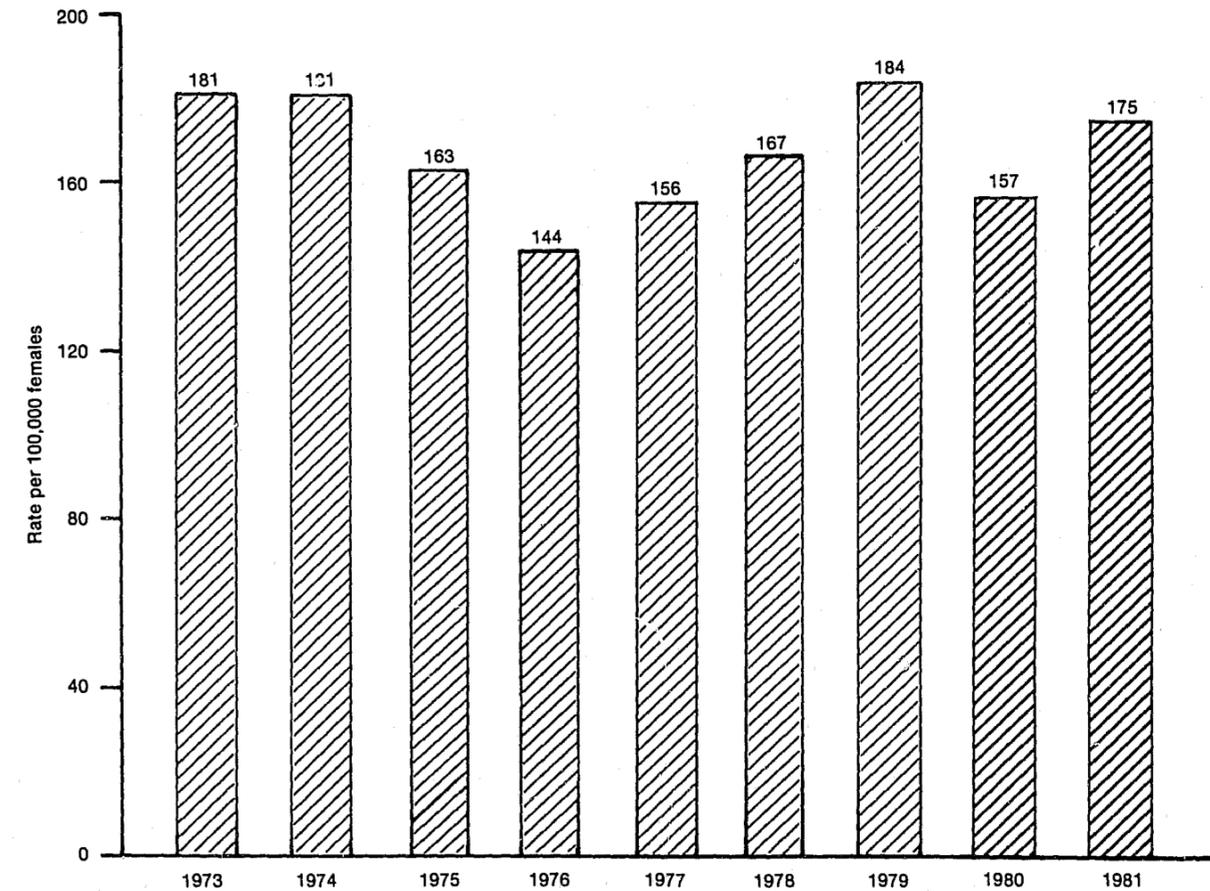
Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses

Figure 3.3 Estimated rate (per 100,000 females 12 years of age or older) of rape victimization, United States, 1973-81

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1, 3.2, and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

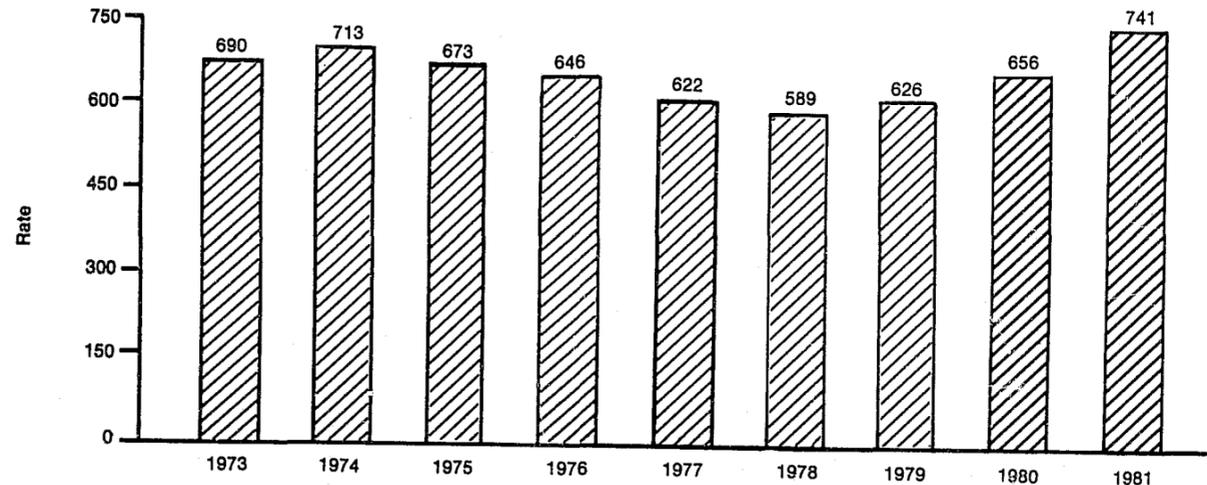
(Rate per 100,000 females 12 years of age or older)



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

Figure 3.4 Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of robbery victimization, United States, 1973-81

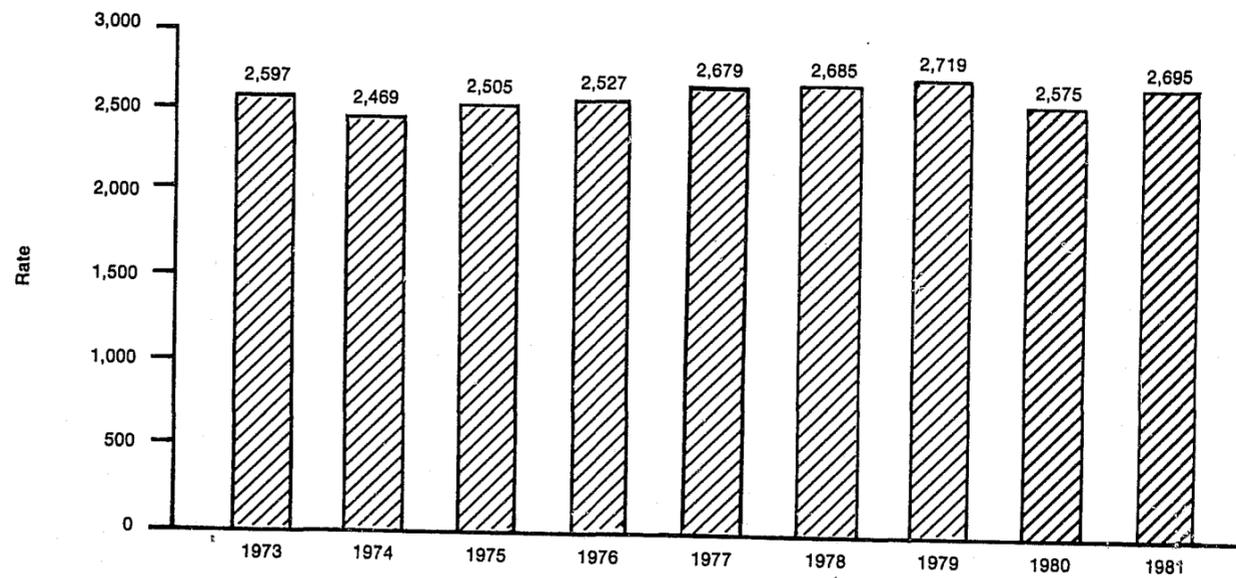
NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1, 3.2, and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.
(Rate per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older)



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, 1973-81

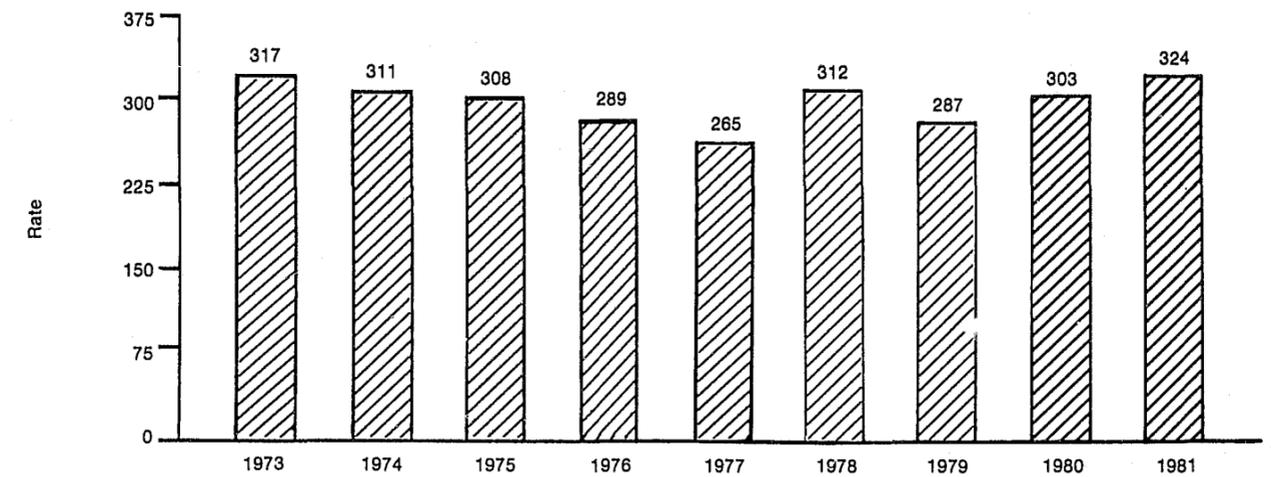
NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1, 3.2, and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.
(Rate per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older)



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, 1973-81

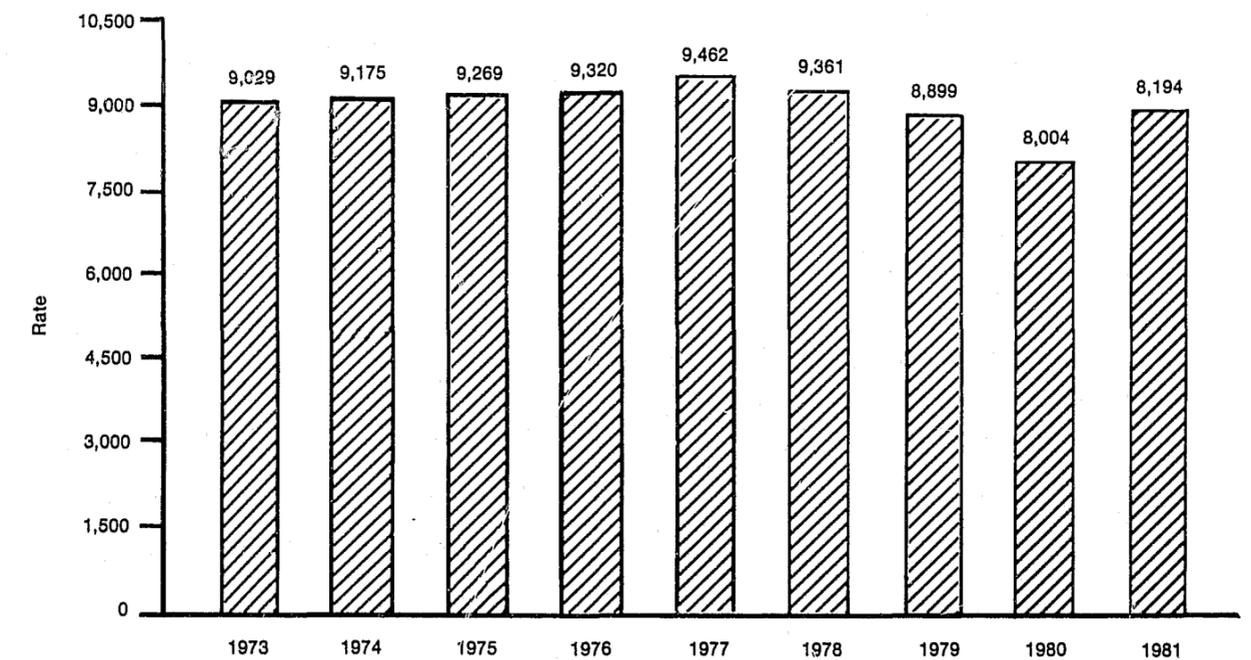
NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1, 3.2, and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.
(Rate per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older)



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, 1973-81

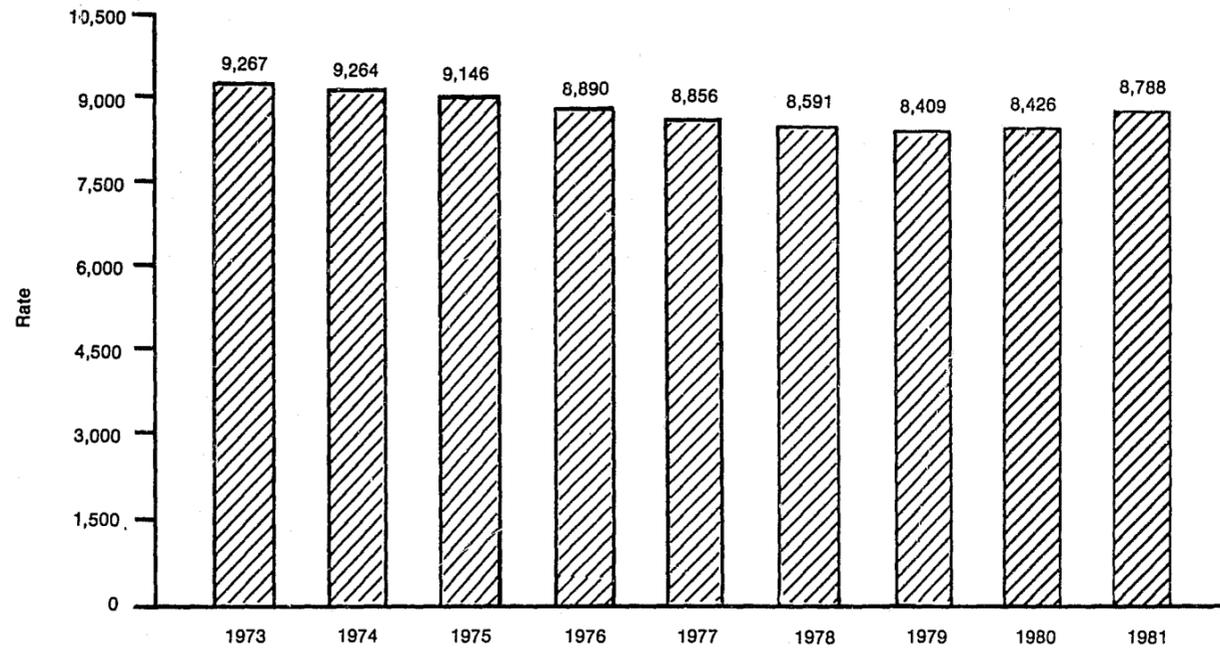
NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1, 3.2, and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.
(Rate per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older)



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, 1973-81

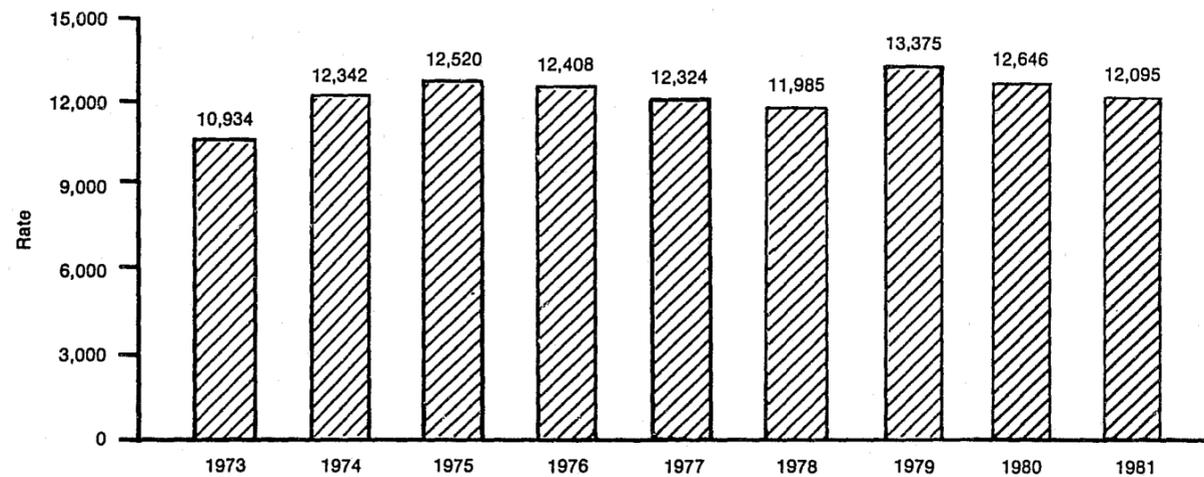
NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1, 3.2, and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix II.
(Rate per 100,000 households)



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, 1973-81

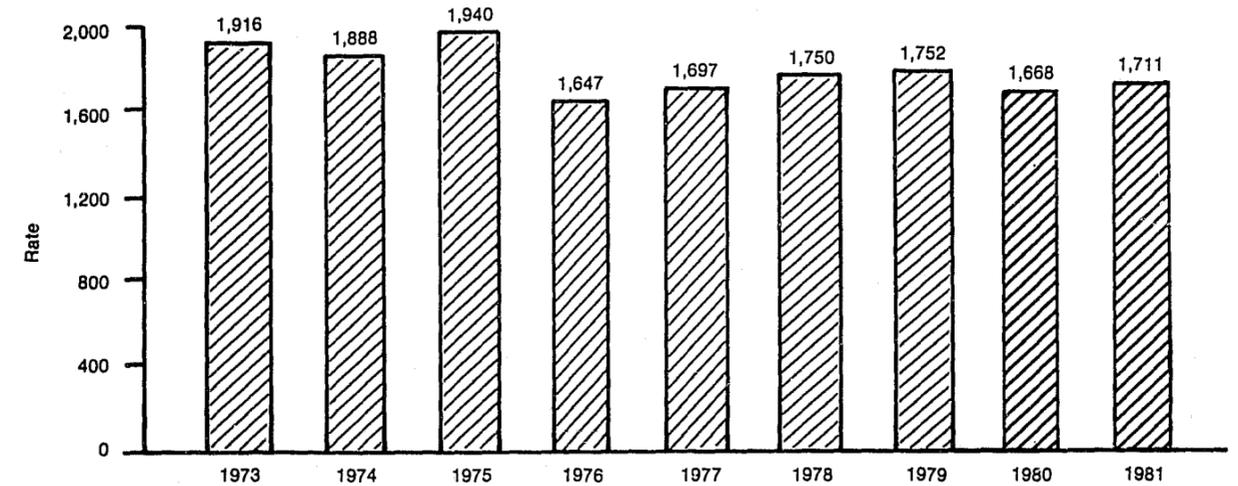
NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1, 3.2, and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix II.
(Rate per 100,000 households)



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, 1973-81

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1, 3.2, and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix II.
(Rate per 100,000 households)



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 type of victimization and sex of victim, United States, 1981^a

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix II.

(Rate per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older)

Type of victimization	Sex of victim	
	Male	Female
Base	89,147,036	97,264,457
Rape and attempted rape	9	175
Robbery	983	519
Robbery with injury	294	183
Serious assault	165	70
Minor assault	128	114
Robbery without injury	427	221
Attempted robbery without injury	262	115
Assault	3,623	1,845
Aggravated assault	1,434	531
With injury	474	172
Attempted assault with weapon	960	359
Simple assault	2,188	1,313
With injury	529	382
Attempted assault without weapon	1,659	932
Personal larceny with contact	272	373
Purse snatching	2	149
Attempted purse snatching	0	50
Pocket picking	270	174
Personal larceny without contact	8,810	7,629

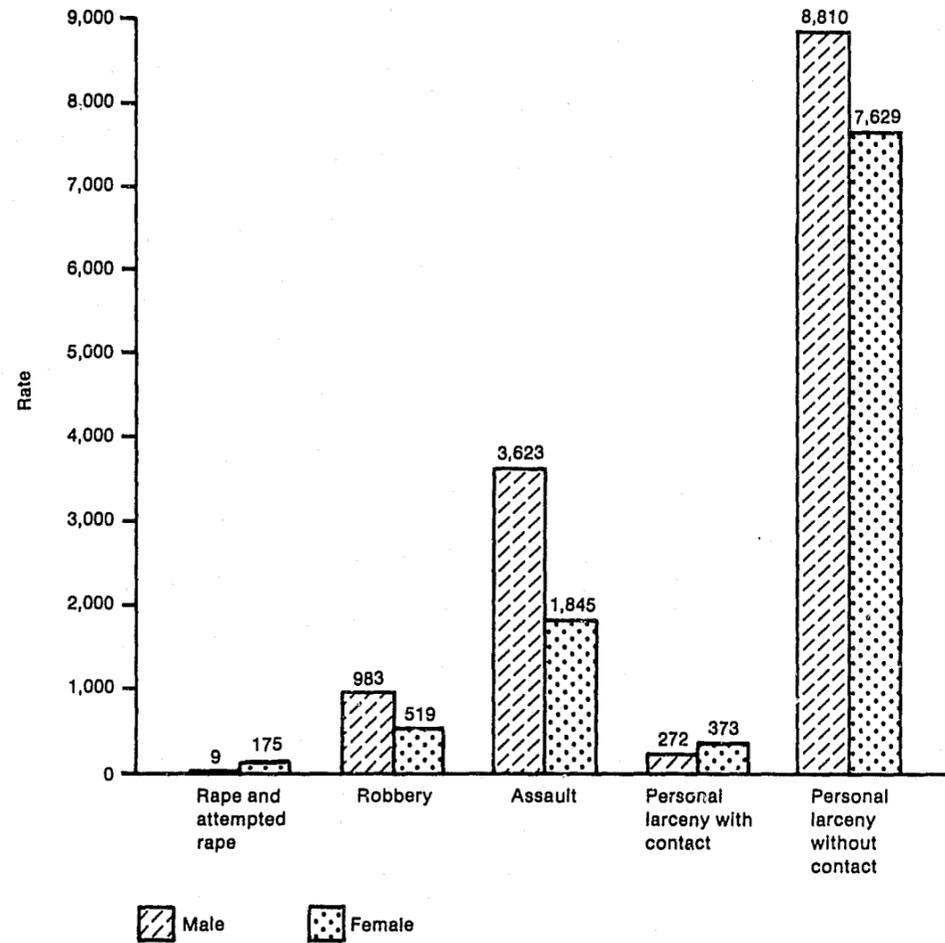
^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

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 type of victimization and sex of victim, United States, 1981

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

(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.

Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses

Table 3.9 Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal victimization, by type of victimization and race of victim, United States, 1981^a

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

(Rate per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older)

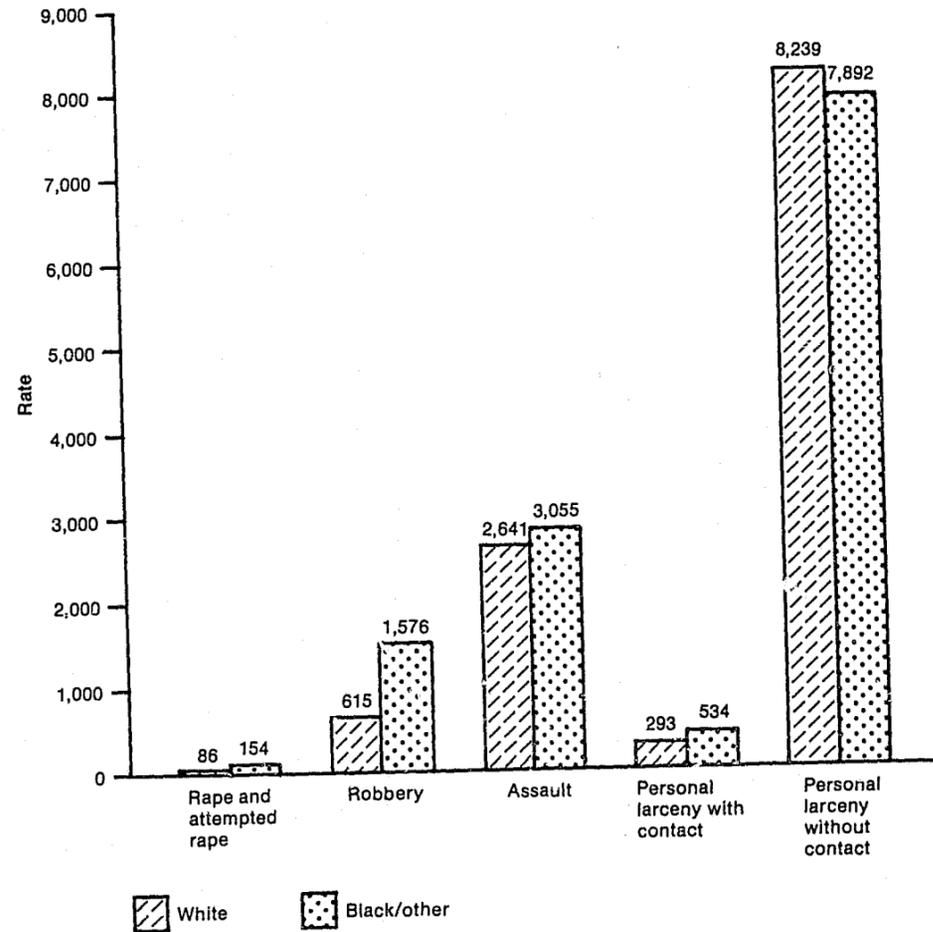
Type of victimization	Race of victim	
	White	Black and other races
Base	161,957,790	24,453,703
Rape and attempted rape	86	154
Robbery	615	1,576
Robbery with injury	209	415
Serious assault	98	233
Minor assault	111	182
Robbery without injury	236	872
Attempted robbery without injury	170	289
Assault	2,641	3,055
Aggravated assault	908	1,328
With injury	283	541
Attempted assault with weapon	625	787
Simple assault	1,732	1,727
With injury	462	387
Attempted assault without weapon	1,270	1,340
Personal larceny with contact	293	534
Purse snatching	59	211
Attempted purse snatching	24	44
Pocket picking	211	279
Personal larceny without contact	8,239	7,892

^aSubcategories 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 type of victimization and race of victim, United States, 1981

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.
(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 type of victimization and age of victim, United States, 1981^a

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.
(Rate per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older)

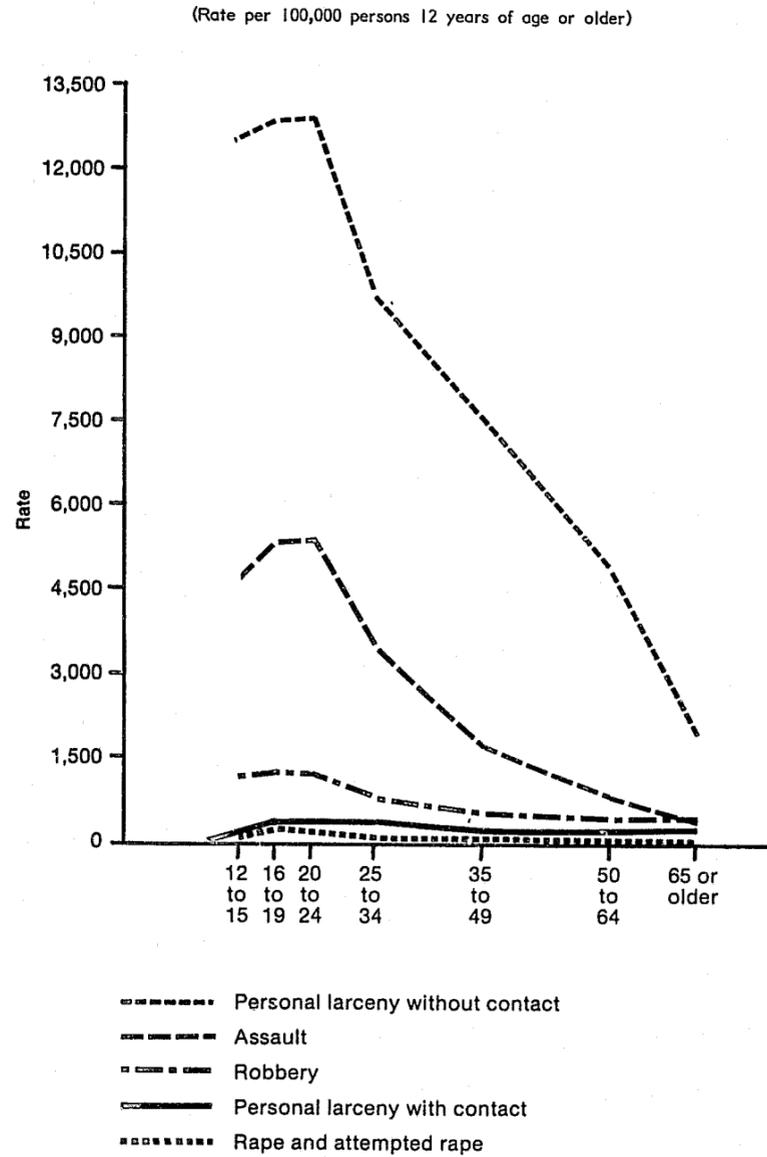
Type of victimization	Age of victim (in years)						
	12 to 15	16 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 or older
Base	14,511,861	16,143,846	21,124,159	38,458,920	37,876,884	33,249,820	25,046,004
Rape and attempted rape	142	243	199	135	38	20	11
Robbery	1,176	1,230	1,227	763	546	461	396
Robbery with injury	327	397	302	297	156	174	135
Serious assault	156	184	122	164	94	73	56
Minor assault	171	213	179	133	62	101	79
Robbery without injury	528	483	568	305	230	204	192
Attempted robbery without injury	321	350	357	161	159	83	70
Assault	4,566	5,303	5,395	3,464	1,746	838	372
Aggravated assault	1,389	2,040	2,037	1,198	712	254	78
With injury	624	790	618	343	202	92	11
Attempted assault with weapon	765	1,250	1,418	854	510	162	68
Simple assault	3,177	3,264	3,358	2,266	1,034	584	293
With injury	912	849	998	599	234	114	22
Attempted assault without weapon	2,266	2,415	2,360	1,667	800	469	271
Personal larceny with contact	251	368	442	381	267	287	290
Purse snatching	28	81	106	81	66	98	72
Attempted purse snatching	0	20	22	52	25	25	12
Pocket picking	223	268	314	248	176	164	206
Personal larceny without contact	12,567	12,832	12,864	9,697	7,518	4,809	1,935

^aSubcategories 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 3.13 Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal victimization, by type of victimization and age of victim, United States, 1981

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.



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

Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses

Table 3.11 Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal victimization, by type of victimization, and sex, race, and age of victim, United States, 1981^a

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

(Rate per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older)

Type of victimization and race of victim	Age of victim (in years)						
	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	6,157,874	6,787,266	8,872,675	16,471,118	16,233,527	14,101,684	9,287,241
Black and other races	1,238,117	1,285,628	1,481,208	2,456,237	2,253,965	1,564,182	956,314
Rape and attempted rape:							
White	0	21	0	9	8	0	0
Black and other races	0	111	141	0	0	0	0
Robbery:							
White	1,418	1,549	1,516	734	611	361	334
Black and other races	3,162	3,538	2,944	2,135	1,167	1,421	1,856
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury:							
White	475	548	413	277	171	146	75
Black and other races	264	1,158	481	678	229	687	0
Serious assault:							
White	247	281	148	157	115	94	29
Black and other races	264	479	363	556	229	373	0
Minor assault:							
White	228	267	265	120	56	52	45
Black and other races	0	679	118	122	0	314	0
Robbery without injury:							
White	489	457	647	294	249	121	169
Black and other races	2,412	1,672	1,676	1,057	553	638	1,641
Attempted robbery without injury:							
White	454	545	456	164	190	95	90
Black and other races	485	707	788	399	386	97	215
Assault:							
White	5,494	7,893	7,540	4,498	2,142	1,019	422
Black and other races	5,754	7,253	6,082	3,113	2,484	947	1,374
Aggravated assault:							
White	1,976	2,944	3,180	1,594	915	345	52
Black and other races	2,177	4,394	3,216	1,737	1,269	316	347
With injury:							
White	916	1,165	901	433	211	131	0
Black and other races	1,232	1,518	921	826	434	316	0
Attempted assault with weapon:							
White	1,060	1,779	2,279	1,161	705	214	52
Black and other races	944	2,876	2,294	911	836	0	347
Simple assault:							
White	3,518	4,948	4,361	2,905	1,227	674	370
Black and other races	3,578	2,859	2,866	1,376	1,215	631	1,027
With injury:							
White	1,104	1,276	1,215	631	228	163	45
Black and other races	1,176	571	838	142	81	106	0
Attempted assault without weapon:							
White	2,415	3,672	3,146	2,274	999	512	325
Black and other races	2,402	2,288	2,027	1,234	1,134	525	1,027
Personal larceny with contact:							
White	392	441	407	303	135	131	218
Black and other races	291	209	1,096	223	300	208	362
Purse snatching:							
White	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Black and other races	0	0	0	0	70	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	392	441	407	303	135	131	218
Black and other races	291	209	1,096	223	229	208	362
Personal larceny without contact:							
White	13,572	13,907	14,121	10,060	7,464	4,838	2,360
Black and other races	9,102	11,570	15,527	11,709	7,752	4,193	3,287

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 type of victimization, and sex, race, and age of victim, United States, 1981^a--Continued

Type of victimization and race of victim	Age of victim (in years)						
	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	5,869,867	6,730,313	9,070,825	16,542,599	16,756,235	15,642,855	13,433,710
Black and other races	1,246,003	1,340,638	1,699,450	2,988,966	2,633,157	1,941,699	1,368,740
Rape and attempted rape:							
White	170	450	350	260	60	30	10
Black and other races	800	420	440	220	60	60	90
Robbery:							
White	610	510	650	480	340	350	310
Black and other races	620	990	1,270	1,300	890	1,260	610
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury:							
White	250	150	150	210	100	110	160
Black and other races	0	90	350	520	290	440	310
Serious assault:							
White	60	60	50	80	60	20	70
Black and other races	0	0	160	340	60	50	110
Minor assault:							
White	180	90	100	130	40	80	90
Black and other races	0	90	180	180	230	380	190
Robbery without injury:							
White	170	200	260	160	140	180	100
Black and other races	490	890	820	520	360	650	180
Attempted robbery without injury:							
White	180	150	240	100	80	50	40
Black and other races	130	0	90	250	230	160	110
Assault:							
White	3,200	2,770	3,430	2,740	1,140	630	220
Black and other races	5,220	3,000	4,070	2,050	2,470	1,060	730
Aggravated assault:							
White	660	870	880	810	340	150	60
Black and other races	1,100	1,060	1,180	690	1,320	360	240
With injury:							
White	200	230	280	190	130	20	20
Black and other races	560	700	650	260	400	140	0
Attempted assault with weapon:							
White	460	580	590	610	210	120	40
Black and other races	530	350	530	430	910	220	240
Simple assault:							
White	2,530	1,900	2,540	1,920	800	480	160
Black and other races	4,120	1,940	2,890	1,350	1,150	700	490
With injury:							
White	750	530	780	680	240	60	10
Black and other races	420	520	1,140	320	340	140	0
Attempted assault without weapon:							
White	1,770	1,360	1,760	1,240	550	410	150
Black and other races	3,690	1,410	1,740	1,030	810	550	490
Personal larceny with contact:							
White	90	270	350	340	340	410	270
Black and other races	250	630	480	1,120	540	480	860
Purse snatching:							
White	60	120	190	50	80	180	90
Black and other races	0	360	290	710	310	210	430
Attempted purse snatching:							
White	0	20	50	80	50	40	10
Black and other races	0	130	0	200	0	70	120
Pocket pickings:							
White	20	130	110	200	200	180	170
Black and other races	250	120	180	200	220	190	300
Personal larceny without contact:							
White	13,190	13,040	12,030	9,180	7,610	5,070	1,540
Black and other races	8,080	7,510	8,400	8,900	7,020	2,940	1,950

^aSubcategories 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 type of victimization, and race and family income of victim, United States, 1981^a

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

(Rate per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older)

Type of victimization and race of victim	Family income						Not ascertained
	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	
Base:							
White	5,080,459	18,309,69	9,234,330	24,247,234	42,838,815	43,955,070	18,292,513
Black and other races	2,156,773	5,436,038	1,926,208	4,077,416	4,680,775	3,381,094	2,795,399
Rape and attempted rape:							
White	279	175	114	104	74	39	50
Black and other races	548	237	240	98	29	90	0
Robbery:							
White	1,310	972	790	603	479	454	694
Black and other races	2,251	1,990	1,639	1,852	1,357	657	1,285
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury:							
White	558	319	277	206	158	153	225
Black and other races	508	517	487	615	325	75	366
Serious assault:							
White	174	158	140	107	92	62	82
Black and other races	282	281	419	459	92	37	114
Minor assault:							
White	384	162	137	99	66	91	143
Black and other races	226	237	68	156	233	38	252
Robbery without injury:							
White	479	388	392	229	153	164	313
Black and other races	1,013	1,121	975	898	784	425	858
Attempted robbery without injury:							
White	272	265	121	167	168	138	156
Black and other races	730	353	176	339	248	157	61
Assault:							
White	5,255	2,974	3,140	3,069	2,428	2,330	2,005
Black and other races	3,486	3,391	3,466	3,371	2,848	2,242	2,653
Aggravated assault:							
White	1,866	948	948	1,166	909	709	719
Black and other races	2,303	1,544	1,569	1,349	1,022	701	1,230
With injury:							
White	770	335	401	332	295	178	194
Black and other races	963	674	525	693	314	277	468
Attempted assault with weapon:							
White	1,097	614	548	833	614	531	525
Black and other races	1,340	869	1,044	657	708	424	782
Simple assault:							
White	3,389	2,026	2,191	1,904	1,520	1,621	1,286
Black and other races	1,183	1,847	1,897	2,022	1,826	1,541	1,423
With injury:							
White	747	685	608	540	416	359	337
Black and other races	433	387	759	459	222	345	317
Attempted assault without weapon:							
White	2,642	1,341	1,583	1,363	1,104	1,262	948
Black and other races	750	1,460	1,138	1,563	1,604	1,196	1,106
Personal larceny with contact:							
White	601	380	238	270	249	252	379
Black and other races	420	806	833	715	333	176	390
Purse snatching:							
White	154	135	47	55	46	23	80
Black and other races	266	273	494	354	31	36	156
Attempted purse snatching:							
White	27	30	46	17	18	25	23
Black and other races	77	55	0	0	62	98	0
Pocket pickings:							
White	419	215	145	198	185	204	276
Black and other races	78	479	339	362	240	42	234
Personal larceny without contact:							
White	10,486	6,258	6,930	7,674	8,046	10,155	6,854
Black and other races	9,027	5,792	6,321	8,764	8,737	10,542	6,295

^aSubcategories 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 type of victimization and time of occurrence, United States, 1981^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 II.

Type of victimization	Total		Time of occurrence									
	Number	Percent	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
Personal incidents:												
Rape and attempted rape	165,745	100	68,291	41	58,312	35	38,800	23	0	X	1,343	1
Robbery	1,201,127	100	524,919	44	476,620	40	189,499	16	4,768	0	5,322	0
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	397,291	100	147,176	37	178,257	45	68,349	17	1,500	0	2,009	1
Serious assault	184,564	100	59,278	32	82,152	45	39,624	21	1,500	1	2,009	1
Minor assault	212,727	100	87,898	41	96,105	45	28,725	14	0	X	0	X
Robbery without injury	506,709	100	224,486	44	191,733	38	85,701	17	1,476	0	3,313	1
Attempted robbery without injury	297,126	100	153,257	52	106,629	36	35,449	12	1,792	1	0	X
Assault	4,255,121	100	2,088,236	49	1,533,656	36	609,423	14	8,260	0	15,546	0
Aggravated assault	1,444,984	100	666,933	46	538,344	37	231,051	16	3,181	0	5,475	0
With injury	482,947	100	207,598	43	184,497	38	87,606	18	1,481	0	1,765	0
Attempted assault with weapon	962,036	100	459,336	48	353,847	37	143,445	15	1,700	0	3,710	0
Simple assault	2,810,138	100	1,421,302	51	995,312	35	378,372	13	5,079	0	10,072	0
With injury	736,592	100	332,544	45	268,059	36	129,970	18	3,026	0	2,992	0
Attempted assault without weapon	2,073,546	100	1,088,758	53	727,253	35	248,402	12	2,053	0	7,080	0
Personal larceny with contact	589,351	100	365,488	62	146,462	25	61,908	11	6,053	1	9,439	2
Purse snatching	139,189	100	86,790	62	45,076	32	5,842	4	1,482	1	0	X
Attempted purse snatching	46,788	100	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Pocket picking	403,374	100	245,047	61	88,249	22	56,067	14	4,572	1	9,439	2
Personal larceny without contact	14,563,963	100	6,782,813	47	2,770,090	19	1,407,437	10	1,157,534	8	2,446,090	17
Household incidents:												
Burglary	7,392,603	100	2,580,275	35	1,228,961	17	835,873	11	496,896	7	2,250,599	30
Forcible entry	2,587,098	100	1,044,933	40	515,789	20	281,259	11	169,595	7	575,523	22
Unlawful entry without force	3,078,168	100	1,043,619	34	415,452	13	287,031	9	208,396	7	1,123,629	37
Attempted forcible entry	1,727,337	100	491,722	28	297,680	17	267,583	15	118,905	7	551,446	32
Larceny	10,174,660	100	2,123,599	21	1,222,446	12	2,006,034	20	1,863,914	18	2,958,667	29
Under \$50	4,903,484	100	1,007,953	21	514,359	10	816,547	17	947,739	19	1,616,885	33
\$50 or more	4,032,487	100	891,795	22	526,020	13	869,017	22	699,818	17	1,045,837	26
Amount not ascertained	507,655	100	135,976	27	42,869	8	53,435	11	74,838	15	200,537	40
Attempted	731,033	100	87,875	12	139,198	19	267,034	37	141,518	19	95,408	13
Vehicle theft	1,438,980	100	376,102	26	319,467	22	403,541	28	171,654	12	168,216	12
Completed	890,898	100	276,909	31	214,812	24	224,733	25	86,067	10	88,376	10
Attempted	548,082	100	99,193	18	104,654	19	178,808	33	85,587	16	79,840	15

^aSubcategories 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 type of victimization and place of occurrence, United States, 1981^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. Beginning in 1979, new response categories for the "place of occurrence" were used. Because of this change, caution should be observed in comparing the results of surveys after 1978 with earlier years. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and a discussion of changes in the 1979 interview schedule, see Appendix 11.

Type of victimization	Total		Inside home or other building		Vacation home, hotel, motel		Near home		Place of occurrence Inside non-residential building, public conveyance	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
	Rape and attempted rape	166,745	100	43,996	26	3,344	2	6,993	4	15,877
Robbery	1,201,127	100	142,966	12	5,933	0	99,492	8	142,860	12
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	397,291	100	49,264	12	2,787	1	25,850	7	43,968	11
Serious assault	184,564	100	26,667	14	2,787	2	15,147	8	21,163	11
Minor assault	212,727	100	22,598	11	0	X	10,704	5	22,805	11
Robbery without injury	506,709	100	73,646	15	0	X	46,085	9	67,931	13
Attempted robbery without injury	297,126	100	20,056	7	3,146	1	27,557	9	30,960	10
Assault	4,255,122	100	492,596	12	12,935	0	709,963	17	480,233	11
Aggravated assault	1,444,984	100	143,029	10	3,105	0	216,700	15	182,878	13
With injury	482,947	100	44,550	9	0	X	77,840	16	59,396	12
Attempted assault with weapon	962,036	100	98,479	10	3,105	0	138,860	14	123,482	13
Simple assault	2,810,138	100	349,568	12	9,829	0	493,263	18	297,355	11
With injury	736,592	100	134,719	18	0	X	103,014	14	56,759	8
Attempted assault without weapon	2,073,546	100	214,849	10	9,829	0	390,249	19	240,596	12
Personal larceny with contact	589,351	100	10,690	2	4,470	1	241,170	41	21,739	4
Purse snatching	139,189	100	0	X	0	X	15,952	11	15,945	11
Attempted purse snatching	46,788	100	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Pocket picking	403,374	100	10,690	3	4,470	1	215,029	53	5,794	1
Personal larceny without contact	14,563,963	100	0	X	142,071	1	2,838,714	19	0	X

^aSubcategories 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 3.15 Estimated number of personal incidents, by type of victimization and number of victims, United States, 1981^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 11.

Type of victimization	Total		Number of victims							
	Number	Percent	One	Two	Three	Four or more	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
	Rape and attempted rape	166,745	100	158,172	95	7,479	4	489	0	606
Robbery	1,201,127	100	1,096,817	91	88,896	7	8,917	1	6,497	1
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	397,291	100	374,065	94	21,112	5	523	0	1,591	0
Serious assault	184,564	100	169,757	92	13,216	7	0	X	1,591	1
Minor assault	212,727	100	204,308	96	7,896	4	523	0	0	X
Robbery without injury	506,709	100	456,444	90	43,161	9	4,782	1	2,322	0
Attempted robbery without injury	297,126	100	266,308	90	24,623	8	3,612	1	2,584	1
Assault	4,255,122	100	3,718,634	87	406,927	10	75,758	2	53,803	1
Aggravated assault	1,444,984	100	1,210,710	84	170,080	12	36,462	3	27,733	2
With injury	482,947	100	408,031	84	57,208	12	9,975	2	7,733	2
Attempted assault with weapon	962,036	100	802,678	83	112,872	12	26,486	3	19,999	2
Simple assault	2,810,138	100	2,507,924	89	236,848	8	39,296	1	26,070	1
With injury	736,592	100	654,839	89	66,827	9	10,169	1	4,758	1
Attempted assault without weapon	2,073,546	100	1,853,085	89	170,021	8	29,127	1	21,313	1
Personal larceny with contact	589,351	100	578,048	98	8,968	2	1,914	0	422	0
Purse snatching	139,189	100	133,053	96	5,132	4	1,004	1	0	X
Attempted purse snatching	46,788	100	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Pocket picking	403,374	100	399,089	99	3,836	1	449	0	0	X

^aSubcategories 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.

Type of victimization	Street, park, field, etc.		Inside school		Elsewhere		Not ascertained	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
	Rape and attempted rape	63,977	38	1,503	1	31,054	19	0
Robbery	691,923	58	31,423	3	85,835	7	695	0
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	227,527	57	12,421	3	35,473	9	0	X
Serious assault	107,790	58	1,617	1	9,394	5	0	X
Minor assault	119,737	56	10,805	5	26,079	12	0	X
Robbery without injury	281,522	56	12,942	3	23,888	5	695	0
Attempted robbery without injury	182,874	62	6,060	2	26,474	9	0	X
Assault	1,717,442	40	247,788	6	588,199	14	5,965	0
Aggravated assault	656,242	45	50,263	3	191,229	13	1,538	0
With injury	218,749	45	14,699	3	36,175	14	1,538	0
Attempted assault with weapon	437,493	45	35,564	4	125,054	13	0	X
Simple assault	1,061,200	38	197,525	7	396,970	14	4,427	0
With injury	266,564	36	30,495	4	145,042	20	0	X
Attempted assault without weapon	794,637	38	167,030	8	251,929	12	4,427	0
Personal larceny with contact	235,854	40	26,167	4	47,344	8	1,918	0
Purse snatching	97,134	70	2,671	2	5,569	4	1,918	1
Attempted purse snatching	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Pocket picking	103,934	26	23,496	6	39,962	10	0	X
Personal larceny without contact	6,652,958	46	2,480,770	17	2,403,489	17	45,960	0

Table 3.16 Estimated number of personal incidents, by type of victimization and type of weapon used, United States, 1981^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. 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 II.

Type of victimization	Total incidents		Incidents with weapon ^b		Type of weapon						Not ascertained ^b		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent ^b	Gun		Knife		Other		Number	Percent	
					Number	Percent ^b	Number	Percent ^b	Number	Percent ^b			Number
Personal incidents:													
Rape and attempted rape	166,745	100	38,511	23	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Robbery	1,201,127	100	555,582	46	216,758	18	246,452	21	112,377	9	24,051	2	
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	397,291	100	152,151	38	38,364	10	69,166	17	57,694	15	6,041	2	
Serious assault	184,564	100	152,151	82	38,364	21	69,166	37	57,694	31	6,041	3	
Minor assault	212,727	100	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Robbery without injury	506,709	100	271,493	54	144,400	28	108,150	21	20,844	4	12,477	2	
Attempted robbery without injury	297,126	100	131,938	44	33,993	11	69,136	23	33,839	11	5,532	2	
Assault	4,255,122	100	1,358,428	32	376,291	9	378,919	9	595,649	14	49,242	1	
Aggravated assault	1,444,984	100	1,358,428	94	376,291	26	378,919	26	595,649	41	49,242	3	
With injury	482,947	100	396,392	82	50,580	10	94,931	20	252,074	52	15,922	3	
Attempted assault with weapon	962,036	100	962,036	100	325,710	34	283,988	30	343,575	36	33,320	3	

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding and multiple responses.

^bPercent of total incidents.

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

CONTINUED

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Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses

Table 3.17 Estimated number of personal incidents and percent with weapon, by type of victimization and perceived age of lone offender, United States, 1981^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 11.

Type of victimization	Perceived age of lone offender (in years)									
	Total		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	139,511	20	0	X	26,088	B	110,713	24	2,710	B
Robbery total	556,094	44	1,323	B	194,130	36	331,669	47	28,973	B
Robbery with injury	176,290	33	0	X	50,149	B	115,557	40	10,583	B
Robbery without injury	220,949	52	0	X	72,021	33	137,695	58	11,233	B
Attempted robbery without injury	158,856	44	1,323	B	71,959	51	78,417	37	7,157	B
Aggravated assault	1,019,007	93	4,332	B	262,548	89	726,231	94	25,896	B

^aSubcategories 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 type of victimization and perceived ages of multiple offenders, United States, 1981^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 perceptions 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 11.

Type of victimization	Perceived ages of multiple offenders (in years)											
	Total		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	27,234	B	0	X	8,726	B	15,704	B	2,804	B	0	X
Robbery total	625,746	48	0	X	266,449	40	186,104	58	130,222	49	42,970	B
Robbery with injury	208,999	42	0	X	78,918	31	55,969	B	44,609	B	29,503	B
Robbery without injury	78,476	54	0	X	113,973	48	94,776	62	58,163	B	11,563	B
Attempted robbery without injury	138,271	45	0	X	73,558	36	35,359	B	27,449	B	1,904	B
Aggravated assault	377,417	97	0	X	151,274	97	119,432	96	88,931	96	17,780	B

^aSubcategories 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 type of victimization and perceived race of lone offender, United States, 1981^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 11.

Type of victimization	Perceived race of lone offender							
	Total		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	139,511	20	73,603	17	63,082	B	2,826	B
Robbery total	556,094	44	224,950	36	313,476	49	17,668	B
Robbery with injury	176,290	33	82,117	37	86,475	33	7,698	B
Robbery without injury	220,949	52	76,777	33	137,013	61	7,159	B
Attempted robbery without injury	158,856	44	66,057	B	89,988	47	2,811	B
Aggravated assault	1,019,007	93	674,174	91	324,339	95	20,494	B

^aSubcategories 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 3.20 Estimated number of personal incidents and percent with weapon, by type of victimization and perceived races of multiple offenders, United States, 1981^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 11.

Type of victimization	Perceived races of multiple offenders									
	Total		All white		All black and other races		Mixed ^b		Don't know or not ascertained ^c	
	Number	Percent with weapon	Number	Percent with weapon	Number	Percent with weapon	Number	Percent with weapon	Number	Percent with weapon
Rape and attempted rape	27,234	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Robbery total	625,746	48	164,206	39	399,235	51	44,976	B	17,329	B
Robbery with injury	208,999	42	63,740	B	121,723	41	14,614	B	8,922	B
Robbery without injury	278,476	54	60,030	B	189,839	63	20,200	B	8,406	B
Attempted robbery without injury	138,271	45	40,435	B	87,673	38	10,162	B	0	B
Aggravated assault	377,417	97	236,665	95	109,748	99	23,642	B	7,363	B

^aSubcategories 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 race group. ^c"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 type of victimization, sex and race of victim, and relationship of offender to victim, United States, 1981^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 11.

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	4,267	100	B	B	B	B
Black and other races	3,517	100	B	B	B	B
Robbery:						
White	628,936	100	550,374	88	78,561	12
Black and other races	246,971	100	207,272	84	39,698	16
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury:						
White	203,904	100	179,077	88	24,827	12
Black and other races	57,843	100	B	B	B	B
Serious assault:						
White	107,961	100	96,717	90	11,244	10
Black and other races	39,454	100	B	B	B	B
Minor assault:						
White	95,943	100	82,360	86	13,582	14
Black and other races	18,388	100	B	B	B	B
Robbery without injury:						
White	240,048	100	213,399	89	26,649	11
Black and other races	140,293	100	119,939	85	20,353	15
Attempted robbery without injury:						
White	184,984	100	157,898	85	27,086	15
Black and other races	48,835	100	B	B	B	B
Assault:						
White	2,814,668	100	1,945,750	69	868,918	31
Black and other races	414,973	100	262,478	63	152,495	37
Aggravated assault:						
White	1,068,206	100	791,897	74	276,309	26
Black and other races	210,597	100	131,494	62	79,103	38
With injury:						
White	339,342	100	233,410	69	105,931	31
Black and other races	83,427	100	B	B	B	B
Attempted assault with weapon:						
White	728,864	100	558,487	77	170,377	23
Black and other races	127,170	100	93,034	73	34,136	27
Simple assault:						
White	1,746,463	100	1,153,854	66	592,609	34
Black and other races	204,375	100	130,983	64	73,392	36
With injury:						
White	430,422	100	283,425	66	146,997	34
Black and other races	41,296	100	B	B	B	B
Attempted assault without weapon:						
White	1,316,041	100	870,428	66	445,613	34
Black and other races	163,079	100	107,086	66	55,994	34
Personal larceny with contact:						
White	200,834	100	185,837	93	14,996	7
Black and other races	41,480	100	B	B	B	B
Purse snatching:						
White	0	X	B	B	B	B
Black and other races	1,583	100	B	B	B	B
Attempted purse snatching:						
White	0	X	B	B	B	B
Black and other races	0	X	B	B	B	B
Pocket picking:						
White	200,834	100	185,837	93	14,996	7
Black and other races	39,897	100	B	B	B	B
Personal larceny without contact:						
White	6,802,661	100	6,802,661	100	0	0
Black and other races	1,050,780	100	1,050,780	100	0	0

See footnote at end of table.

Table 3.21 Estimated number of personal victimizations, by type of victimization, sex and race of victim, and relationship of offender to victim, United States, 1981^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	135,580	100	92,157	68	43,423	32
Black and other races	34,177	100	B	B	B	B
Robbery:						
White	366,531	100	296,478	81	70,052	19
Black and other races	138,525	100	115,818	84	22,706	16
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury:						
White	134,690	100	99,170	74	35,520	26
Black and other races	43,638	100	B	B	B	B
Serious assault:						
White	50,385	100	B	B	B	B
Black and other races	17,404	100	B	B	B	B
Minor assault:						
White	84,305	100	62,829	75	21,476	25
Black and other races	26,235	100	B	B	B	B
Robbery without injury:						
White	141,882	100	119,197	84	22,685	16
Black and other races	72,972	100	58,567	80	14,405	20
Attempted robbery without injury:						
White	89,959	100	78,111	87	11,847	13
Black and other races	21,914	100	B	B	B	B
Assault:						
White	1,462,132	100	748,460	51	713,672	49
Black and other races	332,033	100	143,314	43	188,719	57
Aggravated assault:						
White	402,739	100	237,925	59	164,814	41
Black and other races	114,160	100	52,022	46	62,138	54
With injury:						
White	118,823	100	50,066	42	68,757	58
Black and other races	48,951	100	B	B	B	B
Attempted assault with weapon:						
White	283,916	100	187,859	66	96,057	34
Black and other races	65,210	100	B	B	25,385	B
Simple assault:						
White	1,059,393	100	510,535	48	548,858	52
Black and other races	217,873	100	91,292	42	126,580	58
With injury:						
White	317,916	100	104,803	33	213,113	67
Black and other races	53,315	100	B	B	B	B
Attempted assault without weapon:						
White	741,477	100	405,732	55	335,745	45
Black and other races	164,558	100	78,860	48	85,698	52
Personal larceny with contact:						
White	273,499	100	270,833	99	2,666	1
Black and other races	89,063	100	87,495	98	1,567	2
Purse snatching:						
White	94,833	100	94,833	100	0	X
Black and other races	49,914	100	B	B	B	B
Attempted purse snatching:						
White	38,114	100	B	B	B	B
Black and other races	10,860	100	B	B	B	B
Pocket picking:						
White	140,552	100	137,886	98	2,666	2
Black and other races	28,288	100	B	B	B	B
Personal larceny without contact:						
White	6,541,061	100	6,541,061	100	0	X
Black and other races	879,212	100	879,212	100	0	X

^aSubcategories 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 type of victimization and lone versus multiple offenders, United States, 1981^a

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Type of victimization	Total		Lone offender		Multiple offenders		Don't know or not ascertained	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Personal victimizations:								
Rape and attempted rape	177,541	100	144,441	81	33,100	19	0	X
Robbery	1,380,962	100	623,958	45	737,717	53	19,286	1
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	440,075	100	188,935	43	239,137	54	12,002	3
Serious assault	215,204	100	83,836	39	123,664	57	7,705	4
Minor assault	224,871	100	105,100	47	115,473	51	4,298	2
Robbery without injury	595,194	100	258,026	43	329,885	55	7,284	1
Attempted robbery without injury	345,693	100	176,997	51	168,696	49	0	X
Assault	5,023,806	100	3,688,657	73	1,227,358	24	107,790	2
Aggravated assault	1,795,702	100	1,219,932	68	516,205	29	59,565	3
With injury	590,542	100	352,380	66	189,002	32	9,160	2
Attempted assault with weapon	1,205,160	100	827,552	69	327,203	27	50,405	4
Simple assault	3,228,104	100	2,468,726	76	711,153	22	48,225	1
With injury	842,949	100	656,910	78	180,067	21	5,973	1
Attempted assault without weapon	2,385,154	100	1,811,816	76	531,086	22	42,252	2
Personal larceny with contact	604,875	100	244,325	40	113,190	19	247,361	41
Purse snatching	146,330	100	85,818	59	43,858	30	16,654	11
Attempted purse snatching	48,975	100	B	B	B	B	B	B
Pocket picking	409,571	100	127,517	31	51,347	13	230,707	56

^aSubcategories 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 type of victimization and perceived age of lone offender, United States, 1981^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 11.

Type of victimization	Perceived age of lone offender (in years)									
	Total		Under 12		12 to 20		21 or older		Don't know or not ascertained	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Personal victimizations:										
Rape and attempted rape	144,441	100	0	X	26,088	18	115,642	80	2,710	2
Robbery	623,958	100	1,323	0	215,326	35	377,621	61	29,689	5
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	188,935	100	0	X	52,110	28	126,242	67	10,583	6
Serious assault	83,836	100	0	X	13,630	16	65,964	79	4,242	5
Minor assault	105,100	100	0	X	38,480	37	60,278	57	6,342	6
Robbery without injury	258,026	100	0	X	82,911	32	163,166	63	11,948	5
Attempted robbery without injury	176,997	100	1,323	1	80,305	45	88,213	50	7,157	4
Assault	3,688,657	100	20,884	1	1,067,190	29	2,531,224	69	69,359	2
Aggravated assault	1,219,932	100	4,332	0	308,262	25	876,256	72	31,081	3
With injury	392,380	100	0	X	119,215	30	263,117	67	10,048	3
Attempted assault with weapon	827,552	100	4,332	1	189,047	23	613,140	74	21,033	3
Simple assault	2,468,726	100	16,552	1	758,929	31	1,654,968	67	38,278	2
With injury	656,910	100	6,903	1	193,018	29	452,631	69	4,358	1
Attempted assault without weapon	1,811,816	100	9,649	1	565,911	31	1,202,337	66	33,920	2
Personal larceny with contact	244,325	100	0	X	99,151	41	103,343	42	41,831	17
Purse snatching	85,818	100	0	X	35,308	41	37,836	44	12,674	15
Attempted purse snatching	30,990	100	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Pocket picking	127,517	100	0	X	42,299	33	60,050	47	25,168	20

^aSubcategories 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 type of victimization and perceived ages of multiple offenders, United States, 1981^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 11.

Type of victimization	Perceived ages of multiple offenders (in years)											
	Total		All under 12		All 12 to 20		All 21 and older		Mixed ^b		Don't know or not ascertained	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Personal victimizations:												
Rape and attempted rape	33,100	100	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Robbery	737,717	100	0	X	303,342	41	226,083	31	157,567	21	50,725	7
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	239,137	100	0	X	88,086	37	65,428	27	51,954	22	33,668	14
Serious assault	123,664	100	0	X	32,922	27	41,619	34	30,274	24	18,849	15
Minor assault	115,473	100	0	X	55,164	48	23,809	21	21,681	19	14,819	13
Robbery without injury	329,885	100	0	X	128,672	39	118,381	36	70,492	21	12,339	4
Attempted robbery without injury	166,696	100	0	X	86,584	51	42,274	25	35,120	21	4,717	3
Assault	1,227,358	100	6,227	1	530,167	43	372,546	30	258,068	21	60,351	5
Aggravated assault	516,205	100	0	X	202,243	39	167,178	32	121,381	24	25,404	5
With injury	189,002	100	0	X	68,706	36	64,064	34	47,118	25	9,115	5
Attempted assault with weapon	327,203	100	0	X	133,537	41	103,114	32	74,263	23	16,289	5
Simple assault	711,153	100	6,227	1	327,924	46	205,368	29	136,686	19	34,947	5
With injury	180,067	100	1,431	1	70,452	39	52,697	29	45,618	25	9,859	5
Attempted assault without weapon	531,086	100	4,796	1	257,462	48	152,671	29	91,069	17	25,088	5
Personal larceny with contact	113,190	100	3,293	3	47,146	42	34,591	31	20,044	18	8,115	7
Purse snatching	43,858	100	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Attempted purse snatching	17,985	100	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Pocket picking	51,347	100	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B

^aSubcategories 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 type of victimization and perceived race of lone offender, United States, 1981^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 11.

Type of victimization	Perceived race of lone offender							
	Total		White		Black and other races		Don't know or not ascertained	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Personal victimizations:								
Rape and attempted rape	144,441	100	78,533	54	54,201	38	11,707	8
Robbery	623,958	100	246,685	40	321,448	52	55,825	9
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	188,935	100	90,861	48	81,635	43	16,439	9
Serious assault	83,836	100	45,861	55	36,545	44	1,430	2
Minor assault	105,100	100	45,000	43	45,091	43	15,009	14
Robbery without injury	258,026	100	83,474	32	148,990	58	25,561	10
Attempted robbery without injury	176,997	100	72,349	41	90,823	51	13,825	8
Assault	3,688,657	100	2,691,353	73	804,956	22	192,348	5
Aggravated assault	1,219,932	100	819,836	67	320,840	26	79,256	6
With injury	392,380	100	253,013	64	121,487	31	17,880	5
Attempted assault with weapon	827,552	100	566,822	68	199,354	24	61,375	7
Simple assault	2,468,726	100	1,871,517	76	484,116	20	113,093	5
With injury	656,910	100	505,030	77	113,693	17	38,187	6
Attempted assault without weapon	1,811,816	100	1,366,487	75	370,423	20	74,906	4
Personal larceny with contact	244,325	100	80,017	33	134,081	55	30,227	12
Purse snatching	85,818	100	15,636	18	53,820	63	16,362	19
Attempted purse snatching	30,990	100	B	B	B	B	B	B
Pocket picking	127,517	100	49,216	39	64,437	51	13,865	11

^aSubcategories 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 type of victimization and perceived races of multiple offenders, United States, 1981^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 11.

Type of victimization	Perceived races of multiple offenders									
	Total		All white		Black and other races		Mixed ^b		Don't know or not ascertained ^b	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Personal victimizations:										
Rape and attempted rape	33,100	100	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Robbery	737,717	100	201,408	27	464,409	63	49,720	7	22,181	3
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	239,137	100	74,410	31	137,602	58	17,067	7	10,057	4
Serious assault	123,664	100	31,854	26	67,570	55	15,669	13	8,571	7
Minor assault	115,473	100	42,556	37	70,032	61	1,398	1	1,486	1
Robbery without injury	329,885	100	72,735	22	223,412	68	21,614	7	12,123	4
Attempted robbery without injury	166,696	100	54,263	32	103,395	61	11,038	7	0	X
Assault	1,227,358	100	768,764	63	342,953	28	79,359	6	36,282	3
Aggravated assault	516,205	100	330,742	64	143,447	28	33,606	7	8,411	2
With injury	189,002	100	131,956	70	47,025	25	8,650	5	1,371	1
Attempted assault with weapon	327,203	100	198,786	61	96,422	29	24,956	8	7,040	2
Simple assault	711,153	100	438,022	62	199,507	28	45,753	6	27,871	4
With injury	180,067	100	129,164	72	38,513	21	7,881	4	4,508	3
Attempted assault without weapon	531,086	100	308,858	58	160,993	30	37,872	7	23,363	4
Personal larceny with contact	113,190	100	18,984	17	86,556	76	4,543	4	3,207	3
Purse snatching	43,858	100	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Attempted purse snatching	17,985	100	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Pocket picking	51,347	100	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B

^aSubcategories 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 type of victimization and use of weapon by offender, United States, 1981^a

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. Self-protective measures include using or showing a weapon, using or trying physical force, trying to attract attention, threatening, and using evasive action. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Type of victimization	Total		Offender with weapon		Offender without weapon	
	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	177,541	90	44,435	B	133,106	91
Robbery total	1,380,962	63	688,433	52	692,529	74
Robbery with injury	440,075	78	180,661	79	259,414	77
Robbery without injury	595,194	41	344,557	26	250,637	61
Attempted robbery without injury	345,693	82	163,215	76	182,477	87
Aggravated assault	1,795,702	78	1,692,251	78	103,451	73
Completed aggravated assault	590,542	76	487,091	77	103,451	73
Attempted aggravated assault	1,205,160	79	1,205,160	79	0	X

^aSubcategories 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 type of victimization and value of stolen property (including damages), United States, 1981^a

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Type of victimization	Value of stolen property, including damages									
	Total victimizations		Victimizations with loss		\$1 to \$9		\$10 to \$49		\$50 to \$249	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent ^b	Number	Percent ^b	Number	Percent ^b	Number	Percent ^b
Personal victimizations:										
Rape and attempted rape	177,541	100	43,815	25	B	B	B	B	B	B
Robbery	1,380,962	100	947,770	69	93,271	7	255,245	18	341,178	25
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	440,075	100	352,200	80	32,144	7	91,289	21	118,387	27
Serious assault	215,204	100	174,621	81	19,058	9	38,515	18	59,579	28
Minor assault	224,871	100	177,579	79	13,087	6	52,774	23	58,808	26
Robbery without injury	595,194	100	558,844	94	50,431	8	148,045	25	215,372	36
Attempted robbery without injury	345,693	100	36,726	11	B	B	B	B	B	B
Personal larceny with contact	604,875	100	552,150	91	47,653	8	213,285	35	217,063	36
Purse snatching	146,330	100	143,553	98	5,874	4	51,743	35	62,860	43
Attempted purse snatching	48,975	100	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Pocket picking	409,571	100	401,432	98	41,779	10	161,542	39	154,203	38
Personal larceny without contact	15,273,714	100	14,299,423	94	2,374,894	16	5,022,378	33	4,622,195	30
Household victimizations:										
Burglary	7,392,603	100	6,105,293	83	394,951	5	1,078,018	15	1,497,648	20
Forcible entry	2,587,098	100	2,393,593	93	77,791	3	223,084	9	455,855	18
Unlawful entry without force	3,078,168	100	2,608,983	85	199,317	6	607,731	20	925,191	30
Attempted forcible entry	1,727,337	100	1,102,718	64	117,844	7	247,203	14	116,602	7
Larceny	10,174,660	100	9,194,304	90	1,497,341	15	3,353,910	33	3,051,755	30
Under \$50 ^c	4,903,484	100	4,903,484	100	1,463,313	30	3,301,359	67	42,394	1
\$50 or more	4,032,487	100	4,032,487	100	0	X	0	X	2,949,261	73
Amount not ascertained	507,655	100	51,333	10	B	B	B	B	B	B
Attempted	731,033	100	207,000	28	25,090	3	47,149	6	51,713	7
Vehicle theft	1,438,980	100	1,179,350	82	17,778	1	69,181	5	146,291	10
Completed	890,898	100	855,448	96	0	X	2,730	0	23,746	3
Attempted	548,082	100	323,902	59	17,778	3	66,451	12	122,545	22

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.
^bPercent of total victimizations.
^cThe 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. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 3.29 Estimated rate (per 100,000 households) of household victimization, by type of victimization and race of head of household, United States, 1981^a

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Type of victimization	Race of head of household	
	(Rate per 100,000 households)	
	White	Black and other races
Base	73,523,584	10,597,380
Burglary	8,262	12,435
Forcible entry	2,782	5,114
Unlawful entry without force	3,630	3,862
Attempted forcible entry	1,851	3,459
Larceny	11,848	13,812
Under \$50	5,884	5,447
\$50 or more	4,559	6,419
Amount not ascertained	539	1,049
Attempted	865	897
Vehicle theft	1,633	2,249
Completed	1,001	1,461
Attempted	632	788

^aSubcategories 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.

\$250 or more ^b		No value, don't know, or not ascertained ^b	
Number	Percent	Number	Percent
B	B	B	B
220,464	16	37,613	3
82,442	19	27,939	6
47,376	22	10,094	5
35,065	16	17,845	8
138,022	23	6,974	1
B	B	B	B
60,733	10	13,416	2
18,152	12	4,924	3
B	B	B	B
42,582	10	1,327	0
1,920,335	13	359,621	2
2,170,807	29	963,869	13
1,322,091	51	314,772	12
810,460	26	66,284	2
38,256	2	582,813	34
1,047,184	10	244,115	2
8,449	0	87,970	2
1,024,706	25	58,520	1
B	B	B	B
9,827	1	73,221	10
826,702	57	119,398	8
803,653	90	25,319	3
23,049	4	94,079	17

Table 3.30 Estimated rate (per 100,000 households) of household victimization, by type of victimization and age of head of household, United States, 1981^a

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Type of victimization	(Rate per 100,000 households)				
	Age of head of household (in years)				
	12 to 19	20 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 or older
Base	972,393	25,838,579	21,066,691	19,238,526	17,004,775
Burglary	21,792	11,470	9,458	6,783	5,408
Forcible entry	5,679	4,179	3,319	2,343	1,777
Unlawful entry without force	12,236	4,441	4,136	2,889	2,261
Attempted forcible entry	3,877	2,850	2,003	1,552	1,370
Larceny	18,403	15,563	13,749	10,408	6,326
Under \$50	7,454	7,633	6,086	4,923	3,702
\$50 or more	8,632	6,181	6,027	4,214	1,595
Amount not ascertained	738	580	652	573	605
Attempted	1,579	1,169	984	697	424
Vehicle theft	2,872	2,502	2,032	1,170	655
Completed	1,368	1,500	1,301	784	382
Attempted	1,504	1,002	730	386	273

^aSubcategories 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 type of victimization, race of head of household, and family income, United States, 1981^a

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

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	3,251,340	10,955,887	4,771,781	11,546,830	18,052,095	16,481,985	8,463,666
Black and other races	1,280,010	2,641,036	845,492	1,683,737	1,783,269	1,187,491	1,176,345
Burglary:							
White	12,188	8,877	8,079	8,340	7,682	8,235	7,249
Black and other races	15,897	13,921	13,823	11,130	10,629	9,389	12,012
Forcible entry:							
White	2,952	2,795	3,197	2,734	2,709	2,767	2,714
Black and other races	6,871	5,872	6,733	4,324	4,181	4,018	3,991
Unlawful entry without force:							
White	6,723	3,944	2,923	3,620	3,300	3,796	2,828
Black and other races	3,837	4,340	3,124	4,596	3,029	2,815	4,611
Attempted forcible entry:							
White	2,513	2,137	1,959	1,986	1,673	1,672	1,707
Black and other races	5,188	3,709	3,966	2,208	3,419	2,557	3,410
Larceny:							
White	12,003	11,658	11,703	12,233	12,609	11,994	9,682
Black and other races	11,350	13,202	14,214	12,967	16,160	16,446	12,556
Under \$50:							
White	6,295	5,989	6,286	6,045	6,570	5,559	4,316
Black and other races	4,518	6,078	4,581	4,610	6,401	6,364	4,490
\$50 or more:							
White	4,344	4,083	3,987	4,830	4,669	5,067	3,989
Black and other races	4,597	5,422	6,205	6,654	7,534	8,469	6,701
Amount not ascertained:							
White	793	747	532	551	491	356	618
Black and other races	1,656	1,004	1,784	970	936	336	969
Attempted:							
White	571	839	897	807	878	1,012	759
Black and other races	590	698	1,644	732	1,289	1,278	396
Vehicle theft:							
White	1,325	1,162	1,310	1,865	1,763	1,679	1,859
Black and other races	848	1,537	1,657	2,987	3,197	2,892	2,659
Completed:							
White	930	682	784	1,170	1,074	990	1,199
Black and other races	256	1,015	1,458	1,735	2,174	2,364	1,395
Attempted:							
White	395	480	527	695	690	689	660
Black and other races	592	522	199	1,252	1,023	528	1,264

^aSubcategories 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 type of victimization and selected characteristics of household, United States, 1981

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 11.

(Rate per 100,000 motor vehicles owned)

Characteristics of household	Base	Motor vehicle theft	
		Total	Completed Attempted
All households	141,372,000	1,102	682 420
Race of head of household:			
White	129,047,000	1,010	617 393
Black and other races	12,325,000	3,237	2,143 1,094
Age of head of household:			
12 to 19 years	1,051,000	2,944	1,403 1,541
20 to 34 years	43,229,000	1,614	967 647
35 to 49 years	42,954,000	1,084	697 387
50 to 64 years	36,311,000	656	440 216
65 years and older	17,828,000	702	405 297
Tenure:			
Home owners	104,892,000	704	459 245
Renters and no cash rent	36,480,000	2,244	1,322 922
Persons in household:			
One	16,727,000	1,851	1,013 838
Two to three	75,810,000	1,022	636 386
Four to five	40,886,000	945	632 313
Six or more and not ascertained	7,950,000	1,098	689 409

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 units of each respective category) of personal and household victimization, by type of victimization, United States, 1973-81

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1, 3.2, and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Type of victimization	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
(Rate per 1,000 persons 12 years of age or older)									
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	6,130,000	6,582,000
Rate	32.6	33.0	32.8	32.6	33.9	33.7	34.5	33.3	35.3
Rape:									
Number	156,000	163,000	154,000	145,000	154,000	171,000	192,000	174,000	178,000
Rate	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0
Robbery:									
Number	1,108,000	1,199,000	1,147,000	1,111,000	1,083,000	1,038,000	1,116,000	1,209,000	1,381,000
Rate	6.7	7.2	6.8	6.5	6.2	5.9	6.3	6.6	7.4
Assault:									
Number	4,087,000	4,148,000	4,272,000	4,344,000	4,664,000	4,732,000	4,851,000	4,747,000	5,024,000
Rate	24.9	24.8	25.2	25.3	26.8	26.9	27.2	25.8	27.0
Aggravated assault:									
Number	1,655,000	1,735,000	1,631,000	1,695,000	1,738,000	1,708,000	1,707,000	1,796,000	1,796,000
Rate	10.1	10.4	9.6	9.9	10.0	9.7	9.9	9.3	9.6
Simple assault:									
Number	2,432,000	2,413,000	2,641,000	2,648,000	2,926,000	3,024,000	3,082,000	3,041,000	3,228,000
Rate	14.8	14.4	15.6	15.4	16.8	17.2	17.3	16.5	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	15,300,000	15,863,000
Rate	91.1	95.1	96.0	96.1	97.3	96.8	91.9	83.0	85.1
Personal larceny with contact:									
Number	504,000	520,000	524,000	497,000	461,000	549,000	511,000	558,000	605,000
Rate	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.7	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.3
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	14,742,000	15,258,000
Rate	88.0	92.0	92.9	93.2	94.6	93.6	89.0	80.0	81.9
Total population age 12 and older	164,363,000	167,058,000	169,671,000	171,901,000	174,093,000	176,215,000	178,284,000	184,324,000	186,336,000
(Rate per 1,000 households)									
Household victimization:									
Household burglary:									
Number	6,458,700	6,720,600	6,743,700	6,663,400	6,764,900	6,704,000	6,685,400	6,973,000	7,394,000
Rate	91.7	93.1	91.7	88.9	88.5	86.0	84.1	84.3	87.9
Household larceny:									
Number	7,537,300	8,933,100	9,223,000	9,300,900	9,418,300	9,351,900	10,630,100	10,468,000	10,176,000
Rate	107.0	123.8	125.4	124.1	123.3	119.9	133.7	126.5	121.0
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	1,381,000	1,439,000
Rate	19.1	18.8	19.5	16.5	17.0	17.5	17.5	16.7	17.1
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	82,753,000	84,095,000

^aDetail 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; and Adolfo L. Paez, *Criminal Victimization in the U.S.*, U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Technical Report NCJ-87577 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1983), p. 2, Table 1. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses

Table 3.34 Percent change in rates (per 1,000 units of each respective category) of personal and household victimization between 1973 and 1981, by type of victimization, United States

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1, 3.2, and 3.7. The rates on which these percent change data were calculated are presented in Table 3.33. All changes have been computed using rates that were rounded to the nearest hundredth. The resulting percent changes have been rounded to one decimal point. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Type of victimization	Percent change in victimization rate							
	1973-81	1974-81	1975-81	1976-81	1977-81	1978-81	1979-81	1980-81
Personal victimization:								
Crimes of violence	8.5 ^a	7.1 ^a	7.6 ^a	8.4 ^a	4.2	4.7	2.3	6.2 ^a
Rape	0.0	-3.1	4.4	13.1	6.7	-2.1	-12.0	1.1
Robbery	9.9	3.2	9.6	14.7 ^a	19.1 ^a	25.8 ^a	18.4 ^a	13.0 ^a
Assault	8.4 ^a	8.6 ^a	7.1 ^a	6.7 ^a	0.6	0.4	-0.9	4.7
Aggravated assault	-4.3	-7.2	0.3	-2.2	-3.4	-0.5	-2.8	4.1
Simple assault	17.0 ^a	19.9 ^a	11.3 ^a	12.4 ^a	3.0	0.9	0.2	5.0
Crimes of theft	-6.5 ^a	-10.5 ^a	-11.4 ^a	-11.4 ^a	-12.5 ^a	-12.0 ^a	-7.4 ^a	2.6
Personal larceny with contact	5.9	4.5	5.2	12.5	22.6 ^a	4.2	13.2	7.3
Personal larceny without contact	-7.0 ^a	-11.0 ^a	-11.9 ^a	-12.2 ^a	-13.5 ^a	-12.6 ^a	-8.0 ^a	2.4
Household victimization:								
Household burglary	-4.1 ^b	-5.6 ^a	-4.1 ^b	-1.1	-0.7	2.3	4.6 ^b	4.3 ^b
Household larceny	13.1 ^a	-2.2	-3.5 ^b	-2.5	-1.8	0.9	-9.5 ^a	-4.5 ^a
Motor vehicle theft	-10.3 ^a	-9.1 ^b	-12.2 ^a	3.9	0.8	-2.3	-2.3	2.5

^aThe difference is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.
^bThe difference is statistically significant at the 0.10 level.

Source: Adolfo L. Paez, *Criminal Victimization in the U.S.*, U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Technical Report NCJ-87577 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1983), p. 3, Table 3.

Table 3.35 Number and percent of "households touched by crime" during the last 12 months, by type of victimization, United States, 1975-82

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. The data presented for the years 1975-80 are weighted estimates based on 1970 population figures from the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Data for 1981 are weighted estimates based on a composite figure developed from 1970 and 1980 population figures. Data for 1982 are weighted estimates based on 1980 population figures. "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 11.

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Households, total (in thousands)	73,123	74,528	75,904	77,578	78,964	80,622	82,797	85,002
Households touched by crime (in thousands)	23,377	23,504	23,741	24,277	24,730	24,222	24,803	24,828
Percent of households touched by:								
All crimes	32.0	31.5	31.3	31.3	31.3	30.0	30.0	29.2
Rape	0.2	0.2	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	1.3	1.4
Assault	4.5	4.4	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.4	4.7	4.5
Personal larceny	16.4	16.2	16.3	16.2	15.4	14.2	13.9	13.8
Burglary	7.7	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.0	7.4	6.9
Household larceny	10.2	10.3	10.2	9.9	10.8	10.4	10.2	9.6
Motor vehicle theft	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6

^aDetail 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 1981*, Bulletin NCJ-75905 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1982), p. 1; and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Households Touched by Crime 1981*, Bulletin NCJ-84406, p. 2, Table 1; 1982, Bulletin NCJ-88671, p. 1, Table 1 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.36 Percent of "households touched by crime" during the last 12 months, by race of head of household, family income, and place of residence, United States, 1982

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.35. The entries for white "households touched by crime" are computed as a percent of the total number of white households and the entries for black "households touched by crime" are computed as a percent of the total number of black households. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

	(Percent)								
	Race of head of household		Annual family income				Place of residence		
			White	Black	Under \$7,500	\$7,500 to \$14,999	\$15,000 to \$24,999	\$25,000 and over	Central cities
Any crime	28.7	33.2	25.7	28.6	30.7	33.9	34.6	30.1	23.2
Violent crime	5.5	7.1	6.1	6.0	5.5	5.8	7.3	5.7	4.1
Rape	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Robbery	1.2	2.8	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.1	2.5	1.2	0.6
Assault	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.8	5.2	4.6	3.7
Aggravated	1.6	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.5	2.0	1.6	1.4
Simple	3.2	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.7	3.6	3.4	2.5
Property crime:									
Personal larceny	13.7	13.7	9.6	12.7	15.0	18.6	15.4	15.4	10.3
Burglary	6.4	10.2	8.6	6.7	6.3	6.4	8.9	6.3	5.7
Household larceny	9.5	10.5	9.1	10.0	10.1	11.5	9.4	9.4	8.0
Motor vehicle theft	1.5	2.5	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.7	2.6	1.5	0.7
Serious violent crime ^a	2.8	5.0	3.7	3.3	2.8	2.6	4.5	2.8	2.0
Total larceny ^b	20.8	21.3	16.4	20.1	22.6	25.8	23.4	22.3	16.8

^aRape, robbery, aggravated assault.
^bPersonal larceny, household larceny.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Households Touched by Crime, 1982*, Bulletin NCJ-88671 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, June 1983), p. 2, Table 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.37 Respondents reporting being victimized during the last 12 months, by offense, United States, selected years 1972-83

NOTE: "Crimes against person" includes 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 7.

Question: "During the last 12 months, have any of these happened to you?"

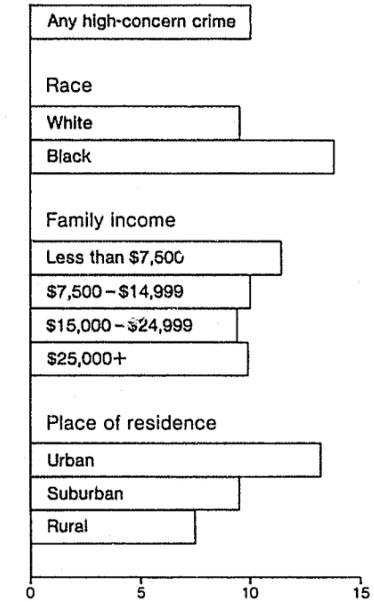
	(Percent responding yes)						
	1972	1975	1977	1979	1981	1982	1983
Crimes against property:							
Money or property stolen	8	11	8	11	11	14	12
Property vandalized	6	10	11	10	11	11	11
Home broken into or break-in attempted	7	8	5	7	7	7	8
Car stolen	2	2	1	2	2	2	2
Crimes against person	2	2	2	3	2	3	3

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 210 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, March 1983), p. 5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses

Figure 3.14 Percent of "households touched by crimes of high concern" during the last 12 months, by race of head of household, family income, and place of residence, United States, 1982

NOTE: See NOTE, Tables 3.1, 3.35, and 3.36. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

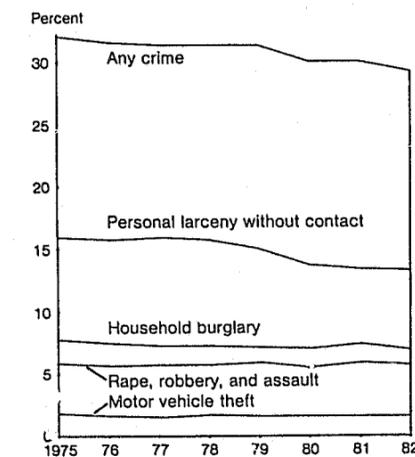


^aRape, robbery or assault by strangers, or burglary.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Households Touched by Crime, 1982*, Bulletin NCJ-88671 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, June 1983), p. 3, Figure 2.

Figure 3.15 Percent of "households touched by crime" during the last 12 months, by type of victimization, United States, 1975-82

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.35. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Households Touched by Crime, 1982*, Bulletin NCJ-88671 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, June 1983), p. 1, Figure 1.

Table 3.38 Respondents reporting crime victimization and crime reporting during the last 12 months, by type of victimization and demographic characteristics, United States, 1982

NOTE: The "victimized" are the percent of total respondents who reported they had been the victim of a particular offense. Those who "reported" are a subset of the victims but a percent of the total respondents. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "During the last 12 months have any of these happened to you?"
"Did you happen to report this to the police or not?"

(Percent)

	Money or property stolen		Home, car, or property vandalized		Home broken into or attempt made		Car stolen		Money or property taken by threat or force		Personally mugged or physically assaulted		Total victimized at least once ^a
	Vic-timized	Re-ported	Vic-timized	Re-ported	Vic-timized	Re-ported	Vic-timized	Re-ported	Vic-timized	Re-ported	Vic-timized	Re-ported	
National	12	7	11	7	8	6	2	2	2	1	1	(b)	25
Sex:													
Male	12	7	11	6	5	4	2	1	2	1	(b)	(b)	25
Female	12	8	11	7	10	7	3	2	2	1	(b)	(b)	25
Race:													
White	12	7	12	7	8	6	3	2	1	1	(b)	(b)	25
Nonwhite	11	6	9	6	7	6	2	1	2	1	(b)	(b)	24
Education:													
College	13	8	15	9	9	8	3	2	1	(b)	(b)	(b)	29
High school	14	8	11	7	8	6	3	2	2	(b)	(b)	(b)	26
Grade school	4	1	3	1	5	2	2	(b)	2	1	(b)	(b)	13
Region:													
East	8	4	10	7	6	4	3	2	3	1	(b)	(b)	22
Midwest	11	7	9	5	7	5	3	2	1	1	(b)	(b)	23
South	13	7	9	5	8	6	1	1	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	24
West	18	12	19	12	11	9	3	2	2	2	1	1	35
Age:													
Total under 30 years	16	9	16	11	9	6	3	1	3	1	1	1	31
18 to 24 years	19	11	19	13	9	5	4	2	4	1	1	1	38
25 to 29 years	10	6	12	8	9	8	1	1	1	(b)	(b)	(b)	22
30 to 49 years	14	8	11	6	10	8	4	2	2	1	1	1	29
Total 50 years and older	8	5	8	4	5	4	1	1	1	(b)	(b)	(b)	17
50 to 64 years	8	5	8	5	5	4	1	1	1	(b)	(b)	(b)	18
65 years and older	8	5	6	3	5	4	1	1	1	(b)	(b)	(b)	15
Income:													
\$25,000 and over	13	9	13	9	8	7	1	1	1	1	(b)	(b)	27
\$20,000 to \$24,999	10	4	7	4	5	4	4	3	1	1	(b)	(b)	20
\$15,000 to \$19,999	11	4	15	8	9	5	2	1	2	(b)	3	2	26
\$10,000 to \$14,999	13	4	7	5	7	6	2	1	1	1	(b)	(b)	22
\$5,000 to \$9,999	6	10	13	8	10	8	2	1	3	2	1	1	28
Under \$5,000	7	4	4	1	6	3	2	1	2	(b)	(b)	(b)	17
Politics:													
Republican	12	7	8	5	7	5	2	1	2	1	1	1	24
Democrat	11	7	9	5	8	6	3	2	1	1	(b)	(b)	24
Independent	13	7	17	10	8	7	3	1	2	1	1	1	27
Religion:													
Protestant	10	6	10	6	7	5	2	1	1	(b)	(b)	(b)	22
Catholic	12	6	12	8	8	6	2	2	2	1	(b)	(b)	25
Occupation:													
Professional and business	13	9	12	10	7	7	2	2	1	1	1	1	26
Clerical and sales	15	9	21	12	16	11	1	1	4	(b)	2	(b)	34
Manual workers	12	7	11	6	8	6	2	2	2	1	(b)	(b)	27
Nonlabor force	10	6	9	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	19
City size:													
1,000,000 and over	13	9	11	8	9	7	2	2	2	1	(b)	(b)	28
500,000 to 999,999	17	10	18	14	9	8	5	5	1	(b)	(b)	(b)	32
50,000 to 499,999	13	7	10	5	13	10	4	2	3	1	1	1	27
2,500 to 49,999	7	3	12	8	4	3	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	21
Under 2,500, rural	12	7	9	5	4	3	1	1	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	20

^aThis figure represents the net proportion of households for which one or more crimes was reported by the respondent. In addition to the crimes presented individually in the table, other crimes were reported by 1 percent or less of respondents.

^bLess than 1 percent.

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 210 (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, March 1983), pp. 4, 5. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.39 Reports of child abuse or neglect, by type of report, 25 jurisdictions, 1981

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 37 jurisdictions 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 with data presented in previous SOURCEBOOKS. Major changes have been made in the data base system since 1979.

The American Humane Association notes that the number of jurisdictions indicated for each table varies because data have been selectively included or excluded based on the comparability of the data across jurisdictions.

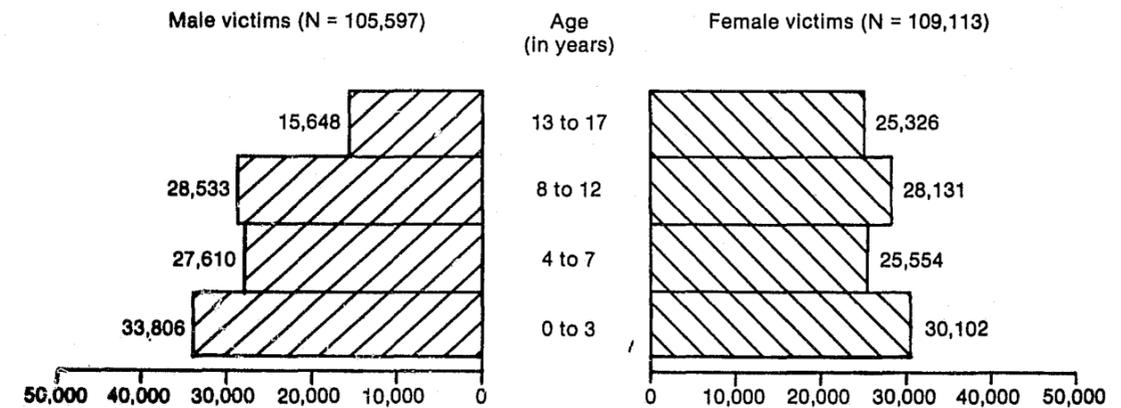
The National Study defines an abuse report as a report of intentional, nonaccidental injury, harm, or sexual abuse inflicted on a child. A neglect report is a report of the responsible caretaker's nonprovision of care essential to a child, such as food, clothing, shelter, medical attention, education, or supervision. 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 12.

Type of report	Number	Percent
Abuse	77,460	27.4
Neglect	130,891	46.3
Abuse/neglect	49,755	17.6
Other	24,595	8.7
Total	282,701	100.0

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the American Humane Association.

Figure 3.16 Victims of child abuse or neglect, by age and sex, 24 jurisdictions, 1981

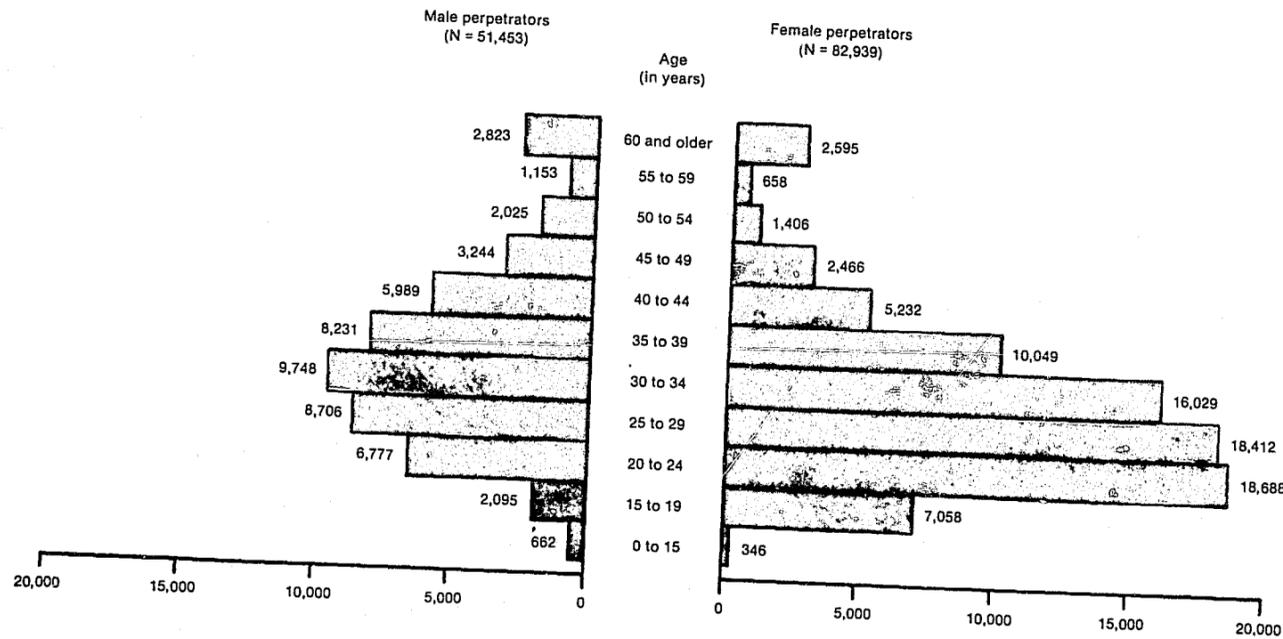
NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.39. The data are based on children for whom a type of maltreatment was indicated rather than all reported children. Definitions of abuse and neglect, and reporting procedures vary from State to State. For information on the methodology of the study, see Appendix 12.



Source: Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the American Humane Association.

Figure 3.17 Perpetrators of child abuse or neglect, by age and sex, 22 jurisdictions, 1981

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.39. Definitions of abuse and neglect, and reporting procedures vary from State to State. For information on the methodology of the study, see Appendix 12.



Source: Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the American Humane Association.

Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses

Table 3.40 Public school teachers reporting whether they have been physically attacked by students, by region, school system enrollment, teaching level, and number of attacks, United States, 1981

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 1,709 public school teachers to whom the mail survey was sent, 1,265, or 74.0 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 ^a)			
	No	Once	Twice	Three times or more
Total	95.3	3.6	0.8	0.4
Region:				
Northeast	95.8	3.6	0.7	0.0
Southeast	95.3	3.2	1.4	0.0
Middle	94.4	3.5	1.2	0.9
West	95.6	3.8	0.0	0.6
School system enrollment:				
25,000 students and over	90.1	6.8	2.0	1.0
3,000 to 24,999 students	96.9	2.6	0.2	0.3
2,999 and fewer students	96.7	2.5	0.8	0.0
Teaching level:				
Elementary	95.1	3.8	0.8	0.3
Junior high	95.5	2.9	1.3	0.3
Senior high	95.8	3.3	0.5	0.5

^aPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: National Education Association, *Nationwide Teacher Opinion Poll 1981* (Washington, D.C.: National Education Association, 1981), p. 26. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.41 Public school teachers reporting whether personal property has been stolen and/or damaged by students, by region, school system enrollment, and teaching level, United States, 1982

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.40.

Question: "Has your personal property been stolen or intentionally damaged by a student within the past 12 months?"

	(Percent ^a)			
	No personal property stolen or intentionally damaged	Personal property stolen	Personal property intentionally damaged	Personal property both stolen and intentionally damaged
Total	68.9	16.7	7.8	6.7
Region:				
Northeast	69.0	16.9	7.7	6.5
Southeast	69.0	16.9	7.3	6.9
Middle	72.7	13.9	7.7	5.7
West	65.0	19.1	8.2	7.7
School system enrollment:				
25,000 students and over	64.6	20.7	7.2	7.5
3,000 to 24,999 students	71.8	15.5	7.0	5.6
2,999 and fewer students	68.1	14.6	9.5	7.3
Teaching level:				
Elementary	74.1	15.4	5.1	5.3
Secondary	64.1	17.6	10.0	8.3

^aPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Education Association.

Table 3.42 High school administrators' reports of the seriousness of selected school problems, United States, 1980

NOTE: The sample size on which each of the percent distributions is based may differ slightly from the total number of high school administrators (988) due to nonresponse. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

School problem	(Percent)			
	Serious	Moderate	Minor	Not at all
Absenteeism	8.1	39.7	43.5	8.7
Student use of drugs or alcohol	5.6	36.5	50.5	7.4
Class cutting	4.7	25.6	51.6	18.1
Vandalism of school property	2.4	19.6	68.5	9.5
Robbery or theft	1.7	16.1	69.1	13.1
Verbal abuse of teachers	0.1	8.3	62.8	28.8
Physical conflicts among students	0.1	5.8	62.6	31.5
Conflicts between students and teachers	0.0	5.2	69.5	25.3
Student possession of weapons	(a)	0.5	21.1	78.4
Rape or attempted rape	0.0	0.2	3.9	95.9

^aCell entry is less than 1 percent, but not zero.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Discipline, Order and Student Behavior in American High Schools* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), p. 17. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.43 High school sophomores and seniors reporting misbehavior, by demographic characteristics, school grades, type of school, and school enrollment, United States, 1980

NOTE: For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

	(Percent)							
	Sophomores				Seniors			
	Sample size	Cuts class	Doesn't do assigned homework	Has been in serious trouble with the law	Sample size	Cuts class	Doesn't do assigned homework	Has been in serious trouble with the law
Total	30,263	30.0	4.4	5.3	28,465	44.8	4.1	3.9
Sex:								
Male	13,459	31.8	6.8	8.5	12,993	49.2	7.0	6.8
Female	14,634	28.4	2.2	2.3	14,189	40.9	1.6	1.3
Race, ethnicity:								
White	18,255	29.1	4.5	5.2	17,943	45.3	4.3	3.9
Black	3,250	32.4	3.3	5.2	3,192	39.4	2.4	3.0
Hispanic	3,479	35.0	6.0	5.9	3,137	46.9	5.3	4.9
Family income:								
\$38,000 and over	2,876	32.8	4.4	6.9	3,174	52.9	4.3	5.1
\$25,000 to \$37,999	3,301	30.9	3.0	4.4	3,861	46.8	3.2	3.8
\$20,000 to \$24,999	4,391	29.0	4.4	5.0	4,404	45.0	4.3	3.9
\$16,000 to \$19,999	4,768	29.0	3.9	4.7	4,334	44.2	4.8	3.8
\$12,000 to \$15,999	4,347	28.2	4.3	5.0	4,014	42.0	3.4	3.5
\$7,000 to \$11,999	3,174	27.9	4.5	5.3	2,997	39.7	4.0	3.1
Under \$7,000	2,021	31.9	7.1	8.0	1,905	36.1	4.9	5.0
Community:								
Urban	6,776	36.8	4.3	5.0	6,572	45.6	3.5	4.0
Suburban	14,872	31.0	4.4	5.3	13,710	47.7	3.8	4.0
Rural	8,595	23.6	4.9	5.7	8,205	38.6	4.9	4.0
School grades:								
Mostly A's	2,869	13.7	0.8	1.6	3,167	28.7	1.1	1.6
A's and B's	5,241	19.8	1.4	2.4	5,799	35.3	1.9	1.6
Mostly B's	5,441	24.4	1.8	3.0	5,783	43.4	2.7	2.9
B's and C's	7,992	31.7	3.7	5.4	7,658	49.8	4.5	4.0
Mostly C's	4,450	39.2	6.2	7.0	3,883	58.2	6.3	7.4
C's and D's	2,868	49.0	11.8	10.9	1,628	62.6	13.6	10.6
Mostly D's	731	53.9	21.3	20.9	246	67.2	24.7	14.1
Mostly below D's	330	65.7	33.2	22.4	48	79.4	53.3	13.0
Type of school:								
Public	26,461	31.4	4.8	5.4	24,911	46.1	4.2	4.1
Catholic	2,831	11.3	2.3	3.7	2,697	25.7	2.4	2.5
Other/private ^b	985	29.2	2.3	7.4	880	39.5	4.0	4.1
School enrollment:								
3,000 and over	672	36.5	2.9	5.5	588	49.7	2.5	3.0
2,250 to 2,999	2,711	41.9	4.4	5.7	2,447	55.2	2.8	3.8
1,500 to 2,249	6,756	35.6	4.4	5.6	6,445	49.2	3.4	3.6
750 to 1,499	9,575	28.6	4.8	5.1	9,055	44.9	4.4	4.3
500 to 749	3,232	22.4	4.7	5.4	3,117	36.4	3.6	3.6
250 to 499	3,175	19.6	4.7	5.0	3,023	33.7	5.1	4.4
0 to 249	1,773	23.0	3.4	6.1	1,594	38.3	6.3	4.4

^aThe base for a percentage is not the sample size of a group but its weighted frequency. Group sizes may not add to the total sample size due to nonresponse (Source, p. 11).

^bBecause of the small school sample size, the

heterogeneity of the schools, and the high nonresponse rate for schools in this sector, the estimates for other private schools are not nearly as accurate or as interpretable as those for public or Catholic schools.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Discipline, Order and Student Behavior in American High Schools* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), pp. 30, 34-35, 38-39, 48, 50, 78-79, 82-83, 87-88. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.44 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?" The subsamples represent 71.8 percent (1,099 respondents) of 1,530 persons surveyed in 1977, 72.3 percent (1,107 respondents) of 1,532 persons surveyed in 1978, and 73.2 percent (1,074 respondents) of 1,468 persons surveyed in 1980. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 7.

Question: "Do you sometimes drink more than you should?"

	(Percent ^a)					
	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
Democratic	36	64	35	65	38	62
Independent	42	58	37	63	44	56

^aPercents 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 3.45 Reported alcohol use and most recent use among high school seniors, by sex, region, population density, and college plans, United States, 1982

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 1982. 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 10.

Questions: "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)				
	Never used	Ever used	Most recent use		
			Within last 12 months, 30 days	but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months
All seniors (N=17,700)	7.2	92.8	69.7	17.1	6.0
Sex:					
Male	6.6	93.4	74.1	14.4	4.9
Female	7.6	92.4	65.4	19.9	7.1
Region:					
Northeast	3.7	96.3	76.7	15.6	4.0
North Central	4.9	95.1	75.0	15.7	4.4
South	10.6	89.4	61.3	19.4	8.7
West	10.9	89.1	63.8	18.1	7.2
Population density:					
Large SMSA	5.7	94.3	72.9	16.5	4.9
Other SMSA	7.4	92.6	69.3	17.4	5.9
Non-SMSA	8.1	91.9	67.6	17.3	7.0
College plans:					
None or under 4 years	6.3	93.7	71.6	16.2	5.9
Complete 4 years	7.6	92.4	68.6	17.8	6.0

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Student Drug Use, Attitudes and Beliefs, National Trends 1975-1982*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983), pp. 24, 26, 28. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.46 Reported drug use within last 12 months among high school seniors, by type of drug, United States, 1975-82

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.45. 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, 1980, 1981, and 1982 surveys address this issue by asking specific questions about amyl and butyl nitrites (inhalants) and PCP (a hallucinogen) on one survey alternate form. These data were then used to adjust the 1979, 1980, 1981, and 1982 data for underreporting in these drug categories. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 10.

Question: "On how many occasions, if any, have you used...during 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)	Class of 1981 (N=17,500)	Class of 1982 (N=17,700)
Marihuana/hashish	40.0	44.5	47.6	50.2	50.8	48.8	46.1	44.3
Inhalants ^a	NA	3.0	3.7	4.1	5.4	4.6	4.1	4.5
Adjusted	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.2	7.8	6.0	6.6
Amyl and butyl nitrites ^b	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.5	5.7	3.7	3.6
Hallucinogens	11.2	9.4	8.8	9.6	9.9	9.3	9.0	8.1
Adjusted	NA	NA	NA	NA	12.8	10.6	10.1	9.3
LSD ^b	7.2	6.4	5.5	6.3	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.1
PCP ^b	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.0	4.4	3.2	2.2
Cocaine	5.6	6.0	7.2	9.0	12.0	12.3	12.4	11.5
Heroin	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
Other opiates ^c	5.7	5.7	6.4	6.0	6.2	6.3	5.9	5.3
Stimulants ^c	16.2	15.8	16.3	17.1	18.3	20.8	26.0	26.1
Sedatives ^c	11.7	10.7	10.8	9.9	9.9	10.3	10.5	9.1
Barbiturates ^c	10.7	9.6	9.3	8.1	7.5	6.8	6.6	5.5
Methaqualone ^c	5.1	4.7	5.2	4.9	5.9	7.2	7.6	6.8
Tranquillizers ^c	10.6	10.3	10.8	9.9	9.6	8.7	8.0	7.0
Alcohol	84.8	85.7	87.0	87.7	88.1	87.9	87.0	86.8
Cigarettes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

^aData based on four questionnaire forms. N is four-fifths of N indicated.

^cOnly drug use which was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

^bData based on a single questionnaire form. N is one-fifth of N indicated.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Student Drug Use, Attitudes and Beliefs, National Trends 1975-1982*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983), p. 33. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.47 Reported drug use within last 30 days among high school seniors, by type of drug, United States, 1975-82

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.45 and 3.46. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 10.

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)	Class of 1981 (N=17,500)	Class of 1982 (N=17,700)
Marihuana/hashish	27.1	32.2	35.4	37.1	36.5	33.7	31.6	28.5
Inhalants	NA	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.5
Adjusted	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.1	2.7	2.3	2.5
Amyl and butyl nitrites ^a	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.4	1.8	1.4	1.1
Hallucinogens	4.7	3.4	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.4
Adjusted	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.5	4.4	4.4	4.3
LSD ^a	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.4
PCP ^a	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.4	1.4	1.4	1.0
Cocaine	1.9	2.0	2.9	3.9	5.7	5.2	5.8	5.0
Heroin	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other opiates ^b	2.1	2.0	2.8	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.1	1.8
Stimulants ^b	8.5	7.7	8.8	8.7	9.9	12.1	15.8	13.7
Sedatives ^b	5.4	4.5	5.1	4.2	4.4	4.8	4.6	3.4
Barbiturates ^b	4.7	3.9	4.3	3.2	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.0
Methaqualone ^b	2.1	1.6	2.3	1.9	2.3	3.3	3.1	2.4
Tranquillizers ^b	4.1	4.0	4.6	3.4	3.7	3.1	2.7	2.4
Alcohol	68.2	68.3	71.2	72.1	71.8	72.0	70.7	69.7
Cigarettes	36.7	38.8	38.4	36.7	34.4	30.5	29.4	30.0

^aData based on a single questionnaire form. N is one-fifth of N indicated.

^bOnly drug use which was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Student Drug Use, Attitudes and Beliefs, National Trends 1975-1982*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983), p. 34. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.48 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, 1982

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.45. These data were derived from the questions indicated below. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 10.

Questions: "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) during the last 12 months? On how many occasions, if any, have you had (marihuana/hashish, cocaine, heroin) during the last 30 days?"

(Percent)

	Marihuana/hashish					Cocaine					Heroin					
	Most recent use					Most recent use					Most recent use					
	Never used	Ever used	Within last 12 months, 30 days	Not within last 12 months, 30 days	Not within last 12 months	Never used	Ever used	Within last 12 months, 30 days	Not within last 12 months, 30 days	Not within last 12 months	Never used	Ever used	Within last 12 months, 30 days	Not within last 12 months, 30 days	Not within last 12 months	
All seniors (N=17,700)	41.3	58.7	28.5	15.8	14.4	84.0	16.0	5.0	6.5	4.5	98.8	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	
Sex:																
Male	38.5	61.5	31.4	15.8	14.3	82.0	18.0	5.9	7.2	4.9	98.6	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	
Female	44.5	55.5	24.9	15.9	14.7	86.3	13.7	3.8	5.8	4.1	99.2	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.4	
Region:																
Northeast	35.4	64.6	33.3	17.6	13.7	78.2	21.8	7.9	9.0	4.9	98.7	1.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	
North Central	46.2	59.8	30.0	15.6	14.2	86.7	13.3	3.6	5.4	4.3	98.9	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	
South	48.9	51.1	22.4	14.3	14.4	90.0	10.0	2.6	3.7	3.7	98.9	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	
West	38.3	61.7	29.2	16.3	16.2	76.2	23.8	7.7	10.2	5.9	99.1	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.6	
Population density:																
Large SMSA	36.0	64.0	34.3	16.1	13.6	78.0	22.0	8.3	8.9	4.8	98.6	1.4	0.3	0.4	0.7	
Other SMSA	40.4	59.6	28.3	16.5	14.8	85.7	14.3	4.3	5.8	4.2	98.9	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.7	
Non-SMSA	46.9	53.1	23.8	14.7	14.6	86.0	13.2	3.1	5.4	4.7	98.9	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	
College plans:																
None or under 4 years	36.2	63.8	32.9	15.3	15.6	81.9	18.1	5.2	7.3	5.6	98.5	1.5	0.3	0.4	0.8	
Complete 4 years	46.0	54.0	23.9	16.7	13.4	86.6	13.4	4.3	5.6	3.5	99.2	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.4	

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Student Drug Use, Attitudes and Beliefs, National Trends 1975-1982*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983), pp. 24, 26, 28. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.49 Reported drug use among adults, young adults, and youth, by type of drug, United States, selected years 1972-82

NOTE: These data are based on seven nationwide sample surveys reported for marihuana refer only to marihuana use. For 1979 and 1982, the data reported for marihuana 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 14.

The data in this table were derived from any positive response to the questions listed below. For the years prior to 1979, the data

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)

Type of drug	Adults (26 and older)						Young adults (18 to 25)					
	1972 (N=1,613)	1974 (N=2,221)	1976 (N=1,708)	1977 (N=1,822)	1979 (N=3,015)	1982 ^a (N=2,760)	1972 (N=772)	1974 (N=849)	1976 (N=882)	1977 (N=1,500)	1979 (N=2,044)	1982 ^a (N=1,283)
Marihuana	7.4	9.9	12.9	15.3	19.6	23.0	47.9	52.7	52.9	59.9	68.2	64.1
Inhalants	(b)	1.2	1.9	1.8	3.9	(b)	(b)	9.2	9.0	11.2	16.5	(b)
Hallucinogens	(b)	1.3	1.6	2.6	4.5	6.4	(b)	16.6	17.3	19.8	25.1	21.1
Cocaine	1.6	0.9	1.6	2.6	4.3	8.5	9.1	12.7	13.4	19.1	27.5	28.3
Heroin	(c)	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.1	4.6	4.5	3.9	3.6	3.5	1.2
Stimulant ^d	3.0	3.0	5.6	4.7	5.8	6.2	12.0	17.0	16.6	21.2	18.2	18.0
Sedatives	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.8	3.5	4.8	10.0	15.0	11.9	18.4	17.0	18.7
Tranquilizers ^d	5.0	2.0	2.7	2.6	3.1	3.6	7.0	10.0	9.1	13.4	15.8	15.1
Analgesics	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	2.7	3.2	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	11.8	12.1
Alcohol	(e)	73.2	74.7	77.9	91.5	88.2	(e)	81.6	83.6	84.2	95.3	94.6
Cigarettes	(e)	65.4	64.5	67.0	83.0	78.7	(e)	68.8	70.1	67.6	82.8	76.9

^aThe questions in the 1982 survey read as follows, "About how old were you when you first tried a cigarette? Put a check mark next to each pill (stimulants, sedatives, tranquilizers, analgesics) you ever took for kicks or to get high--or for any other nonmedical reason (pills listed on answer sheet). When was the most recent time that you used (marihuana or hashish, LSD or other hallucinogens, cocaine or heroin)? When was the most recent time you had a drink?"

^bNot tabulated in this year.
^cLess than 0.5 percent.
^d1977 estimates based on split samples: adults (N=897), young adults (N=750), youth (N=623).
^eNot asked this year.

Source: Judith Droitcour Miller, *National Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1982*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), pp. 16-18. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Youth (12 to 17)

1972 (N=880)	1974 (N=952)	1976 (N=996)	1977 (N=1,272)	1979 (N=2,165)	1982 ^a (N=1,581)
14.0	23.0	22.4	28.0	30.9	26.7
6.4	8.5	8.1	9.0	9.8	(b)
4.8	6.0	5.1	4.6	7.1	5.2
1.5	3.6	3.4	4.0	5.4	6.5
0.6	1.0	0.5	1.1	0.5	(c)
4.0	5.0	4.4	5.2	3.4	6.7
3.0	5.0	2.8	3.1	3.2	5.8
3.0	3.0	3.3	3.8	4.1	4.9
(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	3.2	4.2
(e)	54.0	53.6	52.6	70.3	65.2
(e)	52.0	45.5	47.3	54.1	49.5

Table 3.50 Reported drug use and most recent use among adults, young adults, and youth, by type of drug, United States, 1982

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.49. These data are based on the responses of 2,760 adults (26 years of age and older), 1,283 young adults (18 to 25 years of age), and 1,581 youth (12 to 17 years of age). The "ever used" column reports data on those who reported any past experience with drugs. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 14.

Questions: "When was the most recent time you took (sedatives, tranquilizers, stimulants, and analgesics) to get high? When was the most recent time you used (marihuana or hashish, cocaine, LSD or other hallucinogen, heroin, alcohol, cigarettes)?"

(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	77.0	35.9	73.3	23.0	64.1	26.7	6.6	27.4	11.5	4.0	12.9	9.1	12.4	23.7	6.0
Hallucinogens	93.6	78.9	94.8	6.4	21.1	5.2	(b)	1.7	1.4	0.7	5.2	2.2	5.7	14.2	1.6
Cocaine	91.5	71.7	93.5	8.5	28.3	6.5	1.2	6.8	1.6	2.6	11.9	2.4	4.7	9.5	2.4
Heroin	98.9	98.8	99.6	1.1	1.2	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	1.0	0.8	(b)
Stimulants	93.8	82.0	93.3	6.2	18.0	6.7	0.6	4.7	2.6	1.2	6.1	3.0	4.4	7.2	1.1
Sedatives	95.2	81.3	94.2	4.8	18.7	5.8	(b)	2.6	1.3	1.1	6.1	2.4	3.4	10.1	2.1
Tranquilizers	96.4	84.9	95.1	3.6	15.1	4.9	(b)	1.6	0.9	0.9	4.3	2.4	2.4	9.1	1.6
Analgesics	96.8	87.9	95.8	3.2	12.1	4.2	(b)	1.0	0.7	0.7	3.4	3.0	2.2	7.7	0.5
Alcohol	11.8	5.4	34.8	88.2	94.6	65.2	56.7	67.9	26.9	11.7	15.5	20.4	19.9	11.2	17.9
Cigarettes	21.3	23.1	50.5	78.7	76.9	49.5	34.6	39.5	14.7	3.6	7.8	10.2	40.4	29.7	24.6

^aSome categories do not sum to 100 percent because of rounding.
^bLess than 0.5 percent.

Source: Judith Droitcour Miller, National Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1982, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), pp. 10, 12, 14. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.51 Reported psychotherapeutic drug use among adults, young adults, and youth, by demographic characteristics and type of drug, United States, 1982

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.49 and 3.50. 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 14.

Question: "Put a checkmark next to each pill (stimulants, sedatives, tranquilizers, analgesics) you ever took for kicks or to get high--or for any other nonmedical reason (pills listed on answer sheet)."

(Percent reporting ever used drug)

	Stimulants												Sedatives			Tranquilizers			Analgesics					
	Young adults			Youth			Adults			Young adults			Youth			Adults			Young adults			Youth		
	Adults	Young adults	Youth	Adults	Young adults	Youth	Adults	Young adults	Youth	Adults	Young adults	Youth	Adults	Young adults	Youth	Adults	Young adults	Youth	Adults	Young adults	Youth			
Total	6.2	18.0	6.7	4.8	18.7	5.8	3.6	15.1	4.9	3.2	12.1	4.2												
Sex:																								
Male	9	22	6	7	23	6	5	17	6	5	15	5												
Female	4	14	7	3	14	6	2	13	4	2	9	4												
Race:																								
White	6	20	7	5	21	7	3	16	5	3	13	5												
Non-white	5	8	3	6	8	1	4	9	2	3	8	2												
Education:																								
Not high school graduate	1	16	X	2	18	X	1	19	X	1	13	X												
High school graduate	5	18	X	4	18	X	3	14	X	3	12	X												
College																								
Not a graduate	11	19	X	8	20	X	6	14	X	6	12	X												
Graduate	13	17	X	9	22	X	7	14	X	5	8	X												
Now a full-time college student	X	16	X	X	13	X	X	6	X	X	10	X												
Region:																								
Northeast	4	17	8	5	16	7	4	12	4	4	12	3												
North Central	6	21	7	5	21	5	3	19	7	2	12	4												
South	5	18	7	3	20	6	3	16	6	3	12	5												
West	12	16	5	7	18	5	6	14	2	4	13	4												
Population density:																								
Large metropolitan	7	19	7	6	23	7	4	19	6	3	13	5												
Small metropolitan	6	16	7	5	16	5	3	13	5	4	11	5												
Nonmetropolitan	4	19	5	3	17	6	2	13	4	2	14	3												

Source: Judith Droitcour Miller, National Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1982, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), pp. 59-61. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses

Table 3.52 Reported drug use among adults, young adults, and youth, by type of drug and use of alcohol, United States, 1982

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.49 and 3.50. 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 14.

Questions: "When was the most recent time you had a drink? When was the most recent time you took a (sedative, tranquilizer, stimulant, analgesic) to get high? When was the most recent time you used (marihuana or hashish, LSD or other hallucinogen, cocaine, heroin)?"

(Percent reporting ever used drug)

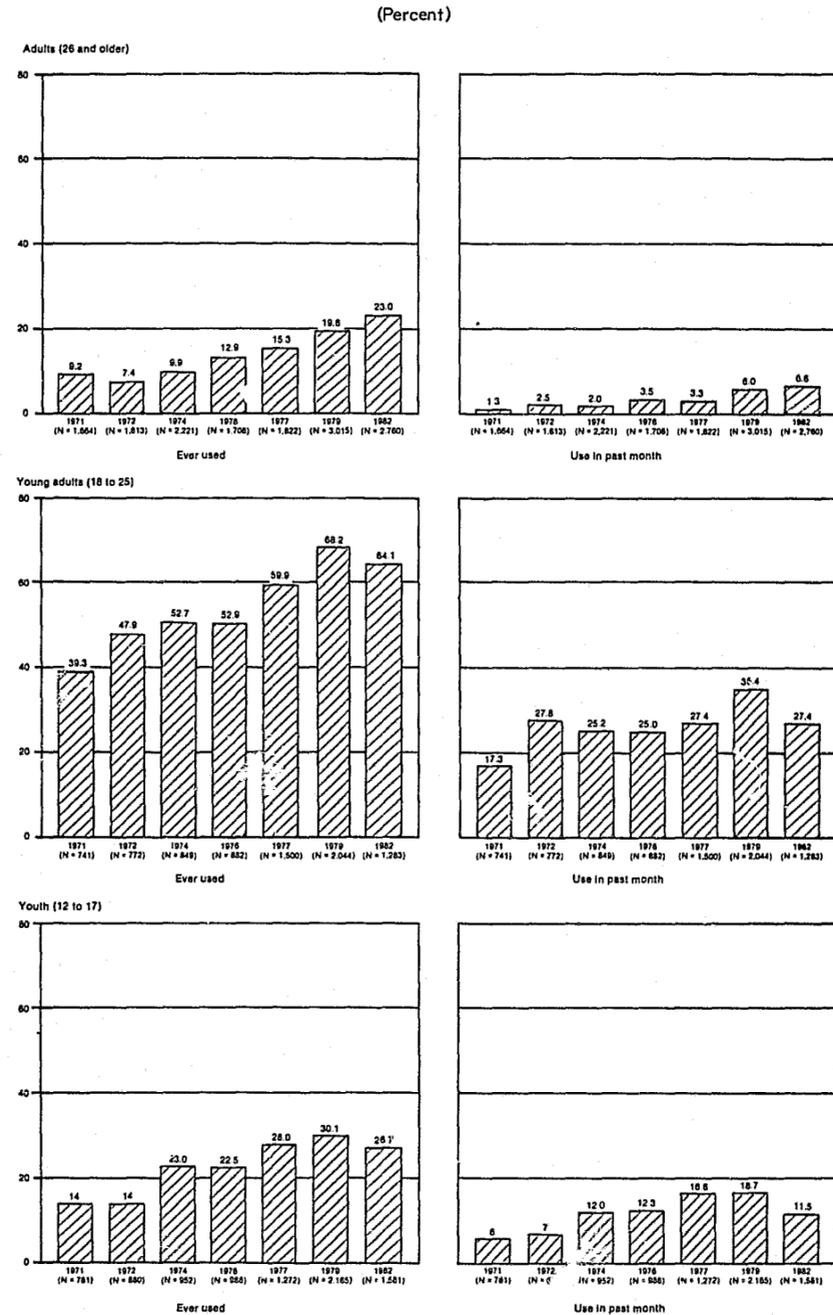
	Adults (26 and older)		Young adults (18 to 25)		Youth (12 to 17)	
	Current drinkers (N=1,648)	Not current drinkers (N=1,112)	Current drinkers (N=857)	Not current drinkers (N=426)	Current drinkers (N=410)	Not current drinkers (N=1,171)
Ever used psychotherapeutic pills for nonmedical reasons:						
Yes	13	3	37	10	25	5
No	87	97	63	90	75	95
Ever used marihuana and/or hashish:						
Yes	35	7	76	39	60	15
No	65	93	24	61	40	85
Ever used hallucinogens, cocaine, heroin:						
Yes	16	2	43	11	22	3
No	84	98	57	89	78	97

Source: Judith Droitcour Miller, National Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1982, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), p. 77.

Figure 3.19 Reported marihuana use and use in past month among adults, young adults, and youth, United States, selected years 1971-82

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.49. The "ever used" column reports data on those who reported any past experience with marihuana. Data for some years have been revised from previous reports. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 14.

Question: "When was the most recent time you used marihuana, hashish?"



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 1, 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; 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; and Judith Drottcour Miller, *National Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1982*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), pp. 10, 12, 14. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses

Table 3.53 Reported marihuana use and use in past month among adults, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1976, 1977, 1979, and 1982

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.49. The "ever used" column reports data on those who reported any past experience with marihuana. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 14.

Question: "When was the most recent time you used marihuana, hashish?"

(Percent)

	Ever used				Used in past month			
	1976	1977	1979	1982	1976	1977	1979	1982
All adults (26 and older)	12.9	15.3	19.6	23.0	3.5	3.3	6.0	6.6
Sex:								
Male	19	21	26	30	6	4	9	10
Female	7	10	14	17	2	2	3	3
Race:								
White	12	15	19	23	3	3	6	6
Nonwhite	17	20	26	27	6	4	8	9
Education:								
Not high school graduate	6	6	9	10	1	1	3	2
High school graduate	12	16	18	20	3	3	5	5
College	20	25	30	36	6	7	10	11
Not a graduate	16	26	27	34	5	9	9	11
Graduate	24	24	33	38	7	4	11	11
Region:								
Northeast	16	19	20	26	5	5	7	9
North Central	10	14	16	21	2	3	4	5
South	10	9	18	17	3	1	5	5
West	18	23	27	32	4	5	9	9
Population density:								
Large metropolitan	19	20	23	27	5	5	8	9
Small metropolitan	12	16	21	24	4	3	6	6
Nonmetropolitan	7	9	14	15	1	1	4	3
Rural	(a)	(a)	13	(a)	(a)	(a)	3	(a)
2,500 to 24,999	(a)	(a)	13	(a)	(a)	(a)	4	(a)
2,499 or less	(a)	(a)	13	(a)	(a)	(a)	3	(a)

(a) 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; and Judith Drottcour Miller, *National Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1982*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), p. 32. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.54 Reported marihuana use and use in past month among young adults, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1976, 1977, 1979, and 1982

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.49. The "ever used" column reports data on those who reported any past experience with marihuana. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 14.

Question: "When was the most recent time you used marihuana, hashish?"

	(Percent)							
	Ever used				Used in past month			
	1976	1977	1979	1982	1976	1977	1979	1982
All young adults (18 to 25)	52.9	59.9	68.2	64.1	25.0	27.4	35.4	27.4
Sex:								
Male	62	66	75	68	31	35	45	36
Female	44	55	61	60	19	20	26	19
Race:								
White	55	61	69	65	26	28	36	26
Nonwhite	48	55	62	61	22	24	34	35
Education:								
Not high school graduate	48	52	67	66	23	21	41	35
High school graduate	50	60	65	64	21	29	30	26
College	60	65	73	62	32	30	38	24
Not a graduate	57	66	74	64	33	32	40	26
Graduate	68	58	68	58	28	22	33	19
Now a full-time college student	62	63	64	60	32	31	37	26
Region:								
Northeast	60	66	71	66	26	34	40	31
North Central	54	61	72	64	27	29	38	27
South	42	50	61	59	18	17	30	26
West	64	67	71	70	35	33	36	27
Population density:								
Large metropolitan	59	63	73	69	29	31	39	32
Small metropolitan	59	64	68	63	28	29	36	26
Nonmetropolitan	38	48	61	59	16	18	30	23
Rural	(a)	(a)	60	(a)	(a)	(a)	28	(a)
2,500 to 24,999	(a)	(a)	68	(a)	(a)	(a)	37	(a)
2,499 or less	(a)	(a)	54	(a)	(a)	(a)	23	(a)

(a) 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; and Judith Draitcour Miller, *National Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1982*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), p. 31. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.55 Reported marihuana use and use in past month among youth, by demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1971-82

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.49. The "ever used" column reports data on those who reported any past experience with marihuana. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 14.

Question: "When was the most recent time you used marihuana, hashish?"

	(Percent)													
	Ever used						Used in past month							
	1971	1972	1974	1976	1977	1979	1982	1971	1972	1974	1976	1977	1979	1982
All youths (12 to 17)	14.0	14.0	23.0	22.4	28.0	30.9	26.7	6.0	7.0	12.0	12.3	16.6	16.7	11.5
Sex:														
Male	14	15	24	26	33	34	28	7	9	12	14	20	19	13
Female	14	13	21	19	23	28	25	5	6	11	11	13	14	10
Race:														
White	15	16	24	22	29	31	27	(a)	8	12	12	17	17	12
Nonwhite	12	5	17	22	25	31	23	(a)	2	9	11	14	15	10
Region:														
Northeast	16	16	26	21	35	34	31	9	7	14	13	22	20	15
North Central	13	14	21	26	29	34	26	5	7	11	16	20	19	15
South	7	8	17	16	19	24	23	2	4	6	7	8	12	8
West	26	24	30	30	35	36	29	11	14	19	17	22	16	10
Population density:														
Large metropolitan	15	19	27	25	36	36	32	9	(a)	14	18	22	20	17
Small metropolitan	15	18	22	24	28	28	23	7	(a)	11	11	17	14	8
Nonmetropolitan	13	7	18	18	18	27	24	3	(a)	10	8	10	15	9
Rural	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	27	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	14	(a)
2,500 to 24,999	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	28	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	17	(a)
2,499 or less	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	26	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	13	(a)

(a) 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; and Judith Draitcour Miller, *National Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1982*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), p. 30. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.56 Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by offense, United States, 1960-81

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 and 1980, 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. The number of agencies reporting and populations represented may vary from year to year. This table, Table 3.58, and Table 3.59 present estimates for the United States or particular areas based on agencies reporting. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 2.

Population ^a	Total Crime Index	Violent crime	Property crime	Murder and non-negligent 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	404,850	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
1980 - 225,349,264	13,295,400	1,308,900	11,986,500	23,040	82,090	548,810	654,960	3,759,200	7,112,700	1,114,700
1981 - 229,146,000	13,290,300	1,321,900	11,968,400	22,520	81,540	574,130	643,720	3,739,800	7,154,500	1,074,000
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants: ^a										
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	1,993.6	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
1980	5,899.9	580.8	5,319.1	10.2	36.4	243.5	290.6	1,668.2	3,156.3	494.6
1981	5,799.9	576.9	5,223.0	9.8	35.6	250.6	280.9	1,632.1	3,122.3	468.7

^aPopulations are U.S. Bureau of the Census provisional estimates as of July 1, except for the Apr. 1, 1960, 1970, and 1980 preliminary census counts, and are subject to change.

^bDue to rounding, the offenses may not add to totals.

^cViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery,

and aggravated assault. Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

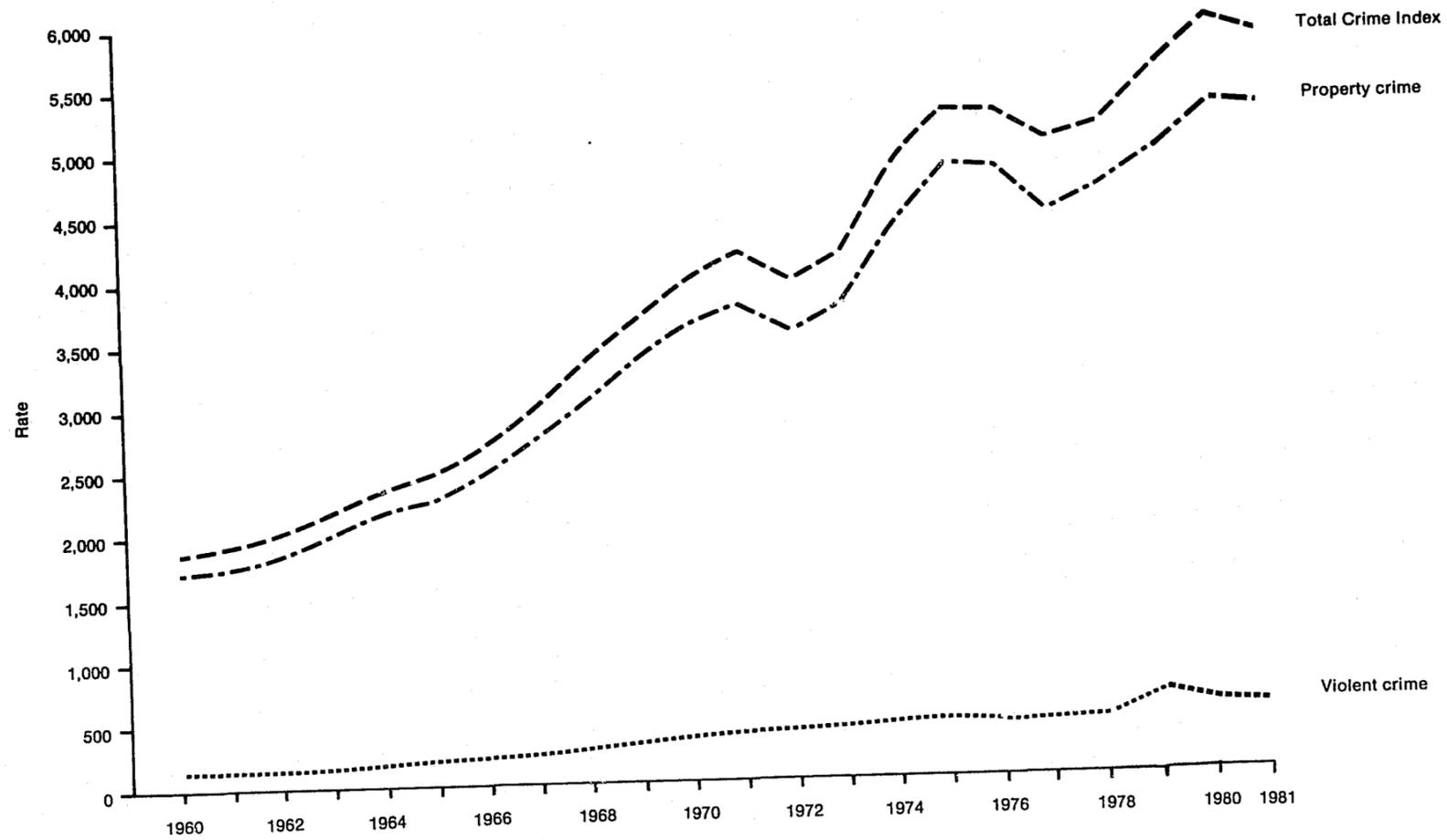
^dCrime rates calculated prior to rounding number of offenses.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1975, p. 49, Table 2; 1976, p. 37; 1977, p. 37, Table 2; 1978, p. 39; 1979, p. 41; 1980, p. 41, Table 2; 1981, p. 39, Table 2 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 3.20 Estimated rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by type of offense, United States, 1960-81

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.56. 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 2.

(Rate per 100,000 inhabitants)



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1975*, p. 49, Table 2; *1981*, p. 39, Table 2 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.57 Offenses known to the police in cities over 100,000 population, 1981 and 1982

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.56. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 2.

(All 1982 crime figures from reporting units are preliminary. Final figures and crime rates per unit of population are not available until the publication of Crime in the United States, 1982.)

City	Year	Total Crime Index	Murder and non-negligent man-slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra-vated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
Abilene, Tex	1981	5,687	14	50	119	198	1,269	3,722	315
	1982	6,249	12	61	130	246	1,363	4,102	335
Akron, Ohio	1981	18,525	24	189	603	421	3,852	12,205	1,231
	1982	16,737	15	146	606	342	3,471	11,086	1,071
Albany, N.Y.	1981	5,921	13	38	222	379	2,022	2,990	257
	1982	5,633	8	49	268	411	1,763	2,915	219
Albuquerque, N. Mex	1981	30,614	45	213	1,107	1,620	9,074	16,984	1,571
	1982	29,214	26	199	926	1,508	7,980	17,214	1,361
Alexandria, Va	1981	9,122	17	64	553	316	2,192	5,519	461
	1982	8,550	6	62	591	320	1,754	5,311	506
Allentown, Pa	1981	6,780	5	31	246	95	1,816	4,274	313
	1982	6,684	7	32	242	115	1,651	4,383	250
Amarillo, Tex	1981	9,751	15	62	167	549	2,903	5,587	468
	1982	11,160	22	50	223	570	3,372	6,394	529
Anaheim, Calif	1981	17,202	19	135	576	525	5,843	8,618	1,486
	1982	17,136	11	108	582	484	5,343	9,047	1,361
Anchorage, Alas	1981	13,731	18	173	380	353	2,797	8,826	1,184
	1982	13,471	22	158	481	431	2,459	8,800	1,120
Arlington, Tex	1981	11,541	12	102	212	373	2,508	7,415	919
	1982	11,425	7	67	191	342	2,732	7,153	933
Arlington, Va	1981	9,536	7	55	380	251	2,157	6,094	594
	1982	7,905	6	61	320	267	1,445	5,318	488
Atlanta, Ga	1981	60,569	182	644	4,507	5,246	17,458	28,966	3,566
	1982	56,964	152	613	3,999	5,722	15,134	27,818	3,526
Aurora, Colo	1981	11,903	10	76	359	992	3,484	6,458	524
	1982	11,606	10	76	353	967	2,675	6,974	551
Austin, Tex	1981	30,867	39	263	669	574	7,875	19,838	1,609
	1982	31,811	57	235	635	605	8,774	20,114	1,391
Bakersfield, Calif	1981	13,655	23	93	488	523	4,134	7,435	959
	1982	13,489	19	70	571	386	3,939	7,552	952
Baltimore, Md	1981	77,563	228	565	10,715	6,229	18,446	36,066	5,314
	1982	72,906	227	550	9,347	6,559	16,315	35,456	4,452
Baton Rouge, La	1981	25,917	50	129	609	2,073	7,807	13,735	1,514
	1982	27,343	40	133	743	2,216	7,913	14,956	1,342
Beaumont, Tex	1981	13,242	19	138	407	1,369	4,399	6,169	741
	1982	12,473	20	112	468	1,465	3,607	6,164	637
Berkeley, Calif	1981	14,563	16	72	598	340	3,518	9,147	872
	1982	12,920	16	70	497	301	2,661	8,718	657
Birmingham, Ala	1981	34,249	97	267	1,502	1,426	10,128	17,771	3,058
	1982	30,675	91	230	1,291	1,272	8,275	16,076	3,440
Boise, Idaho	1981	7,594	4	41	99	348	2,208	4,600	294
	1982	6,375	3	28	69	360	1,575	4,063	277
Boston, Mass ^a	1981	(a)	100	531	(a)	4,192	16,694	(a)	21,741
	1982	74,039	93	366	6,531	3,980	14,286	27,079	21,704
Bridgeport, Conn	1981	17,360	38	44	986	621	5,130	8,291	2,250
	1982	17,504	31	41	1,027	602	4,466	8,626	2,711
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1981	9,264	3	19	146	199	1,917	6,600	380
	1982	7,786	4	22	84	99	1,648	5,603	326
Charlotte, N.C.	1981	29,646	51	198	774	2,143	8,587	16,444	1,449
	1982	32,987	48	198	990	2,864	8,805	18,762	1,320
Chattanooga, Tenn	1981	13,555	29	54	370	978	2,738	8,440	946
	1982	16,280	34	70	369	991	3,297	10,565	954
Chesapeake, Va	1981	4,514	10	44	188	172	1,323	2,579	198
	1982	4,589	10	37	122	230	1,184	2,800	206
Chicago, Ill	1981	173,316	877	1,255	16,118	7,359	30,112	88,197	29,398
	1982	181,891	668	1,112	16,307	8,317	32,249	92,388	30,850
Cincinnati, Ohio	1981	36,815	43	289	1,756	1,804	9,618	21,548	1,757
	1982	33,684	52	286	1,590	1,836	8,669	19,883	1,368
Cleveland, Ohio	1981	60,721	233	621	7,821	3,754	18,368	14,846	15,078
	1982	54,925	195	628	5,296	3,267	16,760	15,650	13,129
Colorado Springs, Colo	1981	18,836	18	158	557	730	5,634	10,851	888
	1982	18,454	7	172	453	708	4,938	11,224	952
Columbia, S.C.	1981	12,796	17	86	537	897	2,851	7,765	643
	1982	12,234	21	91	586	887	2,787	7,245	617
Columbus, Ga	1981	8,776	22	78	367	290	2,787	4,578	654
	1982	8,300	14	61	320	335	2,512	4,482	576
Concord, Calif	1981	7,650	2	43	100	270	2,056	4,774	405
	1982	6,942	5	30	105	220	1,758	4,482	342
Corpus Christi, Tex	1981	21,215	57	145	490	894	6,982	11,102	1,545
	1982	22,715	41	135	509	1,289	6,183	12,905	1,653
Dallas, Tex	1981	111,582	298	1,121	5,402	5,928	34,159	57,112	7,562
	1982	115,864	306	1,105	5,695	5,947	33,320	62,276	7,215
Davenport, Iowa	1981	8,272	7	57	302	490	2,360	4,769	287
	1982	7,470	3	49	230	486	2,127	4,361	214
Dayton, Ohio	1981	27,053	67	142	2,353	947	8,017	14,385	1,142
	1982	24,477	47	182	2,162	966	7,284	12,975	861
Denver, Colo	1981	60,417	100	471	2,403	2,111	20,181	30,467	4,684
	1982	58,972	68	516	2,386	1,965	16,213	33,140	4,684

Table 3.57 Offenses known to the police in cities over 100,000 population, 1981 and 1982--Continued

City	Year	Total Crime Index	Murder and non-negligent man-slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra-vated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
Des Moines, Iowa	1981	19,974	7	104	476	452	3,974	14,125	836
	1982	19,123	13	85	347	344	3,891	13,700	743
Detroit, Mich	1981	143,107	502	1,229	14,797	6,648	46,224	46,186	27,521
	1982	153,492	515	1,167	16,037	6,029	49,635	48,001	32,108
Durham, N.C.	1981	10,746	13	65	245	289	2,764	6,988	382
	1982	10,735	20	60	264	252	2,751	6,978	410
Elizabeth, N.J.	1981	9,337	15	50	692	694	2,387	4,065	1,434
	1982	9,066	8	60	752	803	1,912	4,086	1,445
El Paso, Tex	1981	29,275	35	205	871	2,399	7,140	16,568	2,057
	1982	29,427	41	219	932	2,730	7,199	16,079	2,227
Erie, Pa	1981	5,683	5	52	268	263	1,318	3,433	344
	1982	5,792	6	50	291	283	1,485	3,345	332
Eugene, Ore	1981	10,645	1	50	167	210	2,470	7,373	374
	1982	9,513	6	22	149	163	1,910	6,933	330
Evansville, Ind.	1981	9,061	11	40	329	462	2,253	5,498	462
	1982	8,889	4	43	207	499	2,125	5,673	338
Flint, Mich	1981	23,649	34	178	891	2,274	7,433	11,891	948
	1982	22,509	33	166	787	2,139	7,045	11,439	900
Fort Lauderdale, Fla	1981	22,022	49	94	1,347	561	7,823	10,398	1,750
	1982	21,823	50	111	1,286	523	7,070	10,953	1,830
Fort Wayne, Ind	1981	13,112	18	85	384	334	2,384	9,387	520
	1982	13,351	21	79	387	288	2,038	9,906	632
Fort Worth, Tex	1981	47,153	113	435	2,312	2,086	14,276	24,123	3,808
	1982	47,128	103	470	2,233	2,145	13,426	25,063	3,738
Fremont, Calif	1981	7,983	6	34	156	307	2,203	4,829	448
	1982	7,785	7	29	136	251	2,233	4,772	357
Fresno, Calif	1981	24,581	33	153	1,102	868	6,886	13,769	1,768
	1982	25,124	33	155	1,212	782	6,862	14,437	1,643
Fullerton, Calif	1981	6,676	3	55	185	237	1,809	3,900	487
	1982	6,823	5	43	186	205	1,892	3,968	524
Garden Grove, Calif	1981	9,584	12	76	326	495	2,963	5,083	629
	1982	9,197	2	41	372	389	2,677	5,110	606
Garland, Tex	1981	7,048	5	37	70	121	2,125	4,352	338
	1982	7,056	4	38	96	161	1,776	4,632	349
Gary, Ind	1981	12,268	85	256	1,072	645	4,362	3,718	2,130
	1982	11,154	91	203	835	602	3,636	3,367	2,420
Glendale, Calif	1981	7,693	6	34	307	258	2,478	3,900	710
	1982	7,504	6	22	337	199	2,268	3,835	837
Grand Rapids, Mich	1981	17,049	24	190	562	1,100	4,660	9,905	608
	1982	18,051	22	173	631	1,190	4,717	10,733	585
Greensboro, N.C.	1981	12,014	11	53	302	664	2,952	7,557	475
	1982	11,161	14	77	236	795	2,509	7,130	400
Hampton, Va.	1981	7,461	16	53	172	169	1,831	4,929	291
	1982	7,365	6	39	180	131	1,592	5,167	250
Hartford, Conn	1981	24,732	32	94	2,482	1,387	6,545	10,250	3,942
	1982	23,512	35	128	2,041	1,182	5,408	11,442	3,276
Hialeah, Fla	1981	10,481	37	28	476	738	2,004	6,118	1,080
	1982	10,951	26	29	437	688	1,914	6,594	1,263
Hollywood, Fla	1981	13,451	19	49	657	508	3,468	7	

Table 3.57 Offenses known to the police in cities over 100,000 population, 1981 and 1982--Continued

City	Year	Total Crime Index	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
Lincoln, Nebr	1981	10,601	5	41	90	290	2,274	7,538	363
	1982	9,918	1	43	95	269	1,963	7,190	357
Little Rock, Ark	1981	18,781	36	151	759	1,361	5,185	10,246	1,043
	1982	20,362	27	176	767	1,390	5,270	11,614	1,118
Livonia, Mich	1981	5,646	2	9	70	217	1,342	3,395	611
	1982	5,189	2	15	85	174	1,313	2,949	651
Long Beach, Calif	1981	32,280	74	307	2,928	1,270	10,004	13,011	4,686
	1982	31,352	68	277	2,878	1,275	8,571	14,000	4,283
Los Angeles, Calif	1981	304,100	879	2,666	28,152	21,121	86,783	121,997	42,502
	1982	320,376	853	2,706	30,029	20,373	85,000	132,544	48,871
Louisville, Ky	1981	21,124	55	158	1,730	788	6,907	9,954	1,532
	1982	22,734	36	108	1,697	720	7,242	11,296	1,635
Lubbock, Tex	1981	15,418	34	143	314	1,107	4,649	8,378	793
	1982	17,637	24	150	315	1,309	5,196	9,811	832
Macon, Ga ^c	1981	(c)	29	(c)	299	402	2,690	5,025	544
	1982	8,582	17	47	202	405	1,716	5,575	620
Madison, Wisc	1981	14,898	6	66	221	170	3,381	10,471	583
	1982	12,623	3	63	164	189	2,721	9,073	410
Memphis, Tenn	1981	53,325	133	760	4,092	2,071	18,157	22,944	5,168
	1982	55,931	122	713	4,404	2,370	16,897	26,293	5,132
Mesa, Ariz	1981	11,170	1	51	143	546	2,510	7,446	473
	1982	10,739	3	40	129	533	2,335	7,250	449
Miami, Fla	1981	52,911	210	382	6,196	4,423	12,570	24,388	4,742
	1982	52,901	190	349	5,123	4,301	11,130	26,329	5,479
Milwaukee, Wisc	1981	44,775	71	290	1,806	1,257	10,293	27,512	3,546
	1982	45,851	62	194	2,087	1,250	10,183	28,794	3,281
Minneapolis, Minn	1981	38,215	28	367	2,296	1,192	12,543	18,943	2,846
	1982	37,259	36	314	2,583	1,314	11,467	19,058	2,487
Mobile, Ala	1981	21,998	39	123	938	1,529	7,439	10,961	969
	1982	22,344	46	153	823	1,414	6,416	12,657	835
Modesto, Calif	1981	10,602	7	56	209	405	2,984	6,525	416
	1982	10,258	4	41	170	353	2,578	6,686	426
Montgomery, Ala	1981	11,512	30	37	263	523	3,203	6,931	525
	1982	10,545	22	30	267	353	2,770	6,682	421
Nashville, Tenn	1981	33,604	79	363	1,594	1,051	10,358	17,968	2,191
	1982	35,206	67	321	1,662	1,198	9,530	20,379	2,049
New Haven, Conn	1981	16,175	19	112	1,552	291	4,639	7,451	2,111
	1982	13,839	11	84	1,015	292	3,842	6,759	1,836
New Orleans, La	1981	52,158	217	453	4,950	2,501	13,117	25,305	5,615
	1982	49,483	233	488	5,106	2,777	12,320	23,613	4,946
Newport News, Va	1981	9,269	18	80	415	406	3,042	4,868	440
	1982	8,150	24	51	313	516	2,183	4,654	409
New York, N.Y.	1981	725,846	1,826	3,862	107,475	43,783	205,825	258,369	104,706
	1982	688,567	1,668	3,547	95,944	42,784	172,794	264,400	107,430
Norfolk, Va	1981	20,769	43	189	1,085	1,124	4,793	12,656	879
	1982	20,934	36	170	1,104	1,065	4,088	13,440	1,031
Oakland, Calif	1981	44,678	118	430	3,836	2,652	14,171	20,070	3,401
	1982	43,342	93	441	3,194	2,880	12,780	20,947	3,007
Oklahoma City, Okla	1981	35,128	65	336	1,491	2,236	12,364	14,827	3,809
	1982	38,195	89	386	1,801	2,010	12,682	16,274	4,953
Omaha, Nebr ^d	1981	(d)	28	186	899	(d)	5,933	15,239	1,596
	1982	24,377	20	175	743	1,512	5,352	15,345	1,230
Orlando, Fla	1981	17,469	25	154	885	1,309	5,180	9,061	855
	1982	17,154	34	160	809	1,659	4,473	9,184	835
Oxnard, Calif	1981	7,548	17	92	351	316	2,058	4,038	676
	1982	8,210	12	73	413	286	2,442	4,268	716
Pasadena, Calif	1981	11,305	19	83	767	756	3,175	5,381	1,124
	1982	12,868	19	72	799	567	3,322	7,007	1,082
Pasadena, Tex	1981	8,059	15	73	179	503	2,546	3,724	1,019
	1982	8,029	12	68	172	405	2,271	4,019	1,082
Paterson, N.J.	1981	14,713	41	39	1,405	803	4,676	5,773	1,976
	1982	13,571	26	22	1,773	828	3,392	5,415	2,115
Peoria, Ill	1981	11,822	8	62	405	970	3,080	6,933	364
	1982	11,693	10	69	367	834	2,958	7,149	306
Philadelphia, Pa	1981	100,592	362	936	10,816	5,502	26,676	39,731	16,569
	1982	94,641	332	839	10,604	5,734	23,127	40,099	13,906
Phoenix, Ariz	1981	81,370	96	408	2,696	3,119	23,052	46,977	5,022
	1982	75,654	95	431	2,402	2,503	21,482	44,347	4,394
Pittsburgh, Pa	1981	31,384	49	213	4,288	1,433	8,843	11,661	4,897
	1982	29,913	51	236	3,841	1,263	8,096	11,769	4,657
Portland, Ore	1981	50,432	38	403	3,072	2,939	14,395	27,141	2,444
	1982	48,092	36	392	2,811	3,245	13,728	25,632	2,248
Portsmouth, Me	1981	6,285	16	43	479	183	1,420	3,855	289
	1982	5,944	16	39	313	152	1,308	3,868	248
Providence, R.I.	1981	15,548	23	55	852	751	4,401	5,470	3,996
	1982	15,233	15	67	728	730	4,049	5,955	3,689
Pueblo, Colo	1981	7,840	7	59	126	631	2,107	4,639	271
	1982	7,709	9	47	155	471	2,191	4,524	312
Raleigh, N.C.	1981	11,085	11	56	288	364	2,599	7,345	422
	1982	11,224	20	62	322	482	2,730	7,195	413
Reno, Nev	1981	9,775	11	89	395	265	2,835	5,511	669
	1982	9,118	7	106	366	189	2,478	5,416	556

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.57 Offenses known to the police in cities over 100,000 population, 1981 and 1982--Continued

City	Year	Total Crime Index	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
Richmond, Va	1981	24,766	48	195	1,364	1,061	7,412	13,649	1,037
	1982	22,464	69	171	1,395	1,139	6,824	11,870	996
Riverside, Calif	1981	15,361	13	121	528	905	4,427	8,360	1,007
	1982	15,698	13	121	483	923	4,479	8,442	1,237
Roanoke, Va	1981	9,842	16	38	214	213	2,738	6,260	363
	1982	9,081	14	29	214	245	2,270	5,993	316
Rochester, N.Y.	1981	27,291	38	141	1,246	1,546	7,827	15,168	1,325
	1982	26,822	28	120	1,147	1,517	7,017	15,615	1,378
Rockford, Ill	1981	12,850	13	46	404	616	4,415	6,972	384
	1982	12,452	12	45	441	722	3,549	7,333	350
Sacramento, Calif	1981	36,661	53	228	1,833	1,421	10,835	19,981	2,310
	1982	31,202	43	191	1,543	1,211	9,230	16,932	2,052
Saint Louis, Mo	1981	62,654	265	413	5,365	4,321	19,214	27,195	5,881
	1982	60,136	226	316	4,899	4,628	17,149	27,638	5,280
Saint Paul, Minn	1981	22,799	13	197	1,061	1,038	7,964	11,364	1,162
	1982	24,413	9	216	846	975	8,341	12,729	1,297
Saint Petersburg, Fla	1981	20,894	26	150	857	1,476	6,105	11,750	530
	1982	19,563	22	176	1,069	1,588	5,463	10,765	480
Salt Lake City, Utah	1981	20,849	14	137	587	530	5,574	12,818	1,189
	1982	18,915	11	124	656	488	4,516	12,119	1,001
San Antonio, Tex	1981	62,035	185	376	1,835	2,255	20,080	32,411	4,893
	1982	66,405	190	400	2,195	3,120	20,034	35,070	5,396
San Bernardino, Calif	1981	17,327	56	91	938	882	5,163	8,748	1,449
	1982	16,806	25	81	1,061	835	4,968	8,465	1,371
San Diego, Calif	1981	66,123	94	559	3,323	2,618	18,708	33,851	6,970
	1982	65,547	74	428	3,142	2,193	16,214	35,693	7,803
San Francisco, Calif	1981	71,812	126	672	7,386	3,827	17,715	35,337	6,749
	1982	68,598	111	594	7,153	3,757	13,704	36,901	6,378
San Jose, Calif	1981	54,514	68	465	2,070	1,519	14,932	31,708	3,752
	1982	51,781	37	430	1,701	1,448	12,593	32,199	3,373
Santa Ana, Calif	1981	20,712	22	92	867	777	6,736	10,935	1,283
	1982	19,945	21	77	815	718	5,646	11,287	1,381
Savannah, Ga	1981	15,369	45	171	618	809	4,067	9,062	597
	1982	15,589	31	134	629	745	3,432	10,061	557
Seattle, Wash	1981	55,764	59	485	2,344	2,526	14,567	32,835	2,948
	1982	53,401	31	435	2,271	2,383	13,273	32,321	2,687
Shreveport, La	1981	16,030	54	138	394	803	4,267	9,705	669
	1982	15,816	37	93	415	883	4,078	9,534	776
South Bend, Ind	1981	11,736	8	84	497	209	3,856	6,758	324
	1982	11,750	8	76	382	208	3,464	7,257	355
Spokane, Wash	1981	15,698	11	88	410	576	4,256	9,627	730
	1982	13,005	12	37	279	525	3,216	8,364	572
Springfield, Mass	1981	14,442	10	183	391	2,124	4,336	5,496	1,902

Table 3.57 Offenses known to the police in cities over 100,000 population, 1981 and 1982--Continued

City	Year	Total Crime Index	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
Wichita, Kans	1981	25,383	43	202	816	668	6,594	15,798	1,262
	1982	25,356	31	197	677	790	6,160	16,274	1,227
Winston-Salem, N.C.	1981	12,611	16	91	290	1,214	3,611	6,813	576
	1982	13,034	17	78	419	1,487	3,689	6,766	578
Yonkers, N.Y.	1981	11,219	6	32	853	178	3,391	5,257	1,502
	1982	10,492	19	34	657	186	2,652	5,259	1,685
Youngstown, Ohio	1981	9,724	28	47	748	729	3,572	3,972	628
	1982	8,537	19	54	549	997	2,899	3,326	693

^a1981 robbery and larceny-theft figures not comparable with 1982.
^b1981 figures not comparable with 1982.
^c1981 forcible rape figures not comparable with 1982.
^d1981 aggravated assault figures not comparable with 1982.

Source: Table adapted from table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Table 3.58 Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by offense and extent of urbanization, 1981

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.56. These figures are aggregated from individual State statistics presented in Table 3.59. These data include estimated offense totals for agencies submitting less than 12 months of offense reports (Source, p. 313). For definitions of offenses and areas, see Appendix 2.

Area	Population ^a	Total Crime Index	Violent crime	Property crime	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
United States total	229,146,000	13,290,256	1,321,906	11,968,350	22,516	81,536	574,134	643,720	3,739,821	7,154,541	1,073,988
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,799.9	576.9	5,223.0	9.8	35.6	250.6	280.9	1,632.1	3,122.3	468.7
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	171,299,879										
Area actually reporting ^c	98.5%	11,209,356	1,176,719	10,032,637	18,717	70,895	550,452	536,655	3,153,856	5,910,757	968,024
Estimated total	100.0%	11,313,693	1,184,296	10,129,397	18,815	71,401	552,510	541,570	3,183,353	5,969,058	976,986
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,604.6	691.4	5,913.3	11.0	41.7	322.5	316.2	1,858.4	3,484.6	570.3
Other cities	24,022,390										
Area actually reporting ^c	95.0%	1,174,739	75,336	1,099,403	1,202	4,707	13,758	55,669	275,252	770,604	53,547
Estimated total	100.0%	1,240,482	79,173	1,161,309	1,279	4,983	14,541	58,370	290,404	814,276	56,629
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,163.9	329.6	4,834.3	5.3	20.7	60.5	243.0	1,208.9	3,389.7	235.7
Rural	33,823,731										
Area actually reporting ^c	93.0%	694,843	54,804	640,039	2,221	4,799	6,614	41,170	250,249	351,749	38,041
Estimated totals	100.0%	736,081	58,437	677,644	2,422	5,152	7,083	43,780	266,064	371,207	40,373
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,176.2	172.8	2,003.5	7.2	15.2	20.9	129.4	786.6	1,097.5	119.4

^aPopulations are U.S. Bureau of the Census provisional estimates as of July 1, 1981, and are subject to change.

^bViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

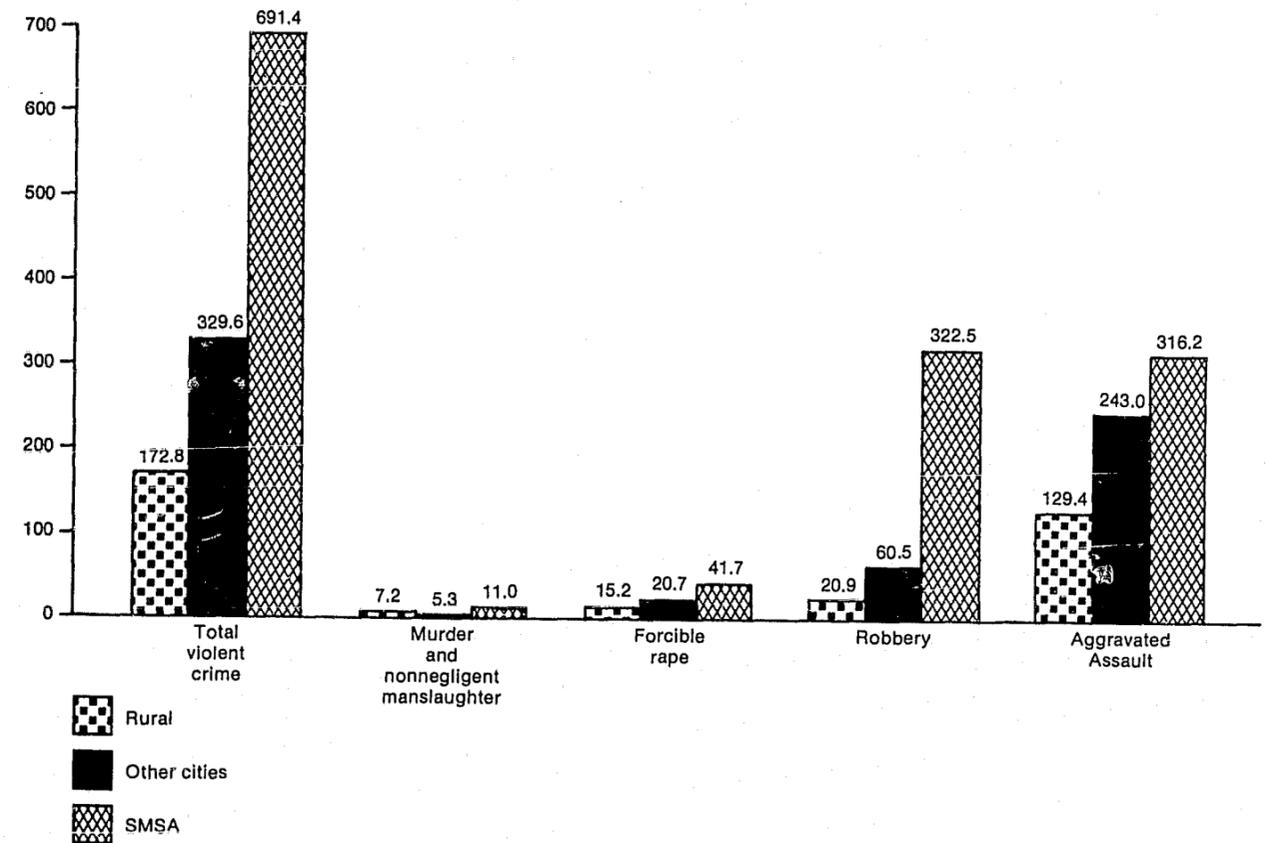
^cThe percentage representing area actually reporting will not coincide with the ratio between reported and estimated crime totals, since these data represent the sum of the calculations for individual States that have varying populations, portions reporting, and crime rates.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1981 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), p. 39, Table 1. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 3.21 Estimated rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of violent crime known to police, by offense and extent of urbanization, 1981

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.56 and 3.58. For definitions of offenses and areas, see Appendix 2.

(Rate per 100,000 inhabitants)

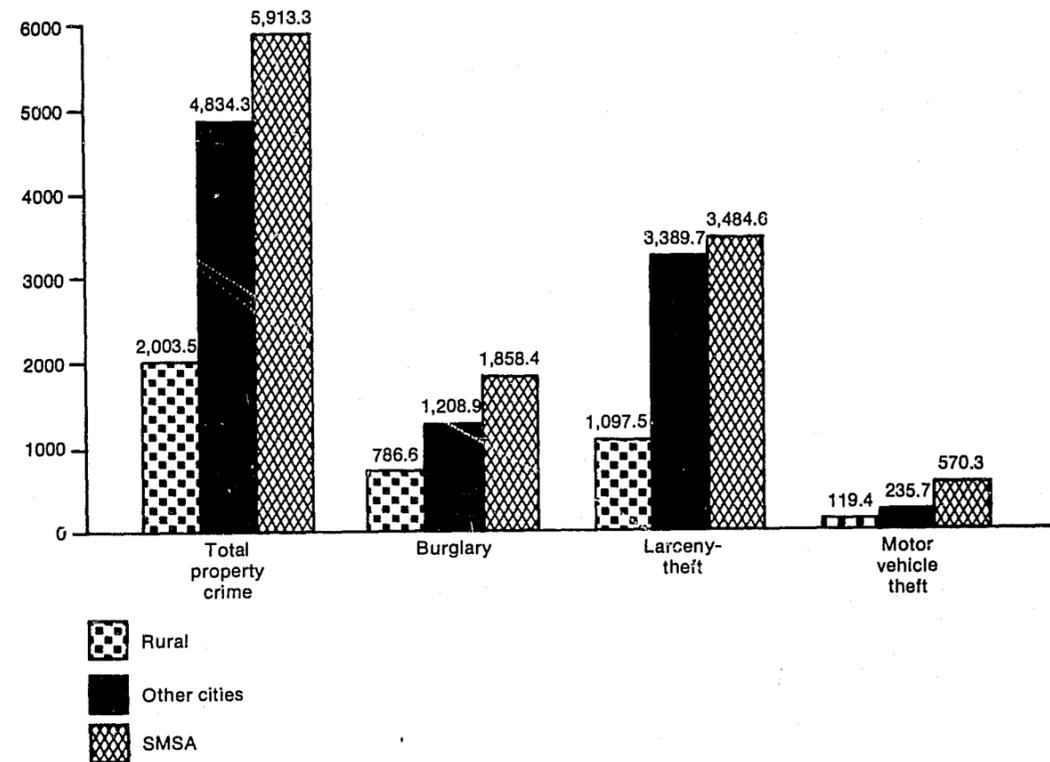


Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1981 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), p. 39, Table 1. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 3.22 Estimated rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of property crime known to police, by offense and extent of urbanization, 1981

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.56 and 3.58. For definitions of offenses and areas, see Appendix 2.

(Rate per 100,000 inhabitants)



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1981* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), p. 39, Table 1. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses

Table 3.59 Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1981

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.56. These data include estimated offense totals for agencies submitting less than 12 months of offense reports (Source, p. 313). For definitions of offenses and areas, see Appendix 2.

Jurisdiction	Estimated population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime	Property crime	Murder and non-negligent man-slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
ALABAMA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,423,204										
Area actually reporting	99.2%	148,367	14,043	134,324	328	831	4,335	8,549	44,122	80,915	9,287
Estimated totals	100.0%	149,611	14,155	135,456	330	835	4,363	8,627	44,463	81,635	9,358
Other cities	663,316										
Area actually reporting	96.3%	30,102	3,011	27,091	48	107	450	2,406	7,709	18,214	1,168
Estimated totals	100.0%	31,250	3,126	28,124	50	111	467	2,498	8,003	18,908	1,213
Rural	829,480										
Area actually reporting	92.3%	10,125	1,054	9,071	78	69	113	794	4,009	4,547	515
Estimated totals	100.0%	10,973	1,142	9,831	85	75	122	860	4,345	4,928	558
State total	3,916,000	191,834	18,423	173,411	465	1,021	4,952	11,985	56,811	105,471	11,129
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,898.7	470.5	4,428.3	11.9	26.1	126.5	306.1	1,450.7	2,693.3	284.2
ALASKA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	None										
Other cities	284,401										
Area actually reporting	98.9%	22,954	1,890	21,064	27	334	438	1,091	4,231	14,417	2,416
Estimated totals	100.0%	23,220	1,912	21,308	27	338	443	1,104	4,280	14,584	2,444
Rural	127,599										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	3,951	625	3,326	33	83	29	480	1,199	1,726	401
Estimated totals	100.0%	27,171	2,537	24,634	60	421	472	1,584	5,479	16,310	2,845
State total	412,000	27,171	2,537	24,634	60	421	472	1,584	5,479	16,310	2,845
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,594.9	615.8	5,979.1	14.6	102.2	114.6	384.5	1,329.9	3,958.7	690.5
ARIZONA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,101,876										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	179,406	13,334	166,072	181	892	4,511	7,750	49,220	107,044	9,808
Estimated totals	100.0%	179,406	13,334	166,072	181	892	4,511	7,750	49,220	107,044	9,808
Other cities	341,606										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	24,214	1,831	22,383	23	102	300	1,406	5,568	15,739	1,076
Estimated totals	100.0%	24,214	1,831	22,383	23	102	300	1,406	5,568	15,739	1,076
Rural	349,518										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	9,037	917	8,120	23	70	150	674	2,867	4,686	567
Estimated totals	100.0%	9,037	917	8,120	23	70	150	674	2,867	4,686	567
State total	2,793,000	212,657	16,082	196,575	227	1,064	4,961	9,830	57,655	127,469	11,451
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	7,613.9	575.8	7,038.1	8.1	38.1	177.6	352.0	2,064.3	4,563.9	410.0
ARKANSAS											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	897,935										
Area actually reporting	99.8%	52,983	4,589	48,394	110	394	1,377	2,708	14,360	31,182	2,852
Estimated totals	100.0%	53,098	4,595	48,503	110	394	1,379	2,712	14,387	31,258	2,858
Other cities	564,377										
Area actually reporting	99.2%	22,479	1,803	20,676	38	85	300	1,380	5,755	14,030	891
Estimated totals	100.0%	22,672	1,819	20,853	38	86	303	1,392	5,804	14,150	899
Rural	831,688										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	11,321	705	10,616	61	97	94	453	4,541	5,551	524
Estimated totals	100.0%	11,321	705	10,616	61	97	94	453	4,541	5,551	524
State total	2,294,000	87,091	7,119	79,972	209	577	1,776	4,557	24,732	50,959	4,281
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,796.5	310.3	3,486.1	9.1	25.2	77.4	198.6	1,078.1	2,221.4	186.6
CALIFORNIA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	22,929,564										
Area actually reporting	99.8%	1,761,629	202,154	1,559,475	3,049	13,139	92,677	93,289	519,225	881,559	158,691
Estimated totals	100.0%	1,765,243	202,491	1,562,752	3,053	13,161	92,820	93,457	520,258	883,513	158,981
Other cities	525,862										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	37,807	2,951	34,856	21	185	628	2,117	9,795	23,050	2,011
Estimated totals	100.0%	37,807	2,951	34,856	21	185	628	2,117	9,795	23,050	2,011
Rural	703,574										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	30,737	3,043	27,694	69	220	333	2,421	10,753	15,376	1,565
Estimated totals	100.0%	30,737	3,043	27,694	69	220	333	2,421	10,753	15,376	1,565
State total	24,159,000	1,833,787	208,485	1,625,302	3,143	13,566	93,781	97,995	540,806	921,939	162,557
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	7,590.5	863.0	6,727.5	13.0	56.2	388.2	405.6	2,236.5	3,816.1	672.9
COLORADO											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,396,626										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	187,374	14,080	173,294	215	1,193	4,525	8,147	53,602	109,013	10,679
Estimated totals	100.0%	187,504	14,088	173,416	215	1,193	4,527	8,153	53,633	109,098	10,685
Other cities	272,754										
Area actually reporting	92.4%	18,755	909	17,846	12	84	131	682	3,612	13,320	914
Estimated totals	100.0%	20,302	984	19,318	13	91	142	738	3,910	14,419	989
Rural	293,620										
Area actually reporting	97.5%	9,816	666	9,150	11	66	56	533	2,588	5,987	575
Estimated totals	100.0%	10,068	683	9,385	11	68	57	547	2,654	6,141	590
State total	2,963,000	217,874	15,755	202,119	239	1,352	4,726	9,438	60,197	129,658	12,264
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	7,353.2	531.7	6,821.4	8.1	45.6	159.5	318.5	2,031.6	4,375.9	413.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.59 Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1981--Continued

Jurisdiction	Estimated population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime	Property crime	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
CONNECTICUT											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,749,400										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	169,939	13,323	156,616	152	632	7,552	4,987	48,912	89,962	17,742
Other cities	195,070										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	7,775	301	7,474	3	26	75	197	2,109	4,681	684
Rural	187,530										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	5,109	409	4,700	13	29	82	285	1,969	2,284	447
State total	3,132,000	182,823	14,033	168,790	168	687	7,709	5,469	52,990	96,927	18,873
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,837.3	448.1	5,389.2	5.4	21.9	246.1	174.6	1,691.9	3,094.7	602.6
DELAWARE											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	400,853										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	29,409	2,160	27,249	27	117	717	1,299	7,189	17,965	2,095
Other cities	66,070										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	5,132	422	4,710	7	17	79	319	813	3,677	220
Rural	131,077										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	5,461	462	4,999	6	36	48	372	1,625	3,117	257
State total	598,000	40,002	3,044	36,958	40	170	844	1,990	9,627	24,759	2,572
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,689.3	509.0	6,180.3	6.7	28.4	141.1	332.8	1,609.9	4,140.3	430.1
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA^c											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	636,000										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	69,540	15,045	54,495	223	464	10,675	3,683	16,928	33,782	3,785
Other cities	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Rural	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
State total	636,000	69,540	15,045	54,495	223	464	10,675	3,683	16,928	33,782	3,785
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	10,934.0	2,365.6	8,568.4	35.1	73.0	1,678.5	579.1	2,661.6	5,311.6	595.1
FLORIDA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	8,938,916										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	753,209	91,466	661,743	1,360	5,260	34,220	50,626	221,481	397,535	42,727
Other cities	354,338										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	27,271	3,037	24,234	45	139	674	2,179	7,227	15,890	1,117
Rural	872,746										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	36,099	3,606	32,493	117	308	579	2,602	12,828	17,797	1,868
State total	10,166,000	816,579	98,109	718,470	1,522	5,707	35,473	55,407	241,536	431,222	45,712
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	8,032.5	965.1	7,067.4	15.0	56.1	348.9	545.0	2,375.9	4,241.8	449.7
GEORGIA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,341,755										
Area actually reporting	97.5%	226,975	22,339	204,636	526	1,732	9,196	10,885	67,167	123,389	14,080
Estimated totals	100.0%	232,171	22,675	209,496	533	1,761	9,326	11,055	68,594	126,485	14,417
Other cities	847,663										
Area actually reporting	87.7%	40,923	3,451	37,472	116	232	889	2,214	10,582	25,068	1,822
Estimated totals	100.0%	46,681	3,937	42,744	132	265	1,014	2,526	12,071	28,595	2,078
Rural	1,379,582										
Area actually reporting	78.0%	27,005	3,055	23,950	230	262	467	2,096	9,722	12,558	1,670
Estimated totals	100.0%	34,601	3,915	30,686	295	336	598	2,686	12,456	16,090	2,140
State total	5,569,000	313,453	30,527	282,926	960	2,362	10,938	16,267	93,121	171,170	18,635
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,628.5	548.2	5,080.4	17.2	42.4	196.4	292.1	1,672.1	3,073.6	334.6
HAWAII											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	773,331										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	49,548	1,965	47,583	40	265	1,320	340	12,576	31,362	3,645
Other cities	37,604										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	2,711	85	2,626	1	20	33	31	807	1,729	90
Rural	168,065										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	11,801	374	11,427	6	55	100	213	3,343	7,608	476
State total	979,000	64,060	2,424	61,636	47	340	1,453	584	16,726	40,699	4,211
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,543.4	247.6	6,295.8	4.8	34.7	148.4	59.7	1,708.5	4,157.2	430.1
IDAHO											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	175,659										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	10,562	755	9,807	7	67	127	554	3,167	6,237	403
Other cities	380,862										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	23,462	1,288	22,174	18	84	181	1,005	4,980	16,150	1,044
Rural	402,479										
Area actually reporting	99.0%	9,328	667	8,661	18	47	53	549	3,076	4,983	602
Estimated totals	100.0%	9,426	674	8,752	18	47	54	555	3,108	5,036	608
State total	959,000	43,450	2,717	40,733	43	198	362	2,114	11,255	27,423	2,055
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,530.8	283.3	4,247.4	4.5	20.6	37.7	220.4	1,173.6	2,859.5	214.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.59 Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1981--Continued

Jurisdiction	Estimated population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime	Property crime	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
ILLINOIS											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	9,269,349										
Area actually reporting	99.4%	498,567	47,101	451,466	1,139	2,516	23,299	20,147	116,504	281,376	53,586
Estimated totals	100.0%	501,636	47,290	454,346	1,140	2,525	23,370	20,255	117,253	283,272	53,821
Other cities	1,118,675										
Area actually reporting	95.7%	44,694	2,474	42,220	25	148	469	1,832	9,830	30,835	1,555
Estimated totals	100.0%	46,680	2,584	44,096	26	155	490	1,913	10,267	32,205	1,624
Rural	1,066,976										
Area actually reporting	98.1%	18,378	979	17,399	38	75	119	747	5,628	11,113	658
Estimated totals	100.0%	18,733	997	17,736	39	76	121	761	5,737	11,328	671
State total	11,455,000	567,049	50,871	516,178	1,205	2,756	23,981	22,929	133,257	326,805	56,116
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,950.2	444.1	4,506.1	10.5	24.1	209.3	200.2	1,163.3	2,852.9	489.9
INDIANA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,813,633										
Area actually reporting	89.5%	182,574	15,584	166,990	293	1,364	6,354	7,573	47,600	104,773	14,617
Estimated totals	100.0%	196,777	16,438	180,339	307	1,432	6,576	8,123	50,974	113,594	15,771
Other cities	582,077										
Area actually reporting	77.2%	23,766	746	23,020	14	55	256	421	4,619	17,318	1,083
Estimated totals	100.0%	30,766	965	29,801	18	71	331	545	5,980	22,419	1,402
Rural	1,070,290										
Area actually reporting	69.8%	14,381	886	13,495	44	79	100	663	4,840	7,696	959
Estimated totals	100.0%	20,601	1,269	19,332	63	113	143	950	6,933	11,025	1,374
State total	5,466,000	248,144	18,672	229,472	388	1,616	7,050	9,618	63,887	147,038	18,547
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,539.8	341.6	4,198.2	7.1	29.6	129.0	176.0	1,168.8	2,690.0	339.3
IOWA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,162,022										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	720,841	81,783	4,300	77,483	46	273	1,332	2,649	18,329	55,370
Other cities	720,841										
Area actually reporting	99.5%	37,352	1,279	36,073	9	76	1,332	2,649	18,329	55,370	3,784
Estimated totals	100.0%	37,548	1,285	36,263	9	76	1,332	2,649	18,329	55,370	3,784
Rural	1,014,137										
Area actually reporting	99.1%	17,261	329	16,932	21	40	40	228	5,589	10,555	788
Estimated totals	100.0%	17,307	330	16,977	21	40	40	229	5,604	10,583	790
State total	2,897,000	136,638	5,915	130,723	76	389	1,554	3,896	30,925	93,333	6,465
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,716.5	204.2	4,512.4	2.6	13.4	53.6	134.5	1,067.5	3,221.7	223.2
KANSAS											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,114,140										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	82,132	6,280	75,852	104	531	2,128	3,517	23,888	47,818	4,146
Other cities	658,864										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	35,810	1,966	33,844	24	143	401	1,398	8,881	23,593	1,370
Estimated totals	100.0%	607,996	60,248	547,748	128	674	2,529	4,915	32,769	71,411	5,516
Rural	607,996										
Area actually reporting	99.1%	10,367	545	10,092	23	58	81	383	3,963	5,577	552
Estimated totals	100.0%	10,734	550	10,184	23	59	82	386	3,999	5,628	557
State total											

Table 3.59 Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1981--Continued

Jurisdiction	Estimated population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime	Property crime	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
MAINE											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	317,611										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	19,460	1,120	18,340	10	56	205	849	5,663	11,752	925
Other cities	478,337										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	21,282	773	20,509	11	60	141	561	5,075	14,543	891
Rural	336,052										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	7,292	321	6,971	15	29	22	255	3,343	3,250	378
State total	1,132,000	48,034	2,214	45,820	36	145	368	1,665	14,081	29,545	2,194
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,243.3	195.6	4,047.7	3.2	12.8	32.5	147.1	1,243.9	2,610.0	193.8
MARYLAND											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,783,414										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	258,442	36,013	222,429	392	1,556	17,833	16,232	64,778	139,976	17,675
Other cities	119,583										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	10,872	786	10,086	12	31	147	596	2,603	7,093	390
Rural	358,003										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	10,111	1,001	9,110	17	67	105	812	3,359	5,336	415
State total	4,261,000	279,425	37,800	241,625	421	1,654	18,085	17,640	70,740	152,405	18,480
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,557.7	887.1	5,670.6	9.9	38.8	424.4	414.0	1,663.2	3,576.7	433.7
MASSACHUSETTS											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	5,542,481										
Area actually reporting	90.3%	298,612	33,682	264,930	200	1,458	15,101	16,923	82,490	128,837	53,603
Estimated totals	100.0%	321,426	35,289	286,137	207	1,529	15,522	18,031	89,346	139,978	56,813
Other cities	216,024										
Area actually reporting	88.4%	13,296	852	12,444	3	43	96	710	4,988	6,753	703
Estimated totals	100.0%	15,042	964	14,078	3	49	109	803	5,643	7,640	795
Rural	11,495										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	233	20	213	0	2	2	16	91	73	49
State total	5,770,000	336,701	36,273	300,428	210	1,580	15,633	18,850	95,080	147,691	57,657
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,835.4	628.6	5,206.7	3.6	27.4	270.9	326.7	1,647.8	2,559.6	999.3
MICHIGAN											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	7,617,849										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	560,088	55,619	504,469	818	3,920	23,246	27,635	150,629	297,914	55,926
Estimated totals	100.0%	560,649	55,654	504,995	818	3,922	23,256	27,658	150,758	298,264	55,973
Other cities	611,213										
Area actually reporting	99.4%	30,141	1,203	28,938	11	102	185	905	5,695	22,270	973
Estimated totals	100.0%	30,327	1,211	29,116	11	103	186	911	5,730	22,407	979
Rural	971,938										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	39,664	2,193	37,471	32	341	246	1,574	14,843	21,134	1,494
State total	9,201,000	630,640	59,058	571,582	861	4,366	23,688	30,143	171,331	341,805	58,446
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,854.0	641.9	6,212.2	9.4	47.5	257.5	327.6	1,862.1	3,714.9	635.2
MINNESOTA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,638,925										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	151,048	8,403	142,645	64	926	4,115	3,298	41,354	93,050	8,241
Other cities	507,238										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	22,501	403	22,098	2	60	96	245	4,040	17,070	988
Rural	943,837										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	20,182	538	19,644	19	70	55	394	6,859	11,714	1,071
State total	4,090,000	193,731	9,344	184,387	85	1,056	4,266	3,937	52,253	121,834	10,300
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,736.7	228.5	4,508.2	2.1	25.8	104.3	96.3	1,277.6	2,978.8	251.8
MISSISSIPPI											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	675,722										
Area actually reporting	82.8%	35,755	2,814	32,941	86	231	1,149	1,348	11,880	18,663	2,398
Estimated totals	100.0%	39,448	3,198	36,250	98	272	1,234	1,594	13,219	20,365	2,666
Other cities	695,023										
Area actually reporting	88.8%	33,378	2,616	30,762	77	168	543	1,828	9,305	20,352	1,105
Estimated totals	100.0%	37,567	2,944	34,623	87	189	611	2,057	10,473	22,906	1,244
Rural	1,159,255										
Area actually reporting	58.0%	7,237	907	6,330	78	114	124	591	3,434	2,503	393
Estimated totals	100.0%	12,480	1,564	10,916	134	197	214	1,019	5,922	4,316	678
State total	2,530,000	89,495	7,706	81,789	319	658	2,059	4,670	29,614	47,587	4,588
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,537.4	304.6	3,232.8	12.6	26.0	81.4	184.6	1,170.5	1,880.9	181.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.59 Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1981--Continued

Jurisdiction	Estimated population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime	Property crime	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
MISSOURI											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,222,078										
Area actually reporting	93.9%	219,567	23,856	195,711	457	1,267	10,146	11,986	63,572	115,607	16,532
Estimated totals	100.0%	226,538	24,284	202,254	463	1,296	10,238	12,285	65,691	119,448	17,115
Other cities	467,041										
Area actually reporting	91.6%	19,783	1,139	18,644	10	75	196	858	4,750	13,044	850
Estimated totals	100.0%	21,586	1,243	20,343	11	82	214	936	5,183	14,233	927
Rural	1,248,881										
Area actually reporting	66.2%	10,674	760	9,914	28	56	117	559	4,831	4,558	525
Estimated totals	100.0%	16,126	1,148	14,978	42	85	177	844	7,299	6,886	793
State total	4,938,000	264,250	26,675	237,575	516	1,465	10,629	14,065	78,173	140,567	18,835
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,351.4	540.2	4,811.2	10.4	29.7	215.2	284.8	1,583.1	2,846.6	381.4
MONTANA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	191,084										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	12,998	376	12,622	6	39	142	189	2,847	9,095	680
Other cities	243,474										
Area actually reporting	87.7%	14,997	763	14,234	3	61	103	596	2,312	11,073	849
Estimated totals	100.0%	17,097	869	16,228	3	70	117	679	2,636	12,624	968
Rural	357,442										
Area actually reporting	96.6%	9,324	733	8,591	17	64	42	610	2,094	5,944	553
Estimated totals	100.0%	9,655	759	8,896	18	66	43	632	2,168	6,155	573
State total	792,000	39,750	2,004	37,746	27	175	302	1,500	7,651	27,874	2,221
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,018.9	253.0	4,765.9	3.4	22.1	38.1	189.4	966.0	3,519.4	280.4
NEBRASKA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	694,539										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	41,982	2,230	39,752	36	260	1,043	891	9,827	27,612	2,313
Other cities	433,480										
Area actually reporting	96.2%	16,778	425	16,353	8	36	55	326	2,768	12,921	664
Estimated totals	100.0%	17,433	441	16,992	8	37	57	339	2,876	13,426	690
Rural	447,981										
Area actually reporting	87.7%	5,631	166	5,465	4	23	13	126	1,473	3,758	234
Estimated totals	100.0%	6,423	190	6,233	5	26	15	144	1,680	4,286	267
State total	1,576,000	65,838	2,861	62,977	49	323	1,115	1,374	14,383	45,324	3,270
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,177.5	181.5	3,996.0	3.1	20.5	70.7	87.2	912.6	2,875.9	207.5
NEVADA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	692,722										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	65,822	6,959	58,863	135	520	3,690	2,614	21,140	33,159	4,564
Other cities	25,712										
Area actually reporting	95.0%	1,391	128	1,263	0	3	37	88	389	786	88
Estimated totals	100.0%	1,466	135	1,331	0	3	39	93	410	828	93
Rural	126,566										
Area actually reporting	96.9%	5,128	464	4,664	13	24	136	291	1,444	2,864	356
Estimated totals	100.0%	5,314	481	4,833	13	25	141	302	1,496	2,968	369
State total	845,000	72,602	7,575	65,027	148	548	3,870	3,009	23,046	36,955	5,026
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	8,592.0	896.4	7,695.5	17.5	64.9	458.0	356.1	2,727.3	4,373.4	594.8
NEW HAMPSHIRE											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	281,117										
Area actually reporting	99.7%	13,112	455	12,657	8	54	151	242	3,962	7,927	768
Estimated totals	100.0%	13,140	456	12,684	8	54	151	243	3,970	7,944	770
Other											

Table 3.59 Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1981--Continued

Jurisdiction	Estimated population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime	Property crime	Murder and non-negligent man-slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
NEW MEXICO											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	459,718										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	36,539	3,893	32,646	62	268	1,231	2,332	10,892	19,832	1,922
Estimated totals											
Other cities	534,239										
Area actually reporting	92.9%	34,907	3,592	31,315	48	217	477	2,850	7,617	22,058	1,640
Estimated totals	100.0%	37,575	3,867	33,708	52	234	513	3,068	8,199	23,744	1,765
Rural	333,043										
Area actually reporting	98.2%	8,024	1,133	6,891	36	124	122	851	2,273	3,611	1,007
Estimated totals	100.0%	8,168	1,153	7,051	37	126	124	866	2,314	3,676	1,025
State total	1,327,000	82,282	8,913	73,369	151	628	1,868	6,266	21,405	47,252	4,712
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,200.6	671.7	5,528.9	11.4	47.3	140.8	472.2	1,613.0	3,560.8	355.1
NEW YORK											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	15,860,136										
Area actually reporting	99.5%	1,148,434	184,892	963,542	2,128	5,277	119,898	57,589	330,119	499,213	134,210
Estimated totals	100.0%	1,151,617	185,063	966,554	2,129	5,285	119,970	57,679	331,057	501,168	134,429
Other cities	835,803										
Area actually reporting	98.8%	35,902	1,449	34,453	7	70	213	1,159	8,248	24,754	1,451
Estimated totals	100.0%	36,338	1,467	34,871	7	71	216	1,173	8,348	25,054	1,469
Rural	898,061										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	26,980	1,648	25,332	30	123	158	1,337	11,017	13,364	951
Estimated totals	100.0%	26,980	1,648	25,332	30	123	158	1,337	11,017	13,364	951
State total	17,594,000	1,214,935	188,178	1,026,757	2,166	5,479	120,344	60,189	350,422	539,486	136,849
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,905.4	1,069.6	5,835.8	12.3	31.1	684.0	342.1	1,991.7	3,066.3	777.8
NORTH CAROLINA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,135,150										
Area actually reporting	99.1%	174,402	16,193	158,209	274	951	3,619	11,349	49,834	100,356	8,019
Estimated totals	100.0%	175,720	16,329	159,391	276	957	3,641	11,455	50,213	101,101	8,077
Other cities	864,106										
Area actually reporting	96.4%	52,104	5,120	46,984	86	168	786	4,080	13,452	31,694	1,838
Estimated totals	100.0%	54,040	5,310	48,730	89	174	815	4,232	13,952	32,872	1,906
Rural	1,951,744										
Area actually reporting	97.3%	38,192	4,231	33,961	171	214	344	3,502	14,970	17,234	1,757
Estimated totals	100.0%	39,238	4,347	34,891	176	220	353	3,598	15,380	17,706	1,805
State total	5,951,000	268,998	25,986	243,012	541	1,351	4,809	19,285	79,545	151,679	11,788
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,520.2	436.7	4,083.5	9.1	22.7	80.8	324.1	1,336.7	2,548.8	198.1
NORTH DAKOTA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	236,236										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	10,227	246	9,981	2	33	59	152	1,568	7,932	481
Estimated totals	100.0%	10,227	246	9,981	2	33	59	152	1,568	7,932	481
Other cities	133,596										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	5,963	105	5,858	6	12	17	70	951	4,558	349
Estimated totals	100.0%	5,963	105	5,858	6	12	17	70	951	4,558	349
Rural	288,168										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	3,491	93	3,398	7	12	9	65	775	2,369	254
Estimated totals	100.0%	3,491	93	3,398	7	12	9	65	775	2,369	254
State total	658,000	19,681	444	19,237	15	57	85	287	3,294	14,859	1,084
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,991.0	67.5	2,923.6	2.3	8.7	12.9	43.6	500.6	2,258.2	164.7
OHIO											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	8,642,223										
Area actually reporting	93.6%	494,423	48,200	446,223	739	3,015	24,185	20,261	135,176	269,334	41,713
Estimated totals	100.0%	514,558	49,574	464,984	755	3,104	24,591	21,124	140,703	281,264	43,017
Other cities	829,557										
Area actually reporting	84.9%	39,117	2,141	36,976	19	95	617	1,410	9,223	26,324	1,429
Estimated totals	100.0%	46,063	2,521	43,542	22	112	727	1,660	10,861	30,998	1,683
Rural	1,304,220										
Area actually reporting	98.0%	25,871	1,387	24,484	22	121	207	1,037	9,204	14,224	1,056
Estimated totals	100.0%	26,386	1,414	24,972	22	123	211	1,058	9,387	14,508	1,077
State total	10,776,000	587,007	53,509	533,498	799	3,339	25,529	23,842	160,951	326,770	45,777
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,447.4	496.6	4,950.8	7.4	31.0	236.9	221.3	1,493.6	3,032.4	424.8
OKLAHOMA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,745,248										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	104,606	10,066	94,540	168	857	3,072	5,969	35,220	49,399	9,921
Estimated totals	100.0%	104,716	10,073	94,643	168	857	3,074	5,974	35,254	49,460	9,929
Other cities	744,247										
Area actually reporting	97.9%	33,303	2,306	30,997	53	157	392	1,704	9,259	19,625	2,113
Estimated totals	100.0%	34,015	2,355	31,660	54	160	400	1,741	9,457	20,045	2,158
Rural	608,505										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	11,129	795	10,334	57	74	100	564	4,509	4,955	870
Estimated totals	100.0%	11,129	795	10,334	57	74	100	564	4,509	4,955	870
State total	3,098,000	149,860	13,223	136,637	279	1,091	3,574	8,279	49,220	74,460	12,957
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,837.3	426.8	4,410.5	9.0	35.2	115.4	267.2	1,588.8	2,403.5	418.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.59 Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1981--Continued

Jurisdiction	Estimated population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime	Property crime	Murder and non-negligent man-slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
OREGON											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,717,301										
Area actually reporting	99.8%	138,764	10,350	128,414	81	867	4,407	4,995	40,317	81,308	6,789
Estimated totals	100.0%	138,990	10,360	128,630	81	867	4,409	5,003	40,377	81,454	6,799
Other cities	443,269										
Area actually reporting	97.2%	30,193	1,214	28,979	12	130	250	822	6,463	21,213	1,303
Estimated totals	100.0%	31,066	1,249	29,817	12	134	257	846	6,650	21,826	1,341
Rural	486,430										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	16,211	1,062	15,149	24	104	114	820	5,040	9,238	871
Estimated totals	100.0%	16,211	1,062	15,149	24	104	114	820	5,040	9,238	871
State total	2,647,000	186,267	12,671	173,596	117	1,105	4,780	6,669	52,067	112,518	9,011
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	7,036.9	478.7	6,558.2	4.4	41.7	180.6	251.9	1,967.0	4,250.8	340.4
PENNSYLVANIA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	9,720,096										
Area actually reporting	99.2%	386,714	41,602	345,112	680	2,432	21,561	16,929	106,466	197,807	40,839
Estimated totals	100.0%	388,532	41,730	346,802	683	2,448	21,597	17,002	107,140	198,687	40,975
Other cities	1,003,222										
Area actually reporting	99.6%	27,195	1,429	25,766	14	92	304	1,019	5,496	18,902	1,368
Estimated totals	100.0%	27,312	1,434	25,878	14	92	305	1,023	5,520	18,984	1,374
Rural	1,140,682										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	21,132	940	20,192	32	122	235	551	9,712	9,030	1,450
Estimated totals	100.0%	21,132	940	20,192	32	122	235	551	9,712	9,030	1,450
State total	11,864,000	436,976	44,104	392,872	729	2,662	22,137	18,576	122,372	226,701	43,799
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,683.2	371.7	3,311.5	6.1	22.4	186.6	156.6	1,031.5	1,910.8	369.2
PUERTO RICO											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,631,494										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	67,751	11,789	55,962	374	296	7,279	3,840	24,515	20,999	10,448
Estimated totals	100.0%	67,751	11,789	55,962	374	296	7,279	3,840	24,515	20,999	10,448
Other agencies	1,544,882										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	28,889	4,532	24,357	148	167	1,231	2,986	13,133	9,324	1,900
Estimated totals	100.0%	28,889	4,532	24,357	148	167	1,231	2,986	13,133	9,324	1,900
Total	3,176,000	96,640	16,321	80,319	522	463	8,510	6,826	37,648	30,323	12,348
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,042.8	513.9	2,528.9	16.4	14.6	267.9	214.9	1,185.4	954.8	388.8

Table 3.59 Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1981--Continued

Jurisdiction	Estimated population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime	Property crime	Murder and non-negligent man-slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
TENNESSEE											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,892,978										
Area actually reporting	96.7%	153,838	15,830	138,008	335	1,504	7,234	6,757	48,494	76,917	12,597
Estimated totals	100.0%	156,134	16,018	140,116	339	1,521	7,273	6,885	49,374	77,970	12,772
Other cities	595,398										
Area actually reporting	91.4%	24,225	1,669	22,556	40	98	412	1,119	6,845	14,413	1,276
Estimated totals	100.0%	26,496	1,826	24,670	44	107	451	1,224	7,486	15,764	1,420
Rural	1,121,624										
Area actually reporting	89.4%	14,417	1,051	13,366	58	96	172	725	6,214	6,072	1,080
Estimated totals	100.0%	16,126	1,175	14,951	65	107	192	811	6,951	6,792	1,208
State total	4,610,000	198,756	19,019	179,737	448	1,735	7,916	8,920	63,811	100,526	15,400
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,311.4	412.6	3,898.9	9.7	37.6	171.7	193.5	1,384.2	2,180.6	334.1
TEXAS											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	11,798,727										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	810,153	70,909	739,244	2,145	6,349	27,687	34,728	249,977	410,284	78,983
Estimated totals	100.0%	810,199	70,912	739,287	2,145	6,349	27,688	34,730	249,989	410,312	78,986
Other cities	1,358,960										
Area actually reporting	97.9%	54,611	5,285	49,326	118	255	562	4,350	15,088	31,617	2,621
Estimated totals	100.0%	55,785	5,399	50,386	121	260	574	4,444	15,412	32,297	2,677
Rural	1,597,313										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	26,739	2,249	24,490	180	212	266	1,591	10,577	12,270	1,643
Estimated totals	100.0%	892,723	78,560	814,163	2,446	6,821	28,528	40,765	275,978	454,879	83,306
State total	14,755,000	6,050.3	532.4	5,517.9	16.6	46.2	193.3	276.3	1,870.4	3,082.9	564.6
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,050.3	532.4	5,517.9	16.6	46.2	193.3	276.3	1,870.4	3,082.9	564.6
UTAH											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,197,809										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	76,976	3,927	73,049	41	378	1,223	2,285	17,346	51,831	3,872
Other cities	155,771										
Area actually reporting	98.3%	6,449	308	6,141	2	26	41	239	1,093	4,701	347
Estimated totals	100.0%	6,561	313	6,248	2	26	42	243	1,112	4,783	353
Rural	162,420										
Area actually reporting	94.3%	3,425	271	3,154	7	25	20	219	818	2,113	223
Estimated totals	100.0%	3,633	287	3,346	7	27	21	232	868	2,241	237
State total	1,516,000	87,170	4,527	82,643	50	431	1,286	2,760	19,326	58,855	4,462
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,750.0	298.6	5,451.4	3.3	28.4	84.8	182.1	1,274.8	3,882.3	294.3
VERMONT											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	Nbne										
Other cities	246,588										
Area actually reporting	20.4%	3,175	75	3,100	3	17	17	38	636	2,267	197
Estimated totals	100.0%	15,574	367	15,207	15	83	83	186	3,120	11,121	966
Rural	268,412										
Area actually reporting	67.9%	7,081	198	6,883	5	59	40	94	3,316	3,199	368
Estimated totals	100.0%	10,489	292	10,197	7	87	59	139	4,913	4,739	545
State total	515,000	26,063	659	25,404	22	170	142	325	8,033	15,860	1,511
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,060.8	128.0	4,932.8	4.3	33.0	27.6	63.1	1,559.8	3,079.6	293.4
VIRGINIA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,769,336										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	213,457	14,754	198,703	329	1,271	6,746	6,408	52,241	137,145	9,317
Other cities	430,370										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	18,305	894	17,411	27	54	218	595	3,741	13,022	648
Rural	1,226,294										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	21,678	1,808	19,870	108	153	265	1,282	7,368	11,511	991
State total	5,426,000	253,440	17,456	235,984	464	1,478	7,229	8,285	63,350	161,678	10,956
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,670.8	321.7	4,349.1	8.6	27.2	133.2	152.7	1,167.5	2,979.7	201.9
WASHINGTON											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,385,466										
Area actually reporting	99.2%	236,299	16,161	220,138	183	1,883	5,193	8,902	68,199	140,363	11,576
Estimated totals	100.0%	238,629	16,277	222,352	183	1,895	5,220	8,979	68,752	141,922	11,678
Other cities	356,827										
Area actually reporting	94.9%	27,887	1,307	26,580	15	96	174	1,022	5,771	19,851	958
Estimated totals	100.0%	29,399	1,377	28,022	16	101	183	1,077	6,084	20,928	1,010
Rural	469,707										
Area actually reporting	90.5%	14,433	1,073	13,360	13	108	65	887	4,399	8,276	685
Estimated totals	100.0%	15,946	1,185	14,761	14	119	72	980	4,860	9,144	757
State total	4,212,000	283,974	18,839	265,135	213	2,115	5,475	11,036	79,696	171,994	13,445
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,742.0	447.3	6,294.8	5.1	50.2	130.0	262.0	1,892.1	4,063.4	319.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.59 Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1981--Continued

Jurisdiction	Estimated population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime	Property crime	Murder and non-negligent man-slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
WEST VIRGINIA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	716,231										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	29,185	1,955	27,230	45	152	669	1,089	7,767	17,442	2,021
Other cities	377,422										
Area actually reporting	99.2%	11,014	680	10,324	14	51	192	433	2,797	6,890	637
Estimated totals	100.0%	11,106	696	10,410	14	51	194	437	2,820	6,948	642
Rural	857,347										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	10,800	759	10,041	59	86	116	498	4,535	4,494	1,012
State total	1,951,000	51,091	3,410	47,681	118	289	979	2,024	15,122	28,884	3,675
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,618.7	174.8	2,443.9	6.0	14.8	50.2	103.7	775.1	1,480.5	188.4
WISCONSIN											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,180,119										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	176,050	7,643	168,407	119	659	3,077	3,788	37,632	122,294	8,481
Other cities	523,089										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	26,123	540	25,583	6	36	85	413	4,429	20,393	761
Rural	1,035,792										
Area actually reporting	98.5%	23,379	710	22,669	35	49	86	540	8,623	13,011	1,035
Estimated totals	100.0%	23,728	721	23,007	36	50	87	548	8,752	13,205	1,050
State total	4,739,000	225,901	8,904	216,997	161	745	3,249	4,749	50,813	155,892	10,292
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,766.8	187.9	4,579.0	3.4	15.7	68.6	100.2	1,072.2	3,289.6	217.2
WYOMING											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	75,108										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	4,860	340	4,520	2	19	48	271	1,374	2,825	321
Other cities	259,754										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	15,915	1,247	14,668	8	84	119	1,036	2,455	11,376	837
Rural	157,138										
Area actually reporting	93.4%	4,178	493	3,685	16	66	36	375	840	2,588	257
Estimated totals	100.0%	4,474	529	3,945	17	71	39	402	899	2,771	275
State total	492,000	25,249	2,116	23,133	27	174	206	1,709	4,726	16,972	1,433
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,131.9	430.1	4,701.8	5.5	35.4	41.9	347.4	961.0	3,449.6	291.3

^aViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^bProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

^cIncludes offenses reported by the U.S. Park Police for the District of Columbia and the Zoological Police.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1981* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), pp. 46-57. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.60 Offenses known to police, by offense and size of place, 1980 and 1981

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.56. Figures represent all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for at least 6 common months in 1980 and 1981 (Source, p. 314). For definitions of offenses, suburban and rural areas, see Appendix 2.

Population group	(1981 estimated population)									
	Total Crime Index	Violent crime	Property crime	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
TOTAL ALL AGENCIES										
12,877 agencies; total population 218,149,000:										
1980	12,739,204	1,264,122	11,475,082	22,075	79,158	536,578	626,311	3,597,023	6,808,714	1,069,345
1981	12,711,151	1,276,618	11,434,533	21,461	78,235	561,212	615,710	3,572,630	6,833,051	1,028,852
Percent change	-0.2	+1.0	-0.4	-2.8	-1.2	+4.6	-1.7	-0.7	+0.4	-3.8
TOTAL CITIES										
8,825 cities; total population 146,699,000:										
1980	10,298,750	1,059,734	9,239,016	17,040	61,799	487,486	493,409	2,780,767	5,556,257	901,992
1981	10,306,384	1,071,901	9,234,483	16,532	61,064	510,573	483,732	2,770,536	5,592,727	871,220
Percent change	+0.1	+1.1	0.0	-3.0	-1.2	+4.7	-2.0	-0.4	+0.7	-3.4
Group I:										
57 cities, 250,000 and over; population 41,638,000:										
1980	3,831,455	571,576	3,259,879	10,156	30,674	324,875	205,871	1,087,354	1,722,577	449,948
1981	3,882,333	585,012	3,297,321	9,828	30,138	343,253	201,793	1,093,939	1,753,990	449,392
Percent change	+1.3	+2.4	+1.1	-3.2	-1.7	+5.7	-2.0	+0.6	+1.8	-0.1
Group II:										
6 cities, 1,000,000 and over; population 17,617,000:										
1980	1,543,364	282,459	1,260,905	5,146	11,258	174,985	91,070	435,996	589,443	235,466
1981	1,549,480	286,439	1,263,041	4,943	10,915	184,251	86,330	430,772	586,413	243,856
Percent change	+0.4	+1.4	+0.2	-3.9	-3.0	+5.3	-5.2	-1.2	-0.5	+4.4
Group III:										
18 cities, 500,000 to 999,999; population 12,147,000:										
1980	1,132,883	141,475	991,408	2,462	9,697	76,726	52,590	312,222	562,688	116,498
1981	1,149,623	147,113	1,002,510	2,451	9,262	83,506	51,894	318,491	572,797	111,222
Percent change	+1.5	+4.0	+1.1	-0.4	-4.5	+8.8	-1.3	+2.0	+1.8	-4.5
Group IV:										
33 cities, 250,000 to 499,999; population 11,874,000:										
1980	1,155,208	147,642	1,007,566	2,548	9,719	73,164	62,211	339,136	570,446	97,984
1981	1,183,230	151,460	1,031,770	2,434	9,961	75,496	63,569	344,676	594,780	92,314
Percent change	+2.4	+2.6	+2.4	-4.5	+2.5	+3.2	+2.2	+1.6	+4.3	-5.8
Group V:										
115 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 16,959,000:										
1980	1,448,782	134,699	1,314,083	2,054	9,436	55,051	68,158	410,818	795,020	108,245
1981	1,466,385	138,235	1,328,150	2,182	9,413	58,447	68,193	415,084	813,030	100,036
Percent change	+1.2	+2.6	+1.1	+6.2	-0.2	+6.2	+0.1	+1.0	+2.3	-7.6
Group VI:										
291 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 19,815,000:										
1980	1,367,734	113,922	1,253,812	1,427	7,337	43,004	62,154	377,891	762,841	113,080
1981	1,346,752	109,798	1,236,954	1,410	7,160	43,157	58,071	372,430	757,353	107,171
Percent change	-1.5	-3.6	-1.3	-1.2	-2.4	+0.4	-6.6	-1.4	-0.7	-5.2
Group VII:										
613 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 21,072,000:										
1980	1,333,724	93,316	1,240,408	1,273	6,110	31,059	54,874	345,882	800,848	93,678
1981	1,316,427	94,121	1,222,306	1,183	6,047	32,060	54,831	338,727	795,970	87,609
Percent change	-1.3	+0.9	-1.5	-7.1	-1.0	+3.2	-0.1	-2.1	-0.6	-6.5
Group VIII:										
1,577 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 24,770,000:										
1980	1,292,369	83,658	1,208,711	1,203	4,752	22,041	55,662	370,712	805,609	82,390
1981	1,276,934	82,694	1,194,240	1,078	4,826	22,096	54,694	316,448	800,845	76,947
Percent change	-1.2	-1.2	-1.2	-10.4	+1.6	+0.2	-1.7	-1.3	-0.6	-6.6
Group IX:										
6,172 cities under 10,000; population 22,446,000:										
1980	1,024,686	62,563	962,123	927	3,490	11,456	46,690	238,110	669,362	54,651
1981	1,017,553	62,041	955,512	851	3,480	11,560	46,150	233,908	671,539	50,065
Percent change	-0.7	-0.8	-0.7	-8.2	-0.3	+0.9	-1.2	-1.8	+0.3	-8.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.60 Offenses known to police, by offense and size of place, 1980 and 1981--Continued

Population group	Total Crime Index	Violent crime	Property crime	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
SUBURBAN COUNTIES										
1,163 agencies; population 41,759,000:										
1980	1,780,365	153,336	1,627,029	2,903	12,854	42,799	94,780	575,699	922,889	128,441
1981	1,754,655	153,889	1,600,766	2,848	12,681	44,432	93,928	566,789	912,261	121,716
Percent change	-1.4	+0.4	-1.6	-1.9	-1.3	+3.8	-0.9	-1.5	-1.2	-5.2
RURAL COUNTIES^c										
2,889 agencies; population 29,691,000:										
1980	660,089	51,052	609,037	2,132	4,505	6,293	38,122	240,557	329,568	38,912
1981	650,112	50,828	599,284	2,081	4,490	6,207	38,050	235,305	328,063	35,916
Percent change	-1.5	-0.4	-1.6	-2.4	-0.3	-1.4	-0.2	-2.2	-0.5	-7.7
SUBURBAN AREA^d										
5,803 agencies; population 85,419,000:										
1980	4,098,194	304,235	3,793,959	4,869	21,991	89,103	188,272	1,161,719	2,338,780	293,460
1981	4,037,786	305,174	3,732,612	4,602	21,558	91,385	187,629	1,139,604	2,317,763	275,245
Percent change	-1.5	+0.3	-1.6	-5.5	-2.0	+2.6	-0.3	-1.9	-0.9	-6.2

^aViolent crimes of offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. ^cIncludes State police agencies with no county breakdown. ^bProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson. ^dIncludes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes core cities. Suburban cities and counties are also included in other groups.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1981* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), pp. 137, 138. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.61 Offenses in Federal parks known to police, by offense, 1975-81

NOTE: The National Park Service is responsible for the administration of 333 park areas that are owned by the Federal Government. Three urban park areas are policed by the U.S. Park Police, whereas other 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 2 for definitions. Note, however, that these offenses are not counted in the Federal Bureau of Investigation figures. In 1975, the "Human Kindness Day" activities held in Washington, D.C. accounted for approximately 500 robbery incidents in that year.

Offense	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Total offenses	7,697	7,521	7,763	8,247	8,561	9,074	8,319
Total annual visitation (in thousands)	238,849	267,827	261,584	283,090	282,435	300,324	329,663
Criminal homicide	10	10	17	12	15	16	19
Forcible rape	84	66	60	91	87	89	87
Robbery	779	281	238	261	264	294	303
Aggravated assault	385	470	458	494	505	643	575
Burglary	1,031	954	1,097	1,188	1,330	1,552	1,391
Larceny-theft	5,156	5,570	5,662	5,986	6,124	6,230	5,451
Motor vehicle theft	252	170	231	215	236	250	296
Arson ^a	X	X	X	X	X	X	127

^aIncluded in tabulations as a Part I offense beginning in 1981.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.

Table 3.62 Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police, by type of weapon used, United States, 1964-81

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.56. In trend tables "constructed" or "adapted" by SOURCEBOOK staff from *Crime in the United States*, 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.

Year	Type of weapon used						Total ^c	Total number of nonnegligent manslaughters
	Firearm	Cutting or stabbing instrument	Blunt object (club, hammer, etc.)	Personal weapons (hands, feet, fists, etc.)	Other ^b	Unknown or not stated		
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	2	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	62	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
1980	62	19	5	8	2	4	100	21,860
1981	62	19	5	7	2	3	100	20,053

^aThis category includes beatings and strangulations.
^bThis category includes drownings, arson, poison, explosives, narcotics, asphyxiation, etc.
^cBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1964, p. 104, Table 16; 1965, p. 106, Table 16; 1966, p. 107, Table 20; 1967, p. 112, Table 20; 1968, p. 108, Table 20; 1969, p. 106, Table 21; 1970, p. 188, Table 21; 1971, p. 114, Table 21; 1972, p. 188, Table 24; 1973, p. 8; 1974, p. 18; 1975, p. 18; 1976, p. 10; 1977, p. 11; 1978, p. 12; 1979, p. 11; 1980, p. 12; 1981, p. 11 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.63 Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police, by type of weapon used and region, 1981

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.56 and 3.62. In this table, strangulations are classified in the "unknown or other dangerous weapon" category rather than in the category "personal weapons," as was done in Table 3.62. For a list of States in regions, see Appendix 2.

Region	Type of weapon				
	Total ^a	Firearm	Knife or other instrument	Unknown or other dangerous weapon	Personal weapons (hands, feet, fists, etc.)
Northeast	100.0	53.4	24.0	14.6	7.9
North Central	100.0	62.6	18.2	13.0	6.0
South	100.0	68.0	17.2	10.7	4.1
West	100.0	57.6	21.3	14.2	6.8
Total	100.0	62.4	19.4	12.5	5.6

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1981* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), p. 10.

Table 3.64 Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police, by victim-offender relationship and circumstances of the offense, United States, 1981

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.56 and 3.62. Law enforcement agencies are requested to describe the circumstances of 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. The total number of offenses for each "circumstances of the offense" category was provided by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Section.

Relationship of victim to offender	Circumstances of the offense							
	Total (N=20,053)	Felony type (N=3,457)	Suspected felony type (N=1,103)	Romantic triangle (N=510)	Argument over money or property (N=606)	Other non-felony arguments (N=6,523)	Miscellaneous (N=4,288)	Unable to determine circumstances (N=3,566)
Total (N=20,053) ^a	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Husband	3.8	0.2	0.3	3.9	2.3	8.2	3.9	0.5
Wife	4.8	0.2	0.7	7.3	2.0	8.3	6.6	2.2
Mother	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.0	0.3
Father	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.0	1.2	1.4	1.5	0.4
Daughter	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	3.3	0.4
Son	1.3	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.3	1.1	3.5	0.5
Brother	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	2.8	2.3	1.2	0.3
Sister	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.1
Other family	3.0	1.4	0.6	1.6	2.8	5.3	3.9	0.4
Acquaintances	29.5	20.2	8.7	53.9	56.4	40.5	36.1	9.0
Friend	3.8	1.9	1.2	8.4	12.5	5.6	3.4	1.7
Boyfriend	1.3	0.1	0.3	4.7	0.8	2.7	1.0	0.2
Girlfriend	1.8	0.1	0.7	6.7	1.0	3.2	1.9	0.5
Neighbor	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.0	3.1	2.1	1.2	0.5
Stranger	15.5	39.2	7.8	8.4	9.2	9.8	13.4	9.8
Unknown relationship	29.6	33.4	76.2	3.7	5.4	7.9	17.8	73.2

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1981* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), p. 11. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.65 Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police, by type of weapon used and age of victim, United States, 1981

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.56 and 3.62.

Age of victim	Total	Type of weapon used										
		Firearm	Cutting or stabbing instrument	Blunt object (club, hammer, etc.)	Personal weapons (hands, feet, etc.)	Poison	Explosives	Arson	Narcotics	Strangulation	Asphyxiation	Other weapon or not stated
Total	20,053	12,523	3,886	1,038	1,132	12	16	258	20	337	150	681
Infant (under 1)	182	6	10	16	79	0	2	6	1	3	16	43
1 to 4	312	30	15	33	150	3	0	33	1	6	7	34
5 to 9	156	44	18	9	26	1	0	28	1	7	10	12
10 to 14	214	107	36	16	13	0	0	16	0	6	7	13
15 to 19	1,588	1,026	330	55	48	0	3	17	0	45	6	58
20 to 24	3,295	2,245	664	99	100	2	2	24	4	52	14	89
25 to 29	3,310	2,262	666	116	97	2	2	16	3	53	11	82
30 to 34	2,748	1,895	528	110	88	1	0	19	2	36	6	63
35 to 39	1,805	1,208	364	87	67	0	3	12	2	17	8	37
40 to 44	1,401	924	273	68	76	0	1	2	0	17	8	32
45 to 49	1,102	739	203	66	48	0	1	6	0	13	3	23
50 to 54	1,049	619	224	71	63	0	1	17	2	13	6	33
55 to 59	808	478	137	73	54	1	1	12	1	11	5	35
60 to 64	578	320	125	42	42	0	0	9	0	15	6	19
65 to 69	374	190	75	42	39	0	0	10	0	10	1	7
70 to 74	285	120	62	34	33	0	0	4	1	8	8	15
75 and older	477	116	94	82	101	2	0	14	1	16	24	27
Unknown	369	194	62	19	8	0	0	13	1	9	4	59

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1981* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), p. 11.

Table 3.66 Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police, by age of victim, United States, 1964-81

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.56 and 3.62.

Age of victim	(Percent)											
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Infant (under 1)	2	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
5 to 9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10 to 14	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
15 to 19	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9	8	9	9	9
20 to 24	12	12	13	14	14	15	16	16	16	16	16	16
25 to 29	12	13	12	13	13	14	14	15	15	14	15	15
30 to 34	12	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
35 to 39	12	12	12	12	11	10	9	10	10	9	9	9
40 to 44	10	10	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	8	8	8
45 to 49	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
50 to 54	6	6	6	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	6
55 to 59	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
65 to 69	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
70 to 74	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
75 and older	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
Total ^a	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

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1964*, p. 104, Table 17; 1965, p. 106, Table 17; 1966, p. 107, Table 21; 1967, p. 112, Table 21; 1968, p. 108, Table 21; 1969, p. 106, Table 22; 1970, p. 118, Table 22; 1971, p. 114, Table 22; 1972, p. 118, Table 25; 1973, p. 8; 1974, p. 17, Table 17; 1975, p. 17; 1976, p. 11; 1977, p. 12; 1978, p. 19; 1979, p. 10; 1980, p. 11; 1981, p. 10 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.67 Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police, by sex of victim, United States, 1964-81

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.56 and 3.62.

(Percent)

Year	Sex of victim		Total ^a	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	77	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
1980	77	23	100	21,860
1981	77	23	100	20,053

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1964*, p. 104, Table 17; 1965, p. 106, Table 17; 1966, p. 107, Table 21; 1967, p. 112, Table 21; 1968, p. 108, Table 21; 1969, p. 106, Table 22; 1970, p. 118, Table 22; 1971, p. 114, Table 22; 1972, p. 118, Table 25; 1973, p. 8; 1974, p. 17; 1975, p. 17; 1976, p. 11; 1977, p. 12; 1978, p. 19; 1979, p. 10; 1980, p. 11; 1981, p. 10 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2
1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1
8	9	9	9	9	8
16	16	16	17	17	16
15	15	16	16	17	16
11	12	12	12	13	14
9	9	9	9	9	9
8	7	7	7	7	7
7	6	6	6	5	6
6	6	5	5	5	5
4	4	4	4	4	4
3	3	3	3	3	3
2	2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	1
2	2	2	2	2	2
1	1	1	2	2	2
100	100	100	100	100	100
16,605	18,033	18,714	20,591	21,860	20,053

Table 3.68 Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police, by race of victim, United States, 1964-81

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.56 and 3.62.

(Percent)

Year	Race of victim			Total ^a	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	52	45	2	100	18,033
1978	54	44	2	100	18,714
1979	54	43	2	100	20,591
1980	53	42	4	100	21,860
1981	54	44	2	100	20,053

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1964*, p. 104, Table 17; 1965, p. 106, Table 17; 1966, p. 107, Table 21; 1967, p. 112, Table 21; 1968, p. 108, Table 21; 1969, p. 106, Table 22; 1970, p. 118, Table 22; 1971, p. 114, Table 21; 1972, p. 118, Table 25; 1973, p. 8; 1974, p. 17; 1975, p. 17; 1976, p. 11; 1977, p. 12; 1978, p. 19; 1979, p. 10; 1980, p. 11; 1981, p. 10 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.69 Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police, by age, sex, race, and ethnicity of victim, United States, 1981

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.56 and 3.62.

Age of victim	Total number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters		Sex of victim			Race of victim				Ethnicity of victim			
	Number	Percent	Male	Female	Un-known	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Un-known	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Unknown
Total	20,053	X	15,498	4,538	17	10,831	8,782	125	185	130	2,737	11,982	5,334
Percent	X	100.0 ^a	77.3	22.6	0.1	54.0	43.8	0.6	0.9	0.6	13.6	59.8	26.6
Infant (under 1)	182	0.9	97	85	0	116	60	2	3	1	21	111	50
1 to 4	312	1.6	168	144	0	175	130	2	5	0	27	191	94
5 to 9	156	0.8	92	64	0	95	56	1	3	1	16	79	61
10 to 14	214	1.1	106	108	0	127	83	1	0	3	23	115	76
15 to 19	1,588	7.9	1,190	398	0	893	658	10	13	14	330	846	412
20 to 24	3,295	16.4	2,587	708	0	1,695	1,529	25	26	20	542	1,953	800
25 to 29	3,310	16.5	2,671	639	0	1,589	1,658	28	24	11	506	1,966	838
30 to 34	2,748	13.7	2,228	520	0	1,350	1,341	14	32	11	385	1,631	732
35 to 39	1,805	9.0	1,445	360	0	936	826	10	21	12	252	1,071	482
40 to 44	1,401	7.0	1,132	269	0	792	584	12	10	3	205	847	349
45 to 49	1,102	5.5	872	230	0	636	450	4	9	3	118	699	285
50 to 54	1,049	5.2	855	194	0	593	433	8	12	3	84	678	287
55 to 59	808	4.0	635	173	0	487	309	2	8	2	68	532	208
60 to 64	578	2.9	437	141	0	347	224	2	3	2	25	383	170
65 to 69	374	1.9	260	114	0	240	128	0	5	1	16	242	116
70 to 74	285	1.4	193	92	0	188	90	1	5	1	17	179	89
75 and older	477	2.4	249	228	0	353	119	1	4	0	15	327	135
Unknown	369	1.8	281	71	17	219	104	2	2	42	87	132	150

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1981* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), p. 10.

Table 3.70 Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police, by race, sex, and ethnicity of victim and offender, United States, 1981

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.56 and 3.62. During 1981, 16,456 offenders were identified in connection with the murder of 14,728 victims. These data pertain only to the 12,247 murders and nonnegligent manslaughters in which there was a single offender and a single victim.

Characteristics of victim	Total victims		Characteristics of offender											
			Race			Sex			Ethnicity					
			White	Black	Un-known	Male	Female	Un-known	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Un-known			
Race:														
White	6,212	6,212	5,444	683	27	23	35	5,434	743	35	1,290	3,566	1,356	
Black	5,811	5,811	274	5,518	6	3	10	4,654	1,147	10	141	4,069	1,601	
American Indian or Alaskan Native	86	86	24	7	53	1	1	72	13	1	6	61	19	
Asian or Pacific Islander	94	94	26	11	1	56	0	83	11	0	11	75	8	
Unknown	44	44	12	4	0	0	28	16	0	28	2	4	38	
Sex:														
Male	9,374	9,374	4,251	4,968	68	60	27	7,695	1,652	27	1,210	5,921	2,243	
Female	2,829	2,829	1,517	1,251	19	23	19	2,548	262	19	238	1,850	741	
Unknown	44	44	12	4	0	0	28	16	0	28	2	4	38	
Ethnicity:														
Hispanic	1,433	1,433	1,235	184	3	5	6	1,315	112	6	1,180	198	55	
Non-Hispanic	7,818	7,818	3,312	4,352	61	71	22	6,456	1,340	22	206	7,555	57	
Unknown	2,996	2,996	1,233	1,687	23	7	46	2,488	462	46	64	22	2,910	
Total	12,247	12,247	5,780	6,223	87	83	74	10,259	1,914	74	1,450	7,775	3,022	

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1981* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), p. 8.

Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses

Table 3.71 Percent distribution of robberies known to police, by type of weapon used, United States, 1974-81

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.56 and 3.62.

Year	Type of weapon				Total ^a	Total number of robberies
	Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Other weapon	Strong-armed		
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	458,749
1980	40	13	9	38	100	530,070
1981	40	13	9	38	100	548,038

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1974*, pp. 26, 160; *1975*, pp. 26, 160; *1976*, pp. 21, 153; *1977*, pp. 19, 153; *1978*, pp. 19, 170; *1979*, pp. 18, 170; *1980*, pp. 19, 173; *1981*, pp. 18, 144 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.72 Percent distribution of robberies known to police, by type of weapon used and region, 1981

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.56. For a list of States in regions, see Appendix 2.

Region	Type of weapon				
	Total ^a	Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Other weapon	Strong-armed
Northeast	100.0	34.6	17.0	9.7	38.7
North Central	100.0	38.3	9.8	11.7	40.2
South	100.0	46.9	10.4	7.1	35.7
West	100.0	42.0	12.5	8.1	37.4
Total	100.0	40.1	13.1	8.9	37.9

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1981* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), p. 18.

Table 3.73 Percent distribution of robberies known to police, by place of occurrence, United States, 1973-81

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.56 and 3.62. "Commercial house" refers to nonresidential structures, with the exception of gas stations, convenience stores, and banking-type institutions.

Year	Place of occurrence							Total ^a	Total number of robberies
	Street/highway	Commercial house	Gas or service station	Convenience store	Residence	Bank	Miscellaneous		
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	393,814
1979	49	14	4	7	11	2	13	100	452,743
1980	52	14	4	7	11	2	11	100	533,053
1981	52	13	4	6	11	1	12	100	553,784

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1973*, p. 120, Table 22; *1974*, p. 178, Table 26; *1975*, p. 178, Table 26; *1976*, p. 159, Table 18; *1977*, p. 159, Table 18; *1978*, p. 174, Table 18; *1979*, p. 176, Table 18; *1980*, p. 179, Table 18; *1981*, p. 150, Table 17 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.74 Percent distribution of aggravated assaults known to police, by type of weapon used, United States, 1964-81

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.56 and 3.62.

(Percent)

Year	Type of weapon used				Total ^a	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	21	100	280,902
1970	24	28	24	24	100	300,263
1971	25	27	24	24	100	333,084
1972	25	26	23	25	100	349,245
1973	26	25	23	27	100	382,586
1974	26	24	23	27	100	409,886
1975	25	24	25	27	100	436,172
1976	24	24	26	27	100	459,761
1977	23	23	27	26	100	485,078
1978	22	23	28	27	100	531,006
1979	23	22	28	27	100	586,914
1980	24	22	28	27	100	622,879
1981	24	22	28	26	100	603,161

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1964, pp. 9, 92; 1965, pp. 8, 94; 1966, pp. 9, 96; 1967, pp. 11, 100; 1968, pp. 10, 96; 1969, pp. 10, 94; 1970, pp. 12, 104; 1971, pp. 12, 100; 1972, pp. 10, 102; 1973, pp. 11, 104; 1974, pp. 20, 160; 1975, pp. 20, 160; 1976, pp. 13, 153; 1977, pp. 21, 153; 1978, pp. 21, 168; 1979, pp. 20, 170; 1980, pp. 21, 73; 1981, pp. 20, 144 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.75 Percent distribution of aggravated assaults known to police, by type of weapon used and region, 1981

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.56. For a list of States in regions, see Appendix 2.

(Percent)

Region	Total ^a	Type of weapon used			
		Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Other weapon; club, poison, etc.	Personal weapons
Northeast	100.0	16.9	23.5	28.4	31.1
North Central	100.0	22.5	20.7	30.5	26.3
South	100.0	27.8	23.6	26.1	22.4
West	100.0	23.3	19.1	29.0	28.5
Total	100.0	23.6	22.0	28.1	26.3

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1981* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), p. 20.

Table 3.76 Percent distribution of burglaries known to police, by place and time of occurrence, United States, 1976-81

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.56 and 3.62.

(Percent)

Year	Residence (dwelling)			Non-residence (store, office, etc.)			Total ^a	Total number of burglaries
	Night	Day	Unknown	Night	Day	Unknown		
1977	23	26	16	21	5	9	100	2,832,287
1978	22	26	16	20	6	10	100	2,929,403
1979	21	26	16	21	6	10	100	3,142,796
1980	21	28	17	18	5	10	100	3,577,928
1981	22	29	17	18	5	9	100	3,520,825

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1976, p. 159, Table 18; 1977, p. 159, Table 18; 1978, p. 174, Table 18; 1979, p. 176, Table 18; 1980, p. 179, Table 18; 1981, p. 150, Table 17 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.77 Percent distribution of larceny-thefts known to police, by type of target, United States, 1973-81

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.56 and 3.62.

(Percent)

Year	Type of target								Total ^a	Total number of larceny-thefts	
	Pocket-picking	Purse-snatching	Shop-lifting	From motor vehicles (except accessories)	Motor vehicle accessories	Bicycles	From buildings	From coin-operated machines			All others
1973	1	2	11	17	16	17	17	1	18	100	3,175,300
1974	1	2	11	18	16	17	17	1	17	100	4,091,787
1975	1	2	11	18	19	13	17	1	18	100	4,842,335
1976	1	2	10	20	22	10	15	1	18	100	5,799,785
1977	1	2	11	17	20	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
1980	1	2	11	17	19	10	17	1	23	100	6,764,087
1981	1	2	11	18	19	9	17	1	22	100	6,743,638

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1973, p. 120, Table 22; 1974, p. 178, Table 26; 1975, p. 178, Table 126; 1976, p. 159, Table 18; 1977, p. 159, Table 18; 1978, p. 174, Table 18; 1979, p. 176, Table 18; 1980, p. 179, Table 18; 1981, p. 150 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.78 Violations of the Federal Bank Robbery and Incidental Crimes Statute and of the Hobbs Act, by type of violation and jurisdiction, 1981

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, savings and loan institutions, and credit unions. Violations of the Hobbs Act involve extortion and kidnaping of bank officials or their families.

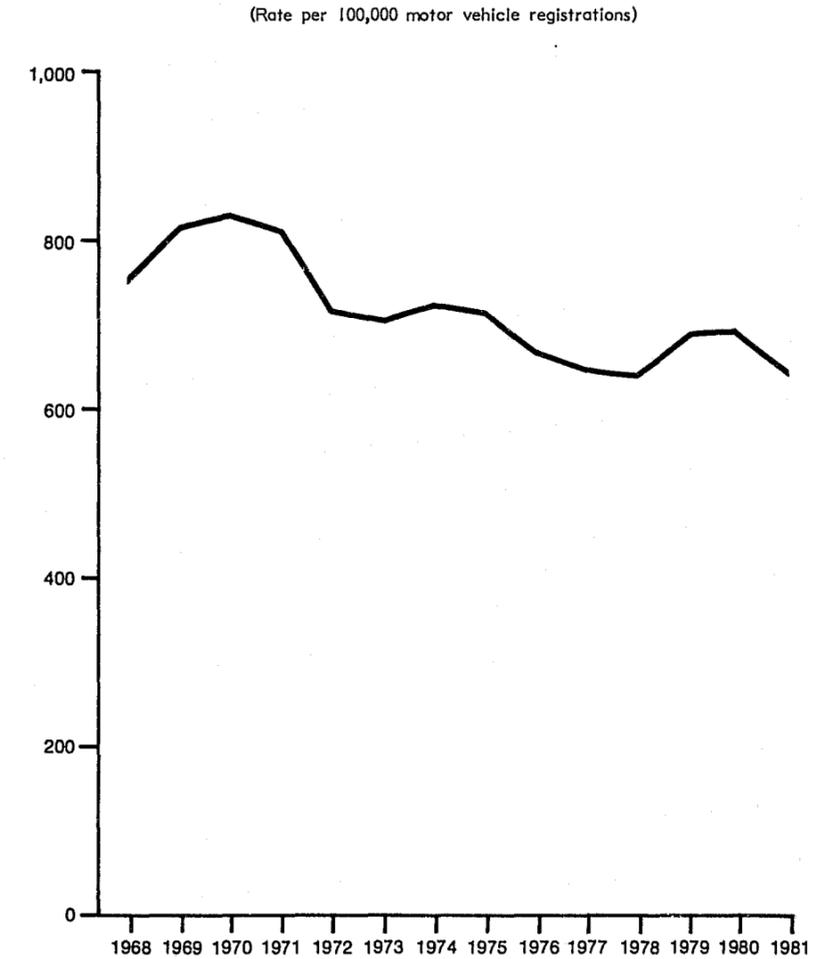
Jurisdiction	Type of violation			
	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Hobbs Act
Total	7,037	524	230	212
Alabama	29	19	5	2
Alaska	7	0	0	0
Arizona	102	22	5	7
Arkansas	28	8	3	1
California	2,551	78	19	33
Colorado	98	6	6	3
Connecticut	97	5	2	5
Delaware	7	1	0	0
District of Columbia	93	1	4	0
Florida	340	32	8	9
Georgia	134	14	5	5
Guam	0	0	3	0
Hawaii	45	1	0	2
Idaho	22	3	0	3
Illinois	80	16	13	4
Indiana	109	13	1	10
Iowa	25	1	3	1
Kansas	36	3	2	0
Kentucky	40	8	3	7
Louisiana	70	6	1	4
Maine	8	0	0	0
Maryland	209	8	11	2
Massachusetts	93	3	4	2
Michigan	111	34	14	6
Minnesota	69	7	3	1
Mississippi	39	10	1	5
Missouri	72	9	7	0
Montana	5	2	2	1
Nebraska	27	4	0	0
Nevada	97	4	0	1
New Hampshire	7	7	0	2
New Jersey	96	12	7	7
New Mexico	24	3	3	3
New York	811	34	12	21
North Carolina	99	19	10	5
North Dakota	1	0	0	0
Ohio	229	25	14	4
Oklahoma	29	10	1	1
Oregon	123	7	3	3
Pennsylvania	279	22	9	6
Puerto Rico	13	0	0	0
Rhode Island	1	0	0	1
South Carolina	39	7	5	0
South Dakota	2	2	0	1
Tennessee	49	12	5	8
Texas	229	14	21	21
Utah	45	3	0	1
Vermont	4	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0
Virginia	150	14	2	6
Washington	115	13	3	6
West Virginia	1	2	0	0
Wisconsin	44	4	10	2
Wyoming	2	2	0	0

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Bank Crime Statistics, Federally Insured Financial Institutions, January 1, 1981-June 30, 1981," pp. 15, 16; "July 1, 1981-December 31, 1981," pp. 15, 16. U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, 1982. (Mimeographed.) Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses

Figure 3.23 Estimated rate (per 100,000 motor vehicle registrations) of motor vehicle thefts known to police, United States, 1968-81

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.



Source: Insurance Information Institute, *Insurance Facts*, 1978, p. 63; 1982-83, p. 71 (New York: Insurance Information Institute). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.79 Number of offenses known to police and average loss incurred, by selected offenses and type of target, United States, 1981

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.56 and 3.73. "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 2.

(13,090 agencies; 1981 estimated population 216,579,000)

Offense and type of target	Number of offenses 1981	Percent change over 1980		Average loss (in dollars)
		Percent ^a	Percent ^a	
Murder	21,412	-1.7	100.0	\$59
Forcible rape	76,423	-1.1	100.0	46
Robbery	553,784	+4.5	100.0	665
Street/highway	288,614	+4.9	52.1	441
Commercial house	72,430	-0.8	13.1	1,091
Gas or service station	22,934	+5.4	4.1	372
Convenience store	34,809	-2.9	6.3	429
Residence	60,670	+7.4	11.0	1,020
Bank	7,559	-5.3	1.4	3,654
Miscellaneous	66,768	+11.3	12.1	729
Burglary	3,520,825	-0.7	100.0	924
Residence (dwelling)	2,372,724	+0.7	67.4	987
Night	764,933	+1.3	21.7	841
Day	1,008,561	+1.3	28.6	1,073
Unknown	599,230	-1.1	17.0	1,028
Nonresidence (store, office, etc.)	1,148,101	-3.6	32.6	794
Night	625,842	-4.5	17.8	747
Day	191,055	+2.5	5.4	745
Unknown	331,204	-5.1	9.4	911
Larceny-theft (except motor vehicle theft)	6,743,638	+0.3	100.0	340
By type:				
Pocket-picking	75,953	-6.0	1.1	235
Purse-snatching	103,915	+3.0	1.5	196
Shoplifting	768,310	+5.6	11.4	72
From motor vehicles (except accessories)	1,199,220	+3.3	17.8	366
Motor vehicle accessories	1,284,526	0.0	19.0	192
Bicycles	627,812	-6.8	9.3	138
From buildings	1,117,282	-0.2	16.6	518
From coin-operated machines	55,862	+1.5	0.8	146
All others	1,510,758	-0.8	22.4	554
By value:				
Over \$200	2,027,628	+8.7	30.1	989
\$50 to \$200	2,157,998	-2.5	32.0	109
Under \$50	2,558,012	-3.3	37.9	19
Motor vehicle theft	1,021,434	-3.2	100.0	3,173

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1981* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), p. 150, Table 17.

Table 3.80 Assaults on Federal officers, by department and agency, 1978-81

NOTE: These data were compiled from reports of investigations conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the U.S. 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 U.S. Department of the Interior, the U.S. Department of Justice, and the Federal judiciary. Customarily, the U.S. 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 officers assaulted				Number of known offenders			
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1978	1979	1980	1981
Total	771	622	724	728	588	539	592	593
U.S. Department of the Interior	24	25	19	29	27	22	20	25
Bureau of Indian Affairs	20	15	13	22	24	18	12	17
National Park Service	4	10	6	7	3	4	8	8
U.S. Department of Justice	261	208	243	316	179	169	184	249
Bureau of Prisons	107	99	120	111	76	79	102	99
Drug Enforcement Administration	3	2	52	95	2	2	35	64
Federal Bureau of Investigation	75	43	37	42	44	36	23	40
Immigration and Naturalization Service	56	41	19	46	45	36	17	34
U.S. and Assistant U.S. Attorney	6	4	9	8	3	2	4	2
U.S. Marshals Service	14	19	6	14	9	14	3	10
U.S. Department of the Treasury	450	358	406	333	356	330	352	273
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	36	32	28	31	29	25	30	19
Internal Revenue Service	312	254	316	251	252	241	277	217
U.S. Customs Service	59	36	25	25	46	39	22	16
U.S. Secret Service	43	36	37	26	29	25	23	21
Judicial branch	8	10	28	24	5	4	17	23
U.S. Postal Service	28	21	28	26	21	14	19	23
Postal Inspectors	13	4	13	4	9	3	9	4
Postal Security Police	15	17	15	22	12	11	10	19

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Assaults on Federal Officers, 1979*, p. 7; 1981, p. 4, Table 1, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.81 Assaults on Federal officers, by type of weapon used and extent of injury, 1977-81

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.80.

Type of weapon used	1977			1978			1979			1980			1981			
	Total	Killed	Injured	No injury												
Total victims	3,725	0	140	740	1	121	649	5	126	491	2	118	604	1	133	594
Firearm	478	0	13	109	0	8	83	5	15	48	2	6	64	1	17	107
Personal weapons	1,219	0	88	216	1	91	157	0	91	139	0	85	154	0	80	117
Knife	91	0	8	21	0	5	14	0	3	3	0	11	8	0	7	11
Blunt object	167	0	22	15	0	13	26	0	14	15	0	7	18	0	19	18
Threat	1,591	0	0	346	0	0	336	0	0	271	0	0	326	0	0	312
Vehicle	141	0	8	32	0	4	28	0	1	13	0	8	23	0	8	16
Bomb	7	0	1	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Other	31	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	1	10	0	2	13

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Assaults on Federal Officers, 1981*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), p. 5, Table 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.82 Law enforcement officers killed, by circumstances at scene of incident and type of assignment, United States, 1972-81 (aggregate)

NOTE: These data include Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers feloniously killed in the United States, its territories, Puerto Rico, and abroad. These tabulations have only included Guam and the Virgin Islands since 1975.

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	
Total	1,110	223	350	148	16	11	70	164	128
Disturbance calls (family quarrels, man with gun)	196	67	46	44	3	1	3	18	14
Burglaries in progress or pursuing burglary suspects	75	16	28	13	1	0	7	2	8
Robberies in progress or pursuing robbery suspects	204	28	48	23	2	2	18	21	62
Attempting other arrests	227	34	44	35	3	3	12	84	12
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	44	10	8	6	0	0	9	10	1
Investigating suspicious persons and circumstances	103	17	44	6	4	0	7	12	13
Ambush (entrapment and premeditation)	48	12	10	3	1	2	3	8	9
Ambush (unprovoked attack)	41	4	13	2	2	3	9	1	7
Mentally deranged	25	7	7	5	0	0	1	4	1
Traffic pursuits and stops	144	28	102	11	0	0	1	1	1

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed, 1981*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), p. 15.

Table 3.83 Law enforcement officers killed, by circumstances at scene of incident and type of assignment, United States, 1981

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.82.

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	
Total	91	16	35	17	0	0	3	7	13
Disturbance calls (family quarrels, man with gun)	19	7	2	6	X	X	0	1	3
Burglaries in progress or pursuing burglary suspects	6	0	6	0	X	X	0	0	0
Robberies in progress or pursuing robbery suspects	17	3	3	4	X	X	0	1	6
Attempting other arrests	15	1	4	3	X	X	1	5	1
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	1	0	0	0	X	X	1	0	0
Investigating suspicious persons and circumstances	10	2	6	0	X	X	1	0	1
Ambush (entrapment and premeditation)	5	1	3	1	X	X	0	0	0
Ambush (unprovoked attack)	4	0	1	1	X	X	0	0	2
Mentally deranged	2	0	0	2	X	X	0	0	0
Traffic pursuits and stops	12	2	10	0	X	X	0	0	0

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed, 1981*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), p. 14.

Table 3.84 Percent distribution of law enforcement officers killed, by selected characteristics of officers, United States, 1978-81

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.82. Because of rounding, percents may not add to 100.

Characteristics of officers killed	(Percent)			
	1978 (N=93)	1979 (N=106)	1980 (N=104)	1981 (N=91)
Race:				
White	91	88	86	85
Black	9	9	13	14
Other	0	3	0	1
Sex:				
Male	100	99	99	98
Female	0	1	1	2
Age:				
Under age 25	14	9	12	13
25 through 30	30	20	26	23
31 through 40	30	41	43	42
41 and older	26	30	19	22
Length of service:				
Less than 5 years of service	39	34	31	38
1 year or less of service	10	10	2	4
5 through 10 years of service	30	40	42	33
Over 10 years of service	31	26	27	29
In uniform	80	71	69	80

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed, 1978*, p. 22; *1979*, p. 22; *1980*, p. 23; *1981*, p. 18; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.85 Persons identified in the killing of law enforcement officers, by demographic characteristics and prior record, United States, 1972-81 (aggregate) and 1981

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.82. Percents do not add to 100 in the age category because all ages are not represented in the table. Multiple responses are possible for prior record.

Characteristics of persons identified	1972 to 1981		1981	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,566	100	125	100
Age:				
Under age 18	119	8	9	7
18 to 30	954	61	57	46
Sex:				
Male	1,506	96	120	96
Female	60	4	5	4
Race:				
White	801	51	51	41
Black	731	47	72	58
Other	34	2	2	2
Ethnicity:				
Hispanic	(a)	X	21	17
Non-Hispanic	(a)	X	104	83
Prior record:				
Prior criminal arrest	1,101	70	91	73
Convicted on prior criminal charge	806	51	67	54
Prior arrest for crime of violence	576	37	59	47
Convicted on prior criminal charges--granted leniency	605	39	61	49
On parole or probation at time of killing	290	19	32	26
Prior arrest on murder charge	81	5	9	7
Prior arrest on narcotic drug law violation	288	18	33	26
Prior arrest for assaulting policeman or resisting arrest	122	8	18	14
Prior arrest for weapons violation	392	25	57	46

^aData not available prior to 1980.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed, 1981*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), p. 19. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.86 Persons identified in the killing of law enforcement officers, by type of disposition, United States, 1970-79 (aggregate)

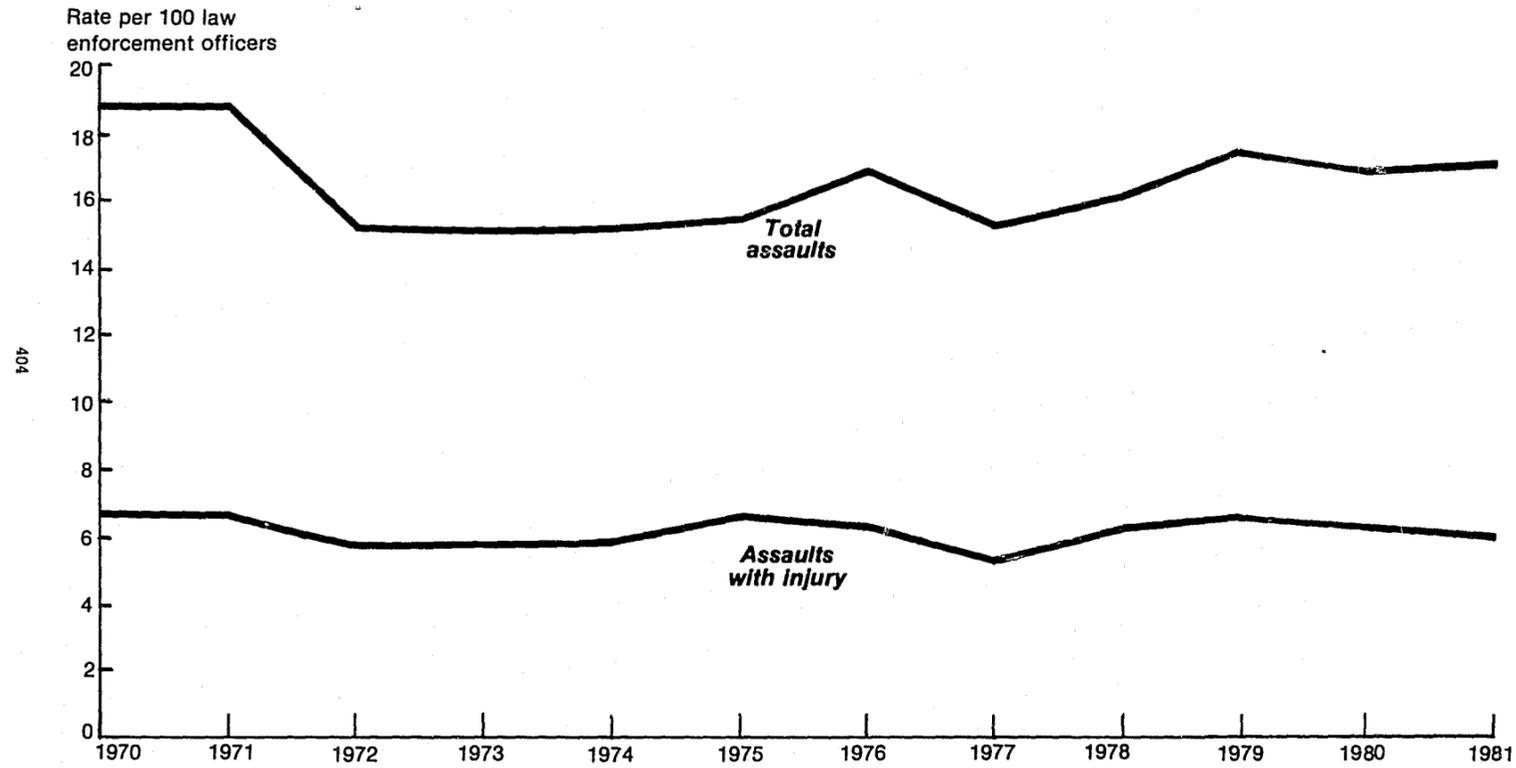
NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.82. Because of rounding, percents may not add to 100.

Type of disposition	Total	Percent
Persons identified	1,601	100
Fugitives	17	1
Justifiably killed	199	12
Committed suicide	46	3
Arrested and charged	1,339	84
Persons arrested and charged	1,339	100
Guilty of murder	869	65
Guilty of a lesser offense related to murder	106	8
Guilty of crime other than murder	112	8
Acquitted or otherwise dismissed	163	12
Committed to mental institution	43	3
Case pending	31	2
Died in custody	15	1

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed, 1981*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), p. 20. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 3.24 Rate (per 100 officers) of assault and assaults with injury on law enforcement officers, United States, 1970-81

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, *Crime in 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; 1980, p. 331; 1981, p. 303 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses

Table 3.87 Drug thefts, by type of drug and region, 1976-82

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.

Drug theft data for 1981 and 1982 are not available by geographic area.

(In thousands of dosage units)

Type of drug and region	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Narcotics ^a	10,614	10,072	11,732	12,210	10,881	10,770	8,530
Northeast	3,891	2,572	3,222	2,587	1,463	NA	NA
Southeast	2,147	2,400	2,708	2,988	2,711	NA	NA
North Central	2,446	2,675	3,157	2,867	2,762	NA	NA
South Central	791	979	1,025	1,497	1,498	NA	NA
West	1,339	1,446	1,626	2,271	2,447	NA	NA
Stimulants	12,315	9,596	11,636	11,268	5,555	6,639	2,883
Northeast	5,731	2,863	5,011	5,784	1,013	NA	NA
Southeast	1,697	1,826	1,567	1,343	1,198	NA	NA
North Central	2,942	1,980	2,592	1,814	1,489	NA	NA
South Central	838	960	1,191	1,028	706	NA	NA
West	1,107	1,967	1,275	1,299	1,149	NA	NA
Depressants	43,512	24,601	23,349	21,436	18,755	22,363	8,931
Northeast	27,809	7,920	5,490	5,436	3,720	NA	NA
Southeast	4,454	5,293	4,747	4,967	4,746	NA	NA
North Central	6,515	5,658	7,537	5,635	5,368	NA	NA
South Central	1,965	2,500	2,398	2,359	2,276	NA	NA
West	2,769	3,230	3,177	3,039	2,645	NA	NA
Total	66,441	44,269	46,717	44,914	35,191	39,773	20,344

^aIncludes methadone, cocaine, and other narcotics.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, Drug Enforcement Statistical Report, 1979 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1980), p. 39; and data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.88 Estimated average illegal market retail drug prices, by type of drug, United States, 1973-82

NOTE: The estimated 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, 1979, 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, 1979, p. 37).

In 1979 and 1980, prices of dangerous drugs (marihuana, hashish, LSD, PCP, barbiturates, and amphetamines) were 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). Prices for 1981 and 1982 reflect the price reported at the end of the year.

The notation "d.u." means dosage unit.

Type of drug	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
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	\$2,340.00	\$2,110.00
Cocaine (gm.) ^a	410.00	490.00	560.00	530.00	640.00	630.00	780.00	670.00	690.00	600.00
Marihuana (gm.)	.63	.56	.65	.64	.69	.80	1.42	1.66	1.64	1.74
Hashish (gm.)	9.66	9.85	8.38	10.20	8.67	9.64	5.37	2.61	3.82	7.76
LSD (d.u.)	1.56	1.66	1.73	1.91	2.06	2.18	3.18	3.23	3.58	4.30
PCP (d.u.)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.59	7.95	8.36	11.60	14.00
Methamphetamine (d.u.)	NA	.62	1.07	1.26	1.14	.93	NA	NA	NA	NA
Barbiturates (d.u.)	.55	.75	.80	.83	.92	1.07	2.99	3.50	3.62	4.50
Amphetamine (d.u.)	.45	.59	.63	.72	.74	.93	3.49	3.23	3.23	3.60
Methadone (d.u.)	4.48	3.45	5.17	4.62	3.49	3.79	NA	NA	NA	NA

^aPrices 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 3.89 Bombing incidents known to police, by type of incident and device, value of property damage, and outcome of incident, United States, 1973-82

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.

Year	Total actual and attempted bombings	Actual		Attempted		Property damage (dollar value)	Personal injury	Death
		Explosive	Incendiary	Explosive	Incendiary			
Total	14,668	7,802	4,310	1,510	1,046	\$169,643,172	1,794	307
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
1981	1,142	637	315	92	98	67,082,456 ^a	133	30
1982	795	485	194	77	39	7,202,848	99	16

^aIncludes 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 1982*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983), Table T.

Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses

Table 3.90 Bombing incidents known to police, by type of target and device, value of property damage, and outcome of incident, United States, 1982

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.89.

Type of target	Total actual and attempted bombings	Actual		Attempted		Property damage (dollar value)	Personal injury	Death
		Explosive	Incendiary	Explosive	Incendiary			
Total	795	485	194	77	39	\$7,202,848	99	16
Residence	213	96	87	18	12	774,209	8	2
Private residence	142	45	74	11	12	708,920	6	2
Apartment house	33	18	11	4	0	19,110	2	0
Other private property	38	33	2	3	0	46,179	0	0
Commercial operations	194	130	37	13	14	3,802,565	7	0
Commercial building	156	107	28	10	11	3,594,720	5	0
Office building	14	9	4	1	0	111,500	0	0
Industrial building	8	4	2	1	1	6,125	1	0
Bank	9	8	1	0	0	89,100	1	0
Theater	3	1	1	0	1	1,000	0	0
Hotel or motel	4	1	1	1	1	120	0	0
Vehicles	145	84	37	16	8	219,623	19	1
Automobile	121	68	31	15	7	171,323	3	0
Other vehicle	23	15	6	1	1	48,300	1	0
Aircraft	1	1	0	0	0	0	15	1
School facilities	51	37	10	3	1	207,140	14	0
Public safety	16	12	3	1	0	88,375	3	1
Law enforcement	8	7	1	0	0	78,125	3	1
Building	7	4	2	1	0	9,750	0	0
Vehicle	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Other	1	1	0	0	0	500	0	0
Fire department and equipment	1	1	0	0	0	500	0	0
Government property	19	16	2	1	0	94,300	4	0
Federal	5	5	0	0	0	500	2	0
State	4	4	0	0	0	1,000	1	0
Local	10	7	2	1	0	92,800	1	0
Persons	43	31	5	7	0	358,500	28	6
Public utilities	3	3	0	0	0	500,200	0	0
Recreation facilities	9	6	2	1	0	875	3	0
Telephone facilities	4	3	0	1	0	1,300	0	0
Other communication facilities	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Transportation facilities	7	4	1	2	0	9,700	0	0
Construction sites and equipment	9	3	1	5	0	37,800	0	0
Postal facilities and equipment	7	6	1	0	0	40	0	0
Churches	7	4	0	3	0	351,000	0	0
Military facilities	5	0	4	1	0	600,200	0	0
International establishments	6	4	0	0	2	27,000	0	0
Medical facilities	4	2	2	0	0	60,025	0	0
Newspaper facilities	3	2	0	1	0	1,350	0	0
Open area	18	14	1	1	2	100	2	0
Unknown (premature detonation)	16	16	0	0	0	36,200	10	6
Other	14	12	0	2	0	32,346	1	0

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Bomb Summary 1982*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983), Table 2.

Table 3.91 Explosives incidents reported to or investigated by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, by type of incident, United States, 1976-81

NOTE: These figures are from reports to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) by ATF field offices and other law enforcement agencies; these reports may not include 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. v, vi).
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	1980	1981
Total	2,706	3,177	3,256	3,092	2,875	2,338
Bombings	870	1,058	963	901	922	805
Attempted bombings	319	319	287	178	163	152
Incendiary bombings	352	339	446	346	368	329
Attempted incendiary bombings	101	81	71	44	68	99
Thefts of explosives	327	227	362	335	349	243
Recoveries and seizures of explosives	579	853	987	1,167	908	637
Threats to U.S. Department of the Treasury facilities	44	33	22	35	22	24
Hoax devices	67	105	47	26	11	12
Noncriminal accidents	47	62	71	60	64	37

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, *Explosives Incidents, Annual Report, 1977*, p. 4; *1978*, p. 4; *1980*, p. 4; *1981*, p. 4 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.92 Explosives stolen and recovered as reported to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, by type of explosive, United States, 1976-81

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.91. "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	1980	1981	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Blasting agents (lbs.)	128,651	20,834	42,172	65,457	51,168	24,036	9,317	21,260	23,623	33,335	27,744	12,822
Low explosives (lbs.):												
Black powder	2,297	145	379	2,446	772	325	113	277	723	2,856	433	19
Smokeless powder	84	0	163	6	307	973	59	16	1,361	7,546	45	114
Photoflash cartridge powder	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	600	2	150	0	NA	NA
High explosives (lbs.):												
Potassium chlorate	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,401	--	6,300	600	0	500
Boosters	6,617	2,177	9,528	447	1,851	494	1,460	2,804	362	2,897	2,425	377
Military explosives	103	44	123	1,418	93	20	349	156	697	3,436	182	407
RDX	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	--	484	4	20	0	1
TNT	140	5	17	37	79	0	313	699	86	1,897	106	95
Dynamite	47,226	36,498	44,316	33,886	107,453	21,317	32,933	43,039	41,008	30,975	87,653	24,546
Primer	27,039	1,300	4,333	545	2,681	1,461	14,768	2,733	344	138	268	47
Blasting caps (each)	37,270	61,531	66,614	47,918	87,664	33,990	20,857	40,719	44,456	29,222	37,690	11,386
Detonating cord, safety fuse, ignitor cord (ft.)	168,369	183,224	113,510	141,628	148,117	80,356	99,504	84,554	101,117	148,850	120,561	48,375
Grenades (each)	NA	NA	NA	1,822	90	40	NA	NA	NA	566	136	96
Other (lbs.) ^a	NA	NA	186	5	100	291	NA	NA	308	497	513	79

^aOther specific types of explosives were identified and combined in this category 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; *1978*, pp. 24, 33; *1980*, pp. 26, 32; *1981*, pp. 26, 32 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.93 Deaths, injuries, and property damage resulting from criminal bombings and accidental explosions reported to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, United States, 1976-81

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.91. 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.

	Death	Injuries	Property damage (in millions)
1976	73	272	\$12.1
1977	127	374	61.3
1978	69	707	27.5
1979	54	328	16.0
1980	91	483	31.2
1981	75	262	105.6

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, *Explosives Incidents, Annual Report, 1977*, p. 4; *1978*, p. 4; *1980*, p. 4; *1981*, p. 4 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.94 Estimated number of fires, civilian fire deaths, and value of property loss due to incendiary or suspicious structure fires, United States, 1981

NOTE: The data below are weighted estimates from a survey of a stratified sample of fire departments drawn from the Fire Service Inventory File of the National Fire Protection Association. The Fire Service Inventory File lists 27,929 departments from which 7,832 were selected for the survey. Completed questionnaires were received from 2,840 fire departments. Readers are advised to see the Source for more detailed information on methodology and weighting procedures.

"Incendiary fires" are fires in which "legal decision or physical evidence indicates that the fire was deliberately set." "Suspicious fires" are fires in which "circumstances indicate the possibility that a fire may have been deliberately set, multiple ignitions were found, or there were suspicious circumstances and no accidental or natural ignition factor could be found." "Civilians" include "anyone other than a fire fighter, and covers public service personnel such as police officers, civil defense staff, non-fire service medical personnel, and utility company employees."

	Estimated number of fires	Estimated number of civilian fire deaths	Estimated value of property loss (in thousands)
Total, all fires in structures	1,027,500	5,760	\$5,976,000
Total, incendiary and suspicious fires	154,500	820	1,658,000
Incendiary fires	88,000	555	1,142,000
Suspicious fires	66,500	265	516,000

Source: Michael J. Karter, Jr., "Fire Loss in the United States During 1981," *Fire Journal*, 76 (September 1982), p. 68. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.95 International terrorist incidents involving U.S. citizens or property, by type of incident, 1968-81

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 (Central Intelligence Agency, National Foreign Assessment Center, *Patterns of International Terrorism: 1980* (Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1981), 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 non-combatant 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 (Central Intelligence Agency, National Foreign Assessment Center, *Patterns of International Terrorism: 1980* (Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1981), p. iii).

"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 U.S. Department of State, Office for Combatting Terrorism. Data have been revised from previous presentations by the Source.

Type of incident	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	Total
Total	71 (2.2)	124 (3.9)	266 (8.3)	243 (7.6)	255 (8.0)	236 (7.4)	216 (6.7)	181 (5.6)	231 (7.2)	195 (6.1)	396 (12.4)	256 (8.0)	278 (8.7)	258 (8.0)	3,206
Kidnaping	1	3	25	19	5	22	14	23	8	7	8	8	10	9	162 (5.1)
Barricade-hostage	1	0	4	0	1	3	2	1	2	3	0	6	7	2	32 (1.0)
Letter bombing	2	1	2	0	29	3	1	0	4	7	0	4	2	1	56 (1.7)
Incendiary bombing	12	21	46	42	18	30	31	17	56	58	80	29	23	22	485 (15.1)
Explosive bombing	35	71	87	100	97	74	127	95	65	70	95	93	72	68	1,149 (35.8)
Armed attack	1	4	3	5	10	8	6	7	8	5	12	10	11	7	97 (3.0)
Hijacking	1	5	12	4	4	0	1	2	5	4	3	15	20	21	97 (3.1)
Assassination	3	3	10	2	4	4	2	8	15	6	7	10	18	14	106 (3.3)
Sabotage	0	0	0	3	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	11 (0.3)
Threat	11	12	51	51	71	77	19	19	53	22	161	47	50	29	673 (21.0)
Theft, break-in	0	3	15	8	1	3	4	3	1	0	7	4	13	6	68 (2.1)
Conspiracy	1	0	2	2	1	2	4	3	1	2	4	3	7	7	39 (1.2)
Hoax	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	25	51	78 (2.4)
Other actions	0	0	3	5	7	2	2	1	4	2	11	3	10	11	61 (1.9)
Sniping	2	1	5	2	3	0	3	1	6	8	7	20	9	9	76 (2.4)
Shootout with police	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	4 (0.1)
Arms smuggling	1	0	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	12 (0.4)

^aFigures in parentheses are percentages of the total accounted for by each category.

^bIncludes hijacking by means of air, sea, or land transport.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of State, Office for Combatting Terrorism.

Table 3.96 Reported hijackings in and outside the United States, by outcome, 1930-67 (aggregate), 1968-82

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 the flight and reaches the destination or objective. "Unsuccessful" means that the hijacker attempts to take control of the flight but fails (the hijacking may be averted either in flight or on ground). An "incomplete" hijacking is one in which the hijacker is apprehended/killed during the 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.

Year	Inside the United States				Outside the United States					
	Successful		Incomplete		Unsuccessful		Unsuccessful			
	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
1981	2	1	0	0	6	2	13	3	11	0
1982	10	3	1	0	5	1	11	1	10	0
Total	140	105	56	11	66	20	249	72	183	26

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration.

Table 3.97 Criminal acts involving U.S. civil aviation, by type of act, 1961-67 (aggregate), 1968-82

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.96.

	Hijacking ^a	Type of act					
		Explosions		Explosive devices found		Bomb threats to	
		Aircraft	Airports	Aircraft	Airports	Aircraft	Airports
1961 to 1967	12	2	0	0	0	0	0
1968	22	1	0	0	0	0	0
1969	40	1	0	0	0	400	0
1970	27	2	0	0	0	601	0
1971	27	1	0	1	5	1,145	212
1972	31	1	2	2	5	2,156	288
1973	2	2	2	2	3	1,383	239
1974	7	3	4	1	11	1,453	387
1975	12	2	4	1	5	1,853	449
1976	4	2	2	1	3	1,950	1,036
1977	6	1	3	2	1	1,229	519
1978	13	0	3	0	6	1,032	318
1979	13	1	2	2	6	1,121	309
1980	22	1	1	1	4	1,179	268
1981	8	0	2	1	6	1,184	400
1982	10	1	1	3	6	887	203

^aIncludes 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, 1982 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1983), Exhibit 5.

Table 3.98 Results of airline passenger screening, United States, 1976-82

NOTE: Screening consists of x-ray inspection of carry-on items, physical search of carry-on items, and weapons detector screening of individuals. The firearm category of "other" includes items such as starter pistols, flare pistols, and BB guns.

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Persons screened (millions)	413.6	508.8	579.7	592.5	585.0	598.5	630.2
Weapons detected:							
Firearms	3,936	2,034	2,058	2,161	2,022	2,255	2,676
Handguns	1,913	1,730	1,827	1,962	1,878	2,124	2,559
Long guns	136	64	67	55	36	44	57
Other	1,887	240	164	144	108	87	60
Explosive/incendiary devices	8	5	3	3	8	11	1
Persons arrested:							
For carriage of firearms/explosives	884	810	896	1,060	1,031	1,187	1,314
For giving false information	156	44	64	47	32	49	27
Other offenses detected:							
Narcotics	332	282	250	201	176	219	305
Illegal aliens	798	957	1,328	1,689	1,600	1,421	1,388
Other	1,149	393	775	149	174	98	67

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 1 to December 31, 1982, Exhibit 10 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Transportation). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.99 Crime insurance policies in effect in September 1982 and insurance claims paid by the Federal Crime Insurance Program in the 12 months prior to Sept. 30, 1982, 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, whereas a "combination" policy provides different coverage limits for robbery and burglary.

Type of policy and coverage	Policies in effect in September 1982			Claims paid in 12 months prior to Sept. 30, 1982	
	Number	Amount of insurance (in thousands)	Annual written premiums	Number	Amount
Residential policies	47,139	\$346,939	\$3,613,020	2,694	\$4,056,436
Commercial policies	18,557	187,011	9,572,714	6,897	23,372,399
Package	3,960	56,942	2,777,922	2,039	5,110,917
Robbery	4,532	18,447	1,715,500	1,150	1,914,458
Burglary	6,238	65,408	2,746,787	1,685	8,660,576
Combination	3,827	X	2,332,505	X	X
Robbery	X	7,235	X	599	682,025
Burglary	X	38,979	X	1,424	7,004,423
Total	65,696	\$533,950	\$13,185,734	9,591	\$27,428,835

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Federal Insurance Administration.

Table 3.100 Reports of offenses against railroads, by offense, United States and Canada, 1978-82

NOTE: Data in this table are compiled from monthly statistical reports of railroad police.

Offense	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Number of rail carriers reporting	36	34	33	30	28
Percent of United States and Canadian rail mileage represented	74.3	73.4	78.7	78.3	78.0
Theft:					
Theft from freight cars	10,302	11,217	8,915	7,503	5,064
Theft from trailers	6,856	6,973	4,386	3,874	4,094
Theft of entire trailer	46	64	91	73	91
Theft from multi-level carrier	9,476	7,787	4,538	3,681	2,439
Theft of copper wire	909	1,659	3,379	2,647	1,186
Theft of brass	232	256	443	431	261
Theft of other company property	8,123	9,666	11,471	11,131	9,051
Burglary of buildings	1,931	2,079	2,342	2,241	2,019
Other theft	2,393	3,122	3,333	3,696	3,357
Vandalism:					
Multi-level carriers	29,878	22,488	13,442	11,053	6,526
Company property and equipment	5,096	5,549	5,745	5,463	4,963
Track and signals	5,823	5,788	5,947	5,243	4,872
Switch tampering	1,718	1,446	1,228	1,056	986
Track obstructions	7,695	7,329	7,127	7,834	6,434
Stoning of trains	9,009	8,262	7,868	8,826	7,056
Shooting of trains	757	777	802	624	425
Other vandalism	2,947	2,574	2,043	1,771	1,427
Trespassing	371,971	439,678	450,825	489,193	541,310
Criminal offenses not listed above	8,195	9,632	11,493	12,718	12,663
Total	483,357	546,346	545,418	579,058	614,224

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--breakdown by the age, sex, and race of arrestees, as well as arrest rates for population size groups. In 1981, police agencies representing approximately 97 percent of the Nation's population reported arrest data to the FBI. 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.) 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 Reporting Program 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 other police activity, such as investigations and service calls made by the police, are unavailable at the national level.

Statistical data for some law enforcement activities under the jurisdiction of Federal agencies (Immigration and Naturalization Service, Secret Service, Coast Guard, Customs Service, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, 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, firearms, explosives, and counterfeiting. Information is also given on arrests for offenses against railroads.

Characteristics and Distribution of Persons Arrested

Table 4.1 Estimated number of arrests,^a by offense charged, United States, 1981

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 *Crime in the United States* 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" total.

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 for criminal infractions other than traffic violations. 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 1981 (Source, p. 314).

For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 2.

Offense charged	
Total ^b	10,840,000
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	21,590
Forcible rape	31,710
Robbery	153,820
Aggravated assault	283,270
Burglary	518,900
Larceny-theft	1,261,600
Motor vehicle theft	129,200
Arson	20,600
Violent crime ^c	490,460
Property crime ^d	1,930,300
Total Crime Index ^e	2,420,800
Other assaults	494,200
Forgery and counterfeiting	86,600
Fraud	295,100
Embezzlement	8,700
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	129,500
Vandalism	242,600
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	179,700
Prostitution and commercialized vice	106,600
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	72,000
Drug abuse violations	559,900
Opium or cocaine and their derivatives	72,100
Marihuana	400,300
Synthetic or manufactured drugs	20,000
Other--dangerous nonnarcotic drugs	67,500
Gambling	40,700
Bookmaking	3,300
Numbers and lottery	5,600
All other gambling	31,700
Offenses against family and children	56,500
Driving under the influence	1,531,400
Liquor laws	483,500
Drunkenness	1,155,400
Disorderly conduct	787,100
Vagrancy	33,000
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,908,700
Suspicion (not included in total)	16,200
Curfew and loitering law violations	94,800
Runaways	153,300

^a Arrest totals based on all reporting agencies and estimates for unreported areas.

^b Because of rounding, items may not add to totals.

^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.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1981* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), p. 162.

Table 4.2 Number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of arrests, by offense charged and size of place, 1981

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.1. These figures present information from all law enforcement agencies submitting reports for at least 6 months in 1981. Population figures are July 1, 1981 population estimates for individual agencies (Source, p. 314). For definitions of offenses, suburban areas, and rural counties, see Appendix 2.

(Population figures rounded to the nearest thousand. All rates were calculated on the population before rounding.)

Offense charged	Total (12,811 agencies; population 214,369,000)	Cities						Counties			
		Total city arrests (8,899 cities; population 144,605,000)	Group I (54 cities and over; population 40,405,000)	Group II (112 cities 100,000 to 249,999; population 16,422,000)	Group III (292 cities 50,000 to 99,999; population 19,929,000)	Group IV (604 cities 25,000 to 49,999; population 20,781,000)	Group V (1,556 cities 10,000 to 24,999; population 24,442,000)	Group VI (6,281 cities under 10,000; population 22,626,000)	Suburban counties (1,131 agencies; population 40,580,000)	Rural counties (2,781 agencies; population 29,184,000)	Suburban area (5,837 agencies; population 87,008,000)
Total	10,278,107	7,876,491	2,754,171	955,407	926,099	998,723	1,120,655	1,121,436	1,459,374	942,242	3,475,442
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	4,794.6	5,446.9	6,816.3	5,818.0	4,647.0	4,806.0	4,584.9	4,956.4	3,596.3	3,228.7	3,994.4
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	20,432	14,884	8,895	1,839	1,381	1,105	932	732	3,394	2,154	5,211
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	9.5	10.3	22.0	11.2	6.9	5.3	3.8	3.2	8.4	7.4	6.0
Forcible rape	30,050	22,573	11,236	3,157	2,546	2,120	1,985	1,529	4,838	2,639	8,610
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	14.0	15.6	27.8	19.2	12.8	10.2	8.1	6.8	11.9	9.0	9.9
Robbery	147,396	126,264	76,260	14,174	12,873	10,564	7,819	4,574	16,762	4,370	34,186
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	68.8	87.3	188.7	86.3	64.6	50.8	32.0	20.2	41.3	15.0	39.3
Aggravated assault	266,948	196,002	75,846	25,329	25,087	22,132	23,941	23,667	43,761	27,185	88,406
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	124.5	135.5	187.7	154.2	125.9	106.5	97.9	104.6	107.8	93.2	101.6
Burglary	489,533	361,985	121,937	48,874	51,924	50,029	48,687	40,534	82,957	44,591	176,319
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	228.4	250.3	301.8	297.6	260.5	240.7	199.2	179.1	204.4	152.8	202.6
Larceny-theft	1,197,845	1,002,611	293,434	140,175	146,356	153,729	156,180	112,737	138,342	56,892	416,548
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	558.8	693.3	726.2	853.6	734.4	739.8	639.0	498.3	340.9	194.9	478.7
Motor vehicle theft	122,188	94,014	42,207	9,733	11,674	10,173	10,364	9,863	18,694	9,480	38,722
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	57.0	65.0	104.5	59.3	58.6	49.0	42.4	43.6	46.1	32.5	44.5
Arson	19,362	13,587	4,071	1,801	1,874	1,844	2,025	1,972	3,718	2,057	7,665
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	9.0	9.4	10.1	11.0	9.4	8.9	8.3	8.7	9.2	7.0	8.8
Violent crime ^c	464,826	359,723	172,237	44,499	41,887	35,921	34,677	30,502	68,755	36,348	136,413
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	216.8	248.8	426.3	271.0	210.2	172.9	141.9	134.8	169.4	124.5	156.8
Property crime ^d	1,828,928	1,472,197	461,649	200,583	211,828	215,775	217,256	165,106	243,711	113,020	639,254
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	853.2	1,018.1	1,142.5	1,221.5	1,062.9	1,038.3	888.9	729.7	600.6	387.3	734.7
Total Crime Index ^e	2,293,754	1,831,920	633,886	245,082	253,715	251,696	251,933	195,608	312,466	149,368	775,667
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	1,070.0	1,266.8	1,568.8	1,492.4	1,273.1	1,211.2	1,030.7	864.5	770.0	511.8	891.5
Other assaults	466,359	359,220	112,192	55,906	43,190	50,341	53,340	44,251	66,379	40,760	160,786
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	217.5	248.4	277.7	340.4	216.7	242.2	218.2	195.6	163.6	139.7	184.8
Forgery and counterfeiting	81,429	58,602	17,242	9,272	7,664	8,282	8,983	7,159	14,242	8,585	28,795
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	38.0	40.5	42.7	56.5	38.5	39.9	36.8	31.6	35.1	29.4	33.1
Fraud	272,900	140,892	34,598	23,852	16,251	21,709	25,172	19,310	70,234	61,774	108,628
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	127.3	97.4	85.6	145.2	81.5	104.5	103.0	85.3	173.1	211.7	124.8
Embezzlement	8,170	5,432	1,873	1,064	732	825	517	421	1,690	1,048	2,783
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	3.8	3.8	4.6	6.5	3.7	4.0	2.1	1.9	4.2	3.6	3.2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	122,452	94,000	29,415	12,357	14,142	14,037	13,947	10,102	19,745	8,707	47,958
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	57.1	65.0	72.8	75.2	71.0	67.5	57.1	44.6	48.7	29.8	55.1
Vandalism	228,849	183,858	42,788	20,687	26,409	29,305	33,310	31,359	29,150	15,841	92,830
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	106.8	127.1	105.9	126.0	132.5	141.0	136.3	138.6	71.8	54.3	106.7
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	170,660	138,816	62,059	17,548	15,808	15,179	14,767	13,455	22,028	9,816	51,992
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	79.6	96.0	153.6	106.9	79.3	73.0	60.4	59.5	54.3	33.6	59.8
Prostitution and commercialized vice	103,134	99,000	80,392	11,285	4,377	1,706	835	405	3,860	274	6,397
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	48.1	68.5	199.0	68.7	22.0	8.2	3.4	1.8	9.5	0.9	7.4
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	68,365	54,177	20,938	8,116	7,339	6,582	6,131	5,071	10,353	3,835	22,593
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	31.9	37.5	51.8	49.4	36.8	31.7	25.1	22.4	25.5	13.1	26.0
Drug abuse violations	586,646	447,961	178,813	53,393	53,941	50,335	55,921	55,558	85,377	53,308	191,929
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	273.7	309.8	442.5	325.1	270.7	242.2	228.8	245.5	210.4	182.7	220.6
Gambling	40,959	35,955	27,235	3,142	1,661	1,683	1,263	971	3,604	1,400	5,723
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	19.1	24.9	67.4	19.1	8.3	8.1	5.2	4.3	8.9	4.8	6.6
Offenses against family and children	51,908	21,148	6,598	2,671	2,144	2,940	3,540	3,255	17,812	12,948	23,367
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	24.2	14.6	16.3	16.3	10.8	14.1	14.5	14.4	43.9	44.4	26.9
Driving under the influence	1,422,342	871,639	181,526	103,376	110,528	126,703	157,566	191,940	314,910	235,793	596,957
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	663.5	602.8	449.3	629.5	554.6	609.7	644.6	848.3	776.0	808.0	686.1
Liquor laws	453,356	370,497	75,373	24,668	44,537	57,074	72,114	96,731	42,813	40,046	177,282
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	211.5	256.2	186.5	150.2	223.5	274.6	295.0	427.5	105.5	137.2	203.8
Drunkennes	1,088,875	894,554	230,381	143,119	106,069	111,528	141,069	162,388	95,853	98,468	310,995
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	507.9	618.6	570.2	871.5	532.2	536.7	577.1	717.7	236.2	337.4	357.4

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, 1981--Continued

Offense charged	Total (12,811 agencies; population 214,369,000)	Cities						
		Total city arrests (8,899 cities; population 144,605,000)	Group I (54 cities 250,000 and over; population 40,405,000)	Group II (112 cities 100,000 to 249,999; population 16,422,000)	Group III (292 cities 50,000 to 99,999; population 19,929,000)	Group IV (604 cities 25,000 to 49,999; population 20,781,000)	Group V (1,556 cities 10,000 to 24,999; population 24,442,000)	Group VI (6,281 cities under 10,000; population 22,626,000)
Disorderly conduct	748,603	674,894	289,911	58,503	66,228	73,799	87,637	97,516
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	349.2	466.7	717.5	364.2	332.3	355.1	358.5	431.0
Vagrancy	31,706	29,235	16,182	4,068	2,802	2,650	1,861	1,672
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	14.8	20.2	40.0	24.8	14.1	12.8	7.6	7.4
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,801,330	1,365,504	630,078	138,536	123,769	144,813	163,854	164,454
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	840.1	944.3	1,559.4	843.6	621.1	696.9	670.4	726.8
Suspicion (not included in totals)	15,468	13,930	5,420	964	2,594	896	2,638	1,418
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	7.2	9.6	13.4	5.9	13.0	4.3	10.8	6.3
Curfew and loitering law violations	90,599	84,783	42,461	4,663	7,314	10,943	10,468	8,934
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	42.3	58.6	105.1	28.4	36.7	52.7	42.8	39.5
Runaways	145,301	114,404	40,230	12,799	17,479	16,593	16,427	10,976
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	67.8	79.1	99.6	77.9	87.7	79.8	67.2	48.1

^aIncludes only suburban county law enforcement agencies.
^bIncludes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes core cities. Suburban cities and counties are also included in other groups.
^cViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
^dProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.
^eIncludes arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1981* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), pp. 163, 164.

	Counties		
	Suburban counties (1,131 agencies; population 40,580,000)	Rural counties (2,781 agencies; population 29,184,000)	Suburban area (5,837 agencies; population 87,008,000)
	42,544	31,165	201,855
	104.8	106.8	232.0
	1,763	708	6,502
	4.3	2.4	7.5
	277,574	158,662	584,038
	684.0	543.7	671.2
	609	929	4,224
	1.5	3.2	4.9
	4,774	1,042	25,572
	11.8	3.6	29.4
	22,203	8,694	52,793
	54.7	29.8	60.7

Characteristics and Distribution of Persons Arrested

Table 4.3 Arrests, by offense charged and age group, 1972 and 1981

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.1. These figures present information from all law enforcement agencies submitting annual reports in 1972 and reports for all 12 months in 1981. Population figures are July 1, 1981 population estimates (Source, p. 314). For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 2.

(7,933 agencies; 1981 estimated population 172,784,000)

Offense charged	Total all ages			Under 18 years of age			18 years of age and older		
	1972	1981	Percent change	1972	1981	Percent change	1972	1981	Percent change
Total	5,581,334	8,512,697	+52.5	1,470,298	1,718,348	+16.9	4,111,036	6,794,349	+65.3
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	12,312	16,082	+30.6	1,738	1,438	-17.3	10,574	14,644	+38.5
Forcible rape	15,455	24,713	+59.9	3,125	3,715	+18.9	12,330	20,998	+70.3
Robbery	90,245	124,737	+38.2	29,025	36,669	+26.3	61,220	88,068	+43.9
Aggravated assault	125,798	220,194	+75.0	22,162	31,684	+43.0	103,636	188,510	+81.9
Burglary	250,693	403,572	+61.0	128,946	172,519	+33.8	121,747	231,053	+89.8
Larceny-theft	557,987	992,592	+77.9	281,769	348,238	+23.6	276,218	644,354	+133.3
Motor vehicle theft	93,778	99,644	+6.3	49,791	40,360	-18.9	43,987	59,284	+34.8
Arson	8,569	15,828	+84.7	5,007	6,806	+35.9	3,562	9,022	+153.3
Violent crime ^a	243,810	385,726	+58.2	56,050	73,506	+31.1	187,760	312,220	+66.3
Property crime ^b	1,111,027	1,511,636	+65.9	465,513	567,923	+22.0	445,514	943,713	+111.8
Total Crime Index ^c	1,154,837	1,897,362	+64.3	521,563	641,429	+23.0	633,274	1,255,933	+98.3
Other assaults	253,998	394,521	+55.3	51,161	68,162	+33.2	202,837	326,359	+60.9
Forgery and counterfeiting	35,037	67,122	+91.6	3,570	7,102	+98.9	31,467	60,020	+90.7
Fraud	80,478	241,187	+199.7	3,091	12,860	+316.0	77,387	228,327	+195.0
Embezzlement	5,976	7,097	+18.8	328	720	+119.5	5,648	6,377	+12.9
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	62,142	102,615	+65.1	18,522	28,069	+51.5	43,620	74,546	+70.9
Vandalism	108,098	189,947	+75.7	77,055	91,387	+18.6	31,043	98,560	+217.5
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	99,053	138,330	+39.7	15,561	20,942	+34.6	83,492	117,388	+40.6
Prostitution and commercialized vice	31,258	70,811	+126.5	900	2,347	+160.8	30,358	68,464	+125.5
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	39,392	54,639	+38.7	8,965	9,497	+5.9	30,427	45,142	+48.4
Drug abuse violations	339,150	483,773	+42.6	79,284	79,601	+0.4	259,866	404,172	+55.5
Gambling	52,828	32,225	-39.0	1,410	1,144	-18.9	51,418	31,081	-39.6
Offenses against family and children	41,010	44,076	+7.5	748	2,128	+184.5	40,262	41,948	+4.2
Driving under the influence	468,753	1,146,089	+144.5	5,861	23,522	+301.3	462,892	1,122,567	+142.5
Liquor laws	172,470	363,902	+111.0	63,785	114,294	+79.2	108,685	249,608	+129.7
Drunkenness	1,080,899	911,835	-15.6	32,118	31,643	-1.5	1,048,781	880,192	-16.1
Disorderly conduct	498,747	644,909	+29.3	107,609	101,847	-5.4	391,138	543,062	+38.8
Vagrancy	50,260	20,970	-58.3	5,032	2,894	-42.5	45,228	18,076	-60.0
All other offenses (except traffic)	741,273	1,497,529	+102.0	208,060	275,002	+32.2	533,213	1,222,527	+129.3
Suspicion (not included in totals)	36,041	11,575	-67.9	9,509	2,494	-73.8	26,532	9,081	-65.8
Curfew and loitering law violations	101,667	81,937	-19.4	101,667	81,937	-19.4	X	X	X
Runaways	164,008	121,821	-25.7	164,008	121,821	-25.7	X	X	X

^aViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
^bProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.
^cIncludes arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1981 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), p. 165.

Table 4.4 Arrests, by offense charged and age, United States, 1981

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.1. These figures present information from all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for at least 6 months in 1981 (Source, p. 314). Population figures are July 1, 1981 population estimates. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 2.

(12,811 agencies; 1981 estimated population 214,369,000)

Offense charged	Total all ages	Ages under 15	Ages 15 under 18	Ages 18 and older	Under 10	10 to 12	13 to 14	15	16	17	18
Total	10,293,575	623,018	2,035,748	8,257,827	53,931	153,993	415,094	375,216	483,674	553,810	596,937
Percent ^a	100.0	6.1	19.8	80.2	0.5	1.5	4.0	3.6	4.7	5.4	5.8
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	20,432	205	1,858	18,574	8	27	170	305	533	815	1,024
Forcible rape	30,050	1,193	4,449	25,601	56	213	924	857	1,115	1,284	1,499
Robbery	147,396	10,250	42,214	105,182	271	2,016	7,963	8,563	11,228	12,173	12,264
Aggravated assault	266,948	10,454	37,332	229,616	826	2,542	7,090	6,529	9,202	11,143	12,028
Burglary	489,533	71,782	208,650	280,883	5,874	18,581	47,327	40,591	47,639	48,638	42,453
Larceny-theft	1,197,845	172,064	417,346	780,499	16,870	51,020	104,174	74,135	84,078	87,069	79,402
Motor vehicle theft	122,188	11,913	49,449	72,739	244	1,585	10,084	11,552	13,413	12,571	9,861
Arson	19,362	5,014	8,210	11,152	1,422	1,533	2,059	1,062	1,051	1,083	928
Violent crime ^b	464,826	22,106	85,853	378,973	1,161	4,798	16,147	16,254	22,078	25,415	26,815
Percent ^a	100.0	4.8	18.5	81.5	0.2	1.0	3.5	3.5	4.7	5.5	5.8
Property crime ^c	1,828,928	260,773	683,655	1,145,273	24,410	72,719	163,644	127,340	146,181	149,361	132,644
Percent ^a	100.0	14.3	37.4	62.6	1.3	4.0	8.9	7.0	8.0	7.7	7.3
Total Crime Index ^d	2,293,754	282,879	769,508	1,524,246	25,571	77,517	179,791	143,594	168,259	174,776	159,459
Percent ^a	100.0	12.3	33.5	66.5	1.1	3.4	7.8	6.3	7.3	7.6	7.0
Other assaults	466,359	28,163	79,259	387,100	2,464	7,473	18,226	14,366	16,803	19,927	20,486
Forgery and counterfeiting	81,429	1,468	8,625	72,804	47	318	1,103	1,534	2,204	3,419	4,215
Fraud	272,900	4,639	14,158	258,742	87	741	3,811	4,599	1,854	3,066	6,324
Embezzlement	8,170	162	824	7,346	7	38	117	95	217	350	411
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	122,452	9,074	33,003	89,449	387	1,864	6,823	6,449	8,241	9,239	9,506
Vandalism	228,849	53,908	108,555	120,294	8,884	17,722	27,302	17,419	18,791	18,437	14,700
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	170,660	6,294	25,422	145,238	278	1,271	4,745	4,654	6,419	8,055	9,334
Prostitution and commercialized vice	103,134	311	3,030	100,104	13	48	250	409	765	1,545	4,789
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	68,365	4,386	11,291	57,074	341	1,051	2,994	1,994	2,377	2,534	2,668
Drug abuse violations	586,646	13,812	96,231	490,415	179	1,436	13,197	16,880	27,854	37,685	45,809
Gambling	40,959	160	1,371	39,588	5	14	204	204	393	614	828
Offenses against family and children	51,908	1,378	2,399	49,509	875	203	300	282	375	364	1,630
Driving under the influence	1,422,342	552	28,602	1,393,740	146	71	335	925	6,888	20,237	47,317
Liquor laws	453,356	9,469	138,503	314,853	143	701	8,625	18,148	42,519	68,367	74,199
Drunkenness	1,088,875	3,295	37,748	1,051,127	183	311	2,801	4,994	10,160	19,299	38,784
Disorderly conduct	748,603	30,603	115,803	632,800	2,363	7,524	20,716	20,240	27,374	37,586	47,029
Vagrancy	31,706	899	3,590	28,116	38	181	680	677	928	1,086	1,838
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,801,740	90,106	318,752	1,482,988	8,431	20,638	61,037	59,513	80,988	88,145	106,586
Suspicion	15,468	880	3,174	12,294	96	178	606	616	748	930	1,025
Curfew and loitering law violations	90,599	21,519	90,599	X	634	3,825	17,060	18,937	27,203	22,940	X
Runaways	145,301	59,061	145,301	X	2,759	10,668	45,434	38,687	32,314	15,239	X

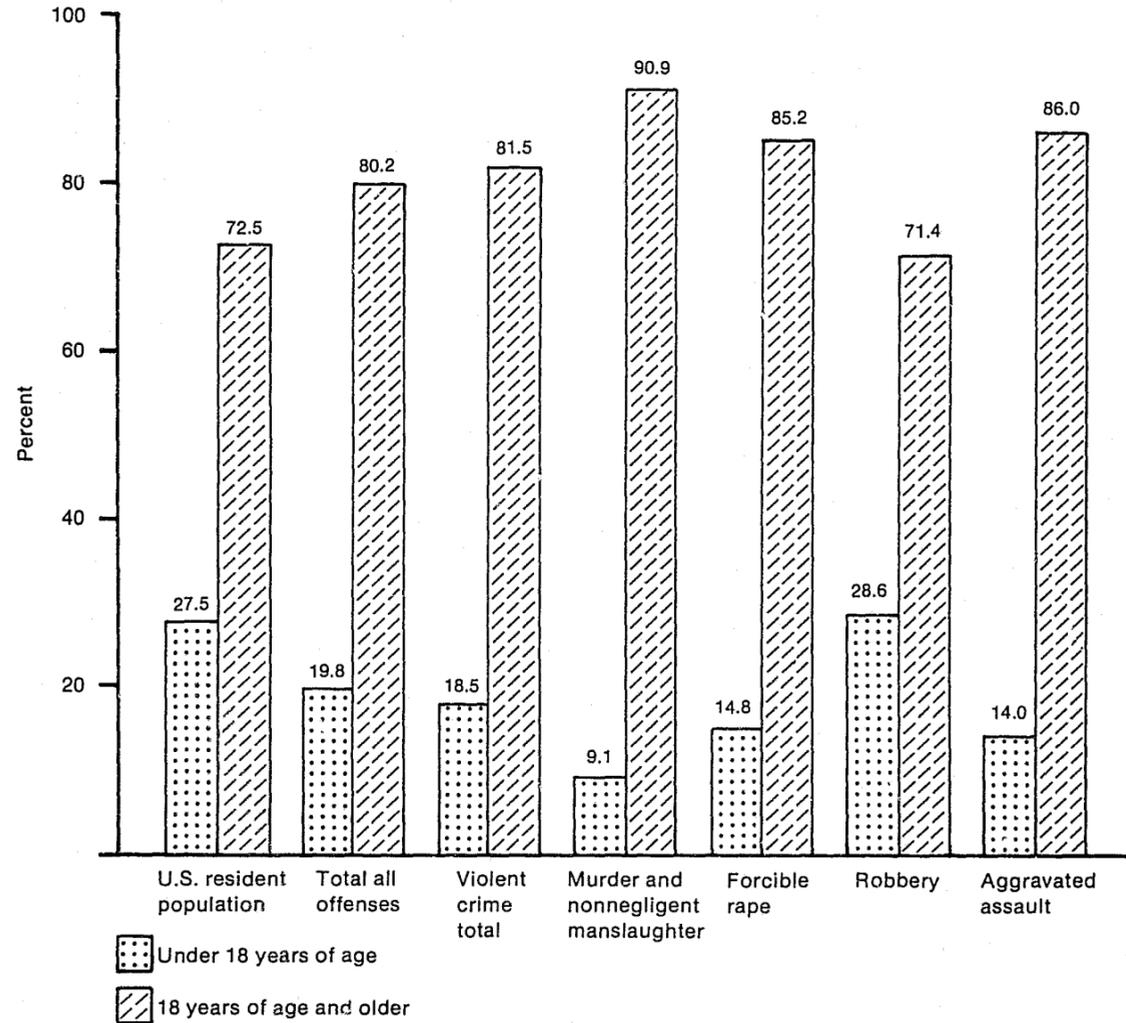
^aRecuse of rounding, percents may not add to total. ^cProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. ^bViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. ^dIncludes arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1981* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), pp. 171, 172.

	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
Total	583,158	559,738	526,159	470,350	441,176	416,156	1,554,010	1,027,644	641,520	447,549	330,121	263,202	187,143	111,945	101,019
Percent	5.7	5.4	5.1	4.6	4.3	4.0	15.1	10.0	6.2	4.3	3.2	2.6	1.8	1.1	1.0
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1,064	934	1,059	983	972	935	3,902	2,697	1,657	1,101	784	513	404	230	310
Forcible rape	1,600	1,706	1,660	1,616	1,501	1,562	5,739	3,640	2,150	1,217	746	426	262	134	143
Robbery	10,854	9,651	8,946	7,858	6,832	6,188	21,901	11,135	4,651	2,316	1,164	678	369	177	198
Aggravated assault	12,588	12,927	13,471	12,817	12,155	12,034	48,187	32,721	21,270	13,926	9,501	6,621	4,284	2,542	2,544
Burglary	33,702	27,284	23,154	19,542	17,055	15,237	50,359	25,876	11,785	6,064	3,467	2,106	1,328	728	743
Larceny-theft	66,207	57,179	49,962	43,586	40,013	36,954	141,934	91,205	51,636	34,630	24,820	20,710	16,242	11,172	14,847
Motor vehicle theft	8,056	6,721	5,773	4,974	4,484	3,877	13,350	7,185	3,648	2,094	1,207	708	388	180	233
Arson	792	728	647	615	577	547	2,073	1,436	951	658	498	303	182	105	112
Violent crime	26,106	25,218	25,136	23,274	21,460	20,719	79,729	50,193	29,728	18,560	12,195	8,243	5,319	3,083	3,195
Percent	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.0	4.6	4.5	17.2	10.8	6.4	4.0	2.6	1.8	1.1	0.7	0.7
Property crime	108,757	91,912	79,536	68,717	62,129	56,615	207,716	125,702	68,020	43,446	29,992	23,827	18,140	12,185	15,935
Percent	5.9	5.0	4.3	3.8	3.4	3.1	11.4	6.9	3.7	2.4	1.6	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.9
Total Crime Index	134,863	117,130	104,672	91,991	83,589	77,334	287,445	175,895	97,748	62,006	42,187	32,070	23,459	15,268	19,130
Percent	5.9	5.1	4.6	4.0	3.6	3.4	12.5	7.7	4.3	2.7	1.8	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.8
Other assaults	21,836	22,906	23,641	22,305	21,642	21,463	82,901	56,283	34,676	22,485	14,525	9,735	5,996	3,217	3,002
Forgery and counterfeiting	4,664	4,804	4,577	4,306	4,197	4,439	17,581	11,355	5,460	3,151	1,830	1,094	591	279	261
Fraud	8,868	11,627	12,286	12,967	13,481	14,135	60,086	46,995	29,661	18,146	10,548	6,516	3,750	1,936	1,416
Embezzlement	433	410	391	431	350	383	1,476	1,144	788	445	324	175	110	46	29
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	8,704	7,251	6,689	5,758	5,168	4,780	17,192	10,323	5,492	3,284	2,109	1,482	882	425	404
Vandalism	12,212	10,782	9,367	7,740	6,999	6,471	21,732	12,575	7,008	4,132	2,563	1,665	1,084	567	697
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	9,224	8,827	8,896	8,087	7,809	7,507	29,576	19,858	12,401	7,989	5,536	4,148	2,746	1,658	1,642
Prostitution and commercialized vice	7,681	8,880	11,166	9,681	8,823	7,609	22,372	9,303	3,711	2,000	1,268	952	920	607	342
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	2,823	3,045	3,059	2,733	2,871	2,665	10,807	8,240	5,612	3,921	2,686	2,196	1,623	1,052	1,073
Drug abuse violations	46,446	45,588	42,636	37,564	34,195	31,800	105,374	53,654	22,404	10,738	5,776	3,553	2,457	1,509	912
Gambling	998	1,081	1,225	1,240	1,346	1,308	5,644	5,017	4,299	3,818	3,595	3,047	2,494	1,690	1,958
Offenses against family and children	1,757	1,932	2,107	2,250	2,388	2,667	11,497	9,431	6,237	3,573	1,952	1,146	487	228	227
Driving under the influence	60,768	68,356	74,047	70,001	68,456	65,385	262,409	193,108	136,755	103,829	81,388	65,871	47,054	26,998	21,998
Liquor laws	60,840	45,913	18,285	13,572	10,802	9,330	27,786	15,619	10,278	7,706	6,330	5,123	3,868	2,397	2,745
Drunkenness	43,875	45,907	51,435	46,253	45,333	42,978	170,740	131,672	100,459	85,097	73,621	68,385	50,876	30,953	24,759
Disorderly conduct	46,078	46,073	45,933	40,606	36,955	33,595	117,514	73,530	44,040	30,843	23,004	18,816	13,709	8,195	6,880
Vagrancy	1,711	1,707	1,872	1,599	1,490	1,444	5,564	3,674	2,258	1,475	1,155	946	644	412	327
All other offenses (except traffic)	108,518	106,618	102,987	90,463	84,566	80,121	293,562	188,352	111,423	72,409	49,440	36,059	24,271	14,457	13,156
Suspicion	859	901	888	802	716	682	2,752	1,616	810	502	284	223	122	5	

Figure 4.1 Arrests for violent crimes, by offense charged and age group, United States, 1981

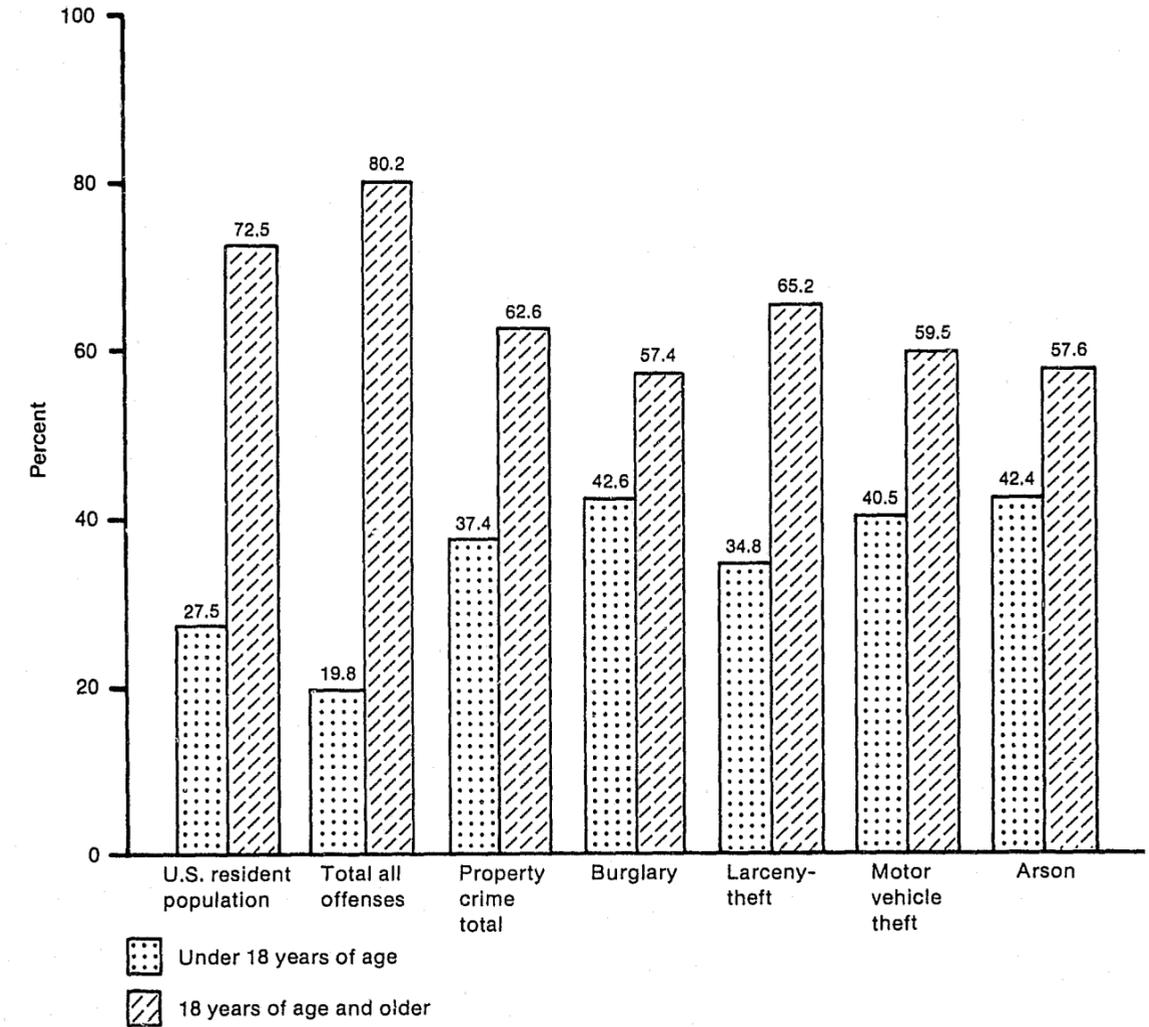
NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.4. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 2.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1981* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), p. 171; and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Preliminary Estimates of the Population of the United States by Age, Sex, and Race: 1970 to 1981, Population Estimates and Projections, Series P-25, No. 917* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), pp. 26, 27. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 4.2 Arrests for property crimes, by offense charged and age group, United States, 1981

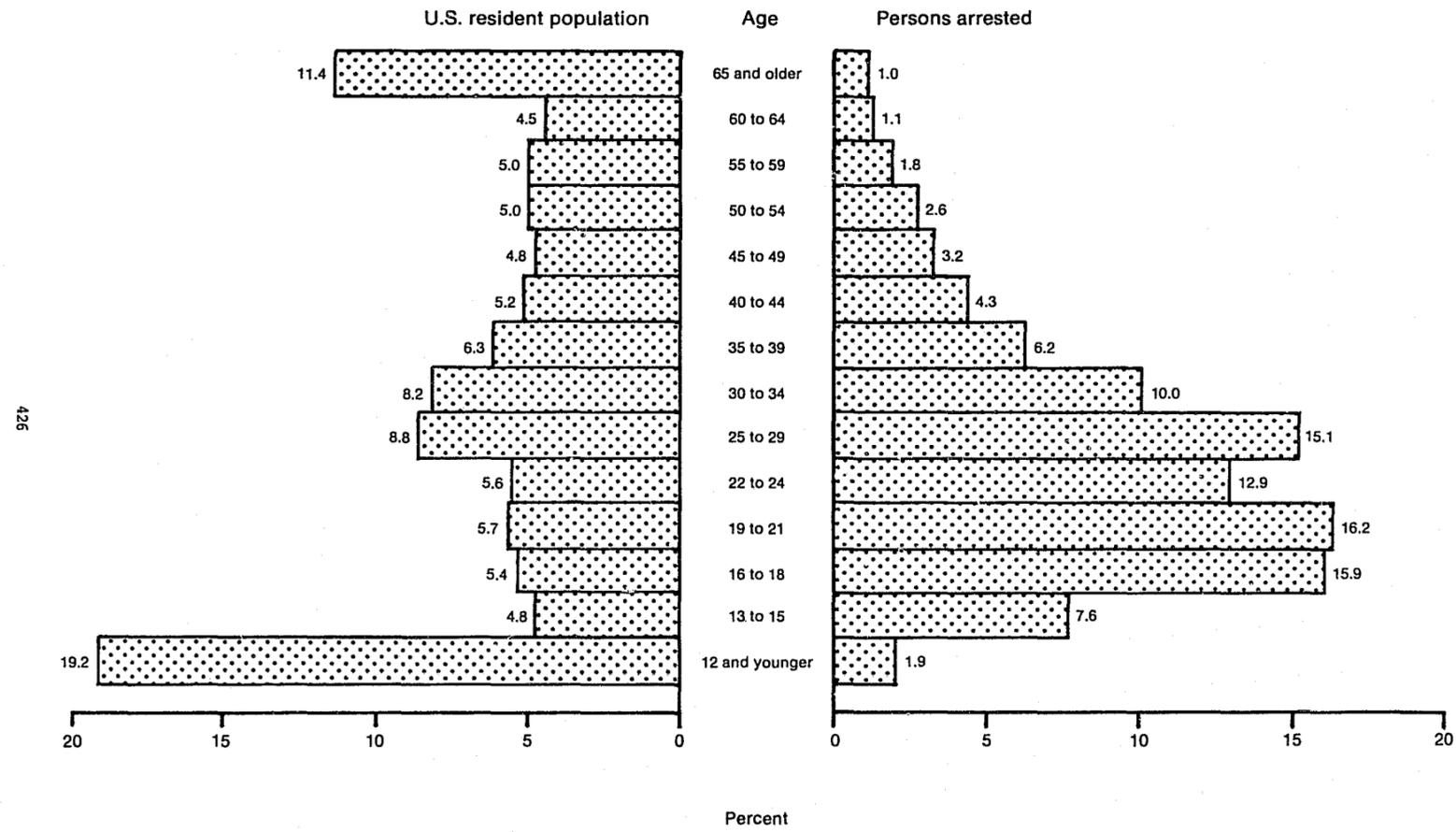
NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.4. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 2.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1981* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), p. 171; and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Preliminary Estimates of the Population of the United States by Age, Sex, and Race: 1970 to 1981, Population Estimates and Projections, Series P-25, No. 917* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), pp. 26, 27. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 4.3 Percent distribution of total U.S. population and persons arrested for all offenses, by age, United States, 1981

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.4. Because of rounding, percents do not add to 100.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1981* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), pp. 171, 172; and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Preliminary Estimates of the Population of the United States by Age, Sex, and Race: 1970 to 1981, Population Estimates and Projections*, Series P-25, No. 917 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), pp. 26, 27. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Characteristics and Distribution of Persons Arrested

Table 4.5 Arrests, by offense charged and sex, United States, 1981

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.4. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 2.

(12,811 agencies; 1981 estimated population 214,369,000)

Offense charged	Total number	Persons arrested				Percent distribution of offenses charged ^a		
		Male		Female		Total	Male	Female
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent			
Total	10,293,575	8,633,408	83.9	1,660,167	16.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	20,432	17,846	87.3	2,586	12.7	0.2	0.2	0.2
Forcible rape	30,050	29,772	99.1	278	0.9	0.3	0.3	(b)
Robbery	147,396	136,816	92.8	10,580	7.2	1.4	1.6	0.6
Aggravated assault	266,948	233,323	87.4	33,625	12.6	2.6	2.7	2.0
Burglary	489,533	458,899	93.7	30,634	6.3	4.8	5.3	1.8
Larceny-theft	1,197,845	849,783	70.9	348,062	29.1	11.6	9.8	21.0
Motor vehicle theft	122,188	111,259	91.1	10,929	8.9	1.2	1.3	0.7
Arson	19,362	17,143	88.5	2,219	11.5	0.2	0.2	0.1
Violent crime ^c	464,826	417,757	89.9	47,069	10.1	4.5	4.8	2.8
Property crime ^d	1,828,928	1,437,084	78.6	391,844	21.4	17.8	16.6	23.6
Total Crime Index ^e	2,293,754	1,854,841	80.9	438,913	19.1	22.3	21.5	26.4
Other assaults	466,359	400,508	85.9	65,851	14.1	4.5	4.6	4.0
Forgery and counterfeiting	81,429	55,325	67.9	26,104	32.1	0.8	0.6	1.6
Fraud	272,900	160,413	58.8	112,487	41.2	2.7	1.9	6.8
Embezzlement	8,170	5,842	71.5	2,328	28.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	122,452	109,238	89.2	13,214	10.8	1.2	1.3	0.8
Vandalism	228,849	208,446	91.1	20,403	8.9	2.2	2.4	1.2
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	170,660	157,891	92.5	12,769	7.5	1.7	1.8	0.8
Prostitution and commercialized vice	103,134	27,427	26.6	75,707	73.4	1.0	0.3	4.6
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	68,365	63,060	92.2	5,305	7.8	0.7	0.7	0.3
Drug abuse violations	586,646	509,215	86.8	77,431	13.2	5.7	5.9	4.7
Gambling	40,959	37,061	90.5	3,898	9.5	0.4	0.4	0.2
Offenses against family and children	51,908	46,475	89.5	5,433	10.5	0.5	0.5	0.3
Driving under the influence	1,422,342	1,279,294	89.9	143,048	10.1	13.8	14.8	8.6
Liquor laws	453,356	384,472	84.8	68,884	15.2	4.4	4.5	4.1
Drunkenness	1,088,875	1,002,571	92.1	86,304	7.9	10.6	11.6	5.2
Disorderly conduct	748,603	632,179	84.4	116,424	15.6	7.3	7.3	7.0
Vagrancy	31,706	26,672	84.1	5,034	15.9	0.3	0.3	0.3
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,801,740	1,521,161	84.4	280,579	15.6	17.5	17.6	16.9
Suspicion	15,468	13,343	86.3	2,125	13.7	0.2	0.2	0.1
Curfew; loitering law violations	90,599	70,670	78.0	19,929	22.0	0.9	0.8	1.2
Runaways	145,301	67,304	46.3	77,997	53.7	1.4	0.8	4.7

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to 100.

^bLess than one-tenth of 1 percent.

^cViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^dProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

^eIncludes arson.

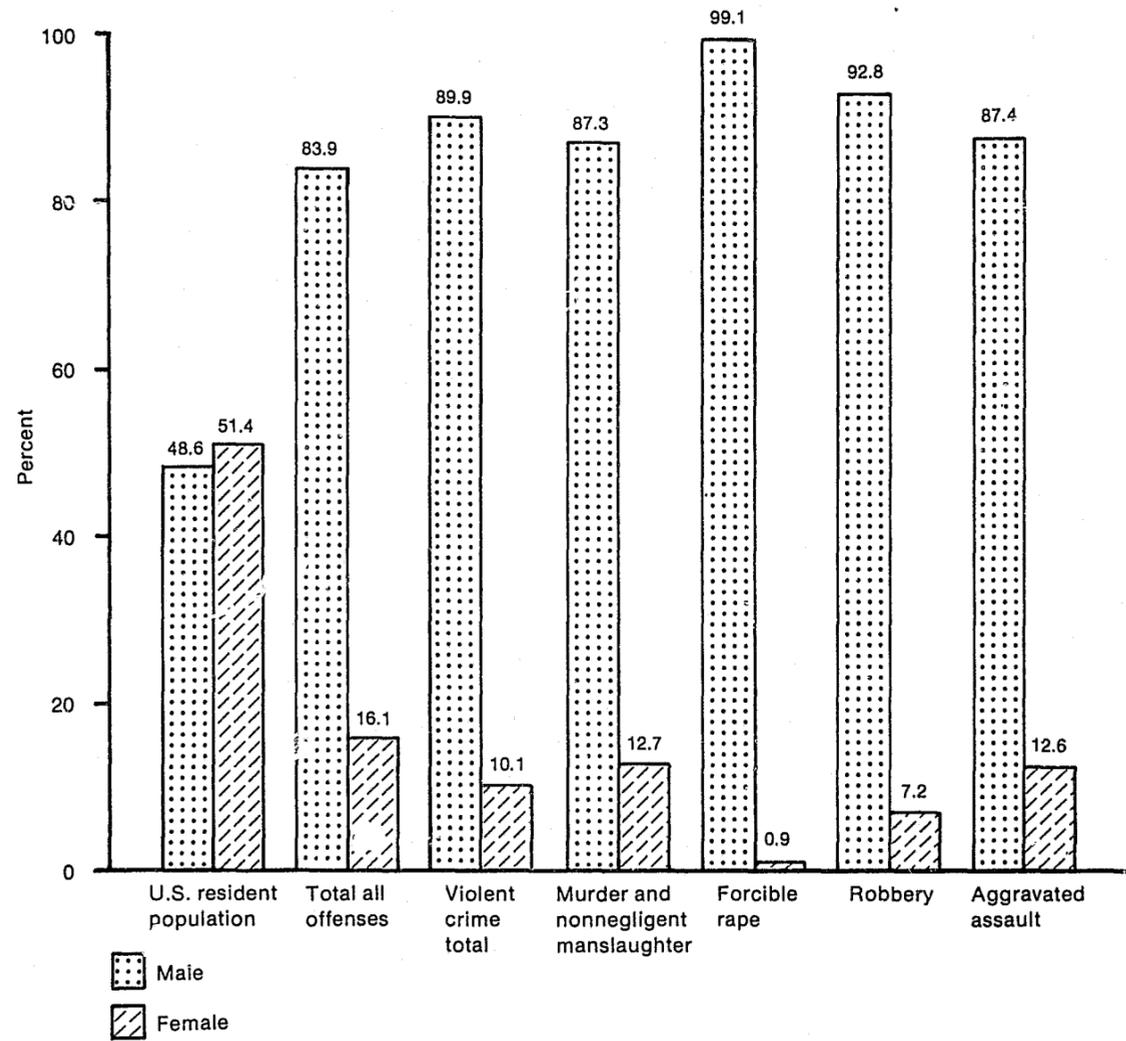
Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1981* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), p. 178. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Figure 4.4 Arrests for violent crimes, by offense charged and sex, United States, 1981

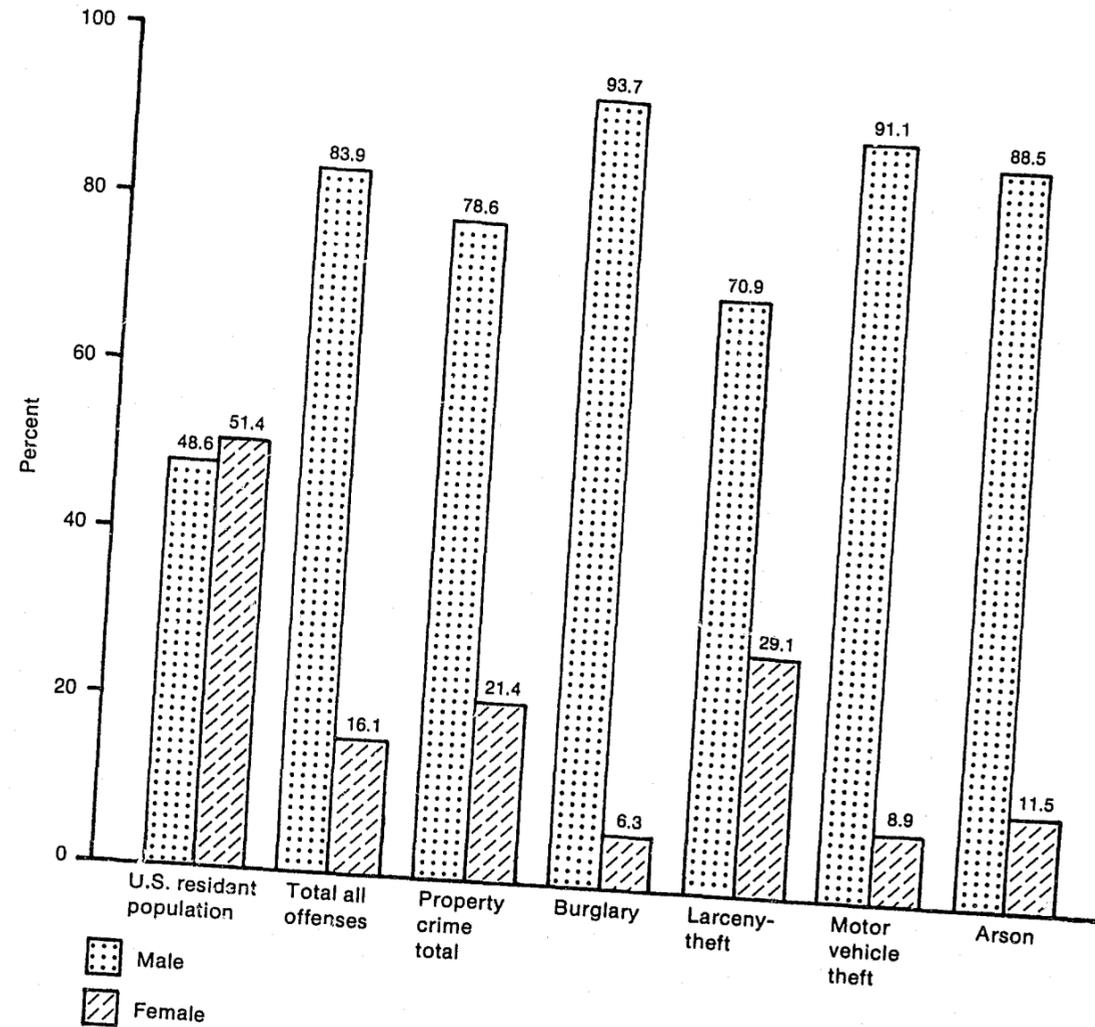
NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.4. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 2.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1981* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), p. 178; and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Preliminary Estimates of the Population of the United States by Age, Sex, and Race: 1970 to 1981, Population Estimates and Projections, Series P-25, No. 917* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), p. 26. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 4.5 Arrests for property crimes, by offense charged and sex, United States, 1981

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.4. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 2.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1981* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), p. 178; and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Preliminary Estimates of the Population of the United States by Age, Sex, and Race: 1970 to 1981, Population Estimates and Projections, Series P-25, No. 917* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), p. 26. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.6 Arrests, by offense charged, sex, and age group, United States, 1980 and 1981

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.1. These figures present information from all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for at least 6 common months in 1980 and 1981. Population figures are July 1, 1981 population estimates. (Source, p. 314.) For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 2.

(11,578 agencies; 1981 estimated population 206,702,000)

Offense charged	Males						Females						
	Total		Under 18		Percent change	Total		Under 18		Percent change	Total		Percent change
	1980	1981	1980	1981		1980	1981	1980	1981				
Total	8,046,895	8,419,034	+4.6	1,583,089	1,586,973	+0.2	1,510,262	1,622,634	+7.4	408,237	407,074	-0.3	
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	16,229	17,544	+8.1	1,591	1,691	+6.3	2,362	2,533	+7.2	135	155	+14.8	
Forcible rape	28,805	29,268	+1.6	4,216	4,318	+2.4	266	270	+1.5	78	71	-9.0	
Robbery	128,724	134,998	+4.9	38,906	38,746	-0.4	10,006	10,462	+4.6	2,894	2,951	+2.0	
Aggravated assault	222,865	228,215	+2.4	31,835	30,945	-2.8	31,584	32,865	+4.1	5,725	5,707	-0.3	
Burglary	444,453	449,461	+1.1	198,937	191,577	-3.7	29,250	30,026	+2.7	13,562	13,007	-4.1	
Larceny-theft	788,172	832,060	+5.6	307,098	302,115	-1.6	320,321	341,563	+6.4	107,543	106,584	-0.9	
Motor vehicle theft	117,011	109,026	-6.8	52,127	43,364	-16.8	11,064	10,681	-3.5	5,822	5,096	-12.5	
Arson	16,059	16,748	+4.3	7,220	7,313	+1.3	2,183	2,168	-0.7	826	740	-10.4	
Violent crime ^a	396,623	410,025	+3.4	76,548	75,700	-1.1	44,218	46,130	+4.3	8,832	8,884	+0.6	
Property crime ^b	1,365,695	1,407,295	+3.0	565,382	544,369	-3.7	363,428	384,438	+5.8	127,753	125,427	-1.8	
Total Crime Index ^c	1,762,318	1,817,320	+3.1	641,930	620,069	-3.4	407,646	430,568	+5.6	136,585	134,311	-1.7	
Other assaults	389,240	390,899	+0.4	63,702	61,507	-3.4	62,800	64,285	+2.4	16,965	16,494	-2.8	
Forgery and counterfeiting	49,441	54,109	+9.4	6,502	5,864	-9.8	22,324	25,562	+14.5	2,745	2,547	-7.2	
Fraud	151,029	157,133	+4.0	5,273	10,638	+101.7	106,807	109,927	+2.9	2,086	3,383	+62.2	
Embezzlement	5,542	5,718	+3.2	541	586	+8.6	2,224	2,275	+2.3	238	212	-10.9	
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	102,221	107,391	+5.1	31,126	29,583	-5.0	11,934	13,029	+9.2	3,023	2,882	-4.7	
Vandalism	210,596	203,557	-3.3	104,869	97,356	-7.2	19,863	19,981	+0.6	9,036	8,564	-5.2	
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	144,831	154,809	+6.9	22,376	23,549	+5.2	11,188	12,512	+11.8	1,355	1,461	+9.3	
Prostitution and commercialized vice	26,130	27,056	+3.5	941	880	-6.5	59,574	75,317	+26.4	2,131	2,051	-3.8	
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	58,084	61,688	+6.2	10,160	10,259	+1.0	4,643	5,252	+13.1	767	799	+4.2	
Drug abuse violations	455,744	497,558	+9.2	82,846	79,168	-4.4	70,660	75,658	+7.1	16,438	15,223	-7.4	
Gambling	42,196	36,602	-13.3	1,656	1,272	-23.2	4,755	3,861	-18.8	81	69	-14.8	
Offenses against family and children	43,487	44,322	+1.9	1,236	1,387	+12.2	5,143	5,281	+2.7	717	977	+36.3	
Driving under the influence	1,162,270	1,244,379	+7.1	26,092	24,867	-4.7	121,264	139,736	+15.2	3,002	3,050	+1.6	
Liquor laws	355,026	375,203	+5.7	106,855	104,357	-2.3	62,912	67,357	+7.1	31,147	31,681	+1.7	
Drunkenness	963,362	979,541	+1.7	36,493	31,891	-12.6	79,867	84,588	+5.9	5,882	5,239	-10.9	
Disorderly conduct	600,938	618,510	+2.9	96,845	94,997	-1.9	110,508	114,093	+3.2	20,807	19,097	-8.2	
Vagrancy	25,062	26,488	+5.7	3,390	2,943	-13.2	4,091	5,008	+22.4	585	591	+1.0	
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,390,129	1,481,061	+6.5	230,907	250,110	+8.3	244,239	272,512	+11.6	56,827	62,591	+10.1	
Suspicion (not included in totals)	14,212	12,920	-9.1	2,840	2,548	-10.3	2,317	2,057	-11.2	632	542	-14.2	
Curfew and loitering law violations	50,201	69,663	+38.8	50,201	69,663	+38.8	15,429	19,538	+26.6	15,429	19,538	+26.6	
Runaways	59,048	66,027	+11.8	59,048	66,027	+11.8	82,391	76,294	-7.4	82,391	76,294	-7.4	

^aViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^bProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Includes arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1981 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), p. 170.

Table 4.7 Arrests, by offense charged, age group, and race, United States, 1981

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.4. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 2.

(12,747 agencies; 1981 estimated population 213,771,000)

Offense charged	Total arrests					Percent ^a				
	Total	White	Black	American or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total	10,264,187	7,482,012	2,619,463	104,261	58,451	100.0	72.9	25.5	1.0	0.6
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	20,404	10,129	9,998	133	144	100.0	49.6	49.0	0.7	0.7
Forcible rape	30,021	15,077	14,457	280	207	100.0	50.2	48.2	0.9	0.7
Robbery	147,519	77,448	88,524	693	854	100.0	38.9	60.0	0.5	0.6
Aggravated assault	266,764	163,500	99,394	2,422	1,448	100.0	61.3	37.3	0.9	0.5
Burglary	488,868	331,777	148,033	3,395	2,663	100.0	68.5	30.3	0.7	0.5
Larceny-theft	1,196,247	701,278	380,766	10,625	11,578	100.0	66.3	31.8	0.9	1.0
Motor vehicle theft	122,027	35,071	36,859	1,132	965	100.0	68.1	30.2	0.9	0.8
Arson	19,319	15,141	3,952	140	86	100.0	78.4	20.5	0.7	0.4
Violent crime ^b	464,708	246,154	212,373	3,528	2,653	100.0	53.0	45.7	0.8	0.6
Property crime ^c	1,826,461	1,226,267	569,610	15,292	15,292	100.0	67.1	31.2	0.8	0.8
Total Crime Index ^d	2,291,169	1,472,421	781,983	18,820	17,945	100.0	64.3	34.1	0.8	0.8
Other assaults	465,618	308,001	150,627	4,190	2,800	100.0	66.1	32.3	0.9	0.6
Forgery and counterfeiting	81,283	51,408	29,188	417	270	100.0	63.2	35.9	0.5	0.3
Fraud	276,721	189,380	85,131	1,358	852	100.0	68.4	30.8	0.5	0.3
Embezzlement	8,163	6,072	1,998	33	60	100.0	74.4	24.5	0.4	0.7
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	122,266	79,900	41,304	623	439	100.0	65.3	33.8	0.5	0.4
Vandalism	228,509	185,819	39,777	1,919	994	100.0	81.3	17.4	0.8	0.4
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	170,451	106,162	62,402	908	979	100.0	62.3	36.6	0.5	0.6
Prostitution and commercialized vice	103,103	50,906	50,865	364	968	100.0	49.4	49.3	0.4	0.9
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	68,740	53,337	13,823	617	463	100.0	78.2	20.3	0.9	0.7
Drug abuse violations	584,777	432,556	146,854	2,436	2,926	100.0	74.0	25.1	0.4	0.5
Gambling	40,773	13,133	26,671	87	1,082	100.0	32.1	65.1	0.2	2.6
Offenses against family and children	51,766	32,538	18,614	545	69	100.0	62.9	36.0	1.1	0.1
Driving under the influence	1,405,471	1,231,342	151,907	15,498	6,724	100.0	87.6	10.8	1.1	0.5
Liquor laws	453,184	409,919	34,076	7,451	1,738	100.0	90.5	7.5	1.6	0.4
Drunkenness	1,085,296	892,250	166,200	25,002	1,844	100.0	82.2	15.3	2.3	0.2
Disorderly conduct	747,109	481,879	254,656	8,319	2,255	100.0	64.5	34.1	1.1	0.3
Vagrancy	31,673	22,143	8,853	501	176	100.0	69.9	28.0	1.6	0.6
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,797,904	1,271,874	498,673	13,388	13,969	100.0	70.7	27.7	0.7	0.8
Suspicion	15,361	9,257	5,929	38	137	100.0	60.3	38.6	0.2	0.9
Curfew and loitering law violations	90,305	66,061	23,167	601	476	100.0	73.2	25.7	0.7	0.5
Runaways	144,846	115,654	26,761	1,146	1,285	100.0	79.8	18.5	0.8	0.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4.7 Arrests, by offense charged, age group, and race, United States, 1981--Continued

Offense charged	Arrests under 18					Percent ^a				
	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total	2,028,860	1,505,141	493,616	15,411	14,692	100.0	74.2	24.3	0.8	0.7
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1,855	895	936	6	18	100.0	48.2	50.5	0.3	1.0
Forcible rape	4,443	1,843	2,569	20	11	100.0	41.5	57.8	0.5	0.2
Robbery	42,206	13,325	28,479	126	276	100.0	31.6	67.5	0.3	0.7
Aggravated assault	37,292	23,045	13,803	255	189	100.0	61.8	37.0	0.7	0.5
Burglary	208,203	151,158	54,079	1,493	1,473	100.0	72.6	26.0	0.7	0.7
Larceny-theft	416,267	290,258	117,818	3,532	4,659	100.0	69.7	28.3	0.8	1.1
Motor vehicle theft	49,337	36,381	11,976	499	481	100.0	73.7	24.3	0.7	1.0
Arson	8,189	6,902	1,190	62	35	100.0	84.3	14.5	0.8	0.4
Violent crime ^b	85,796	39,108	45,787	407	494	100.0	45.6	53.4	0.5	0.6
Property crime ^c	681,996	484,699	185,063	5,586	6,648	100.0	71.1	27.1	0.8	1.0
Total Crime Index ^d	767,792	523,807	230,850	5,993	7,142	100.0	68.2	30.1	0.8	0.9
Other assaults	79,057	51,794	25,884	628	751	100.0	65.5	32.7	0.8	0.9
Forgery and counterfeiting	8,595	6,902	1,592	60	41	100.0	80.3	18.5	0.7	0.5
Fraud	14,132	7,804	6,140	71	117	100.0	55.2	43.4	0.5	0.8
Embezzlement	823	657	153	5	8	100.0	79.8	18.6	0.6	1.0
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	32,937	23,520	9,107	165	145	100.0	71.4	27.6	0.5	0.4
Vandalism	108,223	92,136	15,019	629	439	100.0	85.1	13.9	0.6	0.4
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	25,374	17,561	7,451	156	206	100.0	69.2	29.4	0.6	0.8
Prostitution and commercialized vice	3,021	1,470	1,494	21	36	100.0	48.7	49.5	0.7	1.2
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	11,261	8,263	2,863	48	87	100.0	73.4	25.4	0.4	0.8
Drug abuse violations	95,313	79,057	15,109	485	662	100.0	82.9	15.9	0.5	0.7
Gambling	1,370	268	1,060	5	37	100.0	19.6	77.4	0.4	2.7
Offenses against family and children	2,391	1,682	631	67	11	100.0	70.3	26.4	2.8	0.5
Driving under the influence	28,307	27,235	692	297	83	100.0	96.2	2.4	1.0	0.3
Liquor laws	137,860	131,977	3,536	1,992	355	100.0	95.7	2.6	1.4	0.3
Drunkenness	37,587	34,955	1,730	809	93	100.0	93.0	4.6	2.2	0.2
Disorderly conduct	115,574	81,191	33,473	630	280	100.0	70.3	29.0	0.5	0.2
Vagrancy	3,571	3,057	462	20	14	100.0	85.6	13.4	0.6	0.4
All other offenses (except traffic)	317,374	227,482	85,904	1,577	2,411	100.0	71.7	27.1	0.5	0.8
Suspicion	3,147	2,608	520	6	13	100.0	82.9	16.5	0.2	0.4
Curfew and loitering law violations	90,305	66,061	23,167	601	476	100.0	73.2	25.7	0.7	0.5
Runaways	144,846	115,654	26,761	1,146	1,285	100.0	79.8	18.5	0.8	0.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4.7 Arrests, by offense charged, age group, and race, United States, 1981--Continued

Offense charged	Arrests 18 and older					Percent ^a				
	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total	8,235,327	5,976,871	2,125,847	88,850	43,759	100.0	72.6	25.8	1.1	0.5
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	18,549	9,234	9,062	127	126	100.0	49.8	48.9	0.7	0.7
Forcible rape	25,578	13,234	11,888	260	196	100.0	51.7	46.5	1.0	0.8
Robbery	105,313	44,123	60,045	567	578	100.0	41.9	57.0	0.5	0.5
Aggravated assault	229,472	140,455	85,591	2,167	1,259	100.0	61.2	37.3	0.9	0.5
Burglary	280,665	183,619	93,948	1,902	1,190	100.0	65.4	33.5	0.7	0.4
Larceny-theft	779,980	503,020	262,948	7,093	6,919	100.0	64.5	33.7	0.9	0.9
Motor vehicle theft	72,690	46,690	24,883	633	484	100.0	64.2	34.2	0.9	0.7
Arson	11,130	8,239	2,762	78	51	100.0	74.0	24.8	0.7	0.5
Violent crime ^b	378,912	207,046	166,586	3,121	2,159	100.0	54.6	44.0	0.8	0.6
Property crime ^c	1,144,465	741,568	384,547	9,706	8,644	100.0	64.8	33.6	0.8	0.8
Total Crime Index ^d	1,523,377	948,614	551,133	12,827	10,803	100.0	62.3	36.2	0.8	0.7
Other assaults	386,561	256,207	124,743	3,562	2,049	100.0	66.3	32.3	0.9	0.5
Forgery and counterfeiting	72,688	44,506	27,596	357	229	100.0	61.2	38.0	0.5	0.3
Fraud	262,589	181,576	78,991	1,287	735	100.0	69.1	30.1	0.5	0.3
Embezzlement	7,340	5,415	1,845	28	52	100.0	73.8	25.1	0.4	0.7
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	89,329	56,380	32,197	458	294	100.0	63.1	36.0	0.5	0.3
Vandalism	120,286	93,683	24,758	1,290	555	100.0	77.9	20.6	1.1	0.5
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	145,077	88,601	54,951	752	773	100.0	61.1	37.9	0.5	0.5
Prostitution and commercialized vice	100,082	49,436	49,371	343	932	100.0	49.4	49.3	0.3	0.9
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	56,979	45,074	10,960	569	376	100.0	79.1	19.2	1.0	0.7
Drug abuse violations	489,463	353,499	131,749	1,951	2,264	100.0	72.2	26.9	0.4	0.5
Gambling	39,603	12,865	25,611	82	1,045	100.0	32.5	64.7	0.2	2.6
Offenses against family and children	49,375	30,856	17,983	478	58	100.0	62.5	36.4	1.0	0.1
Driving under the influence	1,377,164	1,204,107	151,215	15,201	6,641	100.0	87.4	11.0	1.1	0.5
Liquor laws	315,324	277,942	30,340	5,459	1,383	100.0	88.1	9.7	1.7	0.4
Drunkenness	1,047,709	857,295	164,470	24,193	1,751	100.0	81.8	15.7	2.3	0.2
Disorderly conduct	631,535	400,688	221,183	7,689	1,975	100.0	63.4	35.0	1.2	0.3
Vagrancy	28,102	19,086	8,373	481	162	100.0	67.9	29.8	1.7	0.6
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,480,530	1,044,392	412,769	11,811	11,558	100.0	70.5	27.9	0.8	0.8
Suspicion	12,214	6,649	5,409	32	124	100.0	54.4	44.3	0.3	1.0
Curfew and loitering law violations	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Runaways	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^bViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

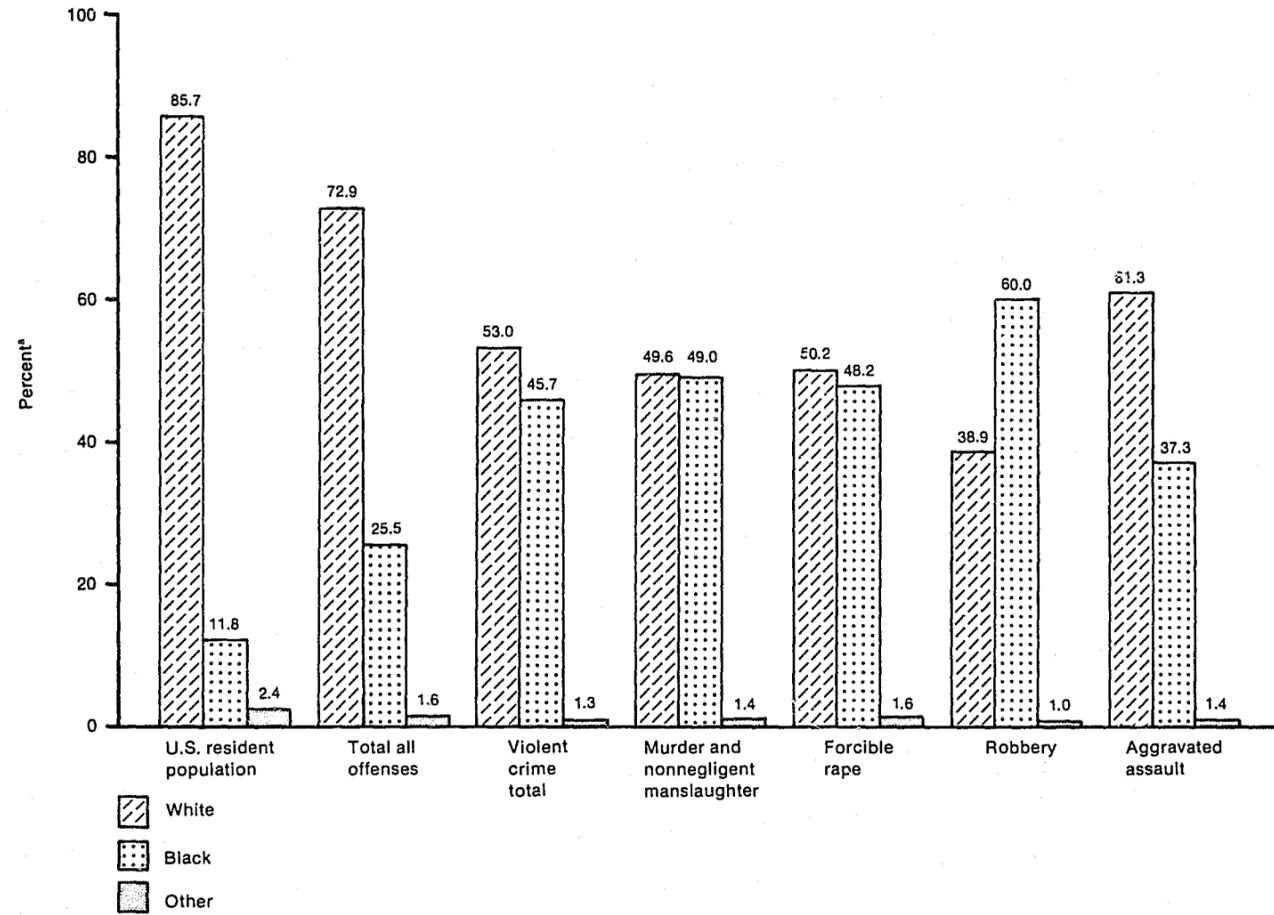
^cProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

^dIncludes arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1981* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), pp. 179-181.

Figure 4.6 Arrests for violent crimes, by offense charged and race, United States, 1981

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.4. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 2.

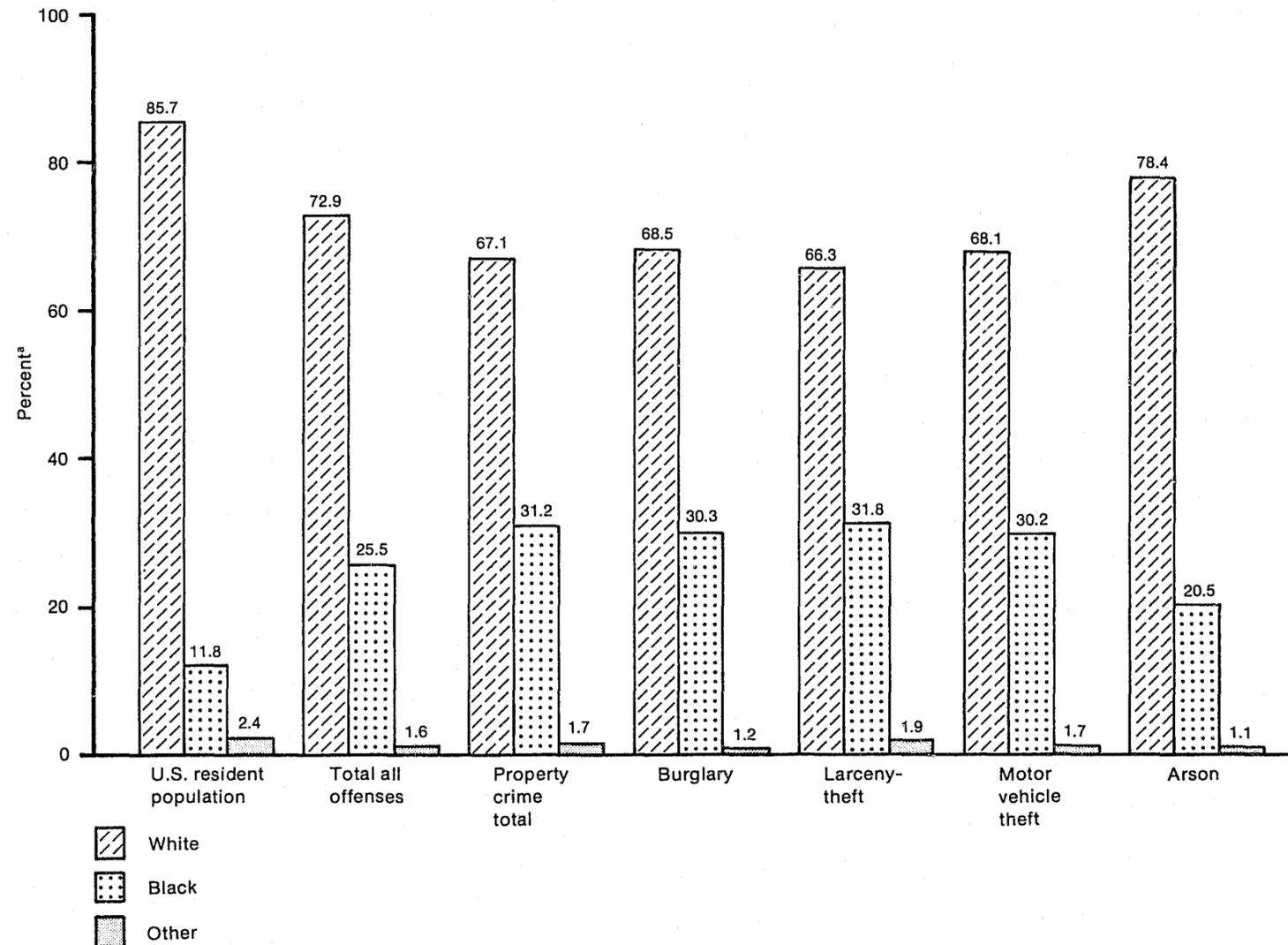


^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1981* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), pp. 179-181; and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Preliminary Estimates of the Population of the United States by Age, Sex, and Race: 1970 to 1981, Population Estimates and Projections*, Series P-25, No. 917 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), p. 26. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 4.7 Arrests for property crimes, by offense charged and race, United States, 1981

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.4. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 2.



Characteristics and Distribution of Persons Arrested

435

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1981* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), pp. 179-181; and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Preliminary Estimates of the Population of the United States by Age, Sex, and Race: 1970 to 1981, Population Estimates and Projections, Series P-25, No. 917* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), p. 26. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.8 Arrests in cities, by offense charged and sex, 1981

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.1. These figures present information from all city law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for at least 6 months in 1981 (Source, p. 315). Population figures are July 1, 1981 population estimates. For definitions of offenses and city areas, see Appendix 2.

Offense charged	(8,899 agencies; 1981 estimated population 144,605,000)						Percent distribution of offenses charged ^a		
	Total number	Persons arrested		Female		Total	Male	Female	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent				
Total	7,890,421	6,577,587	83.4	1,312,834	16.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	14,884	13,006	87.4	1,878	12.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	
Forcible rape	22,573	22,359	99.1	214	0.9	0.3	0.3	(b)	
Robbery	126,264	117,173	92.8	9,091	7.2	1.6	1.8	0.7	
Aggravated assault	196,002	170,183	86.8	25,819	13.2	2.5	2.6	2.0	
Burglary	361,985	339,240	93.7	22,745	6.3	4.6	5.2	1.7	
Larceny-theft	1,002,611	700,266	69.8	302,345	30.2	12.7	10.6	23.0	
Motor vehicle theft	94,014	85,508	91.0	8,506	9.0	1.2	1.3	0.6	
Arson	13,587	12,028	88.5	1,559	11.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	
Violent crime ^c	359,723	322,721	89.7	37,002	10.3	4.6	4.9	2.8	
Property crime ^d	1,472,197	1,137,042	77.2	335,155	22.8	18.7	17.3	25.5	
Total Crime Index ^e	1,831,920	1,459,763	79.7	372,157	20.3	23.2	22.2	28.3	
Other assaults	359,220	307,205	85.5	52,015	14.5	4.6	4.7	4.0	
Forgery and counterfeiting	58,602	39,256	67.0	19,346	33.0	0.7	0.6	1.5	
Fraud	140,892	85,376	60.6	55,516	39.4	1.8	1.3	4.2	
Embezzlement	5,432	3,762	69.3	1,670	30.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	94,000	83,643	89.0	10,357	11.0	1.2	1.3	0.8	
Vandalism	183,858	167,291	91.0	16,567	9.0	2.3	2.5	1.3	
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	138,816	128,501	92.6	10,315	7.4	1.8	2.0	0.8	
Prostitution and commercialized vice	99,000	26,156	26.4	72,844	73.6	1.3	0.4	5.5	
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	54,177	49,694	91.7	4,483	8.3	0.7	0.8	0.3	
Drug abuse violations	447,961	389,930	87.0	58,031	13.0	5.7	5.9	4.4	
Gambling	35,955	32,706	91.0	3,249	9.0	0.5	0.5	0.2	
Offenses against family and children	21,148	17,332	82.0	3,816	18.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	
Driving under the influence	871,639	778,637	89.3	93,002	10.7	11.0	11.8	7.1	
Liquor laws	370,497	314,557	84.9	55,940	15.1	4.7	4.8	4.3	
Drunkenness	894,554	823,075	92.0	71,479	8.0	11.3	12.5	5.4	
Disorderly conduct	674,894	568,394	84.2	106,500	15.8	8.6	8.6	8.1	
Vagrancy	29,235	24,536	83.9	4,699	16.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,365,504	1,145,921	83.9	219,583	16.1	17.3	17.4	16.7	
Suspicion	13,930	12,006	86.2	1,924	13.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	
Curfew and loitering law violations	84,783	66,467	78.4	18,316	21.6	1.1	1.0	1.4	
Runaways	114,404	53,379	46.7	61,025	53.3	1.4	0.8	4.6	

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^bLess than one-tenth of 1 percent.

^cViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^dProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

^eIncludes arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1981* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), p. 189. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.9 Arrests in cities, by offense charged, age group, and race, 1981

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.8. For definitions of offenses and city areas, see Appendix 2.

(8,871 agencies; 1981 estimated population 144,392,000)

Offense charged	Total arrests					Percent ^a				
	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total	7,875,684	5,515,944	2,231,901	78,160	49,679	100.0	70.0	28.3	1.0	0.6
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	14,874	6,310	8,381	54	129	100.0	42.4	56.3	0.4	0.9
Forcible rape	22,561	9,978	12,204	208	171	100.0	44.2	54.1	0.9	0.8
Robbery	126,423	45,361	79,689	583	790	100.0	35.9	63.0	0.5	0.6
Aggravated assault	195,937	111,729	81,428	1,535	1,245	100.0	57.0	41.6	0.8	0.6
Burglary	361,597	232,459	124,730	2,237	2,171	100.0	64.3	34.5	0.6	0.6
Larceny-theft	1,001,474	645,107	336,611	9,326	10,430	100.0	64.4	33.6	0.9	1.0
Motor vehicle theft	93,899	60,151	32,140	773	835	100.0	64.1	34.2	0.8	0.9
Arson	13,549	10,194	3,199	87	69	100.0	75.2	23.6	0.6	0.5
Violent crime ^b	359,795	173,378	181,702	2,380	2,335	100.0	48.2	50.5	0.7	0.6
Property crime ^c	1,470,519	947,911	496,680	12,423	13,505	100.0	64.5	33.8	0.8	0.9
Total Crime Index ^d	1,830,314	1,121,289	678,382	14,803	15,840	100.0	61.3	37.1	0.8	0.9
Other assaults	358,634	225,470	127,898	2,968	2,298	100.0	62.9	35.7	0.8	0.6
Forgery and counterfeiting	58,521	35,106	22,937	275	203	100.0	60.0	39.2	0.5	0.3
Fraud	140,924	89,522	50,052	653	697	100.0	63.5	35.5	0.5	0.5
Embezzlement	5,427	3,908	1,454	19	46	100.0	72.0	26.8	0.4	0.8
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	93,884	58,013	35,073	439	359	100.0	61.8	37.4	0.5	0.4
Vandalism	183,580	145,385	35,847	1,490	858	100.0	79.2	19.5	0.8	0.5
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	138,607	80,967	56,103	677	860	100.0	58.4	40.5	0.5	0.6
Prostitution and commercialized vice	98,992	48,229	49,470	357	936	100.0	48.7	50.0	0.4	0.9
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	54,090	41,135	12,028	530	397	100.0	76.0	22.2	1.0	0.7
Drug abuse violations	446,506	313,063	129,376	1,701	2,366	100.0	70.1	29.0	0.4	0.5
Gambling	35,955	10,006	24,806	78	1,065	100.0	27.8	69.0	0.2	3.0
Offenses against family and children	21,093	13,017	7,792	240	44	100.0	61.7	36.9	1.1	0.2
Driving under the influence	869,442	756,376	100,086	8,658	4,322	100.0	87.0	11.5	1.0	0.5
Liquor laws	369,723	331,885	29,731	6,553	1,554	100.0	89.8	8.0	1.8	0.4
Drunkenness	892,293	718,957	150,841	20,855	1,640	100.0	80.6	16.9	2.3	0.2
Disorderly conduct	673,786	420,917	244,129	6,666	2,074	100.0	62.5	36.2	1.0	0.3
Vagrancy	29,231	20,102	8,509	455	165	100.0	68.8	29.1	1.6	0.6
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,362,158	926,224	414,097	9,313	12,524	100.0	68.0	30.4	0.7	0.9
Suspicion	13,862	8,085	5,713	22	42	100.0	58.3	41.2	0.2	0.3
Curfew and loitering law violations	84,534	60,944	22,717	559	314	100.0	72.1	26.9	0.7	0.4
Runaways	114,128	87,344	24,860	849	1,075	100.0	76.5	21.8	0.7	0.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4.9 Arrests in cities, by offense charged, age group, and race, 1981--Continued

Offense charged	Arrests under 18					Percent ^a				
	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total	1,700,208	1,221,144	453,849	12,435	12,780	100.0	71.8	26.7	0.7	0.8
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1,489	633	836	2	18	100.0	42.5	56.1	0.1	1.2
Forcible rape	3,681	1,393	2,267	12	9	100.0	37.8	61.6	0.3	0.2
Robbery	38,262	11,466	26,424	104	268	100.0	30.0	69.1	0.3	0.7
Aggravated assault	30,069	17,717	11,995	184	173	100.0	58.9	39.9	0.6	0.6
Burglary	158,826	109,547	47,090	993	1,196	100.0	69.0	29.6	0.6	0.8
Larceny-theft	359,531	244,699	107,396	3,206	4,230	100.0	68.1	29.9	0.9	1.2
Motor vehicle theft	39,111	27,571	10,742	371	427	100.0	70.5	27.5	0.9	1.1
Arson	6,258	5,218	974	41	25	100.0	83.4	15.6	0.7	0.4
Violent crime ^b	73,501	31,209	41,522	302	468	100.0	42.5	56.5	0.4	0.6
Property crime ^c	563,726	387,035	166,202	4,611	5,878	100.0	68.7	29.5	0.8	1.0
Total Crime Index ^d	637,227	418,244	207,724	4,913	6,346	100.0	65.6	32.6	0.8	1.0
Other assaults	67,086	42,325	23,609	506	646	100.0	63.1	35.2	0.8	1.0
Forgery and counterfeiting	6,714	5,295	1,340	44	35	100.0	78.9	20.0	0.7	0.5
Fraud	12,578	6,462	5,953	50	113	100.0	51.4	47.3	0.4	0.9
Embezzlement	712	562	138	5	7	100.0	78.9	19.4	0.7	1.0
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	27,620	19,122	8,231	139	128	100.0	69.2	29.8	0.5	0.5
Vandalism	89,124	74,322	13,909	507	386	100.0	83.4	15.6	0.6	0.4
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	21,997	14,747	6,929	132	189	100.0	67.0	31.5	0.6	0.9
Prostitution and commercialized vice	2,929	1,400	1,473	21	35	100.0	47.8	50.3	0.7	1.2
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	9,132	6,461	2,562	33	76	100.0	70.8	28.1	0.4	0.8
Drug abuse violations	77,006	62,542	13,566	385	513	100.0	81.2	17.6	0.5	0.7
Gambling	1,234	196	999	5	34	100.0	15.9	81.0	0.4	2.8
Offenses against family and children	2,013	1,348	588	67	10	100.0	67.0	29.2	3.3	0.5
Driving under the influence	19,014	18,290	499	173	52	100.0	96.2	2.6	0.9	0.3
Liquor laws	113,503	108,264	3,190	1,749	300	100.0	95.4	2.8	1.5	0.3
Drunkenness	30,397	28,290	1,481	546	80	100.0	93.1	4.9	1.8	0.3
Disorderly conduct	107,081	73,912	32,387	520	262	100.0	69.0	30.2	0.5	0.2
Vagrancy	3,014	2,572	416	14	12	100.0	85.3	13.8	0.5	0.4
All other offenses (except traffic)	270,216	186,064	80,777	1,216	2,159	100.0	68.9	29.9	0.5	0.8
Suspicion	2,949	2,438	501	2	8	100.0	82.7	17.0	0.1	0.3
Curfew and loitering law violations	84,534	60,944	22,717	559	314	100.0	72.1	26.9	0.7	0.4
Runaways	114,128	87,344	24,860	849	1,075	100.0	76.5	21.8	0.7	0.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4.9 Arrests in cities, by offense charged, age group, and race, 1981--Continued

Offense charged	Arrests 18 and older					Percent ^a				
	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total	6,175,476	4,294,800	1,778,052	65,725	36,899	100.0	69.5	28.8	1.1	0.6
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	13,385	5,677	7,545	52	111	100.0	42.4	56.4	0.4	0.8
Forcible rape	18,880	8,585	9,937	196	162	100.0	45.5	52.6	1.0	0.9
Robbery	88,161	33,895	53,265	479	522	100.0	38.4	60.4	0.5	0.6
Aggravated assault	165,868	94,012	69,433	1,351	1,072	100.0	56.7	41.9	0.8	0.6
Burglary	202,771	122,912	77,640	1,244	975	100.0	60.6	38.3	0.6	0.5
Larceny-theft	641,943	400,408	229,215	6,120	6,200	100.0	62.4	35.7	1.0	1.0
Motor vehicle theft	54,788	32,580	21,398	402	408	100.0	59.5	39.1	0.7	0.7
Arson	7,291	4,976	2,225	46	44	100.0	68.2	30.5	0.6	0.6
Violent crime ^b	286,294	142,169	140,180	2,078	1,867	100.0	49.7	49.0	0.7	0.7
Property crime ^c	906,793	560,876	330,478	7,812	7,627	100.0	61.9	36.4	0.9	0.8
Total Crime Index ^d	1,193,087	703,045	470,658	9,890	9,494	100.0	58.9	39.4	0.8	0.8
Other assaults	291,548	183,145	104,289	2,462	1,652	100.0	62.8	35.8	0.8	0.6
Forgery and counterfeiting	51,807	29,811	21,597	231	168	100.0	57.5	41.7	0.4	0.3
Fraud	128,346	83,060	44,099	603	584	100.0	64.7	34.4	0.5	0.5
Embezzlement	4,715	3,346	1,316	14	39	100.0	71.0	27.9	0.3	0.8
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	66,264	38,891	26,842	300	231	100.0	58.7	40.5	0.5	0.3
Vandalism	94,456	71,063	21,938	983	472	100.0	75.2	23.2	1.0	0.5
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	116,610	66,220	49,174	545	671	100.0	56.8	42.2	0.5	0.6
Prostitution and commercialized vice	96,063	46,829	47,997	336	901	100.0	48.7	50.0	0.3	0.9
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	44,958	34,674	9,466	497	321	100.0	77.1	21.1	1.1	0.7
Drug abuse violations	369,500	250,521	115,810	1,316	1,853	100.0	67.8	31.3	0.4	0.5
Gambling	34,721	9,810	23,807	73	1,031	100.0	28.3	68.6	0.2	3.0
Offenses against family and children	19,080	11,669	7,204	173	34	100.0	61.2	37.8	0.9	0.2
Driving under the influence	850,428	738,086	99,587	8,485	4,270	100.0	86.8	11.7	1.0	0.5
Liquor laws	256,220	223,621	26,541	4,804	1,254	100.0	87.3	10.4	1.9	0.5
Drunkenness	861,896	690,667	149,360	20,309	1,560	100.0	80.1	17.3	2.4	0.2
Disorderly conduct	566,705	347,005	211,742	6,146	1,812	100.0	61.2	37.4	1.1	0.3
Vagrancy	26,217	17,530	8,093	441	153	100.0	66.9	30.9	1.7	0.6
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,091,942	740,160	333,320	8,097	10,365	100.0	67.8	30.5	0.7	0.9
Suspicion	10,913	5,647	5,212	20	34	100.0	51.7	47.8	0.2	0.3
Curfew and loitering law violations	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Runaways	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.
^bViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
^cProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.
^dIncludes arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1981* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), pp. 191-193.

Table 4.10 Arrests in suburban areas,^a by offense charged and sex, 1981

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.1. These figures present information from all suburban law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for at least 6 months in 1981 (Source, p. 318). Population figures are July 1, 1981 preliminary counts by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. For definitions of offenses and suburban areas, see Appendix 2.

(5,837 agencies; 1981 estimated population 87,008,000)

Offense charged	Total number	Persons arrested				Percent distribution of offenses charged ^b		
		Male		Female		Total	Male	Female
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent			
Total	3,479,666	2,925,480	84.1	554,186	15.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	5,211	4,541	87.1	670	12.9	0.1	0.2	0.1
Forcible rape	8,610	8,528	99.0	82	1.0	0.2	0.3	(c)
Robbery	34,186	31,793	93.0	2,393	7.0	1.0	1.1	0.4
Aggravated assault	88,406	78,186	88.4	10,220	11.6	2.5	2.7	1.8
Burglary	176,319	164,836	93.5	11,483	6.5	5.1	5.6	2.1
Larceny-theft	416,548	294,711	70.8	121,837	29.2	12.0	10.1	22.0
Motor vehicle theft	38,722	35,107	90.7	3,615	9.3	1.1	1.2	0.7
Arson	7,665	6,844	89.3	821	10.7	0.2	0.2	0.1
Violent crime ^d	136,413	123,048	90.2	13,365	9.8	3.9	4.2	2.4
Property crime ^e	639,254	501,498	78.5	137,756	21.5	18.4	17.1	24.9
Total Crime Index ^f	775,667	624,546	80.5	151,121	19.5	22.3	21.3	27.3
Other assaults	160,786	138,101	85.9	22,685	14.1	4.6	4.7	4.1
Forgery and counterfeiting	28,795	19,779	68.7	9,016	31.3	0.8	0.7	1.6
Fraud	108,628	61,408	56.5	47,220	43.5	3.1	2.1	8.5
Embezzlement	2,783	2,039	73.3	744	26.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	47,958	42,872	89.4	5,086	10.6	1.4	1.5	0.9
Vandalism	92,830	85,051	91.6	7,779	8.4	2.7	2.9	1.4
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	51,992	48,227	92.8	3,765	7.2	1.5	1.6	0.7
Prostitution and commercialized vice	6,397	1,848	28.9	4,549	71.1	0.2	0.1	0.8
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	22,593	21,467	95.0	1,126	5.0	0.6	0.7	0.2
Drug abuse violations	191,929	165,559	86.3	26,370	13.7	5.5	5.7	4.8
Gambling	5,723	5,048	88.2	675	11.8	0.2	0.2	0.1
Offenses against family and children	23,367	21,546	92.2	1,821	7.8	0.7	0.7	0.3
Driving under the influence	596,957	533,434	89.4	63,523	10.6	17.2	18.2	11.5
Liquor laws	177,282	149,230	84.2	28,052	15.8	5.1	5.1	5.1
Drunkennes	310,995	284,516	91.5	26,479	8.5	8.9	9.7	4.8
Disorderly conduct	201,855	173,077	85.7	28,778	14.3	5.8	5.9	5.2
Vagrancy	6,502	5,708	87.8	794	12.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
All other offenses (except traffic)	584,038	496,071	84.9	87,967	15.1	16.8	17.0	15.9
Suspicion	4,224	3,676	87.0	548	13.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Curfew and loitering law violations	25,572	19,197	75.1	6,375	24.9	0.7	0.7	1.2
Runaways	52,793	23,080	43.7	29,713	56.3	1.5	0.8	5.4

^a Includes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes core cities. Suburban cities and counties are also included in other groups.
^b Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^c Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.
^d Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
^e Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.
^f Includes arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1981* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), p. 225. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.11 Arrests in suburban areas,^a by offense charged, age group, and race, 1981

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.10. For definitions of offenses and suburban areas, see Appendix 2.

(5,804 agencies; 1981 estimated population 86,677,000)

Offense charged	Total arrests					Percent ^b				
	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total	3,464,291	2,876,518	563,749	14,329	9,695	100.0	83.0	16.3	0.4	0.3
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	5,202	3,470	1,699	19	14	100.0	66.7	32.7	0.4	0.3
Forcible rape	8,595	5,749	2,788	27	31	100.0	66.9	32.4	0.3	0.4
Robbery	34,164	18,675	15,340	75	74	100.0	54.7	44.9	0.2	0.2
Aggravated assault	88,322	65,448	22,201	371	302	100.0	74.1	25.1	0.4	0.3
Burglary	176,018	139,658	35,425	573	362	100.0	79.3	20.1	0.3	0.2
Larceny-theft	415,896	311,304	101,136	1,417	2,039	100.0	74.9	24.3	0.3	0.5
Motor vehicle theft	38,652	30,994	7,408	156	94	100.0	80.2	19.2	0.4	0.2
Arson	7,652	6,665	940	26	21	100.0	87.1	12.3	0.3	0.3
Violent crime ^c	136,283	93,342	42,028	492	421	100.0	68.5	30.8	0.4	0.3
Property crime ^d	638,218	488,621	144,909	2,172	2,516	100.0	76.6	22.7	0.3	0.4
Total Crime Index ^e	774,501	581,963	186,937	2,664	2,937	100.0	75.1	24.1	0.3	0.4
Other assaults	160,406	125,271	34,035	585	515	100.0	78.1	21.2	0.4	0.3
Forgery and counterfeiting	28,726	20,227	8,361	81	57	100.0	70.4	29.1	0.3	0.2
Fraud	111,599	80,748	30,380	239	232	100.0	72.4	27.2	0.2	0.2
Embezzlement	2,780	2,217	540	11	12	100.0	79.7	19.4	0.4	0.4
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	47,885	35,389	12,211	164	121	100.0	73.9	25.5	0.3	0.3
Vandalism	92,590	83,184	8,993	234	179	100.0	89.8	9.7	0.3	0.2
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	51,882	40,012	11,540	153	177	100.0	77.1	22.2	0.3	0.3
Prostitution and commercialized vice	6,366	3,884	2,421	15	46	100.0	61.0	38.0	0.2	0.7
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	22,511	19,414	2,937	68	92	100.0	86.2	13.0	0.3	0.4
Drug abuse violations	190,876	164,203	25,910	414	349	100.0	86.0	13.6	0.2	0.2
Gambling	5,736	3,135	2,580	9	12	100.0	54.7	45.0	0.2	0.2
Offenses against family and children	23,306	15,856	7,355	73	22	100.0	68.0	31.6	0.3	0.1
Driving under the influence	587,643	538,395	44,415	2,465	2,368	100.0	91.6	7.6	0.4	0.4
Liquor laws	177,238	169,548	6,759	617	314	100.0	95.7	3.8	0.3	0.2
Drunkennes	309,258	272,926	32,364	3,467	501	100.0	88.3	10.5	1.1	0.2
Disorderly conduct	201,054	170,558	29,430	755	311	100.0	84.8	14.6	0.4	0.2
Vagrancy	6,491	4,970	1,442	53	26	100.0	76.6	22.2	0.8	0.4
All other offenses (except traffic)	581,403	470,380	107,821	1,933	1,269	100.0	80.9	18.5	0.3	0.2
Suspicion	4,177	3,439	729	7	2	100.0	82.3	17.5	0.2	(f)
Curfew and loitering law violations	25,356	22,974	2,284	54	44	100.0	90.6	9.0	0.2	0.2
Runaways	52,507	47,825	4,305	268	109	100.0	91.1	8.2	0.5	0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4.11 Arrests in suburban areas,^a by offense charged, age group, and race, 1981--Continued

Offense charged	Arrests under 18					Percent ^b				
	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total	742,285	640,472	97,872	2,117	1,824	100.0	86.3	13.2	0.3	0.2
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	428	295	131	1	1	100.0	68.9	30.6	0.2	0.2
Forcible rape	1,217	715	501	0	1	100.0	58.8	41.2	X	0.1
Robbery	8,168	3,857	4,275	19	17	100.0	47.2	52.3	0.2	0.2
Aggravated assault	13,282	9,809	3,391	48	34	100.0	73.9	25.5	0.4	0.3
Burglary	79,905	66,584	12,862	265	194	100.0	83.3	16.1	0.3	0.2
Larceny-theft	152,338	120,629	30,681	418	610	100.0	79.2	20.1	0.3	0.4
Motor vehicle theft	16,756	14,245	2,415	55	41	100.0	85.0	14.4	0.3	0.2
Arson	3,717	3,319	381	6	11	100.0	89.3	10.3	0.2	0.3
Violent crime ^c	23,095	14,676	8,298	68	53	100.0	63.5	35.9	0.3	0.2
Property crime ^d	252,716	204,777	46,339	744	856	100.0	81.0	18.3	0.3	0.3
Total Crime Index ^e	275,811	219,453	54,637	812	909	100.0	79.6	19.8	0.3	0.3
Other assaults	28,552	22,740	5,647	78	87	100.0	79.6	19.8	0.3	0.3
Forgery and counterfeiting	3,149	2,721	415	7	6	100.0	86.4	13.2	0.2	0.2
Fraud	2,592	2,064	501	6	21	100.0	79.6	19.3	0.2	0.8
Embezzlement	251	212	36	1	2	100.0	84.5	14.3	0.4	0.8
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	13,931	11,150	2,698	45	38	100.0	80.0	19.4	0.3	0.3
Vandalism	48,780	44,884	3,740	77	79	100.0	92.0	7.7	0.2	0.2
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	8,986	7,560	1,352	29	45	100.0	84.1	15.0	0.3	0.5
Prostitution and commercialized vice	267	189	75	1	2	100.0	70.8	28.1	0.4	0.7
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	4,452	3,719	709	13	11	100.0	83.5	15.9	0.3	0.2
Drug abuse violations	38,173	35,115	2,898	85	75	100.0	92.0	7.6	0.2	0.2
Gambling	224	20	124	0	0	100.0	44.6	55.4	X	X
Offenses against family and children	555	479	74	2	0	100.0	86.3	13.3	0.4	X
Driving under the influence	12,188	11,902	206	57	23	100.0	97.7	1.7	0.5	0.2
Liquor laws	63,391	62,166	1,014	128	83	100.0	98.1	1.6	0.2	0.1
Drunkenness	13,728	13,110	445	154	19	100.0	95.5	3.2	1.1	0.1
Disorderly conduct	41,097	36,201	4,759	71	66	100.0	88.1	11.6	0.2	0.2
Vagrancy	1,736	1,520	207	4	5	100.0	87.6	11.9	0.2	0.3
All other offenses (except traffic)	105,387	93,318	11,644	225	200	100.0	88.5	11.0	0.2	0.2
Suspicion	1,172	1,070	102	0	0	100.0	91.3	8.7	X	X
Curfew and loitering law violations	25,356	22,974	2,284	54	44	100.0	90.6	9.0	0.2	0.2
Runaways	52,507	47,825	4,305	268	109	100.0	91.1	8.2	0.5	0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4.11 Arrests in suburban areas,^a by offense charged, age group, and race, 1981--Continued

Offense charged	Arrests 18 and older					Percent ^b				
	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total	2,722,006	2,236,046	465,877	12,212	7,871	100.0	82.1	17.1	0.4	0.3
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	4,774	3,175	1,568	18	13	100.0	66.5	32.8	0.4	0.3
Forcible rape	7,378	5,034	2,287	27	30	100.0	68.2	31.0	0.4	0.4
Robbery	25,996	14,818	11,065	56	57	100.0	57.0	42.6	0.2	0.2
Aggravated assault	75,040	55,639	18,810	323	268	100.0	74.1	25.1	0.4	0.4
Burglary	96,113	73,074	22,563	308	168	100.0	76.0	23.5	0.3	0.2
Larceny-theft	263,558	190,675	70,455	999	1,429	100.0	72.3	26.7	0.4	0.5
Motor vehicle theft	21,896	16,749	4,993	101	53	100.0	76.5	22.8	0.5	0.2
Arson	3,935	3,346	559	20	10	100.0	85.0	14.2	0.5	0.3
Violent crime ^c	113,188	78,666	33,730	424	368	100.0	69.5	29.8	0.4	0.3
Property crime ^d	385,502	283,844	98,570	1,428	1,660	100.0	73.6	25.6	0.4	0.4
Total Crime Index ^e	498,690	362,510	132,300	1,852	2,028	100.0	72.7	26.5	0.4	0.4
Other assaults	131,854	102,531	28,388	507	428	100.0	77.8	21.5	0.4	0.3
Forgery and counterfeiting	25,577	17,506	7,946	74	51	100.0	68.4	31.1	0.3	0.2
Fraud	109,007	78,684	29,879	233	211	100.0	72.2	27.4	0.2	0.2
Embezzlement	2,529	2,005	504	10	10	100.0	79.3	19.9	0.4	0.4
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	33,954	24,239	9,513	119	83	100.0	71.4	28.0	0.4	0.2
Vandalism	43,810	38,300	5,253	157	100	100.0	87.4	12.0	0.4	0.2
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	42,896	32,452	10,188	124	132	100.0	75.7	23.8	0.3	0.3
Prostitution and commercialized vice	6,099	3,695	2,346	14	44	100.0	60.6	38.5	0.2	0.7
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	18,059	15,695	2,228	55	81	100.0	86.9	12.3	0.3	0.4
Drug abuse violations	152,703	129,088	23,012	329	274	100.0	84.5	15.1	0.2	0.2
Gambling	5,512	3,035	2,456	9	12	100.0	55.1	44.6	0.2	0.2
Offenses against family and children	22,751	15,377	7,281	71	22	100.0	67.6	32.0	0.3	0.1
Driving under the influence	575,455	526,493	44,209	2,408	2,345	100.0	91.5	7.7	0.4	0.4
Liquor laws	113,847	107,382	5,745	489	231	100.0	94.3	5.0	0.4	0.2
Drunkenness	295,530	259,816	31,919	3,313	482	100.0	87.9	10.8	1.1	0.2
Disorderly conduct	159,957	134,357	24,671	684	245	100.0	84.0	15.4	0.4	0.2
Vagrancy	4,755	3,450	1,235	49	21	100.0	72.6	26.0	1.0	0.4
All other offenses (except traffic)	476,016	377,062	96,177	1,708	1,069	100.0	79.2	20.2	0.4	0.2
Suspicion	3,005	2,369	627	7	2	100.0	78.8	20.9	0.2	0.1
Curfew and loitering law violations	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Runaways	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

^aIncludes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes core cities. Suburban cities and counties are also included in other groups.^bBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.^cViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.^dProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.^eIncludes arson.^fLess than one-tenth of 1 percent.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1981* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), pp. 227-229.

Table 4.12 Arrests in rural counties, by offense charged and sex, 1981

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.1. These figures present information from all rural county law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for at least 6 months in 1981 (Source, p. 315). Population figures are July 1, 1981 population estimates. For definitions of offenses and rural counties, see Appendix 2.

(2,781 agencies; 1981 estimated population 29,184,000)

Offense charged	Total number	Persons arrested				Percent distribution of offenses charged ^a		
		Male		Female		Total	Male	Female
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent			
Total	943,171	822,883	87.2	120,288	12.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	2,154	1,864	86.5	290	13.5	0.2	0.2	0.2
Forcible rape	2,639	2,617	99.2	22	0.8	0.3	0.3	(b)
Robbery	4,370	4,065	93.0	305	7.0	0.5	0.5	0.3
Aggravated assault	27,185	24,289	89.3	2,896	10.7	2.9	3.0	2.4
Burglary	44,591	42,074	94.4	2,517	5.6	4.7	5.1	2.1
Larceny-theft	56,892	48,165	84.7	8,727	15.3	6.0	5.9	7.3
Motor vehicle theft	9,480	8,697	91.7	783	8.3	1.0	1.1	0.7
Arson	2,057	1,844	89.6	213	10.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Violent crime ^c	36,348	32,835	90.3	3,513	9.7	3.9	4.0	2.9
Property crime ^d	113,020	100,780	89.2	12,240	10.8	12.0	12.2	10.2
Total Crime Index ^e	149,368	133,615	89.5	15,753	10.5	15.8	16.2	13.1
Other assaults	40,760	35,805	87.8	4,955	12.2	4.3	4.4	4.1
Forgery and counterfeiting	8,585	6,209	72.3	2,376	27.7	0.9	0.8	2.0
Fraud	61,774	35,982	58.2	25,792	41.8	6.5	4.4	21.4
Embezzlement	1,048	798	76.1	250	23.9	0.1	0.1	0.2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	8,707	7,860	90.3	847	9.7	0.9	1.0	0.7
Vandalism	15,841	14,557	91.9	1,284	8.1	1.7	1.8	1.1
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	9,816	9,312	94.9	504	5.1	1.0	1.1	0.4
Prostitution and commercialized vice	274	134	48.9	140	51.1	(b)	(b)	0.1
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	3,835	3,679	95.9	156	4.1	0.4	0.4	0.1
Drug abuse violations	53,308	46,591	87.4	6,717	12.6	5.7	5.7	5.6
Gambling	1,400	1,251	89.4	149	10.6	0.1	0.2	0.1
Offenses against family and children	12,948	12,302	95.0	646	5.0	1.4	1.5	0.5
Driving under the influence	235,793	217,952	92.4	17,841	7.6	25.0	26.5	14.8
Liquor laws	40,046	33,958	84.8	6,088	15.2	4.2	4.1	5.1
Drunkenness	98,468	92,390	93.8	6,078	6.2	10.4	11.2	5.1
Disorderly conduct	31,165	27,309	87.6	3,856	12.4	3.3	3.3	3.2
Vagrancy	708	600	84.7	108	15.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
All other offenses (except traffic)	158,662	137,071	86.4	21,591	13.6	16.8	16.7	17.9
Suspicion	929	807	86.9	122	13.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Curfew and loitering law violations	1,042	758	72.7	284	27.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Runaways	8,694	3,943	45.4	4,751	54.6	0.9	0.5	3.9

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^bLess than one-tenth of 1 percent.

^cViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^dProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

^eIncludes arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1981 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), p. 213. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.13 Arrests in rural counties, by offense charged, age group, and race, 1981

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.12. For definitions of offenses and rural counties, see Appendix 2.

(2,762 agencies; 1981 estimated population 28,995,000)

Offense charged	Total arrests					Percent ^a				
	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total	935,214	778,520	132,640	19,572	4,482	100.0	83.2	14.2	2.1	0.5
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	2,143	1,474	593	68	8	100.0	68.8	27.7	3.2	0.4
Forcible rape	2,629	1,817	739	55	18	100.0	69.1	28.1	2.1	0.7
Robbery	4,351	2,907	1,337	78	29	100.0	66.8	30.7	1.8	0.7
Aggravated assault	27,140	19,350	7,036	659	95	100.0	71.3	25.9	2.4	0.4
Burglary	44,424	36,431	6,768	871	354	100.0	82.0	15.2	2.0	0.8
Larceny-theft	56,638	46,143	9,196	770	529	100.0	81.5	16.2	1.4	0.9
Motor vehicle theft	9,441	8,238	853	270	80	100.0	87.3	9.0	2.9	0.8
Arson	2,050	1,787	213	40	10	100.0	87.2	10.4	2.0	0.5
Violent crime ^b	36,263	25,548	9,705	860	150	100.0	70.5	26.8	2.4	0.4
Property crime ^c	112,553	92,599	17,030	1,951	973	100.0	82.3	15.1	1.7	0.9
Total Crime Index ^d	148,816	118,147	26,735	2,811	1,123	100.0	79.4	18.0	1.9	0.8
Other assaults	40,644	30,416	9,012	906	310	100.0	74.8	22.2	2.2	0.8
Forgery and counterfeiting	8,540	6,502	1,914	92	32	100.0	76.1	22.4	1.1	0.4
Fraud	62,493	47,093	14,802	530	68	100.0	75.4	23.7	0.8	0.1
Embezzlement	1,046	858	176	4	8	100.0	82.0	16.8	0.4	0.8
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	8,645	7,233	1,276	101	35	100.0	83.7	14.8	1.2	0.4
Vandalism	15,789	14,162	1,219	324	84	100.0	89.7	7.7	2.1	0.5
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	9,786	8,225	1,344	160	57	100.0	84.0	13.7	1.6	0.6
Prostitution and commercialized vice	274	199	75	0	0	100.0	72.6	27.4	X	X
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	3,819	3,392	348	55	24	100.0	88.8	9.1	1.4	0.6
Drug abuse violations	53,161	47,725	4,478	543	415	100.0	89.8	8.4	1.0	0.8
Gambling	1,402	879	514	1	8	100.0	62.7	36.7	0.1	0.6
Offenses against family and children	12,875	8,149	4,468	249	9	100.0	63.3	34.7	1.9	0.1
Driving under the influence	229,771	197,457	26,128	5,482	704	100.0	85.9	11.4	2.4	0.3
Liquor laws	40,141	37,102	2,188	741	110	100.0	92.4	5.5	1.8	0.3
Drunkenness	97,979	87,635	7,262	2,995	87	100.0	89.4	7.4	3.1	0.1
Disorderly conduct	30,884	25,002	4,392	1,355	135	100.0	81.0	14.2	4.4	0.4
Vagrancy	689	555	100	34	0	100.0	80.6	14.5	4.9	X
All other offenses (except traffic)	157,949	128,274	25,828	3,002	845	100.0	81.2	16.4	1.9	0.5
Suspicion	902	699	99	9	95	100.0	77.5	11.0	1.0	10.5
Curfew and loitering law violations	1,019	782	46	34	157	100.0	76.7	4.5	3.3	15.4
Runaways	8,590	8,034	236	144	176	100.0	93.5	2.7	1.7	2.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4.13 Arrests in rural counties, by offense charged, age group, and race, 1981--Continued

Offense charged	Arrests under 18					Percent ^a				
	Total	White	Black	American	Asian	Total	White	Black	American	Asian
				Indian or Alaskan Native	or Pacific Islander				Indian or Alaskan Native	or Pacific Islander
Total	95,099	85,215	6,428	2,035	1,421	100.0	89.6	6.8	2.1	1.5
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	107	80	23	4	0	100.0	74.8	21.5	3.7	X
Forcible rape	206	137	60	8	1	100.0	66.5	29.1	3.9	0.5
Robbery	498	365	113	13	7	100.0	73.3	22.7	2.6	1.4
Aggravated assault	1,600	1,262	284	44	10	100.0	78.9	17.8	2.8	0.6
Burglary	14,709	12,763	1,377	357	212	100.0	86.8	9.4	2.4	1.4
Larceny-theft	12,954	11,275	1,244	178	257	100.0	87.0	9.6	1.4	2.0
Motor vehicle theft	3,329	3,031	163	99	36	100.0	91.0	4.9	3.0	1.1
Arson	464	409	31	17	7	100.0	88.1	6.7	3.7	1.5
Violent crime ^b	2,411	1,844	480	69	18	100.0	76.5	19.9	2.9	0.7
Property crime ^c	31,456	27,478	2,815	651	512	100.0	87.4	8.9	2.1	1.6
Total Crime Index ^d	33,867	29,322	3,295	720	530	100.0	86.6	9.7	2.1	1.6
Other assaults	2,654	2,079	410	83	82	100.0	78.3	15.4	3.1	3.1
Forgery and counterfeiting	825	693	113	14	5	100.0	84.0	13.7	1.7	0.6
Fraud	604	524	57	20	3	100.0	86.8	9.4	3.3	0.5
Embezzlement	14	13	1	0	0	100.0	92.9	7.1	X	X
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	1,188	1,070	94	12	12	100.0	90.1	7.9	1.0	1
Vandalism	5,831	5,510	190	94	37	100.0	94.5	3.3	1.6	0.6
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	658	598	39	15	6	100.0	90.9	5.9	2.3	0.9
Prostitution and commercialized vice	11	8	3	0	0	100.0	72.7	27.3	X	X
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	487	426	43	9	9	100.0	87.5	8.8	1.8	1.8
Drug abuse violations	5,369	4,921	260	64	124	100.0	91.7	4.8	1.2	2.3
Gambling	32	19	10	0	3	100.0	59.4	31.3	X	9.4
Offenses against family and children	140	124	15	0	1	100.0	88.6	10.7	X	0.7
Driving under the influence	4,383	4,175	103	89	16	100.0	95.3	2.3	2.0	0.4
Liquor laws	10,292	9,913	148	197	34	100.0	96.3	1.4	1.9	0.3
Drunkenness	2,945	2,663	75	201	6	100.0	90.4	2.5	6.8	0.2
Disorderly conduct	2,578	2,218	260	88	12	100.0	86.0	10.1	3.4	0.5
Vagrancy	95	83	9	3	0	100.0	87.4	9.5	3.2	X
All other offenses (except traffic)	13,390	11,935	1,008	244	203	100.0	89.1	7.5	1.8	1.5
Suspicion	127	105	13	4	5	100.0	82.7	10.2	3.1	3.9
Curfew and loitering law violations	1,019	782	46	34	157	100.0	76.7	4.5	3.3	15.4
Runaways	8,590	8,034	236	144	176	100.0	93.5	2.7	1.7	2.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4.13 Arrests in rural counties, by offense charged, age group, and race, 1981--Continued

Offense charged	Arrests 18 and older					Percent ^a				
	Total	White	Black	American	Asian	Total	White	Black	American	Asian
				Indian or Alaskan Native	or Pacific Islander				Indian or Alaskan Native	or Pacific Islander
Total	840,115	693,305	126,212	17,537	3,061	100.0	82.5	15.0	2.1	0.4
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	2,036	1,394	570	64	8	100.0	68.5	28.0	3.1	0.4
Forcible rape	2,423	1,680	679	47	17	100.0	69.3	28.0	1.9	0.7
Robbery	3,853	2,542	1,224	65	22	100.0	66.0	31.8	1.7	0.6
Aggravated assault	25,540	18,088	6,752	615	85	100.0	70.8	26.4	2.4	0.3
Burglary	29,715	23,668	5,391	514	142	100.0	79.7	18.1	1.7	0.5
Larceny-theft	43,684	34,868	7,952	592	272	100.0	79.8	18.2	1.4	0.6
Motor vehicle theft	6,112	5,207	690	171	44	100.0	85.2	11.3	2.8	0.7
Arson	1,586	1,378	182	23	3	100.0	86.9	11.5	1.5	0.2
Violent crime ^b	33,852	23,704	9,225	791	132	100.0	70.0	27.3	2.3	0.4
Property crime ^c	81,097	65,121	14,215	1,300	461	100.0	80.3	17.5	1.6	0.6
Total Crime Index ^d	114,949	88,825	23,440	2,091	593	100.0	77.3	20.4	1.8	0.5
Other assaults	37,990	28,337	8,602	823	228	100.0	74.6	22.6	2.2	0.6
Forgery and counterfeiting	7,715	5,809	1,801	78	27	100.0	75.3	23.3	1.0	0.3
Fraud	61,889	46,569	14,745	510	65	100.0	75.2	23.8	0.8	0.1
Embezzlement	1,032	845	175	4	8	100.0	81.9	17.0	0.4	0.8
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	7,457	6,163	1,182	89	23	100.0	82.6	15.9	1.2	0.3
Vandalism	9,958	8,652	1,029	230	47	100.0	86.9	10.3	2.3	0.5
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	9,128	7,627	1,305	145	51	100.0	83.6	14.3	1.6	0.6
Prostitution and commercialized vice	263	191	72	0	0	100.0	72.6	27.4	X	X
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	3,332	2,966	305	46	15	100.0	89.0	9.2	1.4	0.5
Drug abuse violations	47,792	42,804	4,218	479	291	100.0	89.6	8.8	1.0	0.6
Gambling	1,370	860	504	1	5	100.0	62.8	36.8	0.1	0.4
Offenses against family and children	12,735	8,025	4,453	249	8	100.0	63.0	35.0	2.0	0.1
Driving under the influence	225,388	193,282	26,025	5,393	688	100.0	85.8	11.5	2.4	0.3
Liquor laws	29,849	27,189	2,040	544	76	100.0	91.1	6.8	1.8	0.3
Drunkenness	95,034	84,972	7,187	2,794	81	100.0	89.4	7.6	2.9	0.1
Disorderly conduct	28,306	22,784	4,132	1,267	123	100.0	80.5	14.6	4.5	0.4
Vagrancy	594	472	91	31	0	100.0	79.5	15.3	5.2	X
All other offenses (except traffic)	144,559	116,339	24,820	2,758	642	100.0	80.5	17.2	1.9	0.4
Suspicion	775	594	86	5	90	100.0	76.6	11.1	0.6	11.6
Curfew and loitering law violations	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Runaways	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

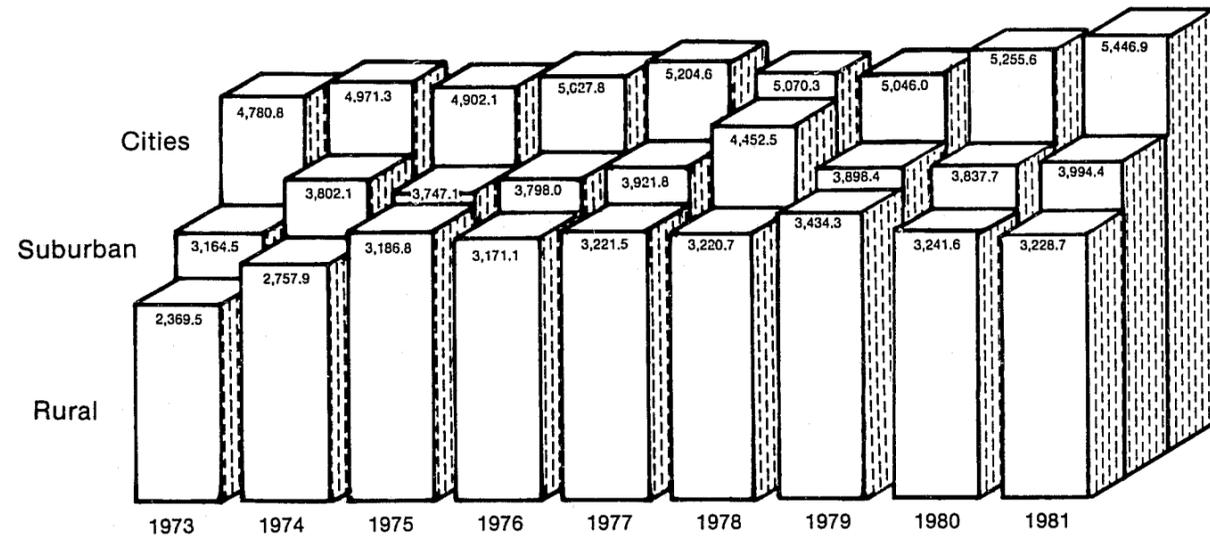
^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.
^bViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
^cProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.
^dIncludes arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1981* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), pp. 215-217.

Figure 4.8 Arrest rates (per 100,000 inhabitants) for all offenses, by extent of urbanization, 1972-81

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.2. Suburban arrest rates for 1978 and 1979 represent county law enforcement agencies only. For definitions of city and suburban areas, and rural counties, see Appendix 2.

(Rate per 100,000 inhabitants)



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1976, p. 171; 1977, p. 170; 1978, p. 186, Table 25; 1979, p. 188, Table 25; 1980, p. 192; 1981, p. 163 (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, 1970-81

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 2.

(Rate per 100,000 inhabitants)

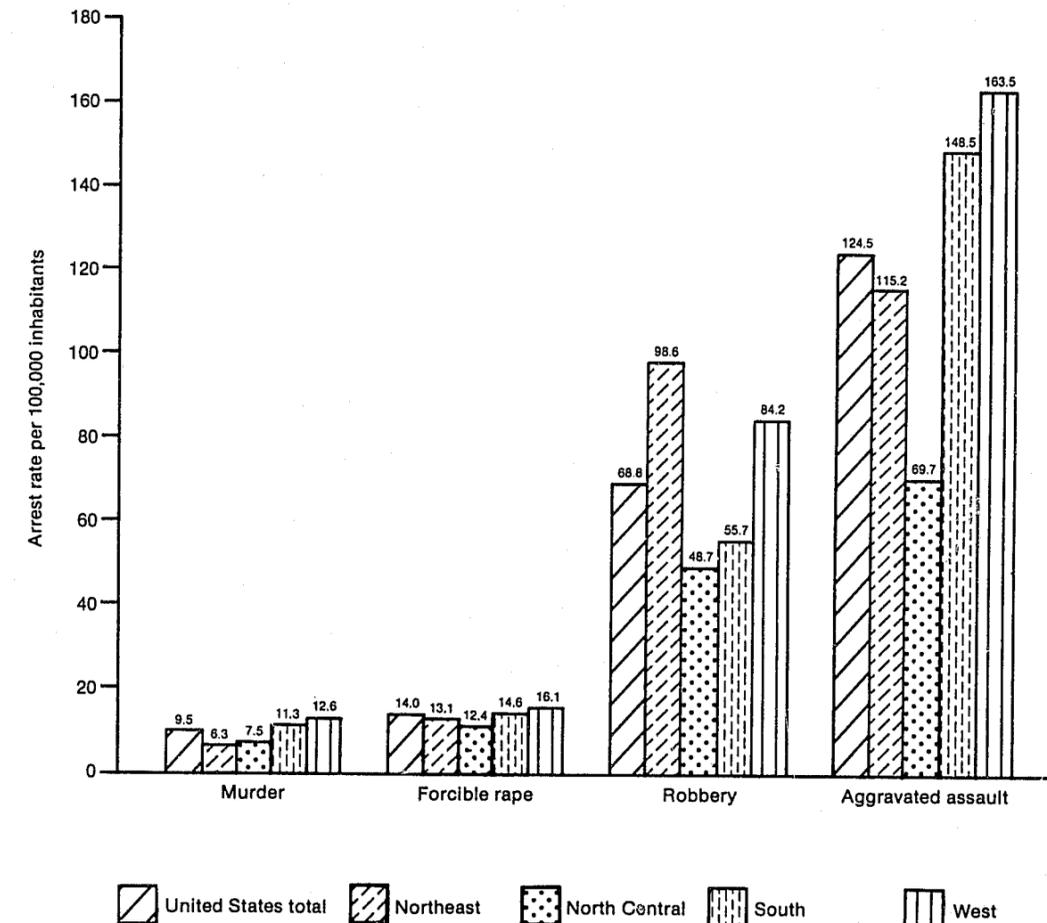
Offense charged and region	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter:												
United States total	5.9	7.1	6.8	7.9	6.5	6.9	6.3	5.9	7.4	5.6	6.3	6.3
Northeast	8.7	8.8	7.8	7.0	10.2	6.9	6.4	7.8	7.3	9.1	7.5	7.5
North Central	12.1	12.7	13.3	12.8	14.3	13.1	11.7	11.7	11.5	11.9	11.1	11.3
South	7.0	8.6	10.1	9.1	11.1	9.2	4.5	9.5	9.2	10.3	10.4	12.6
West												
Forcible rape:												
United States total	7.8	8.5	10.0	12.1	12.3	11.9	12.0	13.2	15.1	12.8	12.9	13.1
Northeast	10.3	9.6	10.1	9.4	11.1	9.2	9.8	11.6	10.9	11.9	12.1	12.4
North Central	11.3	12.2	13.7	13.5	15.2	14.0	13.7	14.5	14.2	15.2	14.8	14.6
South	12.0	13.1	16.4	15.5	15.8	14.4	13.8	14.8	14.8	17.8	17.1	16.1
West												
Robbery:												
United States total	60.3	83.4	82.2	84.8	87.2	91.2	84.6	83.7	110.7	79.4	91.9	98.6
Northeast	55.3	55.3	54.0	41.3	69.0	53.2	44.6	52.3	46.7	46.6	48.1	48.7
North Central	51.0	54.4	58.6	59.3	75.5	69.3	56.9	53.2	52.5	56.6	54.4	55.7
South	67.2	73.0	84.7	85.9	96.9	81.8	67.7	76.8	75.3	82.8	85.1	84.2
West												
Aggravated assault:												
United States total	72.2	81.2	83.7	96.5	108.6	109.1	106.3	117.3	149.2	114.3	118.1	115.2
Northeast	58.0	59.0	63.1	58.8	74.7	64.1	62.5	59.5	57.9	67.7	64.5	69.7
North Central	112.6	119.5	125.0	120.2	134.1	139.2	135.6	137.1	144.7	151.9	147.0	148.5
South	97.3	111.3	134.4	134.7	164.7	145.2	136.9	154.7	152.1	174.4	170.5	163.5
West												

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in 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; 1980, p. 190; 1981, p. 161 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Characteristics and Distribution of Persons Arrested

Figure 4.9 Arrest rates (per 100,000 inhabitants) for violent crimes, by offense charged and region, 1981

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.1. For a list of States in regions and definitions of offenses, see Appendix 2.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1981 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), p. 161. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.15 Arrest rates (per 100,000 inhabitants) for property crimes, by offense charged and region, 1970-81

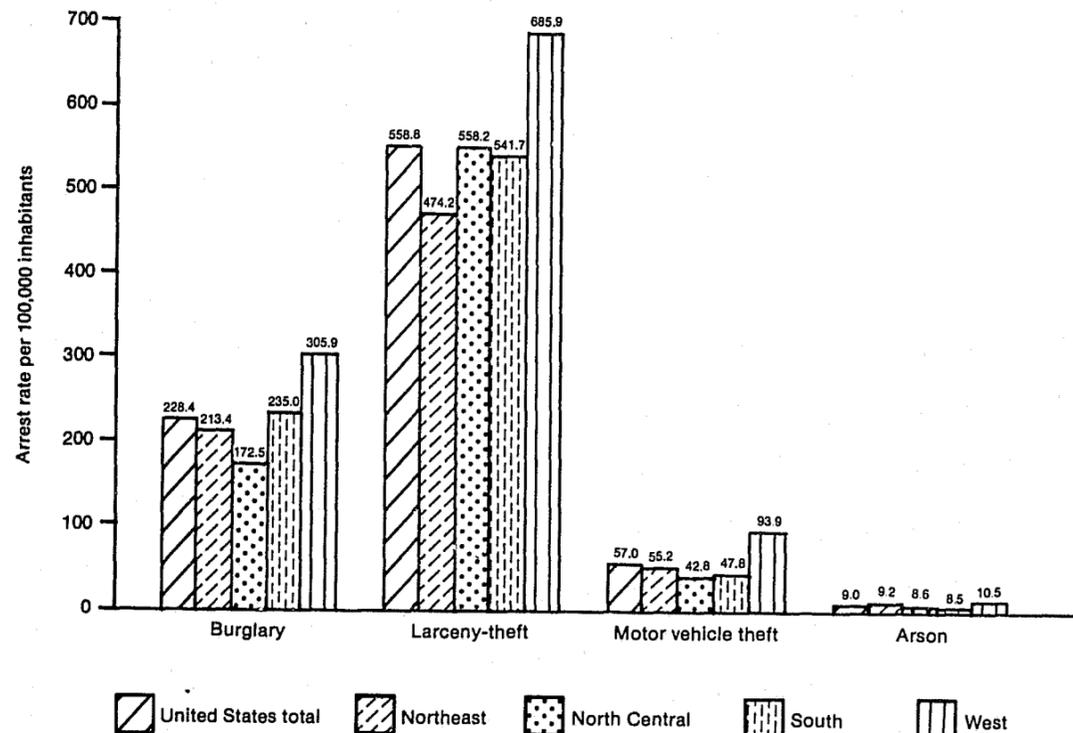
NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.1. Arson was designated an Index property crime in October 1978. Data collection began in 1979. The number of agencies reporting and the populations represented vary from year to year. For a list of States in regions and definitions of offenses, see Appendix 2.

(Rate per 100,000 inhabitants)												
Offense charged and region	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Burglary:												
Northeast	143.0	173.7	164.0	189.6	207.9	222.0	232.9	243.6	259.6	221.0	226.1	213.4
North Central	167.8	170.7	157.9	154.3	213.5	186.5	170.2	178.8	166.7	163.2	167.2	172.5
South	202.2	204.8	200.3	193.9	269.5	271.0	241.5	233.8	231.5	237.9	239.0	235.0
West	267.7	295.2	306.7	314.2	361.5	344.3	307.2	320.8	304.5	315.8	303.5	305.9
Larceny-theft:												
Northeast	246.1	302.1	281.8	280.8	398.0	393.7	423.8	452.0	475.7	447.4	463.5	474.2
North Central	465.6	455.8	447.2	424.6	586.0	528.8	491.9	507.9	485.9	499.5	535.1	558.2
South	451.5	445.2	431.0	425.7	542.5	571.7	550.4	521.3	515.9	537.9	516.3	541.7
West	493.7	572.1	593.5	572.6	680.9	658.1	692.3	658.1	646.2	697.5	674.8	685.9
Motor vehicle theft:												
Northeast	64.7	72.1	66.6	77.1	67.3	63.1	65.9	66.4	77.9	60.6	60.1	55.2
North Central	78.1	69.5	61.2	58.9	62.3	49.9	46.4	57.7	55.4	52.2	46.0	42.8
South	73.0	67.5	62.3	60.6	66.7	56.8	51.1	53.6	57.5	58.1	50.2	47.8
West	136.6	151.2	137.4	126.0	139.9	112.2	115.0	125.4	124.0	129.2	107.4	93.9
Arson:												
Northeast	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	9.9	9.8	9.2
North Central	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	8.1	8.3	8.6
South	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	7.9	8.1	8.5
West	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	11.2	9.8	10.5

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in 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; 1980, p. 190; 1981, p. 161 (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, 1981

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.1. For a list of States in regions and definitions of offenses, see Appendix 2.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1981 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), p. 161. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.16 Offenses known to police and percent cleared by arrest, by offense and size of place, 1981

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, 1980, and 1981, arson data are not included in this table. For definitions of offenses, suburban areas, and rural counties, see Appendix 2.

Population group	(1981 estimated population)									
	Total Crime Index	Violent crime	Property crime	Murder and non-negligent man-slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
TOTAL ALL AGENCIES										
13,334 agencies; population 213,287,000;										
Offenses known	12,715,894	1,275,135	11,440,759	21,413	77,623	557,162	618,937	3,569,753	6,842,886	1,028,120
Percent cleared by arrest	19.5	42.9	16.9	71.6	48.1	23.9	58.3	14.3	18.6	14.2
TOTAL CITIES										
9,179 cities; population 146,165,000;										
Offenses known	10,275,410	1,066,647	9,208,763	16,364	60,173	506,023	484,087	2,755,525	5,584,401	868,837
Percent cleared by arrest	19.5	40.9	17.0	71.1	46.4	23.4	57.5	13.9	19.2	12.9
Group I:										
55 cities, 250,000 and over; population 40,525,000;										
Offenses known	3,795,404	574,869	3,220,535	9,616	29,015	337,567	198,671	1,065,424	1,713,078	442,033
Percent cleared by arrest	17.5	34.9	14.5	67.5	44.3	21.8	54.2	11.9	17.5	8.6
6 cities, 1,000,000 and over; population 17,617,000;										
Offenses known	1,549,480	286,439	1,263,041	4,943	10,915	184,251	86,330	430,772	586,413	245,856
Percent cleared by arrest	16.5	31.0	13.2	63.5	40.6	20.5	50.2	10.4	18.0	6.7
17 cities, 500,000 to 999,999; population 11,493,000;										
Offenses known	1,096,298	140,057	956,241	2,318	8,502	79,414	49,823	300,334	549,853	106,054
Percent cleared by arrest	18.0	37.8	15.1	70.4	46.4	22.9	58.7	13.1	17.1	10.4
32 cities, 250,000 to 499,999; population 11,415,000;										
Offenses known	1,149,626	148,373	1,001,253	2,355	9,598	73,902	62,518	334,318	576,812	90,123
Percent cleared by arrest	18.6	39.7	15.4	72.9	46.6	23.8	56.2	12.8	17.5	11.8
Group II:										
114 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 16,785,000;										
Offenses known	1,461,388	137,478	1,323,910	2,160	9,335	58,080	67,903	412,299	811,885	99,726
Percent cleared by arrest	20.5	44.2	18.0	75.5	46.5	25.9	58.6	14.9	20.0	14.6
Group III:										
292 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 19,925,000;										
Offenses known	1,369,035	112,488	1,256,547	1,418	7,343	44,098	59,629	378,284	768,334	109,929
Percent cleared by arrest	19.9	44.4	17.7	75.0	47.4	25.2	57.4	14.3	20.0	13.2
Group IV:										
611 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 21,024,000;										
Offenses known	1,317,394	94,310	1,223,084	1,192	6,034	32,062	55,022	339,390	796,022	87,672
Percent cleared by arrest	20.7	46.7	18.7	78.3	46.6	27.5	57.2	15.3	20.4	16.3
Group V:										
1,575 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 24,760,000;										
Offenses known	1,283,418	83,134	1,200,284	1,090	4,833	22,265	54,946	318,531	804,386	77,367
Percent cleared by arrest	21.3	51.4	19.2	76.2	50.4	27.7	60.6	15.7	20.5	20.2
Group VI:										
6,532 cities under 10,000; population 23,146,000;										
Offenses known	1,048,771	64,368	984,403	888	3,613	11,951	47,916	241,597	690,696	52,110
Percent cleared by arrest	21.0	59.4	18.4	77.6	54.3	30.5	66.7	16.5	18.4	28.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4.16 Number of offenses known to police and percent cleared by arrest, by offense and size of place, 1981--Continued

Population group	Total Crime Index	Violent crime	Property crime	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
SUBURBAN COUNTIES										
1,200 agencies; population 42,035,000:										
Offenses known	1,775,893	156,087	1,619,806	2,909	12,826	44,741	95,611	573,733	923,410	122,663
Percent cleared by arrest	19.0	49.1	16.1	69.9	50.9	27.2	58.5	15.3	16.3	18.1
RURAL COUNTIES										
2,955 agencies; population 30,087,000:										
Offenses known	664,591	52,401	612,190	2,140	4,624	6,398	39,239	240,495	335,075	36,620
Percent cleared by arrest	20.7	63.8	17.0	77.4	62.7	40.4	67.0	16.8	15.5	31.8
SUBURBAN AREAS^c										
5,969 agencies; population 85,996,000:										
Offenses known	4,079,776	308,793	3,770,983	4,684	21,753	91,995	190,361	1,152,394	2,340,758	277,831
Percent cleared by arrest	19.4	48.7	17.0	71.7	49.3	26.8	58.6	15.0	17.9	17.2

^aViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

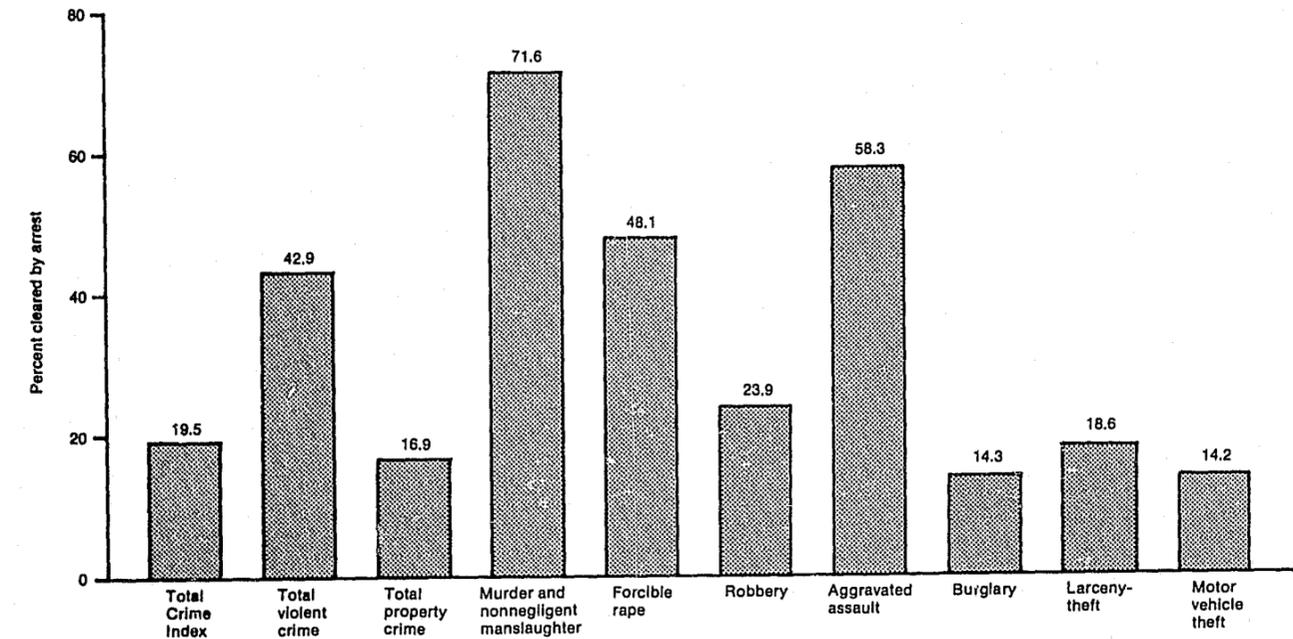
^bProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

^cIncludes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes core cities. Suburban cities and counties are also included in other groups.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1981* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), pp. 153, 154. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 4.11 Percent of offenses known to police that were cleared by arrest, by offense, United States, 1981

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1, 4.4, and 4.16. Data for arson are not available for this figure. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 2.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1981* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), p. 153. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 4.12 Percent of offenses known to police that were cleared by arrest, by type of offense, United States, 1980 and 1981

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1, 4.4, and 4.16. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 2.



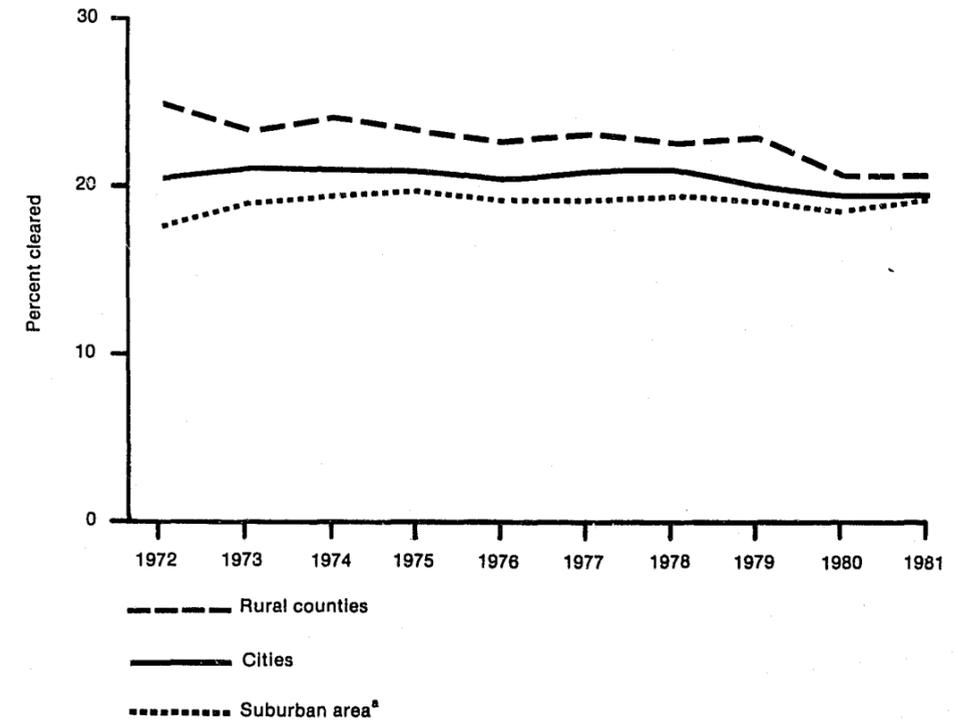
^aViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^bProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1980*, pp. 182, 183; *1981*, pp. 153, 154 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 4.13 Percent of offenses known to police that were cleared by arrest, by extent of urbanization, United States, 1972-81

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1, 4.4, and 4.16. For definitions of offenses, rural counties, and city and suburban areas, see Appendix 2.

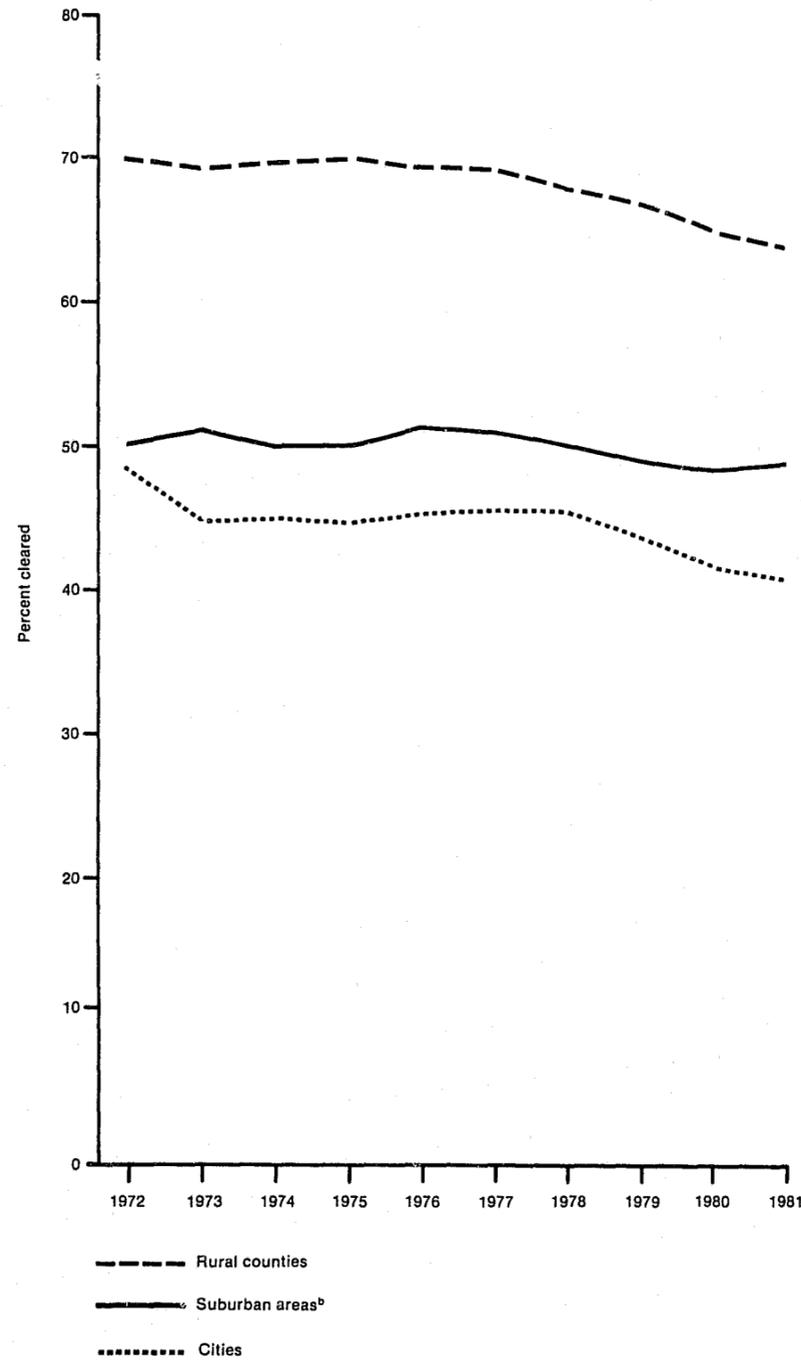


^aIncludes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes core cities. Suburban cities and counties are also included in other groups.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1972*, pp. 107, 108; *1973*, pp. 109, 110; *1974*, pp. 166, 167; *1975*, pp. 166, 167; *1976*, pp. 162, 163; *1977*, pp. 162, 163; *1978*, pp. 177, 178; *1979*, pp. 179, 180; *1980*, pp. 182, 183; *1981*, pp. 153, 154 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 4.14 Percent of violent crimes^a known to police that were cleared by arrest, by extent of urbanization, United States, 1972-81

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1, 4.4, and 4.16. For definitions of offenses, rural counties, and suburban and rural areas, see Appendix 2.



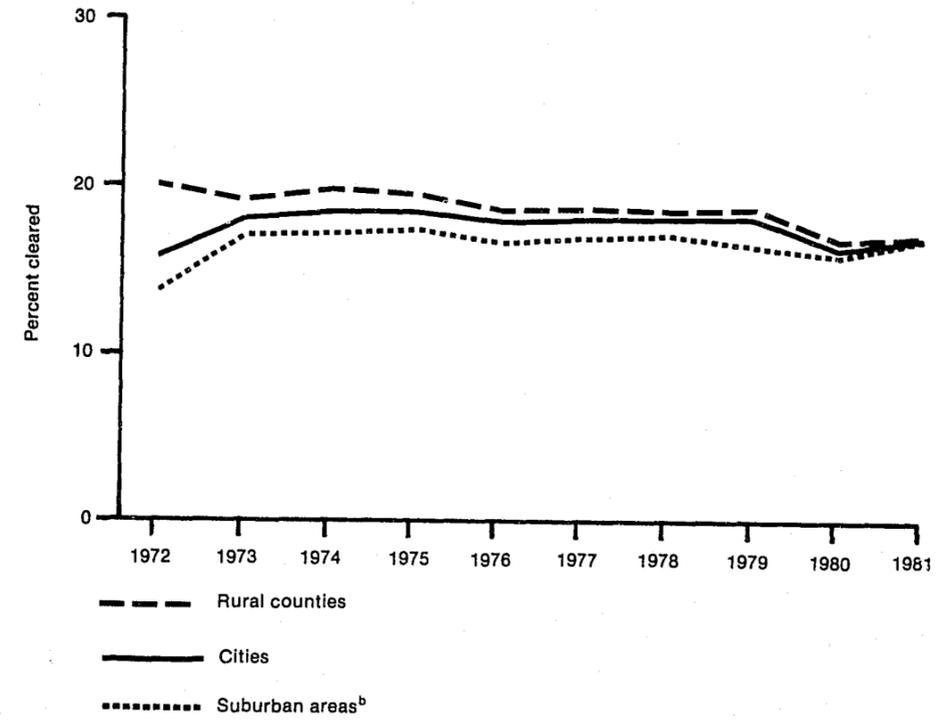
^aViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^bIncludes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes core cities. Suburban cities and counties are also included in other groups.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1972, pp. 107, 108; 1973, pp. 109, 110; 1974, pp. 166, 167; 1975, pp. 166, 167; 1976, pp. 162, 163; 1977, pp. 162, 163; 1978, pp. 177, 178; 1979, pp. 179, 180; 1980, pp. 182, 183; 1981, pp. 153, 154 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 4.15 Percent of property crimes^a known to police that were cleared by arrest, by extent of urbanization, United States, 1972-81

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1, 4.4, and 4.16. For definitions of offenses, rural counties, and city and suburban areas, see Appendix 2.



^aProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

^bIncludes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes core cities. Suburban cities and counties are also included in other groups.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1972, pp. 107, 108; 1973, pp. 109, 110; 1974, pp. 166, 167; 1975, pp. 166, 167; 1976, pp. 162, 163; 1977, pp. 162, 163; 1978, pp. 177, 178; 1979, pp. 179, 180; 1980, pp. 182, 183; 1981, pp. 153, 154 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.17 Number of offenses known to police that were cleared by arrest and percent of offenses cleared by arrest of persons under 18 years of age, by offense and size of place, 1981

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1, 4.4, and 4.16. For definitions of offenses, suburban areas, and rural counties, see Appendix 2.

(Percent of total cleared; 1981 estimated population)

Population group	Total Crime Index	Violent crime	Property crime	Murder and non-negligent man-slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
TOTAL ALL AGENCIES 13,319 agencies; population 217,401,000:										
Total clearances	2,468,495	545,239	1,923,256	15,298	37,088	132,838	360,015	510,054	1,268,156	145,046
Percent under 18	21.4	9.8	24.7	4.6	9.4	12.6	9.0	25.6	24.7	20.7
TOTAL CITIES 9,173 cities; population 146,074,000:										
Total clearances	2,000,779	436,239	1,564,540	11,634	27,883	118,252	278,470	383,362	1,069,480	111,698
Percent under 18	21.7	10.1	25.0	4.4	9.8	12.5	9.3	25.5	25.3	20.6
Group I: 55 cities, 250,000 and over; population 40,525,000:										
Total clearances	666,047	200,565	465,482	6,489	12,856	73,477	107,743	126,863	300,491	38,128
Percent under 18	15.1	7.9	18.2	3.6	8.5	9.6	7.0	18.4	18.5	15.2
6 cities, 1,000,000 and over; population 17,617,000:										
Total clearances	255,678	88,685	166,993	3,141	4,430	37,737	43,377	44,831	105,729	16,433
Percent under 18	8.7	5.5	10.3	2.9	10.1	5.8	5.0	9.4	11.2	7.1
17 cities, 500,000 to 999,999; population 11,493,000:										
Total clearances	197,091	52,978	144,113	1,632	3,949	18,163	29,234	39,297	93,756	11,060
Percent under 18	20.1	10.9	23.5	4.8	7.1	15.1	9.1	24.7	23.0	23.2
32 cities, 250,000 to 499,999; population 11,415,000:										
Total clearances	213,278	58,902	154,376	1,716	4,477	17,577	35,132	42,735	101,006	10,635
Percent under 18	18.2	9.0	21.7	3.6	8.1	12.0	7.8	21.9	21.8	19.3
Group II: 114 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 16,785,000:										
Total clearances	299,085	60,815	238,270	1,630	4,343	15,056	39,786	61,293	162,460	14,517
Percent under 18	21.3	10.6	24.0	5.3	8.5	15.2	9.2	23.5	24.5	21.3
Group III: 291 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 19,865,000:										
Total clearances	270,037	49,843	220,194	1,062	3,475	11,079	34,227	53,526	152,317	14,351
Percent under 18	25.5	13.3	28.2	5.9	12.3	18.7	11.9	28.9	28.3	24.5
Group IV: 611 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 21,024,000:										
Total clearances	272,813	44,048	228,765	933	2,812	8,820	31,483	51,910	162,590	14,265
Percent under 18	26.5	13.0	29.1	6.2	11.5	18.9	11.7	30.3	29.1	25.0
Group V: 1,574 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 24,749,000:										
Total clearances	273,063	42,716	230,347	831	2,436	6,176	33,273	49,850	164,851	15,646
Percent under 18	26.9	12.0	29.6	4.7	11.2	18.5	11.1	32.2	29.5	23.3
Group VI: 6,528 cities under 10,000; population 23,126,000:										
Total clearances	219,734	38,252	181,482	689	1,961	3,644	31,958	39,920	126,771	14,791
Percent under 18	25.6	10.6	28.7	4.2	13.2	15.6	10.0	31.9	28.4	23.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4.17 Number of offenses known to police that were cleared by arrest and percent of offenses cleared by arrest of persons under 18 years of age, by offense and size of place, 1981--Continued

Population group	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime	Murder and non-negligent man-slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
SUBURBAN COUNTIES										
1,196 agencies; population 41,334,000:										
Total clearances	330,603	75,744	254,859	2,015	6,332	12,015	55,382	86,331	146,796	21,732
Percent under 18	20.9	9.8	24.2	5.5	8.1	14.0	9.2	26.6	23.2	21.2
RURAL COUNTIES										
2,950 agencies; population 29,992,000:										
Total clearances	137,113	33,256	103,857	1,649	2,873	2,571	26,163	40,361	51,880	11,616
Percent under 18	17.4	6.3	20.9	5.3	7.9	9.5	5.8	24.6	18.2	20.8
SUBURBAN AREAS^c										
5,963 agencies; population 85,284,000:										
Total clearances	783,848	149,395	634,453	3,339	10,536	24,503	111,017	171,140	415,842	47,471
Percent under 18	24.4	11.7	27.4	5.8	9.6	16.7	11.0	29.2	27.2	22.9

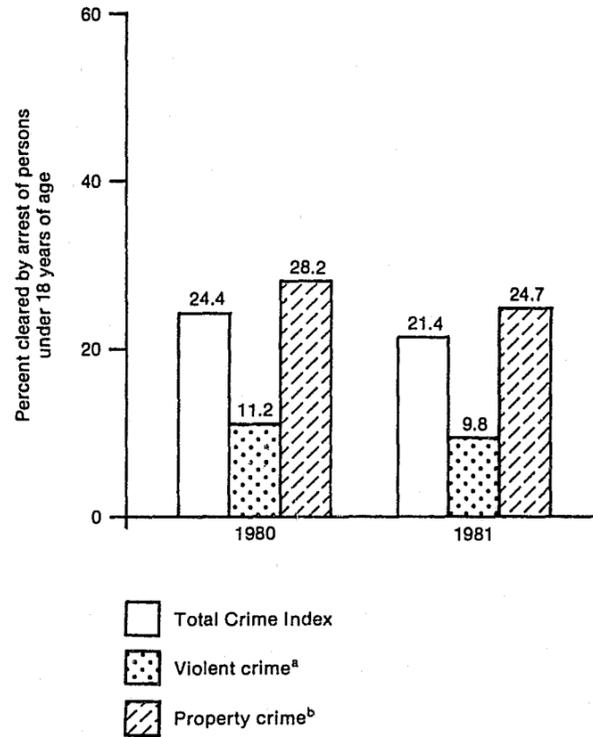
^aViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
^bProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

^cIncludes 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, *Crime in the United States, 1981* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), pp. 158, 159. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 4.16 Percent of offenses known to police that were cleared by arrest of persons under 18 years of age, by type of offense, United States, 1980 and 1981

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1, 4.4, and 4.16. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 2.



^aViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^bProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1980*, pp. 187, 188; *1981*, pp. 158, 159 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.18 Arrests for alcohol-related offenses, by offense and State, 1981

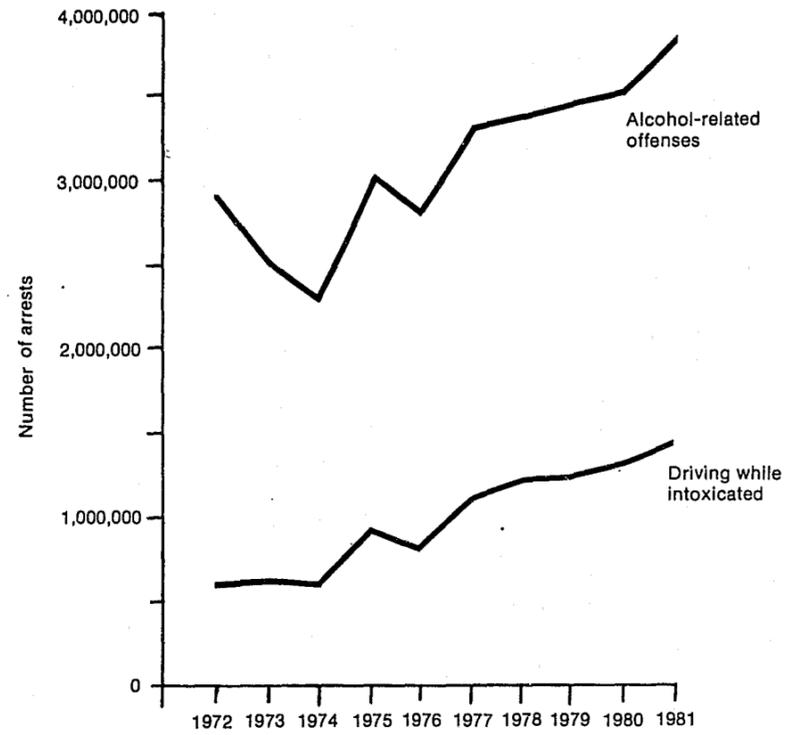
NOTE: These data were compiled from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program. The data presented in this table differ from those presented in the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1981* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982). This is because this table includes data processed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation after the cut off date for that publication. "In one respect, these data may be considered conservative estimates of alcohol-related arrests. Arrests are classified by a single offense, using a hierarchical rule. Consequently, if a person commits a crime while intoxicated, the arrest is categorized according to the primary offense and not recorded as an alcohol-related arrest. On the other hand, "driving under the influence" includes arrests for impairment due to any type of drug; it is not limited to impairment due to alcohol." (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, 1982), p. 145.)

State	Total alcohol-related arrests	Driving under influence	Drunk-ness	Liquor law violation	Dis-orderly conduct	Vagrancy
National	3,763,861	1,429,497	1,093,884	456,506	752,213	31,761
Alabama	81,918	29,954	32,639	8,959	10,112	254
Alaska	7,176	3,352	139	2,448	1,237	0
Arizona	59,593	38,385	0	10,580	10,318	310
Arkansas	58,541	23,684	73,273	5,212	5,713	659
California	663,187	338,375	244,800	48,242	18,372	13,398
Colorado	50,739	25,803	463	10,042	14,259	172
Connecticut	22,848	2,918	46	751	18,978	155
Delaware	3,248	239	38	1,090	1,548	333
District of Columbia	7,313	0	5	229	7,059	20
Florida	101,676	48,136	21,930	13,680	16,514	1,416
Georgia	130,974	71,548	39,351	3,628	15,568	879
Hawaii	5,053	2,900	0	1,045	1,108	0
Idaho	13,023	8,067	187	2,981	1,765	23
Illinois	252,348	25,449	1,973	41,798	183,041	87
Indiana	63,526	18,241	27,028	10,898	7,296	63
Iowa	37,392	12,594	13,416	7,198	4,146	38
Kansas	19,874	10,233	445	4,146	4,914	136
Kentucky	105,879	32,646	60,137	4,891	8,167	38
Louisiana	50,887	17,199	19,863	919	12,722	184
Maine	14,696	9,927	49	2,454	2,248	18
Maryland	38,833	21,515	1	5,561	10,992	764
Massachusetts	42,919	22,091	224	7,798	12,656	110
Michigan	91,761	45,412	662	25,948	19,440	299
Minnesota	36,978	20,783	0	9,286	6,818	91
Mississippi	42,354	15,733	17,768	2,611	6,154	88
Missouri	50,467	26,601	1,136	9,701	12,624	405
Montana	6,485	2,059	263	1,857	2,287	19
Nebraska	17,201	8,335	69	4,370	3,999	428
Nevada	30,048	6,546	10,978	3,628	5,969	2,927
New Hampshire	13,371	7,311	1,943	1,846	2,232	39
New Jersey	71,354	21,019	0	9,583	40,093	659
New Mexico	5,860	3,203	0	1,199	1,450	8
New York	128,382	52,246	0	16,504	55,752	3,880
North Carolina	105,648	82,801	0	9,513	12,978	356
North Dakota	13,243	5,454	2	5,882	1,801	104
Ohio	105,546	36,154	31,140	10,773	27,331	148
Oklahoma	93,752	31,555	51,404	5,981	4,812	0
Oregon	46,255	29,817	0	13,129	3,309	0
Pennsylvania	174,034	20,659	45,781	51,608	55,404	582
Rhode Island	6,734	1,660	79	1,441	3,500	54
South Carolina	67,165	18,813	28,692	4,488	15,145	27
South Dakota	9,055	4,000	548	2,720	1,777	10
Tennessee	88,664	21,199	56,271	3,131	7,686	377
Texas	392,932	85,965	250,573	14,190	40,603	1,601
Utah	26,881	10,531	6,106	8,356	1,678	210
Vermont	1,069	549	13	161	340	6
Virginia	126,912	44,953	63,149	7,185	11,624	1
Washington	41,777	22,587	556	14,440	3,984	210
West Virginia	46,482	7,096	36,735	810	1,791	50
Wisconsin	77,396	28,313	11	18,572	30,392	108
Wyoming	14,412	4,887	3,998	3,043	2,467	17

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism.

Figure 4.17 Arrests for alcohol-related offenses and driving under the influence, United States, 1972-81

NOTE: Alcohol-related offenses include driving under the influence, liquor law violations, drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and vagrancy. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 2.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1972, p. 126; 1973, p. 128; 1974, p. 186; 1975, p. 188; 1976, p. 181; 1977, p. 180; 1978, p. 194; 1979, p. 196; 1980, p. 200; 1981, p. 171 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.19 Respondents reporting arrest (excluding traffic violations), by demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973-82

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 procedures, see Appendix 7.

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^a)

	1973		1974		1975		1977		1980		1982	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
National	11	89	10	90	9	91	10	90	12	88	12	88
Sex:												
Male	19	81	18	82	16	84	20	80	20	80	22	78
Female	4	96	4	96	3	97	3	97	6	94	6	94
Race:												
White	10	90	9	91	8	92	9	91	13	87	12	88
Black/other	15	85	19	81	15	85	19	81	10	90	15	85
Education:												
College	11	89	10	90	9	91	10	90	10	90	12	88
High school	11	89	9	91	9	91	11	89	14	86	13	87
Grade school	10	90	13	87	8	92	9	91	13	87	11	89
Occupation:												
Professional and business	10	90	7	93	6	94	7	93	8	92	10	90
Clerical	4	96	6	94	4	96	4	96	7	93	8	92
Manual	14	86	13	87	13	87	14	86	20	80	16	84
Farmer	18	82	20	80	13	87	21	79	6	94	15	85
Incomes:												
\$15,000 and over	11	89	7	93	7	93	8	92	12	88	12	88
\$10,000 to \$14,999	8	92	12	88	7	93	10	90	16	84	14	86
\$7,000 to \$9,999	8	92	10	90	10	90	12	88	12	88	19	81
\$5,000 to \$6,999	14	86	12	88	8	92	10	90	14	86	13	87
\$3,000 to \$4,999	13	87	13	87	13	87	17	83	14	86	13	87
Under \$3,000	15	85	15	85	11	89	15	85	8	92	16	84
Age:												
18 to 20 years	25	75	18	82	22	78	20	80	18	82	15	85
21 to 29 years	15	85	17	83	13	87	19	81	18	82	23	77
30 to 49 years	12	88	10	90	8	92	10	90	15	85	12	88
50 years and older	6	94	6	94	5	95	6	94	7	93	7	93
Region:												
Northeast	9	91	10	90	7	93	10	90	12	88	10	90
Midwest	8	92	10	90	8	92	10	90	11	89	14	86
South	9	91	8	92	8	92	11	89	12	88	12	88
West	20	80	15	85	13	87	11	89	16	84	15	85
Religion:												
Protestant	9	91	9	91	7	93	10	90	12	88	10	90
Catholic	12	88	8	92	8	92	10	90	11	89	13	87
Jewish	0	100	5	95	8	92	9	91	6	94	3	97
None	29	71	25	75	23	77	17	83	28	72	29	71
Politics:												
Republican	8	92	6	94	6	94	6	94	9	91	9	91
Democrat	9	91	9	91	6	94	10	91	12	88	11	89
Independent	13	87	13	87	13	87	14	86	16	84	16	84

^aPercents 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, 1981

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.4. For definitions of suburban areas and rural counties, see Appendix 2.

Population group	(1981 estimated population)					
	Total	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 11,499 agencies; total population 192,945,000:						
Number ^b	1,383,380	468,212	802,734	20,796	21,625	70,013
Percent	100.0	33.8	58.0	1.5	1.6	5.1
TOTAL CITIES 8,098 cities; total population 128,658,000:						
Number	1,158,280	401,012	661,347	17,422	18,495	60,004
Percent	100.0	34.6	57.1	1.5	1.6	5.2
Group I: 48 cities, 250,000 and over; population 28,406,000:						
Number	238,908	77,496	149,780	2,489	5,890	3,253
Percent	100.0	32.4	62.7	1.0	2.5	1.4
Group II: 107 cities; 100,000 to 249,999; population 15,521,000:						
Number	128,046	42,166	78,334	2,922	1,742	2,882
Percent	100.0	32.9	61.2	2.3	1.4	2.3
Group III: 287 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 19,579,000:						
Number	172,251	60,001	98,349	4,153	2,391	7,357
Percent	100.0	34.8	57.1	2.4	1.4	4.3
Group IV: 597 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 20,542,000:						
Number	206,437	75,696	113,813	3,266	3,436	10,226
Percent	100.0	36.7	55.1	1.6	1.7	5.0
Group V: 1,519 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 23,818,000:						
Number	225,547	83,101	122,260	2,500	2,528	15,158
Percent	100.0	36.8	54.2	1.1	1.1	6.7
Group VI: 5,540 cities under 10,000; population 20,792,000:						
Number	187,091	62,552	98,811	2,092	2,508	21,128
Percent	100.0	33.4	52.8	1.1	1.3	11.3
SUBURBAN COUNTIES 1,027 agencies; population 38,140,000:						
Number	155,753	49,011	98,066	2,012	1,509	5,155
Percent	100.0	31.5	63.0	1.3	1.0	3.3
RURAL COUNTIES 2,374 agencies; population 26,147,000:						
Number	69,347	18,189	43,321	1,362	1,621	4,854
Percent	100.0	26.2	62.5	2.0	2.3	7.0
SUBURBAN AREA^c 5,529 agencies; population 92,011,000:						
Number	634,252	241,188	337,270	7,884	8,180	39,720
Percent	100.0	38.0	53.2	1.2	1.3	6.3

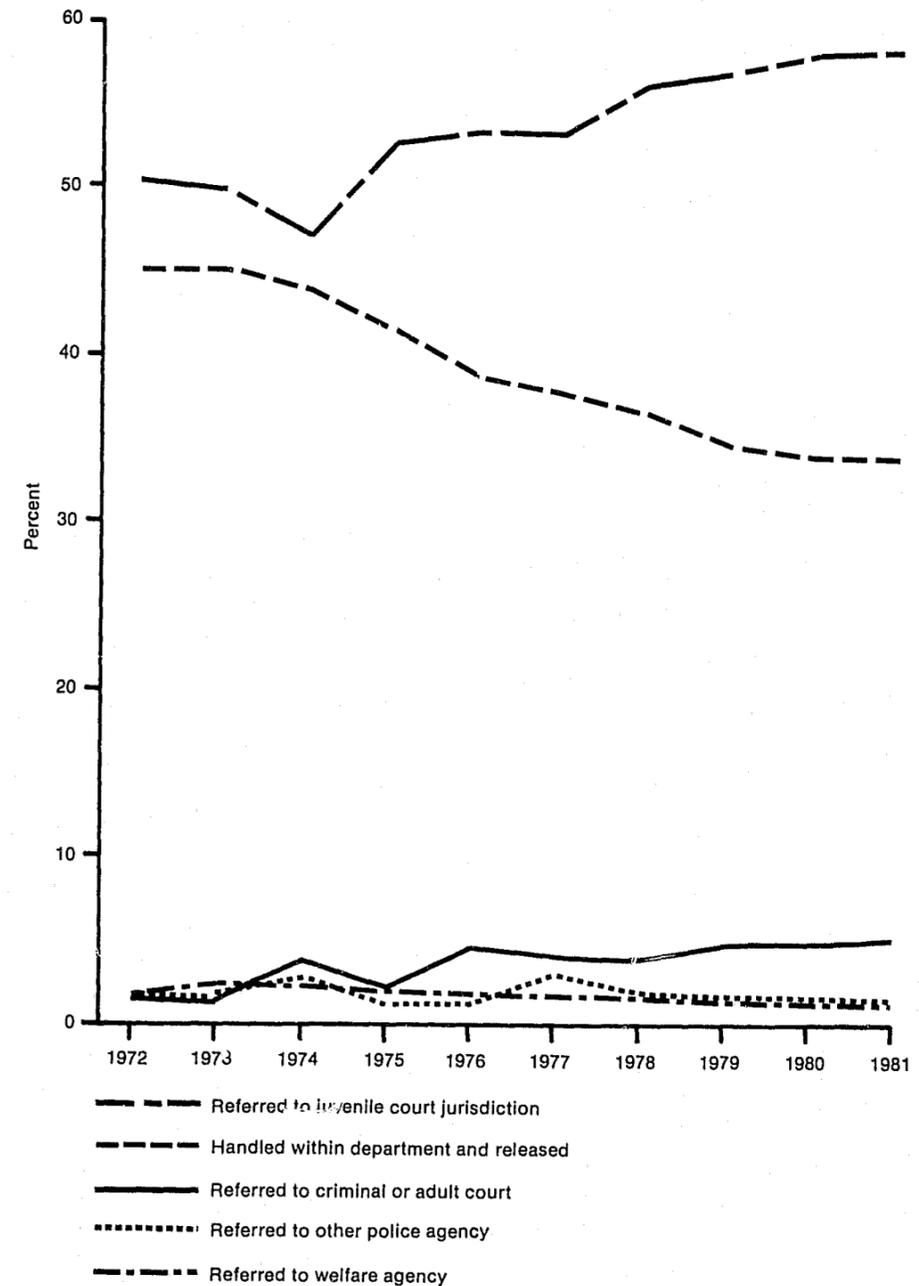
^aIncludes all offenses except traffic and neglect cases.
^bBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^cIncludes 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, *Crime in the United States, 1981* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), p. 233.

Figure 4.18 Percent distribution of juveniles taken into custody, by method of disposition, United States, 1972-81

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.4.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1972*, p. 116; *1973*, p. 119; *1974*, p. 177; *1975*, p. 177; *1976*, p. 220; *1977*, p. 219; *1978*, p. 228; *1979*, p. 230; *1980*, p. 258; *1981*, p. 233 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.21 Percent distribution of arrests for drug law violations, by type of drug and region, United States, 1977-81

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.1.

(Percent^a)

Region	1977				1978				1979				
	Total	Heroin or cocaine	Mari-huana	Syn-thetic narcotics	Total	Heroin or cocaine	Mari-huana	Syn-thetic narcotics	Total	Heroin or cocaine	Mari-huana	Syn-thetic narcotics	Other
Northeast	100.0	18.3	72.5	3.8	100.0	19.1	71.2	3.4	100.0	16.4	72.3	3.7	7.6
Sale/manufacture	20.1	6.5	10.9	1.2	20.1	5.9	11.5	1.0	20.6	6.2	11.0	1.1	2.3
Possession	79.9	11.8	61.6	2.6	79.9	13.2	59.8	2.3	79.4	10.2	61.3	2.5	5.3
North Central	100.0	8.2	71.7	3.4	100.0	8.8	74.0	2.6	100.0	9.4	73.4	3.2	14.1
Sale/manufacture	22.0	3.2	11.1	1.1	18.5	3.2	9.1	0.8	16.3	3.3	7.4	0.9	4.8
Possession	78.0	5.0	60.6	2.3	81.5	5.6	65.0	1.8	83.7	6.1	66.0	2.3	9.3
South	100.0	6.2	80.9	3.8	100.0	5.8	80.6	4.0	100.0	6.9	75.0	4.9	13.2
Sale/manufacture	18.2	2.0	11.1	1.4	18.7	1.9	11.0	1.5	20.3	2.4	10.2	1.7	6.1
Possession	81.8	4.2	69.8	2.4	81.3	3.8	69.6	2.5	79.7	4.6	64.8	3.2	7.1
West	100.0	22.4	57.6	0.7	100.0	21.7	55.5	0.7	100.0	18.3	59.3	0.8	21.6
Sale/manufacture	14.6	5.4	6.5	0.2	15.0	4.6	6.8	0.2	14.3	4.0	6.8	0.2	3.3
Possession	85.4	17.0	51.1	0.5	85.0	17.1	48.7	0.5	85.7	14.3	52.5	0.6	18.3
Total	100.0	13.2	71.2	2.8	100.0	13.2	70.9	2.7	100.0	12.2	70.1	3.3	14.5
Sale/manufacture	18.2	4.0	9.7	0.9	18.0	3.7	9.6	0.9	18.1	3.7	8.9	1.0	4.4
Possession	81.8	9.2	61.5	1.9	82.0	9.5	61.3	1.8	81.9	8.5	61.1	2.2	10.1

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1977*, p. 169; *1978*, p. 184; *1979*, p. 186; *1980*, p. 189; *1981*, p. 160 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.22 Drug seizures by the U.S. Customs Service, by type, amount, and value of drugs seized, fiscal years 1975-82

NOTE: The data presented for 1975 and 1976 coincide with the former Federal fiscal year, 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 values in thousands)

Type of drug seized	1975 ^a	1976 ^a	Transition quarter ^a	1977 ^b	1978 ^b	1979 ^b	1980 ^b	1981 ^b	1982 ^b
Heroin:^c									
Number of seizures	436	437	104	245	179	173	149	170	168
Quantity (in pounds)	114.8	367.7	45.3	277.7	188.6	122.5	268.7	234.1	289.9
Value	\$39,367	\$126,089	\$15,534	\$124,705	\$86,823	\$75,080	\$166,150	\$147,306	\$174,170
Cocaine:									
Number of seizures	1,011	1,167	330	1,025	846	1,259	1,307	1,372	1,364
Quantity (in pounds)	728.9	1,029.6	236.1	952.1	1,418.7	1,438.1	4,742.9	3,741.1	11,149.5
Value	\$155,392	\$219,561	\$50,333	\$246,167	\$380,013	\$424,383	\$1,528,826	\$1,126,645	\$3,462,205
Hashish:									
Number of seizures	4,003	5,162	1,343	6,323	4,919	4,379	3,979	2,689	2,610
Quantity (in pounds)	3,400.9	13,436.7	469.6	15,923.0	22,658.5	50,848.9	14,675.4	17,991.8	58,276.6
Value	\$17,185	\$67,896	\$2,373	\$75,332	\$95,664	\$198,056	\$26,717	\$29,003	\$126,111
Marihuana:									
Number of seizures	13,792	13,555	4,620	14,902	12,826	12,323	12,620	14,036	11,947
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	5,109,792.5	3,958,870.9
Value	\$143,685	\$233,883	\$35,523	\$509,054	\$1,426,617	\$2,164,468	\$1,661,535	\$3,796,576	\$3,115,631
Opium:									
Number of seizures	46	72	18	50	51	41	33	52	265
Quantity (in pounds)	18.6	37.6	4.4	20.2	20.3	26.1	49.9	9.5	197.0
Value	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Morphine:									
Number of seizures	7	15	1	15	6	21	15	75	165
Quantity (in pounds)	1.2	3.9	-	1.4	1.8	8.8	50.7	6.2	17.8
Value	NA	NA	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	3,877	3,017
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	38,947,804	2,339,360
Value	\$9,649	\$17,777	\$1,755	\$4,376	\$7,837	\$44,236	\$148,351	\$137,096	\$11,814
Total:									
Number of seizures	21,901	22,989	7,252	24,665	21,738	21,326	21,598	22,271	19,536
Value	\$365,278	\$655,207	\$105,518	\$959,638	\$1,996,954	\$2,906,224	\$3,531,580	\$5,236,630	\$6,889,931

^aValue data were computed using retail values as of the fourth quarter of fiscal year 1976.

^bValue data were computed using retail values as of the third quarter of the fiscal year.

^cHeroin 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., 1980*, p. 33; *1982*, p. 37 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Treasury). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Region	1980				1981				
	Total	Heroin or cocaine	Mari-huana	Syn-thetic narcotics	Total	Heroin or cocaine	Mari-huana	Syn-thetic narcotics	Other
Northeast	100.0	18.5	70.8	4.4	100.0	21.8	68.4	3.9	6.0
Sale/manufacture	22.0	7.3	11.4	1.2	21.1	9.2	11.7	1.2	2.0
Possession	78.0	11.2	59.4	3.2	78.9	12.6	56.7	2.6	3.9
North Central	100.0	8.0	73.8	3.5	100.0	7.5	74.7	4.0	13.8
Sale/manufacture	33.1	3.6	17.6	1.2	10.7	2.9	9.6	1.3	8.7
Possession	66.9	4.4	56.2	2.3	89.3	4.6	65.1	2.8	5.1
South	100.0	7.0	72.9	5.7	100.0	8.3	73.8	4.7	13.1
Sale/manufacture	20.4	2.2	9.9	1.7	20.7	2.4	11.1	1.4	5.8
Possession	79.6	4.7	62.9	4.0	79.3	5.9	62.7	3.3	7.3
West	100.0	17.1	59.6	1.1	100.0	16.1	68.3	1.0	14.5
Sale/manufacture	15.9	4.0	7.4	0.2	13.2	3.7	6.9	0.3	2.3
Possession	84.1	13.1	52.3	0.9	86.8	12.4	61.4	0.7	12.3
Total	100.0	12.1	69.2	3.8	100.0	12.9	71.5	3.6	12.1
Sale/manufacture	21.8	3.9	10.9	1.1	19.9	4.2	10.0	1.1	4.6
Possession	78.2	8.1	58.3	2.7	80.1	8.7	61.5	2.5	7.4

Table 4.23 Drug removals from the domestic market by the Drug Enforcement Administration, by type of drug, 1972-82

NOTE: As of 1981, domestic drug removals have been kept in the aggregate only. This differs slightly from the data formerly maintained in the *Statistical Report*, which is now out of publication. The notation "d.u." means dosage unit.

Type of drug	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Opium (lbs.)	14	4	14	20	11	79	27	4	NA	NA	NA
Heroin (lbs.)	820	273	462	603	645	488	442	160	201	332	608
Cocaine (lbs.)	295	315	465	447	512	399	1,009	1,139	2,590	4,352	12,493
Marihuana (lbs.)	51,897	52,446	113,484	234,116	290,909	335,452	1,117,422	887,032	994,468	1,935,202	2,814,787
Hashish (lbs.)	1,151	445	812	3,771	5,040	6,651	3,004	43,261	5,993	30,162	3,086
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	36,064,329	1,978,617
Depressants (d.u.)	663,542	892,681	793,131	385,404	907,029	867,960	311,044	5,671,379	8,337,806	21,701,603	5,739,423
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	47,475,580	4,482,404
Methadone (d.u.)	223,940	3,919	3,432	737	3,531	23	39	14,998	NA	NA	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.

Characteristics and Distribution of Persons Arrested

Table 4.24 Seizures for violations of laws enforced by the U.S. Customs Service, by type and value of property seized, fiscal years 1975-82

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.22. The domestic value of an article seized is estimated from retail value lists kept by U.S. Customs inspectors.

(Domestic value in thousands)

Type of property seized	1975	1976	Transition quarter	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Prohibited non-narcotic articles:									
Number of seizures	15,752	27,875	8,000	27,156	28,085	20,959	18,464	19,198	23,463
Domestic value									
Vehicles:									
Number of seizures	11,680	10,897	4,010	11,196	6,198	2,829	3,039	4,011	5,951
Domestic value	\$29,564	\$33,573	\$9,311	\$29,940	\$19,351	\$9,060	\$12,269	\$14,882	\$35,936
Aircraft:									
Number of seizures	68	130	42	124	94	135	195	272	206
Domestic value	\$3,277	\$18,799	\$1,834	\$5,640	\$16,554	\$19,979	\$11,584	\$32,487	\$34,742
Vessels:									
Number of seizures	129	191	63	291	334	272	1,319	556	500
Domestic value	\$18,197	\$46,400	\$1,945	\$90,656	\$32,421	\$74,529	\$91,269	\$46,535	\$44,462
Monetary instruments:									
Number of seizures	300	374	168	538	721	1,328	1,257	1,554	1,802
Domestic value	\$7,345	\$7,782	\$2,695	\$7,430	\$13,076	\$22,472	\$31,382	\$39,846	\$32,757
General merchandise:									
Number of seizures	27,188	27,667	7,063	28,750	26,151	24,318	19,789	23,250	27,132
Domestic value	\$88,266	\$49,675	\$16,002	\$80,732	\$46,782	\$41,639	\$39,606	\$63,491	\$92,015
Total									
Number of seizures	55,117	67,134	19,346	68,055	61,583	49,841	44,063	48,841	59,054
Domestic value	\$146,648	\$156,228	\$31,788	\$214,399	\$128,183	\$167,680	\$186,109	\$197,242	\$239,912

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., 1980, p. 32; 1982, p. 36 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Treasury). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.25 Seizures and arrests by the U.S. Coast Guard, by type and amount of property seized, 1976-82

NOTE: A "thai stick" is a Southeast Asian marihuana bud that is bound onto a short section of bamboo. It may be laced with opium, hashish, or another narcotic in order to increase its potency. This definition was provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Source. Data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous presentations in SOURCEBOOK.

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Vessels seized	16	38	141	101	134	146	174
Vessels seized by other agencies							
with Coast Guard participation	12	21	32	23	17	21	28
Marihuana seized (lbs.)	183,168	1,032,609	3,321,035	2,682,586	2,494,774	2,629,273	3,535,985
Marihuana seized by other agencies							
with Coast Guard participation (lbs.)	164,406	179,538	326,829	353,950	279,607	186,991	194,073
Cocaine seized (lbs.)	61.8	0	.01	.01	0	40.1	9.11
Cocaine seized by other agencies							
with Coast Guard participation (lbs.)	4.4	0	.01	0	10.01	96.1	784.01
Hashish seized (lbs.)	0	0	0	43,550	564	34,580	0
Hashish seized by other agencies							
with Coast Guard participation (lbs.)	0	1,700	1,100	1	168	0	18
Hashish oil seized (gal.)	0	0	0	0	5	7	0
Thai sticks seized (lbs.)	10,185	17,130	0	0	12,623	0	3,190
Thai sticks seized by other agencies							
with Coast Guard participation (lbs.)	0	0	5,500	251	0	0	0
Dangerous drugs seized (doses)	0	200	500,000	4,186,060	514,584	5,961,009	61,628
Arrests	184	306	904	572	728	803	1,078
Street value of contraband seized (in millions)	\$146.28	\$435.13	\$1,345.04	\$1,916.23	\$1,992.75	\$1,795.09	\$2,285.43

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Coast Guard, Operational Law Enforcement Division.

Table 4.26 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 1972-82

NOTE: The data presented prior to and including 1976 coincide with the former Federal fiscal year, the period 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	Total value of notes and coins	Counterfeit notes				Total value	Value of counterfeit coins			Counterfeiting plant operations suppressed	
		Passed on the public	Seized before circulation	Passed on the public	Seized before circulation		Passed on the public	Seized before circulation	Total	Notes	Coins
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	3,374,520	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
1981	58,553,993	227,822	6,905,876	1,390,368	51,641,606	58,547,482	4,814	1,697	6,511	83	1
1982	82,272,619	273,306	8,585,991	1,484,224	73,681,444	82,267,436	7,037	4,146	5,183	86	2

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service, "Annual Statistical Summary, Fiscal Year 1981," U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1982. (Mimeographed.); and data provided by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.27 Aliens deported from the United States, by reason for deportation, fiscal years 1908-81

NOTE: The data presented for years prior to and including 1976 coincide with the former Federal fiscal year, the period 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. "Aliens deported" refers to those aliens required to leave the country under formal orders of deportation. "Public charge" refers to persons deported for vagrancy and similar reasons. "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)

Fiscal years	Total	Reason for deportation											
		Subversive or anarchistic	Criminal	Immoral	Violation of narcotic law	Mental or physical defect	Previously excluded or deported	Failed to maintain or comply with conditions of non-immigrant 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 1981	829,432	1,529	48,514	16,586	8,494	27,305	41,142	126,377	155,364	348,547	22,558	16,762	16,254
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	1,108	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	498	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 1980	231,684	19	2,515	67	3,622	38	4,028	33,725	16,501	170,955	31	1	182
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	27,998	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	25,889	1	264	9	265	2	202	1,901	707	22,525	3	0	10
1980	17,262	0	197	4	184	0	130	1,759	483	14,493	1	0	11
1981	16,595	0	193	4	159	0	120	1,927	470	13,707	2	0	13

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Table 4.28 Arrests for offenses against railroads, by offense and age group, United States and Canada, 1978-82

NOTE: Data in this table are compiled from monthly statistical reports of railroad police.

Offense	1978			1979			1980			1981			1982		
	Ju-venile	Adult	Em-ployee	Ju-venile	Adult	Em-ployee	Ju-venile	Adult	Em-ployee	Ju-venile	Adult	Em-ployee	Ju-venile	Adult	Em-ployee
Theft:															
Theft from freight cars	1,758	1,010	34	1,777	1,258	43	1,243	919	44	1,113	981	30	694	740	12
Theft from trailers	565	452	26	616	554	31	394	380	15	328	482	24	591	546	70
Theft of entire trailer	5	31	1	9	21	1	4	35	2	3	22	1	0	32	0
Theft from multi-level carrier	277	295	15	128	199	12	105	169	16	74	122	9	57	118	4
Theft of copper wire	37	171	0	87	376	5	187	677	13	151	636	6	47	207	0
Theft of brass	1	18	2	2	19	9	3	45	5	3	26	5	2	27	3
Theft of other company property	565	1,306	104	526	1,885	189	641	2,436	226	563	2,298	152	461	1,512	138
Burglary of buildings	183	141	4	125	113	6	125	181	13	143	167	16	138	156	3
Other theft	204	250	48	209	347	45	208	404	43	123	621	46	114	418	14
Vandalism:															
Multi-level carriers	208	40	1	138	36	1	60	31	0	72	37	2	87	26	0
Company property and equipment	537	235	5	678	242	14	581	275	16	497	216	13	506	245	6
Track and signals	436	125	2	465	120	67	491	145	2	461	144	0	453	144	0
Switch tampering	328	19	0	294	18	0	221	31	0	244	27	0	167	24	0
Track obstructions	680	161	1	740	153	4	625	131	0	796	264	0	564	140	0
Stoning of trains	1,663	146	0	1,623	123	12	1,408	111	7	1,500	131	0	1,324	121	0
Shooting of trains	243	61	2	211	46	0	225	60	0	234	48	0	139	38	0
Other vandalism	318	94	7	284	117	11	239	111	5	270	123	6	195	60	7
Trespassing	4,055	28,531	73	3,440	42,254	63	2,408	36,304	12	3,042	42,938	12	2,818	51,757	22
Criminal offenses not listed	705	3,582	194	727	3,094	281	706	3,413	218	637	4,766	238	542	4,907	195
Total	12,768	36,668	539	12,079	50,975	794	9,874	45,858	637	10,254	54,049	560	8,899	61,218	474

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK 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 cases filed in State courts and data on 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 from the Federal courts. 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, including information on 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 Filings in State courts of general and limited jurisdiction, by State, 1981

NOTE: The data below are from a survey of State Court Administrative Offices conducted in August 1982 by the National Center for State Courts for the Bureau of Justice Statistics. Any attempt to make comparisons between States or within a State over a period of time must... take into account the variations in reporting periods reflected in these data. About half of the States report on a calendar year basis and the others report on a fiscal year basis. The most common (fiscal year) runs from July 1 through June 30 for any given year. However, in a few (six) cases the fiscal year may be started on August 1, September 1, October 1, or February 4 and in these cases variations may also be found in reporting periods within the State (Source, pp. 7, 8).

These figures represent virtually all cases filed in general jurisdiction courts and between 70 percent and 80 percent of cases filed in limited jurisdiction courts. The following courts reported no data: Alabama--Probation and municipal courts. Colorado--Municipal court. Georgia--Justice of the peace, small

claims, municipal, magistrate, civil, criminal, municipal recorder's, mayor's city council, and police courts. Kansas--Municipal court. Louisiana--Justice of the peace and mayor's courts. Maine--Probate court. Maryland--Orphan's court. Massachusetts--Probation and family court department. Michigan--Court of claims, Common Pleas Court of Detroit, and municipal and probate courts. Montana--Justice of the peace, city, and municipal courts. Nebraska--Separate juvenile court, workmen's compensation court. New Jersey--Surrogate's and municipal courts. New Mexico--Municipal and probate courts. New York--Town and village justice courts. Ohio--Mayor's court. Oklahoma--Municipal court. Rhode Island--Municipal and probate courts. Tennessee--County, general sessions, probate, juvenile, trial justice, and municipal courts. Utah--Juvenile and justice of the peace courts. West Virginia--Municipal court. Wyoming--County, justice of the peace, and municipal courts.

State	Civil	Criminal	Juvenile	Total excluding traffic	Traffic	Total including traffic
Alabama	216,408	140,170	46,866	403,444	227,722	631,166
Alaska	30,728	22,355	1,270	54,353	86,729	141,082
Arizona	138,621	148,395	1,076	288,092	1,153,217	1,441,309
Arkansas	99,452	147,428	13,907	260,787	479,106	739,893
California	1,639,518	923,834	102,333	2,665,685	15,599,845 ^a	18,265,530 ^a
Colorado	202,775	59,578	26,153	288,506	181,873	470,379
Connecticut	212,240	109,539	14,255	336,034	303,281	639,315
Delaware	49,728	56,822	9,870	116,420	128,425	244,845
District of Columbia	145,911	36,597	4,765	187,273	10,403	197,676
Florida	553,574	447,754	113,841	1,115,169	2,287,888	3,403,057
Georgia	257,173	45,286	34,482	436,941	361,167	798,108
Hawaii	47,382	52,537	8,913	108,832	871,916 ^a	980,748 ^a
Idaho	52,347	32,632	7,661	92,640	209,904 ^a	302,544 ^a
Illinois	647,096	712,379	32,642	1,392,117	6,582,043 ^a	7,974,160 ^a
Indiana	388,301	144,960	26,315	559,576	354,232	913,808
Iowa	133,484	113,667	5,570	252,721	661,254	913,975
Kansas	118,187	30,093	10,607	158,887	275,828 ^a	434,715 ^a
Kentucky	187,210	217,193	36,445	440,848	274,788	715,636
Louisiana	238,609	536,856 ^b	30,117	805,582	467,506	1,273,088
Maine	57,938	96,449	13,404	167,791	88,372	256,163
Maryland	590,887	171,781	29,750	792,418	646,313 ^a	1,438,731 ^a
Massachusetts	465,987	657,551	118,876	1,242,414	3,243,585 ^a	4,485,999 ^a
Michigan	263,863	538,014	22,131	824,008	1,313,532 ^a	2,137,540 ^a
Minnesota	251,062	114,986	44,672	410,720	1,448,626 ^a	1,859,346 ^a
Mississippi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Missouri	220,643	148,155	14,935	383,733	656,011	1,039,744
Montana	6,533	1,340	576	8,449	NA	NA
Nebraska	81,199	173,844	3,118	258,161	189,089	447,250
Nevada	81,874	52,822	2,777	137,473	225,953	363,426
New Hampshire	65,476	39,175	7,287	111,938	202,218	314,156
New Jersey	573,166	31,719	109,881	714,766	NA	NA
New Mexico	66,325	69,355	4,342	140,022	382,177 ^a	522,199 ^a
New York	793,896	1,209,061	37,005	2,039,962	460,260	2,500,222
North Carolina	378,688	487,783	19,900	886,371	677,247	1,563,618
North Dakota	25,765	21,719 ^c	1,249	48,733 ^c	119,662 ^{a,c}	168,395 ^{a,c}
Ohio	619,043	406,403	202,835	1,228,281	1,598,165 ^a	2,826,446 ^a
Oklahoma	206,088	(d)	8,063	NA	(d)	483,691
Oregon	155,362	149,695	NA	671,893	NA	NA
Pennsylvania	515,014	745,308	47,979	1,308,301	4,540,269 ^a	5,848,570 ^a
Rhode Island	40,175	38,940	7,275	86,390	NA	NA
South Carolina	182,336	469,894	9,633	661,863	416,184	1,078,047
South Dakota	35,911	136,471	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tennessee	94,631	37,213	NA	131,844	NA	NA
Texas	679,107	1,316,709	11,761	2,007,577	4,226,529	6,234,106
Utah	92,894	37,366	34,848	165,108	444,421	609,529
Vermont	24,856	16,599	1,616	43,071	85,750	128,821
Virginia	770,693	399,209	133,471	1,303,373	1,014,304 ^a	2,317,677 ^a
Washington	218,446	170,557	24,424	413,427	1,650,194 ^a	2,063,621 ^a
West Virginia	89,608	117,493	7,514	214,615	114,787 ^a	329,402 ^a
Wisconsin	326,920	161,645	28,336	516,901	230,680	747,581
Wyoming	11,513	1,772	975	14,260	NA	NA

^aParking tickets are included in the traffic caseload reported for these States.

^bTraffic filings could not be completely separated from criminal and juvenile filings in Louisiana.

^cThe number of cases disposed was used here as an estimate

of the number of cases filed during the year for case types for which filing data were not available. In the Annual Report series, dispositions were found to be similar in number to case filings.

^aOklahoma reported 26,076 felonies and 241,464 misdemeanors. The misdemeanor figure included traffic violations.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, State Court Caseload Statistics 1977 to 1981, Special Report NCJ-87587 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1983), p. 2.

Table 5.2 State appellate court filings and dispositions, by State, 1981

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.1.

State	Courts of last resort		Intermediate appellate courts		All appellate courts	
	Filings	Dispositions	Filings	Dispositions	Filings	Dispositions
Alabama ^a	1,018	1,087	496 ^a	495 ^a	NA	NA
Alaska	417	422	463	335	880	757
Arizona	1,143	1,133	2,436	2,138	3,579	3,271
Arkansas	446	427	1,194	1,230	1,640	1,657
California	4,325	3,914	14,933	14,687	19,258	18,601
Colorado	1,052	1,001	1,512	1,320	2,564	2,321
Connecticut	595	559	191	165	786	724
Delaware	337	348	X	X	337	348
District of Columbia	1,663	1,235	X	X	1,663	1,235
Florida	1,456	1,537	13,795	13,657	15,251	15,194
Georgia	1,617	1,732	2,152	NA	3,769	NA
Hawaii	387	483	127	176	514	659
Idaho	455	363	X	X	455	363
Illinois	1,803	1,777	6,516	6,333	8,319	8,110
Indiana	409	397	1,095	1,109	1,504	1,506
Iowa	1,733 ^b	1,205	(b)	(b)	1,733	1,506
Kansas	188	274	1,060	998	1,248	1,272
Kentucky	1,150	894	2,689	2,555	3,839	3,449
Louisiana	3,337	3,020	2,878	2,509	6,215	5,529
Maine	571	620	X	X	571	620
Maryland	867	863	1,983	1,752	2,850	2,715
Massachusetts	773	376	NA	NA	NA	NA
Michigan	1,949	1,713	6,318	5,977	8,267	7,690
Minnesota	1,609	1,352	2,444	2,444	1,609	1,352
Mississippi	NA	1,541	X	X	NA	1,541
Missouri	1,059	1,019	2,964	2,792	4,023	3,811
Montana	574	515	X	X	574	515
Nebraska	956	910	X	X	956	910
Nevada	732	NA	X	X	732	NA
New Hampshire	558	251	X	X	558	251
New Jersey	289	232	5,993	5,212	6,282	5,444
New Mexico	610	594	505	444	1,115	1,038
New York	708	706	11,638	11,011	12,346	11,717
North Carolina	989	947	1,994	1,781	2,983	2,728
North Dakota	309	280	X	X	309	280
Ohio	2,134	2,031	8,915	9,424	11,049	11,455
Oklahoma ^c	2,543	2,427	1,080 ^b	476 ^b	2,543 ^b	2,427
Oregon	812	838	3,403	3,239	4,215	4,077
Pennsylvania	2,254	NA	12,830	NA	15,084	NA
Rhode Island	592	629	X	X	592	629
South Carolina	1,173	613	X	X	1,173	613
South Dakota	363	372	X	X	363	372
Tennessee	885	945	1,723	1,745	2,608	2,690
Texas	3,395	3,329	6,151	3,407	9,546	6,736
Utah	700	577	X	X	700	577
Vermont	601	508	X	X	601	508
Virginia	2,257	1,823	X	X	2,257	1,823
Washington	863	830	2,799	2,476	3,662	3,306
West Virginia	1,549	1,060	X	X	1,549	1,060
Wisconsin	737	817	2,479	2,351	3,216	3,168
Wyoming	198	211	X	X	198	211

^aData are incomplete: Alabama has two intermediate appellate courts, but only one, the court of Civil Appeals, reported data in 1981.

^bAll appellate cases in Iowa and Oklahoma are filed in the courts of last resort. A portion of this caseload is transferred to the intermediate appellate court for disposition.

^cBoth Oklahoma and Texas have two courts of last resort.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, State Court Caseload Statistics 1977 to 1981, Special Report NCJ-87587 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1983), p. 3.

Table 5.3 Percent change in filings in State appellate courts, by State, 1977 and 1981

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.1. The 1977 data are taken from State Court Caseload Statistics: Annual Report, 1977, produced by the National Center for State Courts in conjunction with the Conference of State Court Administrators (Source, p. 1). Due to the differences in the various fiscal years, some numbers contained in the 1977 report have been adjusted so that the time period covered for 1977 is comparable to the period covered in 1981 (Source, p. 8).

State	Courts of last resort			Intermediate appellate courts			All appellate courts		
	1977	1981	Percent change	1977	1981	Percent change	1977	1981	Percent change
Alabama ^a	815	1,018	+25	308 ^a	496 ^a	+61	NA	NA	NA
Alaska	630	417	-34	X	463	X	630	880	+40
Arizona	964	1,143	+19	2,005	2,436	+21	2,969	3,579	+21
Arkansas ^b	584	446	-24	X	1,194	X	584	1,640	+181
California	3,881	4,325	+11	13,018	14,933	+15	16,881	19,258	+14
Colorado	854	1,052	+23	1,119	1,512	+35	1,973	2,564	+30
Connecticut	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Delaware	362	337	-7	X	X	X	362	337	-7
District of Columbia	1,440	1,663	+15	X	X	X	1,440	1,663	+15
Florida ^c	2,758	1,456	-47	11,409	13,795	+21	14,167	15,251	+8
Georgia	1,506	1,617	+7	2,000	2,647	+32	3,506	4,264	+22
Hawaii	374	387	+3	X	127	X	374	514	+37
Idaho	374	455	+22	X	X	X	374	455	+22
Illinois	1,298	1,803	+39	4,381	6,516	+49	5,679	8,319	+46
Indiana	309	409	+32	883	1,095	+24	1,192	1,504	+26
Iowa ^d	1,231	1,733	+41	(d)	(d)	NA	1,231	1,733	+41
Kansas	156	188	+21	792	1,060	+34	948	1,248	+32
Kentucky	463 ^e	1,150	+148	1,922	2,689	+40	2,385	3,839	+61
Louisiana	2,266	3,337	+47	2,407	2,878	+20	4,673	6,215	+33
Maine	379	571	+51	X	X	X	379	571	+51
Maryland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Massachusetts	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Michigan	1,227	1,949	+59	5,274	6,318	+20	6,501	8,267	+27
Minnesota	1,065	1,609	+51	X	X	X	1,065	1,609	+51
Mississippi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Missouri	615	1,059	+72	2,255	2,964	+31	2,870	4,023	+40
Montana	469	574	+22	X	X	X	469	574	+22
Nebraska	646	956	+48	X	X	X	646	956	+48
Nevada ^f	1,092	732	-33	X	X	X	1,092	732	-33
New Hampshire	315	558	+77	X	X	X	315	558	+77
New Jersey	NA	NA	NA	6,098	5,993	-2	NA	NA	NA
New Mexico	654	610	-7	539	505	-6	1,193	1,115	-7
New York	NA	NA	NA	7,826	11,638	+49	NA	12,346	NA
North Carolina	541	989	+83	1,525	1,994	+31	2,066	2,983	+44
North Dakota	186	309	+66	X	X	X	186	309	+66
Ohio	1,516	2,134	+41	7,992	8,915	+12	9,508	11,049	+16
Oklahoma ^d	2,002	2,543	+27	(d)	(d)	NA	2,002	2,543	+27
Oregon	885	812	-8	2,348	3,403	+45	3,233	4,215	+30
Pennsylvania	1,549	2,254	+46	6,364	12,830	+102	7,913	15,084	+91
Rhode Island	427	592	+39	X	X	X	427	592	+39
South Carolina	487	1,173	+141	X	X	X	487	1,173	+141
South Dakota	279	363	+30	X	X	X	279	363	+30
Tennessee	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,351	2,608	+11
Texas	4,391	3,395	-23	1,969	6,151	+212	6,360	9,546	+50
Utah	634	700	+10	X	X	X	634	700	+10
Vermont	364	601	+65	X	X	X	364	601	+65
Virginia	1,932	2,257	+17	X	X	X	1,932	2,257	+17
Washington	638	863	+35	1,996	2,799	+40	2,634	3,662	+39
West Virginia	858	1,178	+37	X	X	X	858	1,178	+37
Wisconsin ^g	913	737	-19	X	2,479	X	913	3,216	+252
Wyoming	157	198	+26	X	X	X	157	198	+26
Total for all courts reporting both years of data			+18			+35			+32

^aData are incomplete: Only data from Alabama's Supreme Court, and Court of Civil Appeals are used.
^bOf the States reporting data, the following added an intermediate appellate court between 1977 and 1981: Alaska, Arkansas, Hawaii, and Wisconsin. Case filings in courts of last resort are expected to decline in years immediately following the creation of an intermediate appellate court. Indeed, in some instances cases filed initially in the court of last resort are transferred to the new intermediate appellate court at its inception.

^cFlorida--1977 data covers only an 11-month period.
^dAll appellate cases in Iowa and Oklahoma are filed in the courts of last resort. A portion of this caseload is transferred to the intermediate appellate court for disposition.
^eKentucky--The unusually low number of filings in 1977 resulted from the creation of an intermediate appellate court which became operational in August of 1976.
^fNevada--In 1979 the legislature passed a bill which removed appeals granting or denying habeas writs from the jurisdiction of the Nevada Supreme Court.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, State Court Caseload Statistics 1977 to 1981, Special Report NCJ-87587 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1983), p. 6.

Table 5.4 Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 child population age 10 through upper age of court jurisdiction) of delinquency cases disposed of by courts with juvenile jurisdiction, United States, 1975-80

NOTE: These estimates originated from courts that report juvenile court statistics to the National Center for Juvenile Justice. 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; for the 1978 estimates, 34 percent; for 1979, 34 percent; and for 1980, 27 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 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 (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).

In 1980, in 37 States and the District of Columbia, individuals under the age of 18 years were within the jurisdiction of the juvenile courts. In eight States (Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, South Carolina, and Texas), individuals under the age of 17 years were within the jurisdiction of the juvenile courts. In four States (Connecticut, New York, North Carolina, and Vermont), individuals under the age of 16 years, and, in Wyoming, individuals under the age of 19 years, were routinely processed as juveniles. For a description of the estimation procedures, samples, survey methodology, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 15.

	Estimated number of delinquency cases ^a	Estimated child population at risk (in thousands) ^b	Estimated rate per 1,000
1975	1,406,100	31,092	45.2
1976	1,396,800	30,675	45.4
1977	1,355,500	30,031	45.1
1978	1,340,700	29,551	45.4
1979	1,306,700	28,953	45.1
1980	1,345,200	28,506	47.2

^aRounded to the nearest hundred.

^bFor a discussion of procedures used to generate child population at risk estimates, see Appendix 15.

Source: Daniel D. Smith et al., Delinquency 1978: United States Estimates of Cases Processed by Courts with Juvenile Jurisdiction (Pittsburgh: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1981), pp. 21, 23; Howard Snyder et al., Delinquency 1979: A Description of Delinquency Cases Processed by Courts with Juvenile Jurisdiction (Pittsburgh: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1982), p. 6; p. 8, Figure 2; p. 7; and data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Center for Juvenile Justice. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 5.5 Estimated number and percent of delinquency cases disposed of by courts with juvenile jurisdiction, by sex of juvenile, United States, 1975-80

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.4. For 1978, 1979, and 1980, cases with missing information were allocated to the nonmissing categories in a manner proportional to the distribution of the weighted cases with known information. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 15.

	1975		1976		1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Estimated number	Percent										
Total	1,406,100	100.0	1,396,800	100.0	1,355,500	100.0	1,340,700	100.0	1,306,700	100.0	1,345,200	100.0
Sex:												
Male	1,071,400	76.2	1,064,000	76.2	1,036,900	76.5	1,013,700	75.6	1,018,900	78.0	1,045,700	77.7
Female	334,600	23.8	330,700	23.7	315,600	23.3	327,000	24.4	287,800	22.0	299,500	22.3
Missing	100	(b)	2,100	0.2	3,000	0.2	X	X	X	X	X	X

^aRounded to the nearest hundred.

^bRounds to 0 percent.

Source: Daniel D. Smith et al., Delinquency 1975: United States Estimates of Cases Processed by Courts with Juvenile Jurisdiction (Pittsburgh: 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: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1980); Daniel D. Smith et al., Delinquency 1978: United States Estimates of Cases Processed by Courts with Juvenile Jurisdiction (Pittsburgh: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1981), p. 55, Table 3-1; Howard Snyder et al., Delinquency 1979: A Description of Delinquency Cases Processed by Courts with Juvenile Jurisdiction (Pittsburgh: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1982), p. 29; and data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Center for Juvenile Justice. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 5.6 Estimated percent of delinquency cases disposed of by courts with juvenile jurisdiction, by sex and race of juvenile, United States, 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.4. Cases with missing information were allocated to the nonmissing categories in a manner proportional to the distribution of the unweighted cases with known information. Although the percent of weighted cases with missing information on these attributes is unknown, 0.4 percent of the unweighted cases were missing. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 15.

Sex	(Percent)		
	White	Black	Other
Male	77.5	79.2	73.2
Female	22.5	20.8	26.8

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Center for Juvenile Justice.

Table 5.7 Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 child population 10 through 17 years of age) of delinquency cases disposed of by courts with juvenile jurisdiction, by age at time of referral to court, United States, 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.4. 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-year-olds and older 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. Cases with missing information were allocated to the nonmissing categories in a manner proportional to the distribution of the weighted cases with known information. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 15.

Age at time of referral to court	Estimated number of delinquency cases ^a		Estimated child population at risk ^b	Estimated rate per 1,000 ^c
	Estimated number of delinquency cases ^a	Percent		
0 through 9 years	20,900	1.6	NA	X
10 years	18,000	1.3	3,716,400	4.8
11 years	29,600	2.2	3,580,400	8.3
12 years	56,900	4.2	3,518,900	16.2
13 years	118,900	8.8	3,642,900	32.6
14 years	208,500	15.5	3,782,400	55.1
15 years	307,600	22.9	4,059,400	75.8
16 years	326,300	24.3	3,680,300	88.7
17 years	238,400	17.7	2,608,600	91.4
18 years and older	20,000	1.5	NA	X
Total	1,345,200	100.0	NA	X

^aRounded to the nearest hundred.

^bFor a discussion of procedures used to generate child population at risk estimates, see Appendix 15.

^cBased on number of delinquency cases per U.S. population 10 through 17 years of age.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Center for Juvenile Justice.

Table 5.8 Estimated number and percent of delinquency cases disposed of by courts with juvenile jurisdiction, by age at time of referral to court and sex of juvenile, United States, 1980

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 5.4 and 5.7. Cases with missing information were allocated to the nonmissing categories in a manner proportional to the distribution of the weighted cases with known information. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 15.

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	17,300	82.8	3,600	17.2
10 years	15,400	85.3	2,700	14.7
11 years	24,200	82.0	5,300	18.0
12 years	44,200	77.6	12,700	22.4
13 years	87,800	73.8	31,200	26.2
14 years	151,300	72.6	57,120	27.4
15 years	230,300	74.9	77,400	25.1
16 years	260,000	79.7	66,400	20.3
17 years	198,300	83.2	40,100	16.8
18 years and older	17,000	84.7	3,100	15.3
Total	1,045,700	77.7	299,500	22.3

^aRounded to the nearest hundred.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Center for Juvenile Justice.

Table 5.9 Estimated number and percent of delinquency cases disposed of by courts with juvenile jurisdiction, by reason for referral to court, United States, 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.4. Due to reporting differences, some problems exist with the recording of reasons for referral to court. "Forcible rape" may include cases of prostitution, lewd behavior, possession of pornographic materials, and sexual misconduct. 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. This information has been provided by the National Center for Juvenile Justice.

Cases with missing information were allocated to the nonmissing categories in a manner proportional to the distribution of the weighted cases with known information. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 15.

Reason for referral to court	Estimated number of delinquency cases ^a	Percent
Total	1,345,200	100.0
Criminal homicide	1,800	0.1
Forcible rape	3,200	0.2
Robbery	26,500	2.0
Aggravated assault	34,300	2.6
Simple assault	82,100	6.1
Burglary	176,400	13.1
Larceny	278,100	20.7
Motor vehicle theft	51,000	3.8
Arson and vandalism	84,300	6.3
Stolen property offenses	30,700	2.3
Trespassing	31,200	2.3
Narcotics offenses	7,500	0.6
Other drug offenses	67,300	5.0
Weapons offenses	17,000	1.3
Sex offenses	12,500	0.9
Drunkennes	25,500	1.9
Disturbing the peace	43,300	3.2
Escape, contempt, probation, parole	27,300	2.0
Other delinquent acts	92,900	6.9
Running away	68,700	5.1
Truancy	32,800	2.4
Curfew violations	15,600	1.1
Ungovernability	50,700	3.8
Liquor violations	56,300	4.2
Other status offenses	28,100	2.1

^a Rounded to the nearest hundred.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Center for Juvenile Justice.

Table 5.10 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, 1980

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.4. Cases with missing information were allocated to the nonmissing categories in a manner proportional to the distribution of the weighted cases with known information. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 15.

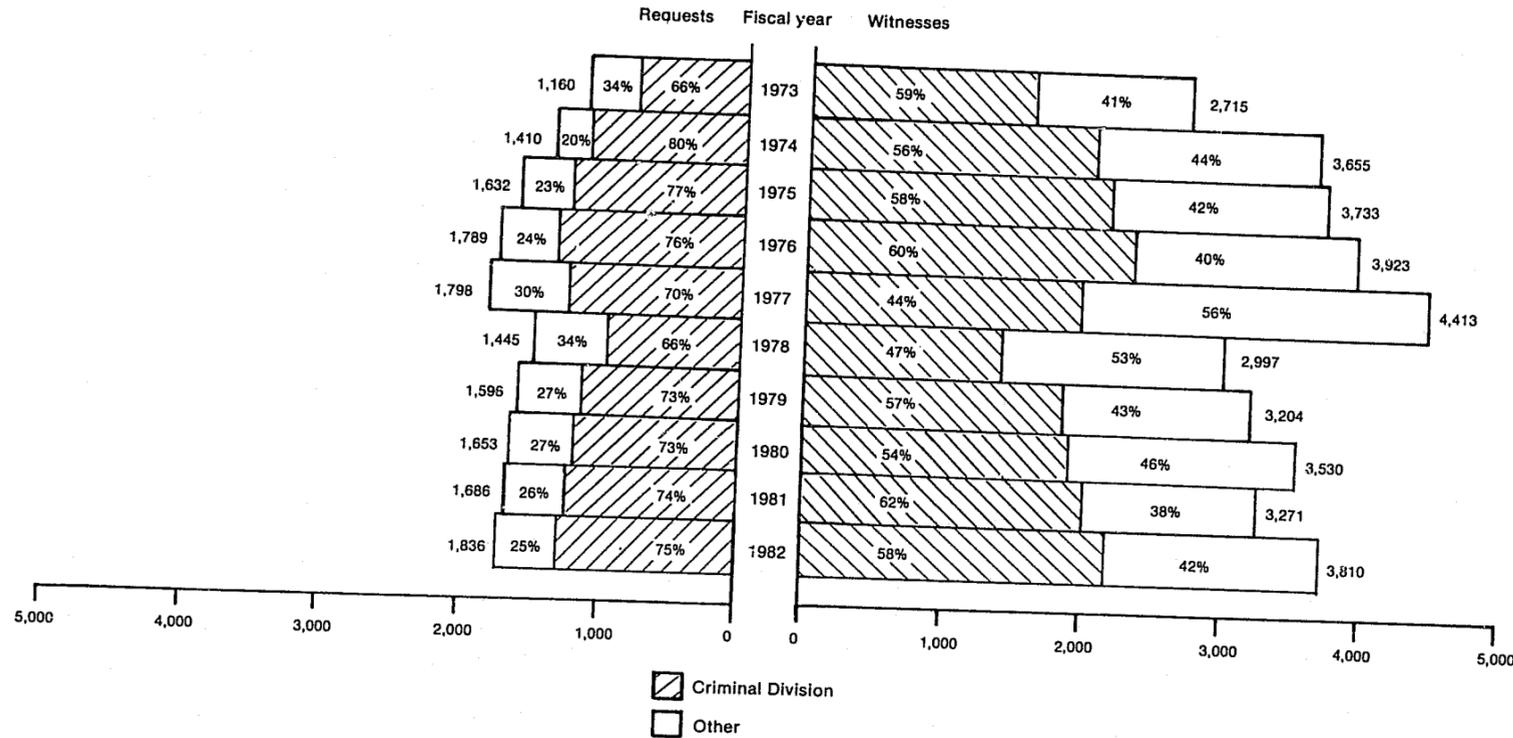
	Estimated number of delinquency cases ^a	Percent
Source of referral to court	1,345,200	100.0
Law enforcement	1,112,100	82.7
Parents, relatives	47,200	3.5
School	41,200	3.1
Probation officer	14,100	1.0
Social agency	43,700	3.2
Other court	27,300	2.0
Other	59,600	4.4
Manner of handling	1,345,200	100.0
Without petition	764,700	56.9
With petition	580,400	43.1

^aRounded to the nearest hundred.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Center for Juvenile Justice.

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 1973-82

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 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 and 27 witnesses, and 7 requests and 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 Division, Civil Rights, and Lands and Natural 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 5.11 Court-authorized orders for interception of wire or oral communication, by nature of order, duration and location of interception, and jurisdiction, 1982

NOTE: The Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, is required, in accordance with provisions of 18 U.S.C. 2519(1), 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 29 jurisdictions had statutes authorizing the interception of wire or oral communications during 1982. Seven of these jurisdictions did not have any court-authorized orders for interceptions during 1982--the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Nevada, and South Dakota. In the table body, - represents zero.

Jurisdiction	Number of intercept orders					Average length in days		Place or facility authorized in original application							
	Authorization	Amended	No prosecutor's report	Never installed	Installed ^a	Number of extensions	Original authorization	Extension	Total number of days in operation	Single family dwelling	Apartment	Multi-dwelling	Business	Combination ^b	Other
	Total	578	22	57	3	518	233	26	26	13,556	273	133	4	93	42
Federal	130	5	-	1	129	105	29	29	5,546	50	19	-	28	24	9
Arizona:															
Maricopa	6	-	-	-	6	6	28	30	274	4	-	-	1	-	1
Colorado:															
Adams	1	-	-	-	1	-	30	-	28	1	-	-	-	-	-
Arapaho	5	-	-	-	5	2	30	30	148	3	-	-	1	-	1
Denver	1	-	-	-	1	1	30	30	59	1	-	-	-	-	-
El Paso	1	-	-	-	1	1	30	30	NA	-	1	-	-	-	-
Weld	1	-	-	-	1	-	30	-	13	1	-	-	-	-	-
Connecticut:															
Judicial District of Danbury	3	-	-	-	3	1	12	10	32	1	2	-	-	-	-
Judicial District of Fairfield	2	-	-	-	2	-	13	-	9	-	1	-	-	-	1
Judicial District of Litchfield	4	-	-	-	4	-	10	-	25	4	-	-	-	-	-
Judicial District of New Haven	1	-	-	-	1	-	10	-	10	1	-	-	-	-	-
Judicial District of New London	2	-	-	-	2	3	13	15	66	2	-	-	-	-	-
Judicial District of Norwalk-Stamford	7	-	-	-	7	-	10	-	25	2	2	-	3	-	-
Judicial District of Tolland	2	-	-	-	2	-	15	-	14	-	1	1	-	-	-
Judicial District of Waterbury	3	-	-	-	3	-	10	-	29	1	1	-	1	-	-
Delaware:															
State Attorney General	2	-	-	-	2	-	15	-	24	1	-	-	1	-	-
Florida:															
State Attorney General	11	-	11	-	-	1	30	30	NA	3	4	-	4	-	-
Fourth Judicial Circuit (Duval)	8	-	-	-	8	1	30	30	180	7	-	-	1	-	-
Fifth Judicial Circuit (Sumter)	1	-	-	-	1	-	30	-	21	1	-	-	-	-	-
Sixth Judicial Circuit (Pasco and Pinellas)	11	-	-	-	11	1	30	30	319	4	-	-	1	-	6
Eighth Judicial Circuit (Alachua)	2	-	-	-	2	-	30	-	22	1	-	-	-	-	1
Ninth Judicial Circuit (Osceola)	2	-	-	-	2	1	30	16	63	1	-	-	-	-	1
Tenth Judicial Circuit (Polk)	3	-	-	-	3	2	30	30	121	2	-	-	-	-	1
Eleventh Judicial Circuit (Dade)	8	-	-	-	8	1	30	30	162	3	2	-	3	-	-
Fifteenth Judicial Circuit (Palm Beach)	5	-	-	-	5	1	30	30	128	5	-	-	-	-	-
Seventeenth Judicial Circuit (Broward)	9	-	-	-	9	-	30	-	90	8	1	-	-	-	-
Georgia:															
Chatham	1	-	-	1	-	-	20	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Fulton	11	-	11	-	-	3	20	20	NA	3	5	-	2	-	1
Laurens	2	-	-	-	2	-	20	-	32	2	-	-	-	-	-
Monroe	1	-	-	-	1	1	20	5	22	-	-	-	-	-	1
Wayne	1	-	-	-	1	-	20	-	14	-	-	-	1	-	-
Maryland:															
Baltimore City	10	-	-	-	10	2	30	30	186	8	1	-	1	-	-
Baltimore County	4	-	-	-	4	-	30	-	81	4	-	-	-	-	-
Howard	4	-	-	-	4	-	30	-	85	4	-	-	-	-	-
Montgomery	2	-	-	-	2	1	30	15	37	-	2	-	-	-	-
Prince George's	2	-	-	-	2	-	19	-	32	2	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts:															
Essex	1	-	-	-	1	2	15	15	43	1	-	-	-	-	-
Middlesex	7	1	-	-	7	-	17	-	58	3	3	-	1	-	-
Norfolk	4	-	-	-	4	3	15	15	60	3	-	-	-	-	1
Worcester	2	-	-	-	2	1	15	10	29	2	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5.11 Court-authorized orders for interception of wire or oral communication, by nature of order, duration and location of interception, and jurisdiction, 1982--Continued

Jurisdiction	Number of intercept orders						Average length in days		Total number of days in operation	Place or facility authorized in original application					
	Authorization	Amended	No prosecutor's report	Never installed	Installed ^a	Number of extensions	Original authorization	Extension		Single family dwelling	Apartment	Multi-dwelling	Business	Combination ^b	Other
	Minnesota:														
Washington	1	-	-	-	1	1	10	10	11	-	-	-	-	1	-
Nebraska:															
Dawes	1	-	-	-	1	-	30	-	19	1	-	-	-	-	-
Douglas	11	-	-	-	11	9	30	30	435	5	1	-	4	1	-
New Hampshire:															
State Attorney General	3	-	-	-	3	-	9	-	22	3	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey:															
State Attorney General	22	-	-	-	22	7	16	10	380	12	1	-	8	-	1
Atlantic	2	-	-	-	2	-	20	-	38	2	-	-	-	-	-
Bergen	7	2	-	-	7	1	20	10	117	1	4	-	1	1	-
Burlington	1	-	-	-	1	-	7	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-
Camden	4	-	-	-	4	-	20	-	73	3	1	-	-	-	-
Essex	11	1	11	-	-	2	20	10	NA	4	5	1	-	-	1
Gloucester	1	-	-	-	1	-	20	-	20	1	-	-	-	-	-
Hudson	29	-	-	-	28	7	20	10	379	5	18	-	4	2	-
Hunterdon	1	-	-	-	1	-	20	-	20	1	-	-	-	-	-
Mercer	6	-	-	-	6	1	20	10	109	3	3	-	-	-	-
Middlesex	11	-	-	-	11	5	20	10	230	6	2	-	-	3	-
Monmouth	3	-	-	-	3	-	20	-	48	-	3	-	-	-	-
Ocean	6	-	-	-	6	-	17	-	90	3	2	-	1	-	-
Passaic	8	-	-	-	8	-	20	-	96	1	4	1	2	-	-
Somerset	3	-	-	-	3	-	20	-	43	1	2	-	-	-	-
Union	13	-	-	-	13	7	18	10	254	5	6	-	2	-	-
New Mexico:															
Bernalillo	1	-	-	-	1	-	30	-	30	-	-	-	1	-	-
New York:															
State Attorney General	16	1	-	-	16	10	27	25	484	5	2	-	2	5	2
Chautauqua	3	-	3	-	-	1	30	30	NA	3	-	-	-	-	-
Columbia	5	-	5	-	-	2	30	30	NA	4	-	-	1	-	-
Fulton	1	-	-	-	1	-	30	-	17	1	-	-	-	-	-
Genesee	1	1	1	-	-	1	30	30	NA	-	1	-	-	-	-
Kings	1	-	-	-	1	2	30	30	90	-	-	-	1	-	-
Monroe	7	-	-	-	7	-	21	-	91	3	3	-	-	1	-
Nassau	5	2	-	-	5	1	30	28	127	1	1	-	3	-	-
New York	7	-	2	-	5	6	26	29	213	-	3	-	3	-	1
Niagara	11	3	-	-	11	5	30	30	252	3	6	-	2	-	-
Onondaga	5	-	-	-	5	4	29	19	64	2	2	-	1	-	-
Orange	1	-	-	-	1	-	20	-	11	1	-	-	-	-	-
Queens	4	-	-	-	4	-	30	-	70	1	2	-	1	-	-
Rensselaer	1	-	-	-	1	-	30	-	30	1	-	-	-	-	-
Suffolk	30	5	2	-	28	8	30	27	707	27	-	-	2	1	-
Tompkins	2	-	2	-	-	2	30	30	NA	-	2	-	-	-	-
Westchester	5	-	-	-	5	1	30	30	101	1	3	1	-	-	-
Oregon:															
Multnomah	4	-	-	-	4	-	29	-	42	1	2	-	-	1	-
Pennsylvania:															
State Attorney General	8	-	4	-	4	1	20	20	44	6	1	-	-	1	-
Allegheny	4	-	3	-	1	-	20	-	20	2	2	-	-	-	-
Lockawanna	3	-	-	-	3	-	20	-	37	2					

Table 5.11 Court-authorized orders for interception of wire or oral communication, by nature of order, duration and location of interception, and jurisdiction, 1982--Continued

Jurisdiction	Number of intercept orders					Average length in days		Total number of days in operation	Place or facility authorized in original application					
	Authorization	Amended	No prosecutor's report	Never installed	Installed ^a	Number of extensions	Original authorization		Extension	Single family dwelling	Apartment	Multi-dwelling	Business	Combination ^b
Texas:														
Duval	1	-	-	-	1	-	30	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
Galveston	3	-	-	-	3	1	30	7	74	1	2	-	1	-
Harris	2	-	-	-	2	-	30	-	42	2	-	-	-	-
Hidalgo	1	-	-	-	1	-	30	-	24	-	-	-	-	-
Lubbock	1	-	1	-	1	-	30	-	NA	-	-	-	1	-
Randall	1	-	-	-	1	-	30	-	19	1	-	-	-	-
Tarrant	2	-	-	-	2	1	30	30	62	1	-	-	1	-
Utah:														
Utah	1	-	-	-	1	-	30	-	19	1	-	-	-	-
Virginia:														
State Attorney General	1	-	-	-	1	1	30	30	51	1	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin:														
State Attorney General	2	1	-	-	2	2	13	5	35	1	-	-	-	1

^aBased on the actual number of intercept devices installed as reported by the prosecuting official.

^bCombination refers to the number of authorized interceptions where more than one location was 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, 1982 to December 31, 1982 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1983), pp. 8, 9.

Table 5.12 Court-authorized orders for interception of wire or oral communication, by major offense under investigation and jurisdiction, 1982

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.11. In the table body, - represents zero.

(This table shows generally the most serious offense for each court-authorized interception)

Jurisdiction	Total	Bribery	Burglary and robbery	Gambling	Homicide and assault	Larceny and theft	Loansharking, usury, and extortion	Narcotics	Possession, transport, or receipt of stolen property	Racketeering	Other
Total	578	2	1	150	31	12	6	333	2	37	4
Federal	130	-	-	6	3	-	-	88	-	32	1
Arizona:											
Maricopa	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Colorado:											
Adams	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Arapaho	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Denver	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
El Paso	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Weld	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Connecticut:											
Judicial District of Danbury	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-
Judicial District of Fairfield	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Judicial District of Litchfield	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Judicial District of New Haven	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Judicial District of New London	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Judicial District of Norwalk-Stamford	7	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Judicial District of Tolland	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Judicial District of Waterbury	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Delaware:											
State Attorney General	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida:											
State Attorney General	11	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fourth Judicial Circuit (Duval)	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-
Fifth Judicial Circuit (Sumter)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Sixth Judicial Circuit (Pasco and Pinellas)	11	-	-	-	1	-	-	10	-	-	-
Eighth Judicial Circuit (Alachua)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Ninth Judicial Circuit (Osceola)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Tenth Judicial Circuit (Polk)	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-
Eleventh Judicial Circuit (Dade)	8	1	-	3	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
Fifteenth Judicial Circuit (Palm Beach)	5	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Seventeenth Judicial Circuit (Broward)	9	-	-	4	-	1	-	4	-	-	-
Georgia:											
Chatham	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fulton	11	-	-	5	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
Laurens	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Monroe	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Wayne	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Maryland:											
Baltimore City	10	-	-	8	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Baltimore County	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Howard	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Montgomery	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Prince George's	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts:											
Essex	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Middlesex	7	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norfolk	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Worcester	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minnesota:											
Washington	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Nebraska:											
Dawes	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Douglas	11	-	-	3	-	-	-	8	-	-	-
New Hampshire:											
State Attorney General	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-

Table 5.12 Court-authorized orders for interception of wire or oral communication, by major offense under investigation and jurisdiction, 1982--Continued

Jurisdiction	Total	Bribery	Burglary and robbery	Gambling	Homicide and assault	Larceny and theft	Loansharking, usury, and extortion	Narcotics	Possession, transport, or receipt of stolen property	Racketeering	Other
New Jersey:											
State Attorney General	22	1	-	8	5	-	-	8	-	-	-
Atlantic	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Bergen	7	-	-	2	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Burlington	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Camden	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Essex	11	-	-	7	-	1	-	3	-	-	-
Gloucester	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Hudson	29	-	-	9	-	-	-	20	-	-	-
Hunterdon	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mercer	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
Middlesex	11	-	-	2	-	-	-	9	-	-	-
Monmouth	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Ocean	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Passaic	8	-	-	3	1	-	-	4	-	-	-
Somerset	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Union	13	-	-	6	-	-	-	7	-	-	-
New Mexico:											
Bernalillo	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
New York:											
State Attorney General	16	-	-	4	-	1	-	8	1	-	2
Chautauqua	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Columbia	5	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Fulton	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Genesee	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Kings	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Monroe	7	-	-	4	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Nassau	5	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
New York	7	-	-	1	-	3	2	1	-	-	-
Niagara	11	-	-	7	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Onondaga	5	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Orange	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Queens	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-
Rensselaer	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suffolk	30	-	-	3	-	5	2	20	-	-	-
Tompkins	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Westchester	5	-	-	2	-	1	-	2	-	-	-
Oregon:											
Multnomah	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania:											
State Attorney General	8	-	-	2	2	-	-	4	-	-	-
Allegheny	4	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Lackawanna	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Montgomery	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philadelphia	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Rhode Island:											
State Attorney General	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Texas:											
Duval	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Galveston	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Harris	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Hidalgo	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Lubbock	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Randall	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Tarrant	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Utah:											
Utah	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Virginia:											
State Attorney General	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Wisconsin:											
State Attorney General	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-

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, 1982 to December 31, 1982 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1983), pp. 10, 11.

Judicial Processing of Defendants

Table 5.13 Number and average cost of court-authorized intercepts of wire or oral communication, by jurisdiction, 1982

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.11. In the table body, - represents zero.

Jurisdiction	Orders where intercepts installed	Orders with cost reported ^a Number of orders	Average cost
Total	518	504	\$34,488
Federal	129	128	94,546
Arizona:			
Maricopa	6	6	26,511
Colorado:			
Adams	1	1	21,708
Arapaho	5	5	55,198
Denver	1	1	111,471
El Paso	NA	NA	NA
Weld	1	1	17,584
Connecticut:			
Judicial District of Danbury	3	3	5,819
Judicial District of Fairfield	2	2	2,432
Judicial District of Litchfield	4	4	913
Judicial District of New Haven	1	1	11,003
Judicial District of New London	2	2	54,175
Judicial District of Norwalk-Stamford	7	7	917
Judicial District of Tolland	2	2	1,441
Judicial District of Waterbury	3	3	5,142
Delaware:			
State Attorney General	2	2	2,500
Florida:			
State Attorney General	NA	NA	NA
Fourth Judicial Circuit (Duval)	8	-	-
Fifth Judicial Circuit (Sumter)	1	1	30,038
Sixth Judicial Circuit (Pasco and Pinellas)	11	11	18,150
Eighth Judicial Circuit (Alachua)	2	2	5,188
Ninth Judicial Circuit (Osceola)	2	2	10,600
Tenth Judicial Circuit (Polk)	3	3	17,317
Eleventh Judicial Circuit (Dade)	8	8	32,835
Fifteenth Judicial Circuit (Palm Beach)	5	5	11,520
Seventeenth Judicial Circuit (Broward)	9	9	13,136
Georgia:			
Chatham	-	-	-
Fulton	NA	NA	NA
Laurens	2	2	3,972
Monroe	1	1	12,547
Wayne	1	1	12,227
Maryland:			
Baltimore City	10	10	13,150
Baltimore County	4	4	7,777
Howard	4	4	11,047
Montgomery	2	2	88,743
Prince George's	2	-	-
Massachusetts:			
Essex	1	1	40,000
Middlesex	7	7	6,237
Norfolk	4	4	4,879
Worcester	2	2	8,351
Minnesota:			
Washington	1	1	20,000
Nebraska:			
Dawes	1	1	11,599
Douglas	11	11	16,044

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5.13 Number and average cost of court-authorized intercepts of wire or oral communication, by jurisdiction, 1982--Continued

Jurisdiction	Orders where intercepts installed	Orders with cost reported ^a Number of orders	Average cost
New Hampshire:			
State Attorney General	3	3	\$5,759
New Jersey:			
State Attorney General	22	22	10,793
Atlantic	2	2	14,327
Bergen	7	7	32,376
Burlington	1	1	11,172
Camden	4	4	5,906
Essex	NA	NA	NA
Gloucester	1	1	15,851
Hudson	28	28	6,224
Hunterdon	1	-	-
Mercer	6	6	11,953
Middlesex	11	11	6,088
Monmouth	3	3	5,794
Ocean	6	6	2,470
Passaic	8	8	1,824
Somerset	3	3	3,168
Union	13	13	5,034
New Mexico:			
Bernalillo	1	1	26,796
New York:			
State Attorney General	16	16	10,715
Chautauqua	NA	NA	NA
Columbia	NA	NA	NA
Fulton	1	1	11
Genesee	NA	NA	NA
Kings	1	1	180,090
Monroe	7	7	12,990
Nassau	5	5	29,935
New York	5	5	26,921
Niagara	11	11	5,047
Onondaga	5	5	9,249
Orange	1	1	9,200
Queens	4	4	13,488
Rensselaer	1	1	840
Suffolk	28	28	11,606
Tompkins	NA	NA	NA
Westchester	5	5	1,530
Oregon:			
Multnomah	4	4	4,746
Pennsylvania:			
State Attorney General	4	4	14,045
Allegheny	1	-	-
Lackawanna	3	3	26,570
Montgomery	1	1	10,900
Philadelphia	5	5	3,812
Rhode Island:			
State Attorney General	5	5	4,099
Texas:			
Duval	1	1	11,015
Galveston	3	3	31,378
Harris	2	2	38,382
Hidalgo	1	1	30,063
Lubbock	NA	NA	NA
Randall	1	1	26,170
Tarrant	2	2	5,840
Utah:			
Utah	1	1	20,000
Virginia:			
State Attorney General	1	1	71,531
Wisconsin:			
State Attorney General	2	2	12,745

^aIncludes 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, 1982 to December 31, 1982 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1983), pp. 14, 15.

Table 5.14 Arrests and convictions resulting from court-authorized orders for interception of wire or oral communication, United States, 1971-82

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.11. Arrests, trials, and convictions resulting from the interceptions of wire or oral communication do not always occur within the same year as the implementation of the court order. This table presents arrests and conviction data for the year court-authorized interception began and subsequent years.

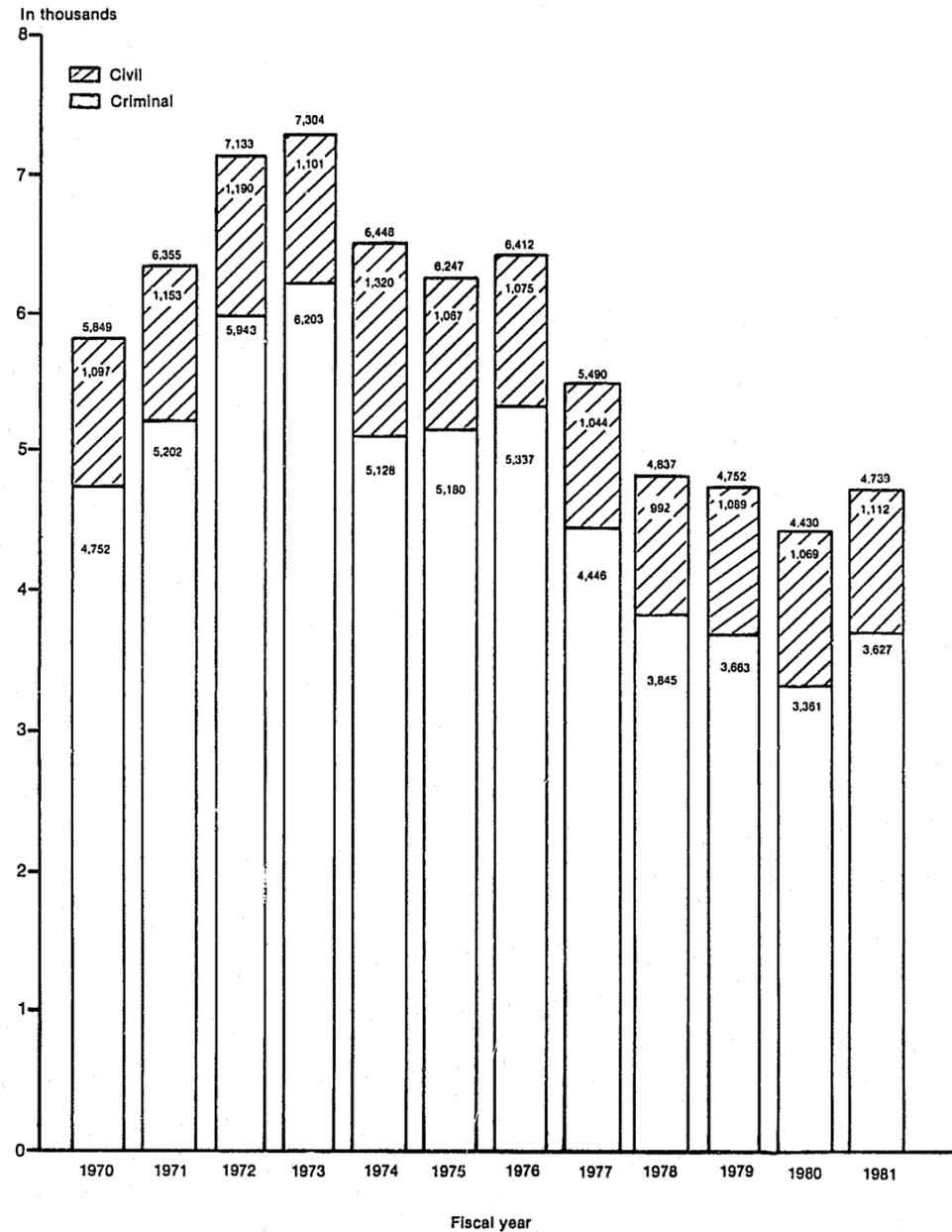
Year arrests and convictions reported	Year installed											
	1971 (N=792)	1972 (N=841)	1973 (N=812)	1974 (N=694)	1975 (N=676)	1976 (N=635)	1977 (N=601)	1978 (N=560)	1979 (N=533)	1980 (N=524)	1981 (N=562)	1982 (N=518)
1971:												
Arrests	2,811	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	322	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1972:												
Arrests	641	2,861	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	708	402	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1973:												
Arrests	150	532	2,306	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	441	1,091	409	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1974:												
Arrests	178	129	293	2,162	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	252	433	607	179	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1975: ^a												
Arrests	493	270	403	707	2,234	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	461	291	597	676	336	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1976: ^a												
Arrests	0	9	21	91	538	2,189	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	52	68	146	413	615	358	X	X	X	X	X	X
1977: ^a												
Arrests	0	0	7	19	203	647	2,191	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	35	62	46	161	412	772	372	X	X	X	X	X
1978: ^a												
Arrests	0	0	0	13	53	145	492	1,825	X	X	X	X
Convictions	1	1	21	30	155	246	502	337	X	X	X	X
1979: ^a												
Arrests	0	0	0	0	16	26	50	274	1,717	X	X	X
Convictions	1	0	1	9	22	75	198	303	368	X	X	X
1980: ^a												
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	3	10	106	585	1,871	X	X
Convictions	0	0	4	2	2	19	48	146	424	259	X	X
1981: ^a												
Arrests	0	0	0	5	9	45	119	18	111	637	1,735	X
Convictions	0	0	2	6	9	36	97	49	250	474	248	X
1982: ^a												
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	16	44	93	558	1,725
Convictions	0	0	0	0	1	1	26	22	108	310	745	453

^aIncludes 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, 1981 to December 31, 1981, p. 20; 1982, p. 22 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 5.2 Civil and criminal trials argued by U.S. Attorneys' offices, fiscal years 1970-81

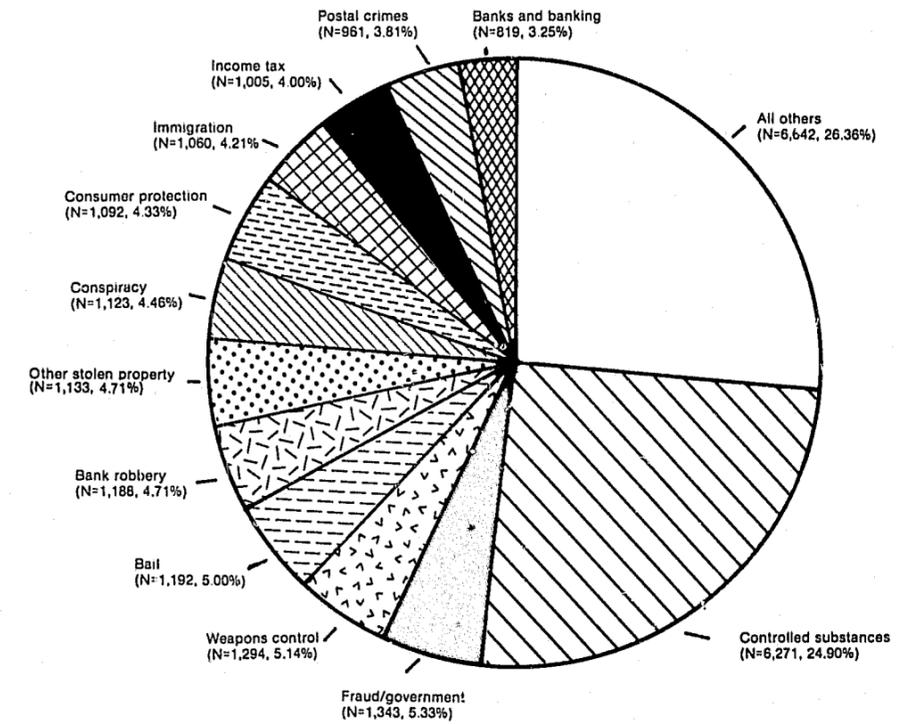
NOTE: The U.S. Attorney is the highest ranking law enforcement representative in each of the Federal judicial districts. The Attorney and his staff assist the U.S. Attorney General in the enforcement of Federal criminal laws, the investigation and prosecution of corrupt public officials and organized 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 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, Executive Office for United States Attorneys, *United States Attorneys' Offices: Statistical Report Fiscal Year 1980*, Chart 5; *1981*, Table 11 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Figure adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 5.3 Criminal cases pending in U.S. Attorneys' offices, by offense, on Sept. 30, 1981

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 5.2.
(Total criminal cases pending=25,193)



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Executive Office for United States Attorneys, *United States Attorneys' Offices: Statistical Report Fiscal Year 1981* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), Chart 6.

Table 5.15 Criminal cases filed, terminated, and pending in U.S. District Courts, years ending June 30, 1955-82

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 information is the charging document of the U.S. Attorney.)

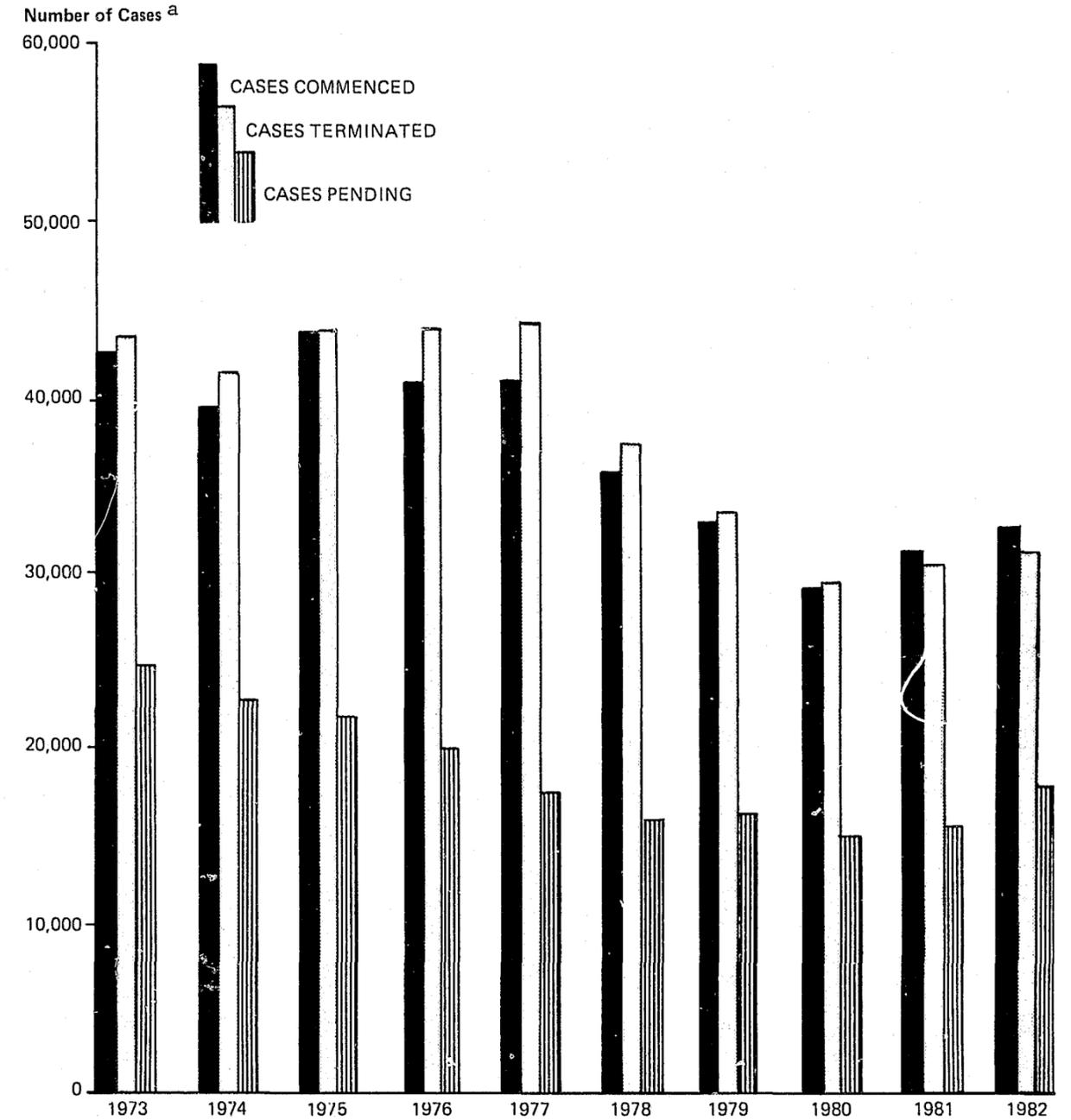
"Received by transfer" includes defendants transferred by Rule 20, Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, which provides that defendants who (1) are arrested or held in a district other than that in which an indictment or information is pending against them or in which the warrant for their arrest was 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
1981	14,759	30,355	932	30,221	15,866
1982	15,866	31,623	1,059	31,889	16,659
Percent change					
1982 over 1981					
	7.5	4.2	13.6	5.5	5.0

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director*, 1981, p. 94; 1982, p. 132 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 5.4 Criminal cases filed, terminated, and pending in U.S. District Courts, years ending June 30, 1973-82

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.15.



^aIncludes transfers.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *The United States Courts: A Pictorial Summary for the Twelve Month Period Ended June 30, 1982* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1982), p. 12.

Table 5.16 Criminal cases filed in U.S. District Courts, by case commencement method, fiscal years 1978-82

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. An indictment is the charging document of the grand jury and an information is the charging document filed by the U.S. Attorney.

Method of commencement	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	Percent change 1981 to 1982
Total	33,666	30,540	28,787	30,566	31,995	4.7
Indictment	21,717	17,907	16,617	17,711	18,788	6.1
Information, indictment waived	1,156	465	540	484	913	88.6
Information, other	8,909	10,426	9,401	9,564	8,568	-10.4
Remanded from appellate court	107	127	76	70	64	-8.6
Removed from State court	61	51	26	19	21	10.5
Reopened/reinstated	211	148	96	75	107	42.7
Appeal from U.S. Magistrate	110	168	169	174	166	-4.6
Juvenile delinquency proceedings	85	81	96	93	85	-8.6
Consent before magistrate	1,310	1,157	1,730	2,333	3,188	36.6
Retrial on mistrial	NA	2	19	15	57	280.0
Retrial, remand from appeals court	NA	8	17	28	38	35.7

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Federal Judicial Workload Statistics During the Twelve Month Period Ended September 30, 1982 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), p. A-28. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.17 Criminal cases filed in U.S. District Courts, by offense, years ending June 30, 1981 and 1982

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.15.

Nature of offense	1981 offenses	1982 offenses	Percent change
Total	30,555	31,623	4.2
Homicide	186	151	-18.8
Robbery	1,415	1,427	0.8
Bank	1,314	1,323	0.7
Postal	41	47	14.6
Other	60	57	-5.0
Assault	559	579	3.6
Burglary	125	143	14.4
Larceny and theft	3,030	2,887	-4.7
Embezzlement	1,836	2,072	12.9
Fraud	4,744	4,709	-0.7
Auto theft	305	369	21.0
Forgery and counterfeiting	1,810	2,128	17.6
Sex offenses	152	135	-11.2
Narcotics laws	3,697	4,193	13.4
Marihuana	1,189	1,664	39.9
Drugs	1,772	1,698	-4.2
Controlled substance	736	831	12.9
Miscellaneous general offenses	8,416	8,757	4.1
Weapons and firearms	1,306	1,779	36.2
Escape	919	819	-10.9
Drunk driving and traffic	5,231	5,188	-0.8
Kidnaping	59	60	1.7
Other miscellaneous general offenses	901	911	1.1
Immigration laws	1,929	1,803	-6.5
Liquor, Internal Revenue	30	20	-33.3
Federal statutes	2,121	2,250	6.1
Agricultural acts	490	662	35.1
Antitrust violations	82	82	0.0
Civil rights	70	62	-11.4
Contempt	76	43	-43.4
Food and drug acts	95	77	-18.9
Migratory bird laws	69	80	15.9
Motor Carrier Act	82	87	6.1
Other Federal statutes	1,157	1,157	0.0

^aIncludes escape from custody, aiding and abetting an escape, failure to appear in court, and bail jumping.

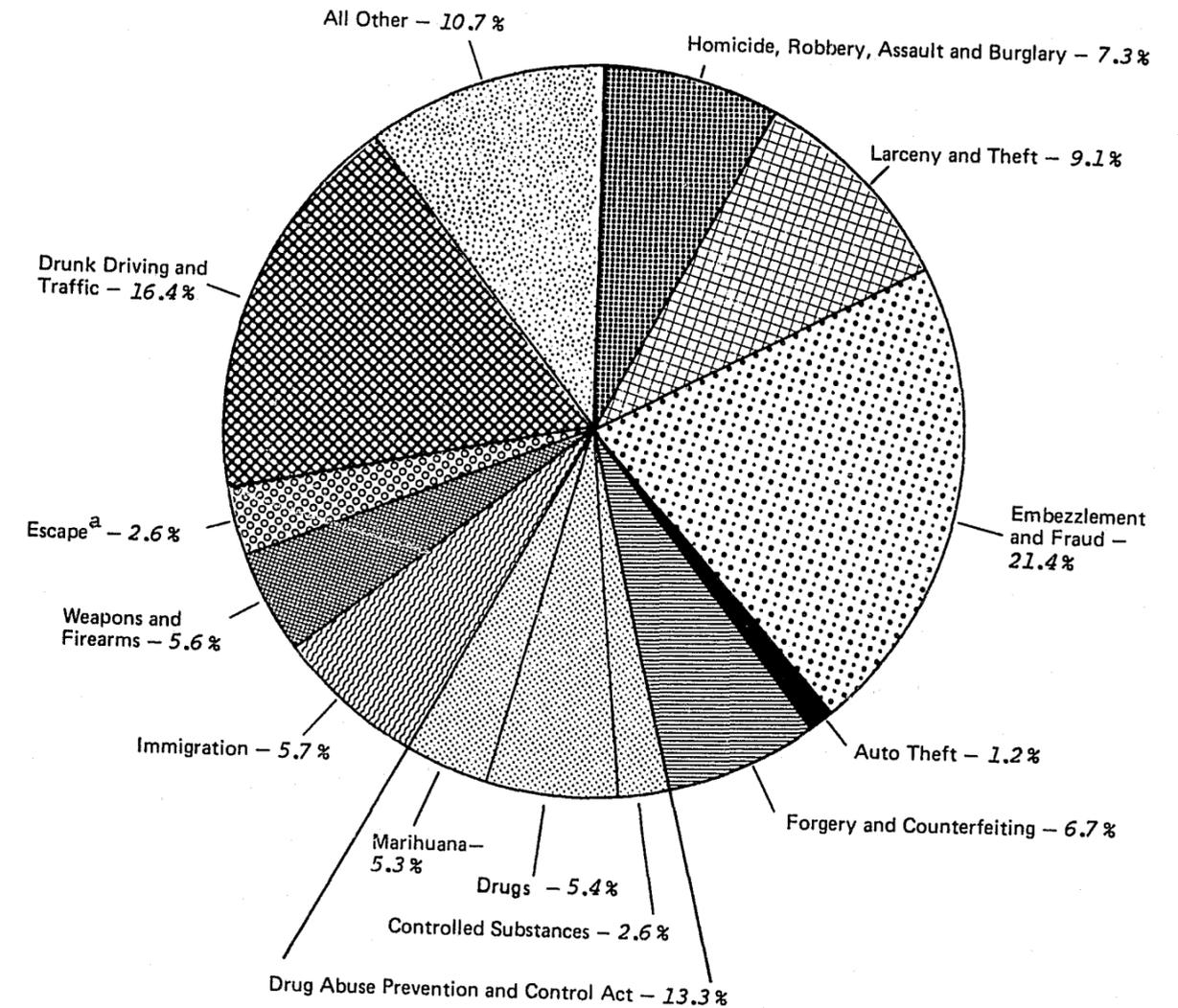
^bThese are principally cases removed from State courts under provisions of the Civil Rights Act, Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1443.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1982 Annual Report of the Director (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1983), p. 136.

Figure 5.5 Criminal cases filed in U.S. District Courts, by type of offense, year ending June 30, 1982

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.15.

(Excludes transfers. Total criminal cases filed=31,623.)



^aEscape 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, 1982 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1982), p. 13.

Table 5.18 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, 1945-82

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.15. 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 crossings by narcotic addicts or violators); Title 18 U.S.C. 4741-62 (Imposition of tax and affixing of tax stamps); 18 U.S.C. 494 (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.
Beginning in 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						
		Total	Dismissed ^a	Acquitted by		Convicted by				
				Court	Jury	Total	Plea of guilty or nolo contendere	Court	Jury	Total
1945	1,413	228	197	5	26	1,185	1,062	35	88	861
1946	1,687	349	305	13	31	1,338	1,218	37	83	949
1947	1,880	210	153	17	40	1,670	1,517	57	96	1,128
1948	1,790	308	237	14	57	1,482	1,324	48	110	1,048
1949	1,806	208	148	14	46	1,598	1,404	59	135	1,187
1950	2,400	264	184	28	52	2,136	1,907	61	168	1,654
1951	2,332	304	234	25	45	2,028	1,745	105	178	1,659
1952	2,121	252	184	29	39	1,869	1,523	109	237	1,551
1953	2,336	333	237	30	66	2,003	1,589	121	293	1,586
1954	2,220	310	239	28	43	1,910	1,491	107	312	1,483
1955	2,166	363	279	32	52	1,803	1,386	95	322	1,457
1956	1,835	314	221	36	57	1,521	1,168	93	260	1,258
1957	1,910	256	184	28	44	1,654	1,264	91	299	1,432
1958	1,942	301	217	25	59	1,641	1,138	129	374	1,351
1959	1,742	364	267	40	57	1,378	1,005	112	261	1,151
1960	1,846	340	263	38	39	1,506	1,155	93	258	1,232
1961	1,823	313	248	20	45	1,515	1,171	74	270	1,258
1962	1,643	240	175	29	36	1,403	1,022	113	268	1,173
1963	1,689	283	222	34	27	1,406	1,040	112	254	1,085
1964	1,679	271	205	32	34	1,408	1,039	112	257	1,076
1965	2,078	323	257	41	25	1,755	1,384	132	239	1,257
1966	2,223	349	280	36	33	1,874	1,469	119	286	1,272
1967	2,250	428	363	34	31	1,822	1,424	119	279	1,180
1968	2,692	563	466	49	48	2,129	1,664	138	327	1,368
1969	3,545	836	716	50	70	2,709	2,239	123	347	1,581
1970	3,420	959	886	48	45	2,461	2,030	97	334	1,283
1971	5,366	2,204	2,080	43	81	3,162	2,682	94	386	1,834
1972	6,848	1,600	1,396	52	152	5,248	4,391	228	629	3,050
1973	9,983	2,169	1,905	83	181	7,814	6,297	393	1,124	5,097
1974	10,989	2,744	2,430	80	234	8,245	6,666	437	1,142	5,125
1975	10,901	2,750	2,454	62	234	8,151	6,531	393	1,227	4,887
1976	10,762	2,721	2,404	73	244	8,041	6,324	446	1,271	5,039
1977	9,741	2,106	1,754	53	299	7,635	5,970	387	1,278	5,212
1978	7,860	2,043	1,729	37	277	5,817	4,440	290	1,087	4,119
1979	6,609	1,542	1,297	34	211	5,067	3,662	240	1,165	3,641
1980	6,343	1,594	1,337	32	225	4,749	3,450	236	1,063	3,479
1981	7,008	1,662	1,385	29	248	5,346	3,757	308	1,281	3,856
1982	7,981	1,645	1,360	51	234	6,336	4,798 ^h	342	1,196	4,586

^aBeginning 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.
^bIncludes sentences of more than 6 months that are to be followed by a term of probation (mixed sentences).
^cThe 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. 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.
^dTitle 18 U.S.C. 4205b(1) and (2). Included in total imprisonment prior to 1978.
^eTitle 18 U.S.C. 5010(b)(c). Included in total imprisonment prior to 1978.
^fIncludes deportation, suspended sentences, imprisonment for 4 days or less or for time already served, remitted and suspended fines.
^gExcludes split sentences, indeterminate sentences, Youth Corrections Act and youthful offender sentences, and life sentences beginning in 1978.
^hIncludes 40 pleas of nolo contendere.

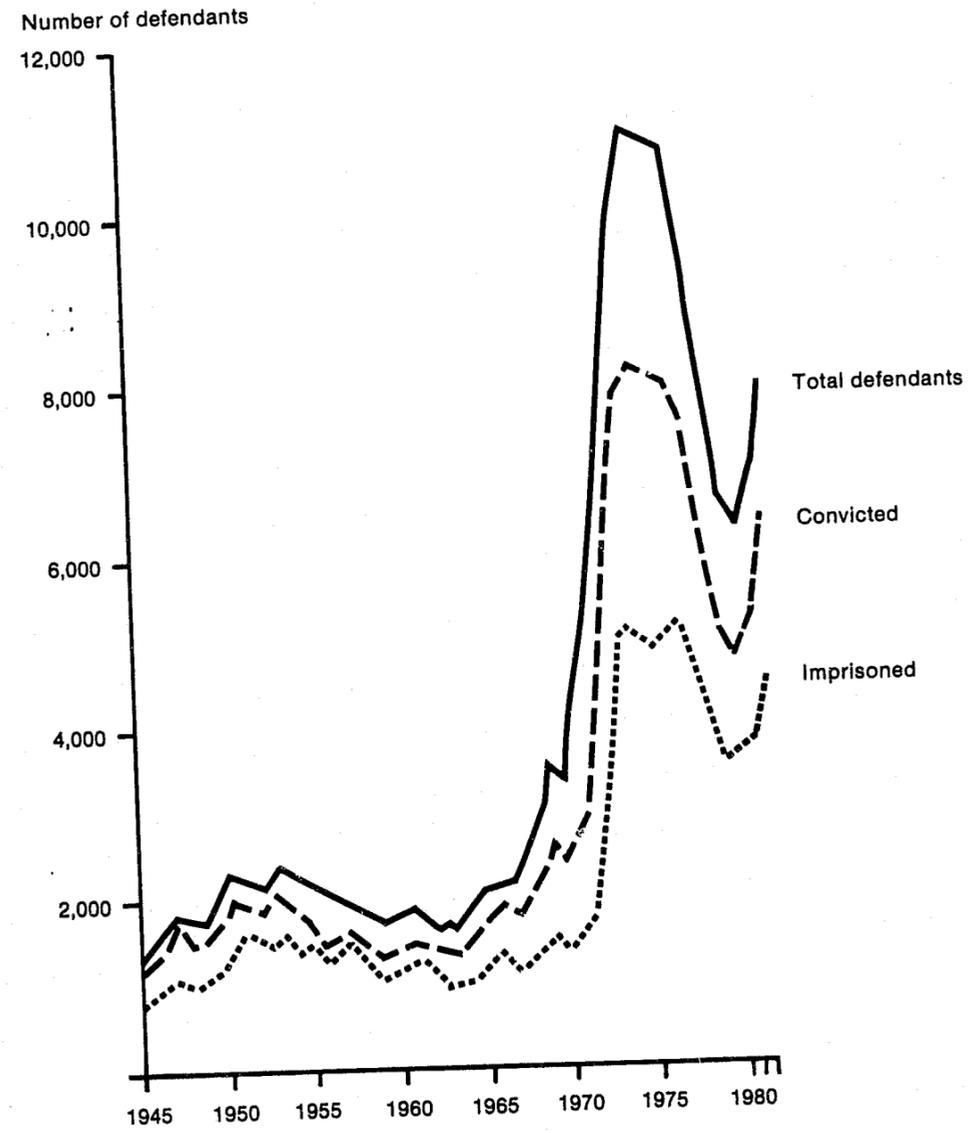
Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Federal Offenders in United States District Courts, 1982 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1982), pp. H-22, H-23. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Total regular ^b	Type of sentence										Average sentence of imprisonment (in months) ^g	Average sentence to probation (in months)
	Imprisonment						Youth Corrections Act or youthful offender ^e	Probation	Fine and other ^f			
	1 year and 1 day and under	Over 1 year to 3 years	3 to 5 years	5 years and over	Split sentence ^c	Indeterminate ^d						
X	308	360	140	53	X	X	X	287	37	22.2	NA	
X	430	377	108	34	X	X	X	369	20	18.7	NA	
X	471	452	161	44	X	X	X	504	38	19.7	NA	
X	488	408	122	30	X	X	X	411	23	18.6	NA	
X	541	451	152	43	X	X	X	398	13	18.9	NA	
X	595	736	218	105	X	X	X	471	11	21.9	NA	
X	473	671	328	187	X	X	X	345	24	27.1	NA	
X	221	652	402	276	X	X	X	312	6	35.2	NA	
X	108	789	358	331	X	X	X	403	14	38.4	NA	
X	72	681	360	370	X	X	X	411	16	41.3	NA	
X	47	648	360	402	X	X	X	329	17	43.5	NA	
X	511	511	341	376	X	X	X	250	13	45.8	NA	
X	16	326	248	842	X	X	X	220	2	66.0	NA	
X	25	167	141	1,018	X	X	X	282	8	69.4	NA	
X	43	126	95	887	X	X	X	224	3	74.2	NA	
X	33	145	148	906	X	X	X	271	3	72.8	NA	
X	42	126	105	985	X	X	X	252	5	74.0	NA	
X	38	129	106	900	X	X	X	217	13	70.5	NA	
X	39	144	113	789	X	X	X	304	17	70.1	NA	
X	28	142	157	749	X	X	X	309	23	63.7	NA	
X	53	186	197	821	X	X	X	480	18	60.3	NA	
X	85	154	276	757	X	X	X	589	13	61.3	NA	
X	83	139	245	713	X	X	X	620	22	62.0	NA	
X	93	141	203	841	X	X	X	728	33	64.4	NA	
X	110	179	500	892	X	X	X	1,110	18	63.7	NA	
X	101	166	276	740	X	X	X	1,156	22	64.8	NA	
X	249	300	428	857	X	X	X	1,258	70	58.5	NA	
X	882	396	789	983	X	X	X	2,068	130	46.4	NA	
X	1,445	744	1,343	1,565	X	X	X	2,591	126	45.5	NA	
X	1,547	792	1,390	1,396	X	X	X	3,039	81	43.7	NA	
X	1,366	706	1,441	1,374	X	X	X	3,209	55	45.3	NA	
X	1,221	790	1,544	1,484	X	X	X	2,927	75	47.6	NA	
4,668	1,505	886	1,366	1,466	87	367	90	2,324	90	42.1	39.5	
3,605	885	623	956	1,141	169	275	70	1,630	68	51.3	38.6	
2,820	369	614	868	969	454	190	177	1,379	47	50.8	37.8	
2,547	281	565	792	909	499	248	185	1,232	38	54.5	38.7	
2,865	403	578	748	1,136	527	321	143	1,371	119	55.5	36.6	
3,516	383	729	966	1,438	643	312	115	1,617	133	61.4	34.1	

Judicial Processing of Defendants

Figure 5.6 Defendants in U.S. District Courts charged, convicted, and imprisoned for violations of drug laws, years ending June 30, 1945-82

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 5.15 and 5.18.



Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Federal Offenders in United States District Courts, 1982* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1983), pp. H-22, H-23. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.19 Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts and defendants held in custody, by time in custody, circuit, and district, year ending June 30, 1982

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...". "Time in custody" refers to time in detention prior to dismissal, guilty plea, or commencement of trial minus excludable time. "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.

Circuit and district	Total defendants	Time in custody													
		Total detainees		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	35,971	6,621	18.4	2,561	38.7	1,130	17.1	2,614	39.5	173	2.6	59	0.9	84	1.3
District of Columbia	605	230	38.0	120	52.2	49	21.3	56	24.3	1	0.4	2	0.9	2	0.9
First Circuit	1,017	39	3.8	2	5.1	12	30.8	20	51.3	2	5.1	3	7.7	0	X
Maine	67	2	3.0	0	X	0	X	2	100.0	0	X	0	X	0	X
Massachusetts	510	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
New Hampshire	59	9	15.3	0	X	1	11.1	8	88.9	0	X	0	X	0	X
Rhode Island	149	3	2.0	0	X	1	33.3	0	X	1	33.3	0	X	0	X
Puerto Rico	232	25	10.8	2	8.0	10	40.0	10	40.0	1	4.0	2	8.0	0	X
Second Circuit	2,745	111	4.0	58	52.3	21	18.9	28	25.2	3	2.7	1	0.9	0	X
Connecticut	248	8	3.2	3	37.5	0	X	5	62.5	0	X	0	X	0	X
New York:															
Northern	126	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Eastern	1,014	1	0.1	1	100.0	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X
Southern	1,084	41	3.8	27	65.9	5	12.2	8	19.5	0	X	1	2.4	0	X
Western	187	13	7.0	1	7.7	6	46.2	6	46.2	0	X	0	X	0	X
Vermont	86	48	55.8	26	54.2	10	20.8	9	18.8	3	6.3	0	X	0	X
Third Circuit	2,135	281	13.2	91	32.4	60	21.4	108	38.4	13	4.6	4	1.4	5	1.8
Delaware	42	3	7.1	1	33.3	0	X	2	66.7	0	X	0	X	0	X
New Jersey	712	54	7.6	29	53.7	4	7.4	11	20.4	5	9.3	1	1.9	4	7.4
Pennsylvania:															
Eastern	570	26	4.6	0	X	2	7.7	24	92.3	0	X	0	X	0	X
Middle	273	21	7.7	4	19.0	4	19.0	13	61.9	0	X	0	X	0	X
Western	245	25	10.2	10	40.0	5	20.0	7	28.0	3	12.0	0	X	0	X
Virgin Islands	293	152	51.9	47	30.9	45	29.6	51	33.6	5	3.3	3	2.0	1	0.7
Fourth Circuit	4,261	615	14.4	219	35.6	132	21.5	255	41.5	2	0.3	1	0.2	6	1.0
Maryland	1,199	185	15.4	50	27.0	38	20.5	94	50.8	1	0.5	0	X	2	1.1
North Carolina:															
Eastern	370	24	6.5	6	25.0	6	25.0	10	41.7	1	4.2	1	4.2	0	X
Middle	199	71	35.7	14	19.7	28	39.4	27	38.0	0	X	0	X	2	2.8
Western	246	93	37.8	50	53.8	13	14.0	30	32.3	0	X	0	X	0	X
South Carolina	469	78	16.6	36	46.2	16	20.5	26	33.3	0	X	0	X	0	X
Virginia:															
Eastern	1,405	106	7.5	37	34.9	20	18.9	47	44.3	0	X	0	X	2	1.9
Western	187	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
West Virginia:															
Northern	50	13	26.0	1	7.7	3	23.1	9	69.2	0	X	0	X	0	X
Southern	136	45	33.1	25	55.6	8	17.8	12	26.7	0	X	0	X	0	X
Fifth Circuit	3,889	768	19.7	274	35.7	170	22.1	272	35.4	21	2.7	15	2.0	16	2.1
Louisiana:															
Eastern	392	100	25.5	5	5.0	19	19.0	62	62.0	10	10.0	2	2.0	2	2.0
Middle	48	9	18.8	0	X	3	33.3	6	66.7	0	X	0	X	0	X
Western	161	9	5.6	3	33.3	2	22.2	3	33.3	1	11.1	0	X	0	X
Mississippi:															
Northern	83	6	7.2	1	16.7	0	X	1	16.7	0	X	3	50.0	1	16.7
Southern	111	25	22.5	6	24.0	2	8.0	7	28.0	1	4.0	3	12.0	6	24.0
Texas:															
Northern	621	138	22.2	56	40.6	22	15.9	48	34.8	3	2.2	3	2.2	6	4.3
Eastern	172	16	9.3	8	50.0	4	25.0	4	25.0	0	X	0	X	0	X
Southern	1,630	4	0.2	2	50.0	0	X	2	50.0	0	X	0	X	0	X
Western	670	461	68.8	193	41.9	118	25.6	139	30.2	6	1.3	4	0.9	1	0.2
Canal Zone	1	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sixth Circuit	3,280	165	5.0	48	29.1	28	17.0	87	52.7	2	1.2	0	X	0	X
Kentucky:															
Eastern	282	11	3.9	2	18.2	3	27.3	6	54.5	0	X	0	X	0	X
Western	463	15	3.2	3	20.0	1	6.7	11	73.3	0	X	0	X	0	X
Michigan:															
Eastern	629	31	4.9	8	25.8	7	22.6	16	51.6	0	X	0	X	0	X
Western	173	6	3.5	3	50.0	2	33.3	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X
Ohio:															
Northern	328	45	13.7	17	37.8	13	28.9	15	33.3	0	X	0	X	0	X
Southern	278	18	6.5	6	33.3	1	5.6	10	55.6	1	5.6	0	X	0	X
Tennessee:															
Eastern	262	12	4.6	8	66.7	1	8.3	3	25.0	0	X	0	X	0	X
Middle	370	12	3.2	0	X	1	8.3	10	83.3	1	8.3	0	X	0	X
Western	495	15	3.0	1	6.7	0	X	14	93.3	0	X	0	X	0	X

Table 5.19 Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts and defendants held in custody, by time in custody, circuit, and district, year ending June 30, 1982--Continued

Circuit and district	Total defendants	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		
Seventh Circuit	1,707	175	10.3	87	49.7	22	12.6	65	37.1	1	0.6	0	X	0	X	
Illinois:																
Northern	742	53	7.1	38	71.7	3	5.7	12	22.6	0	X	0	X	0	X	
Central	204	42	20.6	19	45.2	9	21.4	14	33.3	0	X	0	X	0	X	
Southern	137	9	6.6	5	55.6	0	X	4	44.4	0	X	0	X	0	X	
Indiana:																
Northern	145	10	6.9	5	50.0	3	30.0	2	20.0	0	X	0	X	0	X	
Southern	207	58	28.0	20	34.5	7	12.1	31	53.4	0	X	0	X	0	X	
Wisconsin:																
Eastern	204	3	1.5	0	X	0	X	2	66.7	1	33.3	0	X	0	X	
Western	68	0	X	X	X	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Eighth Circuit	2,040	271	13.3	120	44.3	29	10.7	98	36.2	12	4.4	3	1.1	9	3.3	
Arkansas:																
Eastern	219	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Western	91	18	19.8	2	11.1	0	X	X	X	0	X	X	X	X	X	
Iowa:																
Northern	105	5	4.8	2	40.0	1	20.0	1	20.0	1	20.0	0	X	0	X	
Southern	112	8	7.1	2	25.0	1	12.5	3	37.5	0	X	1	12.5	1	12.5	
Minnesota:	313	134	42.8	68	50.7	9	6.7	44	32.8	10	7.5	2	1.5	1	0.7	
Missouri:																
Eastern	284	17	6.0	7	41.2	7	41.2	3	17.6	0	X	0	X	0	X	
Western	489	2	0.4	0	X	1	50.0	1	50.0	0	X	0	X	0	X	
Nebraska:	130	13	10.0	3	23.1	0	X	6	46.2	0	X	0	X	4	30.8	
North Dakota:	128	41	32.0	22	53.7	5	12.2	12	29.3	1	2.4	0	X	1	2.4	
South Dakota:	169	33	19.5	14	42.4	5	15.2	12	36.4	0	X	0				

Table 5.20 Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts, by statutory and recommended time limits, circuit, and district, year ending June 30, 1981

NOTE: These data are computed only for the respective time intervals actually begun and terminated during the year ending June 30, 1981. 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. The time interval from arrest to indictment or information is 30 days (18 U.S.C. 3161(b)). 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)). See NOTE, Table 5.15 for definitions of indictment and information. 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	Arrested during year ended July 1, 1981			Indicted or first appearance during year ended July 1, 1981			Convicted and sentenced during year ended June 30, 1981		
	Total defendants	Arrest to indictment 30 days or less		Total defendants	Indictment or appearance to trial 70 days or less		Total defendants	Defendants sentenced 45 days or less after conviction	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total all districts	10,570	10,227	96.8	25,038	24,284	97.0	29,272	21,977	75.1
District of Columbia	209	178	85.2	460	447	97.2	571	379	66.4
First Circuit	403	380	94.3	771	732	94.9	981	809	82.5
Maine	8	8	100.0	38	38	100.0	73	34	46.6
Massachusetts	144	129	89.6	354	324	91.5	470	424	90.2
New Hampshire	3	3	100.0	40	40	100.0	50	49	98.0
Rhode Island	11	9	81.8	47	45	95.7	75	23	30.7
Puerto Rico	237	231	97.5	292	285	97.6	313	279	89.1
Second Circuit	864	796	92.1	1,644	1,558	94.8	2,394	950	39.7
Connecticut	26	25	96.2	131	125	95.4	192	131	68.2
New York:									
Northern	13	13	100.0	92	88	95.7	121	74	61.2
Eastern	323	272	84.2	600	542	90.3	874	278	31.8
Southern	415	405	97.6	636	628	98.7	945	355	37.6
Western	71	65	91.5	129	119	92.2	195	91	46.7
Vermont	16	16	100.0	56	56	100.0	67	21	31.3
Third Circuit	633	613	96.8	1,247	1,243	99.7	1,623	1,011	62.3
Delaware	14	14	100.0	39	39	100.0	49	39	79.6
New Jersey	297	286	96.3	460	460	100.0	634	353	55.7
Pennsylvania:									
Eastern	59	57	96.6	270	266	98.5	396	252	63.6
Middle	32	30	93.8	122	122	100.0	148	84	56.8
Western	63	62	98.4	151	151	100.0	197	122	61.9
Virgin Islands	168	164	97.6	205	205	100.0	199	161	80.9
Fourth Circuit	1,075	1,047	97.4	3,191	3,159	99.0	3,254	2,520	77.4
Maryland	166	161	97.0	643	625	97.2	691	326	47.2
North Carolina:									
Eastern	40	37	92.5	321	315	98.1	418	375	89.7
Middle	58	58	100.0	146	146	100.0	183	89.1	
Western	52	52	100.0	205	205	100.0	222	217	97.7
South Carolina	104	101	97.1	370	370	100.0	404	256	63.4
Virginia:									
Eastern	603	586	97.2	1,194	1,191	99.7	999	920	92.1
Western	25	25	100.0	167	166	99.4	163	150	92.0
West Virginia:									
Northern	2	2	100.0	46	46	100.0	40	27	67.5
Southern	25	25	100.0	99	95	96.0	134	86	64.2
Fifth Circuit	3,604	3,496	97.0	6,958	6,757	97.1	7,761	6,550	84.4
Alabama:									
Northern	132	130	98.5	444	443	99.8	456	449	98.5
Middle	107	107	100.0	235	234	99.6	228	219	96.1
Southern	1	1	100.0	89	83	93.3	107	84	78.5
Florida:									
Northern	64	59	92.2	151	151	100.0	144	123	85.4
Middle	96	96	100.0	332	326	98.2	400	316	79.0
Southern	654	605	92.5	881	769	87.3	1,015	583	57.4
Georgia:									
Northern	134	134	100.0	303	302	99.7	354	309	87.3
Middle	946	946	100.0	1,032	1,032	100.0	988	974	98.6
Southern	50	50	100.0	841	841	100.0	921	916	99.5
Louisiana:									
Eastern	126	127	99.2	278	278	100.0	370	277	74.9
Middle	10	10	100.0	23	23	100.0	36	15	41.7
Western	49	49	100.0	103	100	97.1	116	91	78.4
Mississippi:									
Northern	11	11	100.0	49	48	98.0	61	56	91.8
Southern	31	29	93.5	91	90	98.9	110	90	81.8
Texas:									
Northern	107	103	96.3	394	390	99.0	467	406	86.9
Eastern	39	34	87.2	122	119	97.5	141	120	85.1
Southern	748	713	95.3	1,117	1,082	96.9	1,307	1,059	81.0
Western	288	284	98.6	463	438	94.6	527	451	85.6

Table 5.20 Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts, by statutory and recommended time limits, circuit, and district, year ending June 30, 1981--Continued

Circuit and district	Arrested during year ended July 1, 1981			Indicted or first appearance during year ended July 1, 1981			Convicted and sentenced during year ended June 30, 1981		
	Total defendants	Arrest to indictment 30 days or less		Total defendants	Indictment or appearance to trial 70 days or less		Total defendants	Defendants sentenced 45 days or less after conviction	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Canal Zone	9	8	88.9	10	8	80.0	13	12	92.3
Sixth Circuit	528	517	97.9	1,898	1,791	94.4	2,487	1,791	72.0
Kentucky:									
Eastern	5	5	100.0	128	124	96.9	173	137	79.2
Western	52	50	96.2	421	417	99.0	432	428	99.1
Michigan:									
Eastern	81	79	97.5	336	310	92.3	482	254	52.7
Western	41	41	100.0	106	92	86.8	135	66	48.9
Ohio:									
Northern	77	74	96.1	207	204	98.6	301	213	70.8
Southern	99	96	97.0	207	199	96.1	264	182	68.9
Tennessee:									
Eastern	36	35	97.2	95	95	100.0	114	105	92.1
Middle	112	112	100.0	222	221	99.5	309	275	89.0
Western ^a	25	25	100.0	176	129	73.3	277	131	47.3
Seventh Circuit	291	282	96.9	1,149	1,105	96.2	1,375	966	70.3
Illinois:									
Northern	92	85	92.4	411	373	90.8	559	353	63.1
Central	49	47	95.9	161	161	100.0	159	100	62.9
Southern	37	37	100.0	159	157	98.7	159	140	88.1
Indiana:									
Northern	27	27	100.0	93	92	98.9	117	93	79.5
Southern	61	61	100.0	156	156	100.0	206	141	68.4
Wisconsin:									
Eastern	10	10	100.0	114	113	99.1	117	108	92.3
Western	15	15	100.0	55	53	96.4	58	31	53.4
Eighth Circuit	329	319	97.0	1,450	1,401	96.6	1,751	1,269	72.5
Arkansas:									
Eastern	12	12	100.0	140	139	99.3	162	133	82.1
Western	56	56	100.0	109	109	100.0	119	98	82.4
Iowa:									
Northern	4	4	100.0	43	43	100.0	53	50	94.3
Southern	37	37	100.0	114	114	100.0	109	98	89.9
Minnesota	61	53	86.9	202	193	95.5	283	77	27.2
Missouri:									
Eastern	69	69	100.0	161	161	100.0	192	174	90.6
Western	43	42	97.7	388	387	99.7	465	404	86.9
Nebraska	12	11	91.7	69	64	92.8	114	61	53.5
North Dakota	4	4	100.0	70	70	100.0	78	69	88.5
South Dakota	31	31	100.0	154	121	78.6	176	105	59.7
Ninth Circuit	2,117	2,086	98.5	4,892	4,727	96.6	5,526	4,506	81.5
Alaska	21	21	100.0	106	106	100.0	111	96	86.5
Arizona	218	215	98.6	451	447	99.1	457	401	87.7
California:									
Northern	99	91	91.9	238	217	91.2	340	256	75.3
Eastern	129	127	98.4	275	265	96.4	352	304	86.4
Central	498	486	97.6	1,105	1,038	93.9	1,355	1,120	82.7
Southern	436	430	98.6	710	676	95.2	902	671	74.4
Hawaii	289	289	100.0	1,010	1,003	99.3	859	838	97.6
Idaho	15	15	100.0	65	62	95.4	77	61	79.2
Montana	14	14	100.0	123	119	96.7	121	83	68.6
Nevada	65	65	100.0	144	143	99.3	185	102	55.1
Oregon	67	67	100.0	143	137	95.8	190	93	48.9
Washington:									
Eastern	46	46	100.0	98	98	100.0	105	90	85.7
Western	190	190	100.0	363	356	98.1	410	331	80.7
Guam	30	30	100.0	37	36	97.3	38	36	94.7
Northern Marianas	0	0	0.0	24	24	100.0	24	24	100.0
Tenth Circuit	517	513	99.2	1,378	1,364	99.0			

Table 5.21 Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts, by type of disposition, and type and length of sentence, years ending June 30, 1945-82

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.15. 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. Beginning in 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					
		Total	Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act ^a	Dismissed	Acquitted by		Total	Plea of guilty or nolo contendere	Convicted by		Total
					Court	Jury			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	2,308	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	2,606	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	X	4,967	484	704	25,674	22,055	1,184	2,435	
1969	32,796	5,993	X	4,852	483	643	26,803	23,138	1,152	2,513	
1970	36,356	8,178	X	6,589	703	867	28,178	24,111	1,290	2,777	
1971	44,615	12,512	X	10,625	687	1,170	32,103	27,544	1,416	3,143	
1972	49,516	12,296	X	10,201	690	1,387	37,220	31,714	1,847	3,659	
1973	46,724	11,741	X	9,712	661	1,323	34,983	29,009	1,873	4,101	
1974	48,014	11,704	X	9,998	508	1,257	36,230	30,660	1,785	3,785	
1975	49,212	11,779	X	10,269	397	1,108	37,433	31,816	1,580	4,037	
1976	51,612	11,500	X	9,746	508	1,240	40,112	34,041	1,587	4,484	
1977	53,188	11,732	X	9,952	598	1,382	41,456	35,323	1,629	4,504	
1978	45,922	9,417	X	7,792	311	1,314	36,505	31,112	1,431	3,962	
1979	41,175	8,262	X	6,791	303	1,168	32,913	27,295	2,006	3,612	
1980	36,560	7,962	X	6,633	283	1,046	28,598	23,111	1,851	3,636	
1981	38,127	8,259	X	6,981	266	1,012	29,868	24,322	1,867	3,679	
1982	40,466	8,214	X	7,051	255	938	32,252	27,392	1,205	3,655	

^aIncludes sentences of more than 6 months that are to be followed by a term of probation (mixed sentences).
^bIncludes defendants who were committed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 2902(b) of the Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act.
^cA 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.
^d18 U.S.C. 4205B(1) and (2).
^e18 U.S.C. 5010(b) and (c).
^fIncluded with sentences of probation.
^gSplit sentences, indeterminate sentences, Youth Corrections Act and youthful offender sentences are not included in computing the average sentence to imprisonment.
^hIncludes 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. F-1; and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Annual Report of the Director, 1979, p. 108; 1981, p. 101, Table 46; 1982, p. 141 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Total	Total regular	Type of sentence										Average sentence to imprisonment (in months)	Average sentence to probation (in months)
		Imprisonment ^a					Youth Corrections Act or youthful offender ^e						
		1 year and 1 day to 3 years	Over 1 year and 1 day to 3 years	3 to 5 years	5 years and over	Split sentence ^c	Indeterminate	Pro-bation	Fine	Other			
17,095	X	10,522	3,634	2,017	922	X	X	X	14,359	4,660	(f)	16.5	NA
15,393	X	9,316	3,610	1,809	658	X	X	X	12,691	4,095	(f)	18.6	NA
15,146	X	9,033	3,679	1,746	688	X	X	X	13,318	4,124	(f)	17.3	NA
13,505	X	8,033	3,329	1,517	626	X	X	X	14,014	3,001	(f)	17.6	NA
14,730	X	9,389	3,378	1,392	571	X	X	X	15,161	3,182	(f)	15.8	NA
14,998	X	8,910	3,799	1,588	701	X	X	X	16,603	3,024	(f)	17.5	NA
15,568	X	9,215	3,758	1,805	790	X	X	X	19,855	2,767	(f)	18.1	NA
15,963	X	9,094	3,817	2,072	980	X	X	X	17,667	2,393	(f)	19.1	NA
16,355	X	8,969	4,213	2,164	1,009	X	X	X	15,811	2,719	(f)	19.4	NA
19,221	X	10,977	4,546	2,487	1,211	X	X	X	17,517	2,806	(f)	18.9	NA
17,542	X	8,942	4,584	2,724	1,292	X	X	X	14,584	2,945	(f)	21.9	NA
13,576	X	5,681	4,217	2,478	1,200	X	X	X	12,365	2,955	(f)	24.9	NA
13,798	X	5,473	4,018	2,635	1,672	X	X	X	11,434	2,508	(f)	28.0	NA
14,101	X	5,382	4,029	2,861	1,829	X	X	X	11,617	2,620	(f)	28.2	NA
14,350	X	5,024	3,680	3,237	1,849	(c)	X	X	11,379	2,660	(f)	29.2	NA
14,170	X	5,024	3,877	3,288	1,981	(c)	X	X	11,081	2,905	(f)	29.6	NA
14,462	X	4,057	4,753	3,481	2,171	(c)	X	X	10,714	2,772	(f)	31.0	NA
14,042	X	4,088	4,441	3,418	2,095	(c)	X	X	11,071	2,618	(f)	32.0	NA
13,639	X	2,949	4,218	3,228	2,076	1,168	X	X	12,047	2,847	(f)	32.3	NA
13,273	X	2,992	4,085	3,094	1,987	1,115	X	X	11,634	2,689	(f)	31.9	NA
13,668	X	3,748	3,139	3,262	2,252	1,267	X	X	10,779	2,477	(f)	33.5	NA
13,282	X	3,549	2,926	3,332	2,092	1,383	X	X	10,256	2,356	(f)	32.9	NA
13,085	X	3,236	2,837	3,411	2,381	1,220	X	X	9,435	2,293	(f)	36.5	NA
12,610	X	2,473	2,413	3,568	2,915	1,241	X	X	9,820	1,816	(f)	42.2	NA
12,847	X	2,771	2,252	3,500	3,012	1,312	X	X	9,991	1,682	(f)	42.0	NA
12,415	X	2,753	2,253	3,290	2,775	1,344	X	X	11,387	1,935	(f)	41.1	NA
14,378	X	2,820	2,599	3,326	3,482	2,151	X	X	13,243	1,789	(f)	42.1	NA
16,832	X	4,450	2,645	3,695	3,569	2,473	X	X	15,395	2,232	(f)	38.1	NA
17,540	X	3,384	2,912	4,141	4,220	2,883	X	X	13,026	1,866	(f)	15.4	NA
17,180	X	3,333	2,880	4,107	3,960	2,900	X	X	16,623	2,078	(f)	42.2	NA
17,301	X	3,337	2,825	4,437	4,387	2,315	X	X	17,913	1,876	(f)	45.5	NA
18,477	X	3,530	3,096	4,731	4,862	2,258	X	X	18,208	3,199	(f)	47.2	NA
19,552	13,772	4,016	2,938	2,953	3,865	3,217	1,604	959	16,135	5,409	(f)	34.7 ^g	32.8
17,426	12,234	3,284	2,804	2,792	3,354	3,263	1,132	797	14,525	4,279	(f)	48.6 ^g	32.4
14,580	9,818 ^h	2,320	2,344	2,389	2,765	3,234	887	641	13,459	4,368	(f)	49.0 ^g	32.3
13,191	8,484 ^h	2,016	1,936	1,945	2,587	3,012	1,123	572	11,053	3,916	(f)	51.9 ^g	33.1
13,700	8,906 ^h	2,192	1,904	1,906	2,906	3,069	1,232	491	12,173	3,507	(f)	55.3 ^g	31.7
15,857	10,673 ^h	2,202	2,313	2,427	3,736	3,538	1,163	483	12,723	3,395	(f)	58.6 ^g	32.2

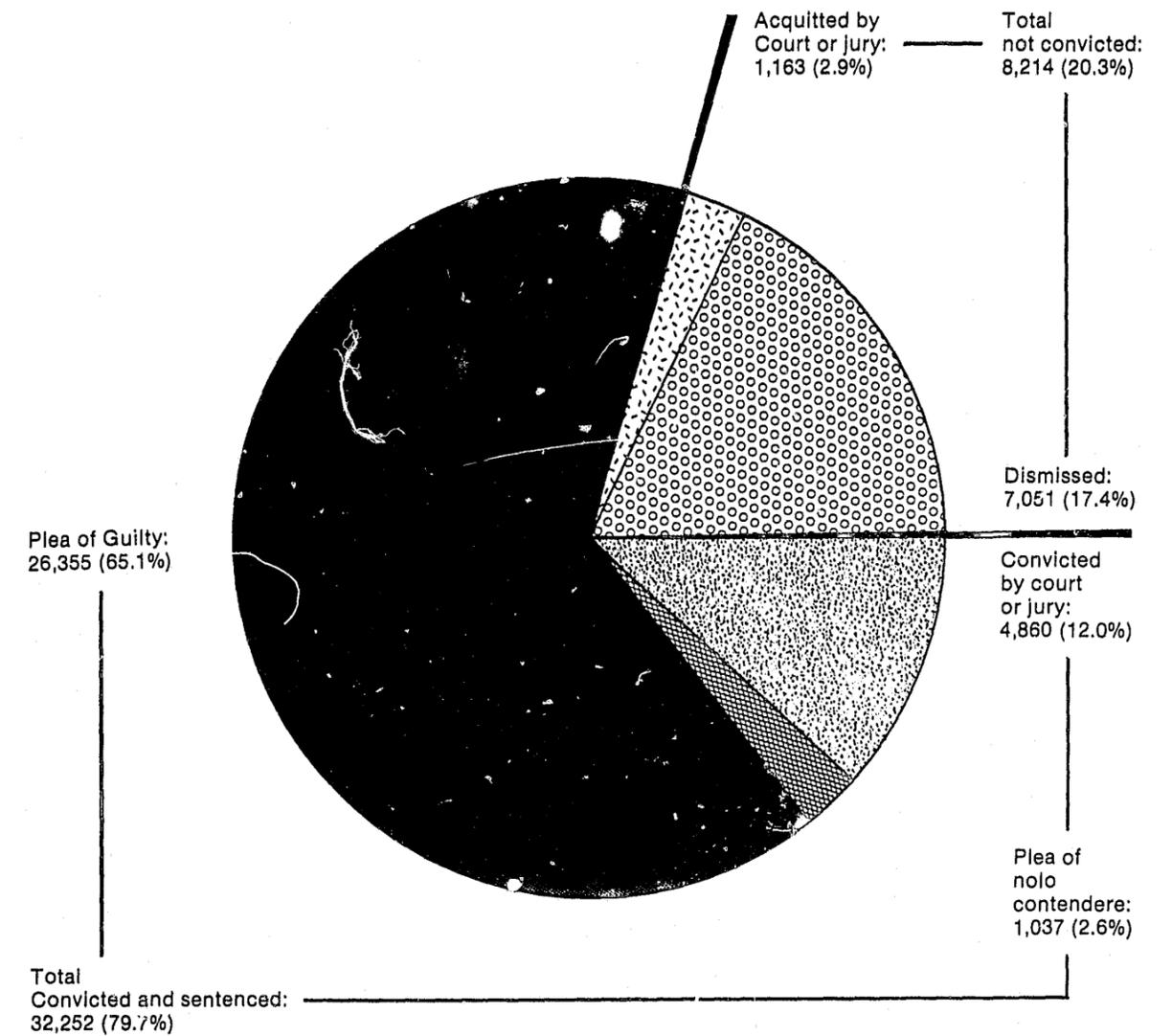
Table 5.22 Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts, by offense and type of disposition, year ending June 30, 1982

Nature of offense	Total defendants	Not convicted				Convicted and sentenced				
		Total	Dis-missed ^a	Acquitted by Court	Jury	Total	Plea of guilty	Plea of nolo contendere	Convicted by Court	Jury
Total	40,466	8,214	7,051	225	938	32,252	26,355	1,037	1,205	3,655
GENERAL OFFENSES										
Homicide	172	42	29	2	11	130	75	4	7	44
Murder-first degree	55	18	13	1	4	37	14	0	2	21
Murder-second degree	33	10	9	0	1	23	13	0	2	8
Manslaughter	84	14	7	1	6	70	48	4	3	15
Robbery	1,745	219	169	2	48	1,526	1,191	4	36	295
Bank	1,603	179	139	1	39	1,424	1,128	4	31	261
Postal	69	17	10	0	7	52	30	0	1	21
Other	73	23	20	1	2	50	33	0	4	13
Assault	606	195	150	9	36	411	323	3	14	71
Burglary	174	33	31	1	1	141	110	1	8	22
Bank	16	2	2	0	0	14	11	0	1	2
Postal	58	7	7	0	0	51	41	0	3	7
Interstate shipments	7	1	1	0	0	6	3	0	0	3
Other	93	23	21	1	1	70	55	1	4	10
Larceny and theft	3,557	688	591	18	79	2,869	2,578	19	67	205
Bank	252	25	17	1	7	227	198	1	6	22
Postal	759	98	88	1	9	661	621	1	8	31
Interstate shipments	456	72	48	3	21	384	309	5	8	62
Other U.S. property	1,115	216	193	4	19	899	832	9	25	33
Transport etc. stolen property	385	76	66	3	7	309	249	3	7	50
Other	590	201	179	6	16	389	369	0	13	7
Embezzlement	2,168	215	164	7	44	1,953	1,833	12	25	83
Bank	1,397	74	59	2	13	1,023	969	7	14	33
Postal	260	36	27	1	8	224	209	1	3	11
Other	811	105	78	4	23	706	655	4	8	39
Fraud	5,808	960	787	18	155	4,848	3,975	102	100	671
Income tax	1,147	148	116	5	27	999	753	43	31	172
Lending institution	603	72	55	2	15	531	465	9	5	52
Postal	1,440	291	225	2	64	1,149	873	18	22	236
Veterans and allotments	14	2	2	0	0	12	11	0	0	1
Securities and Exchange	26	1	1	0	0	25	19	1	0	5
Social Security	280	56	52	0	4	224	211	4	2	7
False personation	57	11	11	0	0	46	42	0	0	4
Nationality laws	190	18	18	0	0	172	158	0	2	12
Passport fraud	70	11	10	0	1	59	47	2	2	8
False claims and statements	1,020	203	169	5	29	817	701	14	23	79
Other	961	147	128	4	15	814	695	11	13	95
Auto theft	519	90	81	0	9	429	359	3	3	64
Forgery and counterfeiting	2,280	371	328	4	39	1,909	1,721	3	25	160
Transport forged securities	248	40	32	0	8	208	184	0	1	23
Postal forgery	159	34	25	1	8	125	95	0	5	25
Other forgery	1,007	165	154	3	8	842	801	2	8	31
Counterfeiting	866	132	117	0	15	734	641	1	11	81
Sex offenses	143	36	30	0	6	107	71	0	13	23
Rape	71	22	18	0	4	49	30	0	7	12
Other	72	14	12	0	2	58	41	0	6	11
Drug Prevention and Control Act	7,981	1,645	1,360	51	234	6,336	4,758	40	342	1,196
Marihuana	3,246	810	668	29	113	2,436	1,807	28	188	413
Drugs	3,262	589	480	17	92	2,673	2,012	9	94	558
Controlled substances	1,473	246	212	5	29	1,227	939	3	60	225
Miscellaneous general offense	9,187	2,596	2,348	94	154	6,591	4,954	753	343	541
Bribery	206	46	35	0	11	160	113	0	3	44
Drunk driving and traffic	5,162	1,668	1,599	59	10	3,494	2,477	733	259	25
Escape	746	143	134	2	7	603	551	3	18	31
Extort racketeering threats	665	207	148	8	51	458	289	6	7	156
Gambling and lottery	164	49	34	4	11	115	79	0	2	34
Kidnaping	70	13	12	0	1	57	43	1	0	13
Perjury	126	40	25	4	11	86	53	2	3	29
Weapons and firearms	1,873	353	290	14	49	1,520	1,262	8	45	205
Other	175	77	71	3	3	98	87	0	6	5
SPECIAL OFFENSES										
Immigration laws	2,655	374	347	6	21	2,281	2,147	6	38	90
Liquor, Internal Revenue	40	7	6	0	1	33	28	0	1	4
Federal statutes	3,431	743	630	13	100	2,682	2,232	87	183	186
Agricultural acts	886	163	147	6	10	723	639	8	36	40
Antitrust violations	159	12	3	0	9	147	106	28	0	13
Food and Drug Act	121	39	36	0	3	82	76	3	1	2
Migratory bird laws	116	51	50	1	0	65	50	0	14	1
Motor Carrier Act	108	5	4	0	1	103	92	6	5	0
National defense laws	5	3	3	0	0	2	1	1	0	0
Civil rights	108	63	32	0	31	45	25	7	2	11
Contempt	136	46	44	1	1	90	37	0	51	2
Customs laws	116	40	38	0	2	76	69	0	3	4
Postal laws	459	42	38	1	3	417	395	4	12	6
Other	1,217	279	235	4	40	938	742	30	59	107

^aIncluded 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, 1982 Annual Report of the Director (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1983), pp. 310, 311.

Figure 5.7 Criminal defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts, by type of disposition, year ending June 30, 1982

(Total=40,466)



Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Federal Offenders in United States District Courts, 1982 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1983), p. 3.

Table 5.23 Defendants sentenced in U.S. District Courts, by offense, and type and length of sentence, year ending June 30, 1982

Offense	Total defendants sentenced ^j	Total imprisonment	Type of sentence								
			Sentences to imprisonment					Other			
			Total regular	Regular				Other			
	thru 12 months	13 thru 35 months	36 thru 59 months	60 months and over	Average sentence in months ^b	Split sentence ^c	Indeterminate ^d	Youthful offender ^e	Youthful offender ^e	Corrections Act or youthful offender ^e	
Total	32,252	15,857	10,673	2,202	2,313	2,422	3,736	58.6	3,538	1,163	483
GENERAL OFFENSES											
Homicide	130	89	58	2	8	14	34	148.6	7	13	11
Murder-first degree	37	16	14	0	0	1	13	386.6	0	2	0
Murder-second degree	23	18	10	0	0	1	9	132.0	0	6	2
Manslaughter	70	55	34	2	8	12	12	55.4	7	5	9
Robbery	1,526	1,431	968	17	17	56	878	167.9	57	296	110
Bank	1,424	1,335	901	13	14	47	827	169.4	49	285	100
Postal	52	48	36	0	0	2	34	216.9	0	8	4
Other	50	48	31	4	3	7	17	66.2	8	3	6
Assault	411	271	192	62	30	28	72	55.0	51	15	13
Burglary	141	100	62	2	11	23	26	59.2	16	10	12
Bank	14	11	8	0	0	0	8	148.0	1	1	1
Postal	51	44	29	1	5	14	9	43.2	1	7	7
Interstate shipments	6	3	3	0	0	1	2	56.0	0	0	0
Other	70	42	22	1	6	8	7	48.3	14	2	4
Larceny and theft	2,869	1,265	822	170	182	249	221	41.8	290	92	61
Bank	227	130	82	6	13	20	43	66.1	18	18	21
Postal	661	391	264	42	57	115	50	38.6	80	26	21
Interstate shipments	384	205	137	18	39	36	44	44.9	58	7	3
Other U.S. property	899	182	115	51	21	20	23	30.8	49	14	4
Transport of stolen property	309	212	150	13	40	41	56	50.2	37	23	2
Other	389	136	74	40	12	17	5	20.5	48	4	10
Embezzlement	1,953	586	243	86	60	51	46	31.7	303	24	16
Bank	1,023	311	123	32	37	29	25	33.0	161	13	14
Postal	224	51	16	7	4	4	1	21.8	34	1	0
Other	706	224	104	47	19	18	20	31.6	108	10	2
Fraud	4,848	2,114	1,244	385	338	267	254	35.8	760	99	11
Income tax	999	436	198	93	51	35	19	24.6	227	11	0
Lending institution	531	218	114	31	56	20	7	26.0	96	6	2
Postal	1,149	684	458	88	125	105	140	46.3	175	45	6
Veterans and allotments	12	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Securities and Exchange	25	9	5	3	0	2	0	23.4	4	0	0
Social Security	224	23	14	12	1	1	0	12.2	8	1	0
False personation	46	27	19	3	8	4	4	41.3	6	2	0
Nationality laws	172	65	35	15	9	8	3	23.2	27	3	0
Passport fraud	59	33	24	6	10	7	1	24.0	9	0	0
False claims and statements	817	282	149	50	45	32	22	28.3	118	14	1
Other	814	337	228	84	33	53	58	38.8	90	17	2
Auto theft	429	306	218	24	56	77	61	52.3	44	29	15
Forgery and counterfeiting	1,909	1,075	721	132	198	190	201	41.9	280	46	28
Transport forged securities	208	152	114	18	31	20	45	48.4	22	15	1
Postal forgery	125	78	47	5	7	16	19	48.9	30	0	1
Other forgery	842	425	290	69	88	70	63	34.7	104	18	13
Counterfeiting	734	420	270	40	72	84	74	45.8	124	13	13
Sex offenses	107	81	54	8	4	13	29	99.0	5	12	10
Rape	49	42	29	1	2	8	18	120.5	1	7	5
Other	58	39	25	7	2	5	11	74.0	4	5	5
Drug Prevention and Control Act	6,336	4,586	3,516	383	729	966	1,438	61.4	643	312	115
Marihuana	2,436	1,545	1,229	129	297	371	432	56.5	205	80	31
Drugs	2,673	2,118	1,605	173	300	378	754	66.1	279	169	65
Controlled substances	1,227	923	682	81	132	217	252	59.0	159	63	19
Miscellaneous general offense	6,591	2,177	1,587	461	423	344	359	40.6	430	109	51
Bribery	160	78	46	7	9	18	12	40.9	26	5	1
Drunk driving and traffic	3,494	89	37	35	1	0	1	6.0	52	0	0
Escape	603	530	446	251	92	60	43	20.5	56	22	6
Extort racketeering threats	458	341	268	22	47	78	121	71.0	44	24	5
Gambling and lottery	115	51	31	8	15	1	7	34.7	20	0	0
Kidnaping	57	49	34	1	1	5	27	150.8	5	3	7
Perjury	86	57	31	14	6	8	3	25.5	24	2	0
Weapons and firearms	1,520	952	673	108	251	170	144	40.0	198	53	28
Other	98	30	21	15	1	4	1	14.2	5	0	4

See footnotes at end of table.

Total	Probation				Average sentence in months	Fine only	Other ^f
	1 thru 12 months	13 thru 24 months	25 thru 36 months	37 months and over			
12,723	3,311	2,650	5,641	3,121	32.3	3,395	277
14	1	1	6	6	41.1	1	26
0	X	X	X	X	X	0	21
0	X	X	X	X	X	0	5
14	1	1	6	6	41.1	1	0
91	0	2	24	65	53.0	1	3
85	0	1	24	60	53.2	1	3
4	0	1	0	3	51.0	0	0
2	0	0	0	2	49.0	0	0
121	41	29	33	18	27.1	19	0
40	0	13	12	15	40.2	1	0
3	0	0	2	1	44.0	0	0
7	0	0	1	6	55.7	0	0
3	0	2	1	0	28.0	0	0
27	0	11	8	8	37.1	1	0
1,434	469	279	416	270	30.1	153	17
88	9	8	37	34	39.8	0	0
267	13	54	123	77	39.4	0	3
175	14	47	65	49	39.2	3	1
606	322	104	118	62	23.4	103	8
89	6	12	40	31	40.4	8	0
209	105	54	33	17	21.3	39	5
1,348	215	307	429	397	36.0	11	8
709	82	137	243	247	38.4	2	1
170	19	50	76	25	33.6	2	1
469	114	120	110	125	33.4	7	6
2,563	353	656	856	698	35.5	152	19
523	65	144	185	129	34.9	39	1
303	24	82	99	98	37.7	8	2
443	21	100	170	152	39.4	20	2
12	2	3	3	4	35.0	0	0
15	1	4	4	6	40.4	1	0
196	42	42	54	58	35.8	4	1
18	1	4	9	4	37.3	1	0
106	7	15	33	51	43.1	0	1
23	1	4	11	7	40.2	1	2
503	74	133	171	125	34.3	28	4
421	115	125	117	64	29.6	50	6
120	4	20	56	40	40.2	3	0
825	55	169	352	249	38.9	6	3
56	2	13	20	21	40.6	0	0
46	4	6	23	13	45.1	1	0
410	42	92	164	112	36.2	4	3
313	7	58	145	103	41.2	1	0
19	4	5	5	5	33.2	5	2
6	1	0	1	1	46.0	0	1
13	3	5	4	1	27.2	5	1
1,617	486	219	411	501	34.1	109	24
776	369	107	148	152	26.9	96	19
543	75	69	158	241	41.3	7	5
298	42	43	105	108	39.5	6	0
1,942	1,010	301	343	288	22.8	2,397	75
68	12	23	25	8	29.5	14	0
1,042	916	102	22	2	9.9	2,314	49
61	10	14	14	23	37.0	4	8
110	10	17	37	46	41.5	6	1
52	3	19	14	16	36.5	12	0
0	X	X	X	X	X	0	8
27	3	14	8	2	28.5	0	2
552	37	107	220	188	39.7	14	2
30	19	5	3	3	20.3	33	5

Table 5.23 Defendants sentenced in U.S. District Courts, by offense, and type and length of sentence, year ending June 30, 1982--
Continued

Offense	Total defendants sentenced	Total imprisonment	Sentences to imprisonment								Type of sentence		
			Total regular	Regular ^a				Average sentence ^b in months	Other		Youth Corrections Act or youthful offender ^e	Fine only	Other ^f
				thru 12 months	13 thru 35 months	36 thru 59 months	60 months and over		Split sentence ^c	Indeterminate ^d			
SPECIAL OFFENSES													
Immigration laws	2,281	1,093	611	326	187	66	32	18.8	382	85	15		
Liquor, Internal Revenue	33	12	4	0	3	1	0	24.8	7	0	1		
Federal statutes	2,688	671	373	144	67	77	85	39.7	263	21	14		
Agricultural acts	723	173	67	24	13	19	11	32.1	98	5	3		
Antitrust violations	147	48	25	18	2	5	0	11.3	23	0	0		
Food and Drug Act	82	2	2	0	1	1	0	30.0	0	0	0		
Migratory bird laws	65	2	1	1	0	0	0	4.0	1	0	0		
Motor Carrier Act	103	8	5	3	2	0	0	14.4	3	0	0		
National defense laws	2	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Civil rights	45	20	10	1	4	1	4	174.3	8	2	0		
Contempt	90	11	11	8	2	1	0	12.7	0	0	0		
Customs laws	76	23	12	2	7	2	1	26.3	11	0	0		
Postal laws	417	72	44	38	1	3	2	12.2	25	0	3		
Other	938	312	196	49	35	45	67	48.5	94	14	8		

^aIncludes sentences of more than 6 months that are to be followed by a term of probation (mixed sentences).

^bExcludes split sentences, indeterminate sentences, Youth Corrections Act/youthful offender sentences, and life sentences included in "other" category.

^cA 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.

^dTitle 18 U.S.C. 4205b(1) and (2).

^eTitle 18 U.S.C. 5010(b) and (c).

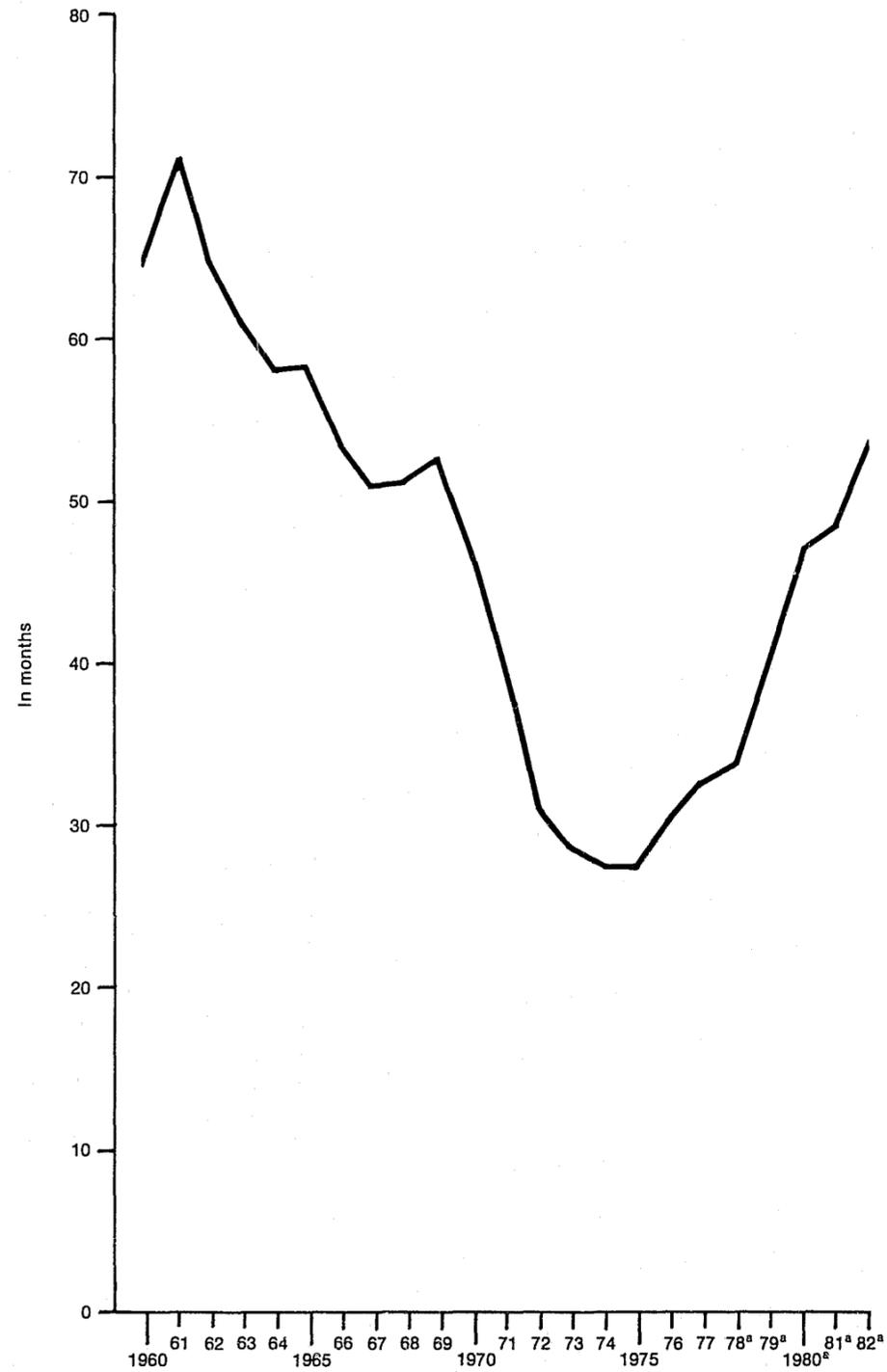
^fIncludes deportation, suspended sentences, imprisonment for 4 days or less or for time already served, remitted and suspended fines, and life sentences.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1982 Annual Report of the Director (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1983), pp. 312-315.

Total	Probation				Average sentence in months	Fine only	Other ^f
	1 thru 12 months	13 thru 24 months	25 thru 36 months	37 months and over			
1,097	160	226	324	387	37.5	26	65
19	0	1	7	11	49.3	1	1
1,473	513	422	367	171	26.0	510	34
422	126	144	102	50	26.3	123	5
27	2	10	1	14	41.4	72	0
39	21	8	7	3	21.2	41	0
40	15	15	7	3	23.1	23	0
38	14	15	6	3	23.5	57	0
1	1	0	0	0	12.0	1	0
21	5	4	9	3	31.1	1	3
58	48	2	5	3	16.0	20	1
40	5	12	18	5	32.4	13	0
311	145	95	57	14	21.6	24	10
476	131	117	155	73	29.2	135	15

Figure 5.8 Average sentence of imprisonment for defendants imprisoned for marihuana violations from U.S. District Courts, years ending June 30, 1960-82

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.15.

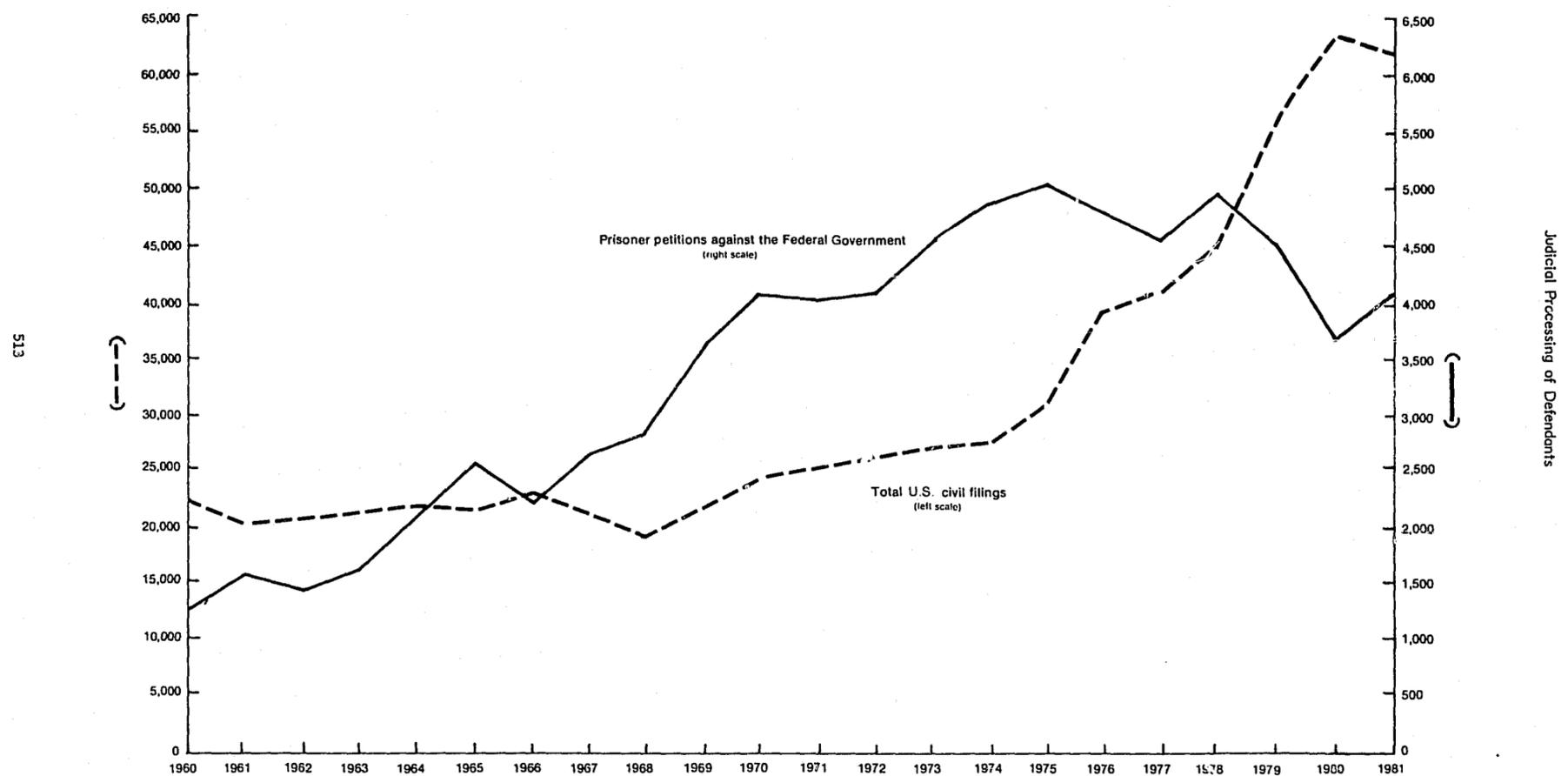


^aExcludes split sentences, indeterminate sentences, Youth Corrections Act and youthful offender sentences, and life sentences.

Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Federal Offenders in United States District Courts, 1982* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1983), p. H-17. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 5.9 Civil and prisoner lawsuits against the Federal Government filed in U.S. District Courts, years ending June 30, 1960-81

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. "Habeas corpus" is a writ whose object is to bring a party before a court or a judge. "Mandamus" is a writ from a superior court to an inferior court or to a public official, a corporation, etc., commanding that a specified action be taken.



Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1981 Annual Report of the Director (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1981), p. 63, Table 20. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.24 Petitions filed in U.S. District Courts by State and Federal prisoners, by type of petition, years ending June 30, 1970-82

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 5.9. Petitions by State prisoners are those petitions in which the State or its representative(s) is named as the defendant(s).

Type of petition	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
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
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
Parole Commission reviews	232	202	268	466	371	662	538	237	121	87	52
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
Habeas corpus	1,600	1,671	1,368	1,294	1,718	1,682	1,421	1,508	1,730	1,577	1,413
Other prisoner petitions	856	913	952	1,053	1,076	1,675	1,666	1,262	1,301	1,015	978
Mandamus, etc.	720	699	700	639	631	1,197	1,164	779	665	427	375
Civil rights	136	214	252	414	445	478	502	483	636	588	603
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
Habeas corpus	9,063	8,372	7,949	7,784	7,626	7,843	7,833	6,866	7,033	7,123	7,031
Other prisoner petitions	2,749	3,773	4,139	4,899	5,797	6,417	7,196	7,980	9,936	11,379	12,543
Mandamus, etc.	719	858	791	725	561	289	238	228	206	184	146
Civil rights	2,030	2,915	3,348	4,174	5,236	6,128	6,958	7,752	9,730	11,195	12,397

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Annual Report of the Director, 1979, p. 61; 1981, p. 63, Table 21; 1982, p. 103 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

		Percent change	
		1982 over 1977	1982 over 1981
1981	1982		
27,711	29,303	50.0	5.7
4,104	4,328	-7.7	5.5
51	X	X	X
1,248	1,186	-38.3	-5.0
1,629	1,927	27.8	18.3
1,227	1,215	-3.8	-1.0
393	381	-51.1	-3.1
834	834	72.7	0.0
23,607	24,975	68.2	5.8
7,790	8,059	17.4	3.5
15,817	16,916	52.9	6.5
178	175	-23.2	-1.7
15,639	16,741	115.6	7.0

CONTINUED

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Table 5.25 Appeals from U.S. District Courts filed in U.S. Courts of Appeals, by nature of suit or offense, years ending June 30, 1971-82

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 5.9. "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). "Diversity of citizenship" refers to lawsuits between residents of different States.

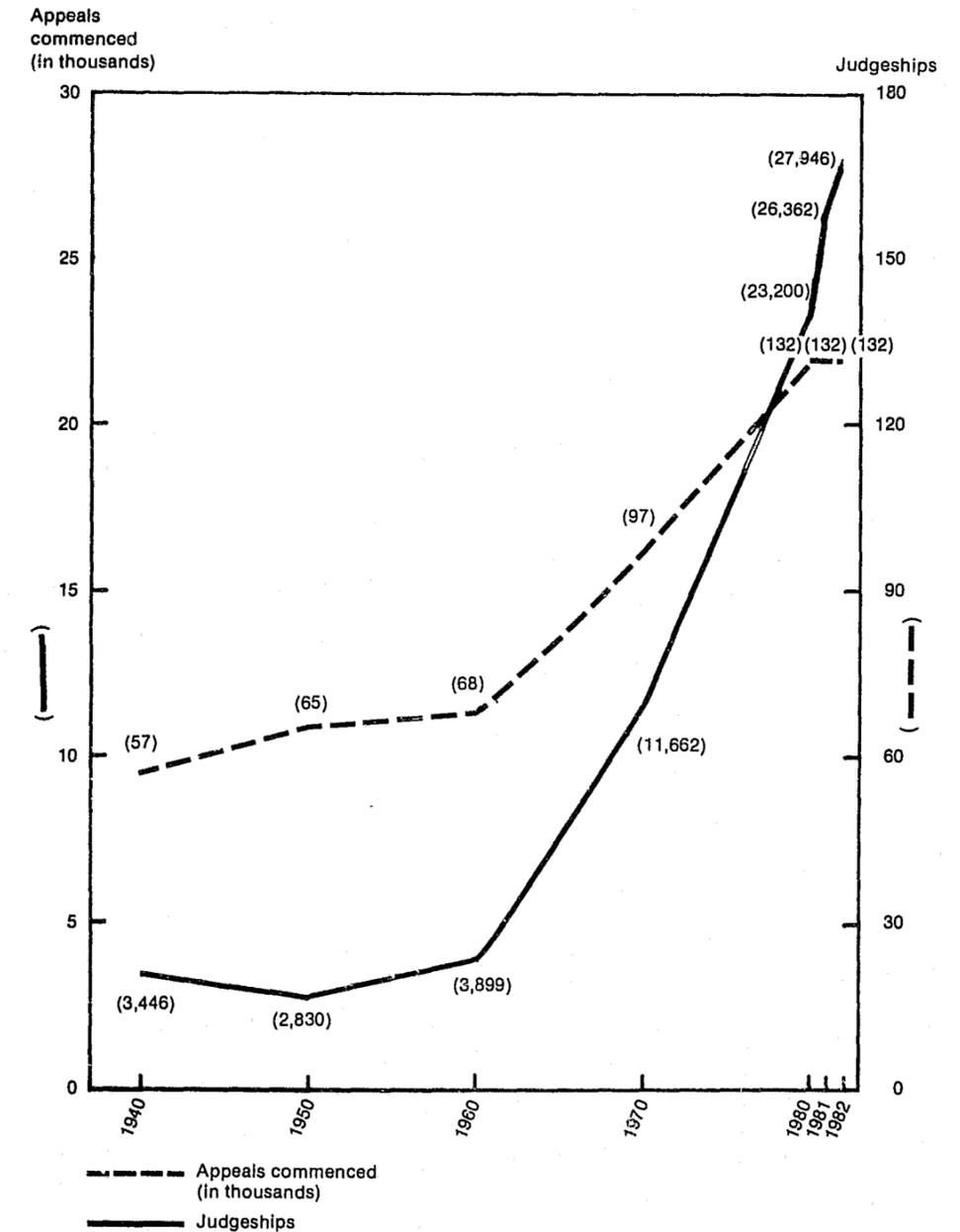
Nature of suit or offense	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	Percent change 1982 over 1981
Total cases	10,798	12,379	13,329	13,491	13,679	15,054	15,718	15,649	16,322	19,259	21,391	23,551	10.1
Total civil cases	7,601	8,399	8,876	9,424	9,492	10,404	10,980	11,162	12,220	14,854	17,014	18,784	10.4
U.S. cases	2,367	2,604	2,704	3,267	2,981	3,327	3,622	3,928	3,983	4,654	4,940	5,517	11.7
U.S. plaintiff	363	399	388	510	513	407	449	537	720	869	777	899	15.7
Contract actions	28	45	34	45	57	41	24	52	64	99	55	91	65.5
Real property actions	81	70	66	95	73	67	73	67	71	101	141	148	5.0
Civil rights	34	38	22	62	42	44	55	49	62	49	62	47	104.3
Labor laws	67	63	75	82	65	59	52	46	46	68	82	87	6.1
All other	153	133	191	226	276	196	245	323	490	539	452	477	5.5
U.S. defendant	2,004	2,205	2,316	2,757	2,468	2,920	3,173	3,391	3,263	3,785	4,163	4,618	10.9
Contract actions	155	138	129	156	115	134	107	209 ^a	158	179	212	148	-30.2
Real property actions	19	45	51	40	40	33	32	58 ^a	62	63	82	83	1.2
Tort actions	119	162	165	163	146	162	181	286	308	324	395	443	12.2
Civil rights	NA	405	432	454	469	619	32.0						
Prisoner petitions:													
Motions to vacate sentence	474	504	579	684	509	526	502	343	389	450	459	359	-21.8
Habeas corpus	261	234	261	261	207	206	242	268	214	302	344	455	32.3
Prisoner civil rights	36	39	53	53	61	64	71	89	102	159	234	234	0.0
Other prisoner petitions	99	113	108	225	103	99	60	59	70	96	118	155	31.4
Selective Service Act	145	88	14	6	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	X
Social Security laws	130	210	193	246	247	293	478	585 ^a	574	627	642	779	21.3
Tax suits	220	260	213	233	220	212	193	240	206	197	239	248	3.8
All other	346	412	550	690	818	1,191	1,304	849 ^a	748	934	784	875	11.6
Private cases	5,234	5,795	6,172	6,157	6,511	7,077	7,358	7,234	8,237	10,200	12,074	13,267	9.9
Federal question	3,697	4,053	4,483	4,521	4,676	5,267	5,589	5,383	6,208	7,728	9,005	9,994	11.0
Contract actions	91	132	113	163	126	143	137	165	201	252	307	373	21.5
Tort actions	191	262	381	319	310	341	349	378	412	497	581	600	3.3
Civil rights	804	991	953	1,118	1,126	1,297	1,334	1,535	1,795	2,145	2,587	2,787	7.7
Antitrust	227	131	190	256	233	251	261	279	274	343	391	378	-3.3
Prisoner petitions:													
Habeas corpus	1,261	1,319	1,301	1,084	871	866	837	676	859	1,020	1,258	1,529	21.5
Prisoner civil rights	311	349	478	472	633	619	774	753	1,069	1,578	1,851	2,038	10.1
Other prisoner petitions	71	56	49	46	48	54	39	37	50	70	47	63	34.0
Labor laws	236	226	260	235	284	279	287	349	363	417	580	704	21.4
Copyrights, patent and trademark	134	117	144	114	149	150	95	234 ^a	232	270	394	434	10.2
All other	371	470	614	714	896	1,267	1,476	977 ^a	953	1,136	594	666	12.1
Diversity of citizenship	1,286	1,499	1,468	1,527	1,745	1,714	1,713	1,796	1,591	2,427	3,030	3,217	6.2
Contract actions	665	789	779	864	1,004	942	996	980	1,129	1,362	1,815	1,808	-0.4
Tort actions	562	610	620	605	619	709	622	700	775	996	1,029	1,240	20.5
All other	59	100	69	58	122	63	95	116	87	69	186	1169	-9.1
General local jurisdiction	251	243	221	109	90	96	56	55	38	45	39	56	43.6
Contract actions	77	25	119	73	47	46	33	11	10	10	1,815	1,808	-0.4
Tort actions	54	65	74	22	22	25	14	8	11	14	1,029	1,240	20.5
Prisoner petitions	22	7	5	11	6	11	9	1	0	7	0	0	X
All other	98	146	23	13	15	14	0	35	17	14	39	56	43.6
Total criminal cases	3,197	3,980	4,453	4,067	4,187	4,650	4,738	4,487	4,102	4,405	4,377	4,767	8.9
Homicide	66	76	97	46	63	48	39	51	41	52	51	62	21.6
Robbery and burglary	500	515	518	435	420	484	396	358	291	310	304	362	19.1
Larceny and theft	248	261	268	223	276	303	251	306	247	244	324	285	-12.0
Embezzlement and fraud	285	288	369	392	424	482	650	704	689	826	887	912	2.8
Auto theft	180	178	178	164	143	139	116	84	95	64	64	60	-6.3
Narcotics	565	820	1,271	1,328	1,332	1,388	1,381	1,303	1,371	1,369	1,583	1,605	1.4
Extortion, racketeering, and threats	78	162	165	145	111	184	176	154	153	251	143	158	10.5
Firearms	173	246	215	258	265	301	276	298	221	175	169	281	48.7
Forgery and counterfeiting	NA	178	188	214	167	194	16.2						
Selective Service Act	261	324	214	95	56	14	5	0	0	0	0	0	X
All other	841	1,110	1,158	981	1,097	1,307	1,448	1,051 ^a	806	900	480	675	40.6

^aData revised from previous report.

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; 1982, p. 82 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 5.10 Appeals commenced and judgeships authorized in U.S. Courts of Appeals, selected years ending June 30, 1940-82

NOTE: Data on the number of appeals commenced are provided by clerks of court of the 11 U.S. Courts of Appeals. The caseload of the U.S. Courts of Appeals consists of civil and criminal appeals from U.S. District Courts, bankruptcy appeals, appeals from administrative agencies (National Labor Relations Board, Environmental Protection Agency, etc.), and original proceedings.



Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Annual Report of the Director, 1980, p. 1; 1982, p. 77, Table I (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.26 Cases filed, disposed of, and pending in the U.S. Supreme Court, by method of filing, at conclusion of the October terms 1976-81

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."

	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	-	2,021	1,996
Remaining on dockets	714	17	362	335
1979:				
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
1980:				
Cases on docket	5,144	24	2,749	2,371
Disposed of	4,196	7	2,222	1,950
Remaining on dockets	948	17	527	421
1981:				
Cases on docket	5,211	22	2,935	2,354
Disposed of	4,433	6	2,390	2,037
Remaining on dockets	878	16	545	317

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Annual Report of the Director, 1981, p. A-1; 1982, p. 189 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.27 Activities of the U.S. Supreme Court, at conclusion of the October terms 1976-81

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.26.

	October terms					
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Argued during term	176	172	168	156	154	184
Disposed of by full opinions	154	153	153	143	144	169
Disposed of by per curiam opinions	22	8	8	12	8	10
Set for reargument	0	9	8	1	2	4
Granted review this term	169	162	163	154	183	210
Reviewed and decided without oral argument	207	129	110	128	130	134
Total to be available for argument at outset of following term	88	75	79	78	102	126

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Annual Report of the Director, 1981, p. A-1; 1982, p. 189 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.28 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, 1982

NOTE: See NOTES, Figure 5.9 and Table 5.25. Administrative appeals include applications for enforcement or petitions for review of orders of an administrative board or agency. For a list of U.S. District Courts in each circuit, see Table 5.19.

Circuit and nature of proceeding	Pending July 1, 1981 ^a	Terminated			Dis-missed	Pending June 30, 1982
		Filed	Granted	Denied		
Total	737	2,841	199	2,533	18	828
Criminal	219	907	16	877	2	231
U.S. civil	91	392	42	327	2	112
Private civil	369	1,375	125	1,182	13	425
Administrative appeals	58	166	16	147	1	60
District of Columbia Circuit	25	135	20	116	0	24
Criminal	4	13	1	13	0	3
U.S. civil	11	61	13	48	0	11
Private civil	3	24	2	25	0	0
Administrative appeals	7	37	4	30	0	10
First Circuit	15	104	6	86	1	26
Criminal	3	29	0	23	0	9
U.S. civil	3	9	1	9	0	2
Private civil	9	61	5	50	1	14
Administrative appeals	0	5	0	4	0	1
Second Circuit	67	266	20	232	1	80
Criminal	23	94	0	96	0	21
U.S. civil	4	37	1	29	0	11
Private civil	33	122	16	93	1	45
Administrative appeals	7	13	3	14	0	3
Third Circuit	51	233	16	203	2	63
Criminal	6	68	1	60	0	13
U.S. civil	15	33	6	33	0	9
Private civil	26	114	7	96	2	35
Administrative appeals	4	18	2	14	0	6
Fourth Circuit	192	241	16	203	2	212
Criminal	56	68	2	54	0	68
U.S. civil	9	30	4	22	1	12
Private civil	121	133	10	119	1	124
Administrative appeals	6	10	0	8	0	8
Fifth Circuit	56	291	26	282	4	35
Criminal	7	76	2	72	0	9
U.S. civil	7	28	5	26	0	4
Private civil	37	174	19	170	3	19
Administrative appeals	5	13	0	14	1	3
Sixth Circuit	68	288	16	299	1	40
Criminal	34	74	0	103	0	5
U.S. civil	6	45	1	42	1	7
Private civil	26	159	15	144	3	26
Administrative appeals	2	10	0	10	0	2
Seventh Circuit	62	246	15	193	2	98
Criminal	15	72	4	60	0	23
U.S. civil	12	24	3	19	0	14
Private civil	31	142	8	108	2	55
Administrative appeals	4	8	0	6	0	6
Eighth Circuit	32	180	11	168	0	33
Criminal	10	50	2	53	0	5
U.S. civil	2	15	0	11	0	6
Private civil	18	109	9	96	0	22
Administrative appeals	2	6	0	8	0	0
Ninth Circuit	108	483	35	410	3	143
Criminal	31	167	4	152	2	40
U.S. civil	15	73	5	59	0	24
Private civil	42	204	19	165	1	61
Administrative appeals	20	39	7	34	0	18
Tenth Circuit	40	168	6	174	0	28
Criminal	24	103	0	113	0	14
U.S. civil	6	23	2	19	0	8
Private civil	9	38	4	40	0	3
Administrative appeals	1	4	0	2	0	3
Eleventh Circuit	21	206	12	167	2	46
Criminal	6	93	0	78	0	21
U.S. civil	1	14	1	10	0	4
Private civil	14	96	11	76	2	21
Administrative appeals	0	3	0	3	0	0

^aAdjusted.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1982 Annual Report of the Director (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1983), p. 198.

Table 5.29 U.S. Supreme Court cases argued and decided on merits, at conclusion of the October terms 1975-81

NOTE: The data below represent actions taken during the annual terms of the U.S. Supreme Court. "Amicus" refers to a party who is not involved directly in the suit, but who demonstrates an interest in the case by filing a supportive brief. "Decided on merits" refers to a reassessment and resolution of the substantive issues presented in the case, but that does not involve active participation of the litigants through the filing of written and oral arguments.

	1975		1976		1977		1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Argued	179	100	176	100	164 ^a	100	168 ^a	100	156 ^a	100	154 ^a	100	184 ^a	100
Government involvement	121	68	99	56	97	59	99	59	108	69	101	66	104 ^a	57
Government as petitioner or appellant ^b	44	36	29	29	35	36	39	29	43	40	31	31	30	29
Government as respondent or appellee	32	27	36	36	40	41	34	34	35	32	37	36	27	26
Government as amicus ^b	45 ^c	37	34 ^c	35	22 ^c	23	36 ^c	37	30 ^c	28	33 ^c	33	47 ^c	45
No Government involvement	58	32	77	44	67	41	69	41	48	31	53	34	80	43
Decided on merit: ^d	351	100	372	100	276	100	267	100	281	100	277	100	315	100
Government involvement	175	50	186	50	139	50	122	46	158	56	128	46	136	43
Decided in favor of Government's position ^b	134	77	111	60	87	63	82	67	104	66	92	72	111	82
Decided against Government's position ^b	33	19	64	34	41	29	32	26	51	32	33	25	20	15
Not classifiable as for or against ^b	8	4	11	6	11	8	8	7	3	2	3	3	5	3
No Government involvement	176	50	186	50	137	50	145	54	123	44	149	54	179	57

^aIncludes cases set for reargument in succeeding terms.
^bPercent is based on the total cases in which the Government participated.
^cIncludes cases in which the Government filed briefs as amicus curiae but did not participate in the argument.
^dIncludes cases summarily affirmed, reversed, or vacated on the in forma pauperis docket.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General, 1980 Annual Report of the Attorney General of the United States (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), p. 9; and data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of the Solicitor General. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Judicial Processing of Defendants

Table 5.30 Executive clemency applications for Federal offenses received, disposed of, and pending, in the office of the U.S. Pardon Attorney, fiscal years 1953-82

NOTE: Article II, Section 2 of the U.S. Constitution authorizes the President to grant executive clemency for Federal offenses. The U.S. Pardon Attorney, in consultation with the Deputy Attorney General, receives and reviews all petitions for executive clemency, initiates the necessary investigations, and prepares the recommendation of the Deputy Attorney General to the President (Source, p. 35). 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			
		Pardons	Commu-tations	Denied	Pending
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	698	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	936	508
1979	710	143	10	448	617
1980	523	155	11	500	474
1981	548	76	7	260	679
1982	462	83	3	547	508

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General, The Annual Report of the Attorney General of the United States 1979, p. 31; 1980, p. 35 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office); and data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of the Pardon Attorney. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.31 Criminal tax fraud cases initiated by the Internal Revenue Service Criminal Investigation Division, by type of disposition, fiscal years 1976-82

NOTE: The Criminal Investigation 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, identifying and investigating persons who derive substantial income from illegal activities and who violate tax laws, 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 U.S. Department of Justice, and provides assistance to U.S. Attorneys in criminal tax trials upon request (Source, 1978, p. 53).

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Cases initiated by Criminal Investigation Division	9,035	8,901	9,481	9,780	7,114	5,838	6,498
Disposed of by Criminal Investigation Division:							
Prosecution recommended	3,147	3,408	3,439	3,338	2,267	1,978	2,297
Prosecution not recommended	5,650	5,459	5,969	6,252	6,329	3,701	3,852
Disposed of by Office of Chief Counsel:							
Prosecution not warranted, including cases declined by the U.S. Department of Justice	589	486	597	800	1,285	571	293
Prosecutions	2,037	2,161	2,153	2,515	2,321	1,621	1,680

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 to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.32 Criminal tax fraud cases handled by the Internal Revenue Service Office of Chief Counsel, by type of disposition, fiscal years 1976-82

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.31. For an explanation of indictments and informations, see NOTE, Table 5.15. A "nolle prosequere" 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	1981	1982
Referrals by Office of Chief Counsel for prosecution	2,037	2,695	2,634	2,883	2,726	1,955	2,176
Grand jury action:							
Indictments and informations	1,331	1,636	1,724	1,820	1,832	1,785	1,844
No true bill	1	31	11	26	15	9	10
Disposition:							
Plea of guilty or nolo contendere	977	1,229	1,189	1,270	1,337	1,212	1,291
Convicted after trial	216	247	225	342	264	282	333
Acquitted	77	55	70	86	80	81	65
Nolle prosequere or dismissed	71	110	119	183	193	142	145

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 to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.33 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 1978-82

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. The Source reports that significant decreases in the number of convictions for miscellaneous offenses are due to a change in investigation priorities.

Type of offense	Investigations completed					Convictions				
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Theft of mail by employees, contractors, and others (internal)	8,026	7,146	6,801	6,331	5,059	796	745	665	782	853
Embezzlement of postal funds	3,067	3,287	3,850	4,182	3,031	185	288	236	259	258
Burglary of post offices	1,125	1,095	1,324	1,197	1,016	344	354	242	213	238
Hold up of postal facilities, carriers and Motor Vehicle Service drivers	241	241	242	248	216	112	125	143	127	107
Assaults/threats against U.S. Postal Service personnel	1,873	1,815	1,651	1,930	1,922	173	182	110	111	126
Mail theft from delivery receptacles	150,515	142,563	160,819	207,473 ^a	252,791 ^a	12,936	10,246	5,761	2,442	1,873
Forgery/counterfeiting of U.S. Postal Service money orders	2,550	2,287	2,183	1,040	(b)	228	221	184	80	(b)
Willful damage or destruction of mail receptacles	28,530	30,946	25,621	18,959 ^a	(b)	1,517	1,159	381	176	(b)
Unlawful mailings:										
Obscene matter	104	114	301	237	161	16	11	16	34	39
Firearms	NA	NA	NA	NA	73	NA	NA	NA	NA	4
Bombs/explosives	188	250	132	111	159	27	49	31	16	26
Narcotics, dangerous drugs, and controlled substances	871	688	409	300	201	209	154	81	71	68
Scurrilous and defamatory matter	NA	NA	NA	NA	23	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Extortion letters	105	74	52	53	48	13	12	9	15	10
Other	NA	1,007	911	616	162	NA	61	64	11	11
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)	1,956	1,894	1,616	1,583	4,273	608	436	283	27	204
Mail fraud	5,724	5,497	4,430	3,550	2,867	2,012	2,063	1,370	1,046	966
Total	204,475	198,904	210,342	247,810	272,002	19,176	16,106	9,576	5,410	4,783

^aNumber of complaints of theft and damage; most often, investigations cover numerous related complaints.
^bIncluded in the miscellaneous offenses.
^cIncludes \$927,747 restitution from non-fraud criminal offense areas.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service, Chief Postal Inspector.

Recoveries and restitutions				
1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
0	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	\$515,448	\$812,918	\$1,173,873	NA
NA	NA	19,419	7,788	NA
0	0	NA	NA	NA
0	0	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
0	0	NA	NA	NA
0	0	NA	NA	NA
NA	0	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	0	NA	NA	NA
0	0	2,638,820	1,335,136	NA
NA	15,265,869	3,372,270	9,590,239	15,647,917
NA	\$15,781,317	\$6,843,427	\$12,107,036	\$16,575,664 ^c

Table 5.34 Complaints, criminal investigations completed, arrests, and convictions in mail fraud cases handled by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service, fiscal years 1960-82

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.33.

Fiscal year	Complaints	Investigations completed	Arrests	Convictions
1960	-	9,263	594	366
1961	-	10,395	651	431
1962	72,550	9,842	676	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	767
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,c}	4,430	1,367	1,370
1981	200,000 ^{b,c}	3,550	1,100	1,046
1982	200,000 ^{b,c}	2,867	1,026	966

^aIncludes certain nonfraud complaints.^bDoes not include consumer protection complaints.^cEstimated.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service, Chief Postal Inspector.

Table 5.35 Mail fraud complaints received by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service, by type of complaint, United States, fiscal year 1981

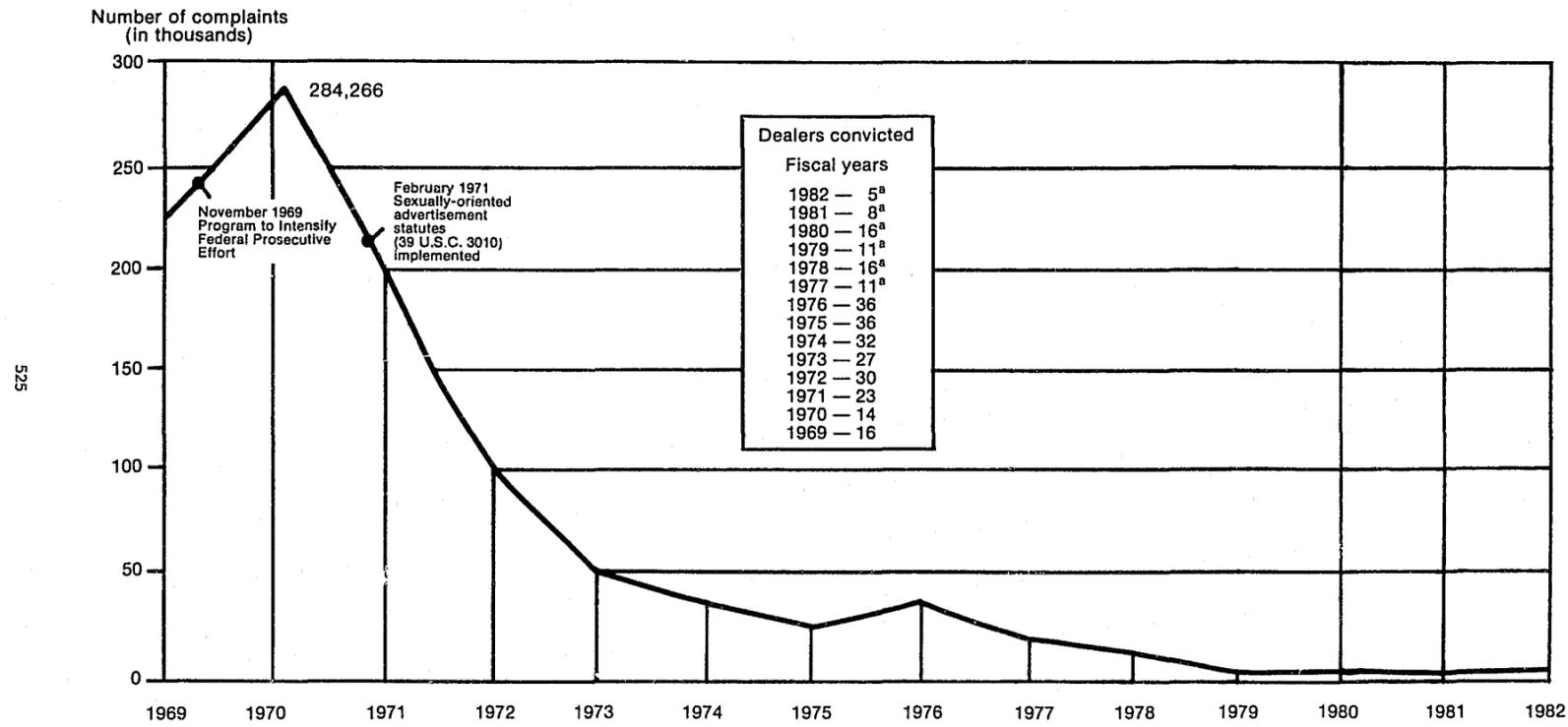
NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.33. These data represent only the 10 most frequent mail fraud complaints received by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service. Consumer protection complaints are excluded from these data.

Type of complaint	Number
Merchandise	42,660
Credit card	11,410
Solicitations	8,626
Directories	8,442
Investment	6,160
Travel	5,769
Work-at-home	5,743
Medical	3,603
Insurance	2,162
Gambling/lottery	1,822

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service, Chief Postal Inspector.

Figure 5.11 Obscenity complaints received by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service and commercial pornography dealers convicted in Federal courts, fiscal years 1969-82

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.33. 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.



^aDecrease 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 to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service, Chief Postal Inspector. Figure adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.36 Antitrust cases filed in U.S. District Courts, by type of case, years ending June 30, 1960-82

NOTE: "U.S. cases" refers to suits in which the U.S. Government is the plaintiff.

Year ending June 30	Total	U.S. cases		Private cases	
		Civil	Criminal	Electrical equipment industry	Other ^a
1960	315	60 ^b	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
1981	1,434	60	82	0	1,292
1982	1,148	29	82	0	1,037

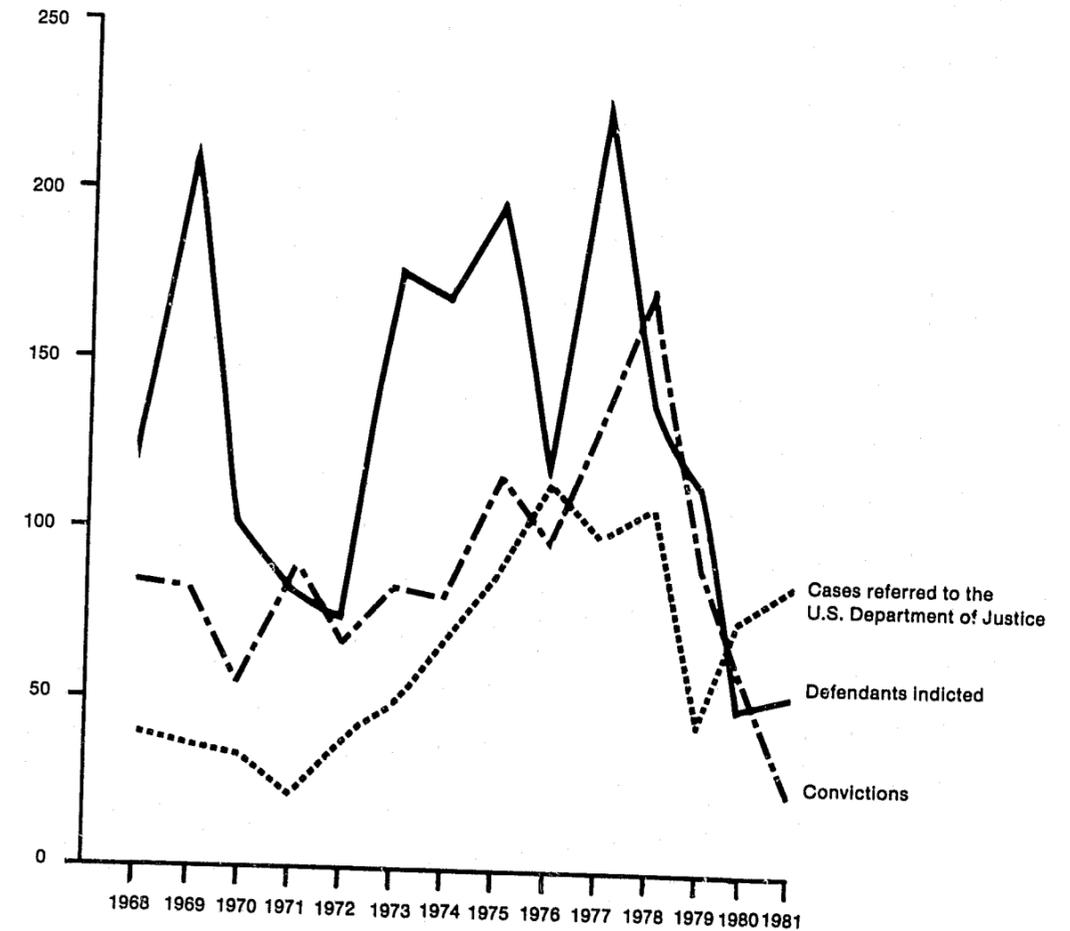
^aIncludes antitrust cases transferred under 28 U.S.C. 1407.
^bIncludes nine U.S. electrical industry cases filed in 1961, two in 1962, and three in 1963.
^cIncludes 26 cases transferred under 28 U.S.C. 1404(a).
^dAll cases were transferred under 28 U.S.C. 1404(a).

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Annual Report of the Director, 1981, p. 66; 1982, p. 105 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Judicial Processing of Defendants

Figure 5.12 Criminal proceedings in cases referred by the Securities and Exchange Commission to the U.S. Department of Justice for prosecution, fiscal years 1968-81

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 U.S. 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, 1980, p. 142; Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 1981, p. 150 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.37 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 1968-81

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
Total, all cases	2,885	5,079	6,034	10,215	13,200	16,415	17,734	14,172	17,126	3,563
Dismissals ^a	207	404	487	831	984	905	1,073	1,340	1,319	364
Acquittals	17	52	50	74	27	52	27	21	35	25
Convictions	2,661	4,623	5,497	9,310	12,189	15,458	16,634	12,811	15,772	3,174
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
Aggregate imprisonment (in years)	2,210	3,970	4,042	5,364	4,894	5,755	5,998	5,313	6,367	1,370
Total cases pending end of year	947	938	1,151	1,086	843	922	1,039	985	1,066	1,037
Immigration cases, total	2,629	4,565	5,510	9,550	12,865	16,309	17,608	13,947	16,927	3,467
Dismissals ^a	192	390	469	774	775	874	1,017	1,251	1,240	304
Acquittals	17	50	50	71	27	49	25	20	34	24
Convictions	2,420	4,125	4,991	8,735	12,063	15,386	16,566	12,676	15,653	3,139
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
Aggregate imprisonment (in years)	2,006	3,462	3,625	4,882	4,718	5,688	5,929	5,111	6,185	1,316
Immigration cases pending end of year	875	894	1,089	1,020	803	878	979	937	1,006	970
Nationality cases, total	256	514	524	665	335	106	126	225	199	96
Dismissals ^a	15	14	18	87	209	31	56	89	79	60
Acquittals	0	2	0	3	0	3	2	1	1	3
Convictions	241	498	506	575	126	72	68	135	119	35
Aggregate fines imposed	\$7,350	\$21,500	\$21,700	\$43,835	\$16,300	\$1,610	\$4,500	\$6,950	\$6,700	\$7,000
Aggregate imprisonment (in years)	204	508	417	482	176	67	69	202	182	54
Nationality cases pending end of year	72	44	62	66	40	44	60	48	60	67

^aDismissed or otherwise closed.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Table 5.38 Convictions for violations of U.S. immigration and nationality laws, by offense, fiscal years 1970-81

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.37.

Offense	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	Transition quarter	1977	1978
Total	5,497	9,310	12,289	15,458	16,634	12,811	15,772	3,174	15,388	15,348
Violations of immigration laws	4,991	8,735	12,063	15,386	16,566	12,676	15,653	3,139	15,223	15,140
Entry of aliens illegally	1,652	5,084	10,292	13,534	15,003	11,094	13,707	2,853	13,276	12,257
Reentries of deported aliens	1,213	1,094	757	603	516	494	499	103	481	619
Bringing in, transporting, harboring, and inducing illegal entry of aliens	850	718	577	738	607	370	465	88	497	1,143
Fraud, misuse of visas, entry permits, and other entry documents	872	1,012	247	206	206	125	38	14	82	85
Fraud and false statements or entries	20	26	45	85	53	61	114	6	15	30
Aliens registration or alien address violations	2	0	7	11	9	20	7	1	11	2
Alien crewmen who remained longer	3	16	12	22	11	25	30	6	14	12
Stowaways on vessels or aircraft	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Perjury	0	0	0	2	0	1	7	0	0	1
Importation of aliens for immoral purposes	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
All other violations	379	783	126	183	161	486	786	68	847	990
Violations of nationality laws	506	575	126	72	68	135	119	35	165	208
False representation as citizens of the United States	493	574	119	64	60	112	87	30	115	161
False statements and procurement of citizenship or naturalization unlawfully	13	1	7	3	3	3	0	0	1	0
Reproduction of citizenship and naturalization papers	0	0	0	5	5	20	32	5	49	47

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service.

1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
17,176	16,796	17,398	14,863	16,005
1,754	1,402	1,893	1,882	3,195
34	46	42	46	39
15,388	15,348	15,463	12,935	12,771
\$879,208	\$786,370	\$606,818	\$821,579	\$672,746
6,478	7,597	7,867	6,361	5,605
1,015	1,199	1,422	2,817	3,259
16,776	16,445	16,970	14,498	15,602
1,521	1,265	1,767	1,778	3,057
32	40	40	42	36
15,223	15,140	15,163	12,678	12,509
\$877,108	\$779,720	\$602,818	\$806,029	\$667,756
6,259	7,307	7,505	6,167	5,441
930	1,108	1,345	2,698	3,129
400	351	428	365	403
233	137	126	104	138
2	6	2	4	3
165	208	300	257	262
\$2,100	\$6,650	\$4,000	\$15,550	\$4,999
219	290	362	194	164
85	91	77	119	130

1979	1980	1981
15,463	12,935	12,771
15,163	12,678	12,509
12,371	10,067	10,022
542	577	351
1,291	1,135	1,200
158	89	97
10	36	34
8	38	57
5	2	2
1	0	0
1	1	0
0	0	0
776	733	746
300	257	262
207	177	194
1	6	4
92	74	64

Table 5.39 Investigative activity of the U.S. Secret Service, fiscal years 1972-82

NOTE: The data presented prior to and including 1976 coincide with the former 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	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	Transition quarter	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Total cases for investigation	210,626	174,419	182,678	202,042	244,462	155,250	310,092	259,205	198,338	192,358	232,563	260,166
Cases pending beginning of the fiscal year	67,584	50,145	50,030	52,368	61,852	104,180	113,363	99,123	70,376	54,247	78,280	83,157
Counterfeiting	3,308	2,431	2,323	1,998	2,580	2,604	2,701	2,548	3,377	2,710	3,253	3,040
Check forgery	41,291	30,113	30,846	35,385	43,115	83,162	93,517	31,488	53,733	37,974	59,899	63,815
Bond forgery	20,249	15,615	15,032	13,068	13,981	14,773	13,854	12,119	9,501	9,248	9,803	9,799
Protective intelligence	1,119	660	666	551	452	742	639	627	803	823	915	1,621
Other criminal and noncriminal	1,617	1,326	1,163	1,366	1,724	2,899	2,652	2,341	2,962	3,492	4,410	4,882
Cases received	143,042	124,274	132,648	149,694	182,610	51,070	196,729	160,082	127,962	138,111	154,283	177,009
Counterfeiting	23,333	16,951	18,739	22,750	14,944	4,602	20,777	21,417	21,041	18,289	18,038	20,190
Check forgery	75,759	63,927	70,880	84,863	113,035	35,022	128,500	92,832	65,322	69,414	78,746	101,291
Bond forgery	16,599	14,359	13,805	13,183	14,735	2,825	12,588	10,670	9,966	8,446	10,075	9,676
Protective intelligence	14,116	17,348	15,319	11,207	15,802	3,664	14,623	14,703	12,070	13,428	16,562	17,333
Other criminal and noncriminal	13,235	11,689	13,905	17,671	24,094	4,957	20,241	20,460	19,563	28,534	30,862	28,519
Cases closed	158,871	124,389	128,947	139,159	139,346	41,101	208,679	186,224	140,845	112,178	147,424	156,102
Counterfeiting	23,377	17,059	18,778	22,055	14,833	4,419	20,701	20,466	20,556	17,575	17,952	19,396
Check forgery	87,566	63,194	66,282	76,743	72,667	24,273	139,365	119,735	80,024	46,467	73,798	82,762
Bond forgery	21,075	14,942	14,836	11,824	13,471	3,510	13,526	11,740	9,366	7,363	9,617	10,715
Protective intelligence	13,783	17,342	15,403	11,268	15,494	3,748	14,605	14,500	12,022	13,291	15,820	17,354
Other criminal and noncriminal	13,070	11,852	13,648	17,269	22,881	5,151	20,482	19,783	18,877	27,482	30,237	25,875

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service, "Annual Statistical Summary, Fiscal Year 1981," U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1982. (Mimeographed.); and data provided by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.40 Forged check and forged bond cases received and closed by the U.S. Secret Service, fiscal years 1973-82

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.39. "Forged check cases" includes U.S. Government-issued checks only.

	1973	1974	1975	1976	Transition quarter	1977	1978	1979
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
Forged checks received for investigation	59,004	64,363	78,148	108,724	33,679	121,022	85,286	59,495
Checks received for investigation per million checks paid	91	91	100	132	193	166	119	86
Forged check cases closed	58,480	59,936	70,085	68,302	23,120	132,135	112,000	74,011
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
Forged bond cases:								
Forged bonds received for investigation	13,849	13,163	12,645	14,356	2,738	12,189	10,399	9,624
Forged bond cases closed	14,428	14,190	11,285	13,110	3,425	13,097	11,465	9,019
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

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service, "Annual Statistical Summary, Fiscal Year 1981," U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1982. (Mimeographed.); and data provided by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

	1980	1981	1982
	680,134,101	656,847,315	646,076,116
	65,808	74,269	96,689
	97	113	150
	42,972	69,288	78,129
	\$12,133,942	\$20,982,549	\$26,540,293
	8,242	9,867	9,451
	7,152	9,392	10,499
	\$783,661	\$911,283	\$1,207,623

Table 5.41 Dispositions of arrests by the U.S. Secret Service, fiscal years 1974-82

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.39. For definitions of "nolle prosequere" and "no true bill," see NOTE, Table 5.32.

Disposition	1974	1975	1976	Transition quarter		1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
				1976	1977						
Convicted	6,934	7,788	7,283	1,815	10,979	12,017	9,543	6,310	6,142	7,646	
Acquitted	131	106	101	23	130	104	98	60	43	42	
Nolle prosequere	183	183	91	23	154	86	101	79	52	60	
No true bill	5	7	4	2	3	1	1	1	3	4	
Other dismissals	605	584	511	115	531	489	403	302	247	348	
Total	7,858	8,668	7,990	1,978	11,797	12,697	10,146	6,752	6,487	8,100	

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service, "Annual Statistical Summary, Fiscal Year 1981," U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1982. (Mimeographed.); and data provided by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.42 Persons indicted, awaiting trial on Dec. 31, and convicted of offenses involving abuse of public office, by level of government, 1970-82

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 hold 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.

	Elected or appointed officials														Total	
	Federal			State			Local			Others involved			Total			
	In-dicted	Awaiting trial on Dec. 31	Con- victed	In-dicted	Awaiting trial on Dec. 31	Con- victed	In-dicted	Awaiting trial on Dec. 31	Con- victed	In-dicted	Awaiting trial on Dec. 31	Con- victed	In-dicted	Awaiting trial on Dec. 31		Con- victed
Total	1,277	185	1,071	569	200	412	2,014	562	1,522	2,003	539	1,603	5,863	1,486	4,608	
1970	9	0	9	10	0	7	26	0	16	18	0	12	63	0	44	
1971	58	0	40	21	0	16	46	0	28	35	0	24	160	0	108	
1972	58	4	42	17	0	10	106	0	75	27	1	15	208	5	142	
1973	60	2	48	19	0	17	85	2	64	80	14	52	244	18	181	
1974	59	1	51	36	0	23	130	4	87	66	0	56	291	5	217	
1975	53	5	43	36	5	18	139	15	94	27	2	24	255	27	179	
1976	111	1	101	59	30	35	194	98	100	199	70	144	563	199	380	
1977	129	32	94	50	33	38	157	62	164	171	83	144	507	210	440	
1978	133	42	91	55	20	56	171	72	127	198	71	135	557	205	409	
1979	128	21	115	58	30	32	212	67	156	289	69	252	687	187	555	
1980	123	16	131	72	28	51	247	82	168	279	87	202	721	213	552	
1981	198	23	159	87	36	66	244	102	211	349	70	294	878	231	730	
1982	158	38	147	49	18	43	257	58	232	265	72	249	729	186	671	

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Criminal Division, "Report to Congress on the Activities and Operations of the Public Integrity Section for 1981," p. 20; "1982," p. 23, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. (Mimeographed.)

Table 5.43 Army personnel tried and percent convicted in General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial, by type of personnel, fiscal years 1971-82

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. 815). 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. 815). 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
1980	2,739	88.1
Officers	22	77.3
Enlisted personnel	2,717	88.2
1981	3,366	77.8
Officers	22	68.2
Enlisted personnel	3,344	77.9
1982	4,090	73.5
Officers	47	95.7
Enlisted personnel	4,043	73.2

^aIncludes one cadet.
^bIncludes one civilian.
^cIncludes two prisoners.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Army.

Table 5.44 Air Force personnel tried and percent convicted in General and Special Courts-Martial, by type of court and personnel, 1971-82

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.43. 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
1981	360	94.7	1,345	92.7
Officers	20	80.0	5	60.0
Enlisted personnel	340	95.6	1,340	92.8
1982	428	98.1	1,563	93.0
Officers	43	93.0	4	25.0
Enlisted personnel	385	98.7	1,559	93.2

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Air Force.

Table 5.45 Air Force personnel tried and percent pleading guilty to all charges entered in General and Special Courts-Martial, by type of court, 1971-82

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 5.43 and 5.44.

	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
1981:		
Total number tried	360	1,345
Percent pleading guilty	43.1	52.6
1982:		
Total number tried	428	1,563
Percent pleading guilty	41.4	48.4

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Air Force.

Table 5.46 Air Force personnel convicted in General and Special Courts-Martial, by type of disposition and court, 1971-82

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 5.43 and 5.44. 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	Dis-honorable discharge ^a	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
1981:							
Number	360	73	189	98	1,345	289	1,056
Percent	100.0	20.3	52.5	27.2	100.0	21.5	78.5
1982:							
Number	428	99	248	81	1,563	411	1,152
Percent	100.0	23.1	57.9	18.9	100.0	26.3	73.7

^aIncludes dismissals of officers.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Air Force.

Table 5.47 Navy and Marine Corps personnel tried and percent convicted in General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial, by type of personnel, fiscal years 1971-82

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.43. 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 1977-82 encompass the period Oct. 1 to Sept. 30. The data for the transition quarter, July 1 to Sept. 30, 1976, are not presented.

Fiscal year and type of personnel	Navy		Marine Corps	
	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
1981	2,269	99.4	1,291	98.6
Officers	7	71.0	5	60.0
Enlisted personnel	2,262	99.5	1,286	98.8
1982	3,792	99.7	1,467	99.0
Officers	9	100.0	3	66.7
Enlisted personnel	3,783	99.7	1,464	99.0

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Navy.

Table 5.48 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 1971-82

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 5.43 and 5.47.

(Guilty plea figures include the negotiated plea figures)

Fiscal year and type of guilty plea	Navy		Marine Corps	
	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 pleas	65	241	155	96
1972:				
Total number tried	203	478	670	1,515
Guilty pleas	145	418	527	1,335
Negotiated pleas	78	116	188	106
1973:				
Total number tried	191	336	597	1,668
Guilty pleas	129	275	449	1,448
Negotiated pleas	71	77	282	264
1974:				
Total number tried	187	373	422	1,742
Guilty pleas	108	277	291	1,505
Negotiated pleas	55	93	147	234
1975:				
Total number tried	171	617	520	2,302
Guilty pleas	97	458	342	1,741
Negotiated pleas	52	145	200	366
1976:				
Total number tried	240	821	401	1,606
Guilty pleas	165	623	235	1,133
Negotiated pleas	99	198	172	326
1977:				
Total number tried	200	754	211	1,086
Guilty pleas	124	616	130	879
Negotiated pleas	89	260	88	436
1978:				
Total number tried	144	657	205	835
Guilty pleas	93	583	129	747
Negotiated pleas	72	231	101	383
1979:				
Total number tried	134	1,178	158	581
Guilty pleas	88	1,036	103	481
Negotiated pleas	64	468	87	248
1980:				
Total number tried	165	1,606	162	1,048
Guilty pleas	125	1,506	113	915
Negotiated pleas	79	866	85	452
1981:				
Total number tried	210	2,058	211	1,081
Guilty pleas	150	1,916	130	914
Negotiated pleas	71	980	89	378
1982:				
Total number tried	364	3,428	275	1,192
Guilty pleas	263	2,998	202	1,003
Negotiated pleas	165	1,256	135	477

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 disposed of in General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial, by type of personnel and disposition, fiscal years 1971-82

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 5.43 and 5.47. 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.

Fiscal year and type of personnel	(Percent)									
	Navy					Marine Corps				
	Number of convictions	Disposition		No dismissal or discharge	Number of convictions	Disposition		No dismissal or discharge		
		Dis-honorable discharge	Bad conduct discharge				Dis-honorable discharge		Bad conduct 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
1981:										
Officers	5	X	X	80.0	10.0	3	X	X	66.7	33.3
Enlisted personnel	2,251	1.2	96.9	X	1.9	1,270	4.3	93.5	X	2.2
1982:										
Officers	9	X	X	22.2	77.8	2	X	X	100.0	0.0
Enlisted personnel	3,771	1.1	97.8	X	1.1	1,450	6.2	92.2	X	1.6

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Navy.

Table 5.50 Coast Guard personnel tried in General, Special (BCD), and Summary Courts-Martial, by type of court, fiscal years 1966-82

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.43. 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	125	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
1981	2	58	192
1982	9	79	151

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Transportation, U.S. Coast Guard.

Table 5.51 Coast Guard personnel convicted in Special (BCD) Courts-Martial, by type of disposition, fiscal years 1978-82

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.43.

	1978		1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Number	Percent								
Number of convictions	52	100	42	100	64	100	55	100	74	100
Disposition: ^a										
Bad conduct discharge	2	4	5	12	9	14	5	9	9	12
Confinement at hard labor	25	48	24	57	37	58	34	62	41	55
Hard labor without confinement	12	23	4	10	8	12	13	24	4	5
Reduction in rate	28	54	26	62	34	53	38	69	46	62
Restriction	18	35	6	14	12	19	11	20	11	15
Forfeiture of pay	28	54	30	71	45	70	41	74	48	65
Fine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	5
Other	9	17	9	21	22	34	5	9	13	18

^aDisposition 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 5.52 Offenses involved in Coast Guard Special (BCD) Courts-Martial, fiscal years 1970-82

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 5.43 and 5.50. 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 5.50 for the number of personnel tried.

Type of offense	1970 ^a	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976 ^b	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
AWOL or desertion	58	103	197	214	239	215	252	82	72	50	73	44	56
Marihuana offenses	(c) 39	56	73	41	89	49	15	8	49	30	22	88	
Offenses involving controlled drugs	17	6	31	27	16	34	3	3	1	26	4	19	18
Missing ship movements	16	25	58	51	47	28	55	14	14	2	7	7	9
Willful disobedience or disrespect	5	21	25	70	63	77	110	6	7	5	6	16	10
Assault	12	16	10	34	16	40	34	16	1	4	4	14	6
Violation of order or regulation	7	14	27	8	53	33	45	33	7	16	20	26	63
False representation of official statements	7	13	8	18	NA	NA	33	1	3	NA	2	1	22
Forgery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	46	72	NA	NA
Larceny or wrongful appropriation	28	12	18	12	21	36	83	20	33	66	62	20	35
Breaking restriction	NA	11	35	28	21	36	41	10	8	1	13	6	35
Offenses against Coast Guard property	NA	8	17	12	9	20	16	8	8	5	13	7	16
Drunk or disorderly	4	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Provoking words or threats	7	4	3	13	12	8	12	8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Neglect of duty	NA	2	4	4	10	15	36	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sleeping on post	NA	2	1	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Escape from custody or resisting apprehension	4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11	NA	3	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cheating on advancement examination	NA	NA	NA	8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mutiny	NA	NA	NA	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Conspiracy	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9	NA	NA	NA
Housebreaking or unlawful entry	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	10	29	4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bad checks	NA	NA	NA	NA	10	8	31	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Dereliction of duty	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	17	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other offenses	15	12	27	42	25	52	52	29	41	22	48	42	46

^aIncludes two General Court-Martial cases.

^bIncludes transition quarter.

^cMarihuana 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.

Table 5.53 Dispositions of persons arrested for offenses against railroads, by offense, United States and Canada, 1978-82

NOTE: Data in this table are compiled from monthly statistical reports of railroad police. "Referrals" indicate referrals of arrested persons to other-than-railroad authorities.

Offense	1978			1979			1980			1981		
	Convictions	Re-ferrals	Dis-missals									
Theft:												
Theft from freight cars	1,431	405	208	1,485	550	201	1,164	391	102	1,067	375	108
Theft from trailers	529	267	89	665	350	85	430	182	54	359	165	53
Theft of entire trailer	16	2	4	6	10	0	14	7	4	14	0	2
Theft from multi-level carrier	203	149	57	181	127	48	135	42	16	100	39	16
Theft of copper wire	114	24	7	196	38	16	381	99	34	462	102	15
Theft of brass	19	3	2	8	2	1	20	14	0	16	10	2
Theft of other company property	1,041	254	179	1,337	380	184	1,768	383	268	1,773	394	241
Burglary of buildings	132	68	10	134	38	6	174	54	9	204	48	15
Other theft	214	110	24	288	77	39	323	126	29	382	96	51
Vandalism:												
Multi-level carriers	148	327	17	68	69	10	47	17	3	71	20	5
Company property and equipment	417	126	54	575	215	80	422	234	62	352	187	43
Track and signals	305	150	26	342	186	29	351	198	19	324	192	35
Switch tampering	175	110	22	167	89	27	107	93	6	134	70	15
Track obstructions	456	231	69	473	336	39	447	251	33	480	405	60
Stoning of trains	807	532	179	807	633	75	744	493	82	836	586	87
Shooting of trains	171	54	41	131	70	14	133	82	13	165	70	13
Other vandalism	173	69	85	152	104	30	172	114	20	149	114	30
Trespassing	4,368	18,497	437	4,509	39,396	356	4,150	31,122	384	8,216	25,400	276
Criminal offenses not listed above	2,196	851	229	2,192	662	164	2,290	1,536	171	3,184	714	206
Total	12,915	22,229	1,739	13,706	43,332	1,404	13,272	35,438	1,309	18,288	28,987	1,273

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by the Association of American Railroads, Safety and Special Services Division.

Judicial Processing of Defendants

1982		
Convictions	Re-ferrals	Dis-missals
690	254	78
581	269	47
7	0	1
91	28	6
252	13	22
14	5	2
1,157	266	170
140	36	23
280	90	31
57	21	4
359	211	35
263	235	24
81	86	17
296	290	46
549	543	75
76	58	9
153	74	22
20,157	32,100	903
3,305	7,571	172
28,508	42,150	1,687

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 are from the National Probation Reports program and from the Federal Probation System. These data describe the flow of persons entering and leaving local and 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

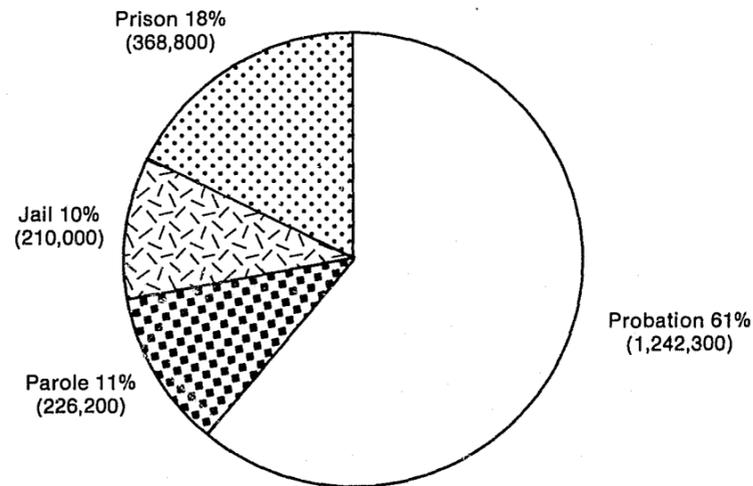
State, for adults and juveniles. The data on local jail inmate characteristics include age, race, sex, education, pre-arrest employment and income, military service, heroin use, detention status, offense, bail status, legal representation and method of conviction. In comparison, similar information is available on adult inmates in State and Federal institutions. Additionally, data are presented on the population of U.S. Army, Air Force, 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.

Figure 6.1 Persons under correctional supervision, by type of supervision, on Dec. 31, 1981

NOTE: The parole data are from the National Council on Crime and Delinquency's 1981 Uniform Parole Reports survey. For a discussion of survey methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 17. The prison data are from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1981*, NCJ-86485 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983). The jail data are from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Jail Inmates 1982*, Bulletin NCJ-87161 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1983). The probation data are from the National Council on Crime and Delinquency's 1981 National Probation Reports survey. For a discussion of survey methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 16.



Source: Figure provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West.

Table 6.1 Rate (per 10,000 adult population) of persons under community supervision, by type of supervision, region, and State, 1981

NOTE: The parole data were collected by the annual Uniform Parole Reports survey conducted in 1982 and represent information voluntarily provided by the U.S. Parole Commission, the 50 States, and the District of Columbia. Jurisdictions were instructed to include in the parole population adult parolees and mandatory releasees sentenced to a year or more on a felony-type offense who have entered parole supervision either through the decision of a paroling board for parolees, or as a result of serving a prison term shortened by reduction measures such as "good time" for mandatory releasees. Jurisdictions were further instructed to include persons under their official jurisdiction regardless of supervision location (in-State, out-of-State) or supervision status (active, inactive). Jurisdiction figures presented are the total cases reported to the Uniform Parole Report program by each reporting agency.

The probation data were collected by the National Probation Reports survey conducted in 1982 and represent information voluntarily provided by central reporting agencies in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Probation System. The reporting agencies were instructed to count adults under their jurisdiction or under jurisdiction of agencies in the State regardless of where they were actually supervised. For a discussion of survey methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendices 16 and 17.

Region and State	(Rate per 10,000 adults)	
	Parole supervision	Probation supervision
United States, total	14	74
Northeast	13	61
Maine	2	36
New Hampshire	7	27
Vermont	7	91
Massachusetts	8	63
Rhode Island	3	80
Connecticut	9	106
New York	15	53
New Jersey	18	65
Pennsylvania	11	61
North Central	9	55
Ohio	11	36
Indiana	6	55
Illinois	10	80
Michigan	10	41
Wisconsin	8	59
Minnesota	6	58
Iowa	4	47
Missouri	8	53
North Dakota	3	23
South Dakota	5	103
Nebraska	2	69
Kansas	14	68
South	15	88
Delaware	14	89
Maryland	20	154
District of Columbia	67	146
Virginia	14	32
West Virginia	3	20
North Carolina	16	89
South Carolina	15	86
Georgia	7	162
Florida	9	83
Kentucky	35	50
Tennessee	10	31
Alabama	9	47
Mississippi	16	33
Arkansas	18	23
Louisiana	6	54
Oklahoma	10	59
Texas	21	147
West	13	79
Montana	11	42
Idaho	6	32
Wyoming	6	33
Colorado	5	62
New Mexico	12	39
Arizona	7	72
Utah	8	77
Nevada	19	91
Washington	49	100
Oregon	9	73
California	9	86
Alaska	4	47
Hawaii	7	71

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West.

Table 6.2 Number and rate (per 10,000 adult population) of persons entering community supervision, by type of supervision, region, and jurisdiction, 1981

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.1. For a discussion of survey methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendices 16 and 17.

Region and jurisdiction	Number of entries			Entry rate (per 10,000 adult residents)		
	Total	Parole	Probation	Total	Parole	Probation
United States, total	882,402	126,312	756,090	53	8	46
Federal	26,747	9,545	17,202	X	X	X
State, total	855,655	116,767	738,888	X	X	X
Northeast	164,537	18,038	146,499	45	5	40
Maine	3,671	26	3,645	45	-	45
New Hampshire	1,639	208	1,431	24	3	21
Vermont	2,543	143	2,400	68	4	64
Massachusetts	31,077	1,295	29,782	72	3	69
Rhode Island	3,641	192	3,449	51	3	48
Connecticut	21,815	1,486	20,329	94	6	87
New York	40,675	7,714	32,961	31	6	25
New Jersey	25,803	3,585	22,218	47	7	41
Pennsylvania	33,673	3,389	30,284	38	4	34
North Central	184,868	28,849	156,019	44	7	37
Ohio	23,531	7,331	16,200	30	9	21
Indiana	25,738	2,548	23,190	66	7	60
Illinois	48,811	7,234	41,577	59	9	50
Michigan	17,768	4,710	13,058	27	7	20
Wisconsin	12,252	1,815	10,437	36	5	31
Minnesota	9,149	1,049	8,100	31	4	27
Iowa	10,905	521	10,384	52	2	50
Missouri	14,564	1,684	12,880	40	5	36
North Dakota	887	164	723	19	4	15
South Dakota	2,802	302	2,500	58	6	52
Nebraska	8,081	291	7,790	71	3	69
Kansas	10,380	1,200	9,180	60	7	53
South	343,836	48,388	295,448	62	9	53
Delaware	2,701	469	2,232	62	11	51
Maryland	31,824	2,757	29,067	102	9	93
District of Columbia	7,112	1,204	5,908	145	24	120
Virginia	9,982	3,539	6,443	25	9	16
West Virginia	2,684	390	2,294	19	3	16
North Carolina	29,359	9,427	19,932	68	22	46
South Carolina	10,643	1,423	9,220	48	6	41
Georgia	37,410	2,510	34,900	95	6	89
Florida	50,925	4,525	46,400	66	6	60
Kentucky	11,305	2,005	9,300	43	8	36
Tennessee	11,544	2,784	8,760	35	8	26
Alabama	6,508	1,748	4,760	23	6	17
Mississippi	4,067	1,655	2,412	24	10	14
Arkansas	3,326	1,406	1,920	20	9	12
Louisiana	8,509	705	7,804	29	2	26
Oklahoma	8,209	1,013	7,196	37	5	32
Texas	107,728	10,828	96,900	104	10	94
West	162,414	21,492	140,922	51	7	44
Montana	1,162	208	954	21	4	17
Idaho	1,477	202	1,275	23	3	20
Wyoming	1,071	171	900	32	5	26
Colorado	11,112	1,184	9,928	52	5	46
New Mexico	2,292	478	1,814	25	5	20
Arizona	8,467	1,007	7,460	42	5	37
Utah	7,363	441	6,922	77	5	73
Nevada	2,825	544	2,281	45	9	37
Washington	7,569	1,359	6,210	25	4	20
Oregon	8,362	1,435	6,927	43	7	36
California	106,549	14,342	92,207	60	8	52
Alaska	574	58	516	21	2	18
Hawaii	3,591	63	3,528	51	1	50

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West.

Table 6.3 Movement of the probation population, by region and jurisdiction, 1981

NOTE: The data were collected by the National Probation Reports survey conducted in 1982 and represent information voluntarily provided by central reporting agencies in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Probation System. The reporting agencies were instructed to count adults under their jurisdiction or under jurisdiction of agencies in the State regardless of where they were actually supervised. For a discussion of survey methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 16.

Region and jurisdiction	Probation population on Dec. 31, 1980	Movement during 1981		Probation population on Dec. 31, 1981
		Entries	Exits	
United States, total	1,137,529	756,090	651,320	1,242,299
Federal	45,369	17,202	18,620	43,951
State, total	1,092,160	738,888	632,700	1,198,348
Northeast	198,394	146,499	121,316	223,577
Maine	2,419	3,645	3,086	2,978
New Hampshire	1,663	1,431	1,236	1,858
Vermont	3,100	2,400	2,100	3,400
Massachusetts	19,562	29,782	22,131	27,213
Rhode Island	5,501	3,449	3,235	5,715
Connecticut	22,981	20,329	18,532	24,778
New York	63,691	32,961	27,966	68,686
New Jersey	29,239	22,218	16,131	35,326
Pennsylvania	50,238	30,284	26,899	53,623
North Central	211,358	156,019	133,583	233,794
Ohio	25,000	16,200	13,200	28,000
Indiana	19,021	23,190	20,807	21,404
Illinois	63,248	41,577	38,903	65,922
Michigan	22,292	13,058	8,599	26,751
Wisconsin	19,088	10,437	9,458	20,067
Minnesota	14,300	8,100	5,400	17,000
Iowa	8,815	10,384	9,349	9,850
Missouri	17,400	12,880	11,110	19,170
North Dakota	930	723	555	1,098
South Dakota	4,300	2,500	1,800	5,000
Nebraska	7,980	7,790	8,000	7,770
Kansas	8,984	9,180	6,402	11,762
South	440,292	295,448	248,386	487,354
Delaware	3,762	2,232	2,101	3,893
Maryland	41,661	29,067	22,660	48,068
District of Columbia	6,562	5,908	5,292	7,178
Virginia	11,516	6,443	5,280	12,679
West Virginia	2,658	2,294	2,107	2,845
North Carolina	36,467	19,932	18,027	38,372
South Carolina	20,589	9,220	10,639	19,170
Georgia	58,450	34,900	29,800	63,550
Florida	58,700	46,400	40,300	64,800
Kentucky	12,400	9,300	8,600	13,100
Tennessee	9,130	8,760	7,660	10,230
Alabama	10,990	4,760	2,730	13,020
Mississippi	4,864	2,412	1,608	5,668
Arkansas	2,400	1,920	520	3,800
Louisiana	15,120	7,804	7,044	15,880
Oklahoma	13,027	7,196	6,933	13,290
Texas	131,996	96,900	77,085	151,811
West	242,116	140,922	129,415	253,623
Montana	1,945	954	530	2,369
Idaho	2,038	1,275	1,247	2,066
Wyoming	940	900	710	1,130
Colorado	12,591	9,928	9,100	13,419
New Mexico	2,794	1,814	1,078	3,530
Arizona	12,580	7,460	5,750	14,290
Utah	6,889	6,922	6,465	7,346
Nevada	4,989	2,281	1,599	5,671
Washington	28,492	6,210	3,943	30,752
Oregon	12,261	6,927	4,396	14,192
California	151,085	92,207	90,729	152,563
Alaska	1,181	516	383	1,314
Hawaii	4,331	3,528	2,885	4,974

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West.

Table 6.4 Level of offense and conviction status of probationers, by region and jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1981

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.3. Level of offense and conviction status information is missing for 488,512 and 406,653, respectively, of the 1,242,299 probationers. For a discussion of survey methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 16.

Region and jurisdiction	Offense level				Conviction status			
	Total	Felony	Mis-demeanor	Percent felony	Total	Con- victed	Uncon- victed	Percent convicted
Federal	NA	NA	NA	NA	43,951	43,951	0	100
Northeast:								
Maine	2,978	2,234	744	75	2,978	2,978	0	100
New Hampshire	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,858	1,858	0	100
Vermont	NA	NA	NA	NA	3,400	3,400	0	100
Massachusetts	27,213	4,055	23,158	15	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rhode Island	5,715	4,299	1,416	75	5,715	5,715	0	100
Connecticut	21,520 ^a	6,790	14,730	32	24,778	21,520	3,258	87
New York	68,686	29,690	38,996	43	68,686	68,686	0	100
New Jersey	35,326	21,393	13,933	61	35,326	35,326	0	100
Pennsylvania	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
North Central:								
Ohio	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Indiana	21,404	8,447	12,957	39	NA	NA	NA	NA
Illinois	65,922	32,561	33,361	49	NA	NA	NA	NA
Michigan	26,751	26,751	0	100	26,751	24,885	1,866	93
Wisconsin	20,058 ^a	9,389	10,669	47	20,067	19,537	530	97
Minnesota	17,000	14,200	2,800	84	NA	NA	NA	NA
Iowa	9,255 ^a	5,748	3,507	62	9,850	9,850	0	100
Missouri	19,170	11,001	8,169	57	18,378 ^a	18,211	167	99
North Dakota	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
South Dakota	5,000	1,000	4,000	20	5,000	5,000	0	100
Nebraska	7,770	2,132	5,638	27	6,759	6,759	0	100
Kansas	11,762	5,706	6,056	49	11,762	11,762	0	100
South:								
Delaware	NA	NA	NA	NA	3,893	3,663	230	94
Maryland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
District of Columbia	7,178	5,520	1,658	77	7,178	7,178	0	100
Virginia	12,679	11,345	1,334	89	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Virginia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
North Carolina	38,372	11,764	26,608	31	38,372	38,372	0	100
South Carolina	NA	NA	NA	NA	19,170	19,170	0	100
Georgia	47,667 ^a	24,930	22,737	52	NA	NA	NA	NA
Florida	64,800	43,800	21,000	68	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kentucky	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tennessee	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Alabama	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mississippi	5,668	5,668	0	100	13,020	13,020	0	100
Arkansas	NA	NA	NA	NA	5,668	5,668	0	100
Louisiana	15,880	10,957	4,923	69	15,880	15,880	0	100
Oklahoma	NA	NA	NA	NA	13,290	13,207	83	99
Texas	151,811	83,034	68,777	55	151,811	93,763	58,048	62
West:								
Montana	2,369	2,306	63	97	2,369	2,369	0	100
Idaho	2,066	1,949	117	94	2,066	2,066	0	100
Wyoming	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Colorado	NA	NA	NA	NA	13,419	13,419	0	100
New Mexico	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Arizona	14,290	12,013	2,277	84	14,290	14,290	0	100
Utah	7,322 ^a	2,974	4,348	41	7,346	7,322	24	100
Nevada	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Washington	NA	NA	NA	NA	30,759	30,759	0	100
Oregon	14,192	10,009	4,183	71	14,192	14,192	0	100
California	NA	NA	NA	NA	152,563	152,563	0	100
Alaska	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hawaii	4,974	3,323	1,651	67	NA	NA	NA	NA

^aThis item total is less than the corresponding total as reported in Table 6.3. See Appendix 16 for detail regarding missing data.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West.

Table 6.5 Probationers exiting the probation population, by method of exit, region, and jurisdiction, 1981

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.3. For a discussion of survey methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 16.

Region and jurisdiction	Total	Method of exit			
		Dis- charges	Revo- cations	Deaths	Other
Federal	18,620	14,629	2,876	203	912
Northeast:					
Maine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Hampshire	1,236	1,140	96	(a)	0
Vermont	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Massachusetts	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rhode Island	3,069 ^b	2,820	227	22	NA
Connecticut	16,792 ^b	15,182	1,556	54	NA
New York	27,966	22,940	4,776	250	0
New Jersey	16,131	13,854	2,121	156	0
Pennsylvania	26,899	24,693	2,071	135	0
North Central:					
Ohio	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Indiana	20,807	17,450	1,571	(c)	1,786
Illinois	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Michigan	8,599 ^b	6,678	1,418	71	432
Wisconsin	8,835 ^b	7,236	1,603	NA	NA
Minnesota	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Iowa	6,823 ^b	6,019	804	(a)	NA
Missouri	10,754 ^b	7,344	1,482	87	1,841
North Dakota	555	378	76	4	97
South Dakota	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nebraska	6,958 ^b	6,610	348	(a)	NA
Kansas	6,402	5,794	600	2	6
South:					
Delaware	2,101	1,860	216	25	0
Maryland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
District of Columbia	5,292	4,712	580	(a)	0
Virginia	5,058 ^b	3,720	1,278	60	NA
West Virginia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
North Carolina	18,027	14,756	2,949	215	107
South Carolina	10,639	9,528	986	125	0
Georgia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Florida	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kentucky	8,600 ^b	8,031	537	32	0
Tennessee	7,283 ^b	6,538	745	(a)	NA
Alabama	2,671 ^b	2,073	598	(a)	NA
Mississippi	1,608	1,002	412	2	192
Arkansas	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Louisiana	7,044	5,940	999	105	0
Oklahoma	6,933	6,643	290	(a)	0
Texas	77,085	70,132	6,091	862	0
West:					
Montana	530	480	50	0	0
Idaho	1,247	782	431	6	28
Wyoming	710	560	42	(c)	108
Colorado	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Mexico	1,078	901	157	20	0
Arizona	5,406 ^b	4,575	831	(a)	NA
Utah	6,465	6,014	302	19	130
Nevada	1,599	1,417	174	8	0
Washington	3,943	3,184	723	36	0
Oregon	4,996	4,322	502	60	112
California	90,729	59,001	27,657	(c)	4,071
Alaska	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hawaii	2,855 ^b	2,816	39	NA	NA

^aIncluded with discharges.

^bThis item total is less than the corresponding total as reported in Table 6.3. See Appendix 16 for detail regarding missing data.

^cIncluded with other exits.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West.

Table 6.6 Persons received for supervision by the Federal Probation System, by type of supervision, years ending June 30, 1974-82

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" is less than 180 days, release occurs without supervision.

These data represent persons who began supervision in the 12-month period prior to 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												
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
Court probation	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
U.S. Magistrate probation	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

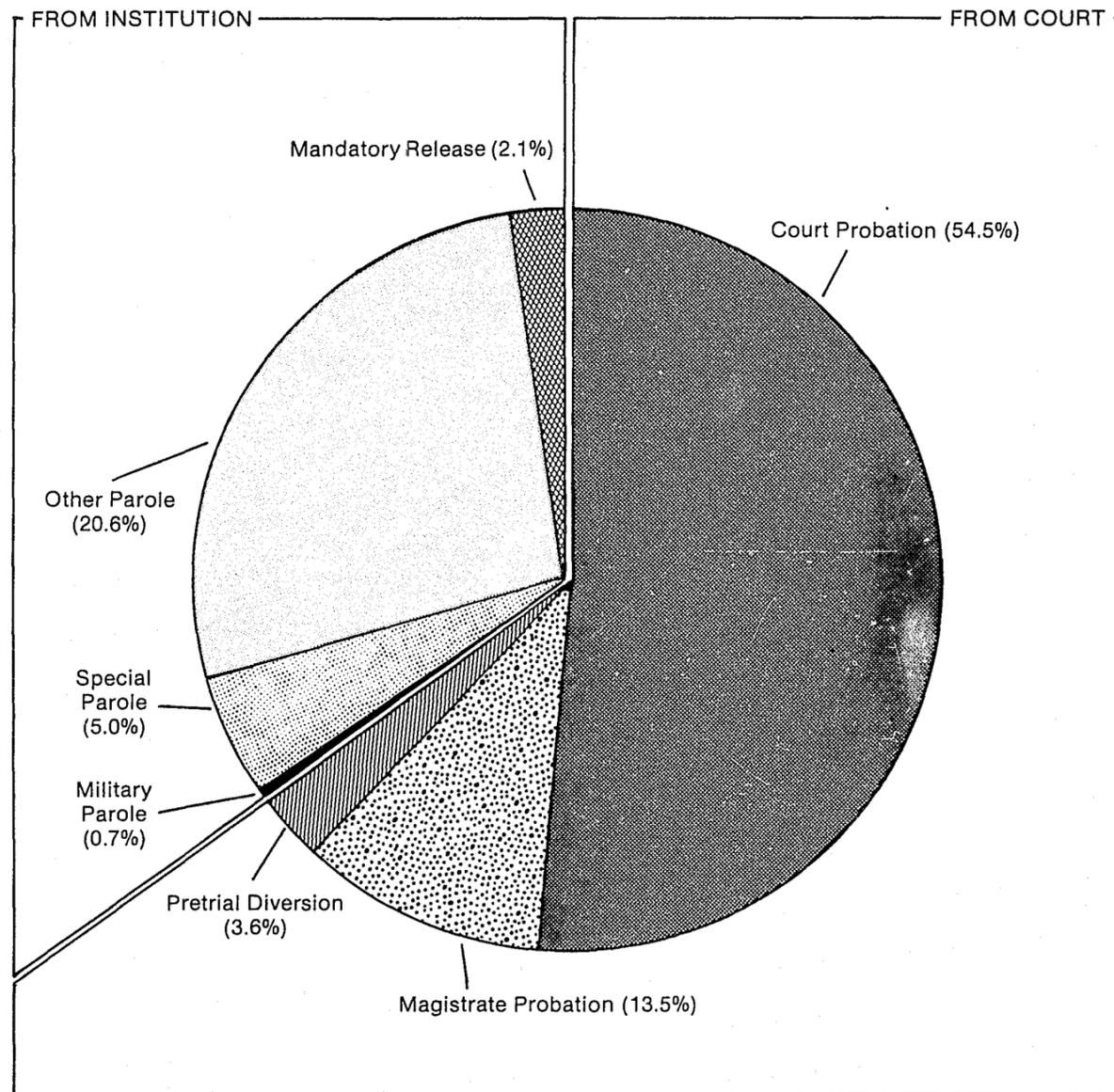
Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Annual Report of the Director, 1975, p. X-8; 1977 (Preliminary Report), p. 17, Table 11; 1979, p. 13, Table 12; 1981, p. 13, Table 15; 1982, p. 172, Table 62 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

1981		1982	
Number	Percent	Number	Percent
29,575	100.0	31,531	100.0
11,886	40.2	13,286	42.1
5,423	18.3	6,455	20.5
2,014	6.8	2,013	6.4
6,452	21.8	5,906	18.7
1,939	6.6	1,962	6.2
340	1.1	297	0.9
1,521	5.1	1,612	5.1

Figure 6.2 Persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System, by type of supervision, on June 30, 1982

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.6.

(Total number of persons under supervision=58,373)



Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *The United States Courts: A Pictorial Summary for the Twelve Month Period Ended June 30, 1982* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1982), p. 17.

Persons Under Correctional Supervision

Table 6.7 Movement of persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System, year ending June 30, 1982

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.6.

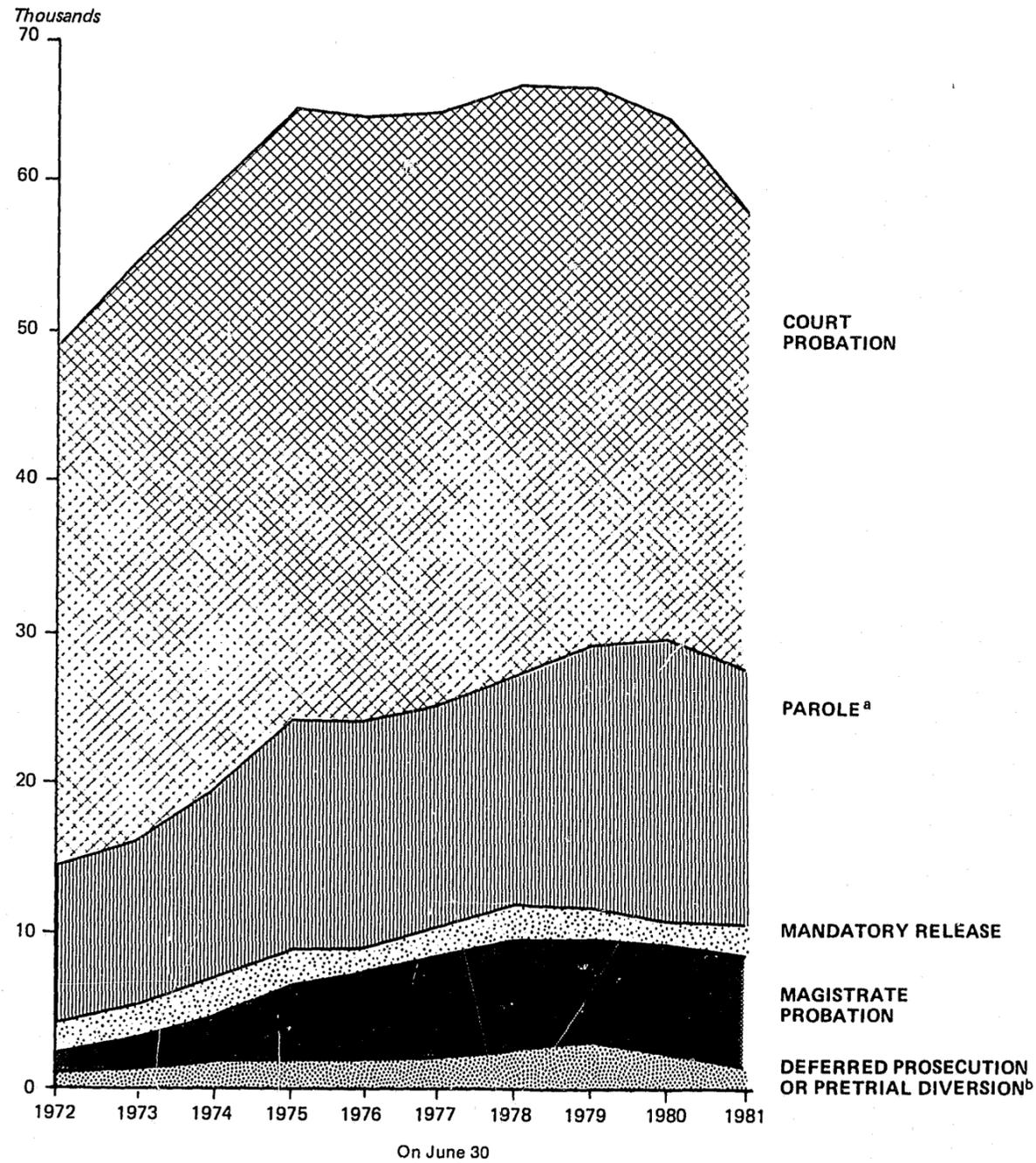
	Number	Percent ^a
Persons under supervision, July 1, 1981	59,278	X
Total received	38,773	100
Court probation	13,286	34
Pretrial diversion	2,013	5
U.S. magistrate probation	6,455	17
Parole	5,906	15
Mandatory release	1,962	5
Military parole	297	1
Special parole	1,612	4
Received by transfer	7,242	19
Total removed	39,678	100
Court probation	13,239	33
Pretrial diversion	1,983	5
U.S. magistrate probation	5,609	14
Parole	7,550	19
Mandatory release	1,995	5
Military parole	299	1
Special parole	1,764	4
Removed by transfer	7,239	18
Persons under supervision, June 30, 1982	58,373	X

^aPercents do not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *1982 Annual Report of the Director* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1983), pp. 356, 357. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 6.3 Persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System, by type of supervision, on June 30, 1972-81

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.6.



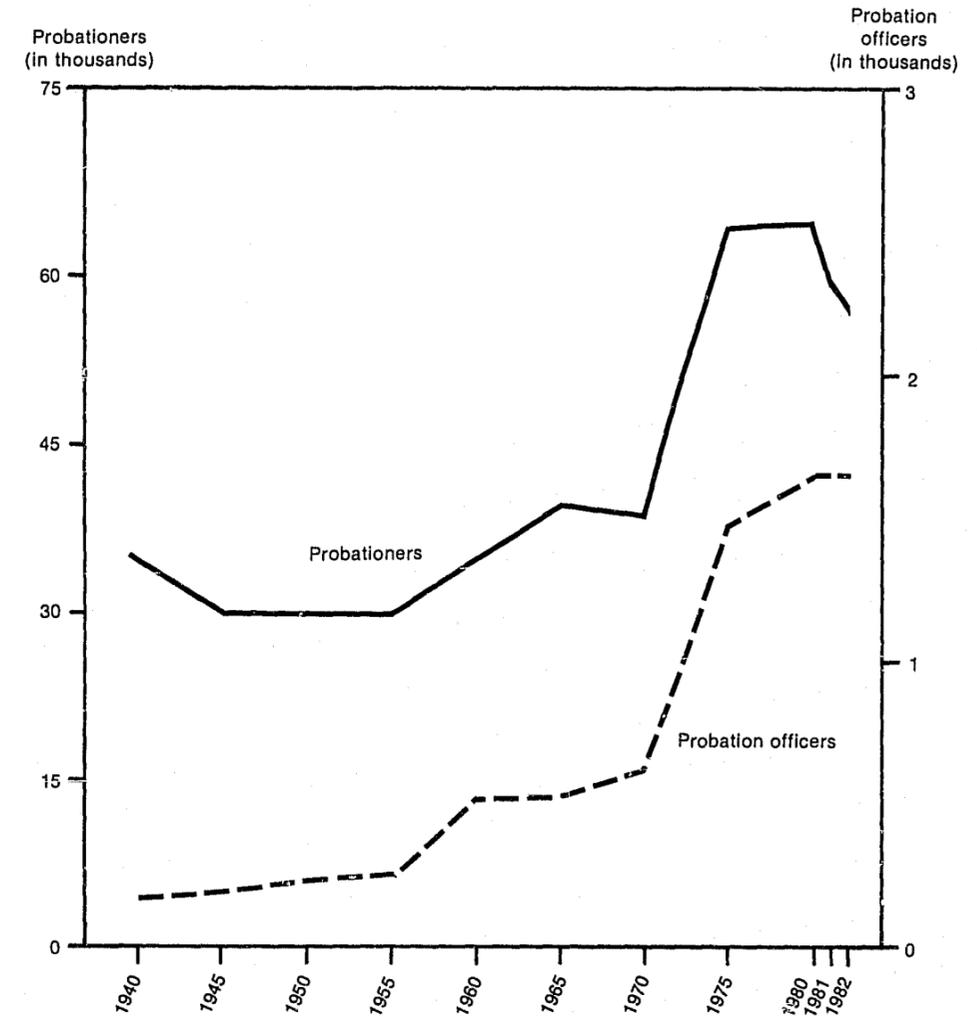
^aIncludes military parole and special parole.
^bBeginning July 1, 1976, pretrial diversion replaced deferred prosecution.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *The United States Courts: A Pictorial Summary for the Twelve Month Period Ended June 30, 1981* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1981), p. 17.

Persons Under Correctional Supervision

Figure 6.4 Persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System and authorized probation officers on June 30, selected years 1940-82

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.6.



Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1980*, p. 13; *1981*, p. 13, Table 14; *1982*, p. 19, Table 19 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.8 Persons removed from supervision of the Federal Probation System, by type of supervision and violation, year ending June 30, 1982

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.6.

(Excludes reinstatements, re-releases, and transfers)

Type of supervision	Total removed	Type of violation									
		No violation		With violation		Technical ^a		Minor ^b		Major ^c	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	28,869	23,754	82.3	5,115	17.7	3,161	10.9	391	1.4	1,563	5.4
Probation U.S. District Courts	12,077	10,217	84.6	1,860	15.4	1,215	10.1	150	1.2	495	4.1
Pretrial diversion	1,961	1,880	95.9	81	4.1	67	3.4	3	0.2	11	0.6
Federal parole	6,093	4,281	70.3	1,812	29.7	983	16.1	115	1.9	714	11.7
Mandatory release	1,750	1,484	84.8	266	15.2	165	9.4	17	1.0	84	4.8
Military parole from military institution	275	266	96.7	9	3.3	6	2.2	0	X	3	1.1
Probation U.S. magistrates	5,195	4,403	84.8	792	15.2	557	10.7	84	1.6	151	2.9
Military parole from Federal institution	4	4	100.0	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Special parole term	1,514	1,219	80.5	295	19.5	168	11.1	22	1.5	105	6.9

^aViolation of the conditions of supervision other than conviction for a new offense.

^bConviction for minor offenses such as drunk, disorderly, petty theft, traffic violation, etc. when a sentence is 90 days or less imprisonment, 1 year or less probation, or a fine.

^cInvolvement in or conviction of a new major offense, including absconding 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, 1982 Annual Report of the Director (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1983), p. 387.

Table 6.9 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, 1981

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. The data are edited manually at the State and national levels and the internal consistency of information provided on individual forms is checked in computer edits. 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 18.

	(Percent ^a)													
	Primary drug of abuse at admission													
	Total admissions		Heroin	Other opiates	Marihuana	Barbiturates	Amphetamines	Alcohol	Cocaine	PCP	Other hallucinogens	Tranquillizers	Other sedatives	Other
	Number	Percent												
Total	249,762	100.0	35.9	8.2	19.1	2.9	7.7	8.5	5.8	2.2	1.8	2.5	3.1	2.3
White male	104,867	100.0	20.6	9.7	24.8	3.6	9.4	12.8	6.5	1.8	2.8	2.4	3.9	1.6
Under 18 years	14,421	100.0	0.4	0.4	65.7	2.3	8.8	6.0	2.3	1.2	4.9	1.3	3.9	2.8
18 to 19 years	9,283	100.0	2.2	1.9	47.0	4.3	11.8	8.8	5.8	2.3	6.3	1.9	5.9	1.9
20 to 24 years	24,556	100.0	11.9	6.5	26.9	5.1	13.2	9.4	9.6	3.8	4.2	2.3	5.6	1.7
25 to 29 years	25,119	100.0	32.0	14.6	13.0	3.7	9.4	9.1	7.5	1.7	1.6	2.2	3.8	1.4
30 years and older	31,488	100.0	33.0	14.8	7.3	2.6	6.0	22.9	5.6	0.5	0.6	3.3	2.2	1.2
White female	46,053	100.0	22.5	11.7	19.8	4.3	12.3	6.4	5.4	1.4	2.0	6.2	5.9	2.2
Under 18 years	8,505	100.0	0.8	0.7	53.4	3.0	16.7	6.6	3.1	1.3	4.8	1.7	5.7	2.2
18 to 19 years	3,802	100.0	5.8	3.7	32.4	5.8	19.6	5.7	6.3	2.8	5.0	2.9	8.0	2.2
20 to 24 years	10,847	100.0	24.7	11.1	14.6	4.9	14.8	4.6	8.5	2.7	1.8	3.6	6.7	1.8
25 to 29 years	11,265	100.0	38.7	17.9	8.4	3.8	9.3	4.1	5.8	1.0	0.7	4.2	4.6	1.5
30 years and older	11,634	100.0	26.2	16.7	6.8	4.6	7.2	10.3	3.6	0.3	0.3	14.9	5.7	3.3
Black male	48,926	100.0	58.1	5.7	11.2	1.4	4.2	6.8	6.4	2.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.9
Under 18 years	2,212	100.0	0.9	0.7	78.9	1.5	2.5	3.3	4.1	1.8	1.2	0.8	1.4	2.9
18 to 19 years	1,595	100.0	3.6	2.4	56.0	2.9	5.0	5.7	10.3	7.5	1.9	1.3	1.7	1.6
20 to 24 years	6,269	100.0	31.5	5.4	20.8	2.9	7.8	5.0	11.8	8.1	1.6	1.3	1.1	2.7
25 to 29 years	13,662	100.0	63.6	6.4	6.1	1.6	5.2	4.3	6.9	2.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	2.0
30 years and older	25,188	100.0	70.3	6.1	2.9	0.9	2.9	8.9	4.7	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.4	1.6
Black female	17,074	100.0	62.4	7.1	9.4	2.0	3.8	3.0	4.8	2.6	0.4	1.3	1.2	2.0
Under 18 years	986	100.0	1.9	0.6	65.4	2.0	5.4	2.9	8.7	1.9	1.9	1.3	5.1	2.7
18 to 19 years	673	100.0	13.5	5.5	50.5	2.4	6.7	2.5	7.3	5.3	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6
20 to 24 years	2,966	100.0	48.6	8.3	11.4	3.5	6.5	2.3	7.8	6.4	0.6	1.2	1.0	2.5
25 to 29 years	5,842	100.0	73.2	7.2	2.8	1.6	3.6	1.5	4.5	2.2	0.2	0.9	0.8	1.6
30 years and older	6,607	100.0	73.1	7.7	1.9	1.6	2.2	4.7	3.0	1.0	0.2	1.6	1.0	2.0
Hispanic male	23,058	100.0	61.5	2.6	15.4	1.5	2.4	2.2	3.3	3.7	1.1	0.6	0.9	4.9
Under 18 years	2,093	100.0	4.5	0.3	53.8	1.6	3.5	2.1	2.0	4.6	2.2	0.7	1.6	23.2
18 to 19 years	1,462	100.0	16.6	1.4	39.1	2.3	5.2	1.3	4.4	9.2	4.2	0.5	2.0	13.9
20 to 24 years	4,738	100.0	47.8	2.0	20.6	2.2	3.5	1.4	5.2	7.6	1.8	0.7	1.6	5.7
25 to 29 years	5,784	100.0	72.8	3.4	8.5	1.4	1.8	1.6	3.7	3.3	0.7	0.5	0.7	1.6
30 years and older	8,981	100.0	82.0	3.2	4.4	1.0	1.4	3.3	2.1	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.8
Hispanic female	5,799	100.0	61.0	4.1	11.9	1.7	3.6	0.9	2.9	4.8	0.7	1.8	1.2	5.4
Under 18 years	654	100.0	4.1	1.1	49.2	2.0	6.1	2.0	5.7	6.4	2.4	0.6	2.4	17.9
18 to 19 years	433	100.0	25.4	0.7	33.5	3.7	8.5	1.4	5.3	8.3	1.4	0.9	1.6	9.2
20 to 24 years	1,453	100.0	62.7	2.9	9.4	1.6	4.3	0.6	3.2	8.5	0.7	0.8	1.6	3.9
25 to 29 years	1,617	100.0	77.8	5.1	2.7	1.3	2.4	0.6	2.4	3.7	0.2	1.2	0.6	2.0
30 years and older	1,642	100.0	75.1	6.2	2.5	1.5	1.9	1.1	1.5	1.0	0.3	4.1	0.7	4.2
Other male	2,423	100.0	24.3	3.5	32.2	2.4	5.5	11.7	5.2	1.9	1.7	1.1	3.0	7.6
Other female	1,166	100.0	22.2	5.7	29.8	2.4	9.5	8.7	3.5	1.5	2.0	4.0	2.5	8.1

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Annual Data 1981, Data from the Client Oriented Data Acquisition Process (CODAP), Statistical Series E, No. 25 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), p. 7. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.10 Drug users admitted to federally-funded drug abuse treatment programs, by ethnicity, sex, age at admission, and number of arrests within 24 months prior to admission, United States, 1981

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.9. 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 18.

	(Percent ^a)											
	Total admissions		Number of arrests within 24 months prior to admission									
	Number	Percent	None	1	2	3	4	5	6 to 10	11 or more		
Total	246,067	100.0	50.2	25.6	11.7	5.3	2.6	1.5	2.3	0.8		
White male	102,803	100.0	42.7	27.9	14.1	6.3	3.3	1.8	2.9	1.0		
Under 18 years	14,137	100.0	40.3	27.3	14.7	7.3	3.8	2.0	3.3	1.3		
18 to 19 years	9,092	100.0	26.3	32.1	19.1	9.2	4.7	2.6	4.6	1.4		
20 to 24 years	24,082	100.0	29.6	31.8	18.2	8.5	4.3	2.4	4.0	1.3		
25 to 29 years	24,609	100.0	46.2	27.8	13.1	5.3	2.7	1.6	2.5	0.8		
30 years and older	30,883	100.0	56.1	24.0	10.0	4.1	2.2	1.1	1.9	0.7		
White female	45,034	100.0	65.2	19.8	7.5	3.2	1.6	1.0	1.4	0.4		
Under 18 years	8,373	100.0	69.5	16.9	6.7	2.4	1.5	0.9	1.6	0.5		
18 to 19 years	3,749	100.0	61.6	21.6	8.1	3.5	1.8	1.2	1.9	0.3		
20 to 24 years	10,640	100.0	56.0	24.6	9.6	4.3	2.1	1.3	1.8	0.3		
25 to 29 years	10,999	100.0	63.2	20.7	8.1	3.4	1.9	0.9	1.3	0.4		
30 years and older	11,273	100.0	73.9	16.1	5.2	2.3	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.2		
Black male	48,681	100.0	49.6	26.7	11.8	5.3	2.5	1.5	2.0	0.6		
Under 18 years	2,207	100.0	45.4	25.8	11.8	6.4	3.6	2.9	3.2	0.9		
18 to 19 years	1,586	100.0	37.1	31.0	16.1	6.4	3.3	2.3	3.2	0.6		
20 to 24 years	6,240	100.0	33.5	31.9	17.2	8.3	3.5	2.1	2.9	0.6		
25 to 29 years	13,586	100.0	46.0	28.9	12.5	5.7	2.7	1.7	2.0	0.6		
30 years and older	25,062	100.0	56.7	24.0	9.8	4.3	1.9	1.1	1.6	0.6		
Black female	16,964	100.0	61.7	21.5	8.5	3.5	1.8	0.9	1.6	0.6		
Under 18 years	985	100.0	72.2	19.0	3.2	1.8	1.2	0.4	1.4	0.7		
18 to 19 years	672	100.0	72.0	15.5	6.0	2.7	1.0	0.9	1.5	0.4		
20 to 24 years	2,945	100.0	54.2	23.5	10.9	4.8	2.5	1.3	2.3	0.6		
25 to 29 years	5,799	100.0	58.3	22.9	9.9	3.6	1.9	1.1	1.7	0.6		
30 years and older	6,563	100.0	65.4	20.3	7.2	3.3	1.6	0.5	1.2	0.5		
Hispanic male	22,985	100.0	45.6	28.6	12.2	5.6	2.9	1.7	2.6	0.8		
Under 18 years	2,084	100.0	32.7	25.2	17.9	9.0	4.4	3.6	5.6	1.7		
18 to 19 years	1,455	100.0	25.2	34.5	18.3	8.9	4.4	2.8	4.7	1.2		
20 to 24 years	4,728	100.0	32.3	36.2	14.2	6.9	3.7	2.2	3.6	0.8		
25 to 29 years	5,766	100.0	47.4	28.3	12.3	5.1	2.8	1.3	2.0	0.8		
30 years and older	8,952	100.0	57.9	24.6	8.7	4.0	1.9	1.0	1.5	0.5		
Hispanic female	5,766	100.0	59.7	20.9	9.0	4.6	2.0	1.2	2.0	0.6		
Under 18 years	653	100.0	61.7	18.7	7.4	4.4	1.8	1.7	3.4	0.9		
18 to 19 years	429	100.0	59.2	21.0	9.6	2.6	3.3	0.5	2.8	1.2		
20 to 24 years	1,448	100.0	53.5	23.5	9.9	6.1	2.0	1.7	2.3	0.9		
25 to 29 years	1,606	100.0	58.4	20.3	10.1	5.2	2.4	1.6	1.7	0.4		
30 years and older	1,630	100.0	65.8	20.0	7.7	3.3	1.5	0.4	1.2	0.1		
Other male	2,337	100.0	39.0	26.1	14.2	7.7	4.2	3.1	3.9	1.7		
Other female	1,116	100.0	59.1	19.4	7.5	4.7	2.2	3.0	2.5	1.5		

^a Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Annual Data 1981, Data from the Client Oriented Data Acquisition Process (CODAP), Statistical Series E, No. 25 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), p. 21. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.11 Drug users admitted to federally-funded drug abuse treatment programs, by primary drug of abuse at admission and sex, United States, 1976-81

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.9. For definitions of terms and a discussion of limitations of the data, see Appendix 18.

Primary drug of abuse at admission	(Percent ^a)											
	Male						Female					
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Opiates	66.0	60.0	52.3	48.3	45.1	43.7	63.1	59.4	52.0	47.0	44.2	45.2
Heroin	63.3	55.3	45.9	41.2	37.8	36.1	60.2	54.0	44.4	38.4	34.9	35.4
Other opiates	2.7	4.7	6.4	7.0	7.3	7.6	2.9	5.4	7.6	8.6	9.3	9.8
Marihuana	9.4	10.4	13.9	16.5	18.5	20.0	9.5	10.5	13.1	15.6	17.0	16.8
Barbiturates	4.3	4.6	4.2	3.6	3.1	2.7	6.0	5.9	5.6	4.7	4.2	3.5
Amphetamines	4.3	4.7	5.5	5.9	6.8	7.0	5.9	6.5	7.4	8.1	9.4	9.4
Other drug types	16.0	20.3	24.1	25.7	26.5	26.5	15.5	17.7	21.9	24.7	25.2	25.0
Alcohol	8.2	9.1	9.5	8.7	9.3	9.8	5.0	4.5	4.9	4.4	5.0	5.1
Cocaine ^b	1.4	1.9	2.9	4.1	4.7	4.7	6.1	0.9	1.4	2.2	3.3	3.8
Hallucinogens ^b	2.5	3.9	5.5	6.5	5.7	4.1	2.5	3.4	4.8	5.8	4.9	3.5
Tranquilizers ^c	NA	1.4	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.7	NA	3.7	5.0	5.7	5.1	4.6
Other sedatives ^c	2.0	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.7	2.6	5.5	2.9	2.9	3.2	4.3	4.3
Other	1.9	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.2	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.5
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
Number of clients	(162,709)	(146,083)	(157,597)	(169,839)	(183,662)	(179,514)	(57,490)	(56,369)	(62,474)	(65,490)	(69,838)	(70,203)

^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, p. 59; and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Annual Data 1980, Data from the Client Oriented Data Acquisition Process (CODAP), Statistical Series E, No. 21, p. 7; 1981, Statistical Series E, No. 25, p. 7 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.12 Drug users admitted to federally-funded drug abuse treatment programs, by selected characteristics and primary drug of abuse at admission, United States, 1981

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.9. For definitions of terms and a discussion of limitations of the data, see Appendix 18.

(Percent^a)

	Primary drug of abuse at admission												
	Total admissions	Heroin	Other opiates	Marijuana	Barbiturates	Amphetamines	Alcohol	Cocaine	PCP	Other hallucinogens	Tranquillizers	Other sedatives	Other
Highest grade level completed:													
Grade 0 to 9	21.8	15.6	12.5	35.3	21.8	24.0	23.6	12.6	17.6	32.5	19.9	23.8	42.3
Grade 10 to 11	28.1	27.8	21.7	32.3	28.4	30.8	24.3	24.7	40.1	33.3	20.5	27.1	25.7
Grade 12	33.3	37.6	38.1	22.6	34.4	33.2	35.4	34.7	34.7	25.4	36.8	32.5	21.1
Grade 13 and over	16.9	19.0	27.8	9.7	15.3	12.0	16.7	26.3	7.6	8.8	22.8	16.6	10.9
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	249,059	89,466	20,514	47,556	7,251	19,180	21,167	14,389	5,416	4,510	6,186	7,678	5,746
Employment status:													
Unemployed	69.8	72.6	68.2	67.0	75.2	71.1	67.2	60.3	71.6	74.4	67.9	66.4	80.2
Not seeking work	53.2	55.2	50.4	52.5	58.3	52.6	50.1	44.9	54.5	58.4	53.2	49.0	64.4
Seeking work	16.7	17.4	17.8	14.5	16.9	18.5	17.1	15.3	17.1	16.0	14.7	17.4	15.8
Employed	30.2	27.4	31.8	33.0	24.8	28.9	32.8	39.7	28.4	25.6	32.1	33.6	19.8
Part-time	6.8	4.4	5.8	11.5	6.0	7.6	5.9	7.5	6.4	9.1	7.8	7.5	5.7
Full-time	23.2	23.0	26.0	21.4	18.8	21.3	26.9	32.2	22.0	16.5	24.3	26.2	14.1
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	249,182	89,451	20,516	47,604	7,255	19,213	21,177	14,377	5,416	4,519	6,197	7,689	5,768
Marital status:													
Never married	58.0	48.6	41.6	81.6	63.0	63.4	42.8	61.5	73.5	83.1	40.4	63.5	65.9
Married	18.7	23.9	26.9	9.4	14.3	13.8	22.3	16.8	12.4	6.3	25.8	14.2	14.9
Widowed	1.3	1.5	1.7	0.3	1.1	0.6	2.3	0.8	0.6	0.3	3.4	1.1	3.8
Divorced	12.8	12.9	19.2	5.6	14.2	13.5	21.7	13.1	7.1	6.5	21.1	14.0	9.2
Separated	9.3	13.1	10.5	3.1	7.4	8.8	11.0	7.8	6.4	3.9	9.3	7.2	7.2
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	249,383	89,485	20,537	47,652	7,265	19,238	21,191	14,400	5,420	4,527	6,203	7,695	5,770
Source of referrals:													
Voluntary	75.9	86.2	86.4	62.1	72.9	69.7	73.2	66.6	59.4	67.0	83.3	72.0	71.5
Self-referral	41.0	61.0	53.0	18.7	31.2	28.7	32.7	31.0	24.8	23.7	35.6	29.8	31.3
Hospital	4.1	2.5	5.2	2.3	6.6	5.3	10.4	3.9	4.0	4.8	8.2	5.4	4.9
Community services	12.2	8.9	11.9	12.8	15.7	15.6	14.2	12.8	13.4	15.8	20.1	16.1	16.4
Community mental health center	2.4	1.2	2.9	2.1	4.2	4.0	3.0	2.7	2.5	4.0	5.9	4.4	3.0
Community services agencies/individual	9.8	7.7	8.9	10.7	11.6	11.6	11.2	10.1	10.9	11.7	14.3	11.7	13.4
Family/friend	12.3	11.4	12.5	14.2	12.4	12.8	10.2	12.9	11.9	13.0	13.5	13.1	11.1
Employer/school	3.2	0.4	0.6	10.1	2.5	3.8	2.5	1.7	2.2	5.3	2.5	3.6	3.4
Employer	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.3
School	2.7	0.1	0.2	9.6	2.1	3.1	1.4	1.0	1.5	5.0	1.8	3.1	3.2
Other voluntary	3.1	1.9	3.3	4.0	4.5	3.4	3.0	4.2	3.1	4.5	3.4	4.1	4.4
Non-voluntary	23.2	12.5	13.0	37.6	26.4	29.4	25.9	32.1	40.0	32.5	16.5	27.8	27.5
Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC)	2.7	1.4	2.3	3.7	2.8	3.2	3.5	4.5	2.2	3.4	2.2	7.0	3.4
Federal/State/probation	13.4	5.5	6.9	24.5	15.0	17.3	14.1	20.0	29.0	18.3	9.0	14.7	16.4
Federal/State/probation parole	3.8	4.0	2.0	3.8	4.8	5.3	2.7	4.4	5.1	5.1	2.4	2.2	3.2
Other non-voluntary	3.3	1.5	1.8	5	3.8	3.6	5.6	3.3	3.7	5.7	3.0	3.9	4.5
Other	0.9	1.3	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.2	1.0
Bureau of Prisons ^b	0.9	1.3	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.2	1.0
Veterans Administration													
Armed Services Medical Referral Office (ASMRO)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	0.0	(c)	(c)	(c)	0.0	0.0	(c)	(c)	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	249,533	89,674	20,538	47,642	7,264	19,242	21,168	14,395	5,422	4,526	6,204	7,689	5,769
Number of arrests within 24 months prior to admission:													
None	50.2	55.7	55.9	45.2	45.8	46.0	49.2	43.3	26.9	39.2	65.5	45.3	47.7
1	25.6	23.1	23.3	30.6	24.9	25.8	24.1	32.0	31.0	26.9	16.9	26.3	21.5
2	11.7	10.2	10.1	12.6	13.0	12.9	13.4	12.2	18.5	14.3	8.6	14.1	12.1
3	5.3	4.7	4.6	5.3	6.5	6.1	5.2	5.4	9.3	7.5	3.6	6.5	6.4
4	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.5	5.3	3.4	1.9	3.0	3.8
5	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.4	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.5	3.1	2.4	1.0	1.5	2.7
6 to 10	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.6	3.0	2.5	2.2	4.5	4.6	1.8	2.4	4.0
11 or more	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.4	1.6	0.7	0.8	1.9
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	246,067	89,035	19,990	46,470	7,172	18,966	21,046	14,150	5,400	4,473	6,007	7,635	5,723

^a Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.
^b Bureau of Prisons (BOP) includes BOP NARA II, BOP-IPDDR, BOP study, BOP probationer, and other BOP (formerly DAP).
^c Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Annual Data 1981, Data from the Client Oriented Data Acquisition Process (CODAP), Statistical Series E, No. 25 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), pp. 8, 9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.13 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 detention and correctional facilities. The censuses were conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice. 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 3.

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) ^a	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

^aBased 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 6.14 Selected characteristics of residents of public juvenile custody facilities, United States, on Dec. 31, 1977 and 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.13. 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 residents' 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."

Data on average length of stay are for the calendar year. For a description of data collection procedures and definitions of terms, see Appendix 3.

Selected characteristics	Type of facility					
	All facilities		Short-term		Long-term	
	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	27,963	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)						
Detained	107	106	14	15	184	183
Committed	12	14	12	13	18	22
Committed	179	178	76	69	188	189

^aIn 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.

^bIn 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 6.15 Selected characteristics of residents of private juvenile custody facilities, United States, 1974, 1975, 1977, and 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.13. For a description of data collection procedures and definitions of terms, see Appendix 3.

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) ^a	NA	NA	14.9	14.9
Male	14.6	15.3	14.9	14.9
Female	14.8	15.4	15.0	15.0

^aBased 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 6.16 Selected characteristics of residents of private juvenile custody facilities, United States, on Dec. 31, 1977 and 1979

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 6.13 and 6.14. For a description of data collection procedures and definitions of terms, see Appendix 3.

Selected characteristics	Type of facility					
	All facilities		Short-term		Long-term	
	1977	1979	1977	1979	1977	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 ^a	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	559	468	21,966	22,754
Average length of stay (in days)	270	261	20	55	291	272

^aIn 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 6.17 Estimated number of adult and juvenile jail inmates, by sex and race, United States, on June 30, 1982

NOTE: These data were collected through a mail survey conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics. A total of 683 jurisdictions were surveyed, including 285 jurisdictions with an average daily inmate population of 100 or more based on the 1978 National Jail Census. These 285 jurisdictions accounted for 70 percent of the 1982 estimated population. The remaining 398 jurisdictions in the survey were chosen randomly from within 4 size categories. The likelihood of selection for any jurisdiction was proportional to the size group to which it belonged. Eliminated from eligibility were jurisdictions in six States--Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont--and the District of Columbia, which have combined prison/jail systems (Source, p. 4).

Sex	Total	White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic	Other ^b
Total	209,582	98,688	84,346	23,617	2,931
Adult	207,853	97,732	83,684	23,555	2,882
Male	194,153	91,721	77,750	22,075	2,607
Female	13,700	6,011	5,934	1,480	275
Juvenile	1,729	956	662	62	49
Male	1,577	859	635	47	36
Female	152	97	27	15	13

^aExcludes persons of Hispanic origin.

^bAmerican Indians, Native Alaskans, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Jail Inmates 1982*, Bulletin NCJ-87161 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1983), p. 1, Table 2.

Table 6.18 Estimated number of adult and juvenile jail inmates, by detention status and sex, United States, on June 30, 1982

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.17.

Detention status	Total	Male	Female
Total	209,582	195,730	13,852
Adult	207,853	194,153	13,700
Awaiting arraignment or trial	118,189	11,078	8,111
Convicted	89,664	84,075	5,589
Juvenile	1,729	1,577	152
Awaiting preliminary hearing or adjudication	1,274	1,145	129
Adjudicated	455	432	23

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Jail Inmates 1982*, Bulletin NCJ-87161 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1983), p. 1, Table 1.

Table 6.19 Prisoners held in local jails because of overcrowding in State facilities on Dec. 31, by State, 1981 and 1982

NOTE: State inmates housed in local jails because of overcrowding are considered to be under State jurisdiction. A State prison system has jurisdiction over a person if it retains the legal power to incarcerate the person in one of its own prisons. States not listed and the Federal Government did not have prisoners held in local jails because of overcrowding. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 19.

State	1981	1982
Total	6,900	8,217
Alabama	1,472	1,286
California	600	914
Colorado	-	244
Florida	287	8
Kentucky	104	162 ^a
Louisiana	793	1,499
Maine	24	61
Maryland	71	67
Massachusetts	7	8 ^a
Michigan	43	20
Mississippi	1,147	1,020
Montana	1	-
New Jersey ^a	995	1,584
New Mexico	2	-
Oklahoma	48	-
South Carolina	549	501
Tennessee	219	166
Utah	29	6
Virginia	485	643
Washington	24	28

^aNot included in this State's official prison count.

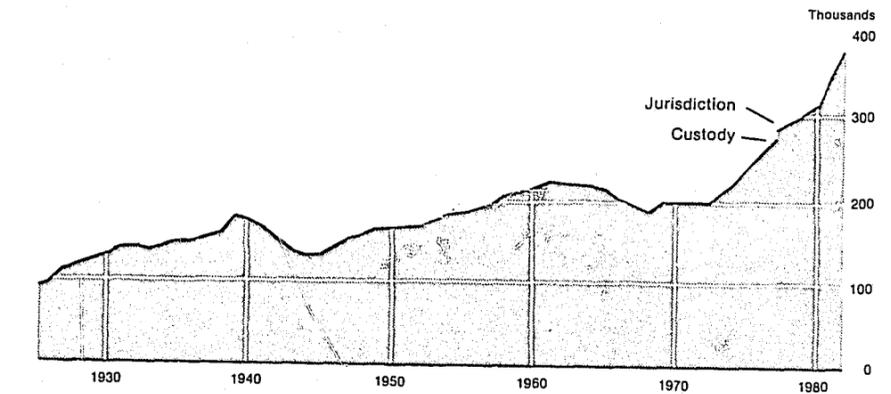
Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in 1982*, Bulletin NCJ-87933 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1983), p. 3.

Figure 6.5 Sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions on Dec. 31, United States, 1925-82

NOTE: Prison population data were compiled by a yearend census of prisoners held in custody in State and Federal institutions. Data for 1925 through 1939 include sentenced prisoners in State and Federal prisons and reformatory whether committed for felonies or misdemeanors. Data for 1940 through 1970 include all adult felons serving sentences in State and Federal institutions. Since 1971, the census has included all adults or youthful offenders sentenced to a State or Federal correctional institution with maximum sentences of over 1 year.

Beginning on Dec. 31, 1978, a distinction was made between prisoners "in custody" and prisoners "under jurisdiction." As defined in a 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 the inmate's physical location; jurisdiction is determined by the legal authority holding 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 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.

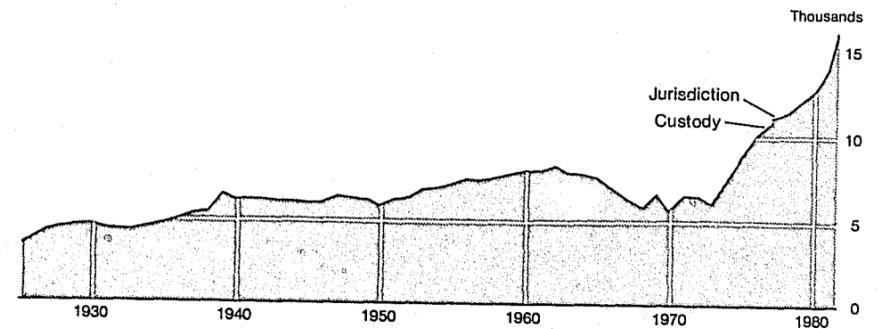
For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 19.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in 1982*, Bulletin NCJ-87933 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1983), p. 1.

Figure 6.6 Sentenced female prisoners in State and Federal institutions on Dec. 31, United States, 1925-82

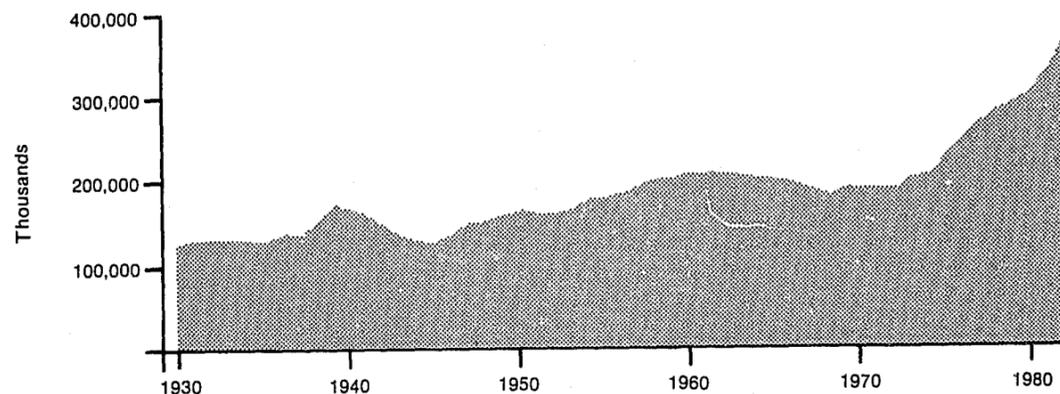
NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.5. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 19.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in 1982*, Bulletin NCJ-87933 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1983), p. 4.

Figure 6.7 Sentenced male prisoners in State and Federal institutions on Dec. 31, United States, 1925-82

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.5. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 19.

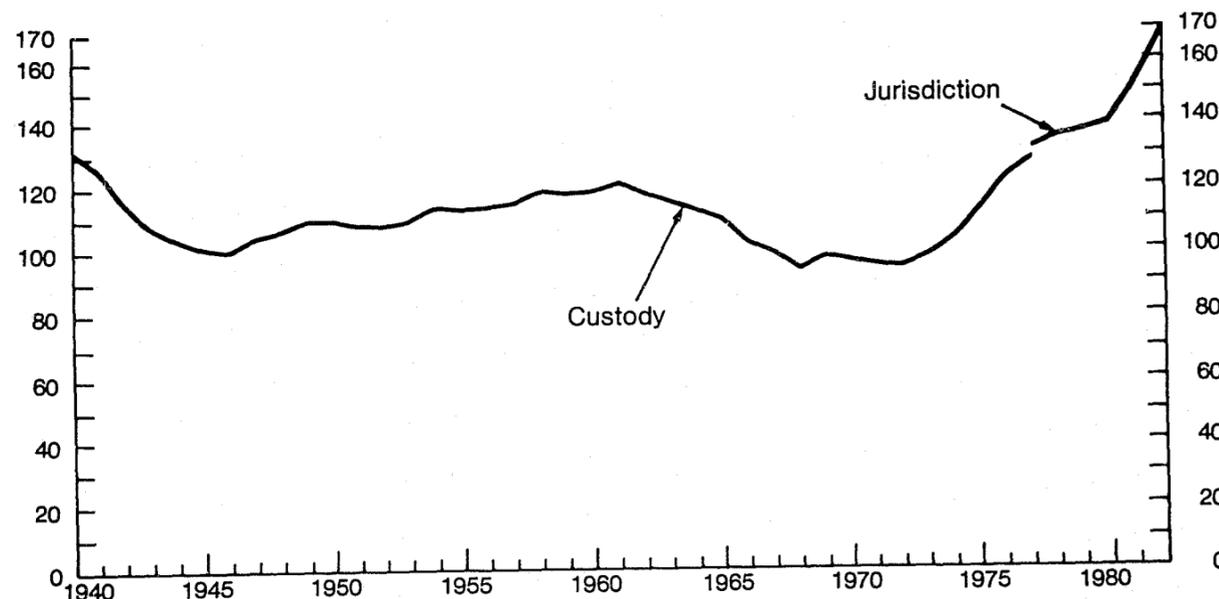


Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners 1925-81, Bulletin NCJ-85861 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1982), p. 2; and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in 1982, Bulletin NCJ-87933 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1983), p. 2. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 6.8 Rate (per 100,000 resident population) of sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions on Dec. 31, United States, 1925-82

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.5. The rates for the period before 1980 are based on the civilian population. The civilian population represents the resident population less the armed forces stationed in the United States. Since 1980, the rates are based on the total resident population. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 19.

(Rate per 100,000 resident population)



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1981, NCJ-86485 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983), p. 3; and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in 1982, Bulletin NCJ-87933 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1983), p. 2. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Persons Under Correctional Supervision

Table 6.20 Number and rate (per 100,000 resident population) of sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions on Dec. 31, by sex, United States, 1925-82

NOTE: See NOTES, Figures 6.5 and 6.8. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 19.

Year	(Rate per 100,000 resident population)					
	Total	Rate	Males		Females	
			Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1925	91,669	79	88,231	149	3,438	6
1926	97,991	83	94,287	157	3,704	6
1927	109,983	91	104,983	173	4,363	7
1928	116,390	96	111,836	182	4,554	8
1929	120,496	98	115,876	187	4,620	8
1930	129,453	104	124,785	200	4,668	8
1931	137,082	110	132,638	211	4,444	7
1932	137,997	110	133,573	211	4,424	7
1933	136,810	109	132,520	209	4,290	7
1934	138,316	109	133,769	209	4,547	7
1935	144,180	113	139,278	217	4,902	8
1936	145,038	113	139,990	217	5,048	8
1937	152,741	118	147,375	227	5,366	8
1938	160,285	123	154,826	236	5,459	8
1939	179,818	137	173,143	263	6,675	10
1940	173,706	131	167,345	252	6,361	10
1941	165,439	124	159,228	239	6,211	9
1942	150,384	112	144,167	217	6,217	9
1943	137,220	103	131,054	202	6,166	9
1944	132,456	100	126,350	200	6,106	9
1945	133,649	98	127,609	193	6,040	9
1946	140,079	99	134,075	191	6,004	8
1947	151,304	105	144,961	202	6,343	9
1948	155,977	106	149,739	205	6,238	8
1949	163,749	109	157,663	211	6,086	8
1950	166,123	109	160,309	211	5,814	8
1951	165,680	107	159,610	208	6,070	8
1952	168,233	107	161,994	208	6,239	8
1953	173,579	108	166,909	211	6,670	8
1954	182,901	112	175,907	218	6,994	8
1955	185,780	112	178,655	217	7,125	8
1956	189,565	112	182,190	218	7,375	9
1957	195,414	113	188,113	221	7,301	8
1958	205,643	117	198,208	229	7,435	8
1959	208,105	117	200,469	228	7,636	8
1960	212,953	117	205,265	230	7,688	8
1961	220,149	119	212,268	234	7,881	8
1962	218,830	117	210,823	229	8,007	8
1963	217,283	114	209,538	225	7,745	8
1964	214,336	111	206,632	219	7,704	8
1965	210,895	108	203,327	213	7,568	8
1966	199,654	102	192,703	201	6,951	7
1967	194,896	98	188,661	195	6,235	6
1968	187,914	94	182,102	187	5,812	6
1969	196,007	97	189,413	192	6,594	6
1970	196,429	96	190,794	191	5,635	5
1971	198,061	95	191,732	189	6,329	6
1972	196,092	93	189,823	185	6,269	6
1973	204,211	96	197,523	191	6,004	6
1974	218,466	102	211,077	202	7,389	7
1975	240,593	111	231,918	220	8,675	8
1976	262,833	120	252,794	238	10,039	9
1977	278,141	126	267,097	249	11,044	10
1977	285,456	129	274,244	255	11,212	10
1978	294,396	132	282,813	261	11,583	10
1979	301,470	133	289,465	264	12,005	10
1980	315,974	138	303,643	274	12,331	11
1981	353,167	153	338,940	302	14,227	12
1982	394,374	170	378,045	336	16,329	14

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners 1925-81, Bulletin NCJ-85861 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1982), p. 2; and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in 1982, Bulletin NCJ-87933 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1983), p. 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.21 Rate (per 100,000 resident population) of sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions on Dec. 31, by region and jurisdiction, 1971-82

NOTE: See NOTES, Figures 6.5 and 6.8. The data for the years 1971-77 represent sentenced prisoners in the custody of State and Federal institutions. The data for 1978-82 represent sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities. The 1982 rates are preliminary and subject to revision. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 19.

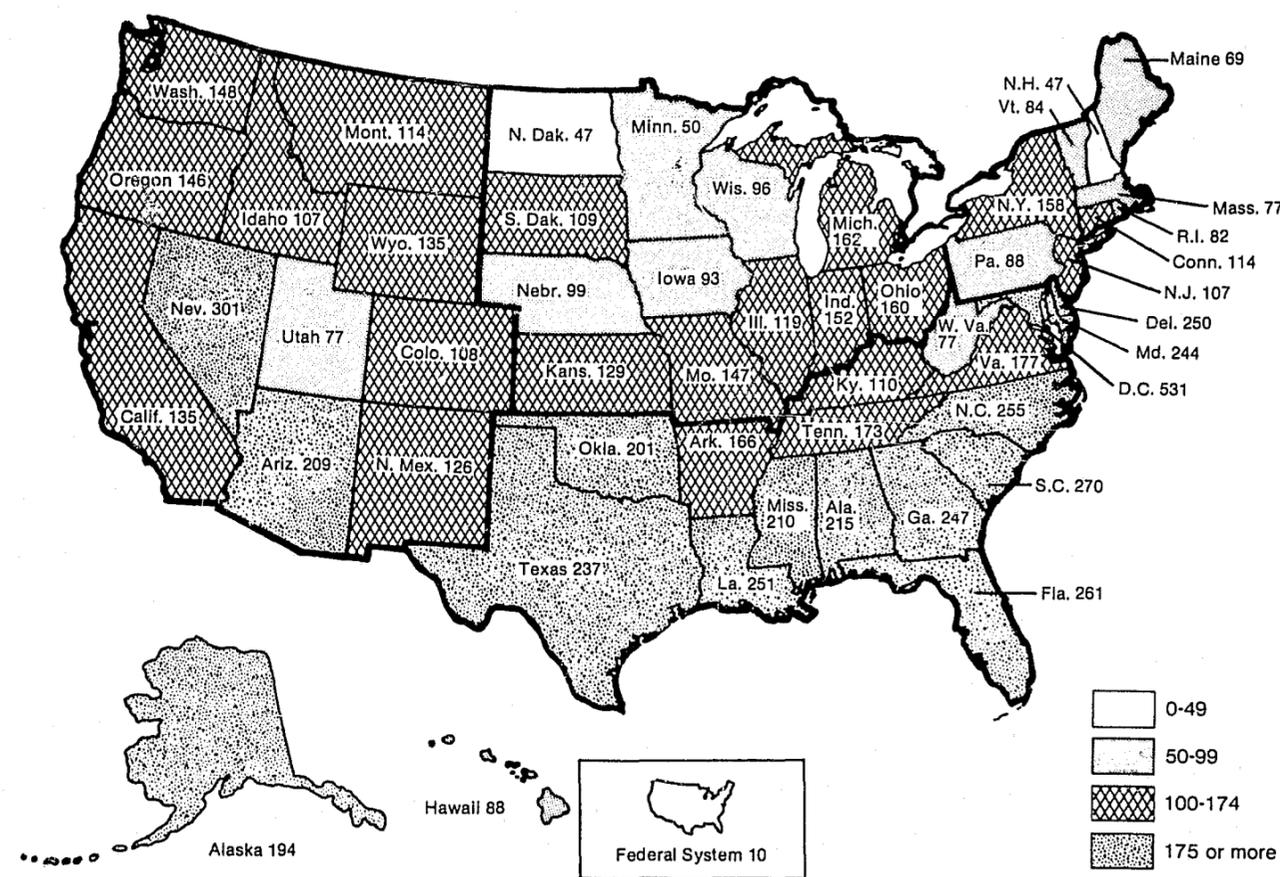
Region and jurisdiction	Rate per 100,000 resident population on Dec. 31											
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
United States, total	96.4	94.6	97.8	103.6	113	123	129	135	136	139	153	170
Federal institutions, total	10.2	10.5	10.9	10.6	11	13	13	12	10	9	10	10
State institutions, total	86.2	84.1	86.8	93.0	102	111	116	123	126	130	144	160
Northeast	56.4	56.8	60.4	63.4	70	73	77	82	84	87	103	115
Maine	45.1	46.3	43.8	50.4	60	57	61	53	58	61	71	69
New Hampshire	28.0	30.8	34.8	27.1	31	30	26	32	35	35	42	47
Vermont	46.5	30.0	40.3	51.5	51	64	57	76	62	67	76	84
Massachusetts	38.3	32.1	34.3	38.4	42	46	48	49	50	56	65	77
Rhode Island	40.5	36.1	43.2	48.7	41	53	56	56	63	65	72	82
Connecticut	63.3	59.3	54.2	47.6	59	62	53	70	69	68	95	114
New York	65.0	64.0	71.4	78.5	89	98	108	114	120	123	145	158
New Jersey	72.5	72.4	73.5	71.6	77	78	78	74	76	76	92	107
Pennsylvania	44.7	52.6	55.0	56.9	60	56	56	65	67	68	78	88
North Central	72.9	65.6	62.8	69.0	84	95	108	104	105	109	121	130
Ohio	84.7	77.2	71.9	86.9	107	117	120	122	125	125	139	160
Indiana	82.9	72.8	63.4	57.5	73	79	80	82	98	114	138	152
Illinois	52.4	50.4	50.3	55.9	73	87	95	96	95	94	113	119
Michigan	106.4	93.9	86.8	94.6	119	137	151	162	163	163	165	162
Wisconsin	55.4	44.9	47.2	56.4	65	71	72	73	73	85	93	96
Minnesota	40.2	34.5	36.0	35.1	42	41	44	49	51	49	49	50
Iowa	53.6	45.5	49.0	51.6	63	66	70	70	72	86	88	93
Missouri	76.8	74.7	79.4	88.0	92	105	111	116	113	112	131	147
North Dakota	21.3	28.8	24.9	20.7	27	26	30	21	19	28	33	47
South Dakota	57.8	51.0	34.9	37.0	49	70	76	74	77	88	97	109
Nebraska	69.1	62.8	66.0	67.9	80	93	83	80	71	89	104	99
Kansas	90.5	73.5	60.6	63.5	76	91	97	98	95	106	116	129
South	123.9	124.5	128.3	135.0	150	161	169	181	196	188	201	224
Delaware	33.2	49.3	57.1	76.1	100	118	120	173	181	183	208	250
Maryland	124.9	139.3	144.0	155.0	169	192	198	193	187	183	218	244
District of Columbia	349.2	340.8	324.2	289.2	326	334	330	383	433	426	467	531
Virginia	108.9	106.3	107.9	105.1	110	126	142	157	158	161	165	177
West Virginia	59.6	59.1	60.8	57.3	65	71	67	63	66	64	80	77
North Carolina	153.0	159.9	183.9	207.2	210	214	234	223	240	244	248	255
South Carolina	118.4	121.2	130.1	158.4	198	230	239	243	237	238	251	270
Georgia	146.1	174.3	173.3	191.4	204	225	224	216	224	219	220	247
Florida	135.8	139.3	132.5	137.9	183	211	221	239	220	208	224	261
Kentucky	94.1	89.5	89.4	91.7	100	107	106	97	105	99	114	110
Tennessee	86.1	81.9	94.2	90.9	109	114	127	134	151	153	171	173
Alabama	110.0	103.5	104.5	110.3	121	83	94	144	141	149	183	215
Mississippi	82.7	83.1	75.5	91.8	103	91	67	110	141	132	177	210
Arkansas	83.9	80.4	82.2	99.6	102	115	111	115	132	128	143	166
Louisiana	113.0	92.2	108.3	127.7	126	120	152	184	190	211	216	251
Oklahoma	144.2	139.7	120.4	108.5	114	133	129	146	147	151	169	201
Texas	140.9	136.0	146.6	140.6	154	167	176	189	196	210	210	237
West	81.9	78.6	8.6	93.9	84	91	92	99	101	105	119	139
Montana	35.4	39.5	43.5	45.6	50	73	81	87	96	94	104	114
Idaho	48.9	49.6	54.6	65.5	71	82	87	91	92	87	99	107
Wyoming	77.5	75.7	76.6	73.9	80	87	98	102	95	113	117	135
Colorado	85.9	81.3	77.5	79.4	80	87	89	93	90	96	92	108
New Mexico	61.3	55.7	66.4	80.7	86	105	126	123	112	106	100	126
Arizona	74.3	76.9	81.0	97.0	118	125	129	146	139	160	184	209
Utah	53.2	51.2	44.7	46.1	54	60	64	69	68	64	73	77
Nevada	124.0	121.2	134.9	130.3	136	156	187	204	224	230	245	301
Washington	82.4	77.1	77.1	86.2	96	109	118	122	113	106	125	148
Oregon	93.5	84.4	74.7	88.3	108	122	122	117	122	120	124	146
California	87.4	83.9	96.7	105.6	81	85	80	88	93	98	114	135
Alaska	65.6	61.0	56.3	57.1	56	63	75	127	133	143	170	194
Hawaii	33.7	38.8	37.3	38.6	42	39	44	57	58	65	77	88

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. 16; National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-7, p. 14; National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-8, NCJ-80520, p. 16; NCJ-86485, p. 16 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office); and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in 1982*, Bulletin NCJ-87733 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1983), p. 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 6.9 Rate (per 100,000 resident population) of sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions, by jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1982

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.5. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 19.

(Rate per 100,000 resident population^a)



^aUnpublished U.S. Bureau of the Census estimates for the resident population on July 1, 1982, were used to calculate sentenced prisoners per 100,000 persons for both the States and the Nation as a whole. Sentenced prisoners are defined as persons serving sentences longer than a year. ^bMassachusetts cannot distinguish inmates by sentence length; therefore, the incarceration rate is based on the total prisoner population.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in 1982*, Bulletin NCJ-87933 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1983), p. 2. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.22 Movement of sentenced prisoners in State and federal institutions, by region and jurisdiction, 1981

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.5. 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 19.

Region and jurisdiction	Number of prisoners on Dec. 31, 1980	Total	Admissions						Other admissions
			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		
United States, total	315,974	212,264	160,272	35,674	9,174	910	3,147	3,087	
Federal institutions, total	20,611	13,976	11,086	1,709	694	35	452	0	
State institutions, total	295,363	198,288	149,186	33,965	8,480	875	2,695	3,087	
North East	43,165	28,466	20,048	6,537	610	123	732	416	
Maine	671	525	404	34	4	6	77	0	
New Hampshire	326	290	245	26	19	0	0	0	
Vermont	342	428	283	78	58	0	2	7	
Massachusetts	3,150	2,179	1,496	349	208	0	126	0	
Rhode Island	611	364	260	56	31	7	9	1	
Connecticut	2,750	2,671	1,464	1,052	65	6	74	10	
New York	21,639	12,481	9,035	3,058	100	67	221	0	
New Jersey	5,564	4,399	3,467	847	69	16	0	0	
Pennsylvania	8,112	5,129	3,394	1,037	56	21	223	398	
North Central	64,494	46,265	33,115	9,418	2,224	48	218	1,242	
Ohio	13,489	10,567	8,426	2,013	40	0	88	0	
Indiana	6,281	4,384	4,095	216	73	0	0	0	
Illinois	10,724	11,987	6,897	4,067	101	4	2	916	
Michigan	15,124	7,030	4,189	1,152	1,563	0	126	0	
Wisconsin	3,980	2,341	1,884	377	0	0	0	80	
Minnesota	2,001	1,294	830	435	29	0	0	0	
Iowa	2,479	1,753	1,225	160	186	41	0	141	
Missouri	5,726	3,473	2,880	411	169	2	2	9	
North Dakota	185	208	180	27	0	1	0	0	
South Dakota	609	405	348	47	10	0	0	0	
Nebraska	1,402	947	786	65	0	0	0	96	
Kansas	2,494	1,876	1,375	448	53	0	0	0	
South	142,650	89,570	71,386	11,081	3,843	671	1,547	1,042	
Delaware	1,087	735	563	25	49	0	0	98	
Maryland	7,731	5,963	4,750	423	495	0	279	16	
District of Columbia	2,719	2,421	1,141	288	217	0	775	0	
Virginia	8,581	4,480	3,219	685	135	0	435	6	
West Virginia	1,257	827	756	55	12	2	1	1	
North Carolina	14,456	9,402	7,628	965	725	0	0	84	
South Carolina	7,427	4,338	3,357	728	233	20	0	0	
Georgia	11,922	7,826	6,770	658	377	0	0	21	
Florida	20,211	13,579	9,877	2,159	698	613	17	215	
Kentucky	3,588	3,366	2,453	761	130	22	0	0	
Tennessee	7,022	4,684	3,814	423	439	5	3	0	
Alabama	6,368	4,025	4,006	2	0	4	0	13	
Mississippi	3,793	2,880	2,170	385	72	0	4	249	
Arkansas	2,911	2,452	1,746	457	18	0	15	216	
Louisiana	8,889	2,957	2,732	154	70	0	1	0	
Oklahoma	4,796	2,885	2,546	133	152	5	0	49	
Texas	29,892	16,750	13,858	2,780	21	0	17	74	
West	45,054	33,987	24,637	6,929	1,803	33	198	387	
Montana	738	550	409	104	32	5	0	0	
Idaho	817	755	596	136	13	2	0	8	
Wyoming	534	326	296	14	15	1	0	0	
Colorado	2,609	1,860	1,458	204	186	6	6	0	
New Mexico	1,199	1,255	388	401	28	0	106	332	
Arizona	4,360	2,919	2,261	498	141	0	19	0	
Utah	928	792	518	160	108	6	0	0	
Nevada	1,839	1,195	956	196	19	0	24	0	
Washington	4,399	2,961	1,652	734	546	10	0	19	
Oregon	3,172	2,605	1,582	516	492	3	12	0	
California	23,264	18,024	13,932	3,885	207	0	0	0	
Alaska	571	502	390	43	10	0	31	28	
Hawaii	624	243	199	38	6	0	0	0	

Region and jurisdiction	Releases								Number of prisoners on Dec. 31, 1981
	Total	Conditional releases	Unconditional releases	Escapes and absent without leave	Out on appeal or bond	Transfers to other jurisdictions	Death	Other releases	
United States, total	174,955	124,415	27,901	9,462	2,507	2,408	791	7,471	353,167
Federal institutions, total	12,418	6,431	3,396	400	89	245	58	1,799	22,169
State institutions, total	162,537	117,984	24,505	9,062	2,418	2,163	733	5,672	330,998
North East	20,806	16,315	2,444	609	319	655	103	361	50,825
Maine	390	102	247	18	15	6	2	0	806
New Hampshire	218	167	31	19	0	0	1	0	398
Vermont	375	305	24	42	1	0	2	0	395
Massachusetts	1,538	796	263	229	0	244	6	0	3,791
Rhode Island	286	200	34	27	13	10	0	2	689
Connecticut	2,426	1,522	793	57	21	13	20	0	2,995
New York	8,521	7,536	590	75	132	147	39	2	25,599
New Jersey	3,102	2,819	130	63	83	0	7	0	6,861
Pennsylvania	3,950	2,868	332	78	54	235	26	357	9,291
North Central	39,190	29,722	3,841	2,270	70	316	146	2,825	71,453
Ohio	9,088	8,518	53	34	0	169	29	280	14,968
Indiana	3,106	2,789	210	85	0	0	22	0	7,559
Illinois	9,715	6,199	1,171	6	5	0	7	2,327	12,996
Michigan	6,997	4,754	377	1,668	0	147	51	0	15,157
Wisconsin	1,905	1,741	125	0	0	0	7	32	4,416
Minnesota	1,271	1,088	148	34	0	0	1	0	2,024
Iowa	1,562	835	308	202	52	0	5	160	2,554
Missouri	2,710	1,554	956	160	0	0	16	24	6,489
North Dakota	175	165	9	0	0	0	1	0	218
South Dakota	352	243	98	9	2	0	0	0	662
Nebraska	709	303	386	7	10	0	1	2	1,640
Kansas	1,600	1,533	0	60	1	0	6	0	2,770
South	76,434	50,174	16,527	4,135	1,984	1,025	353	2,236	155,786
Delaware	574	367	77	66	0	1	62	1	1,248
Maryland	4,359	2,880	25	371	724	325	27	7	9,335
District of Columbia	2,208	797	670	228	0	497	16	0	2,932
Virginia	4,048	3,539	275	114	2	63	45	10	9,013
West Virginia	519	406	73	4	4	0	4	28	1,565
North Carolina	9,004	6,890	1,323	669	94	0	28	0	14,854
South Carolina	3,755	2,752	673	291	20	0	189	0	8,010
Georgia	7,371	2,601	4,259	363	66	67	15	0	12,377
Florida	10,590	5,735	3,019	782	1,015	0	39	0	23,200
Kentucky	2,787	2,586	33	131	29	0	8	0	4,167
Tennessee	3,809	2,881	413	490	5	0	16	4	7,897
Alabama	3,194	1,832	540	248	18	38	13	505	7,199
Mississippi	2,179	1,707	349	83	0	6	5	29	4,494
Arkansas	2,066	1,780	254	13	0	8	9	2	3,297
Louisiana	2,431	707	1,683	24	0	3	14	0	9,415
Oklahoma	2,400	1,013	1,126	246	7	0	8	0	5,281
Texas	15,140	11,701	1,735	12	0	17	86	1,589	31,502
West	26,107	21,773	1,693	2,048	45	167	131	250	52,934
Montana	460	361	57	35	2	0	2	3	828
Idaho	615	498	87	15	4	0	3	8	957
Wyoming	273	189	56	24	1	0	3	0	587
Colorado	1,699	1,298	227	152	7	5	10	0	2,770
New Mexico	1,109	705	350	43	0	1	10	0	1,345
Arizona	2,080	1,832	34	180	2	26	6	0	5,199
Utah	594	433	23	128	5	0	5	0	1,126
Nevada	918	613	239	62	0	0	4	0	2,116
Washington	2,024	1,400	7	572	17	0	18	10	5,336
Oregon	2,485	1,722	181	544	7	13	18	0	3,292
California	13,375	12,366	415	279	0	36	51	228	27,913
Alaska	365	270	0	8	0	86	1	0	708
Hawaii	110	86	17	6	0	0	1	0	757

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1981, NCJ-86485 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983), pp. 24, 25.

Table 6.23 Prisoners under jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities on Dec. 31, by region and jurisdiction, 1981 and 1982

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.5. Yearend prisoner counts may differ from those in U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1981, NCJ-86485 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983), because reporting officials are given the opportunity to update National

Prisoner Statistics (NPS) records. Similarly, yearend 1982 data are preliminary and subject to revision. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 19.

Region and jurisdiction	Total			Sentenced to a year or less or unsentenced		
	1981	1982	Percent change	1981	1982	Percent change
United States	369,388	412,303	11.6	15,868	17,929	13.0
Federal institutions ^a	28,133	29,673	5.5	5,964	6,021	1.0
State institutions	341,255	382,630	12.1	9,904	11,908	20.2
Northeast	54,013	59,751	10.6	2,835	2,974	4.9
Maine	992	1,007	1.5	186	226	21.5
New Hampshire	398	445	11.8	0	0	X
Vermont	534	599	12.2	139	164	18.0
Massachusetts	3,889	4,431 ^c	13.9	98	(d)	NA
Rhode Island ^b	962	1,037	7.8	273	255	-6.6
Connecticut ^b	5,263	5,674	7.8	1,915	2,068	8.0
New York	25,599	27,910	9.0	0	0	X
New Jersey ^c	7,011	8,126	15.9	150	201	34.0
Pennsylvania	9,365	10,522	12.4	74	60	-18.9
North Central	72,348	77,553	7.2	895	1,214	35.6
Ohio	14,968	17,317	15.7	0	0	X
Indiana	8,022	8,827	10.0	463	532	14.9
Illinois ^e	13,206	13,875	5.1	210	281	33.8
Michigan ^f	15,157	14,737	-2.8	0	0	X
Wisconsin ^f	4,416	4,662	5.6	0	94	-
Minnesota	2,024	2,081	2.8	0	0	X
Iowa ^{e,g}	2,670	2,829	6.0	116	120	3.4
Missouri	6,489	7,283	12.2	0	0	X
North Dakota	280	359	28.2	62	46	-25.8
South Dakota	693	791	14.1	31	36	16.1
Nebraska	1,653	1,680	1.6	13	105	707.7
Kansas	2,770	3,112	12.3	0	0	X
South	159,712	180,388	12.9	3,926	5,511	40.4
Delaware ^b	1,712	2,064	20.6	464	557	20.0
Maryland ^e	9,335	11,012	18.0	0	585	-
District of Columbia ^b	3,479	4,152	19.3	547	801	46.4
Virginia	9,388	10,079	7.4	375	364	-2.9
West Virginia ^f	1,565	1,498	-4.3	0	2	-
North Carolina ^f	15,791	16,578	5.0	937	1,220	30.2
South Carolina	8,538	9,161	7.3	528	508	-3.8
Georgia ^a	12,444	14,320	15.1	67	406	506.0
Florida	23,589	27,830	18.0	389	691	77.6
Kentucky	4,167	4,051 ^c	-2.8	0	0	X
Tennessee	7,897	8,046	1.9	0	0	X
Alabama	7,657	8,687	13.5	458	225	-50.9
Mississippi	4,624	5,484	18.6	130	125	-3.8
Arkansas	3,328	3,819	14.8	31	27	-12.9
Louisiana	9,415	10,935	16.1	0	0	X
Oklahoma	5,281	6,390	21.0	0	0	X
Texas ^g	31,502	36,282	15.2	0	0	X
West	55,182	64,938	17.7	2,248	2,209	-1.7
Montana	831	917	10.3	3	0	X
Idaho	957	1,036	8.3	0	0	X
Wyoming	587	677	15.3	0	0	X
Colorado	2,772	3,286	19.5	2	0	X
New Mexico ^f	1,497	1,842	23.0	152	135	-11.2
Arizona	5,223	5,994	14.8	24	8	-66.7
Utah	1,140	1,216	6.7	14	17	21.4
Nevada	2,116	2,653 ^g	25.4	0	0	X
Washington	5,336	6,264	17.4	0	0	X
Oregon	3,295	3,867	17.4	3	0	X
California ^h	29,202	34,459	18.0	1,289	1,049	-18.6
Alaska ^b	1,019	1,301	27.7	311	450	44.7
Hawaii ^b	1,207	1,426	18.1	450	550	22.2

^aFigures include the following number of persons held under jurisdiction of the Immigration and Naturalization Service rather than the Bureau of Prisons: 1,921 on Dec. 31, 1981 and 1,203 on Dec. 31, 1982.

^bFigures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined into one system.

^cOfficial prison population counts exclude State prisoners held in local jails.

^dMassachusetts cannot distinguish inmates by sentence length;

therefore, the incarceration rate is based on the total prisoner population.

^eTotal 1982 population counts for Illinois, Iowa, and Maryland are accurate; however, breakdowns by sentence length are estimated.

^fPopulation counts for New Mexico, North Carolina, and Wisconsin are estimated for Dec. 31, 1982.

^gFigures for inmates under State jurisdiction but not in State custody are not available.

^hFigures exclude adult inmates under the jurisdiction of the California Youth Authority.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in 1982, Bulletin NCJ-87933 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1983), p. 2.

Table 6.24 Prisoners under jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities, by race, region, and jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1981

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.5. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 19.

Region and jurisdiction	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Not known
United States, total	368,772	190,503	168,129	3,307	1,170	5,663
Federal institutions, total	28,133	15,583	8,798	440	130	3,209
State institutions, total	340,639	174,920	159,331	2,867	1,067	2,454
Northeast	53,397	26,444	26,660	29	13	251
Maine	992	966	15	11	0	0
New Hampshire	398	390	5	3	0	0
Vermont	534	520	10	4	0	0
Massachusetts	3,889	2,551	1,329	3	6	0
Rhode Island	962	714	246	0	2	0
Connecticut	4,647	2,537	2,105	5	0	0
New York	25,599	11,941	13,407	0	0	251
New Jersey	7,011	2,556	4,455	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	9,365	4,269	5,088	3	5	0
North Central	72,348	36,927	33,813	799	16	793
Ohio	14,968	7,739	7,229	0	0	0
Indiana	8,022	5,221	2,795	5	1	0
Illinois	13,206	4,952	8,217	31	6	0
Michigan	15,157	5,818	8,515	75	1	748
Wisconsin	4,416	2,574	1,689	135	1	17
Minnesota	2,024	1,408	421	165	2	28
Iowa	2,670	2,138	490	42	0	0
Missouri	6,489	3,515	2,974	0	0	0
North Dakota	280	230	2	48	0	0
South Dakota	693	512	14	167	0	0
Nebraska	1,653	1,036	533	83	1	0
Kansas	2,770	1,784	934	48	4	0
South	159,712	73,755	84,441	684	10	822
Delaware	1,712	691	1,021	0	0	0
Maryland	9,335	2,560	6,761	10	0	4
District of Columbia	3,479	103	3,376	0	0	0
Virginia	9,388	3,917	5,376	0	0	95
West Virginia	1,565	1,345	218	2	0	0
North Carolina	15,791	7,025	8,380	341	4	41
South Carolina	8,538	3,558	4,972	8	0	0
Georgia	12,444	5,123	7,313	2	0	6
Florida	23,589	12,174	11,351	3	4	57
Kentucky	4,167	2,996	1,171	0	0	0
Tennessee	7,897	4,551	3,346	0	0	0
Alabama	7,657	2,933	4,718	5	0	1
Mississippi	4,624	1,258	2,829	4	1	532
Arkansas	3,328	1,696	1,632	0	0	0
Louisiana	9,415	2,650	6,763	2	0	0
Oklahoma	5,281	3,407	1,482	305	1	86
Texas	31,502	17,768	13,732	2	0	0
West	55,182	37,794	14,417	1,355	1,028	588
Montana	831	642	21	168	0	0
Idaho	957	896	26	33	2	0
Wyoming	587	537	25	24	1	0
Colorado	2,772	2,161	579	26	6	0
New Mexico	1,497	1,249	160	55	1	32
Arizona	5,223	3,997	1,009	168	9	40
Utah	1,140	1,010	107	18	5	0
Nevada	2,116	1,481	591	16	26	0
Washington	5,336	3,727	1,106	211	38	254
Oregon	3,295	2,830	340	93	0	32
California	29,202	18,451	10,270	219	165	97
Alaska	1,019	533	139	313	0	34
Hawaii	1,207	280	44	11	773	99

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1981, NCJ-86485 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983), p. 18.

Table 6.25 Rate (per 100,000 resident population) of prisoners under the jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities, by race, sex, region, and jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1981

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.5. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 19.

(Rate per 100,000 resident population)

Region and jurisdiction	All races			White			Black			American Indian or Alaskan Native		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
United States, total	163	321	13	101	200	8	635	1,282	55	233	445	27
Federal institutions, total	12	24	1	8	16	1	33	65	5	31	60	2
State institutions, total	150	297	12	93	184	7	602	1,217	50	202	384	24
Northeast	109	219	7	62	126	4	550	1,149	38	37	71	(a)
Maine	88	177	4	87	57	4	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
New Hampshire	43	87	(a)	43	86	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Vermont	104	208	6	103	204	6	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Massachusetts	68	135	6	48	95	4	601	1,204	56	(a)	(a)	(c)
Rhode Island	101	208	5	80	163	4	879	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Connecticut	150	295	14	91	180	7	970	1,934	115	(a)	(a)	(a)
New York	146	298	8	86	174	4	558	1,185	34	(a)	(a)	(a)
New Jersey	95	190	7	42	83	3	482	990	38	(a)	(a)	(a)
Pennsylvania	79	159	5	40	80	3	485	1,018	29	(a)	(a)	(a)
North Central	123	243	10	71	140	5	634	1,278	57	322	611	37
Ohio	139	272	14	81	160	6	671	1,341	78	(a)	(a)	(a)
Indiana	146	290	10	104	208	6	673	1,350	62	(a)	(a)	(a)
Illinois	116	231	7	54	107	3	491	1,018	29	(a)	(a)	(a)
Michigan	164	322	13	74	146	4	710	1,418	71	188	(a)	(a)
Wisconsin	94	184	7	58	114	4	923	1,852	82	458	(a)	(a)
Minnesota	50	98	3	36	71	2	794	1,507	54	471	(a)	(a)
Iowa	92	181	8	75	150	5	1,167	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Missouri	132	263	10	81	160	7	579	1,189	40	(a)	(a)	(a)
North Dakota	43	84	(a)	37	72	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
South Dakota	100	195	8	80	157	5	(a)	1,400	(a)	371	(a)	(a)
Nebraska	105	208	8	69	137	5	1,110	2,213	96	(a)	(a)	(a)
Kansas	117	227	12	82	160	8	741	1,400	83	(a)	(a)	(a)
South	212	418	17	125	247	10	601	1,217	50	184	346	23
Delaware	287	572	24	141	281	10	1,064	2,160	96	(a)	(a)	(a)
Maryland	221	442	14	81	162	4	706	1,438	406	(a)	(a)	(a)
District of Columbia	545	1,140	34	60	124	(a)	754	1,584	46	(a)	(a)	(a)
Virginia	176	345	13	93	181	7	533	1,069	39	(a)	(a)	(a)
West Virginia	80	162	4	72	145	3	335	690	31	(a)	(a)	(a)
North Carolina	269	531	21	158	310	13	637	1,288	47	539	1,006	58
South Carolina	274	539	23	166	322	15	524	1,065	40	(a)	(a)	(a)
Georgia	228	448	21	130	253	12	499	1,015	45	(a)	(a)	(a)
Florida	242	484	20	149	299	10	846	1,692	81	(a)	(a)	(a)
Kentucky	114	227	5	89	177	4	402	904	24	(a)	(a)	(a)
Tennessee	172	339	17	119	231	13	461	947	35	(a)	(a)	(a)
Alabama	197	393	16	102	202	8	474	977	38	(a)	(a)	(a)
Mississippi	183	369	11	78	154	5	319	658	20	(a)	(a)	(a)
Arkansas	146	290	11	90	177	7	438	901	33	(a)	(a)	(a)
Louisiana	224	445	16	91	178	7	547	1,126	36	(a)	(a)	(a)
Oklahoma	175	339	18	131	257	12	723	1,394	97	180	349	18
Texas	221	429	20	159	310	12	803	1,574	87	(a)	(a)	(a)
West	128	247	11	108	211	9	637	1,218	63	188	359	23
Montana	106	206	6	87	168	6	(a)	(a)	(a)	450	(a)	(a)
Idaho	101	198	5	99	196	4	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Wyoming	125	234	10	120	224	11	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Colorado	96	188	6	84	165	5	568	1,077	38	(a)	(a)	(a)
New Mexico	115	220	14	78	249	11	(a)	(a)	(a)	52	106	(a)
Arizona	192	373	17	178	347	6	1,345	2,487	108	110	215	(a)
Utah	78	152	6	73	143	4	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Nevada	265	502	22	212	408	10	1,159	2,189	176	(a)	(a)	(a)
Washington	129	250	10	99	193	6	1,043	1,828	133	347	657	46
Oregon	125	246	8	114	226	6	919	(a)	(a)	344	(a)	(a)
California	123	238	12	102	199	10	565	1,097	54	109	188	32
Alaska	255	458	25	173	306	19	(a)	(a)	(a)	489	945	(a)
Hawaii	125	234	10	88	154	11	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)

^aRates are not computed because of a resident population base of less than 25,000 or fewer than 10 inmates.

Sources: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1981*, NCJ-86485 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983), p. 21.

Persons Under Correctional Supervision

Table 6.26 Rate (per 100,000 resident population) of prisoners under jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities, by maximum sentence length, region, and jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1981

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.5. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 19.

(Rate per 100,000 resident population)

Region and jurisdiction	Total	Maximum sentence length	
		More than 1 year	1 year or less and unsentenced
United States, total	160	153	7
Federal institutions, total	12	10	3
State institutions, total	148	144	4
Northeast	108	103	5
Maine	87	71	16
New Hampshire	42	42	0
Vermont	103	76	27
Massachusetts	67	65	2
Rhode Island	101	72	29
Connecticut	148	95	53
New York	145	145	0
New Jersey	94	92	2
Pennsylvania	79	78	1
North Central	123	121	2
Ohio	139	139	0
Indiana	147	138	8
Illinois	115	113	2
Michigan	165	165	0
Wisconsin	93	93	0
Minnesota	49	49	0
Iowa	92	88	4
Missouri	131	131	0
North Dakota	42	33	9
South Dakota	101	97	5
Nebraska	105	104	1
Kansas	116	116	0
South	206	201	5
Delaware	285	208	77
Maryland	218	218	0
District of Columbia	554	467	87
Virginia	172	165	7
West Virginia	80	80	0
North Carolina	264	248	16
South Carolina	268	251	17
Georgia	221	220	1
Florida	228	224	4
Kentucky	114	114	0
Tennessee	171	171	0
Alabama	195	183	12
Mississippi	182	177	5
Arkansas	145	143	1
Louisiana	216	216	0
Oklahoma	169	169	0
Texas	210	210	0
West	124	119	5
Montana	105	104	0
Idaho	99	99	0
Wyoming	117	117	0
Colorado	92	92	0
New Mexico	112	100	11
Arizona	185	184	1
Utah	74	73	1
Nevada	245	245	0
Washington	125	125	0
Oregon	124	124	0
California	120	114	5
Alaska	245	170	75
Hawaii	122	77	46

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1981*, NCJ-86485 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983), p. 16.

Table 6.27 Prisoners in custody of State and Federal correctional authorities on Dec. 31, by maximum sentence length, region, and jurisdiction, 1980 and 1981

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.5. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 19.

Region and jurisdiction	Maximum sentence length												
	Total			More than 1 year			1 year or less and unsentenced			Unsentenced			
	1980	1981	Percent change	1980	1981	Percent change	1980	1981	Percent change	1980	1981	1981	
United States, total	319,598	359,781	12.6	304,692	344,456	13.1	14,906	15,325	2.8	7,991	7,280	6,915	8,045
Federal institutions, total	23,779	26,778	12.6	19,025	21,311	12.0	4,754	5,467	15.0	2,019	2,258	2,735	3,209
State institutions, total	295,819	333,003	12.6	285,667	323,145	13.1	10,152	9,858	-2.9	5,972	5,022	4,180	4,836
Northeast	45,642	53,523	17.3	42,598	50,365	18.2	3,044	3,158	3.7	1,251	1,161	1,793	1,997
Maine	653	802	22.8	541	667	23.3	112	135	20.5	112	135	0	0
New Hampshire	313	364	16.3	299	351	17.4	14	13	-7.1	1	0	13	13
Vermont	468	503	7.5	326	361	10.7	142	142	0.0	78	52	64	90
Massachusetts	3,080	3,911	27.0	3,032	3,791	25.0	48	120	150.0	35	98	13	22
Rhode Island	803	969	20.7	601	688	14.5	202	281	39.1	74	93	128	188
Connecticut	4,259	4,531	6.4	2,469	2,770	12.2	1,790	1,761	-1.6	572	559	1,218	1,202
New York	21,942	26,021	18.6	21,639	25,599	18.3	303	422	39.3	0	0	303	422
New Jersey	5,881	6,996	19.0	5,561	6,846	23.1	320	150	-53.1	320	150	0	0
Pennsylvania	8,243	9,426	14.4	8,130	9,292	14.3	113	134	18.6	59	74	54	60
North Central	65,212	72,147	10.6	63,536	71,152	12.0	1,676	995	-40.6	1,576	864	100	131
Ohio	13,138	14,796	12.6	13,138	14,796	12.6	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Indiana	6,709	8,054	20.0	6,281	7,559	20.3	428	495	15.7	402	463	26	32
Illinois	11,497	13,304	15.7	10,451	13,094	25.3	1,046	210	-79.9	1,046	210	0	0
Michigan	15,124	15,157	0.2	15,124	15,157	0.2	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	3,788	4,249	12.2	3,788	4,249	12.2	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	1,884	1,909	1.3	1,884	1,909	1.3	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Iowa	2,479	2,670	7.7	2,435	2,554	4.9	44	116	163.6	2	77	42	39
Missouri	5,726	6,489	13.3	5,726	6,489	13.3	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	332	309	-9.6	264	238	-9.8	68	62	-8.8	68	62	0	0
South Dakota	651	696	6.9	625	665	6.4	26	31	19.2	26	31	0	0
Nebraska	1,430	1,708	19.4	1,389	1,642	18.2	41	66	61.0	32	21	9	45
Kansas	2,454	2,815	14.7	2,431	2,800	15.2	23	15	-34.8	0	0	23	15
South	139,489	153,173	9.8	136,108	149,746	10.0	3,381	3,427	1.4	2,917	2,686	464	741
Delaware	1,339	1,388	3.7	967	984	1.8	372	404	8.6	162	125	210	279
Maryland	7,454	9,264	24.3	7,454	9,264	24.3	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	3,145	3,479	10.6	2,719	2,932	7.8	426	547	28.4	325	443	101	104
Virginia	8,357	8,514	1.9	8,231	8,460	2.8	126	54	-57.1	126	54	0	0
West Virginia	1,257	1,565	24.5	1,257	1,565	24.5	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	15,615	15,786	1.1	14,456	14,754	2.1	1,159	1,032	-11.0	1,057	937	102	95
South Carolina	7,089	7,672	8.2	6,683	7,185	7.5	406	487	20.0	362	459	44	28
Georgia	12,178	12,444	2.2	11,922	12,377	3.8	256	67	73.8	256	67	0	0
Florida	20,457	23,277	13.8	19,945	22,898	14.8	512	379	-26.0	512	379	0	0
Kentucky	3,588	4,167	16.1	3,588	4,167	16.1	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	6,851	7,681	12.1	6,844	7,678	12.2	7	3	-57.1	0	0	7	3
Alabama	4,551	6,185	35.9	4,489	5,827	29.8	62	358	477.4	62	126	0	232
Mississippi	2,745	3,477	26.7	2,690	3,412	26.8	55	65	18.2	55	65	0	0
Arkansas	2,805	3,245	15.7	2,805	3,214	14.6	0	31	X	0	31	0	0
Louisiana	7,622	8,577	12.5	7,622	8,577	12.5	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	4,544	4,950	8.9	4,544	4,950	8.9	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Texas	29,892	31,502	5.4	29,892	31,502	5.4	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
West	45,476	54,160	19.1	43,425	51,882	19.5	2,051	2,278	11.1	228	311	1,823	1,967
Montana	698	737	5.6	691	734	6.2	7	3	-57.1	1	3	6	0
Idaho	680	924	35.9	672	903	34.4	8	21	162.5	0	0	8	21
Wyoming	490	610	24.5	490	610	24.5	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Colorado	2,616	2,745	4.9	2,596	2,743	5.7	20	2	-90.0	20	2	0	0
New Mexico	976	1,443	47.8	925	1,305	41.1	51	138	170.6	51	138	0	0
Arizona	3,612	4,807	33.1	3,597	4,780	32.9	15	27	80.0	12	24	3	3
Utah	965	1,099	13.9	916	1,051	14.7	49	48	-2.0	4	14	45	34
Nevada	1,833	2,141	16.8	1,815	2,075	14.3	18	66	266.7	0	0	18	66
Washington	4,342	5,294	21.9	4,339	5,294	22.0	3	0	-100.0	0	0	3	0
Oregon	3,218	3,287	2.1	3,195	3,284	2.8	23	3	-87.0	5	3	18	0
California	24,569	29,202	18.9	23,264	27,913	20.0	1,305	1,289	-1.2	0	0	1,305	1,289
Alaska	632	839	32.8	381	510	33.9	251	329	31.1	47	62	204	267
Hawaii	845	1,032	22.1	544	680	25.0	301	352	16.9	88	65	213	287

Sources: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1981, NCJ-86485 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983), p. 35.

Table 6.28 Estimated number of inmates in State correctional facilities, by offense, prior incarceration record, maximum sentence, and time served, United States, 1979

NOTE: These data are estimates derived from a stratified probability sample of adult and youthful offenders held in custody of State correctional authorities.

(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 25 years	46,015	16.8
25 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, Prisons and Prisoners, Bulletin NCJ-80697 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1982), p. 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.29 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 6.28. 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.

Departure status	Type of facility		
	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: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 6.30 Use of drugs by State prison inmates and by persons 18 years of age and older in the general population, by type of drug, United States, 1979^a

NOTE: The data are based on the 1979 Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities conducted in November of 1979 by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics. The survey consisted of personal interviews with a stratified random sample of 12,000 inmates in State prisons across the Nation.

Inmates were queried about their experiences with eight specific substances: heroin, methadone (outside of a treatment program), cocaine, marijuana or hashish, amphetamines, barbiturates, LSD and PCP. They were also asked if they had ever used any other drugs without a doctor's prescription. (Source, p. 1.)

The sum of percents for individual drug use exceeds the percent using "any drug" because many persons used more than one drug. "Any drug" includes miscellaneous drugs not shown separately because comparable statistics were not available for the inmates and the general population.

	Ever used		Recent use ^b		Under influence at time of crime: inmates
	Inmates	General	Inmates	General	
Total	100	100	100	100	100
No drug	22	60 ^c	44	80 ^c	67
Any drug	78	40 ^c	56	20 ^c	33
Heroin	30	2	12	(d)	9
Methadone	9	1	2	(d)	1
Cocaine	37	14	13	4	5
Marijuana	75	39	48	18	17
Marijuana only	21	22	23	NA	8
Amphetamines	37	9	10	1	5
Barbiturates	35	6	10	(d)	6
Hallucinogens ^e	30	13	6	2	4

Table 6.31 Drug use habits of State prison inmates for selected drugs, by selected characteristics, United States, 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.30. Numerical detail for a particular characteristic may not add to the total due to non-responses, which in no case exceeds 0.4 percent. "Recent use" refers to the month prior to the crime committed.

Characteristic	Number	Percent							
		Any drug		Heroin		Cocaine		Marihuana	
		Ever used	Recent use						
Total	274,564	78	56	30	12	37	12	75	48
Sex:									
Male	263,484	78	56	30	12	37	13	76	48
Female	11,080	67	47	38	18	36	12	62	32
Age at admission:									
Under 18 years	6,412	82	66	15	7	28	12	81	62
18 to 25 years	139,251	87	67	28	12	41	15	86	60
26 to 34 years	81,533	79	53	40	15	42	13	76	43
35 and older	46,501	46	25	21	9	20	5	41	16
Race:									
White	136,296	78	57	30	11	40	13	76	49
Black	131,329	77	54	30	13	35	12	74	46
American Indian ^a	5,440	79	49	21	5	35	8	77	44
Other ^b	1,499	75	50	37	17	38	10	71	38
Ethnicity:									
Hispanic	25,816	83	59	48	27	36	11	78	44
Non-Hispanic	248,748	77	55	28	11	38	13	75	48
Marital status:									
Married	61,420	73	49	32	13	35	11	69	41
Widowed	6,248	47	26	20	7	21	8	45	19
Divorced	46,314	70	47	29	11	35	10	68	38
Separated	18,149	73	52	39	15	39	12	69	40
Never married	142,414	84	63	29	12	39	14	82	56
Education at admission:									
Not high school graduate	196,047	77	55	28	12	34	12	74	47
High school graduate	50,359	80	55	34	13	43	13	78	48
Any college	28,158	78	56	34	13	48	18	76	47
Employment in month prior to current offense:									
Employed full-time	165,577	74	51	26	9	34	11	72	44
Employed part-time	27,223	80	58	26	11	35	13	77	50
Not employed, seeking job	38,230	86	65	35	16	42	14	83	56
Not employed, not seeking job	42,433	83	66	44	22	48	18	80	53
Income in year prior to current offense:									
Total	128,011	78	55	27	9	37	13	76	47
None	2,218	75	54	24	13	28	9	74	48
Less than \$3,000	35,503	79	55	20	7	30	10	76	49
\$3,000 to \$9,999	48,511	78	52	26	9	35	11	76	45
\$10,000 and over	41,779	78	58	34	12	47	18	75	49
Current offense: ^d									
Violent	157,742	75	53	27	11	34	11	73	45
Homicide	48,041	64	41	19	6	24	7	62	35
Assault	17,216	73	47	22	8	28	7	70	41
Rape	16,460	64	39	14	4	21	6	62	36
Robbery	68,324	86	66	38	18	45	16	84	56
Other violent	7,701	79	59	26	9	40	17	77	51
Property	85,562	80	58	30	11	39	13	78	50
Burglary	49,223	85	64	31	12	42	14	83	57
Forgery or fraud	11,505	69	45	29	11	35	12	64	34
Larceny	13,018	78	53	33	13	39	12	75	44
Other property	11,815	75	51	23	6	33	9	73	47
Drugs	19,420	92	74	54	31	63	24	87	57
Public order	10,982	69	42	22	5	28	9	67	39

^aIncludes Eskimos and Aleuts.

^bAsians and Pacific Islanders.

^cTo reduce the effect of inflation upon income figures, only inmates admitted to prison

after November 1977 are included.

^dOffense for which an inmate was incarcerated.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners and Drugs*, Bulletin NCJ-87575 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1983), p. 3.

Table 6.32 Use of drugs by State prison inmates at the time of current offense, by type of offense and drug, United States, 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.30. Numerical detail may not add to total due to non-responses (less than 0.5 percent).

Offense	All inmates	Percent using			
		Any drug	Heroin	Cocaine	Marihuana
Total	274,564	32	9	5	17
Violent	157,742	30	8	4	16
Homicide	48,041	21	4	2	11
Assault	17,216	27	5	2	13
Rape	16,460	22	2	2	15
Robbery	68,324	38	12	6	20
Other violent	7,701	34	6	6	19
Property	85,562	35	8	5	20
Burglary	49,223	40	8	5	24
Forgery or fraud	11,505	25	8	4	11
Larceny	13,018	30	10	6	15
Other property	11,815	30	5	3	18
Drugs	19,420	47	22	9	18
Public order	10,982	19	4	4	14

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners and Drugs*, Bulletin NCJ-87575 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1983), p. 4, Table 4.

Table 6.33 Drug use habits of State prison inmates, by participation in drug treatment program and type of drug, United States, 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.30. "Any drug" includes heroin, cocaine, marihuana, and any other drug used. The sum of all drugs used exceeds the total ("any drug") because many persons used more than one drug. Percent detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

Characteristic	Number of drug users	Percent ever in programs				Percent in programs at time of offense
		Total	One program	Two programs	Three or more programs	
Ever used:						
Any drug	213,131	26	17	5	3	7
Daily	142,473	36	23	8	5	9
Weekly	30,228	10	9	1	0	2
Less than weekly	40,430	5	4	1	(a)	2
Heroin	81,792	51	31	12	8	14
Daily	51,865	63	35	16	12	18
Weekly	7,265	39	30	7	2	10
Less than weekly	22,662	27	21	4	2	6
Cocaine	102,427	40	25	9	6	11
Daily	26,958	46	28	11	7	11
Weekly	14,986	39	23	10	6	11
Less than weekly	60,483	38	25	7	6	11
Marihuana	205,941	26	17	5	3	7
Daily	116,540	32	21	6	4	8
Weekly	36,176	20	13	5	2	5
Less than weekly	53,225	17	11	4	2	5
Recently used: ^b						
Any drug	152,391	31	21	6	4	8
Daily	108,498	36	24	7	5	10
Less than daily	43,893	19	13	4	2	5
Heroin	33,425	59	34	14	10	18
Daily	24,082	62	35	16	12	19
Less than daily	9,343	49	32	11	6	14
Cocaine	34,213	40	25	9	7	11
Daily	13,546	48	30	10	7	12
Less than daily	20,667	36	22	8	6	10
Marihuana	130,374	29	20	6	4	7
Daily	85,861	32	22	6	4	8
Less than daily	44,513	24	15	6	3	6
Under influence of drugs at time of offense:						
No	119,208	18	13	4	2	4
Yes	88,580	39	25	8	6	11

^aLess than 0.5 percent.

^b"Recently" refers to the month prior to the crime committed.

^cApproximately 3 percent of the drug users did not provide this information.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners and Drugs*, Bulletin NCJ-87575 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1983), p. 5.

Table 6.34 Drinking habits of State prison inmates and of persons 18 years of age and older in the general population, by age and sex, United States, 1979^a

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.30. "Three measures were used to assess inmates' drinking habits: (1) How often they drank during the year preceding their incarceration. (2) How much they usually drank. (3) Their own assessment of their degree of intoxication when they finished drinking ("relatively sober," "feeling good," "pretty loaded," or "very drunk,")" (Source, p. 1).

To measure the amount of alcohol consumed, all alcoholic beverages were converted to their equivalent in pure alcohol (ethanol). One ounce of ethanol is equal to 2 cans of beer, 1 1/2 glasses of wine, or 2 ounces of 80-proof liquor (Source, p. 1). Percents may not add to totals due to rounding.

Average ounces of ethanol consumed per day	(Percent)							
	Male				Female			
	All ages		Ages 18 to 34		All ages		Ages 18 to 34	
	Inmates	General	Inmates	General	Inmates	General	Inmates	General
0.0 oz. ^b	17	25	18	14	34	40	35	25
0.01 to 0.99 oz.	36	60	35	69	44	56	42	70
1.0 or more oz.	47	14	47	17	22	4	23	5

^aAges for the general population are shown for 1979 (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, *Alcohol and Health*, 1981 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981)). Ages for

inmates are shown for the time of admission to prison; 83 percent of the inmates were admitted in 1976 or later. ^bDid not drink during the year prior to the current offense or, in the case of the general population, the year prior to interview.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners and Alcohol*, Bulletin NCJ-86223 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1983), p. 1.

Table 6.35 Drinking habits of State prison inmates, by selected characteristics, United States, 1979^a

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.34. Detail may not add to totals due to rounding. Numerical totals for a variable may not add to the grand total (274,564) due to non-response or to omission of one or more categories.

Characteristic	Number	Percent		
		Abstained ^b	Light to heavy ^b	Very heavy ^b
Total	274,564	18	45	36
Degree of drunkenness:				
Very drunk	43,986	X	16	84
Pretty loaded	41,135	X	32	68
Feeling good	87,886	X	65	35
Relatively sober	50,708	X	92	8
Frequency of drinking:				
Every day	89,801	X	35	65
Nearly every day	14,357	X	50	50
3 or 4 days a week	26,886	X	60	40
1 or 2 days a week	57,884	X	70	30
3 or 4 days a month	12,234	X	77	24
About once a month	8,560	X	84	16
Less than once a month	12,186	X	88	12
Age at admission:				
Under 18 years	6,412	29	45	26
18 to 25 years	139,251	18	43	39
26 to 34 years	81,533	19	47	34
35 years and older	46,501	15	50	34
Sex:				
Male	263,484	17	45	37
Female	11,080	34	47	18
Race:				
White	136,296	13	37	50
Black	131,329	24	55	21
American Indian ^c	5,440	11	25	64
Other ^d	1,499	40	37	23
Marital status:				
Married	61,420	20	47	33
Widowed	6,248	18	52	30
Divorced	46,314	14	43	43
Separated	18,168	18	47	35
Never married	142,414	19	45	36
Ethnicity:				
Hispanic	25,816	18	38	43
Non-Hispanic	248,748	18	46	36
Education at admission:				
Not high school graduate	196,047	18	44	38
High school graduate	50,359	19	46	35
Some college	28,158	19	56	25
Income in year prior to current offense: ^e				
None	2,218	30	45	25
\$1 to \$9,999	84,014	16	45	40
\$10,000 and over	41,779	17	47	36
Employment in year prior to current offense:				
Employed	192,800	16	47	37
Not employed	81,005	23	43	34
Number of prior convictions: ^f				
None	13,925	18	56	25
1	13,069	21	47	32
2 to 4	29,046	21	47	32
5 or more	25,493	18	40	42

Table 6.35 Drinking habits of State prison inmates, by selected characteristics, United States, 1979^a--Continued

Characteristic	Number	Percent		
		Abstained ^b	Light to heavy ^b	Very heavy ^b
Current offense: ^g				
Violent	157,742	18	47	35
Homicide	48,041	16	51	33
Assault	17,216	14	41	45
Rape	16,460	10	48	41
Robbery	68,324	22	44	34
Other violent	7,701	15	49	36
Property	85,562	18	43	40
Burglary	49,223	16	41	43
Forgery or fraud	11,505	22	46	32
Larceny	13,818	22	47	31
Other property	11,815	16	39	44
Drugs	19,420	24	48	28
Public order	10,982	17	46	37

^aDrinking experience is for the year prior to current offense. ^bAbstainers did not drink during the year prior to current offense. Light to heavy drinkers typically consumed less than 4 ounces of ethanol and very heavy drinkers consumed 4 or more ounces of ethanol at a typical drinking session during the year prior to current offense.

^cIncludes Eskimos and Aleuts. ^dAsians and Pacific Islanders.

^eTo minimize the effect of inflation upon income figures, only inmates admitted to prison after November 1977 are included.

^fTo minimize the effect of age upon comparisons of number of prior convictions, only inmates age 26 to 34 at time of admission are included.

^gOffense for which an inmate was incarcerated.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners and Alcohol*, Bulletin NCJ-86223 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1983), pp. 2, 3.

Table 6.36 Drinking habits of State prison inmates just prior to current offense, by selected characteristics, United States, 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.34. The totals for alcoholic beverage and drinking setting exceed the number of inmates drinking just prior to the offense because an individual could have drunk more than one type of beverage and been in more than one setting; rate of non-response for the variables shown did not exceed 0.3 percent.

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
		Light to heavy	Very heavy
Total	129,444	38	62
Hours spent drinking:			
Less than 1	12,150	92	8
1 to 2	32,192	62	38
3 to 4	25,547	34	66
5 to 8	29,550	19	81
9 or more	27,330	11	89
Not available	2,675	52	48
Alcoholic beverage:			
Beer	85,735	36	64
Wine	26,181	35	65
Liquor	73,679	23	77
Other alcohol	1,415	18	82
Drinking setting:			
Home	37,310	31	69
Friend's home	35,875	31	69
Bar	51,207	32	68
Car	36,889	28	72
Restaurant	2,566	32	68
Street	21,113	30	70
Workplace	0	0	0
Elsewhere	29	90	100
Current offense: ^a			
Violent	78,905	40	60
Homicide	24,399	44	56
Assault	10,099	38	62
Rape	9,419	35	65
Robbery	30,817	40	60
Other violent	4,171	37	63
Property	39,774	32	68
Burglary	24,859	29	71
Forgery or fraud	3,678	41	59
Larceny	5,123	39	61
Other property	6,114	32	68
Drugs	5,244	54	46
Public order	5,150	45	55

^aOffense for which an inmate was incarcerated.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners and Alcohol*, Bulletin NCJ-86223 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1983), p. 3, Table 4.

Table 6.37 State prison inmates who drank during the year prior to current offense, by participation in alcohol treatment program and drinking habits, United States, 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.34. Numerical totals include an insignificant proportion (not more than 1 percent) for which data were not available. Percents may not add to totals due to rounding.

Characteristic	Total	(Percent)				
		In program at time of offense		Programs ever enrolled in		
		Yes	No	None	One program	Two or more programs
Total drinkers	224,789	6,118	216,910	180,690	33,001	9,983
Frequency of drinking:						
Total	224,789	100	100	100	100	100
Every day	89,801	63	39	36	56	68
Nearly every day	14,357	8	6	6	7	8
3 or 4 days a week	26,886	8	12	12	11	8
1 or 2 days a week	59,884	16	27	29	19	10
3 or 4 days a month	12,234	2	6	6	3	2
About once a month	8,560	1	4	4	2	2
Less than once a month	12,186	2	6	6	2	3
Typical amount of alcohol consumed year prior to current offense:						
Total	224,789	100	100	100	100	100
Very heavy (4 or more oz. of ethanol)	99,570	75	44	39	67	80
Light to heavy (less than 4 oz. of ethanol)	124,404	25	56	61	33	20
Amount of alcohol consumed just prior to offense:						
Total	224,789	100	100	100	100	100
Very heavy (4 or more oz. of ethanol)	79,804	64	35	30	57	68
Light to heavy (less than 4 oz. of ethanol)	49,639	17	22	23	21	18
Not drinking then	94,314	19	43	47	22	14
Typical degree of drunkenness year prior to current offense:						
Total	224,789	100	100	100	100	100
Very drunk	43,986	41	19	16	32	40
Pretty loaded	41,135	25	18	17	25	25
Feeling good	87,886	27	40	41	32	28
Relatively sober	50,708	8	23	25	11	8
Degree of drunkenness just prior to offense:						
Total	224,789	100	100	100	100	100
Very drunk	45,518	44	20	16	35	43
Pretty loaded	31,235	14	14	13	20	16
Feeling good	31,702	13	14	14	15	16
Relatively sober	20,433	9	9	9	9	10
Not drinking then	94,314	19	43	47	22	14

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners and Alcohol*, Bulletin NCJ-86223 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1983), p. 4.

Table 6.38 Inmates participating in education programs, by type of program offered and jurisdiction, 1981

NOTE: This information was collected through a survey mailed to the departments of corrections in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. The survey was conducted in early 1982. Twelve jurisdictions did not respond to the survey: Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Montana, Nebraska, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, and Puerto Rico. All figures are approximations received from the responding agencies.

"Literacy programs" teach basic reading and writing skills to the illiterate and functionally illiterate. "Adult Basic Education (ABE)" provides basic educational skills in the areas of reading, writing, and arithmetic, as well as coping skills needed for living in today's society. "General Educational Development (GED)" allows students to acquire advanced learning skills. GED completion is generally considered a high school diploma equivalent. The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

Jurisdiction	Number of inmates participating				
	Literacy program	Adult Basic Education (ABE)	General Educational Development (GED)		College classes
			Enrolled	Completed	
Alabama	750	750	219	121	193
Alaska (a)		57	57	23	90
Arizona	1,500	1,500	1,000	600	826
Arkansas	600	X	80	270	20
California	650	492	(b)	1,109	2,084
Colorado	327	460	310	230	250
Delaware	12	200	200	65	50
District of Columbia	30	1,765	185	105	52
Florida	5,200	7,000	5,300	1,362	5,400
Georgia	1,250	2,500	1,250	450	700 to 800 ^c
Guam	X	NA	14	2	X
Hawaii	2	159	32	32	188
Idaho (d)		100	284	121	80
Illinois	200	3,500	2,000	1,100	1,500
Kansas (d)		751	681	NA	821
Kentucky	NA	NA	NA	450	NA
Maine	98	100	129	83	4
Maryland (d)		2,358	888	273	300 ^e
Massachusetts	2,000	1,800 to 2,400	700	278	500
Michigan (d)		1,213 ^f	1,352 ^f	950	1,786 ^f
Minnesota	40	NA	650	516	268
Mississippi	NA	500	116	81	55
Missouri	213 ^g	626 ^g	225 ^g	295	428 ^g
Nevada	15	88	200	50	30
New Hampshire	X	45	90 to 100	38	X
New Jersey	620	2,185	1,673	734	688
New Mexico	16	60	340	75	120
New York	2,000 ^h	2,000 ^h	3,000 ^h	1,820	2,000 ⁱ
North Carolina	1,000	3,000	1,239	927	100
North Dakota	11	92	115	68	35
Ohio	400	4,000	(d)	1,100	2,300
Oklahoma	NA	300 ^g	300 ^g	300	300
Oregon	39	110 ^g	110 ^g	183	(j)
Pennsylvania	350	3,000	1,800	750	(k)
Rhode Island	NA	130	190	47	X
South Carolina	300	2,218	1,402	412	235
South Dakota	12	55	140	67	88
Vermont	150	X	100	75	NA
Washington	NA	(l)	(l)	309	808
Wisconsin (d)		500	1,200	800	120
Wyoming	12	36	36	32	18
Federal Bureau of Prisons	4,018	4,018	3,412	2,101	5,251

^aNot a formal program, but individual assistance may be provided.
^bDoes not separate GED from adult high school enrollments.
^cPer quarter.
^dPart of ABE program.
^eFull-time students.
^fEnrolled at the end of 1981.
^gMonthly average.
^hDaily average.
ⁱAt any one time.
^j130 to 150 per term.
^k80 to 100 including classes offered through correspondence.
^l1,119 including ABE, GED and high school.

Source: Contact, Inc., *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, Neb.: Contact, Inc., June 1982), pp. 6-11; and data provided by Contact, Inc. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.39 Population and movement of prisoners in Federal institutions, fiscal years 1946-82^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 7.1 percent of the total Federal prison population was housed in contract facilities at the end of fiscal year 1982. 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 20. For a definition of "mandatory release," see NOTE, Table 6.6.

Fiscal year	Population beginning of year	Received (transfers excluded)					Transferred from other institutions	Discharged (transfers excluded)					Transferred to other institutions	Population end of year			
		From courts	Mandatory Parole release	Study and prison-observers returned	Escaped	Other ^c		Sentence expired	Mandatory released ^d	Paroled ^e	Died	Study and observation			Escaped	Other ^c	
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	218	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	20,677
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	555	229	196	0	8,062	6,651	3,194	4,432	54	372	197	0	8,068	23,974
1961	23,974	14,185	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	34	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	19,185	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	4,802	65	636	648	20,733	13,131	21,280
1973	21,280	15,430	787	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
1980	24,661	15,376	1,561	214	703	826	65,422	13,008	6,811	1,521	3,946	46	720	607	64,564	19,414	24,162
1981	24,162	15,746	2,216	186	766	681	68,309	11,576	6,372	1,153	3,114	56	745	410	68,948	16,649	26,195
1982	26,195	18,795	2,051	195	772	465	74,024	10,941	7,554	1,205	3,018	47	798	263	76,114	16,306	28,133

^aData prior to 1974 reflect sentenced prisoners only.
^bBeginning in fiscal year 1970, figures include only Bureau of Prisons institutions.
^cOther includes other temporary movement such as furloughs, writs, etc.
^dBeginning in 1958, the term mandatory release replaces the term conditional release.
^eIncludes discharges of Selective Service Act violators paroled under the provisions of Executive Order No. 8641 as follows: 1946-126; 1947-151.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Prison System, *Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1982* (Washington, D.C.: Federal Prison System, 1983), Table A-1.

Table 6.40 Number of and average sentence for Federal prisoners received from court into Federal institutions, by offense, race, and sex, fiscal year 1982

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.39. These data are 81.8 percent complete. "Completeness" refers to the percentage of the known prisoner population on which demographic data are available. For an explanation of sentencing procedures, see Appendix 20.

Offense	Sentenced prisoners												
	All prisoners			White				All other				Youth Corrections Act	
	Total	Male	Female	Number	Average sentence (in months)	Male	Female	Number	Average sentence (in months)	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	14,087	12,901	1,186	10,552	38.8	9,843	709	3,535	65.8	3,058	477	507	66
Total excluding immigration and violent crimes	9,659	8,674	985	6,976	43.2	6,422	554	2,683	41.7	2,252	431	322	55
Assault	61	57	4	28	47.9	25	3	33	61.0	32	1	4	0
Bankruptcy	7	6	1	6	39.5	6	0	1	60.0	0	1	0	0
Burglary	43	35	8	18	51.2	16	2	25	51.7	19	6	7	0
Counterfeiting	286	263	23	236	41.8	215	21	50	34.6	48	2	11	2
Drug laws, total	3,412	3,141	271	2,761	53.4	2,570	191	651	55.6	571	80	108	11
Non-narcotics	890	855	35	768	47.0	741	27	122	45.3	114	8	18	2
Narcotics	1,666	1,520	146	1,311	59.2	1,209	102	355	64.4	311	44	79	8
Controlled substances	856	766	90	682	49.3	620	62	174	44.9	146	28	11	1
Embezzlement	379	263	116	277	30.0	196	81	102	26.8	67	35	10	11
Escape, flight, or harboring a fugitive	115	103	12	94	27.1	83	11	21	51.5	20	1	4	0
Extortion	67	66	1	62	72.8	61	1	5	141.6	5	0	2	1
Firearms	666	655	11	485	34.2	479	6	181	30.3	176	5	20	0
Forgery	392	297	95	166	42.1	132	34	226	32.7	165	61	16	6
Fraud	1,057	942	115	813	31.4	743	70	244	21.6	199	45	13	4
Immigration	3,015	2,907	108	2,960	7.4	2,853	107	55	9.4	54	1	17	1
Income tax	299	282	17	271	18.5	256	15	28	29.0	26	2	0	0
Juvenile delinquency	1	1	0	1	6.0	1	0	X	X	X	X	0	0
Kidnaping	39	36	3	24	204.2	22	2	15	332.8	14	1	6	1
Larceny/theft, total	1,595	1,394	201	914	41.5	854	60	681	35.1	540	141	67	14
Motor vehicle, interstate	257	254	3	214	43.9	211	3	43	50.1	43	0	9	1
Postal	643	490	153	216	30.7	176	40	427	29.7	314	113	31	8
Theft, interstate	146	142	4	116	41.1	115	1	30	27.8	27	3	4	0
Other	549	508	41	368	46.5	352	16	181	45.4	156	25	23	5
Liquor laws	10	9	1	10	29.4	9	1	0	X	X	X	1	0
National security laws	22	20	2	18	102.9	16	2	4	70.7	4	0	0	0
Robbery	994	937	57	500	137.2	464	36	494	152.6	473	21	120	7
Selective Service Acts	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	0	0
Securities, transporting false or forged	23	19	4	18	44.8	16	2	5	51.6	3	2	0	1
White slave traffic	11	10	1	4	24.0	4	0	7	168.0	6	1	0	0
Other and unclassifiable	843	783	60	681	42.6	645	41	162	47.5	143	19	13	2
Government reservation, high seas, territorial, and District of Columbia	739	669	70	199	71.4	181	18	540	98.3	488	52	87	5
Assault	105	101	4	19	46.8	18	1	86	68.4	83	3	11	0
Auto theft	7	7	0	0	X	X	X	7	49.5	7	0	0	0
Burglary	62	61	1	11	41.1	11	0	51	82.2	50	1	20	0
Forgery	7	4	3	2	66.0	1	1	5	96.6	3	2	0	0
Homicide	87	72	15	22	314.7	18	4	65	213.7	54	11	11	0
Larceny/theft	73	65	8	19	45.2	19	0	54	66.4	46	8	15	1
Robbery	105	95	10	19	119.5	17	2	86	171.4	78	8	13	2
Rape	22	22	0	4	184.5	4	0	18	180.1	18	0	3	0
Sex offenses, except rape	19	17	2	7	95.1	7	0	12	103.7	10	2	2	0
Other and unclassifiable	252	225	27	96	13.2	86	10	156	35.2	139	17	12	2
Military court-martial cases	11	6	5	6	51.5	1	5	5	68.4	5	0	1	0

^aThis 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 1982 (Washington, D.C.: Federal Prison System, 1983), Table B-1.

Table 6.41 Number of and average sentence for Federal prisoners received from court into Federal institutions, by offense, sex, and sentencing procedure, fiscal year 1982

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.39. These data are 81.4 percent complete. "Completeness" refers to the percentage of the known prisoner population on which demographic data are available. For an explanation of sentencing procedures, see Appendix 20.

Offense	All court commitments				Average sentence (in months)	Sentencing procedure					
	Total	Male	Female	Regular		Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act	Youth Corrections Act	Title 18, Code (b1)	U.S. 4205 (B) (b2)	Split sentence	Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act
Total	14,030	12,844	1,186	10,042	45.7	1	573	75	1,590	1,739	10
Assault	60	56	4	40	55.9	0	4	2	6	8	0
Bankruptcy	7	6	1	5	42.4	0	0	0	1	1	0
Burglary	37	29	8	25	59.8	0	7	0	1	4	0
Counterfeiting	286	263	23	185	40.5	0	13	3	28	57	0
Drug laws, total	3,410	3,139	271	2,397	53.8	0	119	16	517	360	1
Non-narcotics	890	855	35	622	46.7	0	20	3	143	102	0
Narcotics	1,664	1,518	146	1,184	60.4	0	87	9	252	132	0
Controlled substances	856	766	90	591	48.4	0	12	4	122	126	1
Embezzlement	378	262	116	189	29.2	0	21	3	42	123	0
Escape, flight or harboring a fugitive	115	103	12	81	31.5	0	4	0	14	16	0
Extortion	66	65	1	42	79.2	0	3	5	9	7	0
Firearms	664	653	11	425	33.3	0	20	3	111	105	0
Forgery	391	296	95	266	36.8	0	22	3	31	69	0
Fraud	1,054	939	115	660	29.2	0	17	6	130	241	0
Immigration	3,016	2,908	108	2,710	7.4	1	18	0	88	199	0
Income tax	299	282	17	174	19.5	0	0	1	22	102	0
Kidnaping	39	36	3	24	253.6	0	7	1	6	1	0
Larceny/theft, total	1,594	1,393	201	1,122	38.8	0	81	10	176	204	1
Motor vehicle, interstate	257	254	3	188	44.9	0	10	4	33	22	0
Postal	643	490	153	469	30.1	0	39	3	51	80	1
Theft, interstate	146	142	4	110	38.4	0	4	0	8	24	0
Other	548	507	41	355	46.3	0	28	3	84	78	0
Liquor laws	10	9	1	6	29.4	0	1	0	1	2	0
National security laws	22	20	2	20	97.0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Robbery	993	936	57	571	145.0	0	127	11	260	24	0
Securities, transporting false or forged	23	19	4	10	46.3	0	1	0	6	6	0
White slave traffic	11	10	1	10	115.6	0	0	0	0	1	0
Other and unclassifiable	841	781	60	553	43.6	0	15	5	104	164	0
Government reservation, high seas, territorial, and District of Columbia	711	641	70	525	94.7	0	92	6	35	45	8
Assault	101	97	4	75	67.0	0	11	1	7	7	0
Auto theft	7	7	0	7	49.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	60	59	1	33	77.5	0	20	1	0	4	2
Forgery	7	4	3	6	87.8	0	0	0	0	1	0
Homicide	82	67	15	54	253.9	0	11	0	13	4	0
Larceny/theft	72	64	8	41	61.8	0	16	0	3	9	3
Robbery	95	85	10	76	179.1	0	15	2	1	1	0
Rape	20	20	0	12	199.0	0	3	0	5	0	0
Sex offenses, except rape	18	16	2	12	106.1	0	2	1	2	1	0
Other and unclassifiable	249	222	27	209	27.2	0	14	1	4	18	3
Military court-martial cases	3	2	5	2	217.0	0	1	0	0	0	0

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Prison System, Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1982 (Washington, D.C.: Federal Prison System, 1983), Table B-18.

Table 6.42 Number of and average sentence for Federal prisoners confined in Federal institutions, by offense, type of commitment, race, and sex, on Sept. 30, 1982

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.39. These data are 87.2 percent complete. "Completeness" refers to the percentage of the known prisoner population on which demographic data are available. For an explanation of sentencing procedures, see Appendix 20.

Offense	All prisoners		Prisoners under sentence								Prisoners not under sentence		Number of Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act commitments included in total sentence		
	Total	Male	Female	White				All other				Male	Female	Under	Not under
				Number	Average sentence (in months)	Male	Female	Number	Average sentence (in months)	Male	Female				
Total	22,028	20,646	1,382	14,036	103.1	13,280	756	7,852	146.8	7,239	613	127	13	75	18
Total excluding immigration and violent crimes ^a	14,147	13,067	1,080	9,878	74.0	9,287	591	4,168	85.3	3,690	478	90	11	66	18
Assault	123	116	7	50	135.7	45	5	66	100.1	64	2	7	0	0	0
Bankruptcy	6	4	2	5	57.6	4	1	1	60.0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Burglary	62	55	7	34	81.7	32	2	26	124.6	21	5	2	0	0	0
Counterfeiting	393	370	23	304	62.8	285	19	84	52.4	80	4	5	0	0	0
Drug laws, total	5,883	5,541	342	4,493	77.1	4,258	235	1,377	101.1	1,272	105	11	2	32	6
Non-narcotics	1,228	1,187	41	1,050	56.6	1,021	29	177	65.0	165	12	1	0	0	0
Narcotics	3,429	3,218	211	2,480	89.3	2,333	147	939	113.0	876	63	9	1	28	4
Controlled substances	1,226	1,136	90	963	67.9	904	59	261	82.4	231	30	1	1	4	2
Embezzlement	313	229	84	229	41.9	170	59	82	41.2	59	23	0	2	0	0
Escape, flight or harboring a fugitive	168	153	15	127	45.6	115	12	39	62.6	36	3	2	0	0	0
Extortion	158	155	3	135	116.9	132	3	17	189.8	17	0	6	0	0	0
Firearms	900	887	13	659	56.3	647	12	236	50.1	235	1	5	0	0	0
Forgery	535	424	111	244	63.6	211	33	288	53.8	210	78	3	0	4	0
Fraud	1,017	912	105	814	51.9	744	70	201	38.1	166	35	2	0	0	0
Immigration	1,127	1,080	47	1,101	17.2	1,055	46	26	22.5	25	1	0	0	0	0
Income tax	205	189	16	181	37.0	167	14	23	36.9	21	2	1	0	0	0
Juvenile delinquency	10	9	1	6	12.6	6	0	4	73.5	3	1	0	0	0	0
Kidnaping	404	387	17	269	373.5	256	13	132	412.0	128	4	3	0	0	0
Larceny/theft, total	2,280	2,064	216	1,387	63.5	1,318	69	876	53.2	733	143	13	4	4	0
Motor vehicle, interstate	534	526	8	438	60.8	430	8	90	63.7	90	0	6	0	1	0
Postal	741	588	153	255	50.1	220	35	480	44.1	366	114	2	4	1	0
Theft, interstate	213	211	2	164	67.5	163	1	48	56.6	47	1	1	0	0	0
Other	792	739	53	530	70.9	505	25	258	65.8	230	28	4	0	2	0
Liquor laws	9	9	0	9	34.3	9	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0
National security laws	35	33	2	29	137.4	27	2	5	104.6	5	0	1	0	0	0
Robbery	4,457	4,320	137	2,238	181.6	2,164	74	2,196	181.2	2,135	61	21	2	9	0
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	75	69	6	57	85.1	53	4	18	71.0	16	2	0	0	0	0
White slave traffic	34	32	2	14	102.0	14	0	20	111.3	18	2	0	0	0	0
Other and unclassifiable	1,179	1,121	58	917	105.9	876	41	237	153.8	221	16	24	1	1	0
Government reservation, high seas, territorial, and District of Columbia	2,590	2,425	165	713	294.5	673	40	1,855	217.5	1,732	123	20	2	25	11
Assault	309	292	17	55	137.1	50	5	252	143.6	240	12	2	0	0	0
Auto theft	18	18	0	6	116.0	6	0	12	63.7	12	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	246	237	9	54	94.4	52	2	185	125.2	178	7	7	0	12	5
Forgery	51	34	17	9	132.0	6	3	42	80.4	28	14	0	0	2	0
Homicide	770	724	46	302	449.4	287	15	465	376.3	434	31	3	0	0	0
Larceny/theft	133	120	13	29	79.4	28	1	104	92.1	92	12	0	0	3	0
Robbery	522	491	31	93	263.0	86	7	428	214.5	404	24	1	0	0	0
Rape	169	169	0	50	315.3	50	0	119	293.9	119	0	0	0	0	0
Sex offenses, except rape	58	55	3	19	138.0	19	0	39	196.6	36	3	0	0	0	0
Other and unclassifiable	314	285	29	96	152.2	89	7	209	100.2	189	20	7	2	8	6
Military court-martial cases	63	60	3	20	378.7	18	2	42	261.0	41	1	1	0	0	1

^aThis 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 1982 (Washington, D.C.: Federal Prison System, 1982), Table A-3.

Table 6.43 Number of, average sentence for, and average time served by releasees from Federal institutions and contract facilities, by offense and type of release, fiscal year 1982

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.39. These data are approximately 73.6 percent complete. "Completeness" refers to the percentage of the known prisoner population on which demographic data are available. For an explanation of sentencing procedures, see Appendix 20.

Offense	Releasees except of prisoners sentenced under the Youth Corrections Act													
	All prisoners released				Released on parole				Release at expiration of sentence and at mandatory release				Youth Corrections Act releases	
	Number	Average sentence (in months)	Average time served		Number	Average sentence (in months)	Average time served		Number	Average sentence (in months)	Average time served		Number	Average time served (in months)
			Months	Percent of average sentence			Months	Percent of average sentence			Months	Percent of average sentence		
Total	11,348	36.6	16.3	44.6	3,554	81.7	29.1	35.6	7,794	16.0	10.5	65.6	593	21.8
Assault	49	43.6	21.9	50.2	13	110.0	42.5	38.6	36	19.6	14.5	73.7	3	29.6
Bankruptcy	6	34.5	12.3	35.7	3	56.0	15.6	27.9	3	13.0	9.0	69.2	0	X
Burglary	33	58.8	24.9	42.3	15	92.0	33.6	36.5	18	31.2	17.6	56.5	3	15.3
Counterfeiting	242	30.9	15.8	51.0	99	51.8	18.7	36.0	143	16.5	13.8	83.5	11	12.8
Drug laws, total	2,496	46.3	20.3	43.9	1,114	73.4	26.6	36.3	1,382	24.5	15.2	62.3	137	18.6
Non-narcotics	479	32.0	15.0	46.7	183	51.6	19.7	38.3	296	19.9	12.0	60.3	20	14.2
Narcotics	1,368	58.2	24.2	41.6	705	84.9	29.9	35.3	663	29.9	18.1	60.7	84	20.2
Controlled substances	649	31.8	16.1	50.6	226	55.3	21.9	39.5	423	19.2	13.0	67.7	33	17.2
Embezzlement	300	18.1	8.7	48.3	79	41.7	15.9	38.1	221	9.7	6.2	63.9	20	11.6
Escape, flight or harboring a fugitive	104	28.7	16.6	57.8	33	49.2	23.8	48.4	71	19.2	13.2	68.9	3	10.3
Extortion	46	44.0	21.4	48.7	17	85.4	33.3	39.0	29	19.7	14.4	73.4	4	17.0
Firearms	492	29.4	15.8	53.8	116	60.5	24.4	40.2	376	19.8	13.2	66.7	21	30.3
Forgery	401	31.0	15.5	50.1	167	48.1	19.9	41.3	234	18.8	12.4	66.1	36	13.2
Fraud	748	20.4	10.5	51.5	204	43.2	16.8	39.0	544	11.8	8.1	68.7	12	14.1
Immigration	2,625	6.3	4.2	66.9	116	33.2	13.5	40.8	2,509	5.0	3.8	74.8	5	24.8
Income tax	244	12.0	7.0	58.4	44	31.5	12.3	39.0	200	7.7	5.8	75.6	0	X
Juvenile delinquency	2	44.5	26.5	59.5	1	31.0	10.0	32.2	1	58.0	43.0	74.1	0	X
Kidnaping	47	217.0	64.7	29.8	35	258.1	67.3	26.0	12	97.0	57.1	58.9	5	53.2
Larceny/theft, total	1,445	31.7	16.2	51.2	521	52.1	21.3	40.9	924	20.2	13.4	66.3	98	17.5
Motor vehicle, interstate	252	44.6	23.1	51.8	123	57.3	23.9	41.7	129	32.6	22.4	68.7	20	25.6
Postal	619	24.4	13.1	53.8	203	41.2	17.2	41.8	416	16.2	11.1	68.6	42	14.9
Theft, interstate	118	36.0	17.1	47.6	38	62.9	23.5	37.4	80	23.2	14.1	60.7	9	20.6
Other	456	33.4	16.5	49.4	157	59.6	24.1	40.4	299	19.7	12.5	63.7	27	14.5
Liquor laws	7	20.1	11.2	56.0	3	38.0	19.3	50.8	4	6.7	5.2	77.7	0	X
National security laws	4	74.5	26.7	35.9	0	X	X	X	4	74.5	26.7	35.9	1	5.0
Robbery	742	138.3	50.3	36.3	539	165.1	53.6	32.4	203	67.0	41.6	62.0	144	27.4
Securities, transporting false or forged	46	58.7	29.3	49.9	19	99.0	42.4	42.8	27	30.3	20.0	66.0	0	X
White slave traffic	20	50.6	26.1	51.5	7	74.2	36.0	48.4	13	37.8	20.7	54.8	1	34.0
Other and unclassifiable	703	30.4	13.7	45.0	205	65.0	22.6	34.7	498	16.1	10.0	62.1	26	20.8
Government reservation, high seas, territorial, and District of Columbia	518	55.8	23.0	41.3	192	116.8	40.7	34.8	326	19.9	12.7	63.7	63	29.8
Assault	66	42.8	22.3	52.0	14	105.7	44.0	41.6	52	25.8	16.4	63.5	9	32.6
Auto theft	8	68.1	21.7	31.9	5	91.0	23.4	25.7	3					

Table 6.44 Average daily population of U.S. Army confinement and correctional facilities, by facility, 1973-82

Facility	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Fort Bragg	177	154	85	30	10	7	6	9	12	11
Fort Campbell	165	131	86	77	35	24	22	28	30	41
Fort Carson	77	117	47	42	21	10	11	31	39	50
Fort Hood	118	135	96	55	33	31	37	49	67	56
Fort Lewis	140	144	77	49	22	18	20	29	40	54
Fort Meade	131	122	71	20	18	12	16	20	36	35
Fort Ord	162	171	73	42	26	13	12	16	33	78
Fort Polk	42	27	13	10	8	8	13	25	21	16
Fort Riley	93	52	36	24	27	48	57	82	78	84
Fort Benning	127	67	37	27	18	13	12	32	43	52
Fort Bliss	49	42	33	21	14	10	10 ^a	7	12	-
Fort Dix	280	171	71	33	19	12	16	26	20	14
Fort Gordon	125	97	53	38	20	17	19	23	30	38
Fort Jackson	39	20	15	2	2	2	2	1	1	-
Fort Knox	244	196	63	47	21	19	23	27	25	38
Fort Sill	155	109	19	19	21	16	18	21	30	56
Fort Leonard Wood	179	46	21	13	7	4	7	10	4	2
Fort Fitzsimmons	1	1	2	3	2	1	3	2	2	0
U.S. Army Disciplinary Barracks	931	1,153	1,152	1,189	1,038	818	1,022	1,315	1,402	1,452
U.S. Army Retraining Brigade	1,031	953	580	412	450	518	502	714	805	578

^aPrisoners of Navy facility.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Army.

Table 6.45 Normal capacity and average population of U.S. Army correctional centers, by location, 1982

NOTE: Data have been collected from the organizations or agencies through a mail survey. Facilities listed are for military personnel 17 years of age and older. "Normal capacity" is the number of inmates the facility was designed to hold.

Correctional center and location	Normal capacity	Average population	
		Male	Female
U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas	1,500	1,464	14
Fort Benning Confinement Facility, Fort Benning, Georgia	62	61	1
Fort Gordon Confinement Facility, Fort Gordon, Georgia	60	48	0
Fort Knox Area Confinement Facility, Fort Knox, Kentucky	50	45	0
Fort Sill Confinement Facility, Fort Sill, Oklahoma	70	66	2
U.S. Army Retraining Brigade, Fort Riley, Kansas	1,000	531	11
Fort Campbell Confinement Facility, Fort Campbell, Kentucky	60	35	1
Fort Carson Confinement Facility, Fort Carson, Colorado	62	54	3
Fort Hood Confinement Facility, Fort Hood, Texas	75	78	0
Fort Lewis Confinement Facility, Fort Lewis, Washington	50	46	0
Fort Meade Confinement Facility, Fort George G. Meade, Maryland	55	40	5
Fort Ord Confinement Facility, Fort Ord, California	100	89	3
Fort Polk Confinement Facility, Fort Polk, Louisiana	34	11	0
Fort Richardson Confinement Facility, Fort Richardson, Alaska	25	28	0
Fort Riley Confinement Facility, Fort Riley, Kansas	96	79	4
U.S. Eighth Army Confinement Facility, Camp Humphries, Korea	50	40	1
Berlin Confinement Facility, Berlin, Germany	11	8	0
SETAF Confinement Facility, Camp Darley, Italy	4	1	0
Mannheim Confinement Facility, Mannheim, Germany	156	182	4
Fort Clayton Confinement Facility, Fort Clayton, Panama	19	6	0

Source: American Correctional Association, 1983 *Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities* (College Park, Md.: American Correctional Association, 1983), pp. 341-343. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.46 Normal capacity and average population of U.S. Air Force correctional center, 1981

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.45. The correctional center listed includes facilities for confinement of minimum, medium, and maximum custody grades. "Normal capacity" is the number of inmates the facility was designed to hold.

Correctional center	Normal capacity	Average population
3320th Correction and Rehabilitation Squadron, Lowry Air Force Base, Colorado	200	103

Source: American Correctional Association, 1983 *Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities* (College Park, Md.: American Correctional Association, 1983), p. 344. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.47 Normal capacity and average population of U.S. Navy correctional centers, by location, 1982

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.45. The Navy also operates other small correctional centers and detention spaces in the United States and overseas. All facilities are for Naval personnel 17 years of age and older 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, Long Beach, California	34	23
Naval Station, San Diego, California	187	170
Naval Station, Treasure Island, San Francisco, California	148	111
Naval Submarine Base, New London, Connecticut	20	14
Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Florida	50	64
Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida	72	46
Naval Station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii	82	54
Naval Administrative Command, Great Lakes, Illinois	170	130
Naval Station, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	210	143
Naval Education and Training Center, Newport, Rhode Island	75	32
Naval Station, Charleston, South Carolina	95	82
Naval Air Station, Millington, Tennessee	68	57
Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Texas	65	35
Naval Station, Norfolk, Virginia	287	264
Naval Station, Seattle, Washington	59	62
Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba	24	6
Naval Station, Guam	23	14
Fleet Activities, Yokosuka, Japan	49	40
Naval Base, Subic Bay, Philippines	56	48
Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico	10	7
Naval Station, Rota, Spain	15	20

Source: American Correctional Association, 1983 *Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities* (College Park, Md.: American Correctional Association, 1983), pp. 345, 346. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.48 Normal capacity and average population of U.S. Marine Corps correctional centers, by location, 1982

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.45. Facilities listed are for Marine Corps personnel 17 years of age and older 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 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

Source: American Correctional Association, 1983 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities (College Park, Md.: American Correctional Association, 1983), pp. 344, 345. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.49 Conditional and unconditional releases of sentenced prisoners from State and Federal jurisdiction, by type of release, region, and jurisdiction, 1981

NOTE: See NOTES, Figure 6.5 and Table 6.22. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 19.

Region and jurisdiction	Conditional release					Unconditional release			
	Total	Parole	Probation	Supervised mandatory releases	Other	Total	Expiration of sentence	Commutation of sentence	Other
United States, total	124,415	81,894	5,287	32,861	4,373	27,901	22,983	3,394	1,524
Federal institutions, total	6,431	4,055	0	2,376	0	3,396	3,228	3	165
State institutions, total	117,984	77,839	5,287	30,485	4,373	24,505	19,755	3,391	1,359
Northeast	16,315	13,329	315	2,535	136	2,444	2,227	54	163
Maine	102	19	83	0	0	247	247	0	0
New Hampshire	167	167	0	0	0	31	4	0	27
Vermont	305	120	180	0	5	24	21	0	3
Massachusetts	796	796	0	0	0	263	215	48	0
Rhode Island	200	148	52	0	0	34	30	4	0
Connecticut	1,522	1,391	0	0	131	797	791	2	0
New York	7,536	5,001	0	2,535	0	590	590	0	0
New Jersey	2,819	2,819	0	0	0	130	130	0	0
Pennsylvania	2,868	2,868	0	0	0	332	199	0	133
North Central	29,722	18,565	2,494	7,838	825	3,841	3,236	61	544
Ohio	8,518	6,503	1,463	0	552	53	22	0	31
Indiana	2,789	519	344	1,683	243	210	66	0	144
Illinois	6,199	866	0	5,333	0	1,171	1,115	43	13
Michigan	4,754	4,754	0	0	0	377	377	0	0
Wisconsin	1,741	929	13	778	21	125	85	0	40
Minnesota	1,088	1,088	0	0	0	148	101	0	47
Iowa	835	607	228	0	0	308	297	0	11
Missouri	1,554	1,552	0	0	2	956	680	18	258
North Dakota	165	147	11	0	7	9	9	0	0
South Dakota	243	221	22	0	0	98	98	0	0
Nebraska	303	303	0	0	0	386	386	0	0
Kansas	1,533	1,076	413	44	0	0	X	X	X
South	50,174	38,515	1,862	7,200	2,597	16,527	12,725	3,255	547
Delaware	367	231	0	136	0	77	54	0	23
Maryland	2,880	2,087	0	793	0	25	11	14	0
District of Columbia	797	691	0	106	0	670	670	0	0
Virginia	3,539	2,489	0	1,047	3	275	258	0	17
West Virginia	406	300	79	0	27	73	68	0	5
North Carolina	6,890	6,890	0	0	0	1,323	1,323	0	0
South Carolina	2,752	2,195	557	0	0	673	660	1	12
Georgia	2,601	1,750	48	0	803	4,259	1,394	2,851	14
Florida	5,735	3,855	614	984	282	3,019	2,633	5	381
Kentucky	2,586	2,026	310	250	0	33	30	0	3
Tennessee	2,881	2,305	0	357	219	413	394	8	11
Alabama	1,832	1,512	78	0	242	540	536	1	3
Mississippi	1,707	940	138	0	629	349	320	0	29
Arkansas	1,780	1,454	0	0	326	254	253	1	0
Louisiana	707	705	2	0	0	1,683	1,634	1	48
Oklahoma	1,013	1,013	0	0	0	1,126	753	373	0
Texas	11,701	8,072	36	3,527	66	1,735	1,734	0	1
West	21,773	7,430	616	12,912	815	1,693	1,567	21	105
Montana	361	288	58	2	13	57	57	0	0
Idaho	498	203	295	0	0	87	85	0	2
Wyoming	189	169	19	0	1	56	33	19	4
Colorado	1,298	1,184	114	0	0	227	198	0	29
New Mexico	705	502	0	0	203	350	350	0	0
Arizona	1,832	805	97	332	598	34	34	0	0
Utah	433	433	0	0	0	23	6	0	17
Nevada	613	613	0	0	0	239	238	0	1
Washington	1,400	1,400	0	0	0	7	3	1	3
Oregon	1,722	1,722	0	0	0	181	180	1	0
California	12,366	0	0	12,366	0	415	366	0	49
Alaska	270	58	0	212	0	0	X	X	X
Hawaii	86	53	33	0	0	17	17	0	0

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1981, NCJ-86485 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983), p. 30.

Table 6.50 Movement of the parole population under State and Federal jurisdiction, by region and jurisdiction, 1981

NOTE: The data were collected by the annual Uniform Parole Reports survey conducted in 1982 and represent information voluntarily provided by the U.S. Parole Commission, the 50 States, and the District of Columbia. Jurisdictions were instructed to include in the parole population adult parolees and mandatory releasees sentenced to a year or more on a felony-type offense who have entered parole supervision either through the decision of a paroling board for parolees, or as a result of serving a prison term shortened by reduction measures such as "good time" for mandatory releasees. Jurisdictions were further instructed to include persons under their official jurisdiction regardless of supervision location (in-State, out-of-State) or supervision status (active, inactive). Jurisdiction figures presented are the total cases reported to the Uniform Parole Report program by each reporting agency.

For a discussion of survey methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 17.

Region and jurisdiction	Parole population on	Movement during 1981		Parole population on
	Dec. 31, 1980	Entries	Exits	Dec. 31, 1981
United States, total	222,036	126,312	122,174	226,174
Federal	23,652	9,545	11,855	21,342
State, total	198,384	116,767	110,319	204,832
North East:	45,359	18,038	17,301	46,096
Maine	213	26	35	204
New Hampshire	441	208	170	479
Vermont	293	143	165	271
Massachusetts	4,071	1,295	1,961	3,405
Rhode Island	257	192	205	244
Connecticut	1,932	1,486	1,234	2,184
New York	19,652	7,714	7,501	19,865
New Jersey	8,911	3,585	2,790	9,706
Pennsylvania	9,589	3,389	3,240	9,738
North Central:	36,635	28,849	28,745	36,739
Ohio	8,849	7,331	7,709	8,471
Indiana	2,028	2,546	2,421	2,155
Illinois	9,507	7,234	8,497	8,244
Michigan	6,227	4,710	4,352	6,585
Wisconsin	2,639	1,815	1,601	2,853
Minnesota	1,534	1,049	950	1,633
Iowa	639	521	375	785
Missouri	2,395	1,684	1,109	2,970
North Dakota	127	164	162	129
South Dakota	198	302	241	259
Nebraska	292	291	328	255
Kansas	2,200	1,200	1,000	2,400
South:	77,167	48,388	43,780	81,775
Delaware	619	469	464	624
Maryland	6,436	2,757	3,061	6,132
District of Columbia	3,045	1,204	968	3,281
Virginia	4,783	3,539	2,685	5,637
West Virginia	475	390	380	485
North Carolina	6,496	9,427	9,048	6,875
South Carolina	3,124	1,423	1,241	3,306
Georgia	3,169	2,510	3,027	2,652
Florida	8,823	4,525	6,728	6,620
Kentucky	8,120	2,005	1,129	8,996
Tennessee	3,097	2,784	2,601	3,280
Alabama	2,547	1,748	1,934	2,361
Mississippi	2,292	1,655	1,213	2,734
Arkansas	2,855	1,406	1,343	2,918
Louisiana	1,819	705	611	1,913
Oklahoma	2,232	1,013	946	2,299
Texas	17,235	10,828	6,401	21,662
West:	39,223	21,492	20,493	40,222
Montana	758	208	324	642
Idaho	420	202	226	396
Wyoming	154	171	120	205
Colorado	927	1,184	1,015	1,096
New Mexico	884	478	268	1,094
Arizona	1,093	1,007	781	1,319
Utah	767	441	435	773
Nevada	1,052	544	424	1,172
Washington	14,669	1,359	926	15,102
Oregon	2,639	1,435	2,323	1,751
California	15,253	14,342	13,515	16,080
Alaska	93	58	50	101
Hawaii	514	63	86	491

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West.

Table 6.51 Movement of the parole population under State and Federal jurisdiction, by method of entry, method of exit, region, and jurisdiction, 1981

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.50. In California, the court may, at its discretion, place persons between 18 and 20 years of age in the custody of either the Department of Corrections or the Department of the Youth Authority and each department maintains a parole system. Information about the type of entry into the parole population and exit from the parole population was missing for 13,052 entries (out of 126,312 total entries) and 8,223 exits (out of 122,174 total exits). For a discussion of survey methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 17.

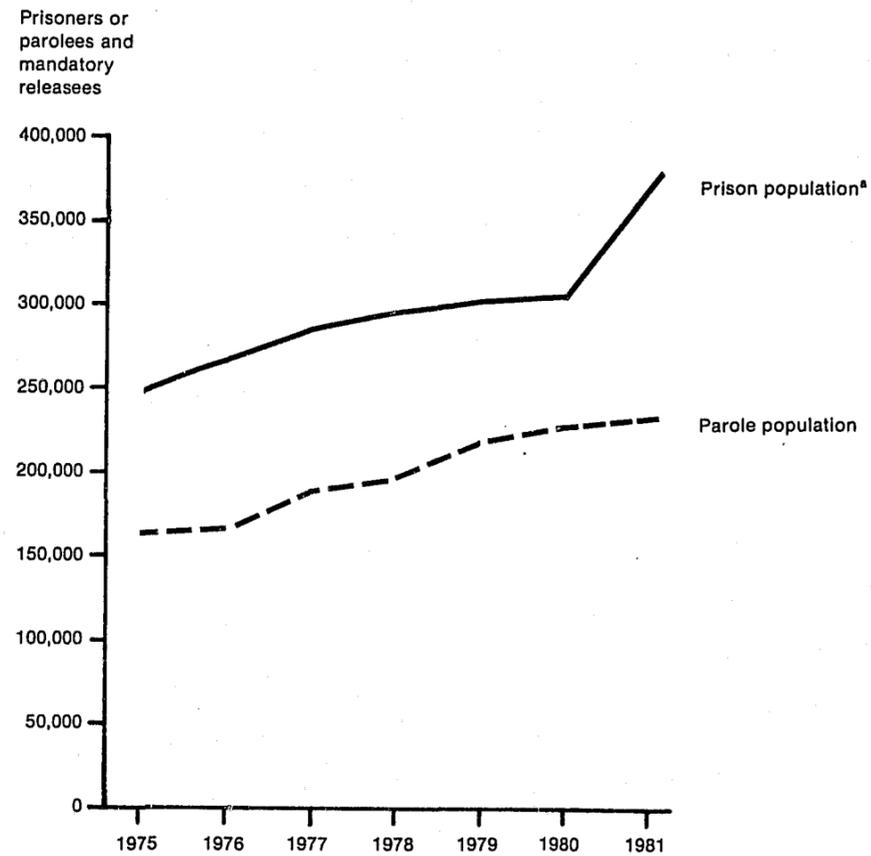
Region and jurisdiction	Entries to the parole population				Exits from the parole population				
	Total	Mandatory releasees			Total	Discharges	Revolutions	Deaths	Other
		Parolees from prison	from prison	Other					
Federal	9,545	6,212	1,804	1,529	11,855	8,086	3,153	151	465
North East:	26	26	0	0	35	10	25	0	0
Maine	208	165	0	43	170	138	27	5	0
New Hampshire	143	143	0	0	165	128	37	(a)	0
Vermont	1,295	1,295	0	0	NA ^b	NA	NA	NA	NA
Massachusetts	192	189	0	3	194 ^b	144	49	1	NA
Rhode Island	1,486	1,486	0	0	1,234	839	388	7	0
Connecticut	7,638 ^b	5,024	2,614	NA	7,501	4,539	2,770	192	0
New York	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Jersey	3,389	3,389	0	0	3,240	1,938	1,206	96	0
Pennsylvania									
North Central:	7,331	7,060	0	271	6,201 ^b	4,487	1,636	78	NA
Ohio	2,548	357	1,912	279	2,421 ^b	1,397	273	9	742
Indiana	7,234	304	6,930	0	8,467 ^b	6,270	2,118	79	NA
Illinois	4,710	4,710	0	0	4,352 ^b	2,965	1,029	54	304
Michigan	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,557 ^b	1,212	345	NA	NA
Wisconsin	1,049	924	125	0	950	474	463	13	0
Minnesota	521	521	0	0	375 ^b	298	72	5	0
Iowa	1,649 ^b	1,437	212	NA	1,105 ^b	696	386	23	NA
Missouri	164	164	0	0	162	141	20	1	0
North Dakota	302	263	0	39	241	198	42	1	0
South Dakota	291	275	16	0	328	265	63	0	0
Nebraska	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kansas									
South:	469	282	187	0	464	397	64	3	0
Delaware	2,757	2,085	672	0	3,061	2,339	722	(a)	0
Maryland	1,029 ^b	1,011	18	NA	722	334	367	21	NA
District of Columbia	3,539	2,492	1,047	0	2,685	1,966	685	34	0
Virginia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Virginia	9,427	9,427	0	0	8,901 ^b	7,836	1,013	52	NA
North Carolina	1,423	1,423	0	0	1,241	842	364	35	0
South Carolina	2,510	2,510	0	0	3,027	2,378	649	0	0
Georgia	NA	NA	NA	NA	6,728	6,446	282	(a)	0
Florida	2,005	2,005	0	0	1,129	470	642	17	0
Kentucky	2,784	2,101	683	0	2,601	2,309	292	(a)	0
Tennessee	1,748	1,748	0	0	1,934 ^b	1,483	451	(a)	0
Alabama	1,655	1,655	0	0	1,115 ^b	672	289	16	138
Mississippi	1,406	1,406	0	0	1,343	930	413	(a)	0
Arkansas	765	705	0	0	611	444	154	13	0
Louisiana	1,013	1,013	0	0	946	798	133	15	0
Oklahoma	10,828	7,501	3,327	0	6,401	4,252	2,001	148	0
Texas									
West:	208	208	0	0	324	229	95	(a)	0
Montana	202	202	0	0	226	149	76	1	0
Idaho	171	171	0	0	120	103	12	5	0
Wyoming	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,015	884	131	(a)	0
Colorado	478	478	0	0	268	114	144	10	0
New Mexico	1,007	557	450	0	781	603	174	4	0
Arizona	441	441	0	0	435	257	167	11	0
Utah	544	544	0	0	424	265	153	6	0
Nevada	1,359	1,359	0	0	926	169	713	44	0
Washington	1,435	1,435	0	0	2,323	2,023	258	28	14
Oregon									
California:									
Department of Corrections	12,379	92	12,274	13	11,673	7,714	3,885	74	0
Department of Youth Authority	1,896 ^b	1,896	0	NA	1,842	1,516	305	21	0
Alaska	58	58	0	0	50	32	18	0	0
Hawaii	63	63	0	0	82 ^b	55	23	4	NA

^aIncluded with discharges.
^bThis item total is less than the corresponding total reported in Table 6.50. See Appendix 17 for detail regarding missing data.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West.

Figure 6.10 Prison and parole populations on Dec. 31, United States, 1975-81

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.50. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 17.

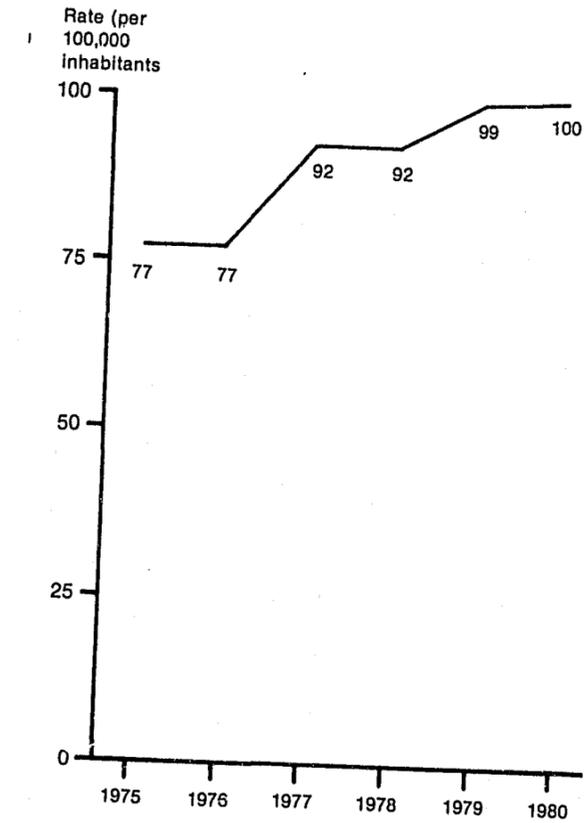


^aPrison population (adults sentenced to 1 year or more of imprisonment) data are from the U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1976; 1977; 1978 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office); and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1979; 1980; 1981 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office).

Source: Figure adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from figure provided by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West.

Figure 6.11 Rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of persons in the parole population, United States, 1975-80

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.50. Rates were calculated using U.S. Bureau of the Census population figures for the number of inhabitants. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 17.



Source: Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West.

Persons Under Correctional Supervision

Table 6.52 Sentenced prisoners admitted to State and Federal institutions for violations of parole or other conditional release, by whether a new sentence was imposed, sex, region, and jurisdiction, 1981

NOTE: See NOTES, Figure 6.5 and Table 6.22. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 19.

Region and jurisdiction	Total	Parole violators				Other conditional release violators					
		Total	New sentence imposed		No new sentence imposed		Total	New sentence imposed		No new sentence imposed	
			Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
United States, total	35,674	26,565	11,969	430	13,597	569	9,109	3,150	151	5,640	168
Federal institution, total	1,709	1,492	27	2	1,361	102	217	0	0	211	6
State institutions, total	33,965	25,073	11,942	428	12,236	467	8,892	3,150	151	5,429	162
Northeast	6,537	4,723	1,830	41	2,728	124	1,814	1,129	20	649	16
Maine	34	33	20	0	13	0	1	1	0	0	0
New Hampshire	26	26	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	78	68	58	0	10	0	10	10	0	0	0
Massachusetts	349	349	0	0	335	14	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	56	33	14	0	19	0	23	7	0	16	0
Connecticut	1,052	162	0	0	157	5	890	719	15	151	5
New York	3,058	2,168	847	14	1,255	52	890	392	5	482	11
New Jersey	847	847	263	4	540	40	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	1,037	1,037	628	23	373	13	0	0	0	0	0
North Central	9,418	4,753	2,434	94	2,150	75	4,665	427	35	4,091	112
Ohio	2,013	1,786	1,357	55	362	12	227	0	0	205	22
Indiana	216	0	0	0	0	0	216	216	0	0	0
Illinois	4,067	406	11	2	393	0	3,661	31	24	3,542	64
Michigan	1,152	1,152	634	23	471	24	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	377	147	45	1	96	5	230	88	0	139	3
Minnesota	435	435	175	1	253	6	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa	160	102	38	3	50	11	58	23	0	34	1
Missouri	411	361	0	0	353	8	50	0	0	50	0
North Dakota	27	22	0	0	22	0	5	0	0	5	0
South Dakota	47	39	1	0	36	2	8	0	0	7	1
Nebraska	65	65	12	1	49	3	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	448	238	161	8	65	4	210	69	11	109	21
South	11,081	9,281	5,219	198	3,751	113	1,800	1,408	77	307	8
Delaware	25	25	3	0	21	1	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	423	423	0	0	412	11	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	288	223	187	6	30	0	65	58	0	7	0
Virginia	685	538	244	9	274	11	147	143	4	0	0
West Virginia	55	53	5	0	47	1	2	0	0	2	0
North Carolina	965	965	935	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	728	466	132	1	328	5	262	174	7	78	3
Georgia	658	658	639	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	2,159	1,935	746	18	1,140	31	224	89	4	128	3
Kentucky	761	701	240	1	449	11	60	29	0	30	1
Tennessee	423	397	0	0	384	13	26	0	0	26	0
Alabama	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	385	297	198	2	92	5	88	49	2	36	1
Arkansas	457	457	0	0	446	11	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	154	154	35	5	104	10	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	133	133	102	6	22	3	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	2,780	1,854	1,753	101	0	0	926	866	60	0	0
West	6,929	6,316	2,459	95	3,607	155	613	186	19	382	26
Montana	104	89	0	1	85	3	15	0	4	11	0
Idaho	136	72	13	0	57	2	64	28	6	30	0
Wyoming	14	14	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado	204	183	50	2	130	1	21	5	0	15	1
New Mexico	401	221	6	0	206	9	180	46	4	118	12
Arizona	498	183	94	6	80	3	315	107	5	192	11
Utah	160	160	66	3	91	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	196	196	34	1	156	5	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	734	734	278	13	428	15	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	516	516	148	8	345	15	0	0	0	0	0
California	3,885	3,885	1,714	58	2,011	102	0	0	0	0	0
Alaska	43	43	40	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	38	20	10	0	10	0	18	0	0	16	2

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1981, NCJ-86485 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983), p. 33.

Table 6.53 Prisoners granted parole by U.S. Parole Commission, by region, fiscal years 1977-81

NOTE: These data refer only to defendants sentenced as adults. The "percent" column refers to 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.
For a list of States in regions, see Appendix 5.

Region	1977		1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Number	Percent								
Total	3,746	44.1	5,260	54.3	6,427	65.8	6,722	69.7	5,436	64.8
Northeast	664	43.9	861	50.7	1,113	60.3	1,149	63.8	1,072	64.0
Southeast	1,106	55.1	1,322	55.7	1,727	71.4	1,988	74.1	1,608	68.3
North Central	864	41.7	1,330	59.9	1,564	71.3	1,354	72.0	1,066	65.9
South Central	593	41.5	683	45.9	939	59.8	977	67.2	939	65.9
West	519	35.2	1,064	55.7	1,084	62.3	1,254	68.7	751	57.0

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, Report of the U.S. Parole Commission, October 1, 1976 to September 30, 1978, p. 18; Tables 11-A and 11-B; October 1, 1978 to September 30, 1980, p. 21, Table 11-B; and Sheldon Adelberg, "Workload and Decision Trends: Statistical Highlights (Fiscal Years 1979-1981)," Report 32, U.S. Parole Commission, 1982. (Mimeographed.) P. 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.54 Deaths among sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities, by cause of death, sex, region, and jurisdiction, 1981

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.5. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 19.

Region and jurisdiction	Total		Execution		Illness or natural causes		Suicide		Accidental self-injury		Caused by another		Not known		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
United States, total	791	776	15	1	0	366	8	75	1	23	1	104	0	207	5
Federal institutions, total	58	58	0	0	0	36	0	9	0	0	0	13	0	0	0
State institutions, total	733	718	15	1	0	330	8	66	1	23	1	91	0	207	5
Northeast	103	101	2	0	0	31	1	12	0	1	0	10	0	47	1
Maine	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
New Hampshire	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	6	6	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Rhode Island	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Connecticut	20	19	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	8	0	7	1
New York	39	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	0
New Jersey	7	7	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	26	25	1	0	0	22	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Central	146	146	0	1	0	67	0	16	0	3	0	11	0	48	0
Ohio	29	29	0	0	0	19	0	8	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana	22	22	0	1	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Illinois	7	7	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan	51	51	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	3	0	41	0
Wisconsin	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
Minnesota	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa	5	5	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Missouri	16	16	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Nebraska	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	6	6	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
South	353	342	11	0	0	170	5	18	1	15	1	33	0	106	4
Delaware	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	27	27	0	0	0	18	0	5	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
District of Columbia	16	15	1	0	0	12	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	1
Virginia	45	44	1	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0
West Virginia	4	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	28	26	2	0	0	19	2	2	0	2	0	3	0	0	0
South Carolina	19	19	0	0	0	9	0	3	0	3	0	4	0	0	0
Georgia	15	15	0	0	0	10	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	0
Florida	39	38	1	0	0	29	0	3	1	2	0	4	0	0	0
Kentucky	8	8	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Tennessee	16	16	0	0	0	7	0	2	0	2	0	4	0	1	0
Alabama	13	12	1	0	0	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	5	4	1	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	9	9	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	2	0
Louisiana	14	14	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Oklahoma	8	7	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0
Texas	86	83	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	83	3
West	131	129	2	0	0	62	2	20	0	4	0	37	0	6	0
Montana	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Wyoming	3	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Colorado	10	10	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	3	0
New Mexico	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0
Arizona	6	6	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Utah	5	5	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Nevada	4	4	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Washington	18	18	0	0	0	8	0	3	0	3	0	4	0	0	0
Oregon	18	18	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	51	49	2	0	0	21	2	12	0	0	0	16	0	0	0
Alaska	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1981, NCJ-86485 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983), p. 34.

Table 6.55 Prisoners under sentence of death, by race or ethnicity and jurisdiction, on Apr. 20, 1983

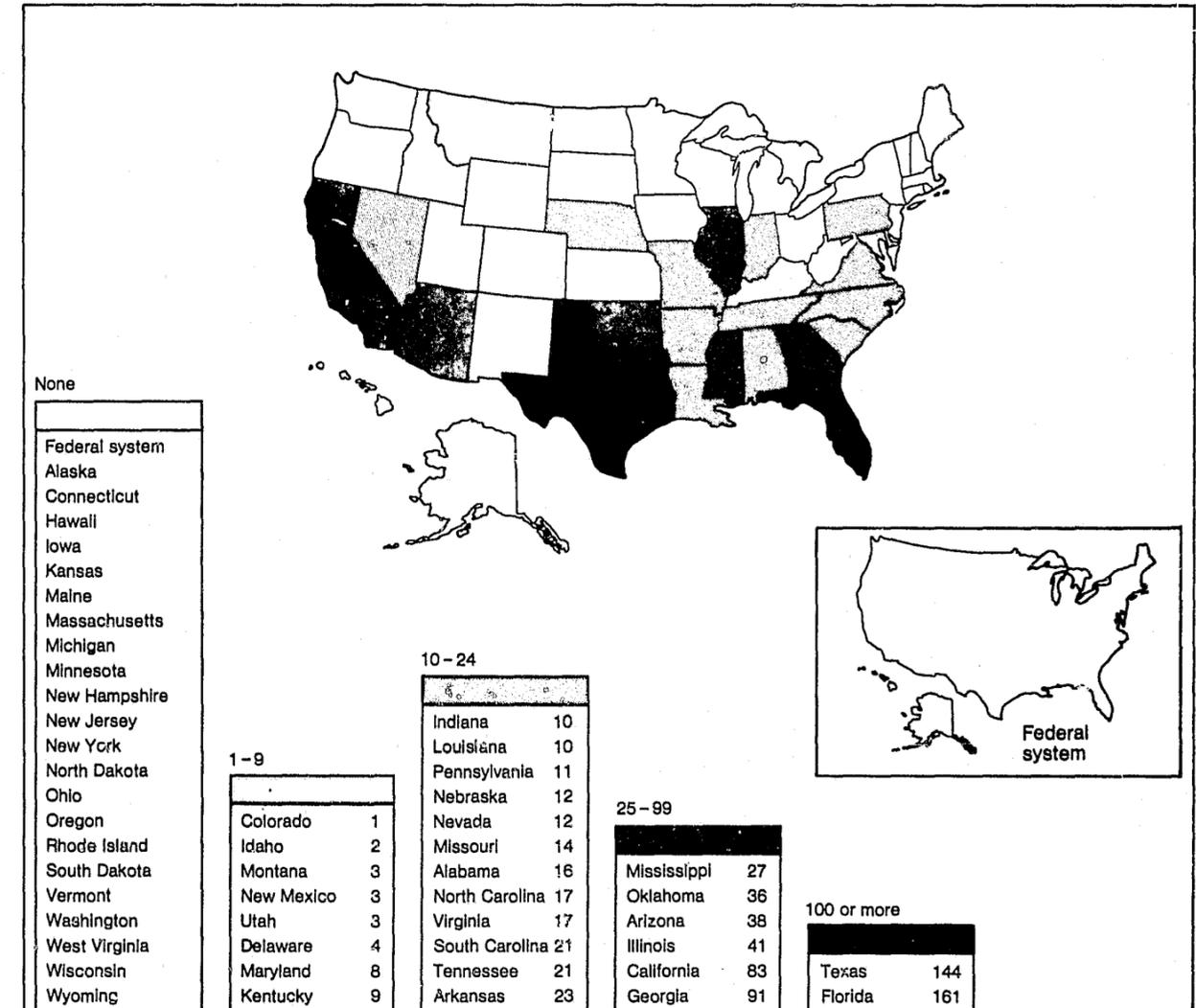
NOTE: The NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc. periodically collects data on persons on death row. As of Apr. 20, 1983, 39 jurisdictions had capital punishment laws and 32 jurisdictions had at least 1 prisoner under sentence of death. Between Jan. 1, 1973 and Apr. 20, 1983, an estimated 551 death sentences have been vacated as unconstitutional and an estimated 500 convictions or sentences have been reversed or vacated on other grounds.

Jurisdiction	Total	Race or ethnicity				
		Black	White	Hispanic	Native American	Asian
United States	1,168	491	610	55	8	4
Federal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alabama	59	38 ^a	21	0	0	0
Alaska	X	X ^b	X	X	X	X
Arizona	54	7 ^c	42	4	0	0
Arkansas	23	7 ^c	15 ^c	1	0	0
California	124	47	52	20	2	3
Colorado	1	0	1	0	0	0
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delaware	6	3	3	0	0	0
District of Columbia	X	X	X	X	X	X
Florida	195	80	111 ^c	4	0	0
Georgia	115	56 ^a	59 ^{c,d}	0	0	0
Hawaii	X	X	X	X	X	X
Idaho	7	0	6	1	0	0
Illinois	53	34	15	4	0	0
Indiana	16	8	8	0	0	0
Iowa	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kansas	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kentucky	13	1	12	0	0	0
Louisiana	37	19	18 ^c	0	0	0
Maine	X	X	X	X	X	X
Maryland	13	9	3 ^a	0	1 ^a	0
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan	X	X	X	X	X	X
Minnesota	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mississippi	35	20	15 ^a	0	0	0
Missouri	21	12	9	0	0	0
Montana	4	1	3	0	0	0
Nebraska	12	3	8	0	1	0
Nevada	18	5 ^a	11	2	0	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	5	1	2	2	0	0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	31	14	16 ^a	0	1	0
North Dakota	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ohio	5	2	3	0	0	0
Oklahoma	36	5	30 ^{c,d}	0	1	0
Oregon	X	X	X	X	X	X
Pennsylvania	48	25	23	0	0	0
Rhode Island	X	X	X	X	X	X
South Carolina	23	9	14	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	33	10	22	0	1	0
Texas	151	56	80 ^a	15	0	0
Utah	4	3	1	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	19	11	6	1	0	1
Washington	3	0	3	0	0	0
West Virginia	X	X	X	X	X	X
Wisconsin	X	X	X	X	X	X
Wyoming	2	0	2	0	0	0
U.S. military	7	5	1	1	0	0

^a Includes one female.
^b Includes two persons sentenced to death in the State but serving another sentence in another State.
^c Includes one person sentenced to death in the State but serving another sentence in another State.
^d Includes two females.
 Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.

Figure 6.12 Prisoners under sentence of death, by jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1981

NOTE: By yearend 1981, 36 States and the Federal Government had death penalty statutes in effect. 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 1981*, NCJ-86484 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983), p. 6.

Table 6.56 Prisoners under sentence of death, by race, offense, region, and jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1981

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.12.
(- represents zero)

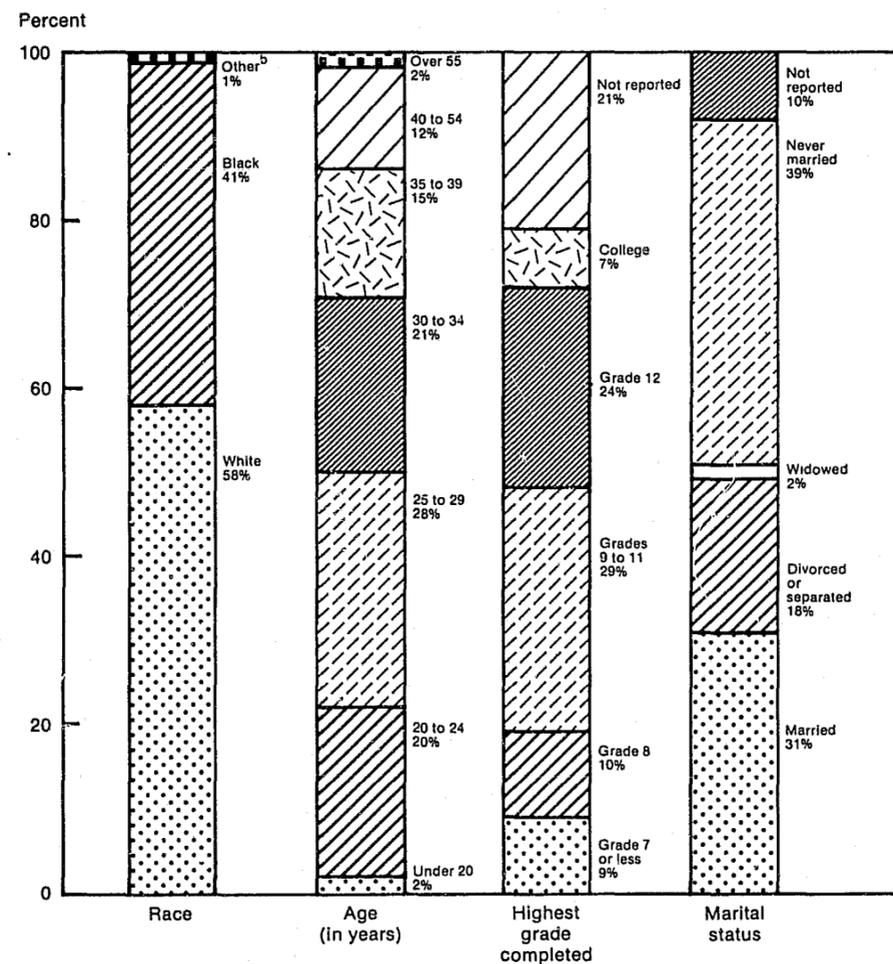
Region and jurisdiction	Total					White					Black					Other ^a				
	Total	Murder	Rape ^b	Kidnaping	Other	Total	Murder	Rape ^b	Kidnaping	Other	Total	Murder	Rape ^b	Kidnaping	Other	Total	Murder	Rape	Kidnaping	Other
United States	838	836	2	-	-	488	487	1	-	-	342	341	1	-	-	8	8	-	-	-
Federal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-
State	838	836	2	-	-	488	487	1	-	-	342	341	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northeast	11	11	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maine	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Rhode Island	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New York	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Pennsylvania	11	11	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Central	77	-	-	-	-	33	33	-	-	-	43	43	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Ohio	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indiana	10	10	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	41	41	-	-	-	15	15	-	-	-	26	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Michigan	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	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	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
Iowa	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Missouri	14	14	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Dakota	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	12	12	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kansas	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
South	605	603	2	-	-	345	344	1	-	-	258	257	1	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
Delaware	4	4	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland	8	8	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Virginia	17	17	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Virginia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
North Carolina	17	17	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	21	21	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	-	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	91	91	-	-	-	40	40	-	-	-	51	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	161	159	2	-	-	96	95	1	-	-	65	64	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kentucky	9	9	-	-	-	9	9	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	21	21	-	-	-	13	13	-	-	-	13	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alabama	16	16	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	27	27	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arkansas	23	23	-	-	-	15	15	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	10	10	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	36	36	-	-	-	30	30	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Texas	144	144	-	-	-	88	88	-	-	-	56	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	145	145	-	-	-	103	103	-	-	-	37	37	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-
Montana	3	3	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	2	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colorado	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	3	3	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	38	38	-	-	-	33	33	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utah	3	3	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	12	12	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
California	83	83	-	-	-	51	51	-	-	-	28	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alaska	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	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	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

^aPersons enumerated under "other" were five American Indians and three Asians.
^bThe two persons enumerated under the category "rape" were under sentence of death for sexual battery.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1981*, NCJ-86484 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983), pp. 74, 75.

Figure 6.13 Characteristics of prisoners under sentence of death, United States, on Dec. 31, 1981

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.12.
(Percent^a)



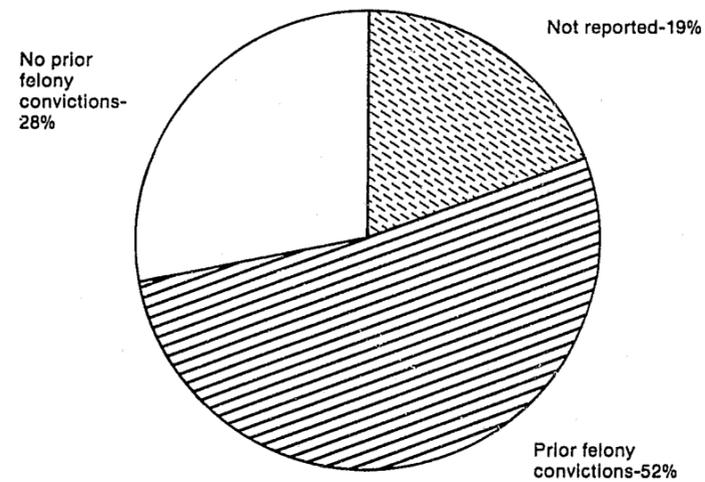
(N=838)

^aPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.
^bThe persons enumerated under "other" include five American Indians and three Asians.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1981*, NCJ-86484 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983), pp. 69, 76, 78, 80. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 6.14 Prisoners under sentence of death, by prior felony history, United States, on Dec. 31, 1981

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.12.
(Percent; N=838)



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1981*, NCJ-86484 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983), p. 86. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Persons Under Correctional Supervision

Table 6.57 Prisoners received from court under sentence of death, by race, region, and jurisdiction, 1981

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.12.
(- represents zero)

Region and jurisdiction	Total	White	Black	Other ^a
United States	228	124	100	4
Federal	-	-	-	-
State	228	124	100	4
Northeast	5	3	2	-
Maine	X	X	X	X
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-
Vermont	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	X	X	X	X
Rhode Island	X	X	X	X
Connecticut	-	-	-	-
New York	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	X	X	X	X
Pennsylvania	5	3	2	-
North Central	25	7	17	1
Ohio	-	-	-	-
Indiana	5	2	3	-
Illinois	11	2	9	-
Michigan	X	X	X	X
Wisconsin	X	X	X	X
Minnesota	X	X	X	X
Iowa	X	X	X	X
Missouri	7	3	4	-
North Dakota	X	X	X	X
South Dakota	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	2	-	1	1
Kansas	X	X	X	X
South	141	77	63	1
Delaware	1	1	-	-
Maryland	7	3	4	-
District of Columbia	X	X	X	X
Virginia	5	3	2	-
West Virginia	X	X	X	X
North Carolina	5	3	1	1
South Carolina	8	7	1	-
Georgia	5	2	3	-
Florida	24	12	12	-
Kentucky	4	4	-	-
Tennessee	8	6	2	-
Alabama	14	3	11	-
Mississippi	13	4	9	-
Arkansas	12	8	4	-
Louisiana	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	9	7	2	-
Texas	26	14	12	-
West	57	37	18	2
Montana	-	-	-	-
Idaho	2	2	-	-
Wyoming	-	-	-	-
Colorado	1	1	-	-
New Mexico	2	2	-	-
Arizona	8	6	1	1
Utah	-	-	-	-
Nevada	4	3	1	-
Washington	-	-	-	-
Oregon	X	X	X	X
California	40	23	16	1
Alaska	X	X	X	X
Hawaii	X	X	X	X

^aThe persons enumerated under "other" were three American Indians and one Asian.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1981*, NCJ-86484 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983), pp. 24, 25. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.58 Prisoners received from court under sentence of death, by age, legal status at time of arrest, and region, United States, 1981

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.12.

(- represents zero)

	Legal status at arrest															
	Age								Legal status at arrest							
	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	Impri-soned	Other ^a	Not reported
United States	228	13	59	70	42	25	17	2	95	14	7	35	5	6	1	65
Federal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State	228	13	59	70	42	25	17	2	95	14	7	35	5	6	1	65
Northeast	5	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
North Central	25	2	6	6	6	2	3	-	19	3	-	3	-	-	-	-
South	141	11	37	44	21	16	10	2	64	9	4	31	5	5	-	23
West	57	-	16	19	13	6	3	-	11	1	3	-	-	1	1	40

^aThe person enumerated under the category "under sentence-other" was on work release in Arizona.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Capital Punishment 1981, NCJ-86484 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983), pp. 26-32. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

CONTINUED

7 OF 8

Persons Under Correctional Supervision

Table 6.59 Movement of prisoners under sentence of death and status of death penalty statutes, by region and jurisdiction, 1981

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.12.

(- represents zero)

Region and jurisdiction	During 1981				Under sentence of death on Dec. 31, 1981	Death penalty as of Dec. 31, 1981
	Under sentence of death on Dec. 31, 1980 ^a	Received from court	Dispositions other than execution	Executions		
United States, total	688	228	77	1	838	X
Federal, total	-	-	-	-	-	Yes
State, total	688	228	77	1	838	X
Northeast	7	5	1	-	11	X
Maine	X	X	X	X	X	Nb
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	Yes
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	Yes
Massachusetts	X	X	X	X	X	Nb
Rhode Island	X	X	X	X	X	Nb
Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-	Yes
New York	-	-	-	-	-	Yes
New Jersey	X	X	X	X	X	Nb
Pennsylvania	7	5	1	-	11	Yes
North Central	54	25	1	1	77	X
Ohio	-	-	-	-	-	Yes
Indiana	6	5	-	1	10	Yes
Illinois	31	11	1	-	41	Yes
Michigan	X	X	X	X	X	Nb
Wisconsin	X	X	X	X	X	Nb
Minnesota	X	X	X	X	X	Nb
Iowa	X	X	X	X	X	Nb
Missouri	7	7	-	-	14	Yes
North Dakota	X	X	X	X	X	Nb
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	Yes
Nebraska	10	2	-	-	12	Yes
Kansas	X	X	X	X	X	Nb
South	522	141	58	-	605	X
Delaware	3	1	-	-	4	Yes
Maryland	2	7	1	-	8	Yes
District of Columbia	X	X	X	X	X	Nb
Virginia	13	5	1	-	17	Yes
West Virginia	X	X	X	X	X	Nb
North Carolina	15	5	3	-	17	Yes
South Carolina	14	8	1	-	21	Yes
Georgia	87	5	1	-	91	Yes
Florida	155	24	18	-	161	Yes
Kentucky	5	4	-	-	9	Yes
Tennessee	15	3	2	-	21	Yes
Alabama	2	14	-	-	16	Yes
Mississippi	14	13	-	-	27	Yes
Arkansas	15	12	4	-	23	Yes
Louisiana	12	-	2	-	10	Yes
Oklahoma	30	9	3	-	36	Yes
Texas	140	26	22	-	144	Yes
West	105	57	17	-	145	X
Montana	3	-	-	-	3	Yes
Idaho	1	2	1	-	2	Yes
Wyoming	1	-	1	-	1	Yes
Colorado	-	1	-	-	1	Yes
New Mexico	1	2	-	-	3	Yes
Arizona	33	8	3	-	38	Yes
Utah	4	-	1	-	3	Yes
Nevada	10	4	2	-	12	Yes
Washington	5	-	5	-	-	Yes
Oregon	3	-	3	-	-	Nb
California	44	40	1	-	83	Yes
Alaska	X	X	X	X	X	Nb
Hawaii	X	X	X	X	X	Nb

^aTotal for Dec. 31, 1980 was revised from Capital Punishment 1980, NPS Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-9, December 1981, to include 20 inmates (8 in Georgia, 2 in Florida, 1 in Texas, 2 in Mississippi, 6 in Louisiana, and 1 in Virginia) who, although sentenced to death prior to 1981, were either reported late to the NPS program or

were not admitted to the custody of the relevant correctional authorities by Dec. 31, 1980, and to exclude 46 inmates (42 in Alabama, and 1 each in Arizona, Georgia, Illinois, and Louisiana), who were relieved of the death sentence prior to 1981.

^bThe death penalty in Oregon was declared unconstitutional on Jan. 20, 1981.

Table 6.60 Movement of prisoners under sentence of death, United States, 1968-81

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.12. Figures for 1977-80 have been revised from those reported in *Capital Punishment 1980*, NPS Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-9, December 1981. 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.

(- represents zero)

Year	Received death sentence	Dispositions other than execution	Executions	Under sentence of death on Dec. 31
1968	138	78	-	517
1969	143	85	-	575
1970	133	77	-	631
1971	113	102	-	642
1972	83	391	-	334
1973	42	242	-	134
1974	166	57	-	243
1975	322	78	-	487
1976	249	317	-	419
1977	158	155	1	421
1978	207	150	-	478
1979	171	59	2	588
1980	197	97	-	688
1981	228	77	1	838

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1981*, NCJ-86484 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983), p. 18. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.61 Movement of prisoners under sentence of death, by race and offense, United States, 1981

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.12.

(- represents zero)

Offense	Total				White				Black				Other ^a						
	Dispositions				Dispositions				Dispositions				Dispositions						
	Under sentence of death on 12/31/80 ^b	Received from court	Other than execution	Executions	Under sentence of death on 12/31/81	Received from court	Other than execution	Executions	Under sentence of death on 12/31/81	Received from court	Other than execution	Executions	Under sentence of death on 12/31/80	Received from court	Other than execution	Executions	Under sentence of death on 12/31/81		
Total	688	228	77	1	838	418	124	53	1	488	266	100	24	-	342	4	4	-	8
Murder	687	227	77	1	836	417	124	53	1	487	266	99	24	-	341	4	4	-	8
Rape	1	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Kidnaping	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

^aPersons enumerated under "other" were American Indian and Asian.

^bTotal for Dec. 31, 1980, was revised from that reported in *Capital Punishment, 1980*, NPS Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-9, December 1981, to include 20 inmates (8 in Georgia, 2 in Florida, 1 in Texas, 2 in Mississippi, 6 in Louisiana, and 1 in Virginia) who, although sentenced to death prior to 1981, were either reported

late to the NPS program or not admitted to the custody of the relevant correctional authorities by Dec. 31, 1980, and to exclude 46 inmates (42 in Alabama, and 1 each in Arizona, Georgia, Illinois, and Louisiana), who were relieved of the death sentence prior to 1981.

^cThe 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 1981*, NCJ-86484 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983), p. 19.

Table 6.62 Prisoners removed from death row, by current status, region, and jurisdiction, 1981

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.12. This table identifies the 1981 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.

(- represents zero)

Region and jurisdiction	Total	Serving reduced sentence					Awaiting new trial	Awaiting resentencing	Found not guilty in new trial	All charges on capital offense dropped	Status undetermined	Other
		Total	Life imprisonment	Fixed term of greater than 20 years	Fixed term of 20 or fewer years	Deceased ^a						
United States	78	54	50	4	-	4	6	9	1	2	2	-
Federal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State	78	54	50	4	-	4	6	9	1	2	2	-
Northeast	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maine	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Rhode Island	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New York	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Pennsylvania	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Central	2	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indiana	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kansas	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
South	58	42	39	3	-	3	6	4	1	-	2	-
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Virginia	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Virginia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
North Carolina	3	2	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Georgia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	18	13	13	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	-
Kentucky	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Alabama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arkansas	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	3	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Texas	22	20	18	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	17	10	10	-	-	-	-	5	-	2	-	-
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Colorado	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utah	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Nevada	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Washington	5	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
California	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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

^aThe category "deceased" includes one death by execution in Indiana, one death by suicide in Florida, and two deaths by natural causes in Texas.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1981*, NCJ-86484 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983), pp. 44, 47. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.63 Prisoners removed from death row, by method of removal, region, and jurisdiction, 1981

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.12. This table identifies the legal or other event effectively terminating the death sentence.

(- represents zero)

Region and jurisdiction	Total	Sentencing provisions 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	78	8	1	3	15	36	15	-
Federal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State	78	8	1	3	15	36	15	-
Northeast	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Maine	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Rhode Island	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X
New York	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Pennsylvania	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
North Central	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Ohio	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indiana	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kansas	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
South	58	-	-	3	15	25	15	-
Delaware	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Virginia	1	-	-	-	-	1	X	X
West Virginia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
North Carolina	3	-	-	-	-	1	X	X
South Carolina	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
Georgia	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Florida	18	-	-	1	1	13	3	-
Kentucky	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Alabama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arkansas	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	2	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Oklahoma	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Texas	22	-	-	2	14	1	6	-
West	17	8	-	-	-	9	-	-
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Wyoming	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Colorado	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Utah	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Nevada	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Washington	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
California	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alaska	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Hawaii	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

^aPersons 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).

^bThe category "death other than execution" includes one death by suicide in Florida and two deaths due to natural causes in Texas.

^cCommutation effects an immediate change in sentence from death to life imprisonment or a term

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1981*, NCJ-86484 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983), pp. 40, 43. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^dPersons 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.

Table 6.64 Prisoners executed under civil authority, by region and jurisdiction, 1930-81

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 as States. The death penalty was abolished in Michigan in 1963 and in Iowa and West Virginia in 1965. Death penalty legislation expired in 1975 in North Dakota and was not renewed. Death penalty laws were found unconstitutional in New Jersey (1972), Kansas (1973), the District of Columbia (1973), Ohio (1978), Rhode Island (1979), and Massachusetts (1980) and have not been rewritten.

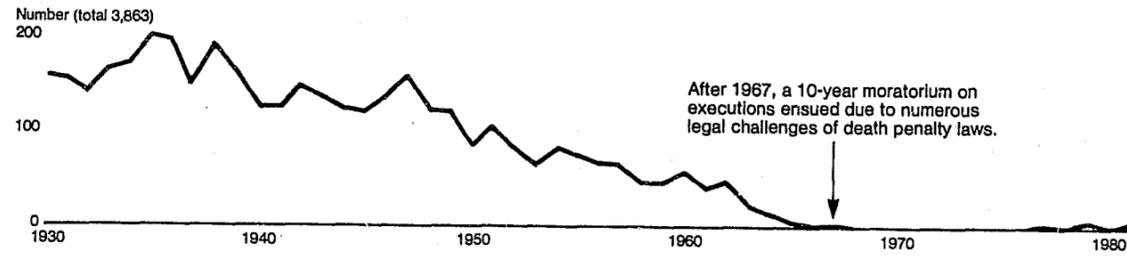
In South Dakota, the death penalty was abolished in 1915, restored in 1939, abolished again in 1977, and restored in 1979. Oregon abolished the death penalty in 1914, restored it in 1920, abolished it again in 1964, restored it in 1978, and it was found to be unconstitutional in 1981. In the following States death penalty laws were found unconstitutional but have been revised to meet constitutional standards: California, Colorado, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Washington.

(- 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	1980	1981
United States	3,863	776	891	645	639	413	304	181	10	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1
Federal	33	1	9	7	6	6	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State	3,830	775	882	638	633	407	301	180	10	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1
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	X	X
New Hampshire	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont	4	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	27	7	11	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	X	X
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
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	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Pennsylvania	152	41	41	15	21	19	12	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Central	404	105	113	42	64	42	16	16	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ohio	172	43	39	15	36	20	12	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-
Indiana	42	11	20	2	5	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Illinois	90	34	27	13	5	8	1	2	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
Michigan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Wisconsin	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
Iowa	18	1	7	3	4	1	-	2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Missouri	62	16	20	6	9	5	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X
South Dakota	1	X	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-
Nebraska	4	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kansas	15	X	-	3	2	5	-	1	4	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
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	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Virginia	92	8	20	13	22	15	8	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Virginia	40	10	10	2	9	5	4	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Kentucky	103	18	34	19	15	8	8	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	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Nevada	30	5	3	5	5	9	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	47	10															

Figure 6.15 Prisoners executed under civil authority, United States, 1930-81

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.64.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Capital Punishment 1981, NCJ-86484 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983), p. 8, Figure 8.

Persons Under Correctional Supervision

Table 6.65 Prisoners executed under civil authority, by race and offense, United States, 1930-81

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.64.

(- represents zero)

Year	Total				White				Black				Other			
	Total	Mur-der	Rape	Other of-fenses ^a	Total	Mur-der	Rape	Other of-fenses ^a	Total	Mur-der	Rape	Other of-fenses ^a	Total	Mur-der	Rape	Other of-fenses ^a
1930-81	3,863	3,338	455	70	1,755	1,668	48	39	2,066	1,630	405	31	42	40	2	-
1981	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1966	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1965	7	7	-	-	6	6	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1964	15	9	6	-	8	5	3	-	7	4	3	-	-	-	-	-
1963	21	18	2	1	13	12	1	1	8	6	2	-	-	-	-	-
1962	47	41	4	2	28	26	2	-	19	15	2	2	-	-	-	-
1961	42	33	8	1	20	18	1	1	22	15	7	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	-	-	-

^aIncludes 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 1981, NCJ-86484 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983), p. 14.

Table 6.66 Prisoners executed under civil authority, by race, offense, region, and jurisdiction, 1930-81 (aggregate)

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.64.
(- represents zero)

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	
United States	3,863	3,338	455	25	20	25	1,755	1,668	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	-	-	-	-	12	42	40	2	-	-	
State	3,830	3,323	453	23	14	17	1,727	1,658	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	X
New Hampshire	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	
Vermont	4	4	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
New Jersey	74	74	-	-	-	-	47	47	-	-	-	-	25	25	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	
Pennsylvania	152	152	-	-	-	-	95	95	-	-	-	-	57	57	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	
North Central	404	394	10	-	-	-	258	255	3	-	-	-	144	137	7	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	
Ohio	172	172	-	-	-	-	104	104	-	-	-	-	67	67	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	
Indiana	42	42	-	-	-	-	32	32	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Illinois	90	90	-	-	-	-	59	59	-	-	-	-	31	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Michigan	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
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	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	X
Iowa	18	18	-	-	-	-	18	18	-	-	-	-	18	18	-	-	-	-	18	18	-	-	-	-	
Missouri	62	52	10	-	-	-	29	26	3	-	-	-	33	26	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
South Dakota	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	
Nebraska	4	4	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	
Kansas	15	15	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	
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	-	-	-	-	34	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
West Virginia	40	36	1	-	3	-	31	28	-	-	3	-	75	54	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
North Carolina	263	207	47	-	-	5	59	55	4	-	-	-	9	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
South Carolina	162	120	42	-	-	-	35	30	5	-	-	-	199	149	41	-	-	9	5	3	2	-	-	-	
Georgia	366	299	61	6	-	-	68	65	3	-	-	-	127	90	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Florida	171	134	36	-	1	-	58	56	1	-	1	-	298	234	58	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kentucky	103	88	10	5	-	-	27	22	5	-	-	-	113	78	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tennessee	93	66	27	-	-	-	51	47	1	3	-	-	52	41	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Alabama	135	106	22	5	-	2	28	26	2	-	-	-	66	44	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mississippi	154	130	21	3	-	-	30	30	-	-	-	-	107	80	20	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Arkansas	118	99	19	-	-	-	27	25	2	-	-	-	124	100	21	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Louisiana	133	116	17	-	-	-	30	30	-	-	-	-	90	73	17	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	
Oklahoma	60	54	4	1	1	-	42	40	-	1	1	-	103	86	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Texas	297	210	84	3	-	-	114	101	13	-	-	-	182	108	71	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	
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	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wyoming	7	7	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Colorado	47	47	-	-	-	-	41	41	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
New Mexico	8	8	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	
Arizona	38	38	-	-	-	-	28	28	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Utah	14	14	-	-	-	-	14	14	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
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	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	X

^aIn 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.

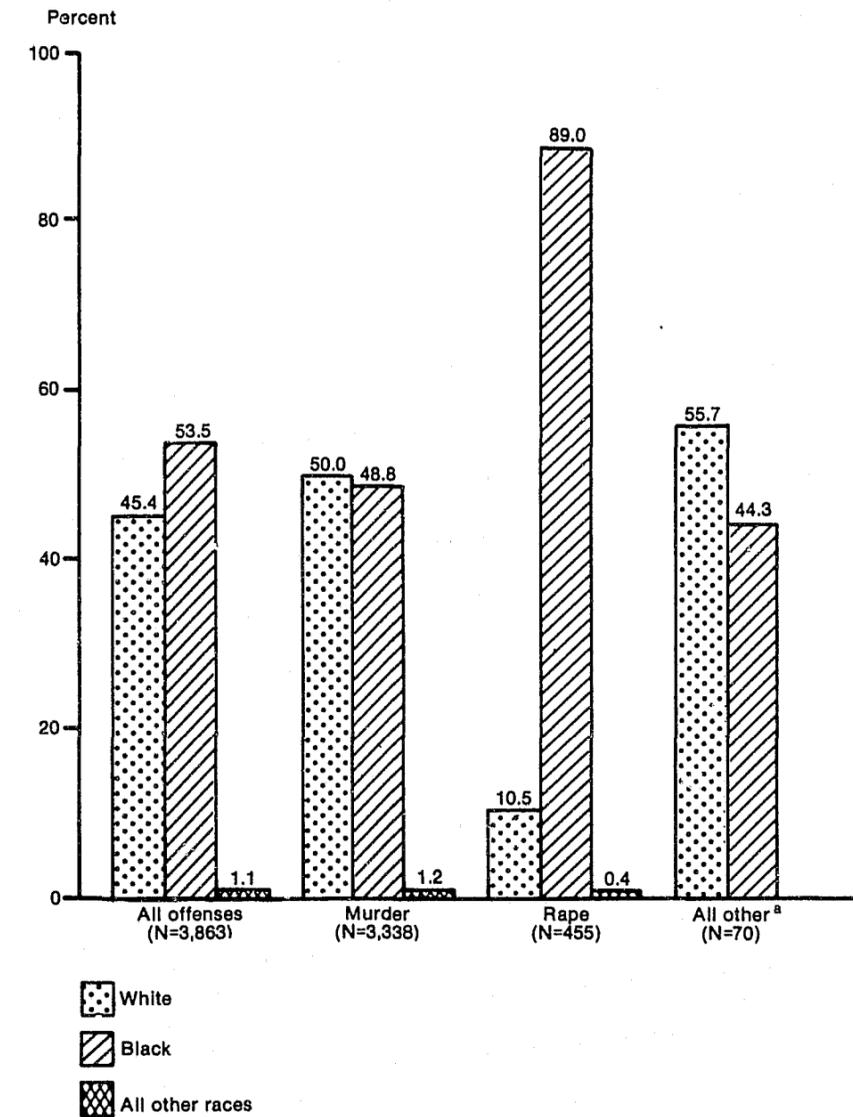
^bAs States, Alaska and Hawaii are included in the series beginning Jan. 1, 1960.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1981*, NCJ-86484 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983), p. 16.

Persons Under Correctional Supervision

Figure 6.16 Prisoners executed under civil authority, by race and offense, United States, 1930-81 (aggregate)

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.64.
(Percent)



^aIncludes 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 1981*, NCJ-86484 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983), p. 14. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics 1983

Table 6.67 Female prisoners executed under civil authority, by offense, race, and jurisdiction, United States, 1930-81

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.64. 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	
1930-81	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	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

^aIncludes one kidnaping and one espionage case (both Federal).

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1981*, NCJ-86484 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983), p. 17, 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 are 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 1979-1981." Report 32. U.S. Parole Commission, 1982. (Mimeographed.)

Contents:
10 pages, 9 tables

Dates of data presented:
Fiscal years 1979-81

Periodicity:
See narrative

SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.63-1.65, 6.53

This report summarizes the activity of the U.S. Parole Commission and its employees for the fiscal years 1979, 1980, and 1981. 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 decision.

* * *

Administrative Office of the United States Courts. 1982 Annual Report of the Director. Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1982.

Contents:
587 pages, 192 tables (estimated), 15 figures, 2 appendices

Dates of data presented:
Primary period: yearend ending June 30, 1982
Trend tables: years ending June 30, 1940-82

Periodicity:
Annual

SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.21, 1.22, 1.41, 1.42, Fig. 1.6, 5.15, 5.17, 5.19-5.28, 5.36, Fig. 5.9, Fig. 5.10, 6.6-6.8, Fig. 6.4

This report begins with an overview of Federal judicial business, administration, appropriations, and expenditures, and goes on to provide 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; criminal cases filed; and dispositions of criminal defendants. Data are provided in aggregate form and are also presented by circuit and district court.

* * *

Administrative Office of the United States Courts. *Federal Judicial Workload Statistics During the Twelve Month Period Ended September 30, 1982*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982.

Contents:
24 pages, 42 tables, 5 appendices

Dates of data presented:
Primary period: fiscal years 1981 and 1982
Trend tables: fiscal years 1975-82

Periodicity:
Annual

SOURCEBOOK table:
5.16

This report views the judicial workload in the Federal courts for fiscal years 1981 and 1982. 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, and the U.S. Bankruptcy Court workload are also highlighted.

* * *

Administrative Office of the United States Courts. *Federal Offenders in United States District Courts, 1982*. Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1983.

Contents:
279 pages, 29 tables, 6 figures, 4 appendices

Dates of data presented:
Primary period: year ending June 30, 1982
Trend tables: years ending June 30, 1945-82

Periodicity:
Annual

SOURCEBOOK tables:
Fig. 5.6, Fig. 5.7, Fig. 5.8, 5.18

This report is divided into two sections. Part I emphasizes national data on defendants who were prosecuted in the U.S. district courts. Part II provides historical offense tables describing the disposition of defendants charged with violation of immigration laws, tax fraud, liquor laws, larceny and theft, forgery, assault, homicide, marijuana violations, violation of the Selective Service Act, auto theft, narcotic drug law violations, robbery, weapon and firearm violations, gambling, fraud embezzlement, antitrust violations, and rape. The four appendices provide 1980 statistical information by district court on criminal defendants disposed of, by type of disposition, type and length of sentence for convicted defendants, type of sentence for convicted defendants, and age, prior record, and sex of convicted defendants.

* * *

Administrative Office of the United States Courts. 1982 Grand and Petit Juror Service in United States District Courts. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983.

Contents:
28 pages, 112 tables, 3 figures, 2 appendices

Dates of data presented:
Primary period: year ending June 30, 1982
Trend tables: years ending June 30, 1976-82

Periodicity:
Annual

SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.37, 1.38, Fig. 1.8

This report on juror utilization in the Federal courts is presented in three sections. The first section of the report presents information on grand jury operation, petit juror activity, and historical comparisons of petit juror utilization for the period June 30, 1977-June 30, 1982. The second section contains information on 1981 payments for juror attendance, subsistence, mileage, and other costs. The final section provides individual profile pages that highlight pertinent juror statistics for each of the 95 U.S. district courts. Historical data for a 5-year period are also provided along with comments discussing specific factors affecting juror usage. Appendix A is a glossary of terms found in the report. 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 1982*. Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1982.

Contents:
131 pages, 123 tables

Dates of data presented:
Years ending June 30, 1977-82

Periodicity:
Annual

SOURCEBOOK table:
1.23

This report presents 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 and 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 includes 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.

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, 1982 to December 31, 1982. Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1983.

Contents:
109 pages, 13 tables, 2 appendices

Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1982
Trend tables: 1972-82

Periodicity:
Annual

SOURCEBOOK tables:
5.11-5.14

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(1). 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 1972 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. The United States Courts: A Pictorial Summary for the Twelve-Month Period Ended June 30, 1982. Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1982.

Contents:
22 pages, 8 tables, 16 figures

Dates of data presented:
Primary period: year ending June 30, 1982
Trend tables: years ending June 30, 1963-82

Periodicity:
Annual

SOURCEBOOK figures:
1.5, 1.7, 5.4, 5.5, 6.2, 6.3

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 System, and the budget of the Federal judiciary.

Alderman, Jeffrey D.; Begans, 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:
2.87, 2.88

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. 1983 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities. College Park, Md.: American Correctional Association, 1983.

Contents:
431 pages, 13 tables, 2 figures

Dates of data presented:
1982

Periodicity:
Annual

SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.62, 6.45-6.48

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.

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:
1.33-1.35

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.

Bronstein, Julie N. Survey of State Mandatory Judicial Education Requirements. Washington, D.C.: The American University, 1981.

Contents:
79 pages, 5 tables, 2 appendices

Dates of data presented:
1980-81

Periodicity:
Special

SOURCEBOOK table:
1.30

This report presents the results of a 1980-81 telephone survey of State judicial education officers or State court administrators concerning the extent and nature of mandatory State judicial education requirements. Information is presented on types of required educational programs, judicial participation requirements, and the source of the educational mandate. The appendices provide a list of survey respondents, and a sampling of rules, orders, and State constitutional provisions that require judicial education.

Comptroller General of the United States. Report to the Congress: Stronger Crackdown Needed on Clandestine Laboratories Manufacturing Dangerous Drugs. Washington, D.C.: U.S. General Accounting Office, 1981.

Contents:
44 pages, 11 tables, 1 figure, 3 appendices

Dates of data presented:
1975-80

Periodicity:
Special

SOURCEBOOK figure:
4.19

This report assesses whether the Federal Government is mounting an effective attack on illicitly manufactured dangerous drugs. The report examines the penalties available to those who are convicted of manufacturing and trafficking in dangerous drugs. Ways in which the Drug Enforcement Administration could be more effective in dealing with the problem of the illicit manufacture of dangerous drugs are discussed. Appendix 1 outlines the criteria by which drugs are classified. Appendix 2 presents data on illicit laboratory seizures for 1975-80. Appendix 3 consists of a response to this report from the U.S. Department of Justice.

Conference of State Court Administrators and National Center for State Courts. State Court Organization 1980. U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982.

Contents:
537 pages, 36 tables, 106 figures, 3 appendices

Dates of data presented:
1980

Periodicity:
Special

SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.27, 1.36

This document, containing information on State court organization as of Jan. 1, 1980, is the product of a cooperative effort of the Conference of State Court Administrators and the National Center for State Courts and funded by the Bureau of Justice Statistics. Data are presented on the organizational, financial, and personnel characteristics of court systems of the fifty States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, and Guam. Data contained in this volume were collected directly from each State court administrative office as well as from other, independent sources. The three appendices present a listing of the State court administrators consulted by the Source concerning the accuracy and completeness of the data, the data collection instruments, and a glossary of terms. This document is intended to serve as a companion volume to the State Court Caseload Statistics: Annual Report series that contains court caseload data from most of these same jurisdictions.

Contact, Inc. Corrections Compendium. Lincoln, Neb.: Contact, Inc.

Contents:
See narrative

Dates of data presented:
See narrative

Periodicity:
Monthly

SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.60, 1.61, 6.38

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 1983, volunteer programs in correctional institutions).

Cooper, Caroline S.; Kelley, Debra; and Larson, Sharon. Judicial and Executive Discretion in the Sentencing Process: Analysis of State Felony Code Provisions. Washington, D.C.: The American University, 1982.

Contents:
215 pages, 5 tables, 2 appendices

Dates of data presented:
1981

Periodicity:
Special

SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.70-1.72

This report describes State statutory provisions regarding sentencing process decisions. Included are discussions of felony sentencing and habitual criminal sentence enhancements, sentencing provisions regarding the use and possession of firearms or other deadly weapons, and statutory provisions affecting parole eligibility and sentence reductions. The report also examines the differences between indeterminate and determinate sentencing structures. Finally, there is a review of statutory provisions pertaining to judicial and executive discretion in sentencing decisions. The appendices contain a literature review and a list of acknowledgments.

The Council of State Governments. The Book of the States 1982-83. Lexington, Ky.: The Council of State Governments, 1982.

Contents:
679 pages, 270 tables (estimated), 3 figures

Dates of data presented:
See narrative

Periodicity:
Biennial

SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.29, 1.31

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.

Executive Office of the President. Office of Management and Budget. Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1984. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983.

Contents:
603 pages, 158 tables, 15 figures

Dates of data presented:
Primary period: fiscal years 1982-84
Trend tables: fiscal years 1982-86

Periodicity:
Annual

SOURCEBOOK table:
1.9

This report details the actual budgetary expenditures for fiscal year 1982 and the projected expenditures for fiscal years 1983-86. Data are presented on expenditures of the Federal Government, by department, and on the budget as a whole. Government spending is explained in terms of national need, and agency missions and programs. There is also a discussion of the President's tax program.

Folan, Rita. **Status of Offender Based Transaction Statistics (OBTS) System Development in the States.** Washington, D.C.: Criminal Justice Statistics Association, Inc., 1981.

Contents:
129 pages, 23 tables, 20 figures, 3 appendices

Dates of data presented:
1980 and 1981

Periodicity:
Special

SOURCEBOOK table:
1.83

The report presents results of a survey of directors of State Statistical Analysis Centers (SAC). The survey was designed to assess the status of the development of offender based transaction statistics (OBTS) systems and to determine the level of analysis reasonably expected of the current or planned data. Topics addressed in the report are: an overview of offender based statistics systems, by State; the development and use of offender based statistics, by State; quality of OBTS system data; and examples of OBTS systems in Oregon, New York, and Pennsylvania. The appendices include a copy of the survey instrument, Puerto Rico's response to the survey, and a listing of the categories of OBTS system development used throughout the report.

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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:
2.20, 2.72, 2.85, 2.92, 2.96, 2.98, 2.112, Fig. 2.10, Fig. 2.15, Fig. 2.19

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 marijuana. A brief note on sample size, sample tolerance, and survey dates is included in each release.

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Gallup, George H. **The Gallup Report.** Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll.

Contents:
See narrative

Dates of data presented:
See narrative

Periodicity:
Monthly

SOURCEBOOK tables:
2.2, 2.4-2.6, 2.14-2.16, 2.20, 2.21, 2.35, 2.50, 2.61, 2.66, 2.69-2.71, 2.73-2.80, 2.82, 2.83, 2.86, 2.92, 2.95, 2.97-2.99, 2.110, 2.111, 3.37, 3.38, Fig. 2.1-Fig. 2.3, Fig. 2.18

The Gallup Report 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., April 1981--presidential safety, crime, political parties, and El Salvador). A brief note on sample size, sampling tolerance, and survey dates is included in each issue.

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Gaynes, Elizabeth. "Typology of State Laws Which Permit the Consideration of Danger in the Pretrial Release Decision." Pretrial Services Resource Center, 1982. (Mimeographed.)

Contents:
32 pages, 1 table, 6 appendices

Dates of data presented:
1982

Periodicity:
Special

SOURCEBOOK table:
1.69

This report describes State constitutional requirements, statutes, and court rules regarding the consideration of potentially dangerous or criminal behavior in pretrial release decisions. The appendices contain constitutional and statutory provisions relating to pretrial release, a copy of the Bail Reform Act of 1966, and performance standards and goals for release and diversion.

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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:
2.54, 2.68, 2.102-2.105, Fig. 2.8, Fig. 2.9, Fig. 2.11, Fig. 2.14, Fig. 2.17

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.

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Insurance Information Institute. **Insurance Facts 1982-83.** New York: Insurance Information Institute, 1982.

Contents:
92 pages, 83 tables, 8 figures

Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1981
Trend tables: 1950-81

Periodicity:
Annual

SOURCEBOOK figure:
3.23

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.

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Johnston, Lloyd D.; Bachman, Jerald G.; and O'Malley, Patrick M. **Student Drug Use, Attitudes and Beliefs, National Trends 1975-1982.** U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. National Institute on Drug Abuse. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983.

Contents:
134 pages, 19 tables, 37 figures

Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1982
Trend tables: 1975-82

Periodicity:
Annual

SOURCEBOOK tables:
2.106-2.108, 3.45-3.48, Fig. 3.18

This document is the sixth 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 that has been published by the National Institute on Drug Abuse, entitled **Student Drug Use in America: 1975-1982**. Two of the major topics treated in the report are the trends in drug use among American high school students since 1975 and the prevalence of drug use among American high school seniors. 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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Karter, Michael J. Jr. "Fire Loss in the United States During 1981." **Fire Journal** 76(September 1982), p. 68.

Contents:
16 pages, 11 tables, 4 figures

Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1981
Trend tables: 1977-81

Periodicity:
Annual

SOURCEBOOK table:
3.94

This article reports the results of the 1981 National Fire Experience Survey conducted by the National Fire Protection Association. Data are presented that describe fire incidence, deaths, and property loss, by fire type (structural, vehicular, and arson), community size, and geographic region. A methodological addendum to the article details the sampling and estimation procedures used in the survey.

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Kerle, Kenneth E., and Ford, Francis R. **The State of Our Nation's Jails 1982.** Washington, D.C.: National Sheriff's Association, 1982.

Contents:
233 pages, 50 tables (estimated)

Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1981-82
Trend tables: 1800-1980 (decades)

Periodicity:
Special

SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.50-1.56, Fig. 1.9

This report presents summary analyses of the legal problems of jails, jail administration, physical descriptions of jails, jail staffing, inmate populations, programs and services available to inmates, and most important problems facing jails. Data are presented for jails of different sizes.

The report also discusses survey methodology and alternative definitions of jails, presents summary data on selected city jails, and includes a copy of the survey instrument.

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Miller, Judith Droitcour. **National Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1982.** U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. National Institute on Drug Abuse. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982.

Contents:
141 pages, 80 tables, 6 appendices

Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1982
Trend tables: 1971, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1977, 1979 and 1982

Periodicity:
Special

SOURCEBOOK tables:
3.49-3.55, Fig. 3.19

This report is the seventh 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 marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, and heroin; the medical and nonmedical use of prescription psychotherapeutic drugs; and the use of cigarettes and alcohol. Trend tables present comparison data from earlier reports. The appendices include information on sampling and statistical inference; data quality; definition of the sample; key definitions from the 1982 survey and from previous surveys; and the questionnaire.

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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:
2.94, 2.100

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.

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National Center for State Courts. **National Center for State Courts Report.** Williamsburg, Va.: National Center for State Courts, 1983.

Contents:
See narrative

Dates of data presented:
See narrative

Periodicity:
Quarterly

SOURCEBOOK table:
1.28

This quarterly report, formerly prepared by the National Center for State Courts and now produced by the combined Court Statistics and Information Management (CSIM) project, presents data from and information on the State Judicial Information Systems (SJIS) projects. The Court Statistics and Information Management Project is sponsored by the Conference of State Court Administrators (COSCA) and funds are provided by the Bureau of Justice Statistics. The project is concerned with compiling and disseminating data on the condition of State courts across the United States and with improving the quality of manual and automated statistical information systems in the State courts. The report provides timely information on such topics as computerized case processing and also provides news concerning personnel and policy changes for the CSIM project.

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National Center for State Courts. **Survey of Judicial Salaries.** Vol. 8, No. 3. Williamsburg, Va.: National Center for State Courts, 1982.

Contents:
8 pages, 2 tables

Dates of data presented:
See narrative

Periodicity:
Quarterly

SOURCEBOOK table:
1.32

This document, prepared by the National Center for State Courts, presents judicial salary figures as of Nov. 30, 1982. Data are presented for appellate courts and general trial 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.

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National Education Association. **Nationwide Teacher Opinion Poll 1981.** Washington, D.C.: National Education Association, 1981.

Contents:
35 pages, 6 tables

Dates of data presented:
1981

Periodicity:
Annual

SOURCEBOOK table:
3.40

This report presents the results of a 1981 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 57 questions are divided into 6 topical areas: demographics, finance issues, job satisfaction/job security, back-to-basics in teaching/testing, student behavior/discipline, and inservice education/teacher centers.

National Opinion Research Center. **General Social Surveys, 1972-82.** Storrs, Conn.: Roper Public Opinion Research Center, University of Connecticut, distributors.

Contents:
See narrative

Dates of data presented:
1972-78, 1980, and 1982

Periodicity:
Biennial

SOURCEBOOK tables:
2.23, 2.52, 2.53, 2.62-2.64, 2.89-2.91, 2.93, 2.109, 2.113, 2.114, 3.44, 4.19, Fig. 2.7, Fig. 2.12, Fig. 2.16

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, 1980, and 1982. 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 related 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, 1972-1982: Cumulative Codebook** is published by the Roper Public Opinion Research Center. Survey methodology and the data program are explained in detail in the document.

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"Opinion Roundup." **Public Opinion.** Washington, D.C.: American Enterprise Institute.

Contents:
See narrative

Dates of data presented:
See narrative

Periodicity:
See narrative

SOURCEBOOK table:
2.19

"Opinion Roundup" is a monthly feature of **Public Opinion.** The "Opinion Roundup" presents data on a variety of topics reprinted from several public opinion survey sources. For example, one issue of **Public Opinion** presents data on volunteerism, public values, private initiative, environmental issues, and politics. These data were excerpted from reports by the Gallup Organization, Research and Forecasts, the Roper organization, Louis Harris and Associates, and others.

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Paez, Adolpho L. **Criminal Victimization in the U.S.** U.S. Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics. Technical Report NCJ-87577. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1983.

Contents:
7 pages, 9 tables, 3 figures

Dates of data presented:
Primary periods: 1980 and 1981
Trend tables: 1973-81

Periodicity:
Special

SOURCEBOOK tables:
3.33, 3.34

This report presents information on criminal victimization in the United States using National Crime Survey (NCS) data from 1980 and 1981 based on population figures derived from the 1980 census. Data presented in this report include levels and rates of victimization for personal and household crimes and police reporting rates for personal and household crimes for 1980 and 1981. Changes in victimization rates and police reporting rates for personal and household crimes for the period 1973 through 1981 are also presented. The second section of the report discusses and compares the changes in victimization levels and rates when the 1970 census figures and the 1980 census figures are used in the estimation procedure.

"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:
2.34, 2.51, 2.56, 2.101

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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Police Executive Research Forum and Police Foundation. **Survey of Police Operational and Administrative Practices-1981.** Washington, D.C.: Police Executive Research Forum, Police Foundation, 1981.

Contents:
633 pages, 100 tables (estimated), 1 appendix

Dates of data presented:
1981

Periodicity:
See narrative

SOURCEBOOK table:
1.15

The 1981 edition of the **Survey of Police Operational and Administrative Practices** is the most recent in a series of periodic reports that present data describing police agency personnel policies, police budgets, resource allocation, firearms incidents, service calls, and other administrative activities. The data are presented in two formats. First, summary data are presented for agencies according to the size of the population served, and, where possible, by region of the country. Second, detailed data are presented for each of the responding agencies. The appendix lists the agencies that participated in the survey.

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Research and Forecasts, Inc. **The Figgie Report on Fear of Crime: America Afraid.** Willoughby, Ohio: Figgie International Inc., 1980.

Contents:
163 pages, 117 tables, 6 figures, 3 appendices

Dates of data presented:
1980

Periodicity:
Special

SOURCEBOOK tables:
2.9, 2.11, 2.17, 2.18, 2.57, 2.67, Fig. 2.4-Fig. 2.6

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 includes 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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Roper, Leah Eve Lieber. "Law Enforcement Selection Requirements: A National Analysis." Ph.D. dissertation, Sam Houston University, 1981.

Contents:
181 pages, 52 tables, 2 appendices

Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1981
Trend tables: 1970, 1972, and 1981

Sources and References

Periodicity:
Special

SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.17, 1.18

This report provides a summary of law enforcement selection requirements and procedures, and identifies trends in selection criteria. Data are presented on requirements for age, vision, hearing, physical agility, work performance, residency, and criminal record restrictions for State, county, and municipal law enforcement agencies employing 100 or more sworn police officers. Use of intelligence and other qualifying tests, polygraph tests, psychological tests, and types of oral interviews are also discussed. The two appendices contain a copy of the survey instrument and data describing the response pattern, by State.

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Securities and Exchange Commission. **Annual Report of the SEC for the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 1981.** Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982.

Contents:
165 pages, 45 tables, 6 figures, 1 appendix

Dates of data presented:
Primary period: fiscal year 1981
Trend tables: fiscal years 1935-80

Periodicity:
Annual

SOURCEBOOK figures:
5.12

This forty-seventh 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, Robert Ellis. **Compilation of State and Federal Privacy Laws 1981.** Washington, D.C.: Privacy Journal, 1981.

Contents:
80 pages, 1 table, 1 appendix

Dates of data presented:
1980

Periodicity:
See narrative

SOURCEBOOK table:
1.73

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, privileged communications, the use of polygraph in employment, privacy statutes and State constitutions, and miscellaneous problems such as special laws applying to pawn shops and precinct registers. The appendix includes 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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Snyder, Howard N.; Finnegan, Terrence A.; and Hutzler, John L. **Delinquency 1980: A Description of Delinquency Cases Processed by Courts with Juvenile Jurisdiction.** Pittsburgh: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1982.

Contents:
118 pages, 92 tables, 14 figures, 3 appendices

Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1980
Trend tables: 1975-80

Periodicity:
Annual

SOURCEBOOK tables:
5.4-5.10

This report presents 1980 national estimates of delinquency cases disposed of by courts with juvenile jurisdiction. 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). All data are presented in aggregate form only. Appendix A describes the statistical procedures used to generate the national estimates and discusses some limitations of the results. Appendix B is a glossary of terms used in the data research effort. Appendix C displays the bivariate relationships among selected variables in the report.

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Sulton, Cynthia G., and Townsey, Roi D. **A Progress Report on Women in Policing.** Washington, D.C.: Police Foundation, 1981.

Contents:
100 pages, 99 tables, 4 appendices

Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1979
Trend tables: selected years 1944-1979

Periodicity:
Special

SOURCEBOOK table:
1.16

This report reviews the history of women in policing and presents summary data developed from a national survey of State and municipal police departments serving populations larger than 50,000. Five case studies are highlighted, focusing on women in Washington, D.C., Miami, Houston, Detroit, and Denver. Data from the survey are presented by race, region, and size of population served. The number and percentage of women police officers, assignment of women police officers to police department tasks, and police employee eligibility and selection criteria are also examined. The narrative concludes with 12 recommendations concerning police department hiring and promotional practices thought to unfairly restrict women in police occupations.

The four appendices contain the interview pool used in the case studies, an index of principal litigation and legislation affecting employment of women in police departments, detailed case study presentations, and a copy of the mail questionnaire.

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U.S. Department of Education. **National Center for Education Statistics. Discipline, Order and Student Behavior in American High Schools.** Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982.

Contents:
202 pages, 80 tables, 10 figures, 2 appendices

Dates of data presented:
1980

Periodicity:
Special

SOURCEBOOK tables:
3.42, 3.43

This report presents the results of a survey of U.S. high school seniors and sophomores conducted for the National Center for Education Statistics by the National Opinion Research Center at the University of Chicago. This survey represents the first wave of an ongoing longitudinal study of high school seniors and sophomores. Information was also obtained from school administrators, a sample of parents of seniors and sophomores, and teachers. Topics covered in the report include information on sampling procedures; theoretical perspectives on misbehavior in high schools; reported misbehavior by high school students; and student misbehavior and the disciplinary climate of the high school. Appendices provide definitions of variables and an examination of nonresponse bias. References are included.

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U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. **National Institute on Drug Abuse. Annual Data 1981, Data from the Client Oriented Data Acquisition Process (CODAP).** Statistical Series E, No. 25. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982.

Contents:
388 pages, 389 tables, 3 appendices

Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics 1983

Dates of data presented:
1981

Periodicity:
Annual

SOURCEBOOK tables:
6.9-6.12

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 1981, 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; similar sections report on clients who abused other opiates, alcohol, marijuana, 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 1981 from drug abuse treatment programs funded by NIDA.

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U.S. Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics. **Capital Punishment 1981**. National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin NCJ-86484. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983.

Contents:
97 pages, 33 tables, 7 figures, 4 appendices

Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1981
Trend tables: 1930-81

Periodicity:
Annual

SOURCEBOOK tables:
6.56-6.67, Fig. 6.12-Fig. 6.16

This report, one of the National Prisoner Statistics series, provides information on persons under sentence of death in calendar year 1981, persons removed from death row, executions carried out during the period 1930-81, 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, 1981.

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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:
1.1-1.8, 1.11, 1.19, 1.20, 1.25, 1.26, 1.39, 1.40, Fig. 1.1-Fig. 1.3

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. **Households Touched by Crime, 1982**. Bulletin NCJ-88671. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, June 1983.

Contents:
4 pages, 3 tables, 7 figures

Dates of data presented:
Primary periods: 1982
Trend tables: 1975-82

Periodicity:
Annual

SOURCEBOOK tables:
3.35, 3.36, Fig. 3.14, Fig. 3.15

This annual bulletin presents data from the National Crime Survey (NCS) regarding the frequency with which American homes experience crime directly. While concentrating on 1982, the bulletin also presents trend data from 1975. Also presented are data for households experiencing multiple victimizations and an explanation of the methodology involved in developing the households touched by crime indicator.

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U.S. Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics. **Jail Inmates 1982**. Bulletin NCJ-87161. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1983.

Contents:
4 pages, 3 tables

Dates of data presented:
1982

Periodicity:
Special

SOURCEBOOK tables:
6.17, 6.18

This bulletin presents information from a sample survey of jail inmates conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics. This survey, which is to be conducted yearly, is designed to augment the census of jails that is to be conducted next in 1983. This bulletin in text and tables details the state of our nation's jails by giving data on such subjects as overcrowding, average jail stay, average daily population in jails, female inmates, racial composition of inmates, and number and function of jails.

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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:
3.1-3.32, Fig. 3.1-Fig. 3.13

In 1972, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) and the U.S. Bureau of the Census, after extensive development and pretesting, began a series of surveys of criminal victimization entitled the National Crime Survey program. Using probability samples of households, the U.S. Bureau of the Census 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. The business survey was suspended as of 1977. 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 II of the SOURCEBOOK and in the sources cited in Appendix II. 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 (BJS) 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.

Sources and References

U.S. Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics. **Prisoners 1925-81**. Bulletin NCJ-85861. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1982.

Contents:
4 pages, 3 tables, 2 figures

Dates of data presented:
1925-81

Periodicity:
Special

SOURCEBOOK table:
6.20

This bulletin presents trend data from the National Prisoner Statistics Program (NPS) from 1925-81. The bulletin details changes in the NPS reporting format over the years. These changes include refinements in the definition of who is to be included in the head counts. The refinements have been made in order to exclude minor offenders. In 1977 the NPS program asked that jurisdictions report on prisoners under their jurisdiction rather than those they had in custody. Also, in 1978 the NPS program began collecting statistics by race and ethnicity. These data are presented in the bulletin.

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U.S. Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics. **Prisoners and Alcohol**. Bulletin NCJ-86223. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1983.

Contents:
4 pages, 5 tables

Dates of data presented:
1979

Periodicity:
Special

SOURCEBOOK tables:
6.34-6.37

This bulletin describes the use of alcohol by inmates in State prisons in 1979. The data presented were collected for the Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census through the 1979 Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities. Information is given in the text and in tabular form on such topics as inmate drinking habits compared to the general population, the patterns of inmates' drinking, drinking patterns by offense, drinking just prior to offense, drinking environment, and the use of alcohol treatment programs by inmates.

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U.S. Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics. **Prisoners and Drugs**. Bulletin NCJ-87575. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1983.

Contents:
6 pages, 5 tables, 4 figures

Dates of data presented:
1979

Periodicity:
Special

SOURCEBOOK tables:
6.30-6.33

This bulletin is one in a series of bulletins based on the 1979 Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities. The bulletin focuses on three measures of drug use: lifetime use, use in the month prior to the commission of the crime which led to the individual's incarceration, and use at the time of that crime. Information is also presented on various drugs used by inmates and how the use of these drugs affected the criminal activity and income of the inmates surveyed.

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U.S. Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics. **Prisoners in 1982**. Bulletin NCJ-87933. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1983.

Contents:
5 pages, 5 tables, 2 figures

Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1982
Trend tables: 1925-82

Periodicity:
Special

SOURCEBOOK tables:
6.19, 6.21, 6.23, Fig. 6.5-Fig. 6.9

This bulletin presents preliminary data on the number of inmates in State and Federal prisons at the end of 1982. The bulletin discusses the upward trend in the number of people incarcerated and the measures taken by State and Federal authorities to deal with the increasing number of inmates. Information is also given on female prisoners, incarceration rates, short-term and unsentenced prisoners, and inmates held in local jails due to overcrowding.

* * *

U.S. Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics. **Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1981**. NCJ-86485. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983.

Contents:
47 pages, 25 tables, 17 figures, 4 appendices

Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1981
Trend tables: 1925-81

Periodicity:
Annual

SOURCEBOOK tables:
6.22, 6.24-6.27, 6.49, 6.52, 6.54

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 year-end 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, explanatory notes for each State on the data that were provided, and some special historical series tables.

* * *

U.S. Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics. **Prisons and Prisoners**. Bulletin NCJ-80697. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1982.

Contents:
4 pages, 2 tables

Dates of data presented:
1979

Periodicity:
Special

SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.58, 6.28

This bulletin presents information from the 1979 Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities and its companion volume, the Census of State Correctional Facilities. The bulletin concentrates on characteristics of State prison inmates including race, age, education, income status, nature of offense, and drug and alcohol use. Information is also presented on the nature of the institution (secure, open) and the conditions of confinement (maximum security, minimum security).

* * *

U.S. Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics. **Privacy and Security of Criminal History Information: Compendium of State Legislation, 1981 Supplement**. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982.

Contents:
730 pages, 83 tables

Dates of data presented:
See narrative

Periodicity:
See narrative

SOURCEBOOK table:
1.74

This document contains the results of a continuing survey of legislation regulating the privacy and security of criminal history information in the United States. The information presented is current as of July 1981. It updates the results of previous surveys conducted by the U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration in 1974 and 1977, and by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics in 1979.

This edition contains five sections. Section one provides a discussion of major findings and trends in State regulation of criminal history information. Section two provides definitions of the 28 categories into which State laws and regulations have been classified and provides summary tables of the States' statutory provisions and regulations according to the classification categories. Section three discusses four specific policy areas: regulatory authority, review and challenge, access and dissemination, record quality and audit. Section four discusses the impact of privacy and security regulations on access to records for research and statistical purposes. Section five provides summary tables as well as the full text of relevant statutes and regulations for each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

When taken together this collection provides full citations and texts of the statutes and regulations controlling privacy policies. Also included are tabular comparisons between States and across surveys.

* * *

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. **State Court Caseload Statistics 1977 to 1981**. Special Report NCJ-87587. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1983.

Contents:
8 pages, 4 tables, 2 figures

Dates of data presented:
1977 and 1981

Periodicity:
Special

SOURCEBOOK tables:
5.1-5.3

This special report provides selected data on State court caseloads for 1981 and also shows similar data for 1977 to allow for comparisons of national caseload trends. Information is presented on civil and criminal filings in courts of general and limited jurisdiction and appellate court filings and dispositions for 1981. Data are also presented on the percent change in these court activities between 1977 and 1981.

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U.S. Department of Justice, Criminal Division. "Report to Congress on the Activities and Operations of the Public Integrity Section for 1982." U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. (Mimeographed.)

Contents:
29 pages, 4 tables

Dates of data presented:
1973-82

Periodicity:
Annual

SOURCEBOOK table:
5.42

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 1973 to 1982. Additionally, the number of convictions of individuals involved in abuse of public office is reported by judicial district.

* * *

U.S. Department of Justice, Executive Office for United States Attorneys. **United States Attorneys' Offices: Statistical Report Fiscal Year 1981**. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982.

Contents:
77 pages, 37 tables, 14 figures

Dates of data presented:
Primary period: fiscal year 1981
Trend tables: fiscal years 1972-81

Periodicity:
Annual

SOURCEBOOK figures:
5.2, 5.3

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.

* * *

U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation. **Assaults on Federal Officers, 1981**. FBI Uniform Crime Reports. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1982.

Contents:
13 pages, 12 tables, 4 figures

Dates of data presented:
1977-81

Periodicity:
Annual

SOURCEBOOK tables:
3.80, 3.81

This report presents data on assaults on officials from five sectors of the U.S. Government: the Department of the Interior, the Department of Justice, the Department of the Treasury, the judicial branch, and the U.S. Postal Service. The report begins with departmental summaries and descriptive summaries of selected incidents of assaults on Federal officers that occurred during 1981. Information about weapons used, geographic location, activity of the Federal agent, and disposition of cases is also included.

* * *

U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation. "Bank Crime Statistics, Federally Insured Financial Institutions." U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, 1982. (Mimeographed.)

Contents:
19 pages, 41 tables

Dates of data presented:
July 1, 1981 to Dec. 31, 1981

Periodicity:
Semi-annual

SOURCEBOOK table:
3.78

Annual data are compiled by combining the data presented in two reports. The first report covers the period between January 1 and June 30. The second report covers the period between July 1 and December 31.

The first three sections of these reports present data on violations of Federal bank robbery statutes and the Hobbs Act. The data are broken down by characteristics of the banking institutions, offenders, property loss and recovery, community characteristics, injuries sustained, and State and region of occurrence. The final two sections of the report present data on the number of bank fraud and embezzlement violations by the amount lost and by State and territory.

* * *

U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation. **Bomb Summary 1982**. FBI Uniform Crime Reports. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983.

Contents:
21 pages, 11 tables, 7 figures

Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1982
Trend tables: 1973-82

Periodicity:
Annual

SOURCEBOOK tables:
3.87, 3.90

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.

* * *

U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation. **Crime in the United States, 1981**. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982.

Contents:
368 pages, 128 tables, 34 figures, 6 appendices

Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1981
Trend tables: 1972-81

Periodicity:
Annual

SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.12-1.14, Fig. 1.4, 3.56-3.60, 3.62-3.77, 3.79, Fig. 3.20-Fig. 3.22, Fig. 3.24, 4.1-4.17, 4.20, 4.21, Fig. 4.1-Fig. 4.18

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 1981 report includes six 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 fourth appendix includes graphic presentations of quarterly crime data for the 10-year period, 1972-81, and examines basic crime trends. The fifth appendix presents data on the lifetime probability of murder victimization by age, sex, and race. The final appendix presents the index of crime and the number of index offenses known to police by Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area.

* * *

U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation. **Law Enforcement Officers Killed, 1981**. FBI Uniform Crime Reports. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982.

Contents:
34 pages, 14 tables, 5 figures

Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1981
Trend tables: 1972-81

Periodicity:
Annual

SOURCEBOOK tables:
3.82-3.86

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.

U.S. Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General. **The Annual Report of the Attorney General of the United States 1980**. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981.

Contents:
175 pages, 13 tables, 22 figures

Dates of data presented:
Primary period: fiscal year 1980
Trend tables: fiscal years 1975-80

Periodicity:
Annual

SOURCEBOOK tables:
5.29, 5.30

This report summarizes the activities of the U.S. Department of Justice for fiscal year 1980. 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; Justice Management Division; Office of Information Law and Policy; Office of Intelligence Policy and Review; U.S. Parole Commission; Office of the Pardon Attorney; Federal Bureau of Investigation; Drug Enforcement Administration; Criminal Division; Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys; Executive Office for U.S. Trustees; Bureau of Prisons, including Federal Prison Industries, Inc.; U.S. Marshals Service; Justice System Improvement Act agencies (includes Office of Justice Assistance, Research, and Statistics, National Institute of Justice, and Bureau of Justice Statistics); Board of Immigration Appeals; Antitrust Division; Civil Division; Civil Rights Division; Tax Division; Land and Natural Resources Division; Immigration and Naturalization Service; Community Relations Service; and Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.

* * *

U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. **Children in Custody 1977-79, A Report on the 1977 and 1979 Censuses of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities (Draft)**. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1982.

Contents:
See narrative

Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1977 and 1979
Trend tables: 1971, 1973-75, 1977, and 1979

Periodicity:
Annual

SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.43-1.48, 6.13-6.16

This draft report presents data from the 1977 and 1979 censuses of public and private juvenile detention and correctional facilities. The censuses 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. Data are presented on the characteristics of residents and personnel of public and private juvenile detention and correctional facilities on Dec. 31, 1977 and 1979; trend data are presented for selected years 1971-79.

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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, 1982**. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1983.

Contents:
18 pages, 11 tables, 7 figures

Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1982
Trend tables: 1930-82

Periodicity:
Semi-annual

SOURCEBOOK tables:
3.96-3.98

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

Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics 1983

are data on passenger screening activities and summaries of other ongoing preventive measures. This particular report covers the period July 1 to Dec. 31, 1982, 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 1982 depending on the availability of data.

* * *

U.S. Department of Transportation. National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. *Digest of State Alcohol-Highway Safety Related Legislation, January 1983*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1983.

Contents:
320 pages, 8 tables

Dates of data presented:
1982

Periodicity:
Special

SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.77-1.80

This digest provides a detailed description of the various statutory provisions related to alcohol use and highway safety. It is an update of an earlier National Highway Traffic Safety Administration publication titled *Alcohol and Highway Safety Laws: A National Overview, 1981*. The data were collected through an examination of the statutory codes of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Statutory provisions are examined in the following areas: blood alcohol concentration levels as evidence in court; preliminary breath test and implied consent laws; chemical tests authorized under implied consent laws; provisions related to adjudication of driving while intoxicated charges; sanctions for refusal to submit to a blood alcohol concentration test; sanctions following a conviction for driving while intoxicated related offenses; laws requiring a blood alcohol concentration test on persons killed in traffic crashes; minimum legal drinking age; liability of owners of drinking establishments for serving alcohol to intoxicated patrons and to minors; and open container laws.

* * *

U.S. Department of the Treasury. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. *Explosives Incidents, 1981*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982.

Contents:
52 pages, 29 tables, 10 figures

Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1981
Trend tables: 1980 and 1981

Periodicity:
Annual

SOURCEBOOK tables:
3.91-3.93

This report provides tables and figures on and narrative descriptions of 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, types 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 periods: fiscal year 1978
Trend tables: fiscal years 1940-78

Periodicity:
Annual

SOURCEBOOK tables:
5.31-5.32

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, 1982*.

Contents:
37 pages, 7 tables

Dates of data presented:
Primary period: fiscal year 1982
Trend tables: fiscal years 1978-82

Periodicity:
Annual

SOURCEBOOK tables:
4.22, 4.24

This document describes the activities of the U.S. Customs Service for fiscal year 1982. 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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Vereb, Thomas S., and Hutzler, John L. *Juveniles as Criminals: 1981 Statutes Analysis, Preliminary Draft*. Pittsburgh: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1981.

Contents:
3 tables

Dates of data presented:
1979, 1980, 1981, and 1982

Periodicity:
Special

SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.67, 1.68

This document is an update of an earlier document providing 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 (5 States), 1980 (19 States), 1981 (23 States), and 1982 (4 States); 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.

* * *

Wolford, Bruce I. and Littlefield, John F. "An Examination of Post-Secondary Institutions that Provide Educational Programs for the Incarcerated." Paper presented at the 1983 meeting of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, San Antonio, Texas, 25 March 1983.

Contents:
18 pages, 8 tables

Dates of data presented:
1976 and 1982

Periodicity:
Special

SOURCEBOOK table:
1.59

This paper presents the findings of a two phase survey that attempted to identify the number and range of post-secondary institutions offering programs in correctional institutions, both adult and juvenile, in the United States. Information is presented on the institutions that offer the educational programs, the type of correctional institutions served by these programs, characteristics of the program, and the organization and staffing of these educational programs.

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APPENDICES

- Appendix 1 Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System--Survey methodology and definitions of terms
- Appendix 2 Crime in the United States--Definitions of terms
- Appendix 3 Children in Custody--Data collection procedures and definitions of terms
- Appendix 4 Survey of Delinquency Prevention Programs--Survey methodology
- Appendix 5 Report of the U.S. Parole Commission--Parole guidelines and definitions of terms
- Appendix 6 Privacy and Security of Criminal History Information--Definitions of terms
- Appendix 7 Public opinion survey sampling procedures
- Appendix 8 ABC News Crime Poll
- Appendix 9 The Figgie Report on Fear of Crime: America Afraid--Survey methodology and definitions of terms
- Appendix 10 Student Drug Use in America, 1975-1982--Survey methodology and definitions of terms
- Appendix 11 National Crime Survey--Data collection procedures and definitions of terms
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- Appendix 18 Client Oriented Data Acquisition Process (CODAP), 1981 Annual Data--Survey methodology and definitions of terms
- Appendix 19 Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1981--Survey methodology and definitions of terms
- Appendix 20 Federal Prison System--Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1980

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 I of the Source shows those independent school districts and special districts having significant special police expenditures and employment. In addition, Appendix I 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 are 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 non cash 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 constructed 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 breakdowns 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 administration 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 offender 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 and 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 2

Crime in the United States--
Definitions of terms

NOTE: The following information has been excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1981* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), pp. 1-4, 318, 319; 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 county)	County	-
XI (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 counties--Rural counties are those outside SMSAs. These areas represent 15 percent of the national population in 1981. Prior to 1981, rural counties were referred to as rural areas.

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 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. SMSAs made up approximately 75 percent of the total U.S. population in 1981.

Other cities--Other cities are urban places outside SMSAs; of these areas are incorporated. These cities comprise 10 percent of the 1981 national population.

The following diagram illustrates the aforementioned discussion of the community types.

	SMSA	Non-SMSA
Cities	Cities over 50,000, Suburban cities	Other rural
Counties (unincorporated area)	Suburban counties	Rural counties

As a general rule, sheriffs, county police, and many State police report on crimes committed within the limits of the counties, but outside cities; local police report on crimes committed within the city limits (urban places). The number of full-service law enforcement agencies serving the population groups varies 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 1981.

Table 2 Population group and number of agencies

Population group	Number of agencies
I	57
II	115
III	297
IV	633
V	1,635
VI	7,747
VIII (Rural area)	3,674
IX (Suburban county)	1,534
Total	15,692

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. Although 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 offense; (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 the attempted taking of 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 as robbery. Robbery is divided into: (a) firearm; (b) knife or other 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 the victim in fear.

(b) **Robbery--knife or cutting instrument**--This category includes each "distinct operation" in which 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 the victim in fear.

(c) **Robbery--other dangerous weapons**--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 where strong-arm tactics are used to deprive the victim of 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 is 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 weapon**--This category includes assaults resulting from the use of any object or thing as a weapon that does or could do serious injury to a victim (e.g., a club, brick, tire iron). Also included in this category are attacks

Appendices

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 that 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; safe-cracking; all attempts at these offenses are also counted as burglary.

For the purposes of the UCR's a structure is considered to include but is not limited to: dwelling house, out buildings, garage, church, school, house trailer 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 was 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, and 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 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.

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. It is as important and essential to maintain uniformity in data collection of persons arrested and persons charged as it is in the offense data collection.

The Part II offenses encompass all other crime classifications outside of those defined as Part I offenses. In November 1932, the UCR program adapted 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 that did not result in serious or aggravated injury to the victim are included as other assaults.

Examples of local jurisdiction offense titles that 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 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) marijuana; (c) synthetic narcotics--manufactured narcotics that can cause true drug addiction (demerol, methadones); (d) dangerous nonnarcotic drugs (barbiturates, benzadrine).

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 inebriate 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 older); (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, or 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. or 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 that 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**--Although "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 3

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 juvenile; 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,

Survey of Delinquency Prevention Programs--
Survey methodology

NOTE: The following information has been provided by the National Center for the Assessment of Delinquent Behavior and Its Prevention, Center for Law and Justice, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington.

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 only 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.

Identification of delinquency prevention programs

In 1979, the National Center for the Assessment of Delinquent Behavior and Its Prevention, Center for Law and Justice, University of Washington, initiated a national survey in search of programs whose activities qualified as primary or secondary delinquency prevention. Primary prevention was defined as modifying conditions in the physical and social environment that lead to crime. Secondary prevention was defined as the early identification and intervention in the lives of youths in criminogenic circumstances. The focus was on youths before delinquent acts had been committed or detected, generally before they came in contact with law enforcement agencies. To identify a broad representation of such programs, a questionnaire was mailed to 898 public funding, policy, and planning agencies of the Federal Government and all 50 States and Puerto Rico; to private foundations and agencies (such as the United Way); and to local social service agencies in 261 U.S. cities. The following sources were used to generate the list of sampled agencies and organizations: The Foundation Directory, The Foundation Grants Index, the Encyclopedia of Associations, The Annual Register of Grant Support, The Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance, The Government Organization Manual, and The State Information Book. Any foundation or agency which might provide funding for delinquency prevention was included. Agencies responsible for social services, youth programs, law enforcement, recreation, education, and labor were surveyed. The director of each surveyed organization was asked to nominate three programs he or she viewed as the most promising or effective for preventing delinquency before youths became involved with the law. A total of 875 programs were identified in this way. The principal administrator of each of the identified programs was then surveyed using a second questionnaire. Sixty-two percent (540) of the 875 surveyed programs ultimately returned completed questionnaires. Respondents included a broad cross section of youth-focused programs. Schools, various components of the criminal justice system, mental health centers, youth service bureaus and other organizations offering a broad range of services were represented.

In 1981, essentially the same procedures were followed in an effort to identify additional delinquency prevention programs. The sources of program nominations were expanded to include professionals working in the area of delinquency prevention, program evaluators, academicians, and a search of research journals and newsletters. Nominators were asked for the names of promising delinquency prevention programs without specifying that the programs should concentrate on primary and secondary prevention. In addition, the nominators were not restricted to listing a maximum of three programs. After removing the names of programs which had responded to the 1979 survey, 686 additional programs were identified. Surveys were sent to the principal administrators of these programs. Forty percent (275) returned completed questionnaires which were added to the data base.

Sample

While the emphasis in the 1979 survey had been on programs involved in primary and secondary delinquency prevention, a number of the nominators included programs which dealt with youths after they became involved with law enforcement agencies (programs working to prevent recidivism, i.e., tertiary delinquency prevention). A number of the nominated programs were also found to be involved in all three levels of prevention from primary to tertiary. These programs were included in the survey and the data base. The 1981 survey did not restrict the nominators to primary or secondary prevention programs. The programs which responded to both surveys also varied in the target ages of their client populations, ranging from children through adults who were often the parents of younger clients, professionals in the field of delinquency prevention, law enforcement personnel, or teachers. In the data presented here, programs exclusively targeting adults and only providing services such as parenting training, delinquency prevention information, or other adult focused services were excluded. In addition, a variety of organizational levels were represented by the programs responding to the surveys. Programs which do not provide direct services to youths, acting, for instance, solely as service brokers, information and referral services, or program network coordinators were excluded from these data. These exclusions established a data set for the information provided here that includes 494 programs from the 1979 survey and 254 programs from the 1981 survey (91.8 percent of the 815 programs in the data base).

The survey

The surveys were divided into two parts. The first part solicited information on the program itself, including geographical area served, target population, organizational structure, staff composition, services offered, program budget, funding sources, and evaluation information. A second section asked the administrator of the program to respond to a set of Likert-scaled propositions on causes of delinquency and methods for preventing it, based on seven major perspectives on the causes of juvenile delinquency. The data presented here are drawn from the first part of the survey.

Service coding

The programs responding to the surveys provided a wide variety of services, each program, typically, providing more than one type of service. Services were identified and coded through content analysis of the returned questionnaires, descriptive literature provided by the program, interviews with some program personnel, and program evaluations, when these could be obtained. A maximum of eight of each program's major services could be included in the data base. A subset consisting of 54 of these services provides the basis for some of the data presented here.

APPENDIX 5

Report of the U.S. Parole Commission--
Parole guidelines and definitions of terms

NOTE: The following information was excerpted from U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, United States Parole Commission Rules (28 C.F.R. 2.1-2.60) and Guideline Application Manual (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1982), pp. R10, R17, R18; Title 28 of the U.S. Code of Federal Regulations, sections 2.12, 2.14, and 2.34; and information provided by the Source. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Parole guidelines

Initial parole consideration--The U.S. Parole Commission has adopted guidelines for parole release considerations. These guidelines indicate the customary range of time to be served before release for various combinations of offense (severity) and offender (parole prognosis) characteristics. The time ranges specified by the guidelines are established specifically for cases with good institutional adjustment and program progress. These time ranges are merely guidelines, where the circumstances warrant, decisions outside of the guidelines (either above or below) may be rendered.

The guidelines designate offense behaviors as falling into one of several severity levels. Severity levels include low, low moderate, moderate, high, very high, greatest I, and greatest II. Mitigating or aggravating circumstances in a particular case may justify a decision or a severity rating different from that listed.

An evaluation of offender characteristics, resulting in the calculation of a salient factor score, serves as an aid in determining the offender's parole prognosis. Parole prognosis refers to the potential risk of a parole violation. A salient factor score is calculated by summing the offender's scores on each of the following items: number of prior convictions and adjudications, number of prior commitments of more than 30 days duration, age at current offense, commitment of 30 days duration within the past 3 years, probation/parole/confinement/escape status at time of current offense, and heroin/opiate dependence.

Reparole consideration--In most States, an offender whose parole is revoked is eligible to be considered for repareole.

If revocation is based upon an administrative violation only, i.e., a violation not involving new criminal conduct, the following guidelines apply.

Customary time to be served before release
--

Positive supervision history:

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| a. No serious alcohol/drug abuse and no possession of weapon(s) (and) | |
| b. At least 8 months from date of release to date of violation behavior (and) | Less than 6 months |
| c. Present violation represents first instance of failure to comply with parole regulations of this term. | |

Negative supervision history:

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| a. Serious alcohol/drug abuse (e.g., readdiction to opiates) or possession of weapon(s) (or) | |
| b. Less than 8 months from date of release to date of violation behavior (or) | 6 to 9 months |
| c. Repetitious or persistent violations | |

If a finding is made that the prisoner has engaged in behavior constituting new criminal conduct, the appropriate severity rating for the new criminal behavior is calculated. New criminal conduct may be determined either by a new Federal, State, or local conviction or by an independent finding by the U.S. Parole Commission at a revocation hearing. If the criminal conduct is in violation of State or local law the appropriate severity level is determined by analogy with the listed Federal offense severity ratings. The guidelines for parole consideration specified at the initial parole hearing are applied.

Time served on a new State or Federal sentence is counted as

time in custody for repareole guideline purposes. This does not affect the computation of the expiration date of the violation term.

Definitions of terms

Initial hearing--The initial parole determination hearing for an eligible prisoner.

One-third hearing--Covered under 28 C.F.R. 2.14(e) (1976) until it was phased out. The section provided that a prisoner sentenced to a maximum term of more than 18 months under 18 U.S.C. 4205(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.

Pre-hearing record reviews--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. Pre-hearing record reviews (28 C.F.R. 2.14(b)(1976) were replaced by presumptive date record reviews. 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.

Statutory review hearings--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.

Review hearing--Subsequent parole hearings intended to focus on developments or changes in the prisoner's status.

Recession hearing--28 C.F.R. 2.34 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 recession hearing. At a recession hearing, cancellation of the parole grant is at issue.

Retrospective record review--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).

Local or institutional revocation hearing--28 C.F.R. 2.49(a)(c)(1981) provides that the parolee may request that he be given a revocation hearing reasonably near the place of the alleged violation or arrest if the following conditions are met: (1) the parolee has not been convicted of a crime committed while under supervision; and (2) the parolee denies that he has violated any condition of his release. A parolee will be given a revocation hearing upon his return to a Federal institution if he voluntarily waives his right to a local revocation hearing, if he admits any violation of the conditions of parole, or if he is retaken following conviction for a new crime.

Region--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; West--Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

APPENDIX 6
Privacy and Security of Criminal History Information--
Definitions of terms

NOTE: The following information has been excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Privacy and Security of Criminal History Information: Compendium of State Legislation, 1981 Supplement (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), pp. 5-7. The following definitions were established by the Source and used to classify State statutes. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Definitions of terms

Accuracy and completeness--A requirement that agencies institute procedures to insure reasonably complete and accurate criminal history information, including the setting of deadlines for the reporting of prosecutorial and court dispositions.

Central State repository--Establishment of a bureau, agency or other entity to collect and maintain criminal history records or criminal identification data for all criminal justice agencies in the State.

Civil remedies--Statutory actions for damages or other relief resulting from violations of various privacy and security laws.

Criminal penalties--Criminal sanctions for a violation of various privacy and security laws.

Dedication--The requirement that computer configurations be assigned exclusively to the criminal justice function.

Freedom of information (excluding criminal justice information)--Provisions for public access to government records form which criminal justice records are specifically excluded.

Freedom of information (including criminal justice information)--Provisions for public access to government records that apply to criminal justice records.

Judicial review of challenged information--The right of an individual to appeal an adverse agency decision concerning challenged information to a State court.

Listing of information systems--A mandatory disclosure of the existence of all criminal justice information systems describing the information contained in such systems.

Privacy and security council--A State board, committee, commission, or council whose primary statutory function is monitoring, evaluating, or supervising the confidentiality and security of criminal justice information.

Public records--Requirements that official records maintained by public officials be open to the public.

Purging: conviction information--The destruction or return to an individual of criminal history information indicating a conviction.

Purging: non-conviction information--The destruction or return to the individual of criminal justice information where no conviction has resulted from the event triggering the collection of the

information.

Regulation of dissemination--Restrictions on dissemination of criminal history information.

Regulation of intelligence collection--Restrictions on the kind of intelligence information which may be collected and retained and/or prohibition on its storage in computerized systems.

Removal of disqualifications--The restoration of rights and privileges such as public employment to persons who have had criminal history records purged or sealed.

Research access--The provision for and regulation of access to criminal justice information by outside researchers.

Right to challenge--The right to an administrative proceeding in which individuals may contest the accuracy or completeness of their criminal history record.

Right to inspect--The right of an individual to examine his criminal history records.

Right to state non-existence of a record--The right to indicate in response to public or private inquiries the absence of criminal history in cases of arrest not leading to conviction or where an arrest or conviction record has been purged.

Sealing: conviction information--The removal from active files of individual criminal history information indicating a conviction.

Sealing: non-conviction information--The removal of criminal history information from active files where no conviction has resulted from the event triggering the collection of information.

Security--Requirements that criminal justice agencies institute procedures to protect their information systems from unauthorized disclosure, sabotage, and accidents.

Separation of files--Requirements that criminal history information be stored separate from investigative and intelligence information.

State regulatory authority--A grant of power to a State agency to promulgate statewide security and privacy regulations for criminal justice information systems.

Training of employees--Security and privacy instruction which must be provided to employees handling criminal justice information.

Transaction logs--Records which must be maintained by criminal justice agencies indicating when and to whom criminal justice information is disseminated.

APPENDIX 7

Public opinion survey sampling procedures

NOTE: Information on Gallup survey sampling procedures was excerpted from George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Poll, Public Opinion 1934-1971, Vol. 1, 1935-1948* (New York: Random House, 1972), pp. vi-viii; George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index, Report No. 162* (Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, January 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, 1972-1982: Cumulative Codebook* (Chicago: National Opinion Research Center, University of Chicago, 1982), pp. 1, 207-211. 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, Apr. 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 sample 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 groups 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 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.

Appendices

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.

The data presented in SOURCEBOOK from this Source were taken from the following reports. The dates on which interviews were conducted are presented in parentheses after each citation. At least 1,500 interviews were conducted unless indicated otherwise.

The Gallup Opinion Indices

George H. Gallup. *The Gallup Opinion Index, Report No. 123*. Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, September 1975, p. 10. (Mar. 7-10, 1975.)

_____. *The Gallup Opinion Index, Report No. 124*. Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, October 1975, p. 17. (June 17-30, 1975.)

_____. *The Gallup Opinion Index, Report No. 129*. Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, April 1976, pp. 24, 26. (Oct. 3-10, 1975.)

_____. *The Gallup Opinion Index, Report No. 141*. Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, April 1977, p. 16. (Jan. 14-17, 1977.)

_____. *The Gallup Opinion Index, Report No. 154*. Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, May 1978, p. 30. (Nov. 17-20, 1977.)

_____. *The Gallup Opinion Index, Report No. 172*. Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, November 1979, p. 22. (Nov. 2-5, 1979.)

_____. *The Gallup Opinion Index, Report No. 174*. Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, January 1980, p. 29. (Nov. 2-5, 1980); pp. 30, 31. (Jan. 4-7, 1980.)

_____. *The Gallup Opinion Index, Report No. 179*. Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, July 1980, p. 14. (June 27-30, 1980.)

The Gallup Reports

George H. Gallup. *The Gallup Report, Report No. 186*. Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, March 1981, p. 36. (Jan. 9-12, 1981.)

_____. *The Gallup Report, Report No. 187*. Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, April 1981, pp. 6-9, 12, 13. (Jan. 2-12, 1981); pp. 18, 19. (Jan. 30-Feb. 2, 1981); pp. 14-16. (Apr. 3-6, 1981.)

_____. *The Gallup Report, Report No. 190*. Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, July 1981, pp. 27, 30, 31. (June 19-22, 1981.)

_____. *The Gallup Report, Report No. 191*. Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, August 1981, p. 8. (Aug. 14-17, 1981.)

_____. *The Gallup Report, Report No. 198*. Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, March 1982, p. 27. (Jan. 8-11, 1982.)

_____. *The Gallup Report, Report No. 200*. Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, May 1982, pp. 4-10, 12-16, 20-25. (Jan. 22-25, 1982); p. 36. (Mar. 12-15, 1982.)

_____. *The Gallup Report, Report No. 206*. Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, November 1982, p. 12. (Sept. 17-20, 1982); pp. 22, 23. (Oct. 15-18, 1982.)

_____. *The Gallup Report, Report No. 210*. Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, March 1983, pp. 4-9. (Jan. 28-31, 1983.)

The Gallup Polls

George H. Gallup. *The Gallup Poll*. Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, Feb. 3, 1980, pp. 7, 8. (Nov. 2-5, 1979.)

_____. *The Gallup Poll*. Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, Jan. 22, 1981, pp. 3-5. (Dec. 12-21, 1980; Interviews: N=509.)

_____. *The Gallup Poll*. Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, Feb. 8, 1981, pp. 4, 5. (Jan. 9-12, 1981.)

_____. *The Gallup Poll*. Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, Mar. 1, 1981, pp. 3-5. (Jan. 30-Feb. 2, 1981.)

_____. *The Gallup Poll*. Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, July 12, 1981, pp. 2, 3. (June 19-22, 1981.)

_____. *The Gallup Poll*. Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, Sept. 17, 1981, p. 7. (Aug. 14-17, 1981.)

_____. *The Gallup Poll*. Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, Mar. 31, 1982, p. 2. (Jan. 22-25, 1982.)

_____. *The Gallup Poll*. Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, Apr. 22, 1982, pp. 1, 2. (Mar. 12-15, 1982.)

_____. *The Gallup Poll*. Princeton, N.J.: The Gallup Poll, May 8, 1983, p. 2. (Apr. 15-18, 1983.)

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)

	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 continental United States. Alaska and Hawaii 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 is achieved through a series of steps, a process which is technically called multi-stage unclustered sampling. Each sampling unit yields one interview. 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.

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. Harris Surveys of a nationwide sample usually include 1,250 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.

The data presented in SOURCEBOOK from this Source were taken from the following reports. The number of interviews conducted and the interview dates are presented in parentheses after each citation.

Louis Harris. *The ABC News-Harris Survey*. New York: The Chicago Tribune-New York News Syndicate, Dec. 4, 1980, p. 2. (N=1,199, Nov. 7-10, 1980.)

The Harris Survey. New York: The Chicago Tribune-New York News Syndicate, Feb. 23, 1981, p. 3. (N=1,250, Jan. 22-25, 1981.)

The Harris Survey. New York: The Chicago Tribune-New York News Syndicate, Feb. 26, 1981, pp. 3, 4. (N=1,250, Jan. 22-25, 1981.)

The Harris Survey. Chicago: The Chicago Tribune, Aug. 24, 1981, p. 4. (N=1,248, Aug. 11-16, 1981.)

The Harris Survey. New York: The Chicago Tribune-New York News Syndicate, May 24, 1982, p. 2. (N=1,249, Mar. 12-16, 1982.)

The Harris Survey. New York: The Chicago Tribune-Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc., Nov. 8, 1982, pp. 2, 3. (N=1,250, Oct. 29-Nov. 1, 1982.)

Data presented in SOURCEBOOK Tables 2.68, 2.102, and 2.103 were provided by Louis Harris and Associates, Inc. The data in Table 2.68 are from a survey of 1,249 persons conducted during the period Jan. 22-25, 1981. Data in Tables 2.102 and 2.103 are from a survey of 1,250 persons conducted during the period Sept. 19-24, 1981.

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 error 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

Response	(Percent)				
	1,600	1,200	900	500	250
10(90)	2	2	2	3	5
20(80)	2	3	3	4	6
30(70)	3	3	4	5	7
40(60)	3	3	4	5	7
50	3	3	4	5	8

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, in 1980 and in 1982. There are a total of 13,626 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; 1,468 in 1980, and 1,506 in 1982). 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 independent, randomly drawn sample of English-speaking persons 18 years of age or older, 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, 1980, and 1982 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. Note that Alaska and Hawaii are not included in the NORC sample.

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, 1980 and 1982 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 non-metropolitan 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 non-metropolitan 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.

ABC NEWS-WASHINGTON POST POLLS

ABC News-Washington Post Polls are based on telephone interviews with men and women, 18 years of age 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.

The data presented in SOURCEBOOK from this Source were taken from Jeffrey D. Alderman, Linda A. Cranney, and Peter Begans, ABC News-Washington Post Polls, Survey No. 0034. New York: ABC News, June 8, 1981, Questions 37A and 37B. Interviews were conducted with 1,533 persons 18 years of age and older during the period May 18-20, 1981.

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 of age or older from each household was included, selected by a systematic procedure to provide a balance of respondents by sex. The data presented in SOURCEBOOK from this Source were taken from NBC News and The Associated Press, Poll Results NBC News, Report No. 66. New York: NBC News, Apr. 28, 1981, p. 12. Interviews were conducted with 1,604 adults during the period April 13-14, 1981.

APPENDIX 8

ABC News Crime Poll

NOTE: Information on the survey procedures used by the ABC News Poll was excerpted from Jeffrey Alderman and Peter Begans, ABC News Poll, Survey No. 0066 (New York: ABC News, Feb. 13, 1983). Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Methodology

The ABC News Poll on crime was based on telephone interviews with 2,464 men and women, 18 years old and older, and living in the continental United States. The survey was conducted during the period between Dec. 7-18, 1982. The sample of telephone numbers were selected by sampling telephone exchanges. Telephone numbers were then created by adding random digits to the sample of telephone exchanges. Respondents, persons interviewed at the telephone number, were selected in the following manner: the interviewer first asked to speak to a male 18 years old or older; if there was more than one male 18 years or older at that telephone number the interviewer asked to speak to the youngest male; if no males 18 years or older were available the interviewer asked to speak to a female 18 years or older; and if more than one female was at that telephone number the interviewer asked to speak with the youngest.

Definitions of terms

Education--Respondents were asked what the last grade of school was that they completed. Those who indicated eighth grade or less were included in the grade school group. Those who said they had some high school or graduated high school were included in the high school group. Those who said they had some college, had graduated college, or had post-graduate college were included in the college group.

Age--Respondents were asked in what year they were born. Those born between 1958 and 1964 were included in the 18 to 24 year group. Those born between 1953 and 1957 were included in the 25 to 29 year group. Those born between 1933 and 1952 were included in the 30 to 49 year group. Those born between 1918 and 1932 were included in the 50 to 64 year group. Those born before 1918 were included in the 65 years and older group.

Community size--Respondents were asked to characterize the area they lived in as either a large city, a suburb of a large city, a small town or a rural area.

Neighborhood racial characteristics--Respondents were asked to characterize the neighborhood they lived in as either all white, mostly white, about one-half black and one-half white, mostly black, or all black.

Neighborhood age structure--Respondents were asked to characterize the people living in the neighborhood as either mostly on the young side (35 years old or younger), mostly middle aged (between 35 and 55 years old), mostly older (over 55 years old), or basically a mixture of all ages.

Regions--Survey results are reported for four regional categories with 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--Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

Distribution of respondents

The following table shows the number of respondents in each demographic category. With these data it is possible to determine the frequency of a response in each cell of each table extracted from the ABC News Crime Poll and the sampling error for each group.

	Number of respondents in survey
National	2,464
Sex:	
Male	1,413
Female	1,051
Race, ethnicity:	
White	2,139
Black	186
Hispanic	104
Other ^a	27
Missing cases	8
Education:	
College	1,159
High school	1,169
Grade school	124
Missing cases	12
Employment status:	
Full-time employed	1,337
Part-time employed	331
Unemployed	147
Laid off	36
Retired	352
Full-time homemaker	188
Student	56
Missing cases	17
Incomes:	
\$30,000 and over	686
\$20,000 to \$29,999	620
\$12,000 to \$19,999	530
\$8,000 to \$11,999	255
Under \$8,000	217
Missing cases	156
Age:	
18 to 24 years	371
25 to 29 years	344
30 to 49 years	952
50 to 64 years	483
65 years and older	290
Missing cases	24
Community size:	
Large city	477
Suburb	704
Small town	810
Rural	459
Missing cases	14
Region:	
Northeast	550
Midwest	650
South	825
West	439
Neighborhood racial characteristics:	
Mostly or all white	1,970
Racially mixed	363
Mostly or all black	115
Missing cases	16
Neighborhood age structure:	
Mostly younger than 35 years	185
Mostly between 35 and 55 years	595
Mostly older than 55 years	161
Mixed, all ages	1,512
Missing cases	11

^aThis category is not presented in tables because the number of respondents in this category is small and heterogeneous.

APPENDIX 9

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: Figgie International, Inc., 1980), pp. 3, 149-160; and from John Crothers Pollock, "Perhaps Evanston is not America: A Reply to Lavrakas et al.," Criminal Justice Newsletter, 11 (22, Nov. 10, 1980), pp. 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

Percentages near	Sample size									
	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	5	6	7	10	
50	3	3	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, knife, 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 1. 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 given 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 10

Student Drug Use in America, 1975-1982--
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, Attitudes and Beliefs National Trends 1975-1982*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), pp. 3-7; and information provided by the Source.

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 140 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 geographical area.

Stage 3--Within each selected school, up to about 400 seniors may be included in the data collection. In schools with fewer than 400 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	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Total number of schools	125	123	124	131	131	127	128	137
Public	111	108	108	111	111	107	109	116
Private	14	15	16	20	20	20	19	21
Students participating: ^a								
Number	15,791	16,678	18,436	18,924	16,662	16,524	18,267	18,661
Percent	78	77	79	83	82	82	81	83

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" includes 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--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, redds, 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 (None-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 the Source.

APPENDIX 11

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 of age 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 aged 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 sales-clerk, 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 of age 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 of age or older, or a proxy. It consisted of items of person 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 the 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 personal matter, did not want to report it	Private or personal matter or took care of it myself
Did not want to get involved	No comparable 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 realized crime happened till later Property difficult to recover due to lack of serial or I.D. number Police would be inefficient, ineffective, insensitive (they would arrive late, wouldn't pursue case properly, would harass/insult respondent, etc.) Other--specify
Not ascertained	Not ascertained

Confidentiality

A notice of confidentiality appeared on both the household and the commercial questionnaires, indicating to the respondent that the answers given were confidential by law and could be seen only by sworn U.S. Bureau of the Census personnel.

National sampling procedures and standard errors of the estimates

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. Nevertheless, 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.

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, in 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 non-residential building, public conveyance (includes store, restaurant, bank, gas station, public conveyance or station, office, factory, warehouse)	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
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 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
Elsewhere	At, in, or near a friend/relative/neighbor's home, other building on their property, yard, immediately adjacent to their home, apartment hall/storage area/laundry room
Not ascertained	Not ascertained

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

- 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 was attempted rape injuries suffered. This category includes victimizations both with and without theft.
- Robbery**--Aggregates categories 3, 6, and 7 below.
- Robbery and attempted robbery with injury**--Aggregates categories 4 and 5 below.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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. Victimizations in which the offender had a weapon as well as those in which the offender did not have a weapon are included.
- Assault**--Aggregates categories 9 and 12 below.
- Aggravated assault**--Aggregates categories 10 and 11 below.
- 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.
- 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.
- Simple assault**--Aggregates categories 13 and 14 below.
- 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.
- 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.
- Personal larceny with contact**--Aggregates categories 16, 17, and 18 below.
- 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.
- 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.
- Personal larceny with contact, pocket picking**--Cash or 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.

^aAll cases in which the offender had a weapon and the victim received either minor or serious injuries are classified as serious assault.

19. **Personal larceny without contact**--Theft or attempted theft, except of motor vehicles, occurring away from the residence of the victim; and there was not personal confrontation between the victim and offender (e.g., umbrella stolen from restaurant in which victim was dining).

Definitions of household crime categories^b

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- Larceny**--Theft, except of motor vehicles, and except in conjunction with burglary. Aggregates categories 25, 26, 27, and 28 below.
- Larceny, under \$50**--The sum of stolen cash and stolen property was equal to \$0 to \$49.
- Larceny, \$50 or more**--The sum of the stolen cash and stolen property was equal to \$50 or more.
- Larceny, amount not ascertained**--The amount of stolen cash was not ascertained; or the value of the stolen property was not ascertained.
- Larceny, attempted**--Attempted theft, except of motor vehicles.
- Vehicle theft**--Theft or attempted theft of a car or other motor vehicle. Aggregates categories 30 and 31 below.
- Completed vehicle theft**--Theft of a car or other motor vehicle.
- Attempted vehicle theft**--Attempted theft of a car or other motor vehicle.

Definitions of business crime categories

- 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.
- 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.

Self-protective measures

To determine if a victim used self-protective measures the responses to the following questions from the Crime Incident Report were used:

- Did you do anything to protect yourself or your property during the incident?
 - No
 - Yes
- What did you do? Anything else?
 - Used/brandished gun or knife
 - Used/tried physical force (hit, chased, threw object, used other weapon, etc.)
 - Tried to get help, attract attention, scare offender away (screamed, yelled, called for help, turned on lights, etc.)
 - Threatened, argued, reasoned, etc., with offender
 - Resisted without force, used evasive action (ran/drove away, hid, held property, locked door, ducked, shielded self, etc.)
 - Other-specify

^bEach 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.

^cStolen checks and credit cards were uniformly considered as \$0.

APPENDIX 12

National Analysis of Official Child Neglect and Abuse Reporting--
Study methodology

NOTE: The following information was provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the American Humane Association.

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 1982, all 50 States, the District of Columbia, and three U.S. Territories participated in the National Study to some degree. The 37 fully participating jurisdictions submitted case data by means of either nonidentifying copies of official reporting forms or a data tape that contained reporting data organized by case (Level 1). The remaining jurisdictions submitted summary statistics to the National Study (Level 2). Table 1 shows the distribution of participation at each level.

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 1

Fully participating	Level 1	Level 2 Summary statistics
Alaska	Missouri	Alabama
Arizona	Nebraska	California
Arkansas	Nevada	Connecticut
Colorado	New Hampshire	Idaho
Delaware	New Mexico	Kansas
District of Columbia	New York	Maryland
Florida	North Carolina	Massachusetts
Georgia	North Dakota	Montana
Hawaii	Ohio	New Jersey
Illinois	Pennsylvania	Oklahoma
Indiana	Rhode Island	Oregon
Iowa	South Carolina	Puerto Rico
Kentucky	Texas	South Dakota
Louisiana	Utah	Tennessee
Maine	Vermont	Washington
Michigan	Virginia	West Virginia
Minnesota	Wisconsin	Wyoming
Mississippi	Guam	
	Virgin Islands	

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 compatibility and data set completeness.

Interpretation of the data

Reporting on a national level has increased by 106 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.

Appendices

Table 2 Distribution of reports across jurisdictions that submitted case data

(N=420,216)

	Abuse	Neglect	Abuse/ neglect	Other ^a	Total
Alaska	0	0	0	2,649	2,649
Arizona	1,452	1,530	148	4,580	7,710
Arkansas	3,073	4,607	1,074	0	8,754
Colorado	0	0	0	5,446	5,446
Delaware	450	698	190	928	2,266
District of Columbia	0	0	0	1,878	1,878
Florida	0	0	0	46,035	46,035
Georgia	2,885	5,685	833	5,051	14,454
Hawaii	1,075	437	157	14	1,683
Illinois	10,845	14,383	6,784	11	32,023
Indiana	5,570	6,061	4	119	11,754
Iowa	0	0	0	14,062	14,062
Kentucky	3,110	4,589	0	80	7,779
Louisiana	2,911	6,648	1,346	189	11,094
Maine	778	1,141	851	11	2,781
Michigan	4,341	8,527	298	19,153	32,319
Minnesota	4,050	2,765	968	9	7,791
Mississippi	0	0	0	2,813	2,813
Missouri	4,181	9,858	819	13,574	28,432
Nebraska	0	0	0	1,497	1,497
Nevada	1,023	1,878	292	78	3,271
New Hampshire	0	0	0	2,136	2,136
New Mexico	1,225	1,937	384	32	3,578
New York	2,596	13,878	27,200	8,132	51,806
North Carolina	0	0	0	15,830	15,830
North Dakota	454	849	226	20	1,549
Ohio	6,252	7,345	1,823	1,094	16,514
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	13,653	13,653
Rhode Island	380	272	98	59	719
South Carolina	3,502	7,162	728	298	11,690
Texas	0	0	0	29,660	29,660
Utah	0	0	0	4,651	4,651
Vermont	385	411	455	2	1,253
Virginia	0	0	0	14,253	14,253
Wisconsin	3,514	2,453	317	15	6,299
Guam	2	3	1	0	6
Virgin Islands	19	8	10	1	38
Total	64,073	103,124	45,006	208,013	420,216

^a"Other" includes all of those reports not clearly labeled as either "abuse," "neglect," or "abuse/neglect," or those for which "type of report" was missing or incompatible with National Study criteria.

APPENDIX 13

Discipline, Order and Student Behavior in American High Schools--
Survey methodology and definitions of terms

NOTE: The following information was excerpted from U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Discipline, Order and Student Behavior in American High Schools (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), pp. xiii-xiv, 11, 12, Appendix A.

The data and analyses presented in this report are from the first (1980) wave of the National Center for Education Statistics study, High School and Beyond, a longitudinal study of U.S. high school seniors and sophomores. This study was conducted for the National Center for Education Statistics by the National Opinion Research Center at the University of Chicago.

Survey methodology

The sample was a two-stage stratified probability sample with schools within a stratum drawn with a probability proportional to their size. Once a school was selected, up to 36 sophomores and 36 seniors were drawn randomly from the students enrolled in each selected school.

Several special strata were included in the sample design. Schools in these special strata were selected with probabilities higher than those for schools in regular strata to allow for special study of certain types of schools or students. The following kinds of schools were oversampled: public schools with high proportions of Hispanic (Cuban, Puerto Rican, and Mexican) students; Catholic schools with high proportions of minority group students; public alternative schools; private schools with high proportions of National Merit Scholarship finalists. Substitutions were made for noncooperating schools in those strata where it was possible. Out of 1,122 possible schools, students at 1,015 schools and school administrators from 988 schools filled out questionnaires.

In many schools the actual number of seniors and sophomores was less than the target number for several reasons. First, in some schools fewer than 36 sophomores or 36 seniors were enrolled. This reduced the number of eligible students from 73,080 (72 students in each of 1,015 schools) to 70,704. Second, 8,278 students were absent on the survey date. Third, 1,982 students, or in some cases their parents, declined to participate, exercising their right in a voluntary survey. Substitutions were not made for noncooperating students. Finally, 2,174 cases were deleted because they contained only very incomplete information. Thus, the main student sample consists of 30,030 sophomores and 28,240 seniors. This represents a completion rate of 82 percent: 58,270 out of the 70,704 eligible students. This report, like others in this series, is based on a slightly larger number (30,263 sophomores and 28,465 seniors), since the twins of some sampled students were included in the original data files.

Weights were calculated to reflect differential probabilities of sample selection and to adjust for non-response. Using appropriate weights yields estimates for high school sophomores and seniors in the United States and separate estimates for schools or students classified in various ways, such as by geographical region or school type.

The use of weighted frequencies in the computation of the tables of the report has implications for the interpretation of table entries.

Weighted and unweighted frequencies cannot be used interchangeably. Thus, for example, the base for a percentage presented in a table is not the sample size of a group, but its weighted frequency. Similarly, the reader cannot assume that the relative group sizes one would calculate using sample sizes would be the same as those that one would correctly calculate using the weighted group frequencies.

In some tables, group sizes do not add to the total sample size because the information for the classifying variable is not available for all cases. For example, the number of male sophomores and the number of female sophomores does not sum to the total number of sophomores because some students did not report their sex. Similarly, the number of cases in any particular calculation will differ somewhat from the total group size in the sample due to item nonresponse.

Information of several sorts was obtained in the survey. Students completed questionnaires of about one hour in length, and took a battery of tests with a total testing time of about one and one-half hours. School officials completed questionnaires covering items of information about the schools. A sample of parents of sophomores and seniors (about 3,600 for each cohort) was surveyed primarily for information on financing of post-secondary education. Finally, teachers gave their perceptions of specified characteristics of students in the sample whom they had had in class, to provide information beyond the students' own reports about themselves.

Definitions of terms

Percent who cut class--Percent of sophomores or seniors in school who said they cut class "every once in a while."

Percent who don't do assigned homework--Percent of sophomores or seniors in a school who said they do not do assigned homework. Students who said they have no homework assigned were excluded from the base of this percent.

Percent who have been in serious trouble with the law--Percent of sophomores or seniors in a school who said they have been in serious trouble with the law.

Type of community--Level of urbanization of community in which school is located. Categories used in the survey include the following:

Urban--Located in the central city of an SMSA.
Suburban--Located in an SMSA but outside of the central city.
Rural--Located outside of an SMSA.

Type of school--Categories used in the survey include the following:

Catholic--Catholic, including black Catholic, and Cuban or Hispanic Catholic schools.

Private--"Elite other private" and "other private" schools.

Public--Alternative, regular sample, Cuban-Hispanic public, and other Hispanic public schools.

APPENDIX 14

National Survey On Drug Abuse: 1982--
Survey methodology and definitions of terms

NOTE: The following information has been excerpted from Judith Droitcour Miller, National Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1982, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), pp. 1-6, 112-134. Non-substantive 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 Schroyer, "Public Attitudes Toward Marihuana: A Nationwide Study of Beliefs, Information and Experience," in *Marihuana: A Signal of Misunderstanding, Vol. 11, Appendix* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972); for 1972, Herbert Abelson, Reuben Cohen, Diane Schroyer, 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 I. Abelson, Patricia M. Fishburne, and Ira Cisin, *National Survey on Drug Abuse: 1977, A Nationwide Study--Youth, Young Adults, and Older People, Volume 1, Main Findings* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978); for 1979, 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, 1979).

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, 2,760 adults (aged 26 and older), 1,283 young adults (aged 18 to 25), and 1,581 youths (aged 12 to 17) were interviewed. The average response rates were 84 percent for the youth sample, 81 percent for the young adult sample, and 77 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. 3, 112-123.

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. 124, 125.

To accomplish the differential sampling of adults aged 18 to 34, and 35 and older, household composition was ascertained and households were classified in three 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.

Adult household composition	Selection rate
18 to 34 years	5/6
18 to 34 years and older:	
Selected subgroup:	
Persons 18 to 34 years	1/2
Persons 35 years and older	1/3
35 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
Adults present, but face sheet specifies no interview to be done
- One: Adult selected, but no youth in household
or
Youth present and adult present, but face sheet specified no adult interview to be done
- Two: Interview one each of adult and youth

Instruments

The 1982 data collection instruments consisted of personal interviews and interviewer administered answer sheets. The answer sheets were used to ensure privacy of response for questions on alcohol, marihuana, cocaine, hallucinogens, and heroin, as well as for questions on the nonmedical use of psychotherapeutics. These forms were filled out by the respondent while the interviewer read the questions aloud. On certain later answer sheets, interviewers used their judgment on whether or not to offer respondents the option of reading silently and filling the sheets out entirely on their own.

Definitions of terms

Alcohol--1982: beer, wine, and liquor, like whiskey or gin. 1979: beer, wine, and whiskey, gin, other hard liquors. 1977, 1976, and 1974: beer, wine, whiskey, 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 and 1982 alcohol questions were marked on a private answer sheet rather than being spoken to the interviewer as in 1977, 1976, 1974, and 1972.

Analgesics--1982: painkilling pills that are usually available only with a doctor's prescription. 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--1982, 1979, 1977, 1976, and 1974: drank in past month. 1972: drank in past 7 days. Note: the response to the 1982 and 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--1982, 1977, 1976, and 1974: smoked within past month. 1979: smoked in past 30 days, and has smoked as many as five packs of cigarettes during lifetime. 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--1982 and 1979: LSD and other hallucinogens such as PCP or phencyclidine, 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-1982 and 1979: marihuana and/or hashish. 1977, 1976, 1974, 1972, and 1971: marihuana only.

Nonmedical experience with psychotherapeutic drugs-1982: Use of a pill or other drug(s) from any of the four psychotherapeutic drug categories in order to get high or to enjoy the feeling or just for kicks or curiosity or for any other nonmedical purpose. 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: the responses to the 1982 nonmedical experience with psychotherapeutic drugs questions were marked on a private answer sheet rather than being spoken to the interviewer as in 1979, 1977, 1976, 1974, and 1972. 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-1982, 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?"; 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 areas-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 areas-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.

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 1982 and 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-1982: those individuals who chose the category White or Hispanic as the category that best described them. 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-1982: those individuals who stated that they were Black, American Indian or Alaskan Native, Asian or Pacific Islander, or who volunteered Black/Hispanic or some other combination. 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-1982 and 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-1982 and 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."

Delinquency 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980-- 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: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1979), pp. 11-4-11-21; Daniel D. Smith, Terrence Finnegan, and Howard N. Snyder, *Delinquency 1976: United States Estimates of Cases Processed by Courts with Juvenile Jurisdiction* (Pittsburgh: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1979), 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: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1980), pp. 18-37; 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: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1981), pp. 5-19, 153-157; Howard Snyder, Terrence Finnegan, Daniel Smith, Norma Feinberg, John Hutzler, and Patricia McFall, *Delinquency 1979* (Pittsburgh: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1982), pp. 11-28; Howard N. Snyder, Terrence A. Finnegan, and John L. Hutzler, *Delinquency 1980: A Description of Cases Processed by United States Courts with Juvenile Jurisdiction* (Pittsburgh: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1983), pp. 30-43. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Sampling data

The data used to derive the national estimates for 1975-80 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 consists 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.

1979--The primary data base consists of more than 470,000 case records from courts with juvenile jurisdiction in 15 States (Alabama, California, Connecticut, Florida, Hawaii, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, and West Virginia); Maricopa County, Arizona; Clark County, Nevada; and Shelby County, Tennessee. Data from 830 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.

1980--The primary data base consists of more than 435,000 case records from courts with juvenile jurisdiction in 13 States (Alabama, California, Connecticut, Florida, Hawaii, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Nebraska, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and West

Virginia); Maricopa County, Arizona; and Shelby County, Tennessee. Data from 741 of the 3,137 counties in the United States, containing more than one-quarter of the total child population within the jurisdiction of juvenile courts of the United States, are represented.

Child population at risk

Developing national estimates for 1980 required that the child population at risk be determined for each of the 3,137 counties in the United States. "Child population at risk" is defined as the number of children from the age of 10 through the upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction. Although there may be exclusions based on instant offense, or a combination of instant offense and prior delinquency history, the age at which an individual is no longer considered under juvenile court jurisdiction is defined by State statute. In 1980, in 37 States and in the District of Columbia, individuals 18 years of age or older were within the jurisdiction of the criminal courts. In eight States (Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, South Carolina, and Texas) individuals had to be at least 17 years of age to be within the jurisdiction of the criminal court, in four States (Connecticut, New York, North Carolina, and Vermont) the individual had to be at least 16 years of age, and in Wyoming individuals had to be at least 19 years of age to be routinely processed as an adult (Source, p. 31).

Though both public and private sources were checked extensively, no source of population estimates by county and age was available for 1975-79. 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 1979, by county in five-year age groupings (0 to 4, 5 to 9, etc.).

Using the following method, estimates of child population at risk were made for each year from 1975 through 1979. 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 1979 would be minimal. For example, the estimate of 9-year-olds in 1975 was used as the estimate of 13-year-olds in 1979. Knowing the upper age of jurisdiction in each county, as 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 3,143 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 compared with the impact of birth rates and child populations. In 1980 the child population at risk was derived from the 1980 decennial census counts provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, unlike the previous years in which the child population at risk figures were based on estimates developed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Estimating procedure

The primary task was to describe the number and nature of the juvenile court cases handled nationally in each of the survey years. 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 3,137 counties were divided into 10 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 caseloads.

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 99 (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 68 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. 11-4-11-11).

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

Offense categories--The National Center for Juvenile Justice utilizes the offense categories defined by the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Program. For detailed definitions of these offense categories, see Appendix 2.

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 that 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, superintendents of schools, and member 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 that 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 and 1979: 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 and 1979: attempts to commit an offense were included under the offense behavior, except for attempted murder, which was included in the assault category.

Probation in the United States--
Definitions of terms and survey methodology

NOTE: This information was provided by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West.

The 1981 probation data were provided to the National Probation Reports program voluntarily by central reporting agencies in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Probation System.

Definitions of terms

Entries--Persons entering probation directly from a sentencing court, or from a correctional facility as a result of split sentencing or sentence modification.

Exits--Persons removed from probation including discharges (termination, completion of terms, and early discharges), revocation and commitment to incarceration, and people who die while on probation.

Probation population--All adults who have been placed under the supervisory authority of a probation agency as part of a court order.

Probationers--Persons who have been placed under the supervisory authority of a probation agency as part of a court order regardless of whether they have been convicted.

Explanatory notes

Federal Probation System--The 1980 yearend probation population has been revised to exclude persons sentenced to unsupervised probation and persons whose Federal supervision is delayed because of State or local supervision, hospitalization, or some other reason. Yearend probation population includes absconders. "Revocations" include persons who may not have been revoked, but for whom the last recorded activity prior to case closing was a violation. "Other exits" includes those terminated while hospitalized, deported, etc.; and an adjustment residual.

Alabama--The data are for fiscal year 1981. Yearend probation population includes absconders. "Exit" totals in Tables 6.3 and 6.5 are not the same due to missing data.

Alaska--Yearend probation population does not include absconders. "Entries" and "Exits" were estimated by the National Probation Reports program.

Arizona--The 1980 yearend probation population has been revised. Yearend probation population includes absconders. "Discharges" includes 2,895 early terminations of probation. "Exit totals" in Tables 6.3 and 6.5 are not the same due to missing data.

Arkansas--Yearend probation population does not include absconders.

California--Yearend probation population includes unwarranted absconders but not those for whom warrants have been issued. "Revocations" includes revocations without commitments. "Other exits" includes deaths and transfers of jurisdiction.

Colorado--The 1980 yearend probation population has been revised because of a change from fiscal to calendar year reporting. Yearend probation population does not include absconders.

Connecticut--The 1980 yearend probation population has been revised because of a change from fiscal to calendar year reporting. Yearend probation population includes absconders. "Discharges" includes 221 absconders whose probation was terminated by the court. The "Exit totals" in Table 6.5 does not include 1,740 youthful offenders. "Offense total" in Table 6.4 does not include 2,703 youthful offenders and 555 persons charged with driving while intoxicated.

Delaware--Yearend probation population includes recent absconders. Absconders not heard from or seen in over 6 months are not included in the yearend probation population. "Discharges" includes cases closed by court order.

District of Columbia--Yearend probation population does not include fugitives (absconders). "Discharges" includes 553 probationers placed on the fugitives list.

Florida--Yearend probation population does not include absconders.

Georgia--Yearend probation population does not include absconders. "Offense total" in Table 6.4 does not include 15,883 probationers under local supervision whose offense type is not known.

Hawaii--The 1980 probation population has been revised. Yearend probation population includes absconders. The "exit totals" in Tables 6.3 and 6.5 are not the same due to missing data.

Idaho--Yearend probation population includes unwarranted absconders but not those for whom warrants have been issued.

"Other exits" is an adjustment residual.

Illinois--The 1980 yearend probation population has been revised. Yearend probation population includes absconders.

Indiana--The 1980 yearend probation population has been revised. Yearend probation population includes unwarranted absconders but not those for whom warrants have been issued. "Other exit" includes deaths, unwarranted absconders, and unspecified exits.

Iowa--The 1980 probation population has been revised. Yearend probation population does not include absconders. "Exit totals" in Tables 6.3 and 6.5 are not the same due to missing data. "Offense level" data were missing for the 595 cases not included in Table 6.4.

Kansas--Yearend probation population includes absconders. "Other exits" includes closed interests. "Misdemeanors" includes 1,138 traffic cases and 228 misdemeanor parole cases.

Kentucky--The 1980 yearend probation population has been revised. Yearend probation population includes absconders.

Louisiana--Yearend probation population includes absconders.

Maine--Yearend probation population includes absconders.

Maryland--Yearend probation population includes absconders.

Massachusetts--The 1980 yearend probation population has been revised. With the statewide implementation of a new management information system on Jan. 1, 1981, only actively supervised cases within risk/need classification system are included; administrative supervision cases are no longer counted. Yearend probation population includes unwarranted absconders but not those for whom warrants have been issued.

Michigan--The 1980 yearend probation population has been revised to exclude out-of-State cases under Michigan supervision and double counted Wayne County cases. Yearend probation population does not include absconders. "Other exits" includes persons discharged to custody.

Minnesota--Yearend probation population includes absconders. "Felony" includes gross misdemeanor cases.

Mississippi--The 1980 yearend probation population has been revised to exclude double counted cases. Yearend probation population includes unwarranted absconders but not those for whom warrants have been issued. "Other exits" includes 105 in jail awaiting disposition and 87 warranted absconders.

Missouri--Yearend probation population does not include absconders. "Other exits" includes those off-records, those relieved of supervision, and suspensions. "Exit totals" in Tables 6.3 and 6.5 are not the same due to missing data.

Montana--Yearend probation population includes unwarranted absconders but not those for whom warrants have been issued.

Nebraska--Yearend probation population includes absconders. "Exit totals" in Tables 6.3 and 6.5 are not the same due to missing data.

Nevada--Yearend probation population includes absconders.

New Hampshire--The 1980 yearend probation population has been revised. Yearend probation population includes those who have been on absconder status for less than 6 months. After 6 months absconders are removed from the caseload, but if apprehended and returned to court they are returned to the caseload.

New Jersey--Yearend probation population includes absconders.

New Mexico--Yearend probation population does not include absconders.

New York--The 1980 yearend probation population has been revised. Yearend probation population includes absconders.

North Carolina--The 1980 probation population has been revised. Yearend probation population includes absconders. Persons under dual supervision, parole and probation, are not counted as probation cases. "Other exits" includes those cancelled by court.

North Dakota--Yearend probation population includes absconders. "Other exits" includes terminations and mergers of sentence.

Ohio--Yearend probation population includes absconders.

Oklahoma--The 1980 yearend probation population has been revised to exclude out-of-State cases under Oklahoma supervision. Yearend probation population includes absconders.

Oregon--The 1980 yearend probation population has been revised. Yearend probation population includes unwarranted absconders but not those for whom warrants have been issued. "Discharges" includes 1,580 early terminations, 839 warranted absconders, and 187 administrative closures. "Other exits" includes persons incarcerated while probation time remains running.

Pennsylvania--Yearend probation population does not include absconders. "Discharges" includes 215 absconders.

Rhode Island--Yearend probation population includes absconders. "Exit totals" in Tables 6.3 and 6.5 are not the same due to missing data.

South Carolina--Yearend probation population includes absconders.

South Dakota--The data are for the year ending June 30, 1981. Yearend probation population includes absconders.

Tennessee--Yearend probation population does not include absconders. "Exit totals" in Tables 6.3 and 6.5 are not the same due to missing data.

Texas--Yearend probation population includes absconders. "Discharges" includes 63,081 successful discharges, 5,515 unsuccessful discharges, and 1,536 administrative closures.

Utah--Yearend probation population includes absconders. "Other exits" includes terminated absconders. "Offense level" data are missing for 24 cases not included in Table 6.4.

Vermont--Yearend probation population includes absconders.

Virginia--The data are for the year ending June 30, 1981. Yearend probation population does not include absconders. "Entries" includes 248 cases restored to supervision and 96 cases opened administratively. "Discharges" includes 1,855 expirations, 1,735 court ordered discharges, and 130 cases closed administratively. "Exit totals" in Tables 6.3 and 6.5 are not the same due to missing data.

Washington--The 1980 yearend probation population has been revised to include unsupervised cases, warranted cases, "inactive letter" cases, cases supervised out-of-State and probationers excused from reporting. Yearend probation population includes absconders.

West Virginia--Yearend probation population does not include absconders.

Wisconsin--The 1980 probation population has been revised. The 1981 yearend probation population includes 2,506 absconders. "Exit totals" in Tables 6.3 and 6.5 are not the same due to missing data. "Offense level" data are missing for 9 cases not included in Table 6.4.

Wyoming--Yearend probation population includes persons who have been on absconder status for less than 6 months. After 6 months absconders for whom warrants have been issued are removed from the caseload.

Agencies providing data

Most of the central reporting agencies listed below report data representing all probationers within their State. Some, however, report data representing only a portion of the total population. In some instances (Alabama, Missouri, Nebraska, Tennessee, Texas, and Wyoming) the central reporting agency had a precise enough handle on the total to make conversion from their reported numbers to the 100 percent estimate very straightforward. (Texas, for example, reported on 97.69 percent of its total population; Nebraska's reported data cover all probationers except those from 2 municipal courts, for which yearend counts were readily available.) In the remaining partially reporting states (Arkansas, Georgia, Minnesota, Ohio, and South Dakota) the National Probation Reports Program worked with the central reporting agencies, and also used data from the U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, State and Local Probation and Parole Systems (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), to arrive at the most reasonable estimates possible.

United States Courts (Federal)--Statistical Analysis and Reports Division, Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

Alabama--Board of Pardons and Paroles.

Alaska--Division of Corrections, Department of Health and Social Services.

Arizona--Administrative Director's Office, Supreme Court of Arizona.

Arkansas--Probation and Parole Services, Department of Corrections.

California--Bureau of Criminal Statistics and Special Services, Department of Justice.

Colorado--State Court Administrator's Office.

Connecticut--Office of Adult Probation, Connecticut Judicial Department.

Delaware--Office of Probation-Parole, Bureau of Adult Correction.

District of Columbia--Social Services Division, D.C. Superior Court.

Florida--Planning, Research, and Statistics; Department of Corrections.

Georgia--Division of Probation, Department of Offender Rehabilitation.

Hawaii--Planning and Statistics Division, Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts.

Idaho--Department of Corrections, Division of Probation and Parole.

Illinois--Probation Division, Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts.

Indiana--Division of State Court Administration, Indiana Supreme Court.

Iowa--Division of Adult Corrections, Department of Social Services.

Kansas--Office of Judicial Administration.

Kentucky--Research and Evaluation Unit, Bureau of Corrections.

Louisiana--Office of Management and Finance, Department of Corrections.

Maine--Division of Probation and Parole, Department of Mental Health and Corrections.

Maryland--Division of Parole and Probation.

Massachusetts--Office of the Commissioner of Probation.

Michigan--Bureau of Field Services, Department of Corrections.

Minnesota--Department of Corrections.

Mississippi--Department of Corrections.

Missouri--Board of Probation and Parole, Department of Social Services.

Montana--Corrections Support Bureau, Corrections Division, Department of Institutions.

Nebraska--District Courts--State Probation Administration.

Nevada--Department of Adult Parole and Probation.

New Hampshire--Department of Probation.

New Jersey--Administrative Office of the Courts.

New Mexico--Field Services Bureau, Corrections Division, Criminal Justice Department.

New York--Division of Probation.

North Carolina--Division of Adult Probation and Parole, Department of Corrections.

North Dakota--Interstate Compact Administration Office, Department of Parole and Probation.

Ohio--Probation Development Section, Adult Parole Authority.

Oklahoma--Division of Probation and Parole, Department of Corrections.

Oregon--Corrections Division, Department of Human Resources.

Pennsylvania--Research and Statistical Division, Board of Probation and Parole.

Rhode Island--Adult Probation and Parole, Department of Corrections.

South Carolina--Probation, Parole, and Pardon Board.

South Dakota--State Court Administrator's Office, Unified Judicial System.

Tennessee--Adult Probation, Department of Correction.

Texas--Division of Information Services, Texas Adult Probation Commission (TAPC).

Utah--Adult Probation and Parole, Division of Corrections.

Vermont--Research and Planning Division, Department of Corrections.

Virginia--Research and Reporting Unit, Division of Program Development and Evaluation, Department of Corrections.

Washington--Adult Corrections Division, Department of Social and Health Services.

West Virginia--Administrative Office, Supreme Court of Appeals, and Probation/Parole Services, Department of Corrections.

Wisconsin--Planning, Evaluation and Statistical Analysis Section; Division of Corrections; Department of Health and Social Services.

Wyoming--Department of Probation and Parole.

APPENDIX 17

Parole in the United States-- Definitions of terms and survey methodology

NOTE: This information was provided by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West.

The 1980 aggregate parole data were provided to the Uniform Parole Reports program voluntarily by the parole authorities/corrections departments of the 50 States, the U.S. Parole Commission, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, and the Virgin Islands. These data update the 1979 data published in 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). The 1981 parole data survey was used to collect data from the 50 States, the U.S. Parole Commission, and the District of Columbia.

Definitions of terms

Entries--Persons entering parole supervision from a correctional facility as a result of either parole, reparole, reinstatement, or mandatory supervised release.

Mandatory supervised release--Persons entering parole supervision from a correctional facility upon expiration of sentence not as a result of a paroling authority decision.

Parole population--All persons under the jurisdiction of a paroling authority. (Out-of-state parolees under courtesy supervision are counted in the population of the paroling authority with jurisdiction.)

Paroling authority--A board, commission, or authority responsible for parole supervision which may or may not have discretionary power to release offenders from prison to the expiration of sentence, to revoke parole and return violators to prison, and to reinstate or grant other forms of reentry to parole supervision.

Removals--Persons removed from parole: discharges, including terminations, completion of term and early discharges; revocations and commitments to prison; and deaths.

Agency explanatory notes

U.S. Parole Commission (Federal)--The 1980 yearend parole population has been revised. Yearend parole population includes absconders. "Other entries" includes special parole, an additional period of parole served following completion of regular parole or mandatory release by some drug offenders as required under the Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970. "Revocations" includes violators who may not have been officially revoked but whose last recorded activity prior to the case being closed was a violation. "Other exits" includes terminations due to hospitalizations, deportations, etc., and an adjustment residual.

Alabama--The data are for fiscal year 1981. Yearend parole population includes absconders. Absconders are considered inactive, delinquent cases. "Discharges" is a Uniform Parole Report estimate to make the yearend totals balance and includes 29 persons who were pardoned.

Alaska--Yearend parole population includes absconders. The data reported include only parolees released from prison through a parole board decision. Not included are approximately 35 mandatory releases under supervision of the Department of Corrections.

Arizona--Yearend parole population does not include absconders. "Entries" does not include 276 work furlongees released during 1981 under the coordinated supervision of the Community Treatment Center and Adult Parole Services.

Arkansas--Yearend parole population does not include absconders. "Discretionary entries" includes 56 persons paroled to detainees.

California Department of Corrections--Yearend parole population includes absconders. "Other entries" includes reactivated cases.

California Department of Youth Authority--Yearend parole population includes absconders. On Dec. 31, 1981 there were 224 absconders. "Other entries" includes persons whose holding time expired, releasees from Department of Health institutions, etc. The "Entry" data in Tables 6.50 and 6.51 are not the same due to missing data.

Colorado--Yearend parole population does not include absconders.

Connecticut--Yearend parole population includes absconders. On Dec. 31, 1981 there were approximately 400 absconders. "Discharges" includes 269 early discharges.

Delaware--Yearend parole population includes absconders. "Discharges" includes dishonorable discharges.

District of Columbia--Yearend parole population includes unwarranted absconders but does not include absconders for whom warrants have been issued. The "Entry" and "Exit" data are not the same in Tables 6.50 and 6.51 due to missing data.

Florida--The 1980 yearend parole population has been revised. Yearend parole population does not include absconders. The data include mandatory parolees although the program is being eliminated. At the beginning of 1981 there were 921 mandatory conditional releasees but by the end of 1981 there were only 5.

Georgia--The 1980 parole population has been revised. Yearend parole population does not include absconders. The data include out-of-State cases under supervision in Georgia, but do not include Georgia cases under supervision out-of-State. "Discretionary entries" includes 689 youthful offenders. "Exits" includes 542 youthful offenders, 262 of whom were discharged and 280 of whom were revoked.

Hawaii--Yearend parole population does not include absconders. "Revocations" includes two persons revoked for technical violations. The "Exit" data are not the same in Tables 6.50 and 6.51 due to missing data.

Idaho--Yearend parole population includes absconders.

Illinois--Yearend parole population does not include absconders. The "Exit" data are not the same in Tables 6.50 and 6.51 due to missing data.

Indiana--Yearend parole population does not include absconders or inactive cases. Movement of the parole population includes transfers within and between districts. "Other entries" includes reinstatements and transfers. "Other exits" includes absconders, parolees placed on annual reporting status, parolees receiving inpatient medical or psychological treatment, and transfers.

Iowa--Yearend parole population does not include absconders.

Kansas--The 1980 yearend parole population has been revised. Uniform Parole Reports increased the reported figures for the 1980 and 1981 yearend parole populations in order to cover mandatory parole and Kansas cases supervised out-of-State. Yearend parole population includes absconders. "Entries" and "Exits" are Uniform Parole Report estimates based on the ratio of movement to yearend parole population figures reported in 1980.

Kentucky--Yearend parole population includes absconders as active cases. Two-thirds of Kentucky's parolees are on inactive status.

Louisiana--Yearend parole population includes absconders.

Maine--Yearend parole population includes absconders. Parole was abolished in 1976; these data represent persons sentenced prior to 1976. "Discretionary entries" includes two persons paroled to detainees. "Discharge" includes six persons paroled and discharged simultaneously.

Maryland--Yearend parole population includes absconders.

Massachusetts--The 1980 yearend parole population was revised to exclude 716 county parole cases who were sentenced to less than 1 year. Yearend parole population includes absconders.

Michigan--The 1980 yearend parole population has been revised. Yearend parole population does not include absconders. "Other entries" includes reinstatements. "Other exits" includes absconders.

Minnesota--Yearend parole population includes absconders.

Mississippi--Yearend parole population includes unwarranted absconders but does not include absconders for whom warrants have been issued. "Discretionary entries" includes 990 persons by parole board decision, 435 persons on work release, 144 persons on Governor's suspension, and 86 persons on supervised early release. "Other exits" includes 29 absconders, and 129 persons in jail awaiting disposition. The "Exit" data in Tables 6.50 and 6.51 are not the same due to missing data.

Missouri--The 1980 yearend parole population has been revised. Yearend parole population includes absconders. The "Entry" and "Exit" data in Tables 6.50 and 6.51 are not the same due to missing data.

Montana--Yearend parole population does not include absconders.

Nebraska--Yearend parole population includes absconders.

Nevada--Yearend parole population includes absconders.

New Hampshire--Yearend parole population includes absconders. "Other entries" includes persons reinstated from other institutions or from unknown status.

New Jersey--Yearend parole population includes absconders.

New Mexico--Yearend parole population does not include absconders.

New York--The 1980 parole population has been revised. Yearend parole population includes absconders. "Discharges" includes 261 Board Action or Court Order discharges. The "Entry" data in Tables 6.50 and 6.51 are not the same due to missing data.

North Carolina--The 1980 parole population has been revised. Yearend parole population includes absconders. The "Exit" data in Tables 6.50 and 6.51 are not the same due to missing data.

North Dakota--Yearend parole population includes absconders.

Ohio--The 1980 parole population has been revised. Yearend parole population does not include absconders. Only active cases are

included in the yearend parole population. "Other entries" includes parolees restored to active status. The "Exit" data in Tables 6.50 and 6.51 are not the same due to missing data.

Oklahoma--Yearend parole population includes absconders.

Oregon--The 1980 parole population has been revised. Yearend parole population does not include absconders. "Discharges" includes early terminations, absconders, appeals, and administrative removals. "Other exits" includes parolees who are incarcerated while their parole time continues to run.

Pennsylvania--Yearend parole population includes absconders. "Discretionary entries" includes 450 reprobates and 301 persons paroled from county prisons by county courts and supervised by the State.

Rhode Island--The data are for fiscal year 1981. Yearend parole population does not include absconders. "Other entries" includes persons whose supervision is resumed. The "Exit" data in Tables 6.50 and 6.51 are not the same due to missing data.

South Carolina--Yearend parole population includes absconders. "Discharges" includes 17 persons pardoned.

South Dakota--The data are for the year ending June 30, 1981. The 1980 yearend parole population has been revised. "Other entries" includes suspended sentence cases (probation).

Tennessee--Yearend parole population includes absconders.

Texas--The data are for the year ending Aug. 31, 1981. Yearend parole population includes 1,868 absconders.

Utah--Yearend parole population includes absconders. "Discharges" includes 239 discretionary early discharges and 18 expirations of sentence.

Vermont--Yearend parole population includes absconders.

Virginia--Yearend parole population includes absconders. "Discretionary entries" includes three conditional pardons.

Washington--The 1980 yearend parole population has been revised. Yearend parole population includes absconders. "Discretionary entries" includes 10 persons who were granted Governor's pardons and other conditional releases.

West Virginia--Yearend parole population does not include absconders. "Entries" and "Exits" are Uniform Parole Report estimates based on the ratios of movement to yearend parole population reported in the 1980 data.

Wisconsin--The 1980 yearend parole population has been revised. Yearend parole population includes 215 absconders. The "Exit" data in Tables 6.50 and 6.51 are not the same due to missing data.

Wyoming--Yearend parole population includes absconders. "Discretionary entries" includes 69 persons by parole board decision and 120 persons whose sentences were commuted by the Governor.

APPENDIX 18

Client Oriented Data Acquisition Process (CODAP), 1981 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 1981, Data from the Client Oriented Data Acquisition Process (CODAP), Statistical Series E, No. 25 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), pp. 1, 2, 369-374. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Survey methodology and limitations of the data

This report contains information on clients admitted to and discharged from federally funded drug abuse treatment programs in the United States and outlying areas. It is based on data collected from these units by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) through the Client Oriented Data Acquisition Process (CODAP). CODAP is a required reporting process for all drug abuse treatment and rehabilitation units receiving Federal funds for the provision of drug abuse treatment and rehabilitation services. CODAP admission and discharge forms are completed for each client admitted to and discharged from these clinics, regardless of source of funding support for any particular client. Thus, CODAP data reflect all clients treated at CODAP reporting units, not just those clients specifically supported by Federal funds. CODAP Client Flow Summary forms are completed each month by every clinic that reports through CODAP, regardless of whether the clinic has any current admissions or discharges or any active clients in treatment.

The data presented are based on a data file that has been edited for internal consistency. The following information 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.

To avoid the loss of useable information, reports with some incomplete or invalid information were retained and are excluded only from those tabulations involving the specific items with invalid responses. Thus, the number of clients on which related tables are based varies somewhat from table to table.

In some instances, drug problem type and/or severity was incorrectly reported on the CODAP forms. All tables in this report present data according to primary drug of abuse; thus, records on which the client's primary drug problem could not be identified are excluded.

Percentages shown in the tables have been rounded to the nearest tenth of a percent, i.e., fractional percentages of 0.05 or greater have been rounded to the next higher tenth of a percent. This rounding process results in some percent distributions adding to 99 or 101 percent; however, all "totals" reflect 100 percent.

Definitions of terms

Age at admission--Derived by subtracting a client's year of birth from 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 of 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.; marijuana/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, 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 III; other--includes Bureau of Prisons (BOP-NARA II, BOP-IPDDR, BOP study, BOP probationer), 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.

Survey methodology

Data presented in this report are based on yearend 1980 and 1981 inmate counts and on enumerations of prisoner transactions during 1981. As in past years, the data were collected with a standard questionnaire transmitted to the appropriate State authorities and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. The final date for receipt of information was Mar. 16, 1982.

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 Bureau of Prisons in supplying data on Federal institutions. Because the information was derived from a complete enumeration rather than a survey, the statistical data are not affected by sampling error. Response errors were held to a minimum by means of a systematic telephone 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, 1981--Includes all inmates under jurisdiction of State correctional authorities on Dec. 31, 1981 regardless of location. But does not include other jurisdictions' inmates (for example, inmates from other States, pretrial detainees) merely housed in prisons.

Custody population, Dec. 31, 1981--Includes all inmates in the State's custody, that is, housed in State correctional facilities on Dec. 31, 1981. 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, 1981--Includes all State prison inmates housed in local jails on Dec. 31, 1981, as a direct result of State prison over-crowding. Does not include State prison 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 for which they had already served some prison time. This category includes probation violators entering prison for the first time on the probated offenses. Does not include parole violators with new sentences.

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 probation, 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

APPENDIX 19

Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1981--
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, 1981*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983). Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

appeal or bond. Does not include returns from short-term movements (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.

Returns 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 (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, 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--Any inmate whose race 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 reported data and 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 1981 questionnaire, provide details on the content of "other" admission and release categories, and specify revisions to data that should be taken into account when comparing 1980 and 1981 figures. State inmates housed in local jails because of overcrowding are generally considered to be under State jurisdiction. Exceptions to this rule are noted below. Some States included an adjustment residual in their admission or release figure in order to balance the year-end 1980 count with the year-end 1981 count.

Alabama--Year-end jurisdiction counts for 1980 are revised from those reported in the 1980 publication. Differences between jurisdiction and custody counts for 1981 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: Type not specified and an adjustment residual. Other unconditional releases: Unconditional court-ordered releases. Other releases: Type not specified and adjustment residual.

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 1980 data. Differences between jurisdiction and custody counts for 1981 are due to the large proportion of State inmates held in Federal prisons. Parole violators with new sentences: Includes parole violators with no new sentences and other conditional release violators with and without new sentences. Other admissions: Adjustment residual. 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. Hispanic origin: Alaska cannot determine the ethnicity of its population.

Arizona--Differences between jurisdiction and custody counts for 1981 are due to inmates housed in other States or in Federal prisons. Other conditional releases: Work furloughs. Other deaths: Vehicle accidents. Other releases: Adjustment residual.

Arkansas--Year-end jurisdiction counts for 1980 are revised from those reported in the 1980 publication. The breakdown of the jurisdiction and custody population by sentence lengths are estimates. Admissions and release data include inmates sentenced to less than 1 year. Parole violations, no new sentence: Includes parole violators with new sentences. Figures for suicides, race, and hispanic origin are estimates.

California--Year-end female jurisdiction counts for 1980 are revised from those reported in the 1980 publication. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Transfers to other jurisdictions: Includes the net difference between transfers from and to jails, hospitals, and other States. Other releases: Includes the net difference between returns from and releases to court. Hispanic origin: Figures for Hispanics includes Mexicans only; other Hispanics are included in the figure for non-Hispanics.

Colorado--Year-end jurisdiction counts for 1980 are revised from those reported in the 1980 publication. Other conditional releases: Unconditional court-ordered releases. Race: Figures are estimates. Hispanic origin: Figures are estimates.

Connecticut--All data include both jail and prison inmates, as prisons and jails form an integrated system. Year-end jurisdiction counts for 1980 are revised from those reported in the 1980 publication. Custody counts are estimates. Persons in halfway houses and on re-entry furlough due to overcrowding account for the differences between jurisdiction and custody counts. Expiration of sentence: Includes some releases to probation. Other conditional releases: Persons released to group homes.

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 movement data unless the prison portion of the sentence exceeded 1 year, a practice resulting in an understating of movement transactions. Differences between jurisdiction and custody counts for 1981 are due to State

inmates held in other State and Federal institutions. New court commitments: Includes probation violators. Other unconditional releases: Unconditional court-ordered releases. Supervised mandatory releases: Includes persons released on probation. Escapes: Includes escapes from supervised custody. Race: Breakdown based on percentages. Hispanic origin: Delaware cannot determine the ethnicity of its population.

District of Columbia--The District of Columbia had 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 from movement data unless the prison portion of the sentence exceeded 1 year, an omission resulting in an understating of such transactions. 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 1980 figures. Transfers to and from other jurisdictions: Transfers to and from mental hospitals and Federal facilities. 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. Race: Estimates based on 1980 data. Hispanic origin: The District of Columbia cannot distinguish the ethnic composition of its population.

Florida--Persons housed in local jails account for the differences between jurisdiction and custody counts.

Georgia--Year-end jurisdiction counts for 1980 are revised from those reported in the 1980 publication. Parole violators returned with new sentences: Includes parole and other conditional release violators returned with and without new sentences. Other admissions: Type not specified. Transfers to other jurisdictions: Transfers to other States to serve time on sentences in other States. Hispanic origin: Georgia cannot determine the ethnicity of its population.

Hawaii--Data include both jail and prison inmates, as prisons and jails form an integrated system. Jurisdiction and custody figures are estimates believed to be within 5 percent of actual counts. Differences between jurisdiction and custody counts are due to inmates in the custody of the Federal prisons. Probation: Inmate whose sentences were re-evaluated within 60 days of commitment and modified to probation.

Idaho--Custody figures are believed to be within 5 percent of the actual count. The male/female breakdown of admission and release figures are estimates based on 1980 data. Differences between jurisdiction and custody counts are due to inmates held in other State and Federal institutions. Other admissions: Court orders and returns from agreement on detainers. Other unconditional releases: Releases because of acquittal or dismissal of sentence. Other releases: Releases to agreement on detainer. Unsentenced inmates (custody count): Civil commitments held for psychological testing and evaluation. Race: Estimates based on 1980 data. Hispanic origin: Estimates based on 1980 data.

Illinois--Admission and release counts include persons sentenced to 1 year or less. Differences between jurisdiction and custody counts are due to inmates housed in other States or in Federal facilities and inmates out to court. Parole violators, no new sentence: Persons previously reported in this category are now being reported as other conditional release violators due to a new supervised mandatory release program in effect in 1981. Other conditional release violators, no new sentence: Includes mostly supervised mandatory release violators. Other admissions: Includes work release violators. Other releases: Transfers to community correctional centers.

Indiana--Data on race, Hispanic origin, and probations 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. Other unconditional releases: Releases of persons with indeterminate sentences without post-release supervision. Other conditional releases: Releases to Regulated Community Assignment in the community. Persons released in this manner retain inmate status and report to a parole officer weekly. They are released to parole status in 90 days unless there are infractions, in which case they are returned to the institutions.

Iowa--Data for 1980 are revised from those reported in the 1980 publication. All population and movement data for 1981 are custody figures. Male/female counts of admissions and releases are estimates based on 1980 data. Admission and release figures contain an estimated 137 admissions and 154 releases with sentences of less than 1 year. Male/female ratios of the racial and ethnic composition are estimated. Escapees and AWOLs returned: Includes escapes only, not AWOLs. Escapees and AWOLs: Includes escapes only, not AWOLs.

Kansas--Probation: Includes fewer than 50 inmates released to court.
Kentucky--Year-end counts for 1980 are revised from those reported in the 1980 publication. Custody figures include 104 inmates held in local jails to relieve overcrowding. Probation: All probation releases are shock probation.

Louisiana--Differences between jurisdiction and custody counts

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are due to persons housed in local jails. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases.

Maine--Year-end counts for 1980 are revised from those reported in the 1980 publication. 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.

Maryland--All data include inmates (about 4 percent of total) sentenced to a maximum of 1 year or less. New court commitments: Includes parole and other conditional release violators with new sentences and returns from appeal or bond. Hispanic origin: Maryland cannot determine the ethnicity of its population.

Massachusetts--Year-end counts for 1980 are revised from those reported in the 1980 publication. Beginning in 1980, the count includes women with sentences of 1 to 2 1/2 years formerly held in county facilities now closed. Differences between jurisdiction and custody counts are due to persons housed in local jails. New court commitments: Includes parole violators returned with new sentence. Beginning in 1980, includes males from the time of sentencing even if held in local facilities. Formerly, males awaiting booking were not counted until they entered the State prison.

Michigan--Other deaths: Cause not known. Other races: Includes Mexican-Americans and some persons whose race is not known. Hispanic origin: Only persons of Mexican descent are included.

Minnesota--Differences between jurisdiction and custody counts are due to persons housed in other State or Federal institutions. Other unconditional releases: Releases by court order.

Mississippi--Year-end counts for 1980 are revised from those reported in the 1980 publication. Differences between jurisdiction and custody counts are accounted for by persons housed in local jails. Other admissions: Includes persons returned for parole revocation hearings whose parole is not revoked and an adjustment residual. Other unconditional releases: Includes Supreme Court overturns and releases to court with no probation to follow. Other releases: Includes persons returned to parole supervision after hearing where no revocation occurred.

Missouri--Year-end jurisdiction counts for 1980 are revised from those reported in the 1980 publication. Parole violators, no new sentence: Includes parole violators with new sentences. Race: Figures are estimates. Hispanic origin: Missouri cannot determine the ethnicity of its population.

Montana--Year-end counts for 1980 are revised from those reported in the 1980 publication. Differences between jurisdiction and custody counts are due to persons housed in local jails and those held in other States. Other conditional releases: Two supervised releases and one jail-based work release to district court supervision. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases.

Nebraska--Year-end jurisdiction counts for 1980 are revised from those reported in the 1980 publication. Differences between jurisdiction and custody counts are due to persons with sentences of a year or less or with no sentence held in State prisons but under county jurisdiction and interstate transfers. Other admissions: Adjustment residual.

Nevada--Differences between jurisdiction and custody counts are due to inmates held in other States, out-of-State inmates housed in Nevada, and 65 persons held less than 120 days for evaluation. Race: Figures are estimates. Hispanic origin: Figures are estimates.

New Hampshire--Differences between jurisdiction and custody counts are due to persons housed in other States. Parole violators returned without new sentence: Includes inmates returned without a new sentence at the time of admissions but who subsequently received a new sentence. Other unconditional releases: Unconditional court-ordered releases.

New Jersey--Jurisdiction figures exclude 995 males held in local jails to ease overcrowding. Differences between jurisdiction and custody counts for 1980 are due to 23 New Jersey inmates held in other States and 8 from other States held in New Jersey.

New Mexico--Year-end jurisdiction counts for 1980 are revised from those reported in the 1980 publication. Differences between jurisdiction and custody counts are due to inmates held in county jails. Other admissions: Includes parole and probation violators and escapee returns.

New York--Year-end jurisdiction counts for 1980 are revised from those reported in the 1980 publication. Transfers from and to other jurisdictions: Includes transfers from and to the Department of Mental Hygiene. Other releases: Releases of inmates determined not to be State commitments after having been received as new court commitments. Race: Figures are estimates. "Not known" comprises American Indians and Orientals. Hispanic origin: Only Puerto Rican inmates are included; all other Hispanic inmates are included in the non-Hispanic category. Unsentenced inmates (custody): Persons held on parole violation warrants.

North Carolina--Year-end jurisdiction counts for 1980 are revised from those reported in the 1980 publication. Differences between jurisdiction and custody counts are due to persons held for safekeeping and presentence diagnosis. 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 movement data unless the prison portion of the sentence exceeded 1 year, an omission resulting in an understating of movement transactions by 719 persons. 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). Releases to appeal or bond: Unconditional court-ordered releases. May contain some overturned convictions for which no new trial was held. Race: "Other" is comprised of inmates whose race was not known.

North Dakota--Differences between jurisdiction and custody counts are due to Federal prisoners and prisoners from other States held in North Dakota institutions. Other conditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Race: Figures are estimates. Hispanic origin: Figures are estimates.

Ohio--Differences between jurisdiction and custody counts are due to inmates living in halfway houses, reintegration centers, and those incarcerated outside the State, but for whom the State retains jurisdiction. New court commitments: Includes some "other conditional release violators with new sentences." Transfers from and to other jurisdictions: Transfers from and to mental hospitals. Other unconditional releases: Sentences vacated by court. Other conditional releases: Extended medical furloughs and preparole furloughs. Race: Figures are estimates. Hispanic origin: Based on custody population only.

Oklahoma--Year-end jurisdiction counts for 1980 are revised from those reported in the 1980 publication. Differences between jurisdiction and custody counts are due to persons held in hospitals and halfway houses. Jurisdiction counts exclude 89 male and 15 female inmates on escape. Other admissions: Sentenced offenders held in county jails to relieve overcrowding.

Oregon--Year-end jurisdiction counts for 1980 are revised from those reported in the 1980 publication.

Pennsylvania--Year-end jurisdiction counts for 1980 are revised from those reported in the 1980 publication. Other admissions: Inmates received from other authorities. Other releases: Inmates released to other authorities and administrative final discharges. Hispanic origin: Pennsylvania cannot determine the ethnicity of its population.

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 movement data, unless the prison portion of the sentence exceeded 1 year, an omission resulting in an understating of movement transactions. Other admissions: One male paroled illegally, who was returned to prison to complete his sentence. Other releases: Court-ordered releases.

South Carolina--Differences between jurisdiction and custody counts are due in part to persons housed in local jails to ease overcrowding. Other unconditional releases: Includes unconditional court-ordered releases. Other releases: Adjustment residual. Hispanic origin: South Carolina cannot determine the ethnicity of its population.

South Dakota--Differences in jurisdiction and custody counts are due to out-of-State inmates and Federal prisoners held in South Dakota.

Tennessee--Differences between jurisdiction and custody 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 jail cases returned to prison. Other unconditional releases: Unconditional court-ordered releases. Other conditional releases: Includes jail cases released to jails because of overcrowding. Other deaths: Drug overdoses. Other releases: Adjustment residual. Hispanic origin: Tennessee cannot determine the ethnicity of its population.

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 unconditional releases: Unconditional court-ordered releases. Other conditional releases: Conditional pardons. Other deaths: Cause not known. Other releases: Adjustment residual. Hispanic origin: Figure is estimated at 22 percent of inmate population.

Utah--Differences between jurisdiction and custody counts are due to inmates housed in other State and Federal facilities. Other unconditional releases: Termination of sentence by Board of Pardons.

Vermont--All data include both jail and prison inmates, as prisons and jails form an integrated system. Types of admissions and releases are estimates. Other unconditional releases: Unconditional court-ordered releases. Other conditional releases: Includes court-ordered amended sentences with release to a special probation supervision. Race: Figures are estimates. Hispanic origin: Figures are estimates.

Virginia--Differences between jurisdiction and custody counts are due to persons held in local jails and those held in other States. Transfers from other jurisdictions: Includes transfers from other States who may be starting or continuing a sentence. Therefore, data for this category may be overstated and new court commitments understated. Other admissions types not specified. Other unconditional releases: Conditional pardons granted by the Governor. Other deaths: Cause not known. Other releases: Type not specified. Hispanic origin: Virginia has not identified the ethnicity of its inmate population.

Washington--Year-end jurisdiction counts for 1980 are revised from those reported in the 1980 publication. Other admissions: Returns from temporary assignment to mental hospitals or other States. Other unconditional releases: Full pardons granted by the Governor. Other releases: Releases to temporary assignment. Other races: Includes

persons of Hispanic origin.

West Virginia--Other admissions: Type not specified. Other unconditional releases: Unconditional court-ordered releases. Other conditional releases: Conditional court-ordered releases. Other releases: Includes persons returned to court jurisdiction after being declared unsuited to serve at a particular minimum security institution.

Wisconsin--Yearend jurisdiction counts for 1980 are revised from those reported in the 1980 publication. Other admissions: Includes returns pending revocation of parole and returns from mandatory release pending revocation. Other unconditional releases: Includes reinstatement to parole and reinstatement to mandatory release. Other deaths: Cause not known. Other releases: Includes reinstatement to probation supervision, reinstatement to mandatory release, and one unknown release type.

Wyoming--Differences between jurisdiction and custody counts are due to inmates held in other States. Other conditional releases:

Court-ordered releases.

Federal Bureau of Prisons--Persons receiving a split sentence of more than 1 year, part to be served in prison and the remainder on probation, are excluded for 1980 and 1981 counts for those with maximum sentences of more than 1 year unless the prison portion of the sentence exceeded 1 year, a practice resulting in an understating of these counts. Such persons are included in the count of inmates with maximum sentences of 1 year or less. Yearend jurisdiction count for 1981 includes 1,921 persons held in Federal prisons but under the jurisdiction of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Such persons were excluded from jurisdiction counts in 1980. New court commitments: Includes "other conditional release violators with new sentences." Parole violators with new sentences: Figures are estimates based on new court commitments. Race: Data available only for sentenced inmates. Hispanic origin: Data available only for sentenced inmates.

APPENDIX 20

Federal Prison System--
Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1980

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:

UNDER SENTENCE	COURT COMMITMENTS	OTHER-THAN-COURT COMMITMENTS
	(1) Regular adult	(1) Parole violator
	(2) Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act	(2) Mandatory release violator
	(3) Youth Corrections Act	(3) Sentenced adult, study and observation
	(4) 18 U.S.C. 4205 (b)(1) and (b)(2)	(4) State commitments
	(5) Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act	
	(6) Split sentence	
	(7) District of Columbia, juvenile	
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

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.

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